

TALE OF RUIN CONTINUED IN COURT

McMANGAL TELLS STORY OF EXPLOSIONS CAUSED BY NITRO-GLYCERINE.

HOCKIN HELD OUT ON HIM

Leading Spirit in Outrages Doubled-Crossed His Tool, but McNamara Took Charge and Full Payment Was Made for Each "Job"—Once McNamara Blown Up Wrong "Job."

Indianapolis, Nov. 11.—From that part of his career when he had discarded dynamite and was resorting to the use of nitro-glycerine, which he carried about on passenger trains by the dozens of quarts, Orville E. McMangal related at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial today how he had caused explosions at Cleveland, Jersey City, Pittsburgh, Omaha and Superior, Wis. He named Estar J. Smith, Cleveland; George "Nipper" Anderson, Cleveland; Charles Wachtmeister, Detroit; Hiram Cline, Indianapolis; William E. Reddin, Milwaukee; Fred Mooney, Duluth, Minn., and Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco, all labor union officials, besides those he had mentioned previously, as being among the 42 defendants who knew he was employed by the ironworkers' union to blow up work under construction by "open shop" contractors.

Working for McNamara.

"On my going again to Indianapolis, J. J. McNamara said he had talked to Frank M. Ryan of the ironworkers' union about Hockin holding out part of my pay for each job. McNamara said \$200 a job had been set aside by the union and therefore I should work directly for him. He said he had just received a letter from Frank C. Webb, New York, asking to send me to blow up a Phoenix Bridge company job at Greenville, Jersey City. I was to return by way of Pittsburgh and look over the job. McNamara said also by way of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and get in touch with Michael J. Hannon, local business agent. McNamara told me not to talk much to Hannon as he was not sure of Hannon yet.

"Webb met me in Jersey City and took me out to show me what to blow up. While I surveyed the job, he stood back, saying the workmen knew him around there. That night after waiting two hours to learn that the watchman made a round only once an hour, I placed two bombs in some girders after midnight, July 9. In the morning I saw Webb with a newspaper on an account of the explosion.

"On the way back I stopped at Scranton, but did not see Hannon. At Pittsburgh I got a dinner alarm clock and on July 10, blew up the McKees Rocks job.

"When I got back to Indianapolis, McNamara was talking to his brother James B. who said he received a telegram from Clancy at San Francisco and that he (James B.) was going to the coast. J. J. said to his brother: 'Look up Clancy as soon as you arrive and he'll put you in touch with the lunch and the old man.'

"On the way to Chicago, when I left him, J. B. said he expected to be three months on the coast; that they wanted some one to go out and clean up the coast, particularly Los Angeles; that they had had a couple of fellows working out there but they did not get any results.

"Later I received a telegram from J. B. dated Seattle.

"I went to Omaha and on July 21 blew up a job there with nitro-glycerine. I know the explosion occurred for I heard it while waiting for a Chicago train at the station a half a mile away.

"J. B. wanted to know when I returned to Indianapolis, why I had not caused two explosions on the job. I told him a watchman and a dog were following me around and I did not take any chances. I was afraid the dog would scent me out in the dark.

"J. J. gave me 14 quarts more and told me to go to Milwaukee and get in touch with William E. Reddin; then to do a job at Superior, Wis. I went to Milwaukee and buried six quarts on West Wells street. There I met Reddin, telling him the Milwaukee job did not have enough material on it to blow up yet, but he said let J. J. know when the material arrived. I blew up the Superior job on August 1.

"I took a Duluth newspaper account of the explosion back to J. J., but he said he had beaten me to it, for Fred

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The Mosque of St. Sophia and Turks Defending It



At the Left—Street Scene in Constantinople, Showing Famous Mosque of St. Sophia. Top Right—Turkish Defenders of Constantinople. Lower Right—Turkish Soldiers Crossing River Tigris From Baghdad.

Constantinople, Nov. 11.—With the victorious Balkan army at the very gates of the city, Constantinople is in a panic. The Turkish soldiers, gathered from every quarter of the Ottoman empire, are making a last desperate effort to preserve the city from the hands of the allies, but they are fighting a hopeless fight. It is apparently only a matter of a few days when the Turkish capital must capitulate.

