

Men Charged With Black Crimes Are Now In Custody

Detective Burns Lands Men Whom He Says Are Responsible For Dynamiting of Los Angeles Times Building Several Months Ago.

Twenty-one Lives Were Lost As Result—Greatest Sensation Organized Labor Has Known—Men Under Arrest Were Well Known.

Chicago, April 22.—The men responsible for the Los Angeles Times dynamite outrage, with its human toll of 21 lives, are said to be under arrest in Chicago and Indianapolis, after months of activity by William J. Burns, head of the William J. Burns national detective agency. The men charged with the crime are: James W. McNamara, of Indianapolis; John J. McNamara, of Indianapolis; Secretary of the international association of bridge, structural and ornamental iron workers, one of the most prominent labor leaders in the United States. He is charged with sending his brother to Los Angeles to control the Times building, with furnishing the money and planning this and other outrages. He was arrested here in Indianapolis.

James W. McNamara, of Cincinnati, alias J. B. Bryon, alias Francis Sullivan, brother of John J., and a member of the iron workers' union. It is charged that he personally placed the explosive in the Los Angeles Times building. He was arrested in Detroit on April 12 and has made admissions which amount to a partial confession.

Orville E. McManigal, of 414 South Sangamon street, Chicago, a union man who was arrested in Los Angeles. It is said he was sent to Los Angeles to blow up the temporary plant which the Times used after the destruction of their building, and failing in that, touched off a neighboring iron works. He has been James W. McNamara's companion almost continuously since and was arrested with him at Detroit on April 12.

John McNamara was taken in custody by detectives in Los Angeles to night.

The two Chicago prisoners, if they have not already started for Los Angeles, will begin the journey tomorrow. After their arrival in Chicago from Detroit they were kept in close confinement in a cell of one of the South Side police stations.

In the detection and capture of the men directly responsible for the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building, W. J. Burns has uncovered the most extensive conspiracy of destruction of life and property in the history of organized labor.

It is said the arrest of James W. McNamara and McManigal was accomplished first in time to save Detroit from a series of four simultaneous explosions. Four railroad bridges and the new railway terminal building were to suffer, it is said.

The conspiracy, according to reports, was largely directed against the members of the Erectors' Association of America, a combination of most of the large operators in structural iron work. Destructive tactics such as a protest against the open shop rule of the Erectors began three years ago.

Since a railroad bridge and iron works at Peoria, Ill., were destroyed on September 4, 1910, the trail of the dynamiters has been closely followed by the William J. Burns agency. The series of Los Angeles outrages—the destruction of the Times building and the placing of bombs at the residences of General Harrison Gray Otis and J. F. Zechander followed the Peoria blow-up.

A secret visit was made to Los Angeles because of the enormous rewards offered for those responsible for the early outrages. The temporary building occupied by the Times was intended for its destruction was transferred elsewhere.

A number of dynamite outrages in various parts of the country, in which the McNamaras are expected to follow, but none was directly traced to them until parts of the Ironworks Iron Works at South Chicago was scattered into heaven.

On March 16 came the destruction of a steel heating plant just completed for the Western Fuel Company at Milwaukee in the Hevl-Patterson Company of Pittsburg. The Pittsburg concern was an old enemy of the iron workers' union. A secret visit was made to Milwaukee a few days ago and more costly machinery ruined.

The Milwaukee explosions, the destruction of part of a new hotel at French Lick, Ind., and the blowing up of a huge iron lower at Springfield, Mass., have been directly traced to the men now under arrest, it is said.

International association of bridge, structural and ornamental iron workers are concerned in the conspiracy that will be learned today as that the investigation is still unbroken. Neither Mr. Burns nor the Los Angeles officials, who are said to be the prisoners, would say where the money that the dynamite outrages have cost.

The arrest of J. J. McNamara in

Indianapolis this evening, the greatest individual sensation organized labor has had in its history. His capture broke up a meeting of the national executive board of the International association of bridge, structural and ornamental iron workers, which he was attending in his capacity of secretary-treasurer.

