

WOMAN DECLARES PRISONER BRYCE

Mrs. Ingersoll Recognizes J. J. McNamara, Though He Tries to Hide Face.

PRISONERS ARE IN JAIL

Hilton Prepares to Manage Case, but Ironworkers' Union Calls Him Off—He Condemns Legal Fencing as Folly.

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A crowd so dense that for a time they were forced to retreat into a convenient store until policemen and sheriff's deputies could clear a path for them to the motor cars.

In front of the jail another large crowd had assembled and here again the officers had to fight their way through the throng, with their prisoners dragging by shackled wrists.

At no time was there evidence of the least sign of anger on the part of the crowd, or of a disposition to justify the apparent fear of the officials that an attempt might be made to rescue the prisoners. Union buttons were plentiful, but the men wearing them were quiet and orderly.

Prior to the arrival of the prisoners, some effort was made to start preparations and arrangements for their defense. Attorney Hilton, who came to Los Angeles under the instructions of President Mayor, of the Western Federation of Miners, was called upon by a committee of local labor leaders, who requested him to go ahead with the preliminaries. At the head of this committee was J. E. Timmons, organizer of the iron workers. Hilton told them that the case meant an incredible amount of work, and at his suggestion, rooms were engaged as headquarters, adjoining the offices of Attorney Job Harriman, former Socialist candidate for vice-president. Hilton then wired to President Ryan, of the Ironworkers' Association, who called off further proceedings.

Hilton Opposes Legal Fencing.

Attorney Hilton took occasion to criticize what he considers the legal fencing now going on in the East. "Technicalities at this stage like those being interposed at Indianapolis are a mere waste of time and money," he said. "The men are already in the jurisdiction of this court, and no matter if Burns did act in a high-handed and unwarranted manner, it is certain, under the Supreme Court decision rendered in the Meyer-Hayward-Peterson case regarding the form of alleged kidnapping, that they will be left here to undergo trial. What, therefore, is the use of dilly-dallying with legal charges and petitions to Congress?"

In a case of this kind the people of the country will demand a trial on the merits of the case and if what the prisoners and their friends have declared is true, a trial on its merits is what should be had as soon as possible.

Although District Attorney Fredericks said he was ready to go to trial at once, Captain Flannery, who is none of the evidence, said the alleged confession of McNamara and the infernal machines alleged to have been unearthed by Burns, "as on the train with the prisoners."

McNamara Certainly Confessed. "McNamara certainly did make a confession," he asserted, "and it covers the entire conspiracy which has resulted in the loss of scores of lives and the destruction of millions in property."

"Then where is the confession?" he was asked.

"Back East," he replied.

He declined to be more explicit, but it is said that the document is in the custody of Assistant District Attorney W. J. Ford, who is awaiting the outcome of the kidnapping charge preferred against him by the "iron workers" attorneys in Indianapolis.

Fredericks said today that assistance from special counsel would be required, if proffered, but that none would be sought.

"So far as the cause of union labor being hurt by these men," said Godfrey Dawson, resident representative of the Patternmakers' League of America, and authorized spokesman for the Los Angeles union men, "last night 72 new members were initiated into one union here. Those men had their applications in before the arrests and charges were made public, and yet they did not draw back from admission, but still were eager for it."

Although the original transcript of the confession said to have been made by McNamara is declared to be in the possession of Assistant District Attorney Ford at Indianapolis, copies of it were brought here on the same train today with the prisoners.

Charles J. Smith, assistant manager of the detective agency which effected the capture of the McNamaras and McNamara, is quoted tonight as asserting that not only were the previously published versions of the confession true, but that, furthermore, the alleged conspirators had been up the \$25,000,000 Owens River aqueduct, the Los Angeles City Hall and the industrial plants of several firms and corporations which have been involved in the anti-union labor struggle in this city.

According to Smith, McNamara's confession also corroborates much of the evidence developed during the investigation of the Times disaster.

Smith is also quoted as saying that there is no doubt that James McNamara is the J. B. Bryce who allegedly had laid the dynamite which destroyed the newspaper building.

"He was known as Bryce to Mrs. McNamara," said Smith. "Before she came west to blow up the Times building. But when he returned to Chicago she was given to understand that he had become Mr. Sullivan."

Congress May Discuss Arrests.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—With a view to determining whether any Federal law was violated in the arrest of J. J. McNamara in connection with the Los Angeles Times explosion, Representative Korbey, of Indiana, telegraphed today to the Federal Bureau for all the facts. Mr. Korbey has been urged by labor constituents in Indiana to lay the matter before Congress.

