

THEY LIVED NEAR
ENOUGH DYNAMITE
TO BLOW UP TOWN

People Whose Lives Were in
Jeopardy Testified at Gov-
ernment Probe

EXPRESS HORROR
AT LEARNING FACT
No Opposition Henceforth as
to Removing Books of Iron-
workers' Ass'n

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 19.—People who for weeks unknowingly lived near enough dynamite to blow up the neighborhood and whose children played over the floors of a vacant house in which nitro-glycerine had been spilled, testified in the government's investigation of the dynamite conspiracy before the federal grand jury today. Witnesses from Muncie, Ind., were questioned concerning what they knew of the renting of a house in Muncie to Orrie McManigal in December, 1908. After paying rent for several months in advance, McManigal stored it with boxes and sawdust in which he packed nitro-glycerine. The fact that the rent had been paid and the house always in darkness, was visited periodically by a stranger, created an element of mystery, which still was unexplained even after the place again deserted was thrown open and school children scattered over the floors upon which appeared grease spots. Later it was found the spots were caused by nitro-glycerine and experts were called to destroy their explosive power. Among the witnesses from Muncie were Mrs. Elizabeth Hiner, Isaac Grant and a manufacturer who sold boxes to McManigal. The evidence was traced by the investigators not only to confirm McManigal's confession which implicated John J. and Jas. B. McNamara, but also to bring out who, if any, assisted them.

Expressions of Horror
Other expressions of horror at discovering they had been living near explosives came from members of the family of Ed. Jones, a farmer, near Indianapolis. For a long time prior to his arrest on April 22, 1911, J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, on the pretext that he was storing old records, kept in Jones' barn a piano box filled with dynamite from which McNamara replenished his supply when going on dynamiting expeditions. The piano box still had twenty-five pounds of dynamite in it when Jones, digging on his farm, was apprised of the fact by detectives who visited the place the day John J. was arrested. It was learned that these witnesses willingly told of the representations under which they rented their places and what persons paid them money. So far as the iron workers' association is concerned, no opposition hereafter will be made against the removal of books and papers taken from their headquarters from one jurisdiction to another. This was announced today when an attorney for the iron workers withdrew an appeal to the Indiana supreme court from an order of the county court to turn the records over to the federal authorities. Although action on the motion to dismiss the appeal will not be taken until after January 2, it is understood the records, including books and correspondence of John J. McNamara, may now be carried between any federal or county jurisdictions without opposition.

VETERAN DIPLOMAT AND
AUTHOR PASSES AWAY AT
HIS HOME IN NEW YORK

John Bigelow Answers
Death's Summons at Age
of Ninety-Five

HIS PUBLIC SERVICE
NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Funeral arrangements for John Bigelow, the veteran diplomat and author who died at his home here today in his 95th year, were practically completed tonight. The services will be held at St. George's Episcopal church in this city Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The body will be taken to Highland Falls, where the burial will take place in the family plot at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Bigelow will be buried beside his wife who died nearly 30 years ago. The selection of pall bearers probably will be announced. Mr. Bigelow three days ago suffered a return of an ailment incident to advanced age, which laid him low last June at his summer home in Highland Falls. For more than two days he suffered intense pain but eight or ten hours before death there came a partial paralysis of the senses and for several hours he lay smiling at those about him unable to speak. John Bigelow was equally well

