

El Paso's Rapid Growth
Official United States Census
Population 1910, 39,279
Population 1900, 15,908
Population 1890, 10,338

EL PASO HERALD

El Paso, Texas,
Monday Evening,
April 24, 1911 10 Pages

THREE MEN ARRESTED FOR THE LOS ANGELES TIMES BOMBING UNION LEADER ARRESTED IN INDIANAPOLIS

Accused of Wrecking Los Angeles Times; Officers Have Much Evidence.
PRISONER IS AN OFFICER OF UNION
Detectives Continue to Work Up Evidence of an Incriminating Character.

Kansas City, Mo., April 24.—According to officials of the Union Station here, McNamara and H. Bryce or J. B. McNamara, passed through here in custody of detectives this morning on the California limited on the Santa Fe train due in Los Angeles Wednesday afternoon.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 24.—Detective William J. Burns, who led in the arrest of John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers here Saturday for complicity in dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building last October, in which 21 persons were killed, is expected to return to Indianapolis late today and it is believed more arrests will be made. Among the papers seized in the raid on the offices of the union Saturday night are said to be a number of receipts showing that money had been paid to the men under arrest and that the dates of receipts correspond to the dates of the larger explosions.

Investigation Goes On.
The investigation declared to be directed toward exposing the persons and methods responsible for the 89 explosions and great property loss in various parts of the country in the last two years, continues in this city and Tiffin, O. At the latter place detective William J. Burns and J. A. G. Badoff, assistant counsel for the National Erectors' association, are forwarding certain details connected with their discovery last night of 100 pounds of dynamite concealed in a shed and in this city Walter Drew, principal counsel for the association, conferred with the police and county prosecutor as to further inquiry to be made.

The three men now under arrest and being taken to Los Angeles to answer indictments charging them with complicity in dynamiting the Los Angeles Times are J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, arrested in Indianapolis; J. B. Bryce, alleged to be J. B. McNamara, and Orrie E. McManigal, arrested at Detroit.

Many "Depots" for Explosives.
Several "depots" in which this alleged "wrecking crew" stored explosives have been found in a shed in the rear of the home of James McNamagal, father of Orrie, at Tiffin, O. 100 pounds of dynamite was found last night.

The storage compartment in the basement of a building in Indianapolis in which are the offices of the Bridge and Iron Workers, 100 pounds of dynamite and exploding apparatus were found surrounded by books and papers of the association Saturday night.

In the shed at the home of D. Jones, near Indianapolis, alleged to have been rented by J. J. McNamara, 25 pounds of dynamite and two quarts of nitroglycerine were found Saturday night.

Union Issues Statement.
President Ryan of the Iron Workers' association, last night issued a statement condemning the police for having "railroaded" McNamara out of Indianapolis toward Los Angeles and asked the public to withhold judgment, because, he said, the evidence before the public had been created by the agents of the enemies of organized labor.

Other members of the executive board said the association had always denounced the use of explosives in the labor union disputes and disclaimed all responsibility for the destructive methods of the campaign.

Long Investigation.
After months of investigation, directed by detective Burns, McNamara was arrested here Saturday charged with complicity in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building, October 1, 1910 and the plant of the Llewellyn Iron works at Los Angeles.

Four hours after McNamara was arrested detectives found two quarts of nitroglycerine and 37 sticks of dynamite in a barn three-quarters of a mile west of Indianapolis. The barn, the detectives say, was rented by McNamara from T. H. Jones, the owner.

A later investigation of the International offices of the union, disclosed in a storeroom in the basement of the building, 54 sticks (about 50 pounds) of dynamite, 200 feet of fuse, 500 dynamite caps, one dozen small alarm clocks and a leather case made to carry a 10 pound can of nitroglycerine. Detective Burns took possession of all the explosives. McNamara's arrest followed an investigation lasting several months.

WAX FACTORIES TO WORK TEXAS WEEDS

Oscar Paclus, a director of the Continental Wax company, who is at the Sheldon hotel, states that his company proposes to put up 10 candleilla wax factories in west Texas, the first factory being well under way and to be placed south of Marathon in Brewster county.

