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WORK OF GETTING HICK'S JURY SUDDENLY ENDS WEDNESDAY--- TRIAL OF CASE BEGUN THURSDAY

HICK'S JURY.

William Canady, retired restaurateur man.
E. Balgemann, contracting carpenter.
E. R. Hall, laundry driver.
E. S. Park, streetcar conductor.
George O'Brien, photographer.
F. E. Jacobs, salesman.
O. M. Barber, contracting carpenter.
U. K. Hall, clerk O. W. R. & N. Co.
N. E. Farnsworth, real estate dealer.
H. R. Eckert, contracting carpenter.
Frank Halling, telephone company laborer.
W. O. Walker, grocer.

On Wednesday the attorneys for the state and defense, in the Bert Hicks case, in which Hicks is accused of the murder of W. A. Wortman November 2, 1911, finally agreed on a jury. The names of the jurymen appear at the head of this column.

Seventeen days have been consumed and 82 veniremen examined, before the sifting process resulted in the choice of the "twelve good men and true". When Dan J. Malarkey, chief counsel for the defense, announced that the jury as it then stood was acceptable, it caused no little surprise. Thursday morning W. M. Davis, special prosecutor for the state, and Dan Malarkey for the defense, made their statements to the jury. The men in the box visited the scene where Wortman lost his life.

Events in the case prior to the final selection of the jury follow.

At Friday's session of the Bert Hick's case, last week, the defense used two peremptory challenges, and still had available six. By this process Gus Ihle, a cobbler, and Frank Copell, collector for a lumber company were weeded out. Of the six peremptory challenges allowable to the prosecution, the state had up to that time, utilized but two.

A challenge for cause of probable bias by the defense was contested by the state. This brought forth a statement by the court to the effect that the defendant was to be given a fair and impartial trial even if three weeks had been used in trying to get an acceptable jury together. The court added that all concerned should remain three months longer, if necessary.

Gus Ihle, who was subsequently excused on a peremptory challenge, was first passed for cause, as was Nathan E. Farnsworth.

Because he had acquired a fixed opinion on the merits of the case W. W. Hall was opposed. Likewise Robert J. Hamill, who does not believe in inflicting the death penalty and because he had a set opinion.

When the law provided the penalty of hanging, Joseph O'Brien said he would not find any man guilty, so he was eliminated.

H. W. Hall has a prejudice against strikers and M. D. Neer doesn't believe in capital punishment.

Because he had freely discussed the case made R. L. Campbell form a fixed opinion that evidence could not shake, so he was unavailable.

Since Paul Scheringson was not a citizen, he was soon excused. There were also excused E. C. Hall, a liquor dealer, because he sympathizes with organized labor. John J. Neal, a steamfitter, who although not a union man, professed an abhorrence for a man to replace a striker.

Very little progress was made Monday. After wrestling all day Frank Halling, ground-man for a telephone company, was passed for cause. The defense peremptorily excused Albert V. Kassebaum. The defense was not a little surprised when the state suddenly refused to exercise a peremptory challenge and professed itself satisfied with the jurymen already in the box, which led to the defendant's attorneys calling the turn and challenging Kassebaum. This left the defense with but five peremptories at its command and four to the credit of the state. These can only apply to new prospective jurymen, in the case of the latter, for the defense has the right to exercise the peremptory challenge on any venireman passed for cause.

Those failing to come up to requirements Monday were:

J. Danielson, a planing machine worker, because he is not a citizen, and also because he belongs to the I. W. W.'s, which is as surely good cause for disqualification.

Carl Majeski, because he is a client of Special Prosecutor Davis.

R. O. Campbell, a grocer, for lack of citizenship.

H. C. Seamon, because he is against capital punishment.

The defense passed for cause W. S. Halmon, a real estate and insurance man, and he was under examination by the state's attorneys when the court session closed.

Tuesday added another chapter to the case. By refusing to peremptorily challenge, the attorneys for the state forced the issue, and the defense was compelled to excuse William Palmer as a jurymen. H. R. Eckhart was passed by both sides for cause. Then C. J. Schafer was placed under examination.