Cruelty to Child Alleged.

CENTRALIA, Wash., April 26.—(Special.)—Rudolf Lanka, a wealthy farmer of Roshar, is accused of keeping his 7-year-old daughter in the field from early morning until late at night, exposed to rain and cold without sufficient clothing or food. The child was in the pasture and woods looking after cattle and was found shivering and crying by a number of potter men.

PHOTOGRAPHS ILLUSTRATE RECENT ARMY KITE SHOOTING EXPERIMENTS



KITES HIT FREELY

Experiments Show Ships Can Annihilate Aeroplanes.

100 SHOTS GIVE 40 HITS

Kite Five Hundred Feet in Air and 5000 Yards Distant Punctured Repeatedly by Guns Fired Off Battleship Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—(Special.)—Reports received at the Navy Department and just made public show it was conclusively proved at the target practice of the Atlantic fleet about ten days ago that the American battleship can hold its own against an attacking fleet of aeroplanes.

During the target practice April 7, the battleship Mississippi conducted the experiment with kites as a substitute for an aeroplane and demonstrated that an enemy approaching through the air would be shot full of holes before it could get near enough to inflict damage. Two kites were left aloft from the high tower on the Mississippi one five feet and the other eight feet long.

When the smaller kite reached a distance of about 500 yards from the ship an order was given for a squad of ten bluejackets to fire on the kite with regulation rifles. The firing continued for two or three minutes, and when the aeroplane target was pulled in it was found that it had been hit about 40 times out of about 100 shots. The large kite rose to a height of about 500 feet at a distance of about 5000 yards. After three volleys from the Springfield rifles of the bluejackets the cord was shot away and the kite sailed off into the distance.

There is no question but that the large kite was hit with every volley. After the first volley it could be seen that part of the kiting was torn, but just how many holes there were shot through the big kite will never be known. The kites were constructed under the direction of Commander Cleland Davis acting under orders from Captain William F. Fullam the commander of the ship. According to the tests the theory that an aeroplane can be successfully attacked only by an aeroplane is disproved. It is likely that aeroplane shooting will become part of all future target practices in the navy.

TILDEN TO BE ARRESTED

(Continued From First Page.)

of the Drovers' Deposit National Bank. Clarence S. Funk testified that when Edward Hines, the lumberman, asked him to contribute \$10,000 to the Lorimer fund, Hines said: "Send the money to Ed Tilden." The committee desires Mr. Tilden to produce his personal banking account from May to September, 1908.

George M. Benedict, cashier of the Drovers' Deposit National Bank, subpoenaed to produce Mr. Tilden's account at that bank.

William C. Cummings, president of the Drovers' Trust and Savings Bank, subpoenaed to produce the account of Mr. Tilden with that bank for the period in question.

The debate that preceded the action of the Senate was one of the most memorable in the history of that body. For hours the lawyers on both sides aired their arguments. Mr. Hines, for the investigators, maintaining that the committee was not invading the constitutional rights of Mr. Tilden and that the subpoena disregarded by Tilden was a "drag net," a "baiting expedition" and in direct violation of the article of the Constitution protecting against unwarrantable searches and seizure.

Hines held that Tilden's denial of knowledge of, or participation in, any bribery was sufficient and complete.

WOMAN DISCARDS SKIRTS

Corduroy Trousers Fit Better With Occupation of Farming.

WESTMINSTER, B. C., April 26.—(Special.)—"Jack" May, a prominent woman agriculturist from Norfolk, England, has just arrived in this country to take up farming on a large scale. Miss May had some difficulty with the immigration authorities at Halifax on her arrival, due in part to official failure to realize that it was her right to wear a heavy knitted man's sweater, a peaked cloth cap, square-toed boots and corduroy trousers.

The 47-year-old woman, who is not affected by "Jack" May are not freakish hobble pants or demure lottes, but the real thing. She has been wearing this garb for 10 years in England, where she has been farming ever since she was old enough to have her own way.

Finding skirts a nuisance one afternoon when haying, she walked into a nearby barn and shut the door. When she came out her brother's trousers had replaced the skirt.

For a time after this Miss May wore trousers in the fields and skirts when going out or driving, but it was not long before she discarded the clinging draperies altogether. "Jack" May is said to be a daughter of Admiral May.

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THREE NEW SHIPS TO ENLIVEN FIGHT

They Are Coming From Atlantic Coast to Join Yale and Harvard.