The Continental Wax company was recently organized in Little Rock, Ark., with a capital of \$500,000, and owns the patent rights covering the economical extraction of wax from the candleilla plant by processes which have been proved successful in Mexico, where at the present time four factories are in actual operation.

The candleilla weed grows wild and profusely throughout the southern parts of El Paso, Presidio and Brewster counties, and contains from 1/4 to 1/2 percent of wax. This wax is in great demand and orders have been placed for approximately \$10,000,000 worth per year.

The cost under the processes held by the Continental Wax company is about \$100 per ton of wax with a market value of \$600. The wax under these processes is extracted in a refined state by one operation from the weed

and is principally used for electrical insulation and phonograph records.

To Rival the Guayule.
The candleilla industry promises to rival that of guayule rubber, which produced over \$100,000,000 during the last few years. The advantage of the candleilla wax industry being that the candleilla plant may be cut yearly, while guayule when once cut will not grow up again and be ready for rubber extraction in less than 10 years.

Jack Armstrong, well known throughout west Texas, is accompanying Mr. Paclus. Mr. Armstrong has for a number of years supplied the rubber company at Marathon with the guayule shrub, and is now contracting for the candleilla plant, of which there are approximately 3,000,000 tons growing in west Texas. The wax factories are to be located right in the fields where the weed grows, thus saving cost of hauling the raw material. Each factory will have a capacity of two tons of wax per day of the value of \$1200, and when the 10 factories are in operation their approximate output will be \$4,000,000 worth per year, thus promising to open a new and very important industry in west Texas.

PARRASIS RETAKEN; EMILIO MADERO FREE

Torreon, Mexico, April 20.—(By Mail.)—The federal troops are again in possession of Parras, the home of the Madero interests in Coahuila, although it is said that a number of revolutionaries are still seeking the protection of the church towers, from which they have not yet been driven. One church and the girls' school were destroyed, but the rebels who are left are said to have sought refuge in another chapel. More reinforcements left Sanluis last night for Parras. The rebel forces are said to have retreated in the direction of Viesca and San Pedro, both of which places they threaten to take. They are to join the forces of Urdide, about 500 strong, which are within five miles of San Pedro. Fifty soldiers that have been stationed at Mampal were withdrawn from that camp today and sent to San Pedro.

Emilio Madero, a brother of Francisco I. Madero, and Salvador Madero, a cousin, who were arrested and placed in prison, have been released. Communication was immediately established with minister of finance Linaunator, and both men were ordered released this morning.

There has been an exodus of foreigners from the Mampal camp during the past two days. For 48 hours the situation has been considered dangerous and upon the withdrawal of the 50 soldiers which have been on guard, the presidate municipal, Dionicio Gonzalez also departed and arrived in Torreon today.

Attorney his request was refused by Judge Collins, who maintained after the requisition papers had been signed, he could do nothing but permit James House, an officer representing California, who was present at the hearing, to take the prisoner from the city.

Papers Are Searched.
Soon after the prisoner had been hurried into the automobile detective Burns ran for another machine and rode to the American Central Life building where E. M. Ryan, president of the association and six members of the executive board were being held pending an investigation. Doors of the room were guarded by a squad of police.

Detective Burns assisted by four of his operatives and several detectives from the Indianapolis force entered the rooms of the association in search of correspondence that might implicate McNamara more deeply in the charges.

President Ryan, of the union, protested against the presence of the officers in the room. While the search of the rooms was being conducted, the members of the executive board, who were waiting in another room, walked about nervously and asked the police concerning the cause of their detention.

More than an hour elapsed after McNamara had been taken from the city before his companions at the meeting were aware that he had been taken from Indianapolis.

Explosives Found.
Immediately after the officers of the union were searched detective Burns and a squad of his men went to the barn west of Indianapolis, where the explosives were unearthed. The detectives then returned to the city when a search of the basement of the union headquarters revealed more explosives.

President Ryan said he had been connected with labor unions several years and has never been a case of a strike so he being charged against McNamara. He said he had known of cases where "plants" had been made by enemies of labor organizations and that if explosives were found they had been placed by enemies of the organization.