William J. Burns, accompanied by Sergeant James Hostick of Los Angeles, several of his detectives and a representative of the Chicago Examiner, reached Indianapolis early this morning from Chicago, where they had had a last interview with the two dynamiters captured by Raymond Burns in Detroit.

The California officer carried the proper requisition papers from Governor Johnson and in the early afternoon they were presented to Governor Marshall, of Indiana. The charges were made in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building and the loss of 21 lives.

Governor Marshall at once honored the requisition, and a warrant was issued on it which was placed in the hands of detectives, Gerber, Simon and Dugan of the Indianapolis police department. These officers, with Burns and some of his men went to the American Life building, in which the international association has its headquarters.

"We must see Secretary McNamara," said one of the local officers. "He is attending a session of the district executive committee and cannot be disturbed," answered the clerk in charge. "Warrants for murder wait on no committee meetings and the officers crowded into the inner room. The executive session came to an abrupt close."

McNamara's fellow officers on the national board stood about with white faces while he heard the warrant read: "I'll go with you," was all he said to the officers.

He was taken to police court and after a little delay owing to the absence of the judge, he was arraigned before Judge Collins. He was formally turned over to Sergeant Hostick, who will take him back to Los Angeles to trial.

McNamara would not discuss his arrest or the Los Angeles horror to night. His friends recalled that two days after the explosion he had said in an interview that there could be no justification for any person who intentionally caused such an explosion. He said in part:

"Such an act is anarchy, pure and simple. No sane individual or organization would resort to anything of the kind under any circumstances. I do not believe that labor unions had anything to do with it."

Secretary McNamara has been under suspicion of the Burns agency since the Peoria bridge explosion, but for several months the detectives did not shadow him as they call putting him under surveillance. For two months, however, he has not put a move that detectives have not followed and reported on.

McNamara lives with his wife and family in a handsome home at 2,354 Washington boulevard, Indianapolis. The California officer gave him a few minutes with them before rushing him to an early evening train for the West.

The arrest of James W. McNamara and his side partner, young McManigal could have been accomplished several months ago, had merely looking them up been sufficient to the case. It was necessary to get them together at a time when they had dynamiting machinery in their possession. They executed several outrages independently, but never until they set out for the "Detroit demonstration" did they decide on a job together.

The pulling in of the many detective lines began on April 11 when W. J. Burns learned that the two were to meet in Toledo. He knew that Detroit was their objective point and decided that the arrest should be made there by his son, Raymond J. Burns, of the Chicago office.

Captain Stephen B. Wood, chief of detectives of the Chicago police department, had been concentrating in the case and assigned city detective sergeants Guy Bigglinger and William H. Reed to accompany Raymond Burns.

McNamara was picked up by Burns' operatives as he left his brother's office in Indianapolis and followed to Toledo. At the same time Raymond Burns and the Chicago detectives were traveling behind McManigal to the same destination.

McManigal met McManigal at the Toledo railroad station and took him to a small hotel not far away. The detectives watched outside the hotel all night in the rain. After breakfast the dynamiters sat for two hours smoking in the window of the hotel office. Then they went to the station, carrying a big handbag and an obviously heavy suit case. They bought tickets for Detroit and the detectives followed suit.

On reaching Detroit they walked to the Oxford hotel. They did not register but checked their baggage. McNamara suggested to his companion that they go for a stroll. Just outside the hotel door Bigglinger and Reed, the Chicago sergeants, grabbed them from behind while Raymond Burns covered them with a revolver and told them they were under arrest.

"What the hell—?" was McNamara's only exclamation. "What have we done?" demanded McManigal. They made no resistance and were

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EDISON TELLS HOW TO LIVE LONG LIFE

Eat the Proper Kind of Food; Sleep Properly and Wear the Right Sort of Clothes And Who Can Say You Won't Pass the 100 Mark?