STEAMERS TO RUN NORTH

Pacific Navigation Company Chartered New England Vessels and Will Extend Service to All Northern Ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—(Special.)—Captain James H. Bennett, of the Pacific Navigation Company, who for several days has been in conference with other officers of the company at Los Angeles, sprang a surprise on coastwise competitors of the turbines Harvard and Yale today by the announcement that three fast steamers chartered by his company resembling these same vessels were 20 days out from New York on their way to San Francisco.

Captain Bennett further announced that the Pacific Navigation Company would extend its service north to Portland and Puget Sound upon the arrival of the steamers from New York. The new steamers are the Massachusetts, the Old Dominion and the Bunker Hill. They have been operated in coastwise passenger service in Eastern waters by the New England Navigation Company.

In making the announcement of the extension of operations of the Pacific Navigation Company, Captain Bennett positively denied the rumor that the Harvard and Yale had been or would be sold to the Canadian Pacific line. He said with much emphasis that the turbines would remain in the San Diego-Los Angeles-San Francisco-Puget Sound service.

As it will be 60 days before the acquired steamers will arrive at San Diego, there will be ample time for the company to make preparation for the extended Coast service.

Just what will happen to Coast steamship passenger rates when the new service of the Pacific Navigation Company is inaugurated is problematical. The Pacific Navigation Company refused to meet reduced rates made by competing lines several months ago, but the officers admitted being handicapped by having but two steamers.

The Massachusetts, Old Dominion and Bunker Hill are steel vessels built by Cramp in 1907. They are about 2000-

Makes Home Baking Easy



net tonnage, 375 feet in length, breadth 55 feet, and have a depth of 32 feet.

Both Captain Bennett and F. E. Goodall absolutely refused to give out the exact route of the new steamer beyond the fact that they are to cover the entire Coast, saying there will be plenty of time for those details to be arranged after the three steamers arrive at San Pedro.

NEW VESSELS WILL RUN NORTH

One Is Turbine and All Are Fast and Commodious.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 26.—(Special.)—Three new, fast passenger steamers similar in design to the Yale and Harvard are on their way from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Coast, probably to be put in the service between San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Puget Sound ports.

Captain J. H. Bennett, president of the Pacific Navigation Company, operating the Yale and Harvard, who arrived in Los Angeles today from San Francisco, vigorously denied last night a rumor that the Yale and Harvard had been sold to the Canadian Pacific Railroad, but admitted that three passenger vessels are on their way to the Pacific Coast. He said that these steamers are to be operated by the Pacific Navigation Company, of which he is president. He did not deny the rumor, when put to him directly, that these vessels will be used to extend the service in the north.

According to Captain Bennett, these steamers are 20 days out from New York. They should arrive at San Pedro about June 1. One is said to be a sister ship to the Yale and Harvard.

We're just about through with our closing-out sale. But we want today several buyers who have the means and the appropriate homes to own two superb Mahogany Chickering Grands, one very fine and genuine Weber-made Weber Grand, one elegant Kimball Grand, and three of the very latest and very finest of \$900, \$1000 and \$1100 Player Pianos.

Think of being able to purchase such superb instruments at reductions not quite, but almost, at half.

There are also several other Player Pianos, smaller sizes, but first-class in every particular, obtainable for less than half—\$320, \$360 and \$435 respectively. Payments, \$12 a month.

Then there are a number of excellent regular upright pianos. Some sell for \$96, \$118, and there is an Art style of the Sohmer and also one of the Chickering at corresponding reductions. Payments, \$6, \$8 and \$10 monthly.

Then there are still many talking machines that have been correspondingly reduced in price. Get a talking machine and pay us at the rate of \$1 a week, if you're not ready to pay all cash.

As previously announced, the upper floors of our old establishment will be entirely vacated by this afternoon. Unforeseen delays in completing our new building at Seventh and Alder and the frantic desire of the incoming tenant to commence remodeling the old building, places us in position where drastic measures are required. We must, and we shall, find homes immediately for the instruments still in these old premises. You'll buy one if you'll come and investigate.

The reductions are genuine. Many who purchased pianos last week are now sending their friends that they too may share in the advantages now to be obtained. This certainly proves conclusively the honesty of our advertising as well as the confidence to be placed in our goods.

If you intend to buy a piano, a player piano, a Baby Grand, or a larger grand, a talking machine or record for same, or a cabinet of any kind for records or music, or a parlor or a church organ, all we ask is that you call today or tonight.

You'll find this the greatest opportunity ever offered to obtain the right kind of an instrument, at a saving thoroughly worth while. Remember it's Eilers Music House, still at 353 Washington Street, soon at Seventh and Alder.

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