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JURY TO TRY BERT HICKS HARD TO GET--MAY USE UP TWO WEEKS MORE TRIAL MAY TAKE A FORTNIGHT

On Friday last, at noon, William Kennedy was passed as the 12th venireman in the jury under selection in the Wortman murder case. The task of selecting these tentative jurors began February 20th, and they were raked, as it were, with a fine-tooth comb, in the effort to secure an able jury to consider the fate of Bert Hicks. Before the final man was passed, T. Tascher, R. Campbell, H. C. Snyder, B. G. Wallace and O. I. Neal were excused, after a rigid examination. In all 42 men were called for jurors as to their qualifications as jurors, and thirty excused.

The complete panel, as it stood with the selection of Kennedy, was as follows:

John Farrell, retired blacksmith.
Frank Capelle, collector.

B. A. Schaar, lathing contractor.

E. S. Park, street car conductor.
F. A. Jacobs, grocery salesman.
William Palmer, salesman.
George O'Brien, artist.

E. K. Hall, salesman.
William Eckles, carpenter.

George Gammie, bank teller.
E. Belgeman, carpenter.

William Kennedy, retired restaurant proprietor.

The foregoing constituted the line-up, subject to the peremptory challenges of the prosecution and defense. The first man to be booted with a peremptory challenge by the defense was Bruno A. Schaar, leaving eleven men to come into the fierce limelight of the inquisition. To fill the vacancy thus created five or six prospective jurors were placed on the firing line. They revealed weak spots in their armor of availability as jurors and being disqualified, "went down and out."

When P. J. Conovan and Ray E. Hall were examined, they revealed conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and they were retired.

R. L. Lamb, a member of the Carpenters' Union, and C. B. Rastall, of the Painters' Union, then came to bat. They both made a foul. They themselves doubted that they could give the accused a fair trial, and they were right, so it was farewell to them.

C. C. Cannuto knows considerable about operating gasoline launches, but his early education regarding the practices in American courts was sadly neglected, so he wouldn't do at all.

To give the attorneys an opportunity to recover from the exertions of their strenuous talkfest, Judge Gatens suspended the trial Saturday until Monday morning.

On Monday little progress was made. One talesman was challenged and another passed for cause. William Eckles, previously passed for cause, fell under the fire of a peremptory challenge by the defense—its first exercise of the privilege—and was weeded out. O. M. Barber, a carpenter, and contractor, was passed for cause. It turned out that Eckles was challenged because he is a member of the Carpenters' Union and identified with the Socialist party.

Charles Danford admitted that he was formerly a union man and this let him out as a juror. Frank Wallace had his try-out. It developed that he was affiliated with some society that was objectionable to the attorneys and was prejudiced against capital, so he was dropped. Hugh O'Brien was another not measuring up to the requirements, and he was excused.

At the close of the afternoon session Monday attorneys intimated that it would take fully two weeks before a stable jury was found, and that at least another two weeks would be consumed in the trial.

E. A. Lamberson was under examination touching his qualifications as a juror when the court adjourned Monday afternoon.

Mr. Lamberson was excused because he was formerly a member of the Barbers' Union, and was prejudiced thereby.

At Tuesday's session W. K. Hall, chief clerk in the dining car supply department of the O. W. R. & N. Co., was passed for cause by both sides. George Gammie was excused on the first peremptory challenge of the state. At the close of the session, E. Hallingsby, employed by the Portland Gas & Coke Co., was being tested as a juror.

Judge Gatens administered a rebuke to Special Prosecutor Davis, who objected to the interrogatories made by Dan Malarkey for the defense. The court overruled Mr. Davis' objection, which caused the latter to address the court in a manner considered disrespectful by the court, bringing sharp rebuke. Judge Gatens ruled that hereafter attorneys will be given less latitude in the examination of veniremen in the case.

a minimum wage scale of 50 cents per hour.

We trust that you may find space in your paper to print this letter, as we believe the public should be informed of the facts.

UNITED METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION,
F. C. Porter, Sec.

IRON WORKERS LOCKED OUT AT SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO.—Nearly 600 men belonging to the seven local unions of the Pacific Maritime Federation were locked out here March 1, by an open shop ultimatum of the Union Iron Works and the Moore & Scott Iron Works.

The lockout is the result of the action of the unions in the Maritime Federation in refusing to take the places of striking union ship calkers.

