

MOYER'S STORY OF FEDERATION

Denies It Ever Encouraged Any Crime.

NO BLOOD MONEY PAID ORCHARD

Makes Admissions About Hiring of Attorney.

THINGS HE MUST EXPLAIN

President of Federation Goes Into Great Detail About How Miller Suddenly Appeared and Disappeared at Caldwell.

BOISE, Idaho, July 10.—(Special.)—Charles H. Moyer today told his story on the stand in the trial of the Haywood case. He made a good witness, answering with a confident tone and generally making a good impression. He denied every allegation made by Orchard connecting him or the Federation with crime. But in his detail he made many admissions that are of much importance and which will no doubt rise up to embarrass him tomorrow, when he faces Senator Borah's automatic cross-examination.

It was evident that his testimony had been very carefully gone over before he appeared on the stand, but the effect of some of the matters which it was arranged that he should admit was not properly weighed by the defense attorneys.

Ever since the Western Federation management came under suspicion because of its readiness to defend, if not to instigate, crime of a certain class, it has been criticized severely for the promptness with which it rushed to the defense of every man accused of committing any offense directed against mineowners, their agents, their property or the officers of law and its attitude in that respect was a potent factor in convincing so many people that the inner circle itself planned the long list of crimes whose perpetrators it has been so busy in shielding or defending for so many years. Knowing that the defense in this case announced at the outset of this case that it was the policy of the Federation to defend any of its members accused of any kind of crime anywhere.

Change When Orchard Confessed.

In pursuance of that policy, Moyer today testified that he and Haywood supplied Fred Miller with \$3500 for the defense of Harry Orchard. Though one of the worst crimes in the history of the West had been committed by this man, or supposedly so, the inner circle was ready to expend the money of the organization to defend the man accused of murder. It made no difference whether the charge were true or false, the Federation money went into the case and the Federation was thrown at the back of the defense. As soon as Orchard confessed, the whole thing changed and he was no longer worthy of the aid of this inner circle that had disbursed so much of the money of the members for the defense of murderers and other criminals accused of having committed many crimes against that class of people with which the inner circle has been so busy in shielding or defending for so many years. Had Orchard not confessed the inner circle would have been defending him yet, unless he had been already hanged. None who heard Moyer testify thought for a moment that he would have gone to Orchard's defense had he murdered some member of the Federation in a brawl or committed any other crime not against the class which the inner circle has been fighting.

Link in Chain of Evidence.

Again Moyer blundered in introducing a dispatch sent by Simpkins to Haywood from Spokane on January 4, 1906, stating he could not get a Spokane attorney to defend "Hogan." Fred Miller had been sent from Spokane on the morning of January 4. The morning papers had shown up the significance of the manner in which he had been dispatched, and he was called back from Walla Walla or went back himself on seeing the awkward position in which his clients had been placed through disclosure of their interest in this murderer. Mr. Miller remained away for several days. Haywood took the matter up with the Silver City union on January 8, asking it to send an attorney. That was done publicly. The dispatch sent to the union was given to the newspapers and was carried by the Associated Press the same day. This was all done to correct the bad effect of the original blunder of sending an attorney to an unknown murderer before he had asked for aid, and this telegram from Simpkins fits into the chain of evidence on the subject perfectly.

Moyer admitted going to Oray with Orchard and he further admitted he and Orchard carried sawed-off shotguns secured for him by Pettibone, thus sustaining the charge of the State that Pettibone was the business agent of the inner circle in so many matters playing a part in this case. Moyer admitted he met Orchard in Denver some time before the latter started for Idaho in 1906 and that he was passing under the name of Hogan. Again, Moyer stated he was at Cripple Creek from February 14 to March 3, attending the train-wrecking trial, and he stated that Orchard was very active

there in assisting the defense. That is the exact time at which the defense has been trying to prove that Orchard was in the employ of the mine-owners. He admitted Neville tried to get money from him, but he said he put it in on the ground that he had been put to expense by reason of being arrested, charged with blowing up the Independence depot. Moyer passed the matter up to the executive committee and the claim was rejected because Neville was not a member of the Federation. Why did Neville go to Moyer for money, unless he knew the latter was interested in that explosion? That is a question that may yet bother the Federation president. The fact is, according to the prosecution, that Neville did find out that the inner circle had an interest in that job, and he made numerous demands for money. He died very suddenly in Nevada some time later, and it is believed he died because he knew too much, and was disposed to use his knowledge as capital. The exact charge is that he was promised by some one interested in closing his mouth about the Independence affair.