The custodian of the building where the offices of the union are located said McNamara had come to him six months ago and asked for a storeroom and that the request had been granted. He added he had never seen McNamara or any of his associates of the iron workers' union carrying anything to or from the storeroom.

Charge Against McNamara.
The warrant against McNamara charges him specifically with murder in complicity in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building and also the dynamiting of the Iron Works, Los Angeles, December 24, 1910. Detective Burns said further developments were expected to disclose perpetrators of explosions directed against employers here, at Omaha, Neb., and Columbus, Ind., and other places.

here, were almost destroyed by explosions of dynamite. Von Spreckelsen had employed nonunion workers in several of his contracts.

He was engaged in constructing the telephone exchange building and a part of the material was being prepared in the sawmill. After the explosions he discharged his nonunion workmen and engaged union men and has no more trouble.

In Los Angeles district attorney Fredericks stated that other arrests involving prominent labor leaders will follow and that the theory of the prosecution in the case will be the explosion was the result of a conspiracy formed for the purpose of retaliating upon the newspaper for the stand it had taken in a strike of the structural iron and brewery trades, and for its attitude toward union labor generally.

A detective, the man who assisted in the graft exposures of San Francisco which sent mayor Eugene L. Schmitz and Abe Ruef to jail and who uncovered the conditions in the Illinois Central railroad which resulted in the indictment of several officers of the road was in Los Angeles at the time of the explosion and attended a conference with mayor Alexander, the chief of police and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association. For a while he worked under the supervision of the Los Angeles authorities and then

(Continued on Page Nine).

Homer Scott Sees El Paso's Big Gun at Ojinaga Insurrecto Camp.

EL PASO WILL ASK
ALSO FOR ANOTHER

Madero is to be asked to present one of the cannon which is now in the insurrecto camp to the city to replace the McGinty cannon which was stolen from the city hall park and taken to Ojinaga. As the final peace agreement is not to be a surrender of arms, the cannon may be disposed of by the insurrectos as they please. An appeal will be made to Madero and Garibaldi, who is in charge of the insurrecto artillery. To allow the cannon to be brought to El Paso and placed in the city hall park in place of the old civil war piece which was stolen. Old McGinty may also be returned to its position guarding the entrance to the city hall. Homer Scott, who has been at Ojinaga making war pictures for the American Press association, returned Monday and said that the old cannon will be returned here as soon as the trouble is over. Braulio Madero, provisional secretary of Chihuahua, and secretary in charge of the El Paso junta, admitted to Scott that he was responsible for the taking of old McGinty and he said that he was under obligations to return the cannon as soon as the trouble was over. Hernandez is now in the trenches at Ojinaga with the revolutionists at that point and says he will return with the cannon as soon as peace is declared.

The old cannon was fired for the first time, Scott says, when the federal spy was discovered in the party of recruits that was marching from El Paso to Ojinaga with the cannon. The spy was discovered when the recruits under Villareal were opposite Sierra Blanca. The man barricaded himself in an adobe house and the cannon was loaded and a hole blown in the house in order that the Americans in the trenches might get at the spy. The recoil broke the tailpiece of McGinty and it is now the possession of a pair of new steel wheels and a new oak tailpiece. Scott made a number of pictures of the cannon at Ojinaga, surrounded by the American insurrectos.

He says the insurrectos have 1400 men at Ojinaga and are waiting until the federal forces are gathered in the town before attacking it. In the insurrecto army there are 28 Americans, including "Dynamite Slim," the mysterious unknown who was in El Paso until the band of recruits left for Ojinaga. The insurrectos have two machine guns and two cannon, including the 12 pounder that was stolen from El Paso, Scott says. There are also two machine guns in the rebel ranks which are manned by Ojinagans. These are in command of Capt. P. C. Bulger, of Brooklyn, who took the guns across from the American side below El Paso.

NAVARRO RELEASES TWO RAILROAD MEN

Howard E. Barker, the Mexico North Western timekeeper and Lee Glasscock, foreman on the same line, who were arrested Tuesday while walking into Juarez from kilometer 23, were given their liberty late Saturday afternoon by order of Gen. Navarro. The men were held on suspicion of being insurrectos, but they had no difficulty in establishing their identity.

