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FIVE YEARS OF BOMB OUTRAGES

Has at Last Been Ended--Nearly Fifty Dynamite Explosions Laid to Band of Labor Avengers.

Although the Los Angeles Times explosion was the most heinous of the outrages perpetrated by the McNamara's in their years of attack with dynamite and nitro-glycerine upon the property of all employers of non-union labor which they could reach with any degree of safety, it was almost the last of those explosions. The clues that finally connected them with these crimes were picked up from the scene of earlier outrages in the series of nearly fifty which had been aimed against structural iron contractors during the years 1906 to 1910.

The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, in August, 1905, called a national strike against the American Bridge Company because one of its subcontractors was employing non-union men. The strike was followed by dynamite explosions in material and machinery of the American Bridge Company at various points, where it was executing contracts. One of its watchmen in Buffalo was blinded by acid thrown in his face and others were injured in various ways. These outrages and the uncompromising attitude of the international association led the most important manufacturers of structural iron to form an organization in May, 1906, and it was named the National Erectors' Association. It declared for the open shop, and the battle between the contractors and the union workers was on.

Plaza Hotel Murder.

In New York the first murder attributed directly to this war was committed in 1906, when a special policeman on duty at Fifty-Ninth street and Fifth avenue, guarding with two others, the fifty iron workers engaged on construction of the Plaza Hotel, was slain. A large band of union iron workers attacked the workmen and their police guard.

There followed several cases of dynamiting of materials and finished work of the Pittsburg Construction Company in Cleveland, Ohio; Newark, N. J., and elsewhere. A mill of the McIntire-Marshall Company at Conshohocken, Pa., was destroyed by dynamite. Two watchmen employed by the American Bridge Company and its associate companies were slain and money was outrageously extorted in Follensbee, W. Va., Pittsburg, and elsewhere.

The first of the so-called "clock-work" bombs used in the structural steel labor war, and an important feature in the trail of the McNamara's, was found in 1906 after an explosion in Cleveland in a building under erection by the Pittsburg Construction Company. Other explosions followed in 1907 in and around Cleveland and Pittsburg. Several employees of the Erectors' Association were killed. In the following year, 1908, these explosions and outrages increased to an extent which created widespread horror and alarm. One of the explosions was on the New Chelsea pier, on the North River, then just nearing completion. A Lehigh Valley passenger train was stopped in Buffalo just before the bridge in front of it was blown up.

When William J. Burns, whose fame as a detective had already reached the topmost rung, was called into the war by the Erectors' Association in September, 1910, he received a list of thirty-five destructive explosions in 1909 and 1910, according to his account of the McNamara case. McIntire, Marshall & Co., engaged Mr. Burns immediately after two explosions had destroyed a hoisting crane in the yards of Lucas & Sons' laundry, in Peoria, Ill., and almost simultaneously two explosions had wrecked heavy girders of McIntire, Marshall & Co. and blown up a box car in the yards of the Peoria and Pekin Union railway, in East Peoria, across the Illinois river from Peoria. Nitro-glycerine was used, and several men who had just quit their refuge from the rain in the box car escaped death by a minute.

Explosion Almost Weekly.

The dynamite explosions were of almost weekly occurrence all over the country, wherever any members of the Erectors' Association were operating under contract. The mayor of Indianapolis had offered \$10,000 reward for conviction of the men responsible for the explosion in that city in a building under course of erection by a contractor named Van Speckleson, which damaged the Indianapolis Public Library and other buildings. Van Speckleson's planing mill was his home, causing the destruction by fire of the Van Speckleson residence and stables. Hundreds of thousands of dollars had been spent vainly in efforts to catch the dynamiters.

