

THE MADISON JOURNAL.

MOUNTREE BROS., Publishers.

TALLULAH, MADISON PARISH, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY JANUARY 4, 1913.

CONVICTIONS IN DYNAMITE CASE

Forty-eight Men Convicted and Two Acquitted in Government Case.

WIVES OF MEN HYSTERICAL

Outgrowth of McNamara Case in Los Angeles—Brief History of Trials.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. — The United States government, with stern and decisive action, took into its possession 38 labor officials convicted of conspiracy, of promoting explosions on union work throughout the land, and in the destruction which brought loss of life at Los Angeles, and of carrying on a "reign of terror" declared to be unparalleled in the history of the country.

Most of the entire executive staff of International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was convicted. Only two officials of that union now remain out of jail.

At the head of the list of those convicted stands Frank M. Ryan, the president.

He was of this union, with 12,000 members, that John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer, while he conducted the dynamiting, out of which present convictions grew.

The convictions, coming on a scale unprecedented in a federal court, were the result of the killing of 21 persons in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building on October 1, 1911. McNamara and his brother, James B., the Times dynamiter, are in jail in California.

Each prisoner was handcuffed immediately after the courtroom was cleared of spectators, and between the marshals they were marched through the streets in a winter sunlight to the county jail.

Prisoners, each visible to the public through the bars, were variously down or cheerful. Some protested to take the jury's verdict in spirit, while disappointment was written across the countenances of others. Marshall Smith placed extra guards about the jail to prevent demonstrations by the prisoners.

Inside the jail there was enacted a scene in which joy played no part. It was to do with the wives, sisters and mothers of the defendants. The verdict delivered in the sombre room in so brief a time struck silence and then hysterical sobs among the women, who, for this had hoped for a different result. Some of the women attempted to jump over the railing which separated them from that part of the room where the defendants sat. Arms and legs were stretched forth. Mrs. Higgins, Boston, fainted as she saw her husband led away. The wives of others began to cry, but the officers of the court were inexorable.

Sentences Pronounced.—The men each were given four years, and each were given twelve months each were given six months each were given one and one day, and six men, including Edward Clark, Cincinnati, a laborer, who confessed, were sentenced to life on suspension sentence.

Of those who received suspended sentences, left 33 who are to be released, where the sentence will be one year and one day.

History of Case.—On October 1, 1911, government authorities, one year after the Los Angeles explosion, for the first time considered the possibility of federal prosecution for illegal transportation of explosives.

On January 6, 1912, federal grand jury indicted 64 labor officials.

On January 14, most of the defendants were arrested over the country.

Who Want to Retain City.—The Council of Tallulah, La., has been discussing the retention of the plenipotentiaries at the conference.

It is understood that the ministers decided to instruct the Turkish plenipotentiaries to propose reference of the question which have given rise to the ambassadorial mission. In official circles, the belief that an agreement can be reached on all points except Adrianople is it is feared will prove an insurmountable difficulty.

Who Want to Retain City.—The Council of Tallulah, La., has been discussing the retention of the plenipotentiaries at the conference.

Who Want to Retain City.—The Council of Tallulah, La., has been discussing the retention of the plenipotentiaries at the conference.

within a few hours by a telegraphic signal.

October 1, trial begins exactly two years after Los Angeles explosion, 50 defendants present; three discharged by government; Orville E. McNamara pleads guilty, leaving 46 for trial.

October 3, jury secured, composed mostly of farmers; government opens its case.

October 5, Herbert S. Hockin accused by district attorney with having been a spy within the ranks of the dynamiters, and with having given information to the prosecution.

October 7, Edward Clark, Cincinnati, pleads guilty to having blown up a bridge at Dayton, Ohio, and accuses Hockin of having furnished the dynamite; 45 defendants remain for trial.

November 9, McNamara begins relating his confession on the witness stand; implicates iron workers' union officials as having pointed out jobs for him to blow up; names Hockin as starting him in the business.

