

THE WEATHER
Fair tonight; Saturday probably rain; southeasterly winds.

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McNAMARAS CONFESS—DARROW TELLS WHY

BLEAT UP THE TIMES, CONFESSES JAMES B. JOHN IN THE OTHER CASE

Hall of Records, Los Angeles, Dec. 1.—In his confession James B. McNamara said: "I put the dynamite under the Times, and it must have gas main, because the terrible explosion which followed scared me more than it did anyone else. I was the surprised man that ever lived, as I had not expected great damage would be done."

were to be arrested charged with having bribed jurors and prospective jurors. B. McNamara is guilty of the blowing up the Los Angeles building on the night of October 1, 1910.

Brother Enters Plea. At the same time his brother, John McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Bridgeworkers, withdrew a plea of not guilty to the indictment against him with having placed dynamite in the Llewellyn Iron works on September 25, 1910, and entered a guilty plea to conspiracy in connection with the dynamiting of the Llewellyn works, Los Angeles.

Case Too Strong. In going to tell the press all of this at a later date, though I had a dead open and shut case against me, I am very tired and worn, and not talk at this time, as I have under a terrific strain for the past six months. I have carried an enormous burden, and have tried our best to get our way out of the maze, but two weeks ago I discovered from county authorities the evidence that I had further facts which if discovered would have only led to the hopelessness of Jim's case.

Should Spare Life. Though the court could sentence McNamara to be hanged, it seems to me the least we can do for a man who has saved a lot of money is to spare his life. It is an unusual thing for a man to plead guilty to a crime punishable by death, in this case that will be considered, and will save McNamara.

