

Our Great Semi-Annual CLEARANCE SALE

of high class wearables for Men, Women, Boys and Girls starts

THURSDAY, JAN. 2d

A sale that differs from most sales in that the merchandise offered is our own regular stock—not odds and ends picked up here and there for special sale purposes.

Our big Ad, giving full particulars, will appear in the Tuesday Evening and New Year's Edition of this paper—see it.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S OWN STORE

BENSON & THORNE @

1518-20 FARNAM STREET.

Ironworkers, also was convicted, being branded by the court as a "perjurer" after he had denied that McNamara was drawing \$1,000 a month to pay for dynamite.

Mrs. Frank Higgins Collapses.
An almost tragic scene took place in the court room in the few minutes following the end of the trial.

As United States Marshal Edward Schmidt ordered the prisoners, one by one, to step before the court, the wives of a score of the men in the rear of the room leaned pitifully over the railings, calling for their husbands.

Mrs. Frank J. Higgins of Boston leaned far over the railing and collapsed. She had been crying hysterically.

Another disposition was shown by Mrs. John H. Barry of St. Louis. With a smile she threw her arms about her husband, begging him to have courage.

"Be of good cheer, John," she said. "You cannot expect a severe punishment."

Painter Hands Purse to Lawyer.
As soon as his name was called Frank K. Painter of Omaha pulled a stickpin out of his necktie and handed them to one of his attorneys.

James F. Cooney, one of the Chicago prisoners, sat with outward calm, reading a newspaper, while the verdicts were being read and threw down the paper only when his name was called to step before the court.

Possible punishments vary from any minimum to a maximum of thirty-nine and one-half years, in the discretion of the court.

Each prisoner as found guilty stands convicted of having in one instance joined a conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States government, this being punishable by two year's imprisonment or a fine of \$10,000 or both.

Each prisoner also is found guilty of twenty-five charges of illegal transportation of explosives on interstate passenger trains, each offense being punishable by an imprisonment of eighteen months or a \$2,000 fine or both.

While the cumulated possible punishments are thirty-nine and one-half years, the court intimated in the course of the trial he would impose sentences in accordance with the degree of guilt.

All the overt acts were charged as being related to the series of dynamite and nitroglycerin explosions, including those on the Pacific coast, as well as those in New England, which were directed against "open shop" structural iron and steel contractors, against whom a strike was called by the International Iron Workers' union in 1906.

After receiving their sentences the prisoners are to be taken to a federal prison probably at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. A special train probably will be used for the trip.

Jury Comes In.
The end of the trial came at 5:30 a. m. today, the jury having been out since Thursday at 5 p. m. At that time the jurors entered Judge Albert E. Anderson's court room, passed before the forty men on trial, and indicating the importance of what they were about to reveal only by intensely pale faces, sat down.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon verdicts?" asked Judge Anderson.

"We have," said the foreman, rising from his seat.

His voice was like a whisper, but it echoed throughout the court room. The sobbing of women was heard from that part of the room where the wives of the defendants sat.

A bundle of white papers was passed from the jury box to Clerk Noble C. Butler. On those papers was written liberty or imprisonment for many more men than are usually tried by one jury.

Back in the rear of the court room the suppressed sobbing again suggested agitation.

"Everybody remain seated," commanded the United States marshal.

Silence again was restored, save for the rustling of the papers which Clerk Butler tremblingly held in his hands and which he proceeded to read.

Ryan's Name First.
The first name was Ryan. Clerk Butler pronounced it and cleared his throat.

"Guilty," he said; "we find the defendant, Ryan, guilty as charged in the indictment."

All who could see him looked at Ryan, a gray-headed man of 57 years of age, and appearing older, a man who had traveled for the union so much that he said he had no home, and save for two grown sons had no family.

"I have a furnished room in Chicago," was his oft-repeated description of home.

"Gentlemen of the jury, is that your verdict?"

that have been shown here," was one of Judge Anderson's statements to the jury.

"This is not a trial of labor unions, but of union officials accused of wrongdoing."

About thirty wives with almost as many children are separated from their husbands by the verdicts. While the scene was being enacted in the court room the 4-year-old son of William C. Bernhardt of Cincinnati, one of the defendants, was playing in the lobby with a red painted toy engine which he had received Christmas. He had become the pet of the federal building and could not understand when told his father was "going away."