Never Heard of Caldwell.

Moyer shied clear across the road when he came close to Caldwell. He



Charles H. Moyer, President of Western Federation of Miners, Who Testified in Defense of Haywood.

declared he never knew there was such a town until Steunenberg was killed. That is most improbable. In October of that year he was in Silver City several days and he had passed through Caldwell on the train in getting there. He stopped over night only a few miles from the town. The place had been mentioned a thousand times in the public prints as the home of Steunenberg. Simpkins went from there to Denver just before the murder. Yet Moyer never heard of it; he was afraid of the name, as "Big Bill" Davis was of that train which pulled down Canyon Creek in the Coeur d'Alene April 29, 1899.

Among the additional rebuttal witnesses who have arrived are A. C. Cogswell, manager of the Tiger-Poorman store at Burke; J. P. Keane, a mine superintendent in the Coeur d'Alene; Nelson Franklin and A. T. Holman, of Victor, Colo. prominent mineowners; also L. B. Gubbitt, owner of the store and saloon near the Bradley flat in San Francisco; he is accompanied by his wife.

MOYER, HAYWOOD'S DEFENDER

Denies All Charges and Makes Good Impression in Court.

BOISE, Idaho, July 10.—Charles H. Moyer went on the stand today as a witness for his fellow-defendant, W. D. Haywood, and besides making positive denial of all the crimes attributed to him and the other Federation leaders by Harry Orchard, offered an explanation of the unsolicited appearance of the Western Federation of Miners as the defender of Orchard after his arrest at Caldwell for the murder of Steunenberg. He swore it was Jack Simpkins who engaged Fred Miller at Spokane, then known as Thomas Franklin, and that it was at the request of Simpkins that Moyer and Haywood subsequently advanced \$3500 from the funds of the Federation to meet the expenses of defending Orchard.

Moyer made a self-possession address and at the end of the long day the defense expressed satisfaction over both his testimony and the probable impression he made on the jury. He is a man of good appearance and address and his low-faltered voice is of pleasing tone. He displayed some nervousness when he first faced the courtroom and worked it off on a lead pencil that he carried, but the examination has not proceeded far before he seemed quite at ease.

He will resume the stand at 9:30 tomorrow morning, when the state will enter upon its cross-examination. His direct testimony took a very wide latitude and the way is open for an equally wide cross-examination. Senator Borah will be the state's questioner.

MOYER'S EVIDENCE IN DEFENSE

Denies Federation Ever Inspired or Connived at Crime.

BOISE, Idaho, July 10.—When the Haywood trial opened today Mr. Borah read the cross-examination in the deposition of W. A. Abernathy to the effect that Orchard said he would "get" Steunenberg some time.

Objection of the state to testimony of John J. Tierney, a Denver newspaper man, as to the political situation in Colorado in 1904 and 1905 was sustained.

Moyer was then called and testified as to his early life. He said he had been a miner since 1883, joined the Federation in 1897 and was first elected president in June, 1902, having been re-elected annually since. His first important office was member of the executive board in 1898. He was an organizer for nine months prior to becoming president. He first met Haywood at the 1900 convention at Denver. He had been an Odd Fellow for 18 years and a member of the United Workmen for eight years. He identified government have yet been made. The Hazelwood factory was to be roofed over by August 1, but the work will not be completed by that time, as there has been delay in securing lms. The tenants expect to move into the building in September.

OREGON SOLDIERS SINK A CRUISER

Shells From Big Mortars Hit Mark.

WOULD SOON SINK SQUADRON

Drill in Making Mine to Blow Up Ships.

MIMIC BATTLE COMES NEXT

Supposed Hostile Ship Will Attempt Surprise and Be Bombaraded. Daily Drills Draw Crowds From Seaside Dwellers.

