

ON SUNDAY, THE HOLIDAY MISSOULIAN--ORDER NOW

WITNESS HELD ON PERJURY CHARGE

W. H. QUIGLEY, CHARGED WITH WRITING IDENTIFIED LETTER, MUST STAND TRIAL.

IS RELEASED ON BAIL

Denies Sending Letter to Cline of Carpenters' Union Saying Wachtmeister "Talked Too Much," and Calling Off Certain Explosions Arranged For—Expert Testifies.

Indianapolis, Dec. 11.—Inquiry as to whether John J. McNamara after his arrest and after he pleaded guilty to causing explosions was known to Frank M. Ryan and other officials of the ironworkers' union, was pursued by the government in its cross-examination of defendants at the dynamite conspiracy trial today.

Michael J. Cunnane, Philadelphia, testified he had taken part in a public demonstration managed by labor unions in Philadelphia as a protest against McNamara's arrest and then he assisted in raising \$200,000 defense funds for the McNamara brothers. He also said he had written letters to J. J. McNamara after the latter had been confined in jail in Los Angeles. He said he was unable to recall the contents of this correspondence but he would send to Philadelphia and produce the letters in question.

"Did you make any investigation of charges of President Ryan and Hockin that McNamara was kidnapped and that the prosecution was a 'frame up' by the authorities?" asked District Attorney Miller.

"I knew only what I learned from Ryan and Hockin," answered Cunnane.

"Did you believe after McNamara was taken to California and charged with murder and before he pleaded guilty to dynamiting the Ryan and Hockin had any knowledge as to his guilt or innocence?"

"I believed so then."

"Do you believe now that they had that knowledge then?" asked Judge Anderson.

"No, I do not believe they did."

Cunnane said he did not oppose McNamara's re-election as secretary of the ironworkers' convention in September, 1911, when McNamara was in jail. He testified also he had received a letter from Ryan saying in reference to members of the National Erectors' association:

"You are to use the funds in any manner that will delay or add to the cost of the work," but he denied it implied the use of violence.

Frank K. Painter of Omaha testified that 60 days before an explosion in Omaha, on July 21, 1910, he wrote to McNamara that "there are no police within 10 blocks of the job," and that soon after the explosion he had sent McNamara a newspaper clipping giving an account of it.

After another explosion in Omaha on March 24, 1911, six months after the Los Angeles Times building was blown up, he testified he sent another newspaper account to McNamara.

"Knowing that a man called J. B. Bryce and others called Schmidt and Caplan, were being sought on the Pacific coast, still that Omaha explosion caused you to make no investigation, and you sent the clipping merely as a matter of news, did you?" asked Mr. Miller.

Merely As News. "I did not know much about who was being sought on the coast and I did send the clipping merely as news," said Painter.

Painter said that about 20 days before the last explosion McNamara wrote him: "You know you can't tell much in letters, but you know if I can do anything I will be on the job."

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YALE LAW SCHOOL OFFERS PLACE TO TAFT

Washington, Dec. 11.—President Taft is considering an offer of the Kent professorship at the Yale law school. The place, which has been vacant for several years and was last filled by Professor Phelps, at one time American minister to Great Britain, has been tendered formally to Mr. Taft and he has talked over the offer with his cabinet, but arrived at no decision. The Kent endowment pays \$5,000 a year.

It is further ascertained that the president after the November election, was approached on the subject of accepting the professorship. The matter since that time, as far as the Yale authorities are concerned, has been in abeyance, but in view of the report from Washington, hopes are entertained at the university that the president will take the matter under consideration.

VERY IRATE BANKERS MAKE A DEMAND TO BE HEARD

SAY THEY HAVE NOT ENOUGH TIME TO WASTE IN MONEY TRUST PROBE.

Washington, Dec. 11.—An irate group of New York bankers and brokers surrounded late today Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the banking and currency committee of the house, known as the "money trust" investigators, and demanded that they be either excused or placed on the stand at once.

The men have been in Washington since Saturday and were told tonight by Mr. Untermyer that they would have to wait their turn for examination.

In the group waiting to testify were: Rudolph A. Keppeler, former president and member of the law committee of the New York Stock exchange; George W. Ely, secretary of the exchange; Frank Sturges and John G. Milburn, of counsel for the exchange, and the following brokers: Walter Taylor, Henry K. Pomeroy, Samuel P. Street, P. J. Goodhart, C. W. Turner, John H. Griesel and Henry Contant.