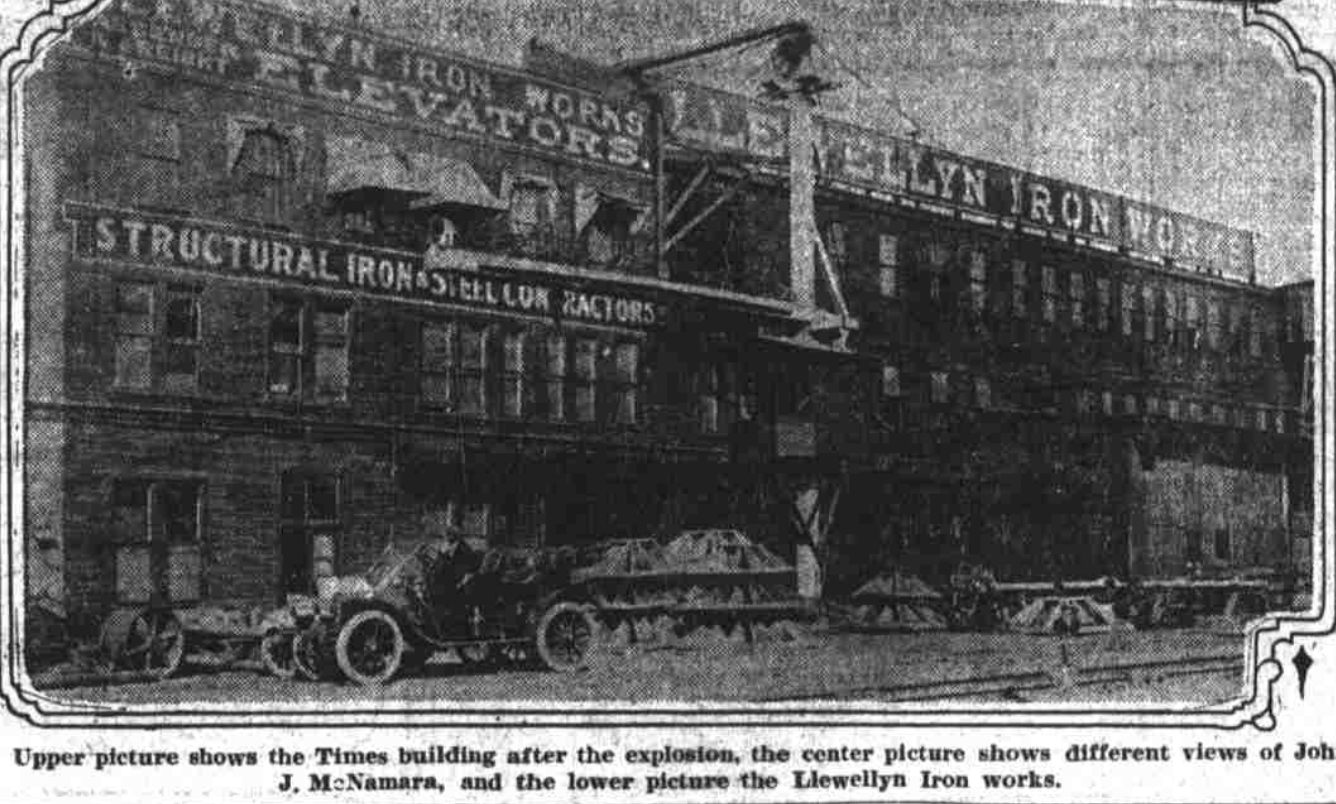
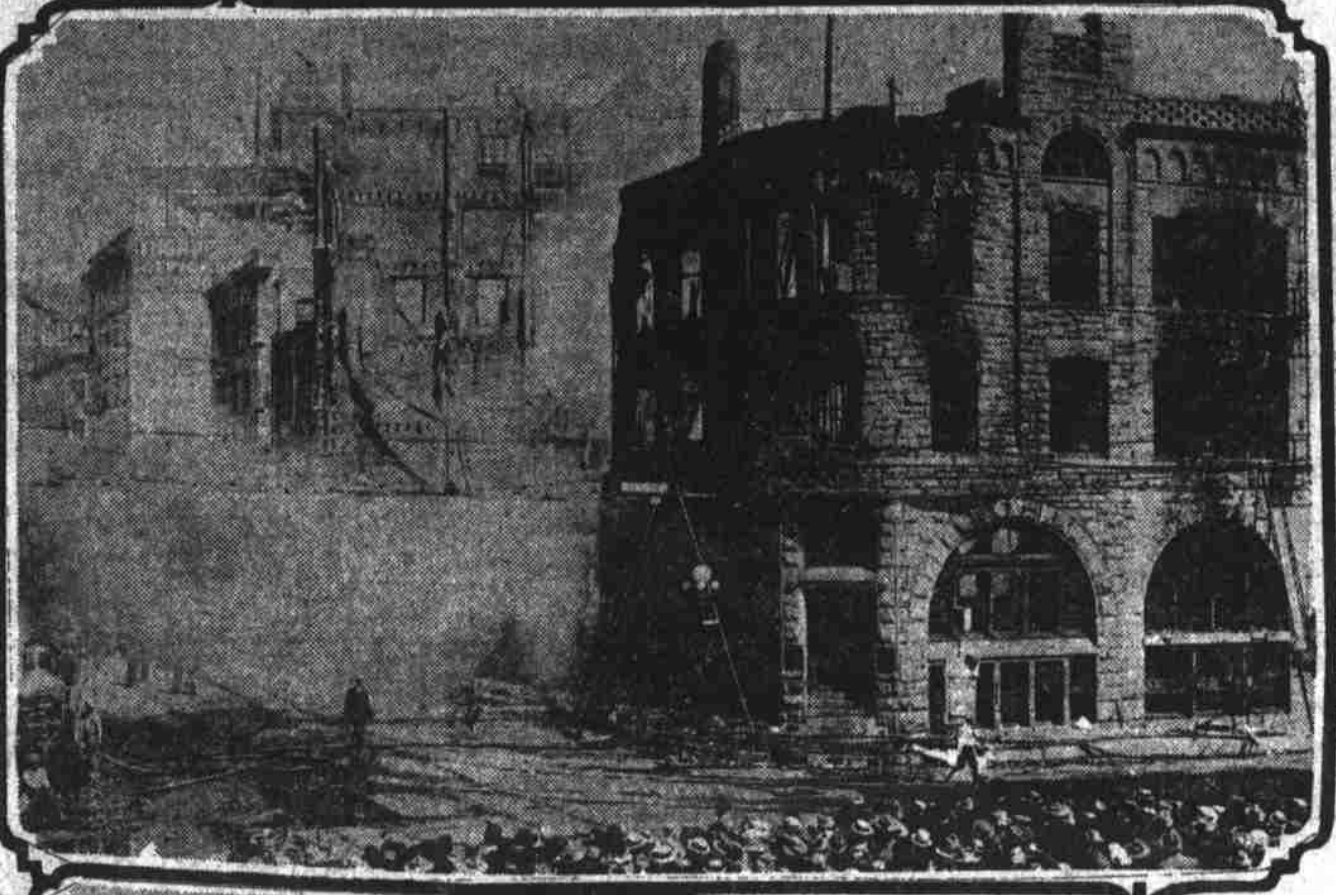
Advice to James. I told him that if he took that stand, he would be going to the gallows. I also told him that if John pleaded guilty, he would be spared. In order to make it strong, I said: "You would cut a deal with me, wouldn't you?" "I do, sir," was the answer. "Do you now want to plead guilty?" "I do, sir," said McNamara, and he sat down without a murmur of his face having changed.