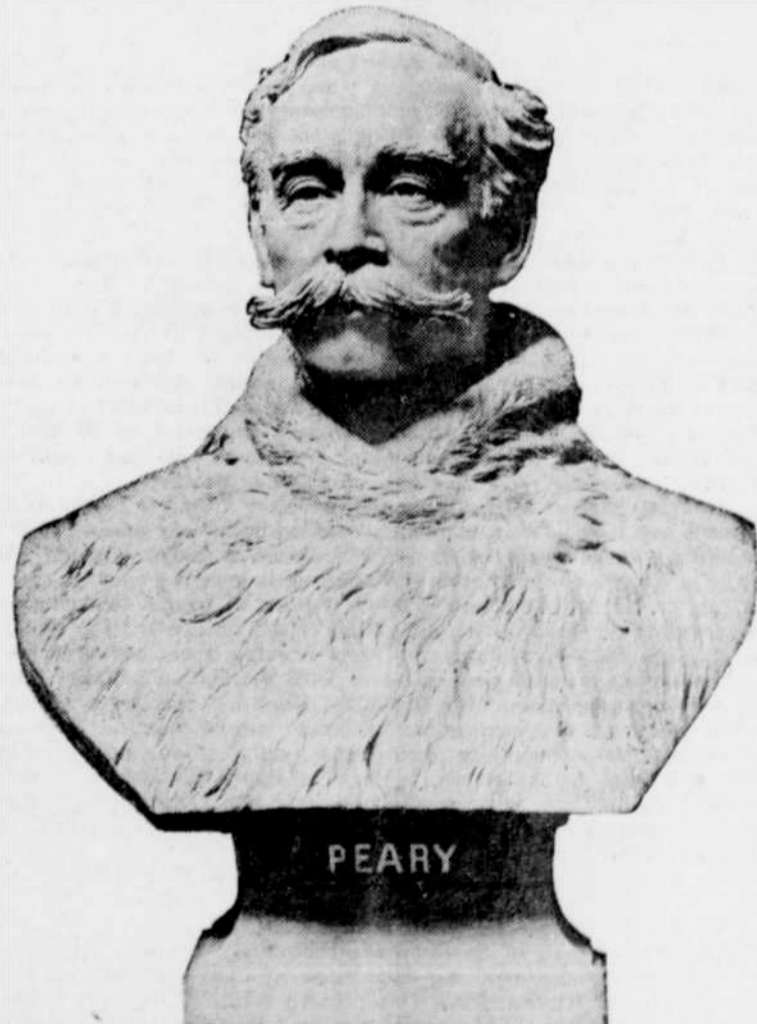
The terms of the corporations include demands for the open shop on all "old" and new work on steel vessels. The men declare the intention of the employers is to discontinue the eight-hour day. The corporations also refuse to pay the union scale of \$5 a day for calking or repairing, which is known as "old" work. The men declare they are willing to work for any employer who will pay union wages and grant union hours.

Winifred Stoner, Pittsburgh Prodigy, Is Nine Years Old



TO the list of precocious prodigies which includes William James Sids and Norbert Wiener, both sons of Harvard professors, must now be added Winifred Sackville Stoner, a nine-year-old girl of Pittsburgh. Her mother says that the child is proficient in a number of languages. She talks intelligently on mythology, history, literature, geography and art and has published three books. Yet, according to the same authority, she is "only a simple child who loves her playmates and dolls as well as her books." The child's phenomenal progress in the acquisition of knowledge is said to have been made through the medium of play. "Every child," says Mrs. Stoner, "has a talent. It is the duty of parents to discover this talent and nourish it so that it will bear good fruit. With concentration and observation implanted early in any child's mind I believe that child will succeed in some line."

Bust of Admiral Peary For Museum of Natural History



MARBLE bust of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary will soon be placed in the American Museum of Natural History in New York. It is the work of William Couper, to whom the explorer gave sittings soon after his return from the discovery of the north pole. It represents the admiral clad in furs, a garb more fitting than that of his rank in the navy. It is fitting also that the bust should have a place in the museum, for Peary's explorations were rendered possible largely through the money contributed by the institution and those connected with it. It will be remembered that the camp pitched by Peary at the pole was called Camp Morris K. Jesup after the principal patron of the Museum of Natural History. The commission for the bust was given by a wealthy resident of New York who is deeply interested in science, but prefers that his name shall not be made public. Other niches in the hall in which it will be placed contain the busts of such scientists as Audubon, Faraday and Franklin.

ALL CONSPIRATORS IN DYNAMITE CASES SAYS JUDGE SANBORN MUST BE TRIED AT INDIANAPOLIS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—William E. Reddin and German G. Seiffert, officials of the Milwaukee Iron Workers' Union, will be removed to Indiana for trial in the alleged dynamiting conspiracy. Federal Judge Sanborn, of Madison, today having overruled their contention that if they had committed an offense it was committed in Wisconsin, not in Indiana.

Judge Sanborn held that every shipment of nitroglycerine by Ortie McManigal or the McNamaras was chargeable also to all the other persons in the alleged conspiracy.

"So the offense, if any," he said, "was committed in Indiana, although it also may have been in other states. The most convenient place for trials, from the standpoint of all the defendants, is in the District of Indiana. Therefore, these defendants should stand trial there, with the others, unless they have the right, under the constitution, to be discharged from arrest here.