John Asherson, president of the New York Produce exchange, also is awaiting examination. These men said that business and personal matters of great importance demanded their presence in New York and they objected strenuously to being held while Mr. Untermyer developed his line of examination. Mr. Untermyer said he had told each witness as nearly as possible when he would be called and had asked them to arrange matters accordingly.

Copper Transactions. At the hearing today the withholding of vast amounts of copper from the markets in 1907 was discussed in connection with stock market transactions in Amalgamated Copper stock by Tobias Wolfson, assistant manager of the United Metals Selling company. The Hocking pool of 1909 was discussed by Percy Morse, a public accountant who went over the books of the companies engaged in the pool.

Mr. Wolfson testified that from April to October, 1907, his company, of which H. H. Rogers and William Hockley were members, accumulated vast holdings of copper. The market price, he said, was 25 cents a pound, but the sales in that time amounted to about \$25,000,000 as against \$1,362,000 pounds in March of that year. Mr. Wolfson said his company had held the metal because to have sold it would have forced the price down and embarrassed the producing companies. The United States-Hamilton worked money on the metal to the producing company that wished to sell through it. His company, he added, finally was forced

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MEXICAN OUTRAGES DESCRIBED TO TAFT

Washington, Dec. 11.—President Taft listened tonight to startling disclosures about present-day conditions in Mexico, with Mexican business men and four American businessmen and two members of the senate sat in the cabinet room and heard the story, vouched for by all, told to the president by one man who had been in the southern republic within the last few weeks.

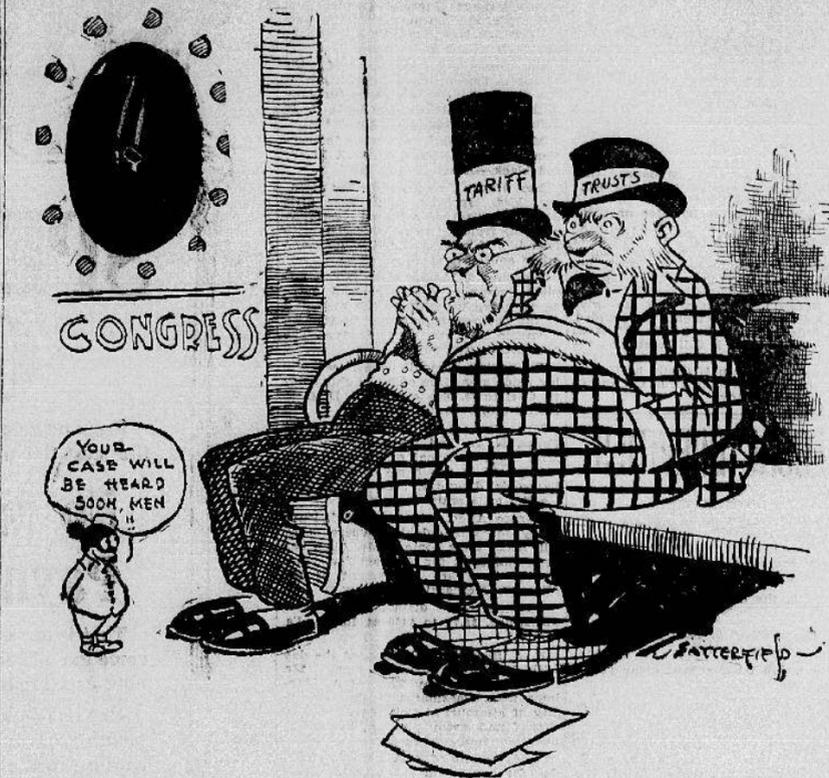
It was a tale of outrages on Mexicans, of murders and holdups of Americans, and held them for ransom and of general lawlessness. The story came out at the hearing granted by the president to the American businessmen who have appeared before the state department and who were referred to the White House. They did not ask intervention, they said, after the hearing was over, but they requested the president to see

that Americans were protected and that life and property were made safe. The president promised to take up the case with the department concerned.

Senators William Alden Smith of Michigan and Fall of New Mexico, who conducted the investigation of the two Mexican revolutions; Representative Hamilton of Michigan; Prince McKinley of Cleveland; O. S. Rowe of Texas; H. S. Stephenson of Los Angeles and E. H. Warren of Three Oaks, Mich., were present at the hearing.

White House officials had no statement to make after the conference, but it was understood that President Taft had no intention of asking congress for authority to intervene. Senators Fall and Smith did not take up with the president in detail the result of their investigation, but Senator Fall at several points corroborated the assertions of others who were heard.