November 23, Hockin's bond increased, in default of which he is committed to jail, after more testimony that he was employed by detectives while an official of the union; court denounces Hockin as "not to be trusted by any one, day or night." Miss Mary Field, a writer, denounced by the district attorney as an "anarchist" for criticisms published in union magazine; Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco, a defendant, also denounced by district attorney for publishing "anarchistic" criticism of the trial.

December 2, government concluded its case, after presenting 549 witnesses whose testimony covers 25,000 pages; four more defendants discharged by the government, leaving 41 for trial; defense begins. Hockin resigns as secretary-treasurer of the iron workers' union.

Chief prosecutor, United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller.

Chief counsel for the defense, United States Senator John W. Kern and William N. Harding.

Federal judge who conducted trial, Albert B. Anderson.

Labor union of which most of the defendants were members, International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Charges: Illegally transporting dynamite and nitroglycerin on passenger trains, or conspiracy to do the same.

The defendants are: Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; John T. Butler, Buffalo, vice president; Herbert S. Hockin, former secretary; Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco, secretary of the California Building Trades Council; Eugene A. Clancey, San Francisco; Phillip A. Cooley, New Orleans; Michael J. Young, Boston; Frank J. Higgins, Boston; J. E. Munsey, Salt Lake City, Utah; Frank C. Webb, New York; Patrick F. Farswell, New York; John H. Berry, St. Louis; Paul J. Morrin, St. Louis; Henry W. Leggettner, Denver; Charles N. Beum, Minneapolis; Herman G. Seiffert, Milwaukee; Michael J. Cunnane, Philadelphia; Wm. E. Reddin, Milwaukee; Richard H. Houlahan, Chicago; James Cooney, Chicago; James H. Coughlin, Chicago; William Shupe, Chicago; Edward Smythe, Peoria, Ill.; Murray L. Hennell, Springfield, Ill.; Daniel Buckley, Davenport, Iowa; Wm. C. Bernhardt, Cincinnati; Wolford Bert Brown, Kansas City, Mo.; Wm. J. McCain, Kansas City, Mo.; Frank K. Painter, Omaha; Peter J. Smith, Cleveland, O.; George Anderson, Cleveland, O.; Michael J. Hannan, Scranton, Pa.; Edward E. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.; Charles Wachmeister, Detroit; Frank J. Murphy, Detroit; Fred J. Mooney, Duluth; Ernest G. W. Basey, Indianapolis; Fred Sherman, Indianapolis; Hiram R. Kline, Muncie, Ind., former organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Oklahomans Want Land.—Washington.—Settlers on a strip of land 12 miles long and half a mile wide, west of Nowata, Okla., have petitioned congress asking that they be given the right of purchase at a fixed price of \$5 an acre and be given credit for these improvements. The land in question adjoins the Wood reserve in western Oklahoma and is a sort of "No Man's Land," which the government maintains is public land, but not subject to entry, as it in reality is a part of the Wood reserve which was left out on account of a question of discrepancy in the survey.

Dead Man Surprises Mourners.—Nashville, Tenn.—A Clarksville, Tenn., special says Richard Brindley of Palmyra returned to his home after an extraordinary experience. Christmas day he visited in the adjoining county and while there was attacked with colic and apparently died. While friends watched at night beside his bed he was startled by a deep breath from his bed, and approached the supposed corpse, Brindley opened his eyes and coughed. Relatives were summoned and found him sitting up.

Athens.—A semi-official statement has been issued describing the damage inflicted on the Turkish battleship Khyr-Ed-Din Barbarossa in the recent engagement with the Greek fleet off the Dardanelles. Ten of her 12 boilers were perforated, while the coal bunkers caught fire. Eight of the crew, including the second mate in command, were killed and 40 wounded. The statement adds that the cruiser Medjidieh and two destroyers were seriously damaged and that two torpedo boats are missing.