RUSSIAN TREATY OF
1832 ABROGATED BY
ACTION OF SENATE

President's Notification to Russian
Empire of Termination of Treaty
Unanimously Ratified Last Night.
In Diplomatic Language.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The senate by a unanimous vote tonight formally ratified President Taft's notification to Russia of the termination of the treaty of 1832. The Lodge Joint resolution reported by the foreign relations committee as a substitute for the Sulzer resolution that passed the house 300 to 1 was adopted after an all-day debate over Russia's discrimination against the Jews of America. The president tomorrow is expected to agree to the senate measure. The resolution was adopted at 7:35 p. m. It was introduced for the committee by Mr. Lodge, of Mass., as the measure couched in the language most satisfactory to the Washington administration was sought to avoid giving offense to the St. Petersburg government. The final action came after two substitutes had been voted down. It was the climax of a notable proceeding in the chamber which guards jealously its traditional powers by making and breaking treaties. All through the symposium of views to which many senators contributed throughout the day, however, there were citations of historical instances of treaty terminations by executive act. The senate was held in session until a late hour on the urgent plea of Senator Lodge that to secure action before the Christmas holiday on Thursday it was necessary that the senate should act tonight. Every senator who spoke voiced his advocacy of congressional action to meet the Russian discrimination. They were unanimous for the termination of the treaty but showed a wide divergence of views as to the manner in which that end should be accomplished. The most conspicuous opposition to the senate resolution developed when Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, offered as a substitute a resolution eliminating the question of race as a cause for discrimination and omitting the charge that Russia had violated the terms of the treaty. The Hitchcock substitute, however, is along the lines of the house resolution. Those who voted in the affirmative on the Hitchcock substitute were Senator Chilton, Culberson, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kern, Lea, Martineau, Myers, O'Gorman, Raynor, Smith of Maryland, Taylor Watson and Williams, democrats; and Senators Clapp and Poindexter, republicans. Senator Newlands offered a sub-

stitute dovetailing the Hitchcock and Lodge resolutions but this was voted down without division. Then came the final vote on the Lodge resolution. The roll was called but there was no division. Seventy-two votes were cast and all of them were favorable to the measure. It was therefore, declared adopted and was started on its way to the house. The senate's action on the Russian situation has assumed a quiet phase so far as the executive branch of the government is concerned. The officials are looking forward to the receipt from Curtis Guild, the American ambassador to St. Petersburg, of the acceptance by the President Taft of the desire of this government to terminate the treaty of 1832. With the senate's action the Russian situation has assumed a quiet phase so far as the executive branch of the government is concerned. The officials are looking forward to the receipt from Curtis Guild, the American ambassador to St. Petersburg, of the acceptance by the President Taft of the desire of this government to terminate the treaty of 1832. Press dispatches from St. Petersburg indicate that such an answer already has been handed to Mr. Guild, and the contents of the Russian note, as outlined in the dispatches, are perhaps somewhat disappointing in that they convey no response to the direct statement by Secretary Knox that America stands ready to open negotiations immediately for a new treaty. Taft Defended. Mr. Lodge, in the senate, defended the action of President Taft in abrogating the Russian treaty without congressional action. Six treaties, he pointed out, had been terminated by notice, the first by Polk in 1847, the treaty with Great Britain. President Pierce in 1855 terminated by notice a provision of a treaty with Denmark, after the senate had given its authority in 1855. President McKinley terminated clauses in the Swiss treaty of 1855 without any congressional action whatever, he declared. Much attention was given by Mr. Lodge to the contention that delay would render it impossible to terminate the treaty for the next two years. Russia had disregarded the terms of the treaty, he said. Article I has been violated by Russia, while it has been observed by the United States, and I think it has been violated so as to discriminate against a large element of American citizens. It is intolerable that it should continue and constitute a series of grievances that cannot be over-estimated. "Humiliating Position" "The refusal of Russia to observe Article I of the treaty," he said, (Continued on Page Four)

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS
WILL NOT BE AFFECTED
BY TREATY ABRIGATION

Senator Smith, of Michigan,
Takes up Feature Hitherto
Untouched

CAUSES DISCUSSION
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Commercial relations between the United States and Russia will not be affected as a result of the abrogation of the treaty of 1832, in the opinion of Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, because the favored nation clause of that treaty has been swept aside by the operation of the maximum and minimum clause of the Payne tariff law carried into effect by the president's proclamation of July 13, 1910. The senator's view was discussed widely at the capital today as a feature hitherto lost sight of in consideration of the annulment of the pact. "After careful examination of the tariff of 1909," said Senator Smith, "I am positive that the second section, known as the maximum and minimum clause, has, so far as proclamations have been issued thereunder, superseded the favored nation clause in the Russian treaty and that our commercial relations with Russia will continue unimpaired so long as no change is made in that regulation. By formal proclamation issued by President Taft on July 13, 1910 the Russian government was given the minimum duties under the Payne-Aldrich law. This will remain the law of the land and the proclamation insures to Russia every consideration that it could possibly have under the treaty of 1832 to remain in force so far as her commercial relations with the United States are concerned. Therefore, the more specific course of the foreign relations committee of the senate will accomplish the humane end sought by the most ardent advocates of abrogation." Senator Smith is a member of the foreign relations committee of the senate and for many years was a member of the foreign affairs committee of the house. He stated his contention on the floor of the senate in replying to Senator Hayburn, who deplored the possible breaking of commercial relations between the two countries.