Accessory Before Fact. The same procedure was then gone through with John J. McNamara. Although he was actually in Indiana at the time that the dynamite was placed under the Llewellyn Iron Works, he was an accessory before the fact and therefore his plea was entered as that of a principal, in being guilty of having actually placed the dynamite. He, like his brother, was impassive. It was plain that both of them had realized that the end had come and that they had made up their minds that they would accept the developments as "all in the day's work."

Los Angeles, Dec. 1.—Despite the fact that District Attorney Fredericks and his office force tried to have it believed that the sudden adjournment of the McNamara trial today was because he wanted to investigate alleged registration frauds, proof that the matter under consideration will be the alleged bribery charges brought against the McNamara sat down he wore the same smile that he has retained from the moment of his arrest. This, too, although he, more than his brother, realized that his admission of guilt might mean for him life imprisonment in state prison.

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Los Angeles Buildings Wrecked by Dynamite Explosions



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"CAST IRON CASE," SAYS ATTORNEY; PLEA SAVED OTHERS FROM SUFFERING

(United Press Special Wire.) Los Angeles, Dec. 1.—The positive declaration that the confession of James B. McNamara and his brother, John J. McNamara today was not forced to forestall prosecution for bribery and attempted bribery was made this afternoon by Clarence Darrow, chief counsel.

"Any statement to that effect is unfounded," he said. "We were confronted with an ironclad case and told that if we would plead guilty we could expect mercy. If we refused to do so, then we were told flatly that we could expect no mercy, but that the extreme penalty of the law would be enforced. There was just one thing to do, and that was to admit that they had the goods on us."

"Was there any connection between the pleading of guilty and the impending city election?" Darrow was asked. "Well, they told us that we must take a plea now if we were going to do so. There was nothing else for it. Of course, there was only one effect possible here, and that was that it would hurt the chances of the socialist-union labor candidates for the various city offices."

"But there was a man's life at stake. Not alone that—there were others who might suffer. We simply did the best we could. There was nothing else that we could do but do as we did. I realize we will be blamed, and that it will be said we deceived our friends. I cannot say anything more about that. It would do no good. I am sick at heart, but I feel that I did all that I could for these two accused men and their fellows."

"Now as far as the arrest of Bert Franklin is concerned, I have nothing more to say on that instance than I said when you first told me that he had been arrested. He was never commissioned by the McNamara defense to bribe anyone, and we are still confident that there was no explanation of the McNamara had made of the reasons for blowing up the Times at the time they did."

"I cannot say about that just now," he said. "We have not yet received a complete statement from them on this matter."