What will happen when Constantinople falls, no one knows, but it is feared a massacre of Christians may follow. All that will prevent it will be the presence of foreign battleships in the harbor. British, French and

Russian warships have already arrived. The water supply of Constantinople having been cut off, the city is in imminent danger from fire.

The Turks have had enough of the war and are bending every effort to secure the mediation of the powers. The Turkish note to the powers says: "The Ottoman government requests the great powers to undertake collective mediation with a view to the immediate cessation of hostilities and the determination of the conditions of peace."

With the fall of Constantinople the war will doubtless end. Apparently, whether the powers mediate or not, Turkish rule in Europe is doomed.

TERRIBLE TALE OF TURKISH DISTRESS TOLD BY FRENCH WAR CORRESPONDENT

Soldiers of the Sultan, Dying of Hunger, Worn Out by Fatigue, Wracked by Suffering, Run Away From Battle, Leaving Even Their Guns Behind—Inhospitable Inhabitants Refuse to Feed the Starving Men.

Paris, Nov. 11.—A staff correspondent of the Times, Jean Rodes, who has reached Constantinople from the war zone, sends a vivid picture of the misery of the Turkish soldiers and the disorganization of the Turkish army. He says: "We have witnessed the failure of the Turk as a soldier. We have seen him dying of hunger, worn out by fatigue, wracked by suffering and running away after having abandoned his place in the combat.

"I have never seen a more poignant picture of human distress than that presented by these unhappy men. Broken into one end of the most horrible wars in history, without food, without medical attention, almost without chiefs, almost without arms, and at Seldier, I saw a soldier whose right hand had been severed held out to us, begging for medical help, the bleeding stump around which he had tied a piece of twine.

"I saw long lines of famished men who came to our tent begging for a crumb of bread and staggering away without a murmur of complaint when told that we had none to give. I saw a thousand wounded leaving a trail

AMBASSADOR BRYAN RESIGNS POST AT TOKIO

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE IN JAPAN QUILTS ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Charles Page Bryan, United States ambassador to Japan, tendered his resignation today to President Taft, who reluctantly accepted it. Mr. Bryan gave ill health, brought on by a carriage accident, as the cause of his resignation. He is at his home in Elmhurst, Ill., receiving medical treatment.

Although a general change in the personnel of the ambassadors of the United States was expected as a consequence to the recent election, Ambassador Bryan is the first of the diplomatic corps formally to tender his resignation to President Taft. Mr. Bryan left Tokio on leave of absence in September. He had previously arranged to absent himself from the post but was prevented by the death of the emperor of Japan.

Mr. Bryan is a native of Chicago. After completing his education at the University of Virginia and the Columbia law school, he practiced law in Colorado. He entered the diplomatic service in 1897 and before going to Tokio in 1911, he had served as minister to China, Brazil, Switzerland, Portugal and Belgium.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN IN RIVER

IN ATTEMPT AT RESCUE TEMPLE GRADY HAS NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

A man whose identity had not been learned at a late hour last night, deliberately committed suicide by walking into the Missoula river at 5:30 o'clock last evening. The act, which was witnessed by persons crossing the Higgins avenue bridge, and the attempts as rescue in which Temple Grady nearly lost his life, furnished considerable excitement and called a big crowd of people to the bank of the river in front of the Puget Sound depot.

The first that was known of the suicide was when the alarm was sounded by some ladies who were crossing the bridge and who saw the man walk into the river from the Puget Sound yards about half way between the bridge and the freight depot. Among the many persons who were crossing the bridge at the time and who rushed down the stairway to the Puget Sound station platform, were Temple Grady and James Dunham, both well known young men of this city. By the time they reached the river bank the body of the man in the water had floated down and without hesitating, Temple Grady plunged into the stream to the rescue.

He reached the man in a few strokes, being a splendid swimmer, but just as he reached out to grasp the unfortunate by the hair he was suddenly seized with a cramp in his right leg. He struggled fruitfully for a few seconds, but realizing his helplessness to assist the other and the danger to himself, he turned back and called to his companion, Dunham, that he had a cramp. Dunham immediately went to Grady's rescue and landed him safely.