LABOR MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION



These members of the new Industrial commission are, in the order of their numbering, A. B. Garretson, president of the Railway Conductors' association; John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and James O'Connell, a vice president of the Federation of Labor. The commission was created by congress to investigate working conditions and improve the relations between labor and capital.

WALDO WAS NOT SURE

Witness Tells of Commissioner's Reply to Question.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. — New York.—"Are you sure of Becker?" "I am not sure of any one at police headquarters."

This is the question which former Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick told the Aldermanic Committee investigating the Police Department that he asked Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo early this year and the answer which he declared Mr. Waldo made.

Former Police Lieutenant Becker referred to by Mr. Fosdick was recently convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, and is now confined in the death house at Sing Sing prison. Becker headed the "strong arm" squad which raided many gambling houses.

Commissioner Waldo, who also was a witness before the committee, denied that he had hampered investigators who are probing the workings of his department by withholding police records from them.

"Early in 1912," Fosdick declared in his testimony, "we began to get large numbers of complaints in regard to a certain police officer. He was in charge of a squad. It was said he was collecting money from gambling houses and we found it hard to run the matter down."

COTTON RATES CHEAPER

Arkansas, Louisiana and Other Southern States Benefitted.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. — New Orleans.—It was the big cut in the ocean rate from Boston to Liverpool, combined with the fact that there was less demand for tonnage than during the rush weeks of the season that led the ocean lines operating out of this port to reduce the New Orleans-Liverpool cotton rate three cents and quote on the boards of the local cotton exchange 50 cents per 100 pounds instead of 53 cents per 100 pounds.

The Boston-Liverpool rate was shaved down to 25 cents per 100 pounds, and this rate, combined with the rail rate on cotton from Arkansas common points, made the through rate five and one-half cents cheaper than via New Orleans. The rail rate to Boston is 75 cents and combined with the ocean rate of 25 cents made a total of \$1.

The rail rate to New Orleans from Arkansas common points is 52 1-2 cents and this rate combined with the old 53-cent ocean rate made a combined through rate of \$1.05 1-2.

Legislative Work Planned.

Washington.—Between \$235,000,000 and \$350,000,000 will have to be raised by the tariff legislation of the next congress. This is the basis on which the ways and means committee is figuring the amounts representing what would have to be provided for upon the elimination of the present Payne-Aldrich tariff law. The committee plans to provide in the tariff revision bill whether the new congress should deal with it schedule by schedule or as a general bill.

Southern Suffrage Conference.

Nashville, Tenn.—At a meeting of Nashville's equal suffrage leaders it was decided to invite workers of the entire South to meet here in conference January 8 and 9, immediately following the state convention of Tennessee suffragists January 6 and 7. The Southern conference is the idea of Miss Sarah Larnwell Elliott, state president, and its purpose is to secure unity of purpose and co-operation among Southern suffragists.

STATE PRINTER ARRESTED

Serious Charges Made Against Oklahoma Officer.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Giles W. Farris, state printer, was arrested on a warrant in which he is charged with having forged the name of William Stryker of the Tulsa Democrat to a state warrant for \$500. The information on which the warrant was issued was filed by Attorney General West Cruce, Parkinson recently examined and inspector.

Under the instructions of Governor Cruce, Parkinson recently examined the state printer's accounts and alleges that it will show a shortage of more than \$21,000 in illegal warrants issued against the maintenance fund. The report shows that the name of Stryker is attached to two other warrants for \$1,000 each, of which Stryker denies having issued.

VIRGINIA WELCOMES WILSON

President-Elect Pays Visit to Town Where He Was Born.

Staunton, Va.—Virginia welcomed home last week Governor Woodrow Wilson, the eighth of her sons to be chosen president of the United States. From the moment the president-elect crossed the state line at Alexandria until he reached the little parsonage here where he was born 56 years ago, the reception given him was one of great enthusiasm, noisy demonstration and spectacular display.