Attorney Dan Malarkey for the defense, when W. S. Halvor was being examined touching his qualifications as a jurymen brought in a reference to the contemptible actions of the Socialists and I. W. W.'s at General Baden-Powell meeting. This brought "Pike" Davis, special prosecutor, up with a jump. The attorneys shook their fingers in each other's faces. Mr. Malarkey said:

"The galled jade wincees," to which Mr. Davis retorted:

"I'll make you wince before I am through."

Judge Gatens called the attorneys to order.

Soldiers and Children Who Figured In Lawrence Strike



Photos by American Press Association.

THE children of the Lawrence strikers—among them some who are strikers themselves—have had an opportunity to tell their grievances to the rules committee of the house of representatives. Their invitation to visit Washington came through the efforts of Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania, a workingman himself, and of Representative Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist, to institute a federal inquiry into the action of the Lawrence police in preventing the strikers' children from leaving the city. One of the witnesses, a Philadelphia Socialist, said that he had seen the police at the railway station pick up little children by the arms and legs and throw them into patrol wagons and that the police had beaten women on the shoulders and breasts. The lower of the two photographs shows strikers' children at one of the soup kitchens opened for them by sympathizers; the upper the militia performing police duty in making loiterers "move on."

Mrs. Isabella Goodwin Is a Sherlock Holmes In Skirts



Photo by American Press Association.

MRS. ISABELLA GOODWIN is the first woman in the history of the New York police department to be made a first grade detective. Until recently she was a police matron; then she was detailed to get evidence against fortune tellers. She was successful in that work, but her best chance came when women suspected of knowledge of a \$25,000 taxicab robbery were under police scrutiny. Mrs. Goodwin wormed the truth out of them, and the arrest of the robbers followed. For this service she was promoted and now enjoys a salary of \$2,250; her police matron's salary was \$1,000. Mrs. Goodwin belongs to a family of policemen, so to speak. Her husband, who is dead, rose to be a sergeant; her son is now on duty as an acting detective sergeant, and her daughter was once a New York store detective.

DISTURBERS OF BOY SCOUTS' MEETING SCORED BY THE PRESS BY CLUBS AND CORRESPONDENTS

The action of the Socialists and I. W. W.'s who insulted General Baden-Powell at his Boy Scouts' meeting in Portland has brought forth great indignation. The daily papers have roundly scored them, correspondents have decried them and the Mount Scott Improvement Club passed a resolution containing this significant paragraph:

"The Mt. Scott Improvement Club hereby condemns the act of rowdiness and disorder at the meeting at which General Baden-Powell was advertised to speak March 9, and likewise condemns similar acts of disorder at any public meeting."

One woman correspondent says, in part:

"All of my people were abolitionists and my father was a union officer in the Civil War. While I was born years after the war, I've got fighting blood in my veins and it boils at the sedition of Socialists in Portland and other cities. I have greater respect for the secessionist of the one-time south than for this modern secessionist of nowhere. The secessionist was at least an American."

"The disgraceful and disgusting outbreak of the Socialist and I. W. W. rabble at the public meeting in the Gipsy Smith auditorium Saturday afternoon, when

General Baden-Powell and other men of esteem and prominence attempted to address the boys of the city on the Boy Scout movement, was the last straw. Whether I am for 'women's rights' or not, I am for citizenship, and I have wondered how business men, public men and other citizens can ignore the seditious ranting of ignorant ravers who nightly harangue a pack of loafers on the street."

At General Baden-Powell's meeting in Seattle, an attempt was made to bring up the same tactics as those employed in Portland. An account from Seattle states:

"When the curtain went up one of the men arose and shouted at protest against the meeting. He was instantly hustled out of the theater by others seated near him. When General Baden-Powell was introduced, another man shouted, 'How about Portland?'"

"I will tell you about Portland," coolly responded the General. "More boys joined the Scouts there as a result of our meeting than at any other place we have visited."