Wizzard of Orange Reels Off a Lot of Advice About How to Prolong Life—Expects to Celebrate His 150th Birthday.

New York, April 22.—J. C. Stubbs, bosom friend and first lieutenant of the late E. U. Harriman—having plethoric in riches and sparse in digestive apparatus—announces the marks of men will know him no more after May 31 next, the same being the sixtieth anniversary of the entrance into the world of Mr. Stubbs.

Thomas Alva Edison—also plethoric in riches and of an age with Mr. Stubbs—announces he is just beginning to buckle down to real work.

Says Stubbs, of Chicago: "I am going to retire because I want to live. 'Thinking in bed killed Harriman. He worked all day, and thought out his problems at night."

"Men should retire from active business life at 65, not only for their own sake, but for the sake of any institution they aim to help.

"The age of retirement in the army is 63. I'm not sure but what it ought to be 60."

Says Edison, of Orange: "I think twice as much and work twice as long as either Harriman did or Stubbs does. I'll live twice as long as Stubbs.

"If Harriman had lived he wouldn't have found it necessary to lie awake with his troubles at night."

"Stubbs will retire to a cemetery, he'll be back in harness before the end of two years."

"With my system of living I wouldn't be surprised if I should live to be one hundred and fifty years old."

"My system of living that enables me to work twice as hard as a Harriman of a Stubbs and think twice as long is based on:

- (1) Proper eating. (2) Proper sleeping. (3) Proper clothing.

A reporter for the International News Service found Edison in the workshop of his laboratory in Orange this morning. The time slips in the office showed he had already worked 97 hours and 40 minutes during the week ending today.

Nightfall this evening made it seventeen hours a day for the inclusive six days from Monday to Saturday. And forty-eight hours of the work was put in at one stretch!

"Think of that! Ye who beat the clock to the coat closet. Seventeen hours a day. And it was a week typical of scores of others put in by this sixty-year-old marvel, who resembles in his awfully inspiring capabilities nothing so much as one of the dynamo over which he fuses so fondly.

There is nothing the wizzard takes so much silent pride in as that very ability for hard and continual labor.

"Yes, I reckon I'm working pretty hard still," he says. "I've got forty experiments going on now, and one hundred and seventy-five men who are depending on me for their ideas. But I don't work as hard as I used to."

He continued, a trifle apologetically. Then it was twenty hours of an average, except Sunday. Now I put in about sixteen hours a day in my workshop.

"Not that I haven't got it in me to do more," he added quickly. "for on occasions I do as much as I ever did. And at that I think twice as much as work twice as long as most other men. Let me see—um—how old was Harriman when he died? In the neighborhood of 55."

"Well, I'm one hundred and ten years old. I'm just twice as old as Harriman was. Stubbs says thinking in bed killed Harriman. Why did Harriman think in bed? Because he ate too much. I eat one-fourth as much as Harriman did and one-fifth as much as Stubbs does."

"I eat as much as I want, but that's very little—perhaps half a handful of solids at each meal. The result is that I'm asleep thirty seconds after my head hits the pillow."

"Harriman overate, and by overeating poisoned his lower intestines."

"He was in bed eight hours a night and spent four of them thinking and dreaming. I'm in bed six hours, and all of it good, solid sleep. It's enough, I never dreamed in my life. Wouldn't you know what a dream was like if it should come to me."

"Harriman's lower intestines were filled with poisonous ptomaines. Nothing gets into my lower intestines except debris. A bacteria would starve to death in my lower intestines."



JAMES A. PATTEN James A. Patten, the "wheat king," who is giving away his millions during life time for the benefit of humanity. "Social service" is his guiding thought, he says. Mr. Patten, during the last six months, has given away \$2,000,000 to various charities, institutions in the vicinity of Chicago, his home, had been the chief beneficiaries of his philanthropy.