In the meantime the body of the drowning man had floated on down stream below the intake of the irrigation canal. A number of men had hastened to a point of vantage there and J. W. Hall, who has been assisting Engineer Swearingen in some work for the city, succeeded in stopping the body with a pole. He waded out in the swift current and got hold of some of the man's clothing, but this gave way in attempting to pull the body ashore, and because of the depth and swiftness of the water he was unable to again reach the body. Others followed it until it sank and it was soon so dark that no further attempt was made last night.

Grady's Narrow Escape.

Temple Grady was carried into the express office at the depot and after an hour's work he recovered from his chill and will probably suffer no ill effects from his experience. It required 20 minutes of hard rubbing to soften the

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BANKS TO BE SUED FOR EMBEZZLED MONIES

STATE WILL TRY TO RECOVER FUNDS STOLEN FROM LIVESTOCK BOARD.

Helena, Nov. 11.—(Special)—Governor Norris today made public the partial report of the legislative livestock investigating commission appointed to probe into the affairs of the state board of stock commissioners.

Stockmen who have served on the board are scored for the negligence displayed by them in the management of the board's affairs, and for the fact that large sums of money were stolen from the owners of estrays they are held morally responsible. The committee finds that the total embezzlement of Samuel Langhorne, Jr., the clerk in the office of the board whose conduct precipitated the investigation, is \$19,510.36, but while certain that during 1907 and 1908 Langhorne also embezzled, the records for those years are gone, and no way remains by which this can be definitely ascertained.

Another Man Short.

The committee found that during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899 there was another misappropriation of funds by one J. H. Lander, a stock inspector stationed at Chicago. His shortage has been ascertained to be \$15,112, but the committee also found that during the shipping season he deposited sums in Chicago banks aggregating \$12,000, and had no other known source of income than his salary, so it suspects his embezzlement is upwards of \$15,000. John T. Murphy, president of the state board at the time, and W. G. Preuitt, secretary, are censured for not having made this known when they discovered it.

From the time of the creation of the

MAY CALL ELECTION FOR POSTMASTER IN TEXAS

Terrell, Texas, Nov. 11.—So many democrats have become active candidates for the postmastership of Terrell that a movement was set on foot here today for a special primary election by which one candidate could be determined upon. The proposal was called to the attention of Congressman James Young, who declined to consider it until he could discuss it with President-elect Wilson.

T.R. HAS PRIDE IN PARTY'S SHOWING IN PARTY'S SHOWING

"SO FAR FROM BEING OVER, THE BATTLE HAS JUST BEGUN," SAYS THE COLONEL.

NOW IN SECOND PLACE

Progressives, in Three Months Since Organization, Polled Over Four Million Votes and Performed a Feat Unparalleled in History—Has Hopelessly Beaten the Republicans.

New York, Nov. 11.—Theodore Roosevelt made a formal statement tonight bearing upon the election and the future of the progressive party. In harmony with expressions of his own and his colleagues, he reiterated that "the progressive party has come to stay" and "so far from being over, the battle has just begun."

He regards the party's showing in polling more than 4,000,000 votes in the face of numerous obstacles naturally in the path of a new movement as "literally unparalleled in the history of free government."

The statement follows: "I congratulate the progressives of the country, that is, I congratulate those good men and women who with sincerity of purpose for the common good have had the vision to look into the coming years and see what the future demands from us who work in this present."

"Without much money, without any organization against the wealth of the country, against the entire organized political ability of the country, against the bitter hostility of 90 per cent of the country, against the furious opposition of every upholder of special privileges, whether in politics or in business, and with the channels of information to the public largely choked—the progressive party has polled between 4,000,000 and 4,500,000 votes, has hopelessly beaten one of the old parties, both in the electoral college and in the popular vote; has taken second place in the nation and either first or second place in some 37 of the 48 states."

"No task in any way approaching this has ever before been performed by any party in our country. Such a

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SURE DEFEAT IS FACING TURKS

MANY WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM TCHATALJA LINES ARE ARRIVING AT THE CAPITAL.

BIG BATTLE CONTINUES

Dispatch to London From Constantinople Practically Admits that the Ottoman Force Will Be Beaten—Hospital Facilities Are Scarce and the Men Are Suffering.