FORT STEVENS, Or., July 10.—(Special Correspondence.)—The practical as well as the theoretical value of volunteers in coast artillery operations was established today, when a mixed crew of Oregon infantrymen and regular artillerymen engaged in target practice with metal projectiles. Sixteen sub-caliber projectiles weighing 18 pounds each were fired from a 15-inch mortar battery at a prescribed area out in the harbor designated as a cruiser. Although the range was 4000 yards, or nearly three miles, the gunners lodged nine shells in their target. After finding the range, barely a shot went wide of the mark. It was pronounced a fine exhibition of marksmanship. Military experts declare that no fleet in the world could withstand a bombardment wherein such accuracy is practiced by the mortar batteries.

Sink Visionary Cruiser.

This sub-caliber practice was intended for the last day of the instruction period. If at all, but the progress of the guardsmen in artillery work has been so rapid that Colonel Walker, the artillery district commander, decided to try out his new force with real ammunition this afternoon. While the serviceability of the guardsmen had been established from a purely theoretical standpoint, it remained to be seen whether they would be equally efficient when the big mortars were loaded with powder and projectiles.

The target out in the harbor was a hypothetical cruiser, and the area for putting this craft out of commission had an approximate radius of 50 yards. The center was an improvised pyramid with a base of ten feet. The mortars were manned by Company A of the First Separate Battalion under Captain Hammond. A small detachment from the Ninety-third Company of Coast Artillery assisted in the firing.

Find Range at Fifth Shot.

Every man in the garrison not otherwise occupied by military duties was on hand to witness this final test of the new artillery force. Assembly found all men of the gun details waiting to fall in. The bombardment promised an element of excitement that has been lacking hitherto in the drills.

The crew in the primary station caught the range and azimuth in a trifle less

than 35 seconds and transmitted these findings to the mortars. In the meantime the manning details had brought up powder and projectiles from magazines and shellroom and had loaded the first mortar. The range was phoned to the gun, the adjustments were made and the projectile was hurled into the air with a terrific roar. It sped over the harbor in a circular course and plunged into the bay a few yards seaward of the target. The gun was wiped and readjusted for a second shot. This came nearer, the third and fourth shots fell nearer still, and then the range was found to a nicety. Thereafter the big projectiles plunged into the area of the target with regularity. Had there been a real cruiser there, it would be cruising the bottom of the harbor tonight.

More Difficult Than Rifles.

Mortar firing is not only different from coast rifle and field rifle work, but it is vastly more difficult. The projectile does not take a straight course. In getting the range yesterday, the steel missiles took the air at an angle of 45 degrees. Those in the rear the projectiles seemed to be suspended high in the air after leaving the mortars. Taking the course of a half circle, they dropped into the harbor from above, after being in the air fully one minute by the stop watch.

While plainly visible at the rear, the projectiles cannot be made out from in front, and give an enemy no time to avoid them. They are peculiarly effective from the fact that they fall from above, pierce the deck of a warship and send it under. Deck armament cannot be placed sufficient to resist the fire from these mortars. Experiments in target practice with sub-caliber projectiles are to be repeated from time to time until Friday, when simulated hostilities begin.

Handle Guns Like Veterans.

The manning crews at the coast rifles continue doing excellent work and are handling the big guns like veterans. The submarine mine detail of 21 men under Lieutenant-Colonel Poorman is likewise giving excellent service. Having learned the details of this work it held a practical drill in torpedo warfare this afternoon. The men loaded and fired a mine containing 100 pounds of dynamite, located a vessel that had ventured into the mine field and went through the actions of blowing it up. The drill of actually placing a mine in the harbor has not yet been undertaken.

The explosives are put in waterproof casements attached to anchors weighing 1000 pounds and placed in strategic positions under the harbor during hostile periods. The locating of a ship in a mine field is executed from a primary station or observation tower in precisely the same manner followed in locating a vessel for one of the big guns.

Eager for Mimic War.

The period of simulated actual hostilities is being looked forward to with anticipations of keen excitement. Fort Stevens and Fort Columbia will be conducted as if America were at war with some power, that was trying to take the positions here. The garrisons will be on the qui vive day and night. Searchlights will play the ocean and river from dusk to daylight, and the approach of every vessel will be reported. The Government tug Guy Howard will be sent out of range, with instructions to steam in at unexpected hours of the day and night. It will represent the advance guard of the enemy's fleet, and its appearance will be the signal for a call to arms. The men will sleep in the rear of their guns, ready for action at any minute. Blank ammunition will be used during many of the mimic bombardments.