The first clue in the East Peoria dynamite case, which subsequently proved the key to the whole McNamara campaign of destruction, came from M. J. Mordhart, of Portland, Ind., an agent for a torpedo company, who identified the nitro-glycerine can attached to an alarm clock with a battery and spark attachment found unexploded. Then it was learned that a "J. W. McGraw" had asked Mr. Mordhart for quotations on nitro-glycerine in wholesale quantities and he had purchased one hundred quarts, which he said was to be used in a quarry owned by G. W. Clark, of Indianapolis. "McGraw" took one hundred quarts from Mr. Mordhart, who subsequently lost sight of him.

"McGraw" was traced to Muncie, Ind., by Burns' detectives, and his handwriting on a hotel register there

was copied. The Burns detectives also found the stable from which "McGraw" had hired the horse and wagon he used when he carried off the nitro-glycerine bought in Portland.

In searching around the Lucas Ford dry and the railway yards at Peoria after explosions the detectives found a box in which the explosive had been packed. They took some of the sawdust from this box.

When they found "J. W. McGraw's" horse and wagon in Muncie they discovered sawdust in the bottom of the wagon. It was the same unusual kind of sawdust they had found at Peoria.

Had Dynamiter's Description.

The trailers of the dynamiters thus had a good description of one of them, a sample of his handwriting, one of his clockwork bombs and the knowledge that he went around plentifully supplied with money.

From Muncie the detectives went to Indianapolis on a chance that the J. W. Clark quarry story told to Mr. Mordhart by "McGraw" might prove a good lead, and they soon learned of a man corresponding to "McGraw's" description who had been in Indianapolis and had talked familiarly with John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, the organization which had been fighting the "open shop" system. The headquarters of the ironworkers was in Indianapolis.

Investigation of the labor war explosions had reached this stage when, on Oct. 1st, 1910, at one o'clock in the morning, a bomb was exploded in the ally back of the Los Angeles Times building, blowing down its walls. Floors and beams were scattered, and twenty-one bodies, many of them labor union men in good standing, were taken from the ruins.

A second bomb was found in the home of Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the Los Angeles Times, by the gardener. While detectives were examining the locked suit case which held the alarm clock bomb attachment within and dropped it, rammer away just in time to save their lives. Nothing but a hole in the Otis lawn remained where the bomb had exploded.

A third bomb was found in the residence of the secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles. This one was safely disconnected and proved to be an exact replica of the clock work bomb found after the Peoria explosion.

The fight for the "open shop" in Los Angeles had been championed by William J. Burns, who had through the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and General Otis had committed his newspapers to the same cause. A local ordinary against picketing by labor unions had brought arrest and conflict between union and non-union workers and much class bitterness.

Mayor Alexander, of Los Angeles, took the lead in seeking the perpetrators of the Times explosion, and as the first move sought the services of William J. Burns, who had through the annual meeting of the American Barriers' Association, Mr. Burns accepted and summoned his detectives, who had been employed in the Peoria, Muncie and Indianapolis investigations.

They found a straight train between the outrages in California and in Indiana and Illinois. The explosive used in the bomb which did not explode in Los Angeles was eighty per cent. gelatin, a grade never made except to order. The powder company in San Francisco which had supplied this was found quickly. Its officers reported that on Sept. 24th a man calling himself "Leonard" had ordered the gelatin for "J. B. Bryce," his employer. The powder makers wanted to know what he expected to do with eighty per cent. gelatin, and "Leonard" answered, "Blow up stumps and bowlers--and, anything 'Bryce' wants it for, and he has got to have it."

"Leonard" and "Bryce" later called and paid for 1,000 pounds of the gelatin, which was delivered to them at Grant, Cal. The powder company warned the Southern Pacific railway of this delivery, fearing it might be

intended to blow up bridges. A third man, "Morris," was with the two others when the gelatin was carried off in a small motor launch.

The Burns men discovered that the name on this boat had been changed and by tracing its cruises they located part of the 1,000 pounds of gelatin in a San Francisco house. The explosive was covered with tarpaulin, the latter bearing its makers name, and he told the detectives he had sold it to a man named "Capp," whose description exactly tallied with that of "Morris." "Capp" had given him his home address to the tarpaulin maker. At this address the detectives found that "Morris" and "Capp" were David Kaplan, who is missing now and who has never been shown to have had labor union affiliations.