Almost the entire staff of executive officials of the iron workers' union was convicted. The only officials not on trial was J. E. McClory of Cleveland, now secretary, and Ed Lewis of San Francisco, a member of the executive board.

District Attorney Talks.
Charles W. Miller, the United States district attorney who prosecuted for the government, said:

"Nothing else could have been expected. The evidence of a nation-wide conspiracy which began in local sluggings and assaults on nonunion workmen and grew because local authorities failed to prosecute, became finally so bold that dynamite was resorted to."

"The dynamiters grew bold in violating the federal laws in carrying these deadly explosives on passenger trains because they never dreamed of prosecution."

"That was what emboldened McNamara, the secretary of the union, to get an appropriation of \$1,000 a month, so that the work of destruction might be carried on systematically. It was what made him bold enough to send his brother, James B. McNamara, to blow up not only the Los Angeles Times building, but also plot to blow up the whole city of Los Angeles."

"This prosecution will be a benefit to organized labor. It will purge it of the rough tactics. The whole United States owes a debt of gratitude to that jury."

PAINTER OMAHA IRONWORKER
Charged with Assisting in Dynamiting Omaha Buildings.

Frank H. Painter, one of the convicted dynamiters, formerly was an Omaha iron worker. His part in the dynamite charges, according to the government's charges, was to assist and help direct the dynamiting of the street railway power house and the Douglas county building in Omaha.

Painter strongly was suspected when the building was dynamited. He had been the business agent for the iron workers during their troubles with Caldwell & Drake, county building general contractors. Some of the iron workers at that time had been heard to say that Caldwell & Drake would suffer later.

After the county building dynamiting Painter was quizzed by newspaper men, the police and federal authorities, but he steadfastly denied any part in the dynamiting. He said he believed the contractors themselves placed the charges and exploded them.

When wholesale arrests were made by federal officers Painter could not be found in Omaha. Later he was arrested at the home of relatives in the east.

KERN WILL NOT COMMENT
Senator Says Appeal Will Be Taken at Once.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Senator Kern of counsel for the defendants, when told of the verdicts at Indianapolis, declared the cases would be appealed.

"Preparations for the appeal were made in advance," said Senator Kern, "and will be made to the United States circuit court of appeals in the regular way."

Further than that Senator Kern declined to comment.

COMPERS HAS NOTHING TO SAY
President of Federation Will Not Make Any Statement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, had no comment to make today on the outcome of the "dynamite cases" in Indianapolis.

"I have no statement to make now," he said, when told that all but two of the labor leaders had been found guilty, "and I shall probably have none to make hereafter."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, declined to comment today on the verdicts in Indianapolis in the cases of the thirty-eight labor officials found guilty of complicity in the McNamara dynamite plots.

BUCKLEY'S FRIENDS DELIGHTED
Acquitted Man Strands Well with People of Davenport.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 28.—The seven men and three women, all in humble circumstances, who mortgaged their homes to raise money to provide Daniel Buckley's bond, were jubilant over the vindication of their belief in his honesty, when they learned he was acquitted of the charge of complicity in the dynamite conspiracy.

Buckley has lived in Davenport for many years and has enjoyed an excellent reputation for integrity. He was secretary of the local Structural Iron Workers' union at the time the Davenport locomotive works plant was blown up.

SCENES DURING BOMB TRIAL

Witnesses from All Parts of United States Come and Go.

TVEITMOE CONSPICUOUS FIGURE

Hockin Sits Apart from Other Defendants Between Two Balliffs—How the Evidence Was Collected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—It was a scene blended with tragedy that confronted those who week after week sat through the historic "dynamite conspiracy" trials.

Now it was a baby crying from the rear of the court room, where the wives and children of the defendants sat; now it was the heavy voice of a man seated in the witness chair and defending himself against the charges of a nationwide conspiracy, in which officials of union labor were deeply concerned. Witnesses from near and far came and went, but those whose fate rested with the jury remained there, listening to the accusations and to the oft-repeated story of the killing of twenty-one people in the Los Angeles Times explosion.