All Seaside Sees Drills.

Friday marks the first day of the maneuvers, the period of drill closing with the range and azimuth in a trifle less

ENDEAVORERS ARE IN CONVENTION

Ten Thousand Delegates at Seattle.

ROOSEVELT SENDS GREETING

Brilliant Assemblage at Opening of Meeting.

MANY OREGONIANS THERE

Dr. Clark Unanimously Re-elected President—Related Trains Cause Much Annoyance—City Is Profusely Decorated.

THE WHITE HOUSE, Washington, June 2.—My Dear Mr. Shaw: I thank you for your letter. Through you I wish to extend to the International Christian Endeavor my heartiest good wishes for the admirable work they are doing. Let me in particular express my earnest hope that you will emphasize as one of the features of your convention the need that the Endeavorers should take a first rank in good citizenship. I am glad you are to endeavor to bring this subject so prominently before this meeting.

It will be a pleasure to accept honorary membership in your Christian Endeavor League, for I am sure that with the general purposes and efforts of that league I shall have the heartiest sympathy, though of course I could not commit myself in advance to agree with all of their views without knowing them.

I wish you God-speed in your work because the Christian Endeavorers are working for the things that are vital to the soul, and I believe they can do much that is of the very greatest value to the cause of good citizenship in the last analysis the fundamental requisite of good citizenship from the standpoint of the country is that a man should have the very qualities which make him of real value in the home, in the church, in all the higher relationships of life. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. William Shaw, general secretary, United Society of Christian Endeavor, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

BY REV. L. MITRON BOOZER.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 10.—(Special.)—Of all conventions there is none to compare with a Christian Endeavor convention in which to see human nature at its best and its happiest mood. He who can mingle with the happy throng of young people that crowd the streets of Seattle, hear their inspiring songs and catch their hearty greetings and mingle with them in their pleasure seeking, and remain pessimistic as regards men growing better must be beyond all hopes of argument or demonstration to be convinced of the reality of the good life

men can live with the right motive provided.

Of all the delegations that have arrived, none is more enthusiastic or numerous than the people who proudly bear the Oregon State badge. From every part of the state they come to swell the convention crowd, and bear away its inspiration to societies in city and village and remote countryside. With headquarters at the Edgewater Congregational Church, the Oregon Endeavorers were delightfully surprised at finding an old-time friend and co-worker in Endeavor work in the person of Rev. W. C. Kantner, D.D., formerly of Salem, Oregon, now pastor of this church. At once all feeling of strangeness passed, and with one accord were resumed old-time associations.

The reception committee did their part well, and all are housed and comfortable, and tomorrow will get down to business.

Prominent in the delegation is Miss Viola Charleston, the State Secretary for Oregon, who has labored tirelessly to promote convention interest, and is by all means the most popular Oregon Endeavorer in Seattle. Without rest or thought of ease, Mr. J. E. Powell, has looked after the transportation troubles

of all the delegation, and thereby earned their gratitude.

Rev. A. A. Winter, president of the Portland City Union, is in evidence everywhere, with the cheerfulness that has endeared him to all Oregon folks. When all our trunks and grips are rescued from the grasp of the baggage-man, peace will return and smiles and clean linen will take the place of the only cloud that mars the horizon.

Chief interest today centered in the election of the general secretary, when William Shaw was the unanimous choice of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Shaw has served the United Society for 24 years, and next to Dr. Clark, is perhaps the best known endeavorer in the world. Dr. Clark was again elected president.

The downtown headquarters will be moved tomorrow to the big tent, where all Oregon Endeavorers will meet from day to day.

ADMIRALS BLOW AWAY WAR CLOUD

Evans Gives Greeting to Yamamoto.

PHOTOGRAPHERS FIRE SHOTS

Both Say There Is No Reason for Nations to Fight.