CATHOLIC CLUB HEARS
ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
LEADER OF DEMOCRACY

Wickersham and Under-
wood Make Speeches Be-
fore Guests

ANNUAL BANQUET
NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Two addresses, one by Attorney General Wickersham who declared that the true nationalism is equality of opportunity to every citizen, and the other by Representative Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, and the dangers of direct democracy, were heard by members of the Catholic club and their guests at their dinner tonight. Mr. Underwood declared his opposition to movements toward a more direct government. "If there are evils in our government as it exists today," he said, "it is not in its organic form. It is due to the failure of those in office to honestly, fairly and justly perform the duties imposed upon them." He pointed to the failures of direct democracies and drew the contrast between them and the successes of a representative democracy responsive to the will of a majority, but checked by the constitution from exercising a brutal force which might destroy the liberty and property rights of the individual. The proposal to abandon in part this scheme of the revolutionary fathers with a tendency to place the powers of law making in the hands of all the people, would place constitutional guarantees of individual liberty subservient to the will of the majority through political compulsion, he said. Those who urge a change, he argued, do not reflect that at times they may misjudge real public sentiment. Attorney General Wickersham's subject was "The Equality of Opportunity for All and Special Privileges for None." The enforcement of the law against unlawful restraint of trade and monopolies is attended with much outcry by those who have too long enjoyed unfair methods over their competitors the end of which they now see, declared Mr. Wickersham, "but he not deceived by their clamor, neither the law nor the enforcement of the law is directed against

Pulling His Leg.



SCATHING ARRAIGNMENT OF CHICAGO
PACKERS BY U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Jury Which Was Completed Yesterday Hears Bitter Inveective Hurlled at Meat Men,
Their Organization Being Declared Most Powerful Engine For Suppres-
sion of Competition Ever Devised in Industrial World.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The jury which is to try the Chicago packers who are charged with violation of the criminal provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law was completed today and the opening statement of United States District Attorney James H. Wilkerson was begun. In outlining the case, Mr. Wilkerson in a speech replete with bitter invective declared that the defendants through the National Packing company had continued the old pooling practice of the packers and had actually put into effect the most powerful engine for the suppression of competition ever devised in the industrial world. Judge Garpenter had scarcely ceased directing the summoning of a new panel of veniremen when counsel for the indicted packers declared they were satisfied with the 12 men in the box. The government attorneys also were content and before the noon adjournment the oath was administered to the jury and the decks were cleared for the actual beginning of the legal battle which is looked upon as one of the most momentous of the many in which the federal power has clashed with corporations. Defendants in Court Room When Mr. Wilkerson began his opening address, all the defendants were in the court room and each listened intently as step by step the theory of the prosecution and the facts on which it is based were presented. Tracing the history of the meat industry in its relation to the men under indictment and going into great detail in his description of various phases of the deeds which he, declaring, marked a conspiracy to violate the law of the land, Mr. Wilkerson laid special emphasis on the following points: Points Emphasized That the combination represented by the Chicago meat packers under indictment is the most powerful engine or system for the suppression of competition and the fixing of prices ever known in the history of the industrial world. That the system is so ingeniously devised and so closely guarded that the men in the lower grades of employment are made to believe that the corporations in the combination are actual competitors. That the indicted packers, or their predecessors have dominated the meat industry of the country and fixed prices since 1850. That the real purpose and design of the National Packing company,

which was organized by members of the combination March 18, 1903, is to continue the work accomplished by the old pool; that the key to the system is the uniform method used by the members in figuring the test cost of product. That this test cost arrived at by adding the killing charge to the price of cattle on the hoof and deducting allowances for hide and fat, is in excess of the real cost and gives the packers a larger margin of profit than their own figures indicate. That the country was divided under old pooling system into different districts and each member of the pool allotted a certain percentage of the business, and that a similar system is still in existence. That a system of forfeits was paid to members who failed to meet their percentage of the business of the different divisions and these forfeits were in the nature of fines on those members who exceeded their allotment. That formerly the members of the combine met every Tuesday in the office of a Chicago lawyer and fixed the prices of meat. That since the organization of the