After this there was no further interruption, although the disturbers frequently hissed the speaker, but apparently failed to annoy him.

SOCIALIST THUGS COWARDLY BEAT UP YOUNG MEN

This story, reprinted from The Oregonian, is an apt illustration of the cowardly tactics of Portland Socialists:

Without further provocation than that he was trying to wend his way up Alder street and crossed a Socialist demonstration parade, George Hiekel, a 19-year-old boy, was jumped on by two members of the long line and maulled until his face was hardly recognizable. Absolutely no consideration for the youth of the pedestrian or for his size was entertained and he was thrown violently to the street before the surrounding crowd could save the boy from the maltreatment of the two ruffians.

Hiekel was going up Alder street in the direction of Seventh. The Socialist demonstration was wading north on Sixth street and the string extended for two or more blocks along the street. The boy tried to pass through the ranks of the so-called "laboring" men. As he crossed the line some remark was made to him. He did not understand it, but imagined that it was a caution that he should have waited until the string had passed.

"Don't you like it?" was Hiekel's retort.

Immediately and before the astonished crowd along the sidewalks could gather the significance of the affair, the boy was thrown to the street and a few kicks added. The spectators promptly wrenched the hooligans away.

POSTPONMENT IN TVIETMOE- GLANCY HEARING

SAN FRANCISCO.—On the request of the defendants, proceedings in the fight to prevent extradition to Indiana made by Olaf A. Tveitmo and E. A. Glancy, labor leaders, charged with complicity in a national dynamite conspiracy, were continued to April 2 by United States Commissioner Krull. The Government did not resist the continuance.

LUCKENBILL IS SENTENCED AND FINED BY JUDGE

Reference was recently made in these columns to an outbreak at the Albina carshops incident to the fag-end of the railroad strike, instigated last fall. It was an instance of pickets interfering with well-behaved and industrious non-union workmen. The offenders were J. P. Kreutz and J. L. Bowers, under the leadership of a loud-mouthed bully, W. C. Luckenbill by name, who is a bad actor. As a result of the melee W. A. Holt and A. C. Allen received wounds in the head. They would have fared even worse, had it not been for a shop foreman who routed the attacking party with a revolver.

Luckenbill has been a constant breeder of trouble and has been before the court before for active belligerency. He delights in being a bully. When he and his companion were placed under arrest, they retaliated by securing the arrest of Holt and Allen.

The case came on for hearing Tuesday before Judge Tazewell. The court gave Luckenbill the alternative of remaining away from the picket line or serving a sentence of 90 days and paying a \$200 fine. As to Holt and Allen, they were quickly dismissed.

FIASCO R. R. STRIKE NOW A CLOSED INCIDENT

Considering the shop men's strike ended some time ago, by reason of having a full complement of mechanics at work, officials of the O. W. R. & N. company have decided to abandon the mess houses at the Albina shops next week.

"The strike is over, so far as we are concerned here," said Assistant General Manager M. J. Buckley. "Conditions are normal at the shops. A number of old employees have returned to work, some have remained away and others the company refused to take back," he said.

Mr. Buckley indicated that while a few pickets are still trying to harass the employees, the city authorities will be expected to maintain law and order.

At the Southern Pacific shops (Continued on Page Four.)

SEATTLE SOCIALISTS' CONVENTION REFUSE TO PERMIT OLD GLORY TO BE UNFURLED IN THEIR HALL

SEATTLE.—The State Socialist Convention was thrown into tumult, March 11th, by O. C. Fenelson, a delegate from Hoquiam, who moved the convention adjourn until an American flag had been procured and displayed. The motion was received with hooting and jeers, and the chairman ordered the sergeant-at-arms to enforce order. There was no disposition to permit Fenelson to speak on his motion, but

he persisted in his effort and the chairman sustained his right.

Fenelson explained that he revered the international red flag which was displayed in the hall, but he thought it should share honors with the Stars and Stripes, the banner of a Government founded on the principle of equal rights. The motion was defeated three to one and the convention resumed its work of revising the constitution.