TWO GOVERNMENTS AGREE

Japanese Naval Minister Denies He Will Lead Opposition Party and Declares Storms Will Disappear in the Pacific.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Admiral Baron Gombel Yamamoto, one of Japan's most distinguished naval officers and director of marine during the Russo-Japanese War, is the guest of New York. The Admiral and his suite arrived from England on the steamer Carmania this morning and will remain here until July 16.

The Admiral's first day in New York was a busy one. He was interviewed by half a hundred reporters, had his photograph taken a score of times, received visitors from Major-General Frederick D. Grant, Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, Captain Adams, acting commandant of the New York Navy-Yard, and a number of other military and naval men, went for an automobile ride and dined with the members of his party.

Rear-Admiral Evans, who is an old friend of Admiral Yamamoto, called on him during the afternoon, and the two sailors had a long talk together. After the visit, Admiral Evans said they had settled the whole matter of war between Japan and America, and had declared peace. Admiral Yamamoto said the war talk was nonsense.

War Talk All Nonsense.

"It is absolutely useless to talk about war between the United States and Japan," said Admiral Evans. "There is not any more reason why we should fight Japan than there is that we fight Italy because of Italian outrages in this country, or that the Chinese should declare war on us because some hoodlums hurled a brick through a laundry window."

Admiral Yamamoto will return Rear-Admiral Evans' call in the navy yard tomorrow. At noon there will be given a luncheon at the Holland House, where he is staying, by the Japanese Society, and in the evening he will be given a dinner at the Union League Club.

Rear-Admiral Evans, after a visit to Admiral Yamamoto, said they had discussed the rumors of war:

"We settled the whole question ourselves," said Admiral Evans, "and the first and last shots were fired by the photographers. The Admiral and I are old friends. He thinks as I do, that there is nothing at all to this talk about war. The two governments understand each other perfectly in regard to the matter and the good sense of the governments will prevent any trouble."

Loss Storms in Pacific.

"I think the friendly relations of long standing between the United States and Japan should be preserved and the passing storm disappear in the waters of the Pacific Ocean. I firmly believe that this one day will clear up the relations between two countries which began at the time of my birth."

Thus spoke Admiral Yamamoto as a greeting to the American people on his arrival. Admiral Yamamoto has been inspecting the gunshops and shipyards of Europe and will visit our navy-yards and shipbuilding plants. He was met at quarantine by Lieutenant R. W. Henderson, representing Rear-Admiral Goodrich, commander of the New York Navy-yard, who extended Admiral Goodrich's greetings.

Admiral Yamamoto made the occasion of his arrival an opportunity to deny the reports from Tokyo that the leadership of the Progressive government party would fall upon him on his return home and that efforts would be made to overthrow the Saltonstall Ministry. He declined to express an opinion on the intention of the United States Government to send a large fleet of warships from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. The Admiral will take luncheon with President Roosevelt on Friday at Oyster Bay.

Is Friend of America.

The Admiral received numerous dispatches on board the Carmania at quarantine and after he had read them he received the newspaper man. He is of short stature and compact figure, with gray hair. A thick gray beard did not conceal a smile which played about his face during the entire visit. For the reporters the Admiral answered each question with an expanding smile. His replies were in Japanese, which were interpreted by an aide. When asked what he thought of the intention of the United States Government to send practically all of our battleships to the Pacific, Admiral Yamamoto, smiling broadly, said:

I myself have no feeling against the United States, but it is a question for this

TEN THOUSAND DELEGATES

Immense Throng Present When Meeting Called to Order.

