

The McNamara Brothers Make A Full Confession

Sensational Ending of a Famous Murder Trial--Has Shocked The Public.

ADMIT THEIR GUILT OF DYNAMITING NEWSPAPER OFFICE IN LOS ANGELES--RUN DOWN BY DETECTIVE BURNS--LABOR UNIONS INVOLVED--DETECTIVE BURNS' STORY--MORE PROSECUTIONS TO FOLLOW.

James B. McNamara pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree in Judge Walter Bordwell's court in Los Angeles, Cal. on Friday. His brother, John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, entered a plea of guilty to having dynamited the Lewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles, on Christmas day, 1910.

James B. McNamara's confession clears up absolutely the tragedy of the explosion and fire, which at 1:07 o'clock on the morning of October 1, 1910, wrecked the plant of the Los Angeles Times and caused the death of twenty-one persons.

For nineteen of these deaths the McNamara brothers were indicted, and J. B. McNamara was on trial specifically for the murder of Charles J. Haggerty, a socialist, whose body was found near that of any other to the spot where the dynamite was supposed to have been placed.

As the two brothers sat together in the county jail, refusing to see any one or make any statement, an interest second only to the occurrence itself hung about the question with reference to James B. McNamara--Why did he confess?

To this opposing counsel gave the same answer. "He confessed because he was guilty, and that's all there is to it," declared District Attorney Fredericks. "He was counseled to confess because that was the best thing he could do in the opinion of counsel," said Attorney Clarence S. Darrow, chief of counsel. "I will say now that there was no other reason or motive in it. I've studied this case for months. It presented a stone wall."

"Negotiations have been on for weeks," asserted Darrow, and District Attorney Fredericks said that was so. "We expected at one time that Jim would confess last Monday, but he did not," said Darrow.

Otis E. McManigal, who confessed to having actually blown up the Lewellyn Iron Works there in December, 1910, at the direction of John J. McNamara, will be brought to trial, but the state will recommend a light sentence because he turned state's evidence.

Embry charges against Bert H. Franklin probably will be dropped now as irrelevant to the main issue.

Otis Sees Benefit to Labor. While hundreds of newspapers were crying in the streets the McNamaras' guilt, General Otis owner of the Times, was besieged with friends offering congratulations. General Otis said, commenting on the pleas of guilty:

"There is a God in Israel. I knew confessions were coming and that the brothers must plead guilty. A tremendous pressure had been brought to bear on them especially last week by Socialists and others. The Socialists have recognized that they must separate from violent organized labor. If Friday's result leads organized labor to the performance of its manifest duty, namely, the expulsion from its ranks of lawbreakers, dynamite murderers, the greatest possible good will have been done for lawfully organized labor."

In a statement on Friday night, discussing the McNamara brothers' plea of guilty in the Los Angeles dynamiting cases, Wm. J. Burns, who caught the men, says:

"Within a few days I shall go to the coast to continue my labors in the dynamiting cases. There is more evidence to obtain in connection with other men who have yet to be called for trial. These men have taken a part in the dynamiting and are equally culpable with the McNamaras."

girders in the yards of the Peoria and Pekin Union Railway, in East Peoria, across the Illinois river. "The explosive was evidently nitroglycerin," said Burns.

"These Peoria explosions weren't anything new in their line. The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers had called a national strike against the American Bridge Company in August, 1905, because a subcontractor was hiring non-union men. Two or three attempts were made during the summer and fall of 1905 to dynamite works that the company was engaged on; and some non-union workmen were assaulted."

"Then, on May 1, 1906, most of the large structural iron companies got together, under the name of the National Erectors' Association, and declared for the 'open shop.'"

"That was in 1906," said Burns, who detailed attacks on union men in that place. There were not many dynamitings.

"It was in 1906," said Burns, "that they found the first 'clockwork bomb'--on a Pittsburgh Construction Company's job in Cleveland."

"In 1907 the troubles seemed to localize in Ohio. The American Bridge Company lost a hoisting engine in Cleveland, and there were explosions on a Cleveland Short Line bridge and a viaduct at Mills creek on the Lake Erie. Here more outrages were recounted. Burns then said:

Reign of Terror in 1908.
"In 1908 the dynamitings amounted to a 'reign of terror.' We were given a record of twenty big explosions on different works, besides four attempted explosions and three cases of tampering with machinery."