Search For "McGraw."

The man who called himself "Leonard" was declared to be M. A. Schmidt, and at last the room where "J. B. Bryce" had lived in San Francisco was discovered.

All of these men had disappeared and all were trailed, but no trace of any one answering to the description of "McGraw" of Muncie, Ind., was found, although the Peoria and Los Angeles bombs were exactly alike. Then the funds for the investigation became short. Mayor Alexander was unable to get more municipal appropriations for that work, and finally Mr. Burns was compelled to carry it on at a cost of several thousand dollars spent because he was confident of ultimate success.

The men were continuously on the watch in Indianapolis, and at last "McGraw" went back there to see John J. McNamara. He was Orrie McManigle, the dynamiter, who later confessed. He and McNamara were watched any and night after the re-appearance of McManigle, and finally the detective followed him to Kenosha, Wis., where he met a man whom the detective instantly recognized as fitting the description of "J. B. Bryce" of the San Francisco gelatin purchase.

This man was James B. McNamara, who pleaded guilty to murder. McNamara was a brother of the secretary-treasurer of the ironworkers, and Burns felt that at last he was near the end of his long trail.

McManigle and the McNamara's were trailed for many months. Some of the Burns detectives made friends with the dynamiters and went on a shooting trip with them. It was necessary that they be followed, and often the detectives let them go for the time being rather than take chances of discovery. McManigle and James B. McNamara were so careful that the night they blew up the Ironworks Iron Works in Chicago last winter that the detectives trapped them early that evening.

Lost Trace of McManigle.

McManigle once was lost to his pursuers for twelve days. He told Mr. Burns in his confession that he went to Los Angeles to blow up the auxiliary plant of the Times, but found it so carefully guarded that he gave up that enterprise.

Just to have something to show his criminal employers for his expenses he blew up the Llewellyn Iron Works and returned to Chicago. It was not long after McManigle resurfaced to arrest him and James B. McNamara the next time they started out equipped with the suit cases in which the detectives knew they had carried explosives.

Burns' detectives followed McManigle and James B. McNamara from Cincinnati and Chicago, and then met in Toledo, where it was learned later they had planned five explosions. They registered at a hotel, argued with the clerk, who had no rooms for them at that moment, checked their suit cases, and started away. They became separated in the crowds of the lobby and were arrested separately.

In their suit cases they had left their revolvers and a rifle filled with a Maxim silencer and six clock and battery bombs of the Los Angeles and Peoria type.

The detectives told these prisoners they were wanted for arrest, and then they were waived extradition. On the way, however, McNamara said he believed he was wanted for a Los Angeles "job," and Mr. Burns said later that McNamara offered \$20,000 and finally \$30,000 to be permitted to escape. McNamara on the train tried to justify his actions, Mr. Burns said, declaring that they had been done to further the cause of union labor, and said:

"I'd blow the whole damn country up if I thought it would get us our rights."

McManigle Confesses.

Mr. Burns went over his evidence against McManigle with the latter and at last induced the dynamiter to confess.

John J. McNamara's arrest was the prime object of the Burns campaign because it would identify an active principal in the Structural Iron Workers' national organization with respectable crimes against humanity.

It was necessary to get the California extradition papers to Indianapolis and act upon them quickly, as John J. McNamara would be released under bond and cover up all his tracks.

The Burns detectives watching him reported that he was worried and nervous. There had been no more of the explosions in Detroit he expected and he had not heard from his brother or McManigle. Mr. Burns got McManigle to write a note to Mrs. McManigle, saying "everything is all right," and had it mailed from Detroit, believing this would be transmitted to John McNamara and would reassure him.

It worked and the extradition papers arrived with a Los Angeles deputy sheriff.

Harried to California.

He admitted he was the man named

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3. No employee of ours or relation of employee will be allowed to compete.
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