WAITING



Tariff and trusts soon will be receiving attention in congress. The preliminary work of tariff revision will begin early in January.

ALLEN CLAN'S CASE ENDS IN SIDNA'S CONVICTION

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS MUST BE SERVED BY LAST MAN TRIED IN FAMOUS AFFAIR.

Wytheville, Pa., Dec. 11.—Thirty-five years in the penitentiary is the penalty Sidna Allen will pay for his part in the shooting up of the Carroll county courthouse at Hillsville last March, when five persons, including the presiding judge, the sheriff, and the commonwealth's attorney, were killed by members of the Allen clan and a number of others were wounded. Allen's nephew, Wesley Edwards, will spend 27 years in the penitentiary. These sentences were the result of a compromise today after a verdict of involuntary manslaughter had been returned in the case of Sidna Allen for the murder of Commonwealth Attorney William M. Foster. The jury fixed the penalty in that case at five years' imprisonment. Allen already had been found guilty of second-degree murder at a former trial for the killing of Judge Masse, for which he had been sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary.

Another indictment pending against him for the murder of Sheriff Webb was compromised by letting him plead guilty to second-degree murder and take a 15-year sentence. The combined sentences make 35 years. Three indictments against Wesley Edwards were compromised by taking a sentence of nine years' imprisonment in each case.

Ended.

The ends, as far as the courts are concerned, a tragedy without parallel and which stirred the country from one end to the other. After the conviction last March of Floyd Allen of an offense that would have sent him to the penitentiary for one year, members of the Allen family opened fire on the court officials. At the first volley Judge Thornton L. Masse fell mortally wounded, and after the fusillade that followed, Sheriff Webb and Commonwealth Attorney Foster were found dead.

The following day one of the three jurors who was shot died of his wounds, as did also Miss Bettie Ayres, who had been a witness in the case. Floyd Allen was arrested the day after the tragedy, being too badly wounded to escape. The arrest of the others implicated in the shooting followed at various intervals.

The two men whose fate was decided today eluded the detectives for months, but were tracked to Des Moines, Iowa, and captured. Of the six men who have been convicted of complicity in the shooting, Floyd Allen and his son Claud are under sentence of death, while Sidna and Friel Allen and Wesley and Sidna Edwards have been given long terms in the penitentiary.

Victor Allen, a son of Floyd, was acquitted and Byrd Myron was discharged because of lack of evidence. Governor Mann granted today a reprieve until January 17 to Floyd and Claud Allen, who were to have been electrocuted next Friday at Richmond.

UNDERWOOD WANTS TO FRAME DRAFT OF TARIFF

SCHEDULE OF HEARINGS AS TO REVISION IS ANNOUNCED TO THOSE INTERESTED.

Washington, Dec. 11.—"I want to see the tariff hearing concluded by the end of January. The ways and means committee will have a chance to work out the rough draft of a bill for the use of the new ways and means committee after the present congress expires, March 4," said Democratic Leader Underwood today. The committee of which he is chairman already is fortified with what Mr. Underwood regards as full information regarding all tariff schedules, but the committee by adopting a schedule of hearings beginning January 6 purposes to give everybody interested an opportunity to furnish information on any particular schedule. Mr. Underwood probably will introduce tomorrow a resolution to authorize additional expert assistance in connection with the proposed tariff revision.

The Schedule. The schedule of hearings on tariff revision was announced by the house ways and means committee today as follows:

Schedule A—Chemicals, oils and paints; Monday, January 6.

Schedule B—Earths, earthenware and glassware; Wednesday, January 8.

Schedule C—Metals and manufactures; Friday, January 10.

Schedule D—Wood and manufactures and schedule E, silk and silk goods; Monday, January 13.

Schedule F—Sugar and manufactures, and schedule H, spirits, wines and other beverages; Wednesday, January 15.

Schedule G—Tobacco and manufactures, and schedule M, pulp, paper and books; Friday, January 17.

Schedule I—Agricultural products and provisions; Monday, January 20.

Schedule J—Cotton manufactures; Wednesday, January 22.

Schedule K—Flax, hemp and jute manufactures; Friday, January 24.

Schedule L—Wool and manufactures; Monday, January 26.

Schedule N—Sundries; Wednesday, January 28.

P. and schedule O, Administrative features and miscellaneous; Friday, January 31.

A statement issued by the committee gives these directions to all interested in tariff revision legislation in the country:

Persons desiring to be heard should apply to the clerk of the committee previous to the date set for the hearing, to be assigned time on the program for that day. In making such application the following information should be given: Name, permanent address, temporary address in Washington; persons, firm or corporation represented; paragraphs of the act concerning which testimony will be given; brief mention of attitude on revision of the tariff and the amount of time desired.

