

HAYWOOD DENIES ALL EVIL DEEDS

But Has to Admit Intimacy With Orchard.

MOYER PROTECTS HIMSELF

Speaks for No Other in Denials of Crime.

HOW HE EXPLAINS DRAFT

Did Not Sign Check for It, Though Required to Sign All Checks. No Attempt to Find Independence Dynamiter.

BOISE, Idaho, July 11.—(Special.)—Rapid progress was made today in the Haywood case. The cross-examination of Charles H. Moyer was completed at one session of the court and in the afternoon the direct examination of W. D. Haywood, the defendant, was carried well along through his story.

Both men have made good witnesses. They were expected to deny everything said by Orchard that connected them with crimes, and they are doing so consistently, but in the admissions both make the case of the state is receiving pronounced support. When Orchard confessed, it was stated in a great many interviews by these and other men connected with the management of the Federation that he knew nothing about the affairs of the organization; that he had no knowledge of him, having met him, but having no real acquaintance with him. Now they are obliged to practically admit intimate acquaintance running over a long period. Again and again they admit the correctness of Orchard's statements respecting collateral matters and again and again they reflect their intimate acquaintance with him under his various aliases.

Haywood Nervous About Moyer.

It was noticeable today that Haywood was far more at ease on the stand than he was while Moyer was in the chair. During the entire examination of Moyer, Haywood was nervous, but when the latter took the stand, he was more composed and showed less nervousness than had been displayed by his predecessor. The testimony given by Moyer was characterized throughout by a purpose to protect himself. Again and again in answering questions as to criminal plans or acts charged to him and others, he qualified his answers with a phrase like this: "Speaking for myself, I can say there was no such knowledge."

He emphasized this statement today on cross-examination in referring to the draft for \$100 sent to Simpkins on December 21, 1905, which, as alleged by the state, was for Orchard. He said he knew nothing of the draft; though he had to sign all checks, he did not sign one for that money. He knew nothing about that matter until it came up in evidence here. He signed checks for Simpkins' per diem and mileage, but did not take part in any such payment to him as this.

Must Explain About Draft.

It is assumed that Haywood will make the explanation indicated by Mr. Darrow in his opening, to the effect that Simpkins left this \$100 with Haywood to be sent to him in the form of a draft. It is one of the things that have to be explained, and they are going to make the best effort they can, but it is past belief how they expect to make an impression when the facts are so clear. Orchard testified to sending for the money and he received the letter from Pettibone dated December 21, saying the money had been sent that day to Simpkins for him. Moyer showed in his testimony that he was very intimate with Orchard, though he had claimed only a short acquaintance.

Never Tried to Earn Reward.

A very interesting feature was his statement about having asked the Federation to offer a reward of \$5000 for the perpetrator of the Independence outrage. The convention made the offer. After that Moyer saw Orchard about headquarters at Denver and knew he was suspected of being responsible for the explosion, others there knew it, but no single person connected with the Federation made a move to cash that \$5000 reward or to cause the arrest of Orchard without asking for the reward. On the contrary, they helped him and Neville to get away because he was suspected, as has already been shown, and will be further shown on rebuttal.

It is painful to listen to the stereotyped denial of every crime charged by Orchard and to find interspersed with the denials every evidence of intimacy with him and bad faith with the public. In the matter of employing counsel at a cost of \$1500 to defend Orchard, Moyer admitted it was done without any inquiry whatever as to the probability of the guilt of the man. Federation money was paid out at once and without compunction, to defend a man accused of such a crime when there was no suggestion of a reason why the Federation should seek to save him from the law.

Haywood's testimony is running along on much the same lines as that of Moyer and it is sprinkled with the same character of admission. Though

an effort was made to create the impression they were but casual acquaintances with Orchard—nothing approaching intimacy—Haywood told of having had a long interview with him about what he stated was Orchard's purpose to desert his wife. He gave Orchard some advice, lecturing him earnestly for this wife and his two boys. Though they were by another man, the woman had them when Orchard took her and Haywood insisted it was his duty to take care of them as if they were his own. A good deal of evidence appears in that to establish intimacy of the closest character. It is necessary to go deeply into the mire on that point, as Haywood has to offer an explanation of the letter he wrote Mrs. Orchard for the purpose of leading her into the belief that her husband was in Alaska.