Patriotic Order Of Sons Of America To Meet In Lexington Next Week

Special to The News. Lexington, April 22.—Lexington is to have the honor of entertaining Thursday of next week, April 27, the national officers of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America and delegates from the forty-six local camps of the state at the first state meeting of this order in North Carolina. This order is comparatively a new one but it has great strength in the West and North. It has grown wonderfully in North Carolina and this meeting is for the purpose of organizing a state camp to take care of the order's rapidly growing interests in the state.

Three hundred delegates and visitors are expected and the Lexington Camp No. 28, has been very active for the past two weeks getting ready for the event. There will be ample hotel accommodations for all who attend and everybody will be taken care of. A feature of the meeting will be the initiation into the order of 100 new members by the local camp, which already overshadows in membership the majority of lodges here.

The following program for the day has been arranged: Public meeting at the opera house, Thursday, April 27, at 9:30 a. m. State Camp will meet in Development building hall at 11 a. m.

Adjourn for dinner at 1 p. m. Parade at 2 p. m. State camp meet at 4 p. m. Adjourn at 5 p. m. Lexington Camp No. 28 will meet at 7 p. m. to initiate 100 new members. Commander General Degree will be conferred at 8:30 p. m. Retirements.

The parade, which is scheduled for 2 o'clock, will be participated in by the national officer, delegates, visiting members of the order, the members of Washington Camp No. 28, of Lexington, and the children of the graded school, more than 600, who will march in a body. The order is a strong believer in education and stands behind the schools. The Union Cornet band, the leading musical organization of the county, will furnish music for the occasion. Speeches will be made by Hon. F. W. Alexander, head of the national organization and there will be a patriotic address by Hon. Clarence F. Huth, of Pennsylvania, past national president and commander general.

The address of welcome for the city will be delivered by Hon. J. Raymond McGarry, Dr. J. C. Leonard, of the First Reformed church, will welcome the visitors in behalf of the Lexington Camp.

Committed Suicide While His Bride of Three Weeks Looked On

Hot Springs, Ark., April 22.—While his bride of three weeks sat looking on powerless to prevent the act, William Black, said to be from some place in Kansas, late yesterday committed suicide by jumping from a bridge into the Ouachita river near this city.

Black invited his wife to accompany him on a ride into the country. When they reached Gardner's bridge, 3 miles from Hot Springs, Black stopped the horse, leaped from the buggy and running to the edge of the bridge plunged into the river 40 feet below. The wife, in a hysterical condition, drove back to the city and notified the authorities.

The body of Black has not yet been recovered.

CONVICTED FOR VIOLATING THE WHITE SLAVE LAW

Chicago, April 22.—Aldino Mazzone, an Italian vaudeville performer, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Port Leavenworth Federal prison to pay for violation of the Mann "white slave" law. His alleged victim was Dorothy Schmidt, 15 years old, whom he is charged with taking to Muscatine, Iowa, and deserting.

"Much has been said and written of the ways of these five-cent theatres," said Judge Landis, in passing sentence, "and of their dangers and demoralizing influences. But the wild, self-stuffed stuff that has ever been written or said has not got beyond the nearest fringe of the real facts, as far as there is danger, to young girls especially."

Big Seizure of Liquor. Montgomery, Ala., April 22.—Sheriff Hood today seized about \$5,000 worth of liquor, resulting from the raid of a store pending arrangements for removal of the goods. Henry R. and James F. Burkhardt, proprietors, were arrested.

Died of Starvation. Montgomery, Ala., April 22.—Mrs. Annie Eunice, an Assyrian, died here yesterday afternoon of starvation caused by grief over the drowning of her son, Sam Eunice, who lost his life in the Alabama river April 13.

Man Of Durham Fines Bullet Into His Left Lung

It is Said That Because an Old Sweetheart Refused to Renew Old Friendship He Attempted to End Life.

He Was Picked Up From Hotel Floor in Piteous Condition—Doctors Hold Out Very Little Hope of Recovery.

Special to The Sunday News. Durham, N. C., April 22.—Begging for death to relieve his suffering, then praying for recovery, Young Malcolm Arnold, real estate dealer, was picked up from a local hotel floor at 2:30 this afternoon with a bullet through his left lung.