undisputed, the president went to the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, on W. 48th street. There the first sight of police officers detailed for duty with the party was had. The detachment was made up of three bicycle policemen. On his former visits ten policemen on wheels had been assigned to travel with him and ten patrolmen to handle the crowd at the railway station. The three bicycle policemen accompanied the president on his drive to the Economic club dinner at the Hotel Astor, where he was to deliver an address, and later escorted him to Brooklyn to attend the New England society dinner at the Academy of Music and the Brooklyn Young Republicans club dinner. Commemoration Refuses Escort I. C. Whelan, a member of the secret service force, made the usual request this morning for an escort for the president and it had been understood that the customary guard would be furnished. It was stated tonight, however, that Police Commissioner Walsh, when asked for the escort, replied that in his opinion no greater guard was needed for the protection of the president here than for the mayor of the city, and that no greater one would be furnished on this occasion. He considered the (Continued on Page Eight)

FRANKLIN CONFRONTED
BY JUROR BAIN'S WIFE

She Declared That She Had
Accepted \$500 to Influence
Husband

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 19.—Bert H. Franklin, the detective accused of having bribed a sworn juror in the trial of the confessed dynamiter, James B. McNamara, was confronted today at his preliminary hearing by Mrs. Dora Bain. She had told the district attorney that she had accepted \$500 of a \$4,000 fund promised on condition that she would influence her husband, Robert F. Bain, a sworn juror. Mrs. Bain's statement followed Franklin's arrest on a charge of having attempted to bribe Geo. N. Lockwood, a prospective juror. Mrs. Bain's testimony was taken after a proffer made by Franklin's counsel for former Governor Henry T. Gage to admit her story by stipulation had been declined by the state. A county warrant for \$5,000 was drawn today in favor of Wm. J. Burns. This is the first of the rewards to be paid for the conviction of the McNamaras. As far as the county is concerned, according to District Attorney Fredericks, no other rewards will be paid.

HIGH POWER DYNAMITE
FOUND NEAR RESIDENCE

Twenty-Three Sticks of Ex-
plosive Planted Near Los
Angeles Home

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 19.—Twenty-three sticks of high power dynamite were found by a gardener late today buried in shrubbery at the residence of Arthur Letts, owner of two of the largest department stores in Los Angeles. After an investigation the police announced their belief that the dynamite had been placed in the yard by someone who wanted to get rid of it. There was nothing to indicate that any attempt was to have been made to blow up the Letts residence. No caps or fuses were found. Two men, who were seen lingering around the Letts mansion at noon, are being sought by the police, but the latter admit that the can containing the explosives had been buried for some time. ADJOURN FOR HOLIDAYS WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The house "steel trust" investigating committee adjourned today until after the Christmas holiday recess of congress when its inquiry into the United States corporation affairs will be resumed. John G. Brown, of Chicago, formerly interested in Minnesota ore properties, was asked regarding special rebates to the Oliver Iron Mining company, which later became a part of the United States Steel corporation. He had no actual evidence, however, of such rebates. "BASIS OF BUSINESS" WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The universal establishment of righteousness the square deal, the golden rule and the principles and teachings of the kingdom of God, should be the recognized basis for the foundation of all business, according to R. L. Kimbrough of Harrisburg, Pa., who addressed the senate committee on interstate commerce today on "Trust problems." The committee adjourned today until January 6, 1912, when it will resume its inquiry.