Feeling Against Steuenberg.

Again, Haywood denied entertaining a feeling against Steuenberg. He had lived in that state and it was testified by the witness Stewart that he heard Haywood declare the Governor should be exterminated. Haywood said he might have had a talk with Stewart, but, if he did, he probably used the term "relegated" and not "exterminated." Thus it goes all through.

Though both men have been doing the best they can under the circumstances, they are obliged to admit so much, while denying direct criminal acts or plans, that they fail to strengthen their case.

It is said that there will be between 45 and 50 witnesses to take the stand in rebuttal.

HAYWOOD'S GENERAL DENIAL

Defendant Tells Story Calmly While His Wife Weeps.

BOISE, Idaho, July 11.—William D. Haywood took oath today as a witness in his own defense, and in a lengthy narrative of his life and his work as a leader of his fellow miners, that was interrupted by adjournment, denied the guilt of the murder of Frank Steuenberg and the manifold crimes charged against him by Harry Orchard. Haywood was pale and trembled with nervousness when he left the table of his counsel and walked around to the elevated stand, where he faced the judge and jury and raised his right hand to be sworn. When he began to respond to Clarence Darrow's questions his voice was low and somewhat uncertain, but within 10 minutes he had regained his composure and for the rest of the afternoon he was master of his feelings. As he told of his boyhood, that began with toil at the age of 9, and gave the history of his family, his invalid wife, who sat just to the left of the witness stand, began sobbing softly. Her mother-in-law and her nurse soon comforted her, however, and during the rest of the afternoon she and the rest of Haywood's kinfolk remained quiet but deeply concerned auditors.

Denies Every Charge Made.

Haywood's testimony was chiefly characterized by positive denials of the allegations made against him by the prosecution. He denied that he met Orchard until some time after the Independence explosion; denied that he sent Orchard back to Cripple Creek to blow up the Independence Station; denied participation in the Lyte Gregory murder, and denied suggesting or discussing the Steuenberg murder. He swore he never gave Orchard any money at any time or place or for any purpose. He declared that he never made a threat against Steuenberg, whom he said he regarded only as his

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THOMPSON LEAPS FROM FAST TRAIN

Joe Day Lets His Prisoner Elude Him.

GIVES HIM ONE HOUR'S START

Fugitive Stops to Get Broken Bones Mended.

RECAPTURED AT CHEYENNE

Man Accused of Robbing Winter Makes Desperate Jump, Having Lulled Day Into Security by His Good Behavior.

DENVER, July 11.—John T. Thompson, a notorious crook captured in London after a chase around the world, escaped from a train on the Rio Grande Railroad at Burnham, four miles from this city this morning. He leaped from a car window while the train was running at a speed of 40 miles an hour.

Afterward Thompson forced Dr. Horace S. Cooper to attend him, and gave him a \$300 diamond pin for his services. He then left the doctor's office and with a broken right arm, a broken collar-bone and a deep scalp wound and other injuries, is at large, while all the operatives of the police and the Sheriff's department are scouring the city and suburbs for him in automobiles, on foot and horseback.

Lulls Day's Vigilance.

Thompson was wanted in Portland, Or., on charge of robbing a citizen of that place of \$2000, and was on his way to that city to stand trial when he made his thrilling escape from ex-Detective Joseph Day, of the Portland police department who had him in charge. At the time he eluded the vigilance of Day, Thompson was out of handcuffs for the first time in weeks. He gained the confidence of Day by exemplary behavior and asked permission to go to the toilet just as the train was leaving Denver. Day took the handcuffs from his wrists and allowed him to go into the lavatory, believing that the great speed at which the train was going would preclude any possibility of his getting away.

Desperate Leap, Is Recaptured.

Thompson took a desperate chance, leaped through a window of the toilet, which he opened for the purpose, and secured his liberty at the cost of great bodily injury. His leap was witnessed

by many employees of the Rio Grande Railroad at Burnham and by Dr. Cooper, who attended him, and he was believed by all to be demented. Day had not realized his prisoner had got away until he reached Castle Rock. This gave Thompson more than an hour's start on the officer.