The young fellow had gone to the hotel to talk to a former sweetheart, with whom he had ceased relations three years ago. They talked a few minutes, when her mother called her away.

In a moment there was a pistol shot. As the doctors carried him off the spot, two girls and to his minister he declared that one of them, the landlady's daughter, had driven him to desperation because she declined to renew the old friendship.

The young man had lived several years here. Though not a drinker, he had been given to the excessive use of some cold drinks.

He was thirty years of age and comes of good Norfolk people. He was quite ill last night and spoke of suicide but did nothing to indicate that he had any such intentions. Physicians think he has one chance in a million.

DE LA BARRA PLEASED WITH ARMISTICE

(By OTHEMAN STEVENS) Mexico City, Mexico, April 22.—Minister of foreign affairs De La Barra was receiving me this morning when he received the telegram from Dr. Vasquez Gomez saying that Madero had accepted the doctor's suggestion for an armistice.

"The minister, without undue exaltation said: 'I'm naturally greatly pleased to know that Dr. Gomez has brought Mr. Madero to his point of view. The government will on reception of official confirmation of the news, begin work to arrange the details and stipulations of the armistice. I told you yesterday I had good basis for my belief that matters could still be arranged compatibly with the dignity of the nation and the proof of my assertion seems to be coming rapidly.'

A short time later Minister Limantour received me and while speaking guardedly did not entirely conceal his great satisfaction at the situation. He said: 'We have received confirmation from Dr. Gomez of Mr. Madero's acceptance of an armistice. This originated from the talk I had with Dr. Gomez in New York at the request of the senior Madero. I cannot make any official statement now as to what may be expected from this situation, but speaking as a citizen of the republic, I will say that if Mr. Madero and his associates are actuated by the same spirit of patriotic devotion to Mexico as moves the members of the administration there will be little difficulty in bringing about an end to all the trouble. We do not know yet how far Mr. Madero intends the armistice to apply. What I mean is we are not informed whether he proposes to allow Dr. Gomez to negotiate for an armistice covering other regions of Mexico or simply the territory contiguous to Juarez.'

A cabinet meeting will be held this evening at which the entire question will be thrashed out, and a basis for action adopted.

"I see an end to the disturbances in my country. It is gratifying news to all patriotic Mexicans. Several months hence, or less, the country will see peace and amity again."

With great satisfaction he summoned Secretary of War Dickinson and Secretary Knox for a short conference. All expressed great pleasure. It is believed the armistice will relieve both the Mexican and United States governments of an embarrassing tangle over the Douglas (Arizona) incidents.

Asked what was comprehended by "the zone between Juarez and the city of Chihuahua," in which the armistice is to be effected, Dr. Gomez declared, he was not yet certain but expected a more definite statement soon. He intimated that if the zone did not include most of the American border he would make such a suggestion, as he was desirous of forestalling any further complications on the boundary line.

It is believed here that while the armistice is to include only a small part of Mexico, it will have the moral effect of producing at least temporary inactivity on the part of the insurgents in other parts of the republic.

Dr. Gomez believes peace negotiations should be conducted on Mexican territory at some city where neither Federal nor insurgent forces are in evidence.

Among the reforms which President Diaz is understood to have promised is the removal of certain governors of Mexican states objectionable to the Maderistas.

Progressives Put Up Fight in Senate Washington, April 22.—A truce was arranged today in the fight between the progressive and regular republican senators for representation on the senate committees. Efforts will be made to adjust matters so as to meet the wishes of the progressives without recognizing them as an organization.

The progressive senators today renewed their demand for one-fourth of all the republican committee appointments.

Mrs. Story Will Run Again. Washington, April 22.—Mrs. William C. Story, defeated candidate for president-general, announced today that she would be a candidate again in 1913. Mrs. John M. Chapman, regent of the Buffalo, N. Y., chapter, also announced her candidacy for the office next term.