MEN IMPORTED TO PLANT DYNAMITE

Chicago Experts Said to Have Been Sent to "Fix" Indianapolis Situation.

BOAST MADE TO WOMAN

Member of Carpenters' Union Adds to Testimony Concerning Widespread Conspiracy—Four Explosions Involved.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—Spurgeon P. Meadows, a prominent labor leader and business agent of the District Council of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, came forward today with the declaration that out-of-town men caused the four dynamite explosions in this city at midnight, October 24, 1909.

This followed the statement of Charles A. Bookwalter, ex-Mayor, that Indianapolis labor leaders were informed by him two years ago as to who had directed the explosions of property of Albert von Spreckelsen, an "open shop" contractor.

Meadows' assertion was made in connection with a report that the Federal authorities were investigating the possible connection of other unions besides the Iron Workers with the Von Spreckelsen explosion.

Men Sent to "Fix" Situation.

Conferences of men alleged to have accomplished the explosions were held in a hotel owned by John Halfman, who said today he had testified before the county grand jury last year that Meadows attended some of these conferences. This Meadows denied, but he admitted meeting at Halfman's place walking delegates for unions that were endeavoring to persuade non-union men to quit work on one of Von Spreckelsen's contracts near by.

"Three weeks before the Von Spreckelsen's explosions," said Halfman, "two men who said they were from Chicago and whose names I don't remember, rented a room from me. They were brought by the business agent of a certain union here. He told me the Chicago men were in the business of frightening off 'scab' workmen and 'fixing' non-union jobs. He said they were here to 'fix' the local situation.

Woman Confirms Story.

"Many men who came to see the strangers I recognized as connected with labor unions, but the only one I know by sight was Meadows."

The business agent referred to by Halfman also is charged with direct knowledge of the explosions in a formal statement to ex-Mayor Bookwalter by Mrs. Alta Hawkins, keeper of a boarding-house. She reported to the Mayor, when he made the municipal investigation, that the business agent came to her house with other men in an automobile a few hours before the explosions took place and said to her: "You keep your ears open about midnight and you will hear the damndest noise you ever heard."

Mrs. Hawkins returned here recently from Los Angeles, where she went in response to a subpena from the grand jury.

BURNS RELEASED ON WRIT

Detective Will Deny Amenability to Indiana Statutes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—Federal Judge Anderson issued today a writ of habeas corpus releasing Detective W. J. Burns from the custody of the county authorities. His bondsmen had surrendered him to the County Criminal Court, where he stands indicted on the charge of kidnaping J. J. McNamara.

The writ is returnable January 11, when the case will be argued before Judge Anderson. Burns will offer the plea that in removing John J. McNamara to Los Angeles he was acting within the provisions of the Federal statutes and cannot be prosecuted under the Indiana law governing extradition.

Two indictments are pending against Burns and Detective Hosick, of Los Angeles, charging kidnaping and conspiracy to kidnap.

Paving the way for the testimony of Ortie E. McManigal, Burns appeared before the Federal grand jury today. Burns also consulted with the Federal officials as to preparations for guarding McManigal on his arrival here. The exact time is kept secret, but he is expected tomorrow or early Monday. He will be lodged in a room in the Marshal's wing of the Government building.

PROBLEMS OF LIVING COST

Plan Offered for Equalizing Production and Consumption.

MEDFORD, Or., Dec. 31.—(To the Editor.)—High cost of living is the popular topic of today. It is being discussed in every home, in every municipality, and in our National Congress. It relates more directly to the welfare and happiness of the American people than almost any other subject. The effects are more immediate and results are more direct. The conditions in this country are becoming more aggravated from year to year, as statistics will show. Unless this tendency is in some way checked, it does not require any special gift as a "seer" to determine what the result in the next 50 years will be. But before any effectual results can be accomplished, it is essential that some careful diagnosis be made which shall reveal conditions and discover causes.

While the doctrine of supply and demand has been robbed of much of its potency by virtue of the power of great combinations, it is ever true that supply and demand are the foundation upon which all rests, and in all food supplies this relation must and does exist. If beef and pork are high and fish are low, we eat fish, and if meats as a whole are high and vegetables are low, we eat vegetables.

The American people have been gradually passing through a change of relationship toward each other. And this change is gradually affecting the question of supply and demand. This change of relationship is manifested in the increased population of our cities and a corresponding decrease in our rural population. In this condition rests the question of supply and demand. The cities are the consumers and the rural populations are the producers. Every time a man changes from a producer to a consumer he produces a corresponding effect upon the question of supply and demand. This question of change from rural to city life is causing the wise ones to "view with alarm." Not only is it breaking up our homes and firesides and sending many of their occupants to live in furnished flats and family hotels and take their meals out, but it is also causing the abandonment of millions of acres of productive land and retarding the development of many millions more. The State of New York alone has 1,300,000 acres of abandoned farm land, and millions of acres in the West are unsought.