Reddin and Seiffert challenged the sufficiency of the indictment, in that it was not explicit enough in presenting proofs of guilt. The court held, however, that in a case where secrecy is of prime importance a grand jury is justified in not incorporating too specific statements in the indictment.

Judge Sanborn's ruling probably will affect the efforts of other defendants, two of them in New York, to prevent extradition to Indianapolis for trial.

WRIT IS DENIED.

NEW YORK.—Judge Hand in the United States District Court denied a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Patrick F. Farrell, indicted with other labor leaders for the alleged dynamite conspiracy and ordered his removal to Indianapolis for arraignment.

Frank C. Webb, the other labor leader arrested in this district, did not seek a writ of habeas corpus.

GOWARDLY STRIKEBREAKERS ARE ROUTED BY GUILTY FOREMAN AT ALBINA RAILROAD SHOPS

As an example of the extreme ends of cussedness, pure and simple, to which the strikers at the O. W. R. & N. Albina shops will descend, in prosecuting their lost cause, an instance, occurring Wednesday amply suffices. A melee occurred, in which several minor injuries are reported, and that a murder did not happen or a serious injury take place, is no fault of the misguided union men.

Patrolman Goltz, stationed at this point to prevent friction between union and non-union workers, was called away to hunt up a little girl that was lost. Taking advantage of his absence, like the wretched and contemptible cowards that they are, a bunch of pickets laid low to await the coming of some independent

workmen as they left the yards at the end of the day's work. Some of the latter made their way through the gates only to be met by a shower of rocks. Gallantly several of the independent workmen advanced, and W. C. Lukenbill, who is an old offender, and a virulently active and contemptible picket, got a number of wallops. J. P. Krentz and John Cyphers (cypher means nothing), both of the ornery picket class, got a few cracks, which they undoubtedly deserved. Then it was that W. C. Howard, backed by a revolver, who is a foreman, interested in the preservation of law and order, compelled the miserable unionist picketers to sneak behind the stockade.

As usual, the pickets showed their utter cowardice.

NON-UNION MINER ASSULTED BY UNION STRIKERS

CHEHALIS, Wash.—Because the owners of the Superior coal mines will not recognize the union, the miners have gone on a strike. Charles Dunn, secretary of the union, warned non-union men from going to work, but in spite of the warning the mines resumed operations.

Frank Sternsnick, a non-union man, was assaulted by Joe Lakovitch and Joe Starr, two strikers, yesterday, and severely beaten. The men are being held at the Lewis County jail. Further trouble is anticipated by Sheriff Urquhart.

KIBOSH PUT ON STREET RANTERS AT VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Five men arrested by the police at the time of the free-speech disturbance on the Powell-street grounds, January 28, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Judge McInnes today.

The free-speech war was ended two weeks ago, when a compromise was reached under which the speakers can talk in the public squares if they refrain from preaching sedition. Speaking in the streets, however, is prohibited.

NON-UNIONISTS ARE GENEROUS TO UNION MEN

ROSEBURG, Or.—Evidencing an attitude of kindness toward the striking Southern Pacific shopmen, a number of non-union workmen recently appeared at the city recorder's office and informed the police judge that they would gladly pay the fine of \$17, imposed by the court following the conviction of Alex Aubin, a striker, in the event the money would be accepted.

Aubin was convicted on a charge of disorderly conduct, in connection with a recent clash between the strikers and Southern Pacific employees and was later fined in the sum of \$17. He informed the court that he was a striker and had a wife and six small children dependent upon him for support. He further admitted that he was practically penniless and would be compelled to pass the alternative of eight days in the city jail.

Aubin's circumstances were discovered by the non-union men, and they immediately protested against his confinement in jail, and offered to liquidate the fine. The attitude displayed by these workmen in the case at issue has caused much favorable comment in Roseburg, where the factions have been at war since the strike was called.

OPEN SHOP AND NINE HOURS WIN AT LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—In The Daily Journal of the 27th there appeared an article from Los Angeles stating that an agreement had been reached between the moulders, blacksmiths, machinists and patternmakers unions, and the Founders & Employers association, whereby 1500 men who are on strike will return to work as soon as industrial conditions permit.

This article would lead the public in general to believe that the strikers in Los Angeles had secured their demands.

We have a telegram from the Founders & Employers association, the members of which comprise practically all the metal manufacturing establishments of Los Angeles and the immediate vicinity, stating that they have made no agreement with anybody, and that they will continue the nine-hour day as they always have in the past, and will stand for the "open shop" the same as they always have. Conditions are to remain just as they have been during and prior to the strike.

The unions have won absolutely nothing and on the contrary have lost everything they struck for which was an eight-hour day and