Escorted by troops of cavalry, military companies and a torchlight procession in which practically the whole town participated, Governor and Mrs. Wilson motored through the streets of Staunton to the home of the Rev. Dr. A. N. Frazier, pastor of the Presbyterian church where the Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, father of the president-elect lived in 1856.

With Mrs. Wilson, the president-elect paused for a minute on the illuminated portico of the house and greeted Dr. Frazier. The band struck up "Dixie." The governor turned and waved his hat to the crowd and a spontaneous shout of welcome echoed in the winter air.

"It's fine to be back again," exclaimed the president-elect as he stepped indoors. Suffering still from the effects of his cold, he retired to the room in which he was born to rest.

Widow Confesses to Crime.—Macon, Ga.—Mrs. James King, widow of the Round Oak, Ga., planter who was killed near here December 12, has confessed that she offered to pay Nicholas Wilburn, a farm employee, \$600 to kill her husband so that she might marry Wilburn and obtain the \$2,000 life insurance carried by the planter.

American Leads Turks.

Washington, D. C.—The "Admiral Bucknam," who is mentioned in London dispatches as a retired American naval officer, directing the naval campaign of the Turks, is understood at the navy department to be a retired merchant skipper whose last service in this country was as one of the experts of the Cramp ship building concern, specially charged with the conduct of trial trips of the naval vessels.

Treasury Change Ordered.

Washington.—Secretary MacVeagh has ordered a revolutionary change in the business methods of the Treasury Department in handling the income and expenditures of the government, which is expected to lessen interference by the treasury with the fiscal operations of the country, make the government deposits in United States depositories more active and obviate the payment of exchange on government checks.

LaFollette Promises Support.

Minneapolis.—Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin in an address here before a church organization, referring to President-elect Wilson, declared while he had not supported Mr. Wilson in his candidacy for the presidency he would support him in the senate as long as Mr. Wilson advocated progressive legislation. Mr. LaFollette declared that if it was found necessary to curb "big business" it could be done by government control upon the physical valuation basis.

WOULD DESTROY LEVEES

Suit Filed in U. S. Court to Cause Dissolution of Boards.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. — Memphis, Tenn.—Suit to enjoin the Mississippi River Commission and the levee boards of various states bordering on the Mississippi river from building and maintaining levees, was filed in the lower federal court by Attorney Barnett E. Moses, simultaneously with similar bills entered in the federal courts of St. Louis, Helena, Ark., Clarksdale, Miss., and New Orleans.

The bill asks a process of court which, if granted, will do away with the river commission and the various levee boards. It contends that the action of the river commission and the levee boards in maintaining a chain of levees along the river has raised its flood tide to such an extent as to prove destructive to property along the banks.

The suit is brought in the name of John F. Cubbins, representing the Riparian Land Owners Association, which controls about 50,000 acres of land along the river in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi.

It is contended that the action of the river commission and the levee boards is unconstitutional, since it constitutes the wilful destruction of private property without due process of law.

Levee boards of the state are all insolvent and unable to pay any damages that have or may again result from floods, the bill contends.

It is contended that prior to the construction of the levee the lands of the defendants were from three to ten feet above the highest flood waters of the river.

ADDRESS TO TEACHERS

Louisiana Educator and Congressman Elect a Honored Guest.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. — Little Rock, Ark.—Dr. J. B. Aswell, congressman elect of Louisiana in a speech delivered here before the teachers' association of Arkansas spoke of a teacher's duty in the movement for better rural conditions.

He said that the teachers should teach practical subjects in preference to the classics. Mr. Aswell pointed out that the city depended on the country for sustenance and he pointed out that many leaders were originally men from the country.

He spoke of his recent travels in the Northwest and told of the progressiveness of the farmers in that section.

The Louisiana doctrine of "on to the farm" instead of "back to the farm" was highly pleasing to the Arkansas teachers.

Fireworks Cause Fatal Burn.