Tell All Later On. "They will tell all later on, I am certain, but it would do them no good to repeat their story at this time. We will, of course, try to show to the court that there was never any intention of taking human life. So far as that is concerned, it was, I believe, more or less of an accident. But I cannot make any further statement on this line at present. May be later on I can say more at heart and tired out, and can add nothing more now to what is already known."

Washington, Dec. 1.—"We are simply thunderstruck. It comes like a flash of lightning out of a clear sky," said Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, to the United Press today.

When the first bulletin was received and transmitted to Morrison it was apparently impossible for him to believe that it was true.

"I believe the law which created the commerce court should be repealed. I take this stand regardless of my judgment of any particular decision which may have been rendered by the commerce court. The Interstate Commerce commission was satisfactorily addressing itself to the problem of attaining a wise solution of the control of common carriers. It had the confidence of the people and the respect of the carriers. There was no necessity for the creation of the commerce court and it retards, rather than helps."

As to the Panama canal, the subject is under earnest discussion and many facts are yet to be brought out bearing vitally upon it. But, as at present advised, I believe that the canal is a vital part of our national life.

OREGON SENATOR REVIEWS ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.) Washington, Dec. 1.—Reviewing the principal issues which will come before the congress during the coming winter, Senator Chamberlain declared:

In favor of freeing the Panama canal from possible domination by railway interests, and, if necessary, a government built and operated line of steamships; for the abolition of the court of commerce; for self-government for Alaska; for an annual river and harbor appropriation bill; for the parcels post; for again pressing the fight for an effective amendment of the federal constitution for popular election of senators; for a conservative tariff revision program; for clarifying the Sherman anti-trust law; to prevent what a department control commission, similar in powers to the Interstate Commerce commission, and for a workmen's compensation law.

"These," said Senator Chamberlain, "are the national issues which stand in the foreground for the consideration of congress. Currency reform will, of course, be considered more or less, but I believe it to be true that no many men are ready to take final stand upon that question."

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RUSSIAN SOLDIERS SENT TO FRONTIER WITH ULTIMATUM

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—Russia today ordered an advance of troops to the Persian frontier, indicating that it intends to force upon Persia an immediate acceptance of its ultimatum involving the expulsion of W. Morgan Shuster, American financial treasurer of the shah's monarchy.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—News dispatches received here today from Teheran say that Ala El Dowleh, brother of the former Persian minister to Germany, was assassinated today in Teheran.

Shuster, when interviewed by the United Press today, before he submitted his resignation, admitted that his bodyguard had frequently saved him from death. He added:

"Russia's demand for my dismissal as treasurer general of Persia is an act of pure violence. It is a violation of the rights of the people and the respect of the carriers. There was no necessity for the creation of the commerce court and it retards, rather than helps."

FACTS OF THE CASE IN BRIEF

The Times building at First street and Broadway, Los Angeles, was destroyed early in the morning of October 1, 1910.

General Harrison Gray Otis, owner and publisher of the Times, was in Mexico when the explosion occurred, and hastened home. Twenty-one persons were killed in the disaster.

A special grand jury to investigate the disaster was assembled October 25, 1910. It returned a verdict that the Times was destroyed by dynamite.

General Otis, through the columns of the Times, charged union labor with being responsible.

SWARMING REBELS BLOW UP POWDER TAKEN AT NANKING

Washington, Dec. 1.—Chinese rebels captured and blew up the imperial magazine at Nanking following a battle wherein many Manchus were slain, according to navy department advices today.

Truce Is Arranged. Peking, Dec. 1.—Premier Yuan Shi Kai has agreed to a three days' truce with the rebels for purpose of discussing the proposed peace terms. If, at the end of three days, no definite agreement has been reached, but peace appears possible, the truce will be extended 15 days.

General Li Yuan Heng, commander of the revolutionary army, has not announced his attitude toward the proposed armistice, but he is expected to consent, and if he does the leaders of the revolution will be glad to accept it.

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