In 1800 the rural population of the United States was 98 per cent of the entire population, but in 1910 it was 52 per cent.

What does this show? Clearly that we are changing from an agricultural to an industrial people. The last 20 years have shown a rapidly increasing per cent. As against this it may be argued that if the producer obtains such high prices for his produce, it must necessarily invite the consumer back to the field of production, and so bring about an equilibrium. Right here is where combinations are getting in their evil machinations. If it were true that the producer were receiving the increased price, such would be the result. But what are the facts?

Statistics show that, instead of the producer receiving 72 per cent of the price paid by the consumer, as of 20 years ago, he is now receiving less than 40 per cent on his principal products, and in many cases much less. In every product he is now receiving a greatly diminished proportion of the price paid by the consumer, while he is paying much more for labor than formerly.

In view of these facts, is it at all surprising that agriculture is losing its attraction and its supporters? Is it surprising that the boys and men also turn to salaried positions, to business pursuits or to speculation. The American people are simply becoming intoxicated on the question of their fine cities. They are exploiting their cities at the sacrifice of the farms and farmer. The farmer is the man who is most needing attention. He is needing help in development along such lines as will make rural life more attractive. He needs better roads, better schools, better mail service, fuller power development, a parcels post, and, above all, he needs a greater per cent of the price paid by the consumer for his product. He is the mainstay—the very backbone of this Nation. As such he is entitled to and should have the first consideration. He produces the goods, while transportation companies only change its location; manufacturers change its form, and the dealer changes its ownership.

But it may be argued that as the population has changed from a producing to a consuming one, the ratio of profit must be greater to those now engaged in non-productive pursuits in order that they may all make a living.

Right there is the rock upon which we as a people are being stranded. If two men are compelled to live on the profits obtained by dealing in a certain product, it is evident that the per cent of profit must be greater than if one were doing the business now done by the two. In order to support these two in doing what one should do, the consumer is compelled to pay a much higher price for his living.

This is just the condition under which the whole American people are laboring today. Too many retail butchers make the price of meat too high. Too many retail dealers in flour make the price of flour too high. Too many retail dealers in vegetables make the price of vegetables too high. At the two extremities stand the wageworker and the producer. And to get the product of the producer into the mouths of the wage-working consumer with the least per cent of profit added is the big problem of today. To do this transportation must be regulated; corporations operating in restraint of trade must be broken up; gentlemen's agreements, which are operating in nearly all cities, both large and small, and which control prices as effectually as do the corporations, must be stopped. City markets must be established wherever practical, giving the wageworker an opportunity to purchase directly from the producer, thus eliminating many profits. This would put many middlemen out of business, as they should be. Not that middlemen are unnecessary, but we have too many of them all along the entire line.

True, this would mitigate against the cities, but cities should not be the first consideration of a nation. As has been already shown, our cities have advanced at the distress of rural districts and have grown beyond their legitimate support. That nation can only be in a healthy condition when both country and city have developed in proper proportions. A prominent question of the day is to feed the hungry and cloth the poor.

C. E. WHISTLER.

DAVIES HAS PRIMARY PLAN

Wisconsin Idea to Be Urged Before Democratic Committee.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 6.—Joseph E. Davies, Democratic National Committeeman for Wisconsin, started today for Washington to attend the meeting of the Democratic National Committee and is prepared to present a plan for the Presidential primary system for all states not now having it. He will push this idea before the committee unless William J. Bryan desires to do so.

His plan is to duplicate the Wisconsin Presidential primary law passed by the Republicans. The Wisconsin plan calls for petitions for candidates for delegates to National conventions, filing of the nominations with the Secretary of State and voting on the candidates at the Spring elections.

Our sale is still on at our new location, 349 Alder street, the Medical building. Cain-Rice Shoe Company. **

FEDERAL RAILROAD LA FOLLETTE PLAN

Wisconsin Senator Talks in Illinois on Resources of Alaska.

BOARD CONTROL PROPOSED

Candidate Would Appoint Commission of Experts to Operate Public Utilities Under Government Ownership.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 6.—A solution of the problem of the conservation of the natural resources of Alaska was suggested today by Senator La Follette in an address in this city.

"The sensible and practical thing to do," he said, "is to create a board of public works for Alaska similar to the Isthmian Canal Commission. This board of public works should undertake not merely to build a railroad from Controller Bay to the coal fields, but it should acquire all the railroads in Alaska and settle at once the policy of Government ownership. It should similarly provide for the development of other public utilities, such as the telegraph and telephone. It should operate and develop the wharves and docks and steamship lines, if necessary, to deliver the products of Alaska to the Pacific Coast.