Morgan City, La.—Lena, the 8-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Levy, while holding a sparkler ignited her dress and was so badly burned that she died.

Railroad Pays Taxes.

Alexandria.—Sheriff F. E. David received a check for \$17,458 from the Texas and Pacific railway company in payment of the company's state, parish and school taxes.

NEWS OF LOUISIANA

State Title to Part of Monticello Farm Is Doubtful—Appeal to Congress.

CONSIDERING SALE OF LAND

Authorities Seeking Basis for Transfer of Old Penitentiary Grounds to the City.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. — Baton Rouge.—State authorities, especially the members of the Board of Control, are much perturbed by the discovery that the commonwealth's title to 310 acres of the best land in the heart of Monticello plantation is exceedingly cloudy, not to say nonexistent. The real proprietor, in the eyes of the United States authorities, is Uncle Sam. The discovery was made during researches incident to the negotiations for the quarter of a million dollar loan authorized for the Board of Control by the last general assembly. In all probability a special bill will be introduced in congress to quiet the state's title.

The flaw occurred because, many years ago, proprietors who had entered the front land on what is now Monticello plantation did not exercise their legal option upon the land immediately in the rear of the riparian land. They interpreted their option as real ownership, and in selling the land sold not only that which they had properly entered, but also that on which they held the unexercised portion. For while this land was sold without warranty, and then with warranty, the recourse of the state is against the sellers of it. The title of the United States is unshakable, because prescription cannot operate against the federal government.

CONSIDERING LAND SALE

Baton Rouge and State Officials Confer Together.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. — Baton Rouge.—A price that puts within the city's reach the clearance of the old penitentiary walls from the heart of the city and the transformation of the eyecore into a recreation ground has been informally placed thereon by the state authorities in a counter offer to the suggestions made in a conference with Governor Hall, Shelby Sanders, of the board, told Mayor Roux that the Board of Control, considering the proposal of the city, had tentatively agreed to take \$30,000 and twenty acres of land. The joint committee representing the city and the Board of Trade, which has called upon the governor, had discussed \$25,000 to cover both land supplied and new building expense, with a note for the balance never to be paid unless the city should fail to maintain a park place.

BIG SULPHUR TAX

State Will Realize Large Revenue From Mines.

Baton Rouge.—The Union Sulphur Company, of Calcasieu parish, will pay to the state as its first quarterly tax on the products of the sulphur mine, under the terms of the new act taxing natural resources, a license of \$10,099.12. According to this estimate, the company will pay to the state, under the terms of Act 109, of 1912, \$80,000 a year.

The first quarter, ending September 30, covers only a month and a half from the date the act went into effect to the last of September, and, according to the sworn figures of the output of the mines submitted to the state auditor, the total product of the mine for this period was two million dollars' worth of sulphur, which, under the terms of the 1912 act, will yield the state a revenue of \$10,099.12.

This tax will be paid to the sheriff of Calcasieu parish, and by him transmitted to the state auditor. It is in addition to the property tax, based on an assessment of ten million dollars, which the company has also to pay.

Alexandria Man Electrocuted.

Alexandria.—A. H. Gray, 50 years old, was electrocuted here last week by stepping on the iron doorstep at a saloon on Fourth street. During a heavy rain a large electric wire, carrying 2,300 volts, fell across the roof of the building, charging the entire ironwork with electricity. Gray had been cautioned not to enter the building, but he paid no attention to what was said. Just as his foot touched the step he fell to the ground dead. The flesh was seared by the electricity, several spots on the body showing burns.

Fireworks Cause Fatal Burn.

Morgan City.—Lena, the 8-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Levy, while holding a sparkler ignited her dress and was so badly burned that she died.

Railroad Pays Taxes.

Alexandria.—Sheriff F. E. David received a check for \$17,458 from the Texas and Pacific railway company in payment of the company's state, parish and school taxes.

State News

Three Arrested for Burglary.