Peace Talk in Capital of Mexico

DEPUTIES ATTACK
HIS PAST METHODS

Mexico City, Mex., April 24.—That the projected armistice was the subject of another conference between cabinet ministers and the chief executive, and that there has been a further exchange of telegraphic communications on the subject between Mexico City and Washington, was as far as an official admission will go here.

It is the belief here that the present week will show the true status of the Maderist movement. It was argued that the character of the expected proposition from the revolutionists will determine whether they are actuated by motives of patriotism or of personal gain. Another point to be determined is how much power Madero has over his men.

Under the terms of the armistice it is expected that all insurrecto forces in the north will obey the orders of their leader and await the result of the peace conference, but here in the capital it is doubted whether Madero can control his men.

If he fails to do so, the government will be given practical proof of one of its contentions, that a majority of the revolutionists are not men who are fighting for principles, but are in reality of a lawless type.

The Election Law.
Unless the chamber of deputies finds something more interesting to discuss this afternoon, the various measures in the proposed anti-election law will be adopted. At the close of a session lasting until 9 o'clock Saturday night, the bill as a whole was passed with only one dissenting vote. It remains to pass upon every article separately.

Deputy Ignacio Bravo Belancourt declared the real motives for the presentation of the bill were supplied by the armed revolt.

Gen. Diaz, he said, had come into power by waving the banner of no reelection, and that same slogan had been the inspiration of the present bloodshed. The individual continuance of any man in power, said the deputy, paved the way to tyranny.

Liberty Laid In the Grave.
Deputy Leonora reviewed the executive history of the president in a manner calculated to show that with every recurring inauguration the people became more dissatisfied, until in 1910 popular liberties were laid in their grave and their epitaph written on the tombstone which recorded the president's seventh reelection.

The deputy was interrupted so frequently that at one time he created a sensation by turning his face toward the galleries and inviting his "cowardly enemies" to meet him in personal combat.

Mexican Elections Mere Form.
Deputy Florentino Battaglia, a radical member, declared that the indefinite continuance of Gen. Diaz in power was not to be considered. He added that elections in Mexico never had been more than a form.

Referring to Madero, Battaglia said that a few months ago he had made a pilgrimage from end to end of the country, suffering vexations from petty local authorities for preaching the

TO TALK PEACE

DR. VASQUEZ GOMEZ WILL COME TO EL PASO AT ONCE

Madero and Navarro, Representing Insurrectos and Federals; Agree to an Armistice for Five Days From Noon Sunday—Insurrectos to Get Provisions Through Juarez From El Paso—Armistice May Be Extended If Necessary.

Washington, D.C., April 24.—Dr. Vasquez Gomez today received a request from Gen. Francisco I. Madero to immediately go to Juarez to participate in the peace parleys. Gomez will start in two or three days. He has some important work to complete before leaving.

Peace reigns over the insurrecto and federal armies facing each other opposite El Paso. Both armies ready for the fight and armed strongly are resting while their leaders engage in plans that may mean the disbandment of one. In accordance with an agreement reached Sunday afternoon, a five days' armistice became effective at noon Sunday. The armistice was signed by Gen. Juan J. Navarro for Mexico and Francisco I. Madero for the insurrectos. Its provisions follow:

1. Both forces which operate in the rectangle formed by principal points of Chihuahua, Juarez, Casas Grandes and Mianca shall remain at the points they actually occupy on this day (April 23) without either side advancing, nor the forwarding of reinforcements.
2. All work on fortifications, trenches, battlements of any and all descriptions, or the repairment of railroads or other military works shall be suspended.
3. It shall be permitted to bring in by way of Juarez all provisions, forage, clothing, medicines, and other necessities of life, without payment of duty. Intoxicating liquors are excluded from this privilege.
4. This armistice shall remain in effect five days, beginning today at 12 o'clock noon.
5. Pastos to and from camp shall be granted to members of the Madero family, peace commissioners, those hauling supplies, and others whose legitimate duties require their passage to and from camp. The form of the pass shall be agreed upon.