"I'm no respecter of persons when they're criminals. If I had found evidence in this case to implicate the president of the largest corporation in the United States and the board of directors, I'd have been right after them all. The people will still me an 'enemy of labor' for running down these dynamiters as well as muddled-headed as the lawsmiths in San Francisco who called me an 'enemy of capital' for going after the big fellows in the graft investigation out there."

"The explosions at the Lucas foundry hadn't left any clue to anything there; but in the railroad yards at East Peoria, among the bridge girders, a watchman had picked up an unexploded clockwork bomb. Now then! They had sawed out a piece of board about the width of a barrel stave, and saw, nine inches long, and they had fastened a small dry battery to it with wires that held the battery lying on its side. In front of the battery they had fastened a little alarm clock. There was the usual thumb key on the back of the clock to wind the alarm, and they had soldered to the flap of this thumb key a thin strip of metal bent down in such a way that if the key were turned the strip would make contact with another strip that had been attached to one of the poles of the battery. A telephone wire lead from the clock to a ten-quart can of nitroglycerin, and there was a fulminating cap on the end of it in the glycerin. Another wire completed the circuit from the battery into the cap."

"That's a clockwork bomb. Now suppose you set the alarm for 10:30. At 10:30 the mechanism of the bell will be released, the alarm goes off, and the thumbcrew key of the alarm clock revolves backward. In its first revolution the metal strip on the key strikes against the metal strip on the battery pole, and the current of electricity explodes the cap in the nitroglycerin, and everything in the vicinity goes to glory in little bits. And the dynamite arm is miles away, establishing an alibi."

"Well, here we had their machine, and we went over it and over it, without finding anything that we could lead from."

Can Looked Important.
"At first sight the nitroglycerin can looked more important to us. On the metal was stamped--with the letters reversed so that they could be read correctly only from the inside of the can. X PENNSYLV OLD METHOD"

OPEN HEARTH
X CUMMY McFARLAND & CO
"In a field beside the railway yards one of our operatives found a wooden box in which the glycerin had been packed in sawdust. He gathered a sample of the sawdust and put it aside."

"An examination of the box showed that it had been constructed of two boxes of equal size; the ends of both had been knocked out and the sides joined together with cleats. One box was marked 'Neo black' and the other 'Neo purple.' Our operative concluded that they had probably contained either paint or ink. Ink suggested the 'Neo style.' He found that there was an agent for that machine in Peoria, and he hunted up the shop. There were a number of discarded boxes in the man's cellar, and he set no value on them; he gave them away to any one who asked for them, and they were even to be had without the asking."

Detective Burns told in detail of the work of himself and his men all through September, and concluded by saying that they learned much that was unfavorable of John J. McNamara secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. They also learned that a man named J. W. McGraw had bought large quantities of explosives at Portland, Ind.

ed there to purchase dynamite for his employer, J. B. Bryce, and had asked for the \$0 per cent.

"Later 'Leonard' and 'Bryce' called together and paid for 1000 pounds of 80 per cent dynamite. They were told that the explosive would be delivered them at the company's works in Giant, California. The officials of the powder company had been made suspicious by the actions of the men and they warned the secret service department of the Southern Pacific Railroad of the purchase of the dynamite--because they thought it might be used to wreck a train."

"The men called to get the dynamite in the factory at Giant; but they came without the proper order for delivery from San Francisco office. A third man, giving the name of 'Morris,' was sent to get the order. Then the three arrived in a small powerboat to carry away the explosive from the Giant works, and no more was seen of them."

Burns then told of the tracing of the boat, how some of the dynamite was found in San Francisco, and how he found that 'Leonard' was M. A. Schmidt, a former Chicagoan, who had at one time been a member of the Mine Workers Union in Chicago. 'Morris' they found was David Caplan, known as 'Capp,' and apparently he had never been connected with any labor union."

Burns told of the difficulties he encountered in the way of lack of support by the authorities, declaring that while the mayor had been playing him there were others in authority that did not trust him any more than other private detectives.