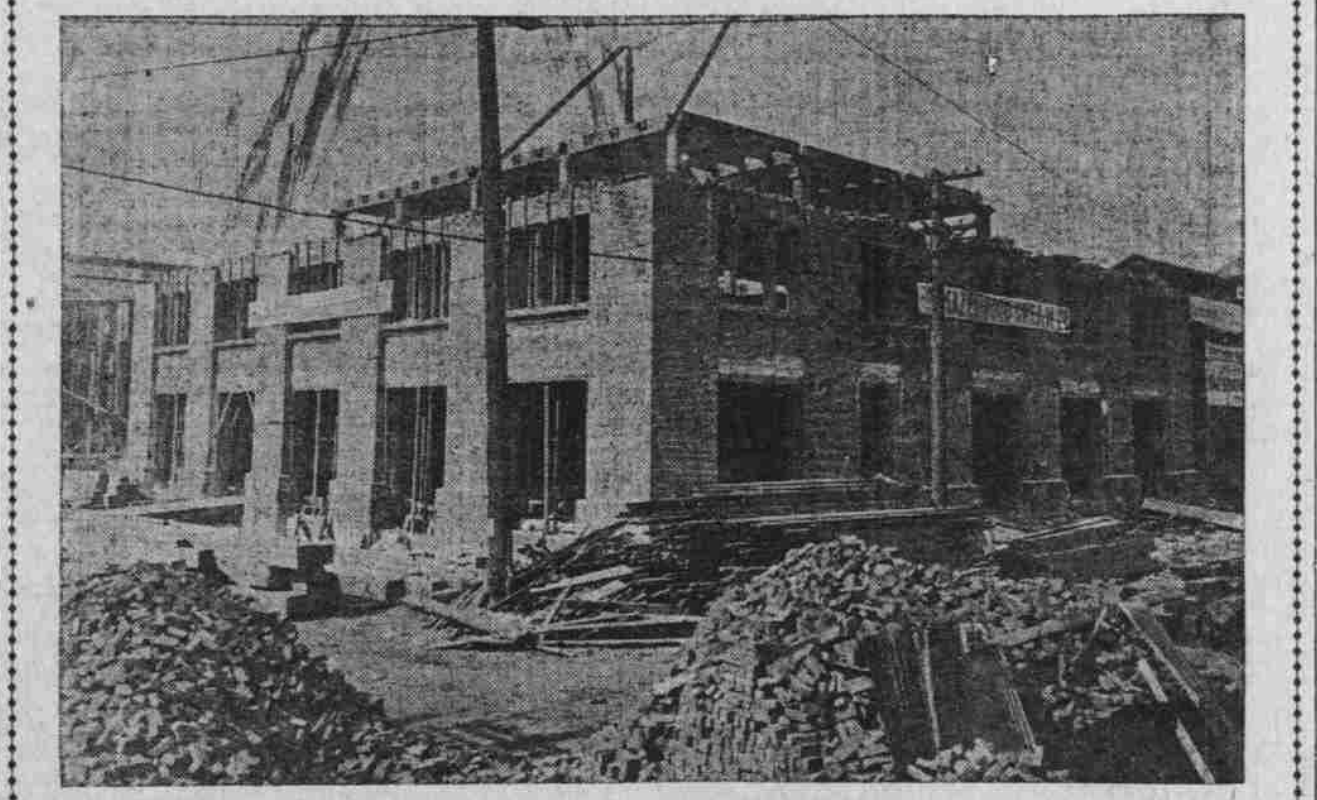
SEATTLE, July 10.—In the presence of 10,000 delegates assembled within the hearing of his voice, Dr. Francis E.

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PICTURES OF PROGRESS IN THE MAKING OF A GREATER PORTLAND—No. 1



SCENE AT SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THIRD AND HOYT WHERE NEW FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE FOR HAZELWOOD CREAM COMPANY IS BEING ERRECTED.

A good example of the change that is coming over North Portland is to be seen at the southwest corner of Third and Hoyt streets, where the new factory and warehouse for the Hazelwood Cream Company is being erected. This building replaces a large part of the old frame structure, occupied for many years by the Willamette Iron & Steel Works, which has now been removed to a site north of the terminal yards. It covers a quarter-block and is to cost between \$80,000 and \$70,000.

It was first intended to build four stories, but the owners have now decided to add another floor. The building is to be of very heavy mill construction in order to bear the weight of massive machinery. The basement will contain the ice cream plant, and the ground floor will be used for the receiving and shipping department and an ice plant. The third floor will be for the offices and churning department and the fourth will be divided into refrigerating rooms. The fourth and fifth floors will be reserved for the expansion of business.

Joseph Simon, who is erecting the building, is also owner of the adjoining quarter-block on the west. On this site it is probable that another warehouse will soon be constructed, although no definite arrangements for this improvement have yet been made. The Hazelwood factory was to be roofed over by August 1, but the work will not be completed by that time, as there has been delay in securing lms. The tenants expect to move into the building in September.

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