

IRRIGATION TOPICS WILL BE DISCUSSED; SESSION JAN. 9-11

**Tentative Program for Oregon
Congress Has Been Issued;
Farmers to Give Views; List
of Speakers Is Long One.**

A tentative program for the Oregon irrigation congress to be held in Portland, January 9, 10 and 11, 1913, has been issued by the committee on program of which James J. Beyer is chairman. It is the aim throughout to give a complete hearing to the man from the front, the project farmer, as to land values, use and marketing of crops, as well as to discuss whether or not the Carey act is a dead law that must be replaced with better legislation. The program as outlined is as follows:

Thursday, January 9—11 a. m., registration of delegates; 11 a. m., meeting of executive, legislative and program committees; 2 p. m., address of welcome, E. B. Piper, president Portland Commercial club; response to address of welcome, William Hanley, Burns, president Oregon irrigation congress; State Aid in Irrigation Projects, as outlined by Governor of Oregon, "Government, State and Federal Cooperation in the Development of Oregon's Water Resources," by Honorable J. N. Tait, chairman Oregon Conservation commission.

General discussion open to the congress. Addresses by Senator-elect Harry Lane and State Senator Dan Marjorie on needed reclamation legislation. 8 p. m., address by J. H. Young, president Spokane-Portland and Seattle railroad and Hill lines in Oregon; address by R. E. Strahorn, president Portland, Eugene and Eastern railroad; illustrated address on the work of the U. S. reclamation service, F. H. Newell, director U. S. reclamation service.

Friday, January 10, 10 a. m., general subject, irrigation enterprises carried out by the farmers. Speakers: W. H. Hamaker, Bonanza, P. H. Dancer, Bend, Leon J. Chapman, Ontario, J. J. Donegan, Burns, James C. Hoskins, Echo, O. C. Hyde, Prineville, R. B. Magruder, Portland.

Discussion of resolutions to be offered for adoption by the committee on resolutions.

2 p. m., general subject, feasibility and practicability. Speakers: John T. Whistler, Portland; J. N. B. Gerking, Laidlaw.

Water Users' associations. Speakers to be named. Discussion of resolutions offered for adoption by the congress.

5 p. m., general subject, colonization and immigration. Speakers: Dr. Thomas Shaw, agriculturist, Northern Pacific railroad, C. L. Smith, agricultural demonstrator, Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company; A. E. Chamberlain, agricultural commissioner, Great Northern Railroad; W. J. Kerr, president Oregon Agricultural college; Thomas C. Burke, president Oregon State Immigration commission.

Saturday, January 11, 10 a. m., general subject, status of U. S. reclamation projects in Oregon. Speakers: E. G. Hopsen, supervising engineer in charge of U. S. reclamation work in Oregon; Frank C. Sloan, Stanfield; W. O. Smith, Klamath Falls.

Discussion of resolutions to be offered by resolutions committee, 2 p. m., general subjects: Proposed Legislation. Speakers: J. H. Lewis, state engineer, Salem; Honorable W. Lair Thompson, Lakeview; George T. Cochran, La Grande, superintendent, water division No. 2; 6:30 p. m., banquet, toastmaster and list of speakers to be announced.

**PRESIDENT RYAN IS
GIVEN 7 YEARS IN
FT. LEAVENWORTH**

(Continued From Page One)

of Patrick F. Farrell, James Cooney, James Cooney, of Chicago; Frank J. Murphy, of Detroit; Hiram R. Kline, of Munroe, and Edward H. Clark, of Cincinnati. Clark changed his plea of not guilty to guilty at the beginning of the trial.

William Bernhardt, of Cincinnati; James E. Ray, of Springfield, Mo.; William Shoupe, of Chicago; E. E. Phillips, of Syracuse, and Charles W. Wachmeister, of Detroit, were each sentenced to one year and one day.

Frank E. Palmer, of Omaha, Frank J. Higgins, of Springfield, Mass.; Fred J. Sherman and R. H. Houlihan of Chicago, were sentenced to two years each.

Charles Baum and M. L. Pennell of Indianapolis, Edward Smythe of Springfield, Ill.; H. W. Leggettner of Pittsburg; George Anderson, of Cleveland, Ernest G. W. Basy of Cincinnati; Paul Morris of St. Louis, M. J. Hannon of Scranton, Pa.; W. E. Reddin of Milwaukee, Michael J. Cunnane of Philadelphia, W. J. McCain of Kansas City and W. Bert Brown, also of Kansas City, were each sentenced to three years.

Fred Money of Duluth got one year. Patrick A. Cooley of New Orleans and Frank C. Webb were each sentenced to six years.

Wives and Children Weep.