In addition to this the person intending to give testimony should forward in advance to the clerk a copy of his brief and of any documents he desires to file with the committee.

ARCHBALD TROUBLE RESULT OF BIAS IS CHARGE

ATTORNEYS FOR ACCUSED JURIST LAY ENTANGLEMENT TO A "DISORDERED BRAIN."

Washington, Dec. 11.—Efforts to show that the charges on which Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court now is standing trial before the senate, as a court of impeachment, are the outgrowth of bias and a "disordered brain" were made today by attorneys for the accused when William P. Boland of Scranton, Pa., was on the witness stand.

Senator Bacon, presiding, ruled that these efforts were not in order in cross-examination. Attorney A. S. Worthington, representing Judge Archbald, declared he would call Boland later as his own witness.

How Judge Archbald had asked officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad to confer with George M. Watson, a Scranton attorney representing William P. Boland and C. G. Boland of the Marion Coal company, with a view to the settlement of the Boland claims against the road, was the subject of the examination of President W. H. Truesdale, General Counsel W. S. Jann, Vice President E. E. Loomis, R. A. Phillips, John L. Seiger and E. M. Rine, all of this railroad. The charges are that Judge Archbald agreed for a consideration to assist Watson in securing a settlement.

Mr. Loomis testified that Judge Archbald had asked him to confer with Watson, expressing the opinion that a settlement might be reached. The judge called later upon him to learn the progress of the negotiations, he said. Mr. Truesdale told of a conference he had attended upon the matter.

"Wasn't the conference arranged by reason of Judge Archbald's request?" asked Representative Floyd, one of the house managers.

"It is premature so, but Mr. Watson asked also for a conference," was the reply.

Mr. Phillips told of his being invited to Judge Archbald's house to talk about the possibilities of a settlement. The railroad officials testified that Watson wanted \$161,000 in settlement, while they were not willing to give so much. The negotiations failed.

STATE RESTS.

Butte, Dec. 11.—The state rested today in the trial of Joseph Foreman, who is charged with the murder of Jack Handy, July 5, last, and there is a possibility that the case may reach the jury some time tomorrow. Today's star witness for the prosecution testified that Handy started the trouble by throwing a glass at Foreman.

BOY KILLS BROTHER.

Clancy, Dec. 11.—(Special).—While playing at his home in the mountains, three miles from Lamp gulch, Jefferson county, last evening, a boy named Hurter shot and killed his brother, according to word received here. One of the boys was aged eight and the other 13. Which was killed is not known.

PROGRESSIVE HEADQUARTERS TO BE LOCATED IN NEW YORK

WARSHIP RUSHES TO DOMINICAN WATERS

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 11.—The battleship New Hampshire left at midnight for San Domingo. The battleship got hurry orders tonight to proceed to San Domingo. The New Hampshire is said to have considerably less than a normal supply of coal in her bunkers, but she did not wait to replenish it.

Another Uprising.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Officials of the state and navy departments were inclined to be non-committal concerning the hurry order issued to the battleship New Hampshire to sail for San Domingo. It is understood, however, that another serious uprising has broken out in the island republic.

STRIKERS IN HIDING KILL RAILROAD DETECTIVES

HUNDREDS OF HIDDEN MEN ON HUDSON OPEN FIRE ON STRIKEBREAKERS.

Haekensack, N. J., Dec. 11.—Several hundred striking employees of the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad, ambushed under the palisades overlooking the Hudson river, opened fire on a boatload of strikebreakers landing at the coal docks in Edgewater today. In a pitched battle which followed two railroad detectives were killed and a dozen men wounded.

A telegram requesting that the militia be called to quell the disorder was sent to the acting governor of New Jersey by Superintendent Stone of the Erie railroad. Mr. Stone escaped a storm of bullets fired by strikers as he was seeking shelter in a building. The men killed were:

Andrew J. Gray, 28, of Blinghington, N. Y., captain of detectives.

Charles D. Mallory, 45, one of Gray's men.

The wounded include: John D. Byerson of Jersey City, lieutenant of detectives; William King, William A. Woods, Frank Brown and William Hicks. All of these men with Captain Gray and Mallory were doing private detective work for the Erie railroad.