The court room itself seemed a fitting setting for that sombre story. Surrounded by great marble pillars, with the daylight shut out by heavy curtains, and the judge installed before an allegorical painting of justice, that court room day after day heard the stories of violence, of the discovery of hidden fuses, of buried infernal machines, of midnight visits by mysterious men in alleys, in empty houses, in lonely country roads, or on the tops of buildings.

The vision of a dark spectre with a bomb under his arm became a familiar image in the minds of those who listened. Back of the railings, amid the spectators, sat the relatives of the defendants. Three news desks across the room were the defendants' friends, listening to the accusations and to the oft-repeated story of the killing of twenty-one people in the Los Angeles Times explosion.

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CHRONOLOGY OF CASE

The following is a chronology of the dynamite trials: October 1, 1911, government authorities, exactly one year after the Los Angeles Times explosion, for first time, consider possibility of federal prosecution for illegal transportation of explosives.

February 6, 1912, federal grand jury returns indictments against fifty-four labor union officials.

February 14, most of the defendants scattered over the country arrested within a few hours by a telegraphic signal.

October 1, trial begins exactly two years after Los Angeles explosion, fifty defendants present; three discharged by government; Ortle E. McNameral pleads guilty, leaving forty-six 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, O., and accuses Hockin of having furnished the dynamite; forty-five defendants remain for trial.

November 9, McNameral 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" criticisms of the trial.

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

December 23, verdicts returned. 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.

"dynamiting crew" as a regular institution, and word as to what jobs should be blown up. All the indicted officials were declared by their letters to be "linked together in guilt."

The witnesses came from almost every city. Dozens of them were brought from the Pacific coast to remain on the stand only a few minutes. A curly-headed, dimpled-cheeked girl, gaiter, and dress, was called from North Randall, O., to point out to the court room Peter J. Smith and George (Nipper) Anderson of Cleveland as men she saw going up a lonely road with a box shortly before an explosion at North Randall. A mechanic came from Hawaii to tell of overhearing certain of the defendants discuss proposed explosions in Detroit. An engineer came from Panama to recount his experiences with Hockin. Men who drove heavy weapons, check boys in railway stations, who cared for suit-cases, filled with infernal machines, hotel clerks who completed stories to "weave" into a narrative of violence seldom equalled.

And what were the antecedents of this trial? Back in the summer of 1906 dynamite was found at New Haven, Conn., on a job on which non-union workmen were employed. Later the iron workers' union called a strike on several contractors, and the strike became general. That was the beginning, according to the government, and it spread until McNamara organized a "dynamiting crew." Altogether 109 explosions occurred, those at Los Angeles being among the number.

Two striking coincidences attended the trial. One was that on October 1, 1911, exactly one year after the Los Angeles "Times" building was blown up with a loss of twenty-one lives, the federal authorities at Indianapolis first considered the possibility of prosecutions for illegal interstate shipment of dynamite and nitroglycerin on passenger trains. Ortle E. McNameral's confession, obtained after he and the McNamara brothers had been arrested, implicated others as having actually carried explosives in suit-cases on trains, or as having entered into a conspiracy. This incident, in District Attorney Charles W. Miller's opinion, necessitated a grand jury investigation, Indianapolis was the headquarters of John J. McNamara, secretary of the iron workers' union, and the point at which it was charged, the conspiracy was entered into and from which the explosives were carried.

Another coincidence was that the trial began on October 1, 1912, the second anniversary of the "Times" explosion. The federal grand jury, after several months' investigation, returned indictments against fifty-four union labor officials. Before the defense began its case this number had been reduced to forty-one on account of various eliminations.

As a motive for the crimes charged the government referred to the strike against employers of nonunion labor, consisting of bridge, viaduct and building contractors who maintained an "open shop" policy, employing workmen regardless of whether they belonged to the union or not. This strike never has been called off.

Much of the evidence that was presented at Los Angeles by the pleas of guilt by the McNamara brothers came out here. Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson ruled that while the specific charges were illegal transportation all other evidence relative to explosives might be offered as showing a motive.

One Hundred Explosions. All the 109 explosions came in for scrutiny by the jury here, and the field of operations extended from Boston to Los Angeles.