Problem Will Be Solved.

"With a law such as this, the Government owning the railroads, the direct operation or leasing of the coal fields, under proper regulation, insuring a proper revenue to the Government for the benefit of the people, and proper regulations that will protect the consumer, all under the management of a board of experts, having in mind only the public interests, I believe that the problem of conservation of our natural resources in Alaska will be solved and that its administration will be of great value in securing solution for some of the problems which confront us in considering the conservation of such natural resources as are still a part of the public domain of the States."

Before telling them how he would solve the Alaskan problem, Senator La Follette discussed the administration of the coal zone.

Cheaper Living Promised.

"The problem before us is not to hoard our resources," he said, "but to develop them in such a way that the benefits flowing from development will inure not to few men but to the rightful owners—all the people of the United States. With the experience of the past, the waste of these resources, the turning of them over to speculation and monopoly, would be a crime against the people of the United States.

"To permit the Morgan-Guggenheim combination to remain in control of the railroads in Alaska means that all the men lured there with pick and shovel and pack will, in the end, be completely at the mercy of Morgan and Guggenheim. Every pound of coal they mine will pay such tribute to the monopoly-owned transportation company as it chooses to exact.

"Alaska was purchased with the people's money, taken from the common fund—the Treasury of the United States. Whatever of profit, whatever of advantage in any way accrues from that purchase belongs to all the people. They are entitled to get the benefit in the reduction in the cost of living, which will come from the utilization of Alaska's treasures.

Access to Coal Demanded.

"The whole Pacific Coast demands access to the enormous coal deposits. The people east of the Rocky Mountains will gain by their development. Even the Navy Department of the Federal Government is compelled to pay from $9 to $12 for coal on the Pacific Coast, which costs $3 to $4 on the Atlantic Coast. I believe that our future power on the Pacific Ocean depends upon the utilization of the coal of Alaska.

"Congress' first duty to the people—the owners of these magnificent coal fields and other deposits of mineral wealth—is to provide for their proper development; and, as in the case of a private corporation, so in the case of public ownership, the first step to be undertaken should be the creation of proper transportation facilities whereby a market may be afforded for the resources. The wharves, docks, railroads and terminals in Alaska should at once be acquired by the Government for the same business reasons that would move a private corporation to acquire them, if it owned the coal fields."

Springfield May Get Saloons.

SPRINGFIELD, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—It is reported that several prospective saloon-keepers are preparing to open for business here immediately upon the decision of the test case by the Supreme Court, if it is favorable to the opening of saloons. This case is to determine the legality of the election held last November, when the city voted to license the saloon. It is said that the Luther blacksmith building will be turned into a dispensary, and several of the "near beer" places will probably be granted licenses.

KANGAROO JOINERS LOSE

Many Pay $5, Some $50, to Enroll in Order Which Doesn't Exist.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Nearly 1000 men assembled in front of a downtown fraternal hall last night expecting to be initiated into the "Ancient Order of Kangaroos of America." After they had waited for almost an hour and no one came to open the hall, they learned from the janitor that the hall had not been engaged; then they dispersed.

One of the men, Kusic Snyder, a tailor, told a story that set in motion the police machinery in an effort to take into custody J. W. Wilson, who represented to Snyder and presumably to the others, that he was grand organizer for the order of which they expected to become members. According to Snyder, Wilson represented that many of the most prominent men of the state had paid $50 each to become members of the Kangaroos, among them Former Governor James Gillett, Mayor-elect James Rolph, former Mayor James Phelan and former Lieutenant-Governor Warren Porter.

In the case of Snyder, however, and presumably in the case of many others, $5 was accepted as full payment for a life membership, which carried with it freedom from the payment of dues.

TWO SAN FRANCISCO LABOR LEADERS WHO ARE ACCUSED IN DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY.

ANTON JOHANSEN AND OLAF TVEITMOE.

NOTES ARE FOUND ON BODY

Train Passes Over Man Lying on Track Near Chehalis.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—The body of Edwin Thompson was found this morning near the county line between Lewis and Thurston counties. The man was lying between the rails on the Northern Pacific main line when Great Northern train 255 came along. The engineer tried to stop the train before he reached the man, but was unable to do so. It is not known whether or not he was dead when the engine passed over him. The train stopped and the crew brought the body into Centralia.

On Thompson's body was found a packet of notes aggregating $2000, given him by his brother, also a tax receipt for 160 acres of land in Eastern Washington. A brother, T. E. Thompson, who lives at Mount Vernon, Wash., has been advised.

Edwin Thompson was a rancher, living near Prosser, Wash.