Thompson was caught in Cheyenne, Wyo., tonight and an officer will go there tomorrow, from him and take him to Portland. Search for Thompson was kept up until late tonight, when word was received from Cheyenne, Wyo., that the escaped prisoner was in custody there. Thompson managed to work his way back through the railroad yards of this city to the Union depot and boarded a northbound train for Cheyenne. Before reaching the latter city he gave himself up to the conductor, saying that his injured shoulder pained him so much that he could stand it no longer. On reaching Cheyenne Thompson was taken into custody by the police there and given medical treatment. He will be held until the arrival of Detective Day, of Portland, from whom he escaped today.

DAY HAS HAD LIKE MISHAPS

Other Prisoners Have Escaped From "Vigilant" Detective

J. T. Thompson, the prisoner who escaped from the custody of City Detective Joe Day by leaping from the train near Denver yesterday, was form-



Detective Joe Day, Who Brought Thompson From England and Let Him Escape in Colorado.

erly employed as bartender for F. W. Winter, a well-known saloonkeeper in this city. Thompson, who is nearly 50 years of age, will be remembered by the patrons of Mr. Winter's cafe as the snow-headed mixologist who served the customers of the resort known as the Log Cabin saloon on the morning shift. One morning in November, 1905, Thompson opened the place, but forgot to remain on duty for the reason, it is said, that he became attached to a collection of diamonds belonging to the employer. He escaped from the state.

The robbery was reported to the police, but until last May nothing definite regarding Thompson's whereabouts was known to the local authorities. About May 1 it was learned that Thompson, who had been sojourning in Mexico, was on his way to Liverpool, Eng., with the intention of visiting his old home after an absence since early boyhood. The ill-gotten wealth he is said to have secured from Mr. Winter is also said to have furnished

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DELMAS AROUSES HENEY TO ANGER

Constant Prodding in Trial of Glass.

JUDGE LAWLOR LAYS STORM

Prosecutor Accused of Wink and Nod at Jury.

BOXTON IS CHIEF WITNESS

Acting Mayor's Testimony Is Blocked by Fire of Objections—Important Ruling for State—Warning to Delinquents.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Dr. Charles Boxton, the temporary Mayor of San Francisco, on the witness stand in the Glass trial this afternoon told the story of his debarment by Theodore V. Halsey, the indicted agent of the Pacific States Telephone Company, who, he testified, paid him \$5000, "mostly in \$100 bills," for having voted and used his influence as Supervisor against the granting of a rival franchise to the Home Telephone Company.

Boxton is a fine-looking, gray-haired man of middle age. He has a creditable Spanish War record and is entitled to write "Major" before his name. He was the last and only important witness in an otherwise slow and tedious day. He was not a reluctant nor yet a noticeably willing testifier, but his examination by Mr. Heney was so spiced about with clever objections from Mr. Delmas—often sustained—that at length the gorge of the Assistant District Attorney rose and he truly accused his veteran adversary of trying to cloud the issue and impede justice.

Henev and Delmas Clash.

An indignant reply from the velvet front pew of the synagogue courtroom, where all the defendant's attorneys, provoked the prosecutor to an audible thanksgiving that, though other folks' veins might be filled with ice water, his were not; and when Mr. Delmas had repeatedly alluded to the "Dutch" in his opponent's make-up, Judge Lawlor laid the ban on the two of them.

"No more of these exhibitions," he warned.

But for all that they clashed again, some 20 minutes later. Mr. Heney objected to a question interpolated by Mr. Delmas and was sustained. Subsequently at a whispered word from one of his associates, he withdrew the objection.

"Oh," smiled Mr. Delmas, with irri-

lating good humor, "I thought you would do that."

"The objection being withdrawn, the ruling is annulled," said the court.

"I withdrew my objection," retorted Mr. Heney, "because I think it was not a wise one, and because (with what looked like a nod and a wink in the direction of the jury) I am willing to help you build up your reputation by making as much out of that as you can."

Delmas Strikes Fire.

"I fear," mocked Delmas, "that the structure you refer to will gate nothing from your quarter," and then into the midst of the responsive titter he launched a vigorous objection to his "learned adversary's" nod and wink. When they had fought about it a little while, Judge Lawlor remarked with a show of displeasure: "I thought the court instructed you gentlemen to proceed with the witness. I thought I stated that these exhibitions between counsel must cease."

Mr. Delmas smiling across the chancel space, murmured: "You hot-headed!"