MAY EXTEND ARMISTICE.
It was learned this morning that if there is need of a longer period than five days in which to conclude peace, the armistice signed yesterday will be extended. Peace negotiations today had extended just far enough to put each side in possession of the outlines of the other's demands.

Gen. Madero has known and carefully guarded for two weeks the information as to what the government will grant. He telegraphed Mexico City yesterday the nature of his own demands, but negotiations by telegraph in the present condition of the lines is too uncertain, and for this reason both parties wish to appoint envoys with full power to act.

Nearly all Americans with Madero, feeling that the fighting is over, are preparing to quit the paths of war for the walks of peace. Many Mexicans of the same opinion have already made tentative applications for work in this country.

A drop in temperature and a slow rain on the rebel camp made things far from comfortable for the soldiers of the Madero army Monday, but they have stood the hardships of the past winter and the present little unfavorable spell is not as severe as it might otherwise prove.

TO BUY FOOD HERE.
The depleted condition of stocks in Juarez will make it necessary to buy most of the supplies in El Paso for the insurrectos.

The peace negotiations are to be carried on from El Paso. Dr. Vasquez Gomez, in charge of the Washington confidential agency of the insurrectos, is expected to come here at once. The Madero family is now here and Messrs. Oscar Branniff and Esquivel Obregon, congressmen from Mexico City, have been here for several days representing President Diaz, their personal friend. The senior Madero, father of the rebel chieftain, and Rafael Hernandez, are close friends of finance minister Jose Yves Linaunator. The men who can negotiate are here and the negotiations will undoubtedly be carried on here.

If a peace agreement is reached, it will no doubt be signed in Juarez. Messrs. Branniff and Obregon, of Mexico, obtained the signature of Gen. Navarro to the agreement, and accompanying Gonzalez Garza, secretary general of the insurrectos, in charge of the El Paso Junta, and Francisco I. Madero, sr., father of the insurrecto chieftain, they made a visit to Madero's headquarters in a little adobe hut on the banks of the Rio Grande very near the monument marking the boundary line of New Mexico, Mexico and Texas.

After a short discussion, Madero signed the articles of agreement and the peace party returned to Juarez and El Paso. The commissioners made their trip to the camp through Juarez, going over the international bridges between the two towns. They returned the same way.

BRIDGES ARE CLOSED.
During the morning the senior Madero had made an early visit to his son by crossing the suspension footbridge between the El Paso smelter and the El Paso brickyard. Mrs. Madero, wife of the insurrecto leader, also crossed the little suspension bridge from El Paso during the morning. A short time afterwards, planks were nailed across the bridge at both ends and U. S. soldiers kept all people back. Then the people began to swarm across the river on the S. P. railroad bridge, near the smelter, but this was stopped Sunday afternoon shortly before 2 o'clock. This effectively bars the way to a visit to the camp of the rebels except through Juarez. The peace commissioners and Madero's relatives all have permission to make the trip that way, so that there is no trouble about it.

MADERO'S RELATIVES HERE.
Madero's father, his uncle, Ernesto, and two brothers, Gustavo and Adolfo, are all here at present taking part in the peace negotiations.

Madero has set up housekeeping in the little adobe hut near the El Paso, brick yards, and there he and his wife have their meals on a box, covered with a white table cloth. A telephone is to be put in the little house. Madero himself said he had nothing more to give out except what the formal papers had to say.

He said his friends and others who are engaged in the peace negotiations would continue their work in an effort to draft terms suitable to both sides, precedent to disbanding the insurrecto army if an agreement is reached.

PEACE ADVOCATES JUBILANT.
All those interesting themselves in the peace plans are jubilant. The father of the insurrecto leader, Messrs. Obregon and Branniff, unofficial commissioners from President Diaz, and others interested in peace, appear to believe that a basis has been reached on which there can be a settlement.

Nothing is said here of the report that Madero might be made vice president of Mexico in case of the conclusion of hostilities, but very little credence is given it.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.
It is understood that the peace terms will include the pledge on the part of the Mexican cabinet that all reforms recommended by Gen. Diaz in

Seeing the Insurrecto Camp Keeps El Pasoans Busy all Day on Sunday

Cats to Smelter Jammed; Barricaded Footbridge Works Overtime and Capitol of Rebels Stormed by Sightseeing Army.