BAR ASSOCIATION MAY
MEET AT RALEIGH NEXT

Executive Committee De-
cides to Hold 1912 Session
From June 25 to 27

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 19.—The executive committee of the North Carolina bar association in session here tonight, decided to hold the 1912 session on June 25 to 27, the place to be decided upon later with strong indications that Raleigh will be selected. On the committee are Col. Harry Skinner, Hon. Francis D. Watson, A. W. McLean and A. B. Anderson, Jr., with C. W. Tillett and T. W. Davis, the latter secretary of the association, meeting with them. Also there was a meeting of the special committee of the bar association for the drafting of bills for redistricting the state and for the revision of the rules of practice. Organization was effected and purpose declared to go into the work thoroughly with indications that a "Young Turk" element on the committee will bring forth a report for the June meeting that will stir an abundant interest. On this committee are C. W. Tillett, chairman; Col. Harry Skinner, A. W. McLean, Geo. Rountree, Francis Winston and T. W. Davis. MESSAGE STOPPED HEARING LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 19.—The federal grand jury which is investigating the western angle of the alleged nationwide dynamiting conspiracy, today was in session not more than half an hour. The sudden ending of the session came after Oscar Lawler, special government investigator, had received a telegram in code. He declined to discuss the message but the adjournment immediately followed. Then Lawler and Malcolm McLaren, a detective, hurried to Lawler's private office. There Samuel Brown, chief of the county district attorney's detective bureau, joined them and soon all three left the federal building accompanied by Larry Sullivan, formerly a detective for the McNamara defense. Many witnesses were about the federal building expecting to be called, among them Olat A. Trivette and Eric B. Norton, labor union leaders of San Francisco.



COLORED PORTERS
ACT AS ESCORT TO
PRESIDENT OF U.S.

When he Arrived in New York
For Some Reason Police
Escort Was Omitted

WENT UNESCORTED
TO BROTHER'S HOME
On Former Visits Ten Bicycle
Patrolmen Were Assigned
to Travel With Him

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The president of the United States traveled through New York's streets tonight without a police escort such as has been customarily assigned for his protection during his visits here. Just what caused the omission of the usual provisions to safeguard the nation's head had not been officially developed up to a late hour tonight. The fact remained, however, that when President Taft arrived at 6:35 o'clock tonight at the Pennsylvania terminal on a two days' visit to this city, not a blue-coated employe of the city was in sight. The presidential party was forced to make its way to a waiting automobile separated from the crowd only by ten colored porters whom the station master had hastily pressed into service. Unescorted, the president went to the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, on W. 48th street. There the first sight of police officers detailed for duty with the party was had. The detachment was made up of three bicycle policemen. On his former visits ten policemen on wheels had been assigned to travel with him and ten patrolmen to handle the crowd at the railway station. The three bicycle policemen accompanied the president on his drive to the Economic club dinner at the Hotel Astor, where he was to deliver an address, and later escorted him to Brooklyn to attend the New England society dinner at the Academy of Music and the Brooklyn Young Republicans club dinner. Commemoration Refuses Escort I. C. Whelan, a member of the secret service force, made the usual request this morning for an escort for the president and it had been understood that the customary guard would be furnished. It was stated tonight, however, that Police Commissioner Walsh, when asked for the escort, replied that in his opinion no greater guard was needed for the protection of the president here than for the mayor of the city, and that no greater one would be furnished on this occasion. He considered the (Continued on Page Eight)

HOLIDAY FOR LORIMER
BEFORE HE TESTIFIES
BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

Probable That no Other
Witness Will be Called
in Investigation

TAYLOR'S VERSION
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The senate committee which is investigating the election of Senator Lorimer today adjourned to meet again on January 3, when Mr. Lorimer will take the witness chair and testify in his own defense for the first time under oath. It is probable that no other witness will be called. Leslie J. Taylor of Taylorville, Ill., told the committee today of an alleged conversation he had in 1910 with D. D. Brownback, a republican member of the Illinois legislature, who voted for Lorimer. Brownback has told the committee that he did not know Taylor and had never spoken to him. Taylor told the committee that Brownback told him he was ashamed to say how much money he had spent to be elected to the legislature "and that he intended to get it back." "He told me that I would see that when a senator was elected (Brownback) had voted for the right man and that he would get his." Taylor said Brownback had talked about changing the judicial district in Mason county, Illinois, and said it "could be done for \$500." Brownback is now in business in East St. Louis, Ill., and swore before the committee last week that he would know Taylor if he saw him. The committee will recall Brownback to confront Taylor, whose testimony caused something of a sensation. ARRESTED ON ARSON CHARGE OCALA, Fla., Dec. 13.—C. P. Alken, proprietor of the Port McCoy drug store, which with a number of other buildings was destroyed by fire at Port McCoy Sunday night, causing a loss of over \$10,000, has been arrested and brought here on a charge of arson. It is alleged that a quantity of goods were shipped from the store Sunday night and that several boxes were found in the woods (page 2) yesterday.