"I'm not hot-headed," protested Mr. Heney, flushing up. They let it go at that, and returned to their witness.

The cross-examination of Boxton was scarcely under way when District Attorney Langdon interrupted to ask an adjournment to permit Boxton to attend "a very important meeting of the Board of Supervisors, called for 3 o'clock." It was then 4:30 by the synagogue clock. Judge Lawlor was loath, but finally consented after it appeared that President Henry T. Scott, of the Pacific States Company, the next witness on the prosecution's list, was not in attendance, though he had been specially summoned.

Warning to High Financiers.

"I wish it distinctly understood," the judge said, "that any witnesses who are absent when court opens at 11 o'clock tomorrow will be brought here by process. No witness will be excused from attendance, no matter who he is or what are his business engagements, without the special consent of the court."

The first and only important question asked of Dr. Boxton in cross-examination before he was excused brought out the answer that the supervisory caucus at which a majority of the 18 Supervisors decided to abandon the Pacific States Telephone Company—by which, according to their confessions to the grand jury, they had been bribed—and vote a franchise to the Home Company was held in the office of Mayor Schmitz on the Sunday preceding February 26, 1906. Boxton's cross-examination by Mr. Delmas will be resumed tomorrow morning.

Fixing Time of Bribery.

William Thomas, who was the first witness, testified that as attorney for the Home Telephone Company, of San Francisco, he drew up that corporation's application for a telephone franchise competitive with the Pacific States Company. The original of this application was filed with the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and a copy was kept by the witness. Both, he said, were destroyed in the April fire, but he could give the jury the full substance of the matter certified to by the Board of Supervisors, and an application made to the Berkeley city government, which, he said, was a copy of the San Francisco document.

One of the vital allegations in the indictment is that this application was pending in the Board of Supervisors when the alleged bribe of \$5000 was paid to Boxton to vote against it. To prove this dependency, Mr. Heney asked Mr. Thomas if he appeared before the board in sup-

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NEW RECORD FOR AMERICAN NAVY

Cruise to Pacific Longest in History.

OBJECT LESSON TO NATIONS

American Navy More Than Double Japanese.

GREAT THING FOR COAST

Means Permanent Increase in Pacific Fleet and Will Help Roosevelt's Agitation for Prompt Expansion of Navy.

STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NAVIES.

The relative strength of the American and Japanese navies is shown by the following table, compiled from a statement recently prepared by the Navy Department:

	American.	Japanese.
Battleships	21	10
Cruisers	43	30
Torpedo boats	22	0
Destroyers	16	64
Submarines	16	7
Coast defense	11	0

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, WASHINGTON, July 11.—If the Metcalf idea is carried out and the Atlantic battle-

ship fleet makes the so-called practice cruise around the Horn and up to San Francisco, a new record in the history of the American Navy will be established. Various ships have made the trip around the Horn, notably the battleship Oregon at the outbreak of the Spanish war, but never has a fleet undertaken the journey as a unit, and never, so far as recalled, has any foreign fleet of 16 battleships made such a long, continuous cruise.

When the Oregon made her famous trip around the Horn she consumed 83 days, but her route was not as direct as that which would likely be taken by the battleship fleet, and her progress was retarded by the fact that she was accompanied by the little gunboat Marietta, which made scarcely more than eight knots per hour. If the Atlantic fleet consists solely of battleships and is not handicapped by smaller craft, naval officers believe it can make the trip in considerably less time, as the fleet should make from 10 to 12 knots per hour.

Must Stop Often for Coal.

Progress will necessarily be retarded by stops for coal, but the delay on this account will depend entirely upon the plan that is adopted for keeping

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CHARLES H. MOYER, PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS, IN THE WITNESS STAND AT BOISE



The figures in the courtroom scene identify the following persons: (1) Charles H. Moyer, president Western Federation of Miners, on witness stand; (2) Fred Miller, (3) Leon Whittell, (4) Peter Breen, (5) Edgar Wilson, (6) E. F. Richardson, (7) John Nugent, (8) Clarence Darrow, lawyers for defense; (9) J. H. Hawley, (10) W. E. Born, (11) M. N. Van Dusen, lawyers for prosecution; (12) Mrs. Caruthers, Haywood's mother; (13) W. D. Haywood, the defendant.

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