"Who caused those explosions?" was the question before the jury. Broadly the charges were that J. J. McNamara began them and thought them an effective means of fighting "open shop" contractors. "Make the damage as heavy as possible," McNameral said in his instructions. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property was said to have been destroyed. Finding the maintenance of a hired "dynamiting crew" cost money, McNamara is alleged to have appealed to the union for funds, and in this way, the government charged, others became implicated. For instance, the government set out that the union executive board decided at least to allow McNamara \$1,000 a month, for which he would be required to give an accounting. Letters also were written when, the government asserted, showed certain business agents, recognizing the

Pacific coast, which was considered essential to the charges here. The dynamiters' arrival in San Francisco, after he left his brother's office in Indianapolis in July, 1910, his accompanying McNameral as far as Chicago, his sending back to McNameral a postcard giving him greetings from the far west, and saying, "The best of friends must part"; the dynamiters' wanderings about San Francisco, his meeting with Clancy, in Seattle, his "taking lessons" from an electrical expert in Seattle in how to set off a bomb by a spark instead of by a fuse, his causing an explosion in Seattle, and his returning to San Francisco preparatory to going to Los Angeles, were all traced.

A woman in San Francisco, who rented a room to McNamara, a woman who rented a room to Schmidt, and another woman friend of Clancy, telephone operators who connected McNamara with the powder company which sold him the nitroglycerin, the men from whom he, Schmidt and Clancy rented the lath used to carry the explosive; a clerk who held the aluminum letters by which the dynamiters were disguised; a man who rented the house in which the 500 pounds of nitroglycerin was stored in San Francisco; a clerk in a hotel in Los Angeles to whom McNamara bid good night at about 7 o'clock at night, after the bomb had been set in "Ink alley" in the "Times" building, and policemen who ran to the wreck after the building was destroyed and McNamara had fled, all testified.

In connection with the explosion the story of William J. Burns was given. His son, Raymond J. Burns, also related how detectives had followed McNameral pointed out to them on November 5, 1910, five months and six days before the arrests were made. In the meantime these dynamiters were followed on a hunting trip to northern Wisconsin, but they escaped the detectives and ten more explosions occurred. Burns said he was looking for "men higher up."

McNameral testified, and others testified, that Hockin had said many more explosions were planned just about the time of the arrests of the dynamiters.

STATES MAY TAKE A HAND
Evidence May Be Turned Over to Officers of Local Courts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Attorney General Wickham will consider the question of turning over to various state authorities the evidence taken at the dynamite trial, for such action as local authorities might wish to take toward the possible prosecution of the convicted men on charges of being accessories to murders and destruction of property.

According to Department of Justice officials it is possible that sentence for federal conviction might be suspended while the men were tried in state courts, or, after serving part of their sentences, they might be turned over to the state authorities.

Assistant Attorney General Haar, who has directed the government's case from Washington, will take up the question with Attorney General Wickham when the latter returns to town Monday.

MAYOR MCCARTHY TALKS
California Labor Leader Says Men Are Innocent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—"There is no doubt in my mind but that in an appeal of this case to a fair tribunal the defendants will be speedily acquitted."

This statement was made today by P. J. McCarthy, former mayor of San Francisco and president of the Building Trades Council of California, the organization of which Olaf A. Tveitmo, one of the men convicted in Indianapolis today, is secretary.

"Labor in California believes in the innocence of these men," McCarthy continued, "and I think that I speak authoritatively when I say they will receive the support of the working men of this state through all their troubles. Those of us who have been more intimately associated with Tveitmo and Clancy have implicit faith in them. Tveitmo and Clancy were convicted upon the uncorroborated testimony of Ortle McNameral, the informer."

USES CHRISTMAS NECKTIE TO STRANGLE HIMSELF

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Using a necktie which was a Christmas present to her husband as a means of suicide, Mrs. Frank Ketya strangled herself here today.

Unrestricted by the court the government went into every available detail of James B. McNamara's activity on the

VARIETY OF VIEWS

ON LIABILITY LAW

(Continued from Page One.)
more. He favors a compensation that will, in case of suits, fix the lawyers' fees.

C. L. Shamp, another labor leader, said personally he was opposed to compensation because he believed it would not treat the laborer fair, the maximum compensation in case of death or total disability being too low. "One life is worth as much as another," he said, and there should be no distinction between men who have families.

A. J. Vierling of the Paxton & Vierling Iron works favored fifty per cent of the