WIRELESS HAS NOVEL USE

Forest Fire Prevention Experiments Being Made in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 6.—Wireless telegraphy will become a factor in the prevention of forest fires in Montana, if experiments planned by R. P. McLaughlin, forest supervisor, are successful.

It is proposed to establish a station and open communication with the wireless plant at the Kalispell High School. If the experiment is successful several stations, to be operated in connection with the telephone system already in operation, will be organized.

LINES CARRY 945,954

Vancouver Streetcar Manager Expects Great Growth.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Almost 1,000,000 passengers were carried by the streetcar lines in Vancouver in 1911. The exact number as told by the registers is 945,954.

W. B. Foshay, manager of the local company, says that while he is well satisfied with the record for 1911, he believes that 1912 will almost double the record. Besides ten miles of tracks in the city, there is a suburban line of more than six miles to Orchards.

State's 1911 Payroll $202,654.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Governor West has had a statement prepared showing that the payrolls at the various state institutions in 1911 amounted to $202,654.85, as against payrolls of $205,997.02 in 1910. This statement does not include $9907.10, the payroll of the Tubercular Sanatorium. This was left out because of the fact that the institution was not opened until late in the season of 1910 and its payroll was small for that year.

Sheriff's Collections In.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—The Lewis County Sheriff's office, which has been engaged for several months past in collecting delinquent taxes for the period from 1906 to 1910, completed its task yesterday. A total of $10,002.52 in back taxes was collected with $882.64 interest and $241.60 Sheriff's fees.

Jury Deliberates Two Minutes.

THE DALLES, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—It took a jury in Justice J. A. Doughit's court this afternoon less than two minutes to find Ralph McCormick guilty of a charge of selling liquor in a dry precinct, Celilo. The defendant was fined $100 and sentenced to serve 30 days in jail. He will appeal to the Circuit Court. McCormick was fined $50 on a similar charge three months ago.

BAY CITY PAPER IS SOLD

Portland Men Take Over Examiner and Subsidiary Plant.

BAY CITY, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—The signing of the contract of sale of the Bay City Examiner yesterday by the owner, W. Provoost, to A. F. Meyers, H. Conger and W. H. Root, of Portland, was the consummation of one of the most important deals closed here recently. With the Bay City Examiner was sold its subsidiary plant, the West Coast Publishing Company. It is understood that the price paid for the plants was in the neighborhood of $5000. The purchasers have assumed possession of the plant.

Although unable to announce his future plans, Mr. Trombley says that he will continue to make Bay City his home and that he will remain identified with the interests of this locality. He is serving his second term as Mayor of Bay City.

BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED

Loans on Valueless Securities and Embezzlement Charged.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 6.—W. H. Tabor, president of the American State Bank, was arrested today on a warrant charging him with embezzlement of the bank's funds. He was unable to give bond in $10,000.

Tabor's shortage is reported by state examiners as $25,000. Loans on valueless securities, alleged to have been authorized by Tabor, will make the bank's total loss $50,000.

The Latest Talking Machines.

No talking machine department in the city is as complete, cozy and comfortable, and in none is as courteous service offered as at The Wiley B. Allen Co.'s new store, corner Seventh and Morrison Sts. **

10,000 Tons of Cottonseed Burn.

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 6.—Buildings of the Industrial Cotton Oil Company, containing 10,000 tons of seed and other produce, were burned here today. The loss is between $500,000 and $750,000.

A Word to All "Newlyweds"

And Those Who Are Soon to Be Wed

The January Clearance of the Morgan-Atchley Store

Offers the best opportunity in the world for procuring the home outfit at a minimum expenditure, because every article in this mammoth store is greatly reduced.

And of equal importance is the fact that we will sell you at reduced prices and give you all the time you may want to pay them in.

While we always undersell all competition.

Because each customer shares the $25,000 —our annual savings in taxes and interest because we built on the East Side!

Just now during this clearance sale the savings amount to at least one-third over other stores' special sale prices.

Special attention given to folks starting housekeeping.

MORGAN ATCHLEY FURNITURE CO. INC.

Grand Ave. and East Stark Street

We sell for less because it costs us less to do business.

IF YOUR MEALS CAUSE ANY DISTRESS

It is time for you to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

The stomach is weak—overworked—helpless—and needs assistance promptly if you would avoid more serious trouble. A dose of the Bitters before meals will soon set things right again. It will tone, sweeten and strengthen the stomach, stimulate the flow of gastric juices, keep the liver active.

Nothing can take its place for genuine goodness in cases of Poor Appetite, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Malaria, Fever and Ague. Try a bottle today—but get—

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

THE GENUINE HAS OUR PRIVATE STAMP OVER NECK.