Detective Burns said he kept the results of his investigation to himself, and refused even to tell the mayor. The upshot of it was that he had to finance the investigation himself.

"It cost me \$14,000 before I landed the McNamaras and McManigal," he said. "I knew that our operatives in Indianapolis were watching the right rail-hole, and I intended to keep them there as long as I could raise the money to pay their wages."

"Well, so it went on, until I decided that we had all the evidence we needed and couldn't get any more without an expenditure that I couldn't afford to make. We determined to arrest dynamiters the next time they went to a place. I decided to take McManigal and the two McNamaras together and simultaneously, so that no one would be able to warn the others or remain free to destroy the evidence."

"On April 11, our operatives, following McManigal and Jim McNamara from Chicago and Cincinnati, met in Toledo and wired us: 'Number one met number two.' That was our signal to begin. I went to the chief of detectives, Captain Stephen B. Woods, at Chicago police headquarters, to get assistance and a squad of men, Raymond, the manager of our Chicago office, with more of our Chicago men and two Chicago officers, to Toledo, with instructions to seize the dynamiters, if possible with the bombs in their hands."

"Our party registered at a hotel opposite the one in which McNamara and McManigal were stopping, and watched them all day. It became apparent that they were not going to dynamite in Toledo. Next morning they went to the railroad station and bought tickets for Detroit. They watched till the last moment before they got on the train--to be sure that they were not followed!"

"They sat in a daycoach full of women and children, and they had suitcases that presumably contained dynamite--besides being fully armed, of course--and our detectives decided not to tackle them where a blunder might cause a great loss of life. Coming into Detroit they showed a good deal too much interest in several bridges that they passed. It became plain that Detroit was to be their objective point. As a matter of fact, we learned later that they had five 'jobs' to do there."

Arrests Are Dramatic.
"When the train stopped they got off and scrutinized every one during the course of the day, and then they sauntered around the streets rather aimlessly until they came to the Oxford Hotel. Our men watched them register and argue with the clerk--who wasn't able to give them a room right away--and then they checked their suitcases. That was the cue for the arrest."

"The lobby was crowded with a theatrical troupe, and McNamara elbowed his way through toward the desk and scrutinized every one during the course of the day, and then they sauntered around the streets rather aimlessly until they came to the Oxford Hotel. Our men watched them register and argue with the clerk--who wasn't able to give them a room right away--and then they checked their suitcases. That was the cue for the arrest."

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LEADING EVENTS AT NATIONS CAPITOL

STEEL CORPORATION WINS INVESTIGATION STOPPED.

SPEAKER CLARK FOR HARMONY

An Effort Will Be Made to Reduce Appropriations--The Enormous Profits of Express Companies to be Investigated--Have 40 per cent. Profit.

Having struck a trail leading to the front door of the house of John D. Rockefeller, and other trails ending at the doorsteps of other millionaire trust magnates, the Steel trust investigating committee of the House of Representatives has been summarily commanded by Wall street to bring its probe to a halt.

The Stanley committee is in possession of evidence sufficient to convict the Steel Trust of obtaining rebates, or preferential divisions of rates, which amount to rebates, from the railroads amounting to millions of dollars. The evidence has not become public for the reason that the committee has not had time to reach, in public sessions, this feature of the trust's wrongdoings.

"This investigation must be stopped," is the command that went out of Wall street several weeks ago. Set up the plea that the investigation might not proceed because Mr. Wickersham, already started a suit against the corporation. The steel trust attorneys carried the ultimatum to the committee in Washington.

But Chairman Stanley stands firm for a continuation of the investigation. He already has introduced a bill to amend the law, then it will welcome this opportunity to demonstrate its obedience to the law in advance of a litigation which will take years to determine, and if he violated the law it will use all its power and all its influence to silence a committee which can neither be cajoled, deceived nor corrupted."

Speaker Clark Urges Harmony.
"Get together and stay together." This is the advice Speaker Champ Clark said he would give to the Democrats of every community in the land if he had the opportunity. He added that it was the duty of every citizen to do so. He would like to sidetrack that issue, but we must not permit it for an instant."

Mr. Clark had just arrived at the Capitol City preparatory to opening the first regular session of the Sixty-second Congress, and discussed the political situation optimistically and at considerable length.