London, Nov. 11.—Judging by all precedents in the present war, the news from Constantinople tonight is the herald of another Turkish defeat at the Tchatalja lines, where a battle has been on for the last two or three days.

The Turkish admission that so many wounded are arriving at the capital as to show that the Turks are offering fierce resistance, has great significance, in view of previous admissions of a similar nature, and may be regarded as portending the Turkish public for another disappointment. It may be quite possible that this will prove the last great battle of the campaign.

There are indications that Bulgaria may forego a triumphal entry into Constantinople. According to some reports Bulgaria will be content with finding suitable winter quarters for her army while peace negotiations are going on.

The question of mediation has made another step probably of the announcement from Paris tonight that the Austrian government has agreed to join with the other powers in transmitting Turkey's request for mediation to the allies and inquiring on what terms the allies are disposed to accept mediation.

Peace Talk.

The revelation of the danger to European peace lying in the antagonistic interests of Austria and Serbia appear to have quickened the sense of the powers and probably of the Balkan states, also, to the imperative need of working in amicable co-operation to procure a settlement of the Balkan problems acceptable to all.

Another factor making for the speedy cessation of the war is the approach of severe winter weather. There is talk in Vienna of sending an ultimatum to Serbia and other warlike representatives, but it is believed Germany is exercising an ameliorating influence in persuading both Austria and Serbia to consent to postponement of the settlement until the whole matter can be dealt with by the European conference.

Diplomacy is active in all the European capitals. It is understood that after his important mission at Budapest is concluded, Danieff, president of the Bulgarian chamber of deputies, will go to the other European courts to explain the views of the allies. The Serbian premier, M. Paticht, after an important cabinet meeting, left Belgrade tonight for Uskup to consult with King Peter.

The reporter mobilization of Austro-Hungarian forces is denied at Budapest. Roumania is taking certain military measures with a view to being prepared for eventualities. The war minister has issued an order to all the army commanders that half of the contingents which were to be dismissed November 14, be retained with the colors.

The danger of a massacre and loot-

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INSANE MAN WANTS COST OF LIVING REDUCED

Washington, Nov. 11.—A man claiming to be Jesse Dowdell of Silverwood, Ind., who insisted on seeing President Taft to get him to lower the cost of living, was taken into custody at the White House today. He was unarmed and will be held for examination. The prisoner told the police he had tried to see Secretary Knox of the state department and James Bryce, the British ambassador.

WILSON'S MIND STILL OPEN REGARDING EXTRA SESSION

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 11.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson has his mind open on the question whether he will call an extra session of congress to revise the tariff. He asked the newspaper correspondents tonight to obtain for him a list of the public men and business men who hold themselves for or against the extra session. Although the governor has tried to follow closely in the newspapers the various expressions of opinion, he said tonight he was afraid he might have missed some of them in his reading and that he was anxious to get all the opinions before him.

It is known that Governor Wilson has a high regard for the opinion of Oscar W. Underwood, the majority leader of the democrats in the last session, and that in making up his mind he will give careful attention to Underwood's arguments. Mr. Underwood is reported as favoring an extra session.

"I have no immediate intention of making an announcement," said Mr. Wilson tonight, "but I should like to get the names of those who have given affirmative and those who have given negative opinions in regard to the advisability of calling an extra

session. I refer not only to members of congress, but to all important democratic leaders."

The president-elect was asked if he had received many requests that an extra session be called. "No, I have not," he replied, "but I can only answer for the telegrams. I have none among the telegrams. My secretary has sifted out most of the letters and I know as yet only of their general nature and I do not think they touch on a special session."

A newspaper dispatch from Washington was called to Governor Wilson's attention, declaring that close friends of William J. Bryan said he would decline a post in the cabinet. "Oh, but Mr. Bryan did not say that," remarked the governor, "that was just a piece of dope."

The future president was invited to spend his winters at Columbia, S. C., his old home, William E. Gonzalez, editor of the Columbia State, Mayor W. H. Gibbs, Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the University of South Carolina; J. E. Swearingen, state superintendent of education, and James S. Woodrow, a cousin of Mr. Wilson and an instructor in the University of South Carolina, informed him of the purchase by the state of his boyhood home and that it was being remodel-