By
N. M.
Walker

SEENING the insurrectos was the one amusement in El Paso Sunday. The smelter cars were packed, jammed, crowded some more, passengers were pushed up in front, hung on the straps, fender and even the sides of the cars. Everyone seemed to have but one aim in life and that was to get to the smelter as quickly as possible—which was not very quick—see the insurrectos and visit their camp.

Over the mud flaps swinging bridge which crosses the river to the brick plant was boarded up Sunday morning with stout boards and clinched nails. But boards and nails are no bars to the great American sightseers and they swarmed over these barriers, under them and some thin ones went through the cracks until the U. S. troops stopped them from crossing. Once over, they plodded through the loose silt of river flat, over the sheep trails and up to the newly named Madero canyon, where the headquarters of insurrecto sympathy had their origin.

Over the mud flaps opposite the smelter the insurrectos worked like insects busily engaged in doing nothing in particular. Many had improvised zarapes and sat or slept in the inviting shade of the blanket thrown over a mesquite bush. Others stood on the river bank and scrambled like happy children for fruit and candy which was thrown from the American side. Woolly little Mexican ponies were watered at the river and staked out to graze on nothing more tangible than the scenery. There was a constantly shifting crowd of the insurrectos, all belted, spurred and armed, moving in and out of the

canyon, down the sheep trail to the footbridge and back again.

The Improvised Capitol.
Madero's camp against the sheer wall of a sandstone cliff, was the mecca of all the faithful. Ankle deep sand had no terrors for the tourists to this shrine not even the low shoe clad. The camp is an elbow in the main canyon which runs back to the second mesa and is less than a mile from the river. There is a chaos of bundles, blankets, boxes, guns, ammunition and saddles, with the capitol of the provisional government of Mexico. The capitol itself was marked by the presence of a typewriter and an ironstone china water pitcher on an ammunition box. Piled against the base of the brown cliff were rolls of bedding, canvas covers, blue raincoats, dry batteries, rifles, and personal belongings scattered around in a confusion mixed with half spilled sacks of flour and beans.

Villa Hands Out Munitions.
In the back of the elbow Pancho Villa, the reformed bandit leader, doled out ammunition from denim sacks to the men who had lined up for a fresh supply of the sinews of war. Old Mauser rifles of the type that were taken from the Spanish in Cuba were unpacked from sacks and stacked against the rock wall as if no be distributed to the recruits. Men, officers, visitors and provisions were mixed together in the headquarters camp with no pretense at military discipline.

Utmost Uneventuality.
There were no pickets, no guards, a peon private talked to Madero with the same freedom that he carried with his comrades. Garibaldi, wearing an old push hat and a two weeks growth of

beard, did the honors of the camp while Madero was busily engaged in the peace conference at the adobe hut by the monument. He showed the gun that he had carried at Casas Grandes and which had a splintered place in the stock. Raoul Madero shared the honors with him while bewickered Gonzales rode about on his splendid mount.

Over in the shade of the canyon wall, Orozco, the most striking figure in the insurrection had striped, lounged under a zarape canopy and dozed. His enemies lined along the wall sleeping, talking, smoking and playing cards. Little camps of the revolutionists were scattered over the foothills between the camp and the river. To the right of the main canyon was the antiquated old cannon that was to have been used in the bombardment of Juarez, carefully concealed under its canvas cover.

The American Insurrectos.
Between the canyon and Hart's mill, the American insurrectos had their camp pitched and slept in the shade of a sheltering mesquite bush. Someone had told them that the fight would begin at 3 o'clock that afternoon and they were waiting listless for the scrap to start. Further down the Tarahumari Indians, half clad by orders of Garibaldi, guarded an improvised barricade made of rocks and adobe. They shuffled into the grass like grouse when a photographer came snooking around.

It is not every city that can have a revolutionary army at its back gate as an amusement enterprise to which no admission is charged, and El Pasoans made the most of the opportunity Sunday.