"Looking back at the recent elections," said Mr. Clark, "they demonstrated two things: one, that the people endorse our tariff record without doubt; two, that wherever we are united, we can win."

"After the Democrats in Congress have gotten together and made such a splendid record for solidarity it would be a shame and a calamity to let this very important household department."

"I believe as firmly as that I must die someday that we can win in 1912, but to do so there must be no factional fighting anywhere among Democrats. Consequently, I hope that Democrats will forget their local differences, and present a united front. Now is the time for them to get together and stay together. The moral of the bundle of sticks is as forcible today as when Aesop first wrote it. In unity there is strength, and in this case, victory."

To Prevent Wastefulness.
Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives are planning to give a great deal of attention during this session of Congress to the appropriations bills. It is by demonstrating their ability to spend Uncle Sam's money wisely that the Democrats hope to establish their claim for greater recognition in 1912, and if there is one thing upon which there is no division of opinion among the House majority leaders, it is the determination to make the coming session memorable for its business-like administration of the vast government machinery."

That the Republican cabinet members realize that there will be no chance for unmerited expenditures is indicated by the fact that the greatest care is being given to the preparation of the Interior department and a half less than was called for last year. The navy department, it is announced, will ask for two millions less, and similar savings will be effected in other departments. This reduction in the estimates alone, and by the time the Appropriations committee gets through with its pruning work the probabilities are that the saving will be still further increased, while the efficiency of the government business will not be decreased in the slightest degree."

How Long?
How long must the public continue to pay express companies a profit of 40 per cent a year on money that is not invested in the express business, and that exists in blue air only?
"This is a question that the people desire answered, and one that they are beginning to become impatient about, judging from the ever-increasing number of communications on this subject that are being received by members of Congress."

"Express companies ought to be permitted to make a good, liberal rate of interest on money actually invested," writes an Iowa man to his Congressman. "The thing that arouses our disgust is that the government permits the express companies to export a profit of from 25 to 50 per cent on a capitalization that is two-thirds water. I would like to see a parcel post. If we cannot have a complete system, why can't we at least have a limited parcel post as a starter, effective only between towns and cities and the surrounding country? Such a limited system would help rather than injure the business of the retailers. Think it over."

The Interstate Commerce Commission's report shows that the net income from the express companies' operation is \$11,000,000, and on their own valuation of \$27,000,000, their profit is shown to be approximately 40 per cent. It is known, however, that the actual value of the express companies' equipment is less than one-half of what they allege, so that their profits on money actually invested run up to nearly 110 per cent!

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THE SAVING PROBLEM.

The ever-recurring, and often unsolved problem in many homes, is how to make a small salary suffice for the family needs, and still lay by something for the inevitable "rainy day," the solution of which probably depends more upon the wife and mother than anyone else.

The old saying, "A woman can throw more out of the window with a teaspoon than a man can bring into the door with a shovel," still holds good; but it is not only the commodities handled with a teaspoon that make inroads into a small salary; many careful managers in the kitchen waste deplorably in other departments of the household.

There are women in moderate circumstances who never make even a simple garment for themselves or children, depending entirely upon the ready-made clothing store, or hiring someone to sew for them, an expensive process in either case, as one with limited means is compelled to purchase the cheap grades of ready-made, combining poor materials and workmanship, or employ an inferior seamstress to work on other poor materials--the greater waste of the two.

Such women cannot understand why their neighbor, who manages on an equally limited salary, but thought it worth while to include a practical knowledge of sewing among her domestic accomplishments, can afford to dress her family so well, never dreaming that the actual amount spent is far less than they spend on cheap, shabby things. Neither do they have any comprehension of the foresight shown in purchasing inconspicuous goods that will turn upside down, wrong side out, and possesses many possibilities; the contrivances used in making allowances for growing children, and the various other devices employed by the woman who uses her brains in the management of this very important household department.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans Court of Centre County. In the estate of Mary E. Dunkle, late of Walker Township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary E. Dunkle, late of Walker Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased, having been issued to Dr. Philip S. Fisher, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate to present same, duly authenticated without delay to

DR. PHIL S. FISHER, Executor, Zion, Pa.

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