Vadalia.—Three white men have been arrested at Waterproof in connection with the robbery of the store of D. H. Bone, at Cayton, when \$175 cash was secured.

Negro Killed by Train.

Abita Springs.—A negro named Lynn Chestnut was killed by the Great Northern train going north at the motor car line crossing, between this place and Covington. The engineer whistled, but the negro did not hear the signal.

Many After Postmastership.

Kentwood.—Since the election of Woodrow Wilson applicants have been bobbing up for the place now held by Postmaster L. B. Liron. No less than a dozen have signified their willingness to serve. There are three ladies among the list.

To Organize Booster Club.

Pollock.—People of this section of Grant parish will form an association of "live ones." They have resolved to get out of the old rut. They propose to show the parish can produce its own staples and ship to Northern people.

Many New Settlers Arriving.

Kentwood.—During the past few weeks a large number of prospective settlers have arrived from the North and large sales have resulted. A number who bought earlier in the season arrived with their families. Many new buildings are being constructed near Bolivar. Demand for lumber is greater than ever.

Governor Denies Rumor.

Baton Rouge.—The report from Vadalia that Governor Hall had asked for the resignation of two members of the Fifth District Levee Board was positively denied by Governor Hall. "There is nothing in the report," said the governor when questioned at the executive mansion. "The situation on the Fifth District Levee Board is entirely satisfactory to me, and I have not asked for the resignation of any of the members."

To Push Perjury Cases.

Lake Charles.—Perjury to protect parties accused of violating the prohibition law, on any other law for that matter, promises to be costly to the perjured party in the future, according to District Attorney Edwards. Mr. Edwards took the first step to punish perjury when he had Harry Edwards, colored, arraigned for testifying falsely.

Quarrel Ends in Killing.

Alexandria.—In an altercation over a trivial matter, Alfred Brewster was killed by William Ober at the logging camp of the Alexandria Lumber Company, in the pine woods north of Pine Hill. Ober came to this city and surrendered to Sheriff David. Brewster is from Georgia. The two men had known each other only a few hours when the shooting occurred.

Bail Denied Prisoner.

Baton Rouge.—Judge H. F. Brunot, of the district court, denied the motion of the defense for bail in the case of Edward W. Robertson, charged with the murder of Joe Young, whose first trial on this charge resulted in a mistrial, the jury standing 8 to 4 for conviction. The motion for bail was argued for the defense by Conrad Robertson. It was opposed by District Attorney Holcomb. Judge Brunot based his denial on the grounds that it was not bailable, and that a mistrial did not entitle a person indicted for murder to bail.

NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED

Body Found Hanging to Telegraph Pole in Wind and Rain.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. — Baton Rouge.—The body of Norm Cadore, a negro, who murdered James Norman, a popular sugar planter of Chamberlain, was found dangling in the rain and wind from a telegraph pole on the Texas and Pacific railroad track, a short distance from the West Baton Rouge jail at Port Allen in the shadow of the courthouse and in sight of the state capitol.

The appeal to the supreme court filed recently by James J. Bailey, attorney for Cadore, after the negro had been found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged, probably hastened the death of his client.

When Sheriff Parker went to the courthouse he found the negro hanging from the telegraph pole, his body riddled with bullets and his brains beaten out.

Whether Cadore was shot first and hanged afterwards, or hanged first and shot afterwards, is a minor detail that will probably be impossible to establish.

Ax Man Stirs Negroes in Acadia.

Crowley.—The negroes are again excited by a rumor of the famous ax man's return, ready to do business.

Result of Jefferson Election.

Welsh.—The free-for-all election of officers for Jefferson Davis parish resulted as follows: Sheriff, J. F. Funsiller, Etton; representative, R. H. Howell, Lake Arthur; clerk, J. R. Price, Lake Arthur; assessor, L. L. Richardson, Jennings; coroner, Dr. F. S. Smith, Etton.