When the prisoners took their places in court at 9:15 o'clock this morning they appeared pale and nervous. The hilarity among the defendants which had marked the progress of the trial was absent. An hour before court was

due to open, the wives and children of the convicted men stood, many of them weeping, in the corridors.

When Judge Anderson arrived, District Attorney Miller moved that the convicted men be sentenced.

Defense Attorney Krum immediately asked for a new trial. This was denied. A motion for a stay of judgment was also overruled.

Judge Anderson then asked the defendants if they wished to speak in their own behalf. There was dead silence in the courtroom.

Judge Anderson again told the defendants they could make statements, but no one stirred.

Farrell Called to Bar.

Finally the court called Patrick F. Farrell to the bar. Judge Anderson told Farrell if he would answer certain questions it might help his case. The defendant then told of withdrawing from the union in 1908, and how he had always opposed violence. He was excused and James Cooney, of Chicago, was called.

District Attorney Miller admitted all the evidence against Cooney had been inferential and circumstantial. Cooney said he had never favored dynamiting. Ortle McManigal, he said, had always disliked him and probably testified against him for that reason.

Frank J. Murphy of Detroit was the next defendant called to the bar. Prosecutor Miller said he felt that Murphy was less guilty than any of the other men convicted by the jury. Judge Anderson here asked Murphy if he thought a guilty man should be punished.

"I most certainly do," answered Murphy.

Witnesses Not Friendly.

He was excused and Hiram R. Kline of Munroe called. Judge Anderson asked Kline if he thought Robert Ross, the principal witness against him, had reason to testify falsely.

"No," answered Kline, "but for some reason unknown to me, Ross has never been friendly."

Sentence was then suspended on these men.

William Bernhardt of Cincinnati appealed to the court for leniency. He told the court he had written some bad letters, and "had helped the conspiracy along."

"But," he pleaded, "I hope God will strike me dead if I am guilty of transporting dynamite from one state to another."

Bernhardt was sentenced to one year and one day in prison.

No Sentence for Innocent.

"I will never sentence a man whom I believe to be innocent, regardless of the verdict returned by a jury." This announcement was made from the bench today by Judge Anderson in the United States court here, after he had denied a motion by the defense to stay judgment in the case of the 38 union men convicted of unlawfully transporting dynamite, and had also denied a second motion for a new trial.

Judge Anderson's statement came after giving the defense attorneys permission to speak in behalf of the defendants, and allowing each prisoner the right to make a statement.

The first prisoner called to the bar was Patrick F. Farrell of New York, a former member of the executive board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers. He was questioned by Judge Anderson and the fact that the court brought out a point favorable to Farrell gave hope to the other convicted men. Judge Anderson questioned Farrell about his appearance before the ironworkers' executive board regarding a strike in progress in New York at that time.

Opposed to Dynamiting.

"I understand," said Judge Anderson to Farrell, "that you voted to end the strike against the American Bridge company. I do not believe this fact was brought out at the trial."

"That's true," answered Farrell. "I was never in favor of a dynamiting campaign. I quit the union in 1908 and never attended any of its meetings after that year."

"If Farrell," stated the court, "was opposed to dynamiting campaigns, I think he is deserving of consideration."

District Attorney Miller here said that his attitude toward Farrell would have been different during the trial if the defense had brought out this point.

Would Have Given Consideration.

"I certainly would have moved for his discharge," said Miller, "or at least

have urged the defense attorneys to have presented a better fight for him."

At this stage of the proceedings Judge Anderson voiced his determination not to sentence any man whom he believed to be innocent. Farrell was then temporarily excused, no final action being taken at this time.

James Cooney of Chicago, one of the business agents of the ironworkers, was then called. Judge Anderson instructed Cooney that he need not answer questions unless he felt so disposed.

"You may ask me any question you like," said Cooney, "and I will answer it. I have nothing to fear."

Cooney said he was a member of the Illinois bar and believed in the constitution on which the United States government is founded.

Good Word for Cooney.

District Attorney Miller here put in a word for Cooney.

"There has been no evidence presented," said the prosecutor, "that Cooney was implicated in the conspiracy except Ortle McManigal's statement that he and Cooney once talked over dynamiting in Chicago."

Miller, however, opposed leniency for Cooney, saying:

"Cooney is mentioned in a letter Hockin wrote to John McManigal, the man who introduced McManigal to F. M. Ryan. Hockin also charged him with 'talking too much.'"

Judge Reads Statement.

Edward Clark, who changed his plea of not guilty to guilty at the outset of the trial, was not included in the list of the 38 convicted men. Before sentencing the defendants Judge Anderson read the following statement:

"Two of the defendants, Ortle McManigal and Clark, pleaded guilty and testified to knowledge of the conspiracy and of participating in its execution. The principal of these is McManigal, whose story on the witness stand was given in such a manner as to carry

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