Hicks is in a hospital wounded 23 times. Brown and Woods were shot through the head, Byerson in the back and chest and King in the right ear. The men, hiding behind cliffs and trees, waited until a man brought discharged his charge of men brought to take the strikers' place. A volley of blank cartridges did not frighten the strikebreakers, who pushed forward toward the railroad tracks on the coal wharf.

Detectives Unarmed.

The men in ambush then left their hiding places, and firing red bullets, attempted to swarm out on the wharf. They were met by the private detectives who, unarmed except for clubs, engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle.

A fusillade of shots scattered the officers and they fled for safety, except the mortally wounded Gray and Mallory. The strikebreakers, under a fire of bullets, fled along the shore of the Hudson and concealed themselves in the woods of the Palisades.

The hundred employees, foreigners, of the Susquehanna, which the Erie controls, quit work Monday, demanding

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE DECIDES MATTER AFTER SOME LITTLE OPPOSITION.

VICTORY FOR PERKINS

Permanent Publicity and Executive Bureau Will Be Maintained at Washington—Jane Addams' Plan for Financing Campaign Is Adopted in Part—Committee Recall.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—New York was selected tonight as the permanent headquarters of the executive committee of the progressive party after a fight in which the delegates to the conference from several states sought to have the headquarters located elsewhere. The vote on choosing New York stood 32 to 12. Chief opposition to that city came from Florida, Colorado, Idaho, Louisiana, Texas and Wyoming.

Members of the executive committee from Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, New Hampshire and Montana voted against the resolution because they said the resolution was not sufficiently comprehensive.

By a number of the delegates the selection of New York was received as a victory for George W. Perkins and his friends, against whom some opposition had developed.

It was decided to establish a permanent publicity and executive bureau at Washington.

Committee to Europe.

The executive committee voted to send a committee to Europe to study legislation in England, Germany and other countries to obtain material for the Washington legislative bureau.

Senator Dixon, chairman of the executive committee, was empowered to name this commission. He said he would appoint Medill McCormick and Dr. Walker E. Weyl as two of the members of this commission.

The executive committee adopted the principles contained in the Jane Addams plan for the organization and financing of the progressive campaign. The Addams plan was not adopted in its entirety because it was believed to be too large an undertaking at this time.

Financing.

For the immediate financing of headquarters and bureaus it was decided to ask for 100 subscriptions of \$500 a year. Sixty of these were subscribed tonight. They came from the state organizations of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, Delaware and Pennsylvania. It is proposed to get 42 more of these subscriptions from the remaining state organizations and to secure the rest from individuals.

Governor Bass of New Hampshire, Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Louis A. Drozler of Indiana, William Flinn of Pennsylvania and Gustavus B. Pope of Michigan were active in assuring financial support.

Recall Resolution.

Chairman Dixon announced that the national committee had put into effect the recall in its own affairs through a resolution presented by Mr. Hale. This resolution provides:

"That 25 per cent of the membership of the national committee may join in a petition requesting the chairman of the executive committee to adopt some certain policy or motion, and, if said chairman and executive committee fails or refuses to accept such recommendations, the petitioning members may call upon the secretary of the committee to issue a call for a meeting of the national committee to be held within not to exceed 30 days for the purpose of acting on such recommendations."

"Further, that any officer or committee of the progressive national party may be recalled by a majority vote of the entire committee. A special meeting for the purpose acting

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SMUGGLING SCHEME OF GIGANTIC SCOPE

New York, Dec. 11.—A smuggling conspiracy, in which many of the largest dressmaking establishments in the United States are parties, and through which the United States treasury has been defrauded of \$1,000,000 revenue, was alleged by the federal authorities today when the first indictment in the case was secured.

A middle aged woman was indicted on the specific charge of "facilitating the transportation of smuggled goods into this country" by way of Canada.

Customs officials described her as the wife of George Haldren, a lawyer, with offices in New York, London and Paris, but said she had not been living with her husband for some time. When arrested today she was in possession of 21 gowns valued at \$15,000, the finest, the official said, that had been seized at this port in years.

Mrs. Haldren, traveling, it is alleged, as Madame Haldene, and Madame Hubert, also as Mrs. Amaldorn, had been followed by special agents of the treasury department since last August, when she left this port for Europe. She was traced to Rotterdam, Paris, London, Liverpool and Canada, telling the Canadian and American customs officers at Quebec, it is said, that she was a foreigner on the way to the United States and that her wealth of gowns was for her personal use.

As a non-resident, she would be entitled to bring the gowns to the United States duty free. The government alleges, however, that the woman was one of several clever agents of large dressmaking establishments employed to go abroad every season to purchase the most expensive and latest gowns.