

DRAG OUT STORY AGAINST HIS WILL

State Will Yet Make Adams Witness.

GIVE CONFESSION TO JURY

Field Glasses Play Important Part in Trial.

PROVING ORCHARD'S STORY

Direct Evidence That Pettibone Sent Him Money While Plotting Against Bradley—Adams Appealed to Haywood for Aid.

BOISE, Idaho, June 14.—(Special.)—There is a story behind the appearance of Steve Adams and the man Williams at Ogden, as testified to by witnesses from that place today, and the finding of four revolvers and a pair of field-glasses on them was particularly suggestive. That was on June 2, 1902. The men were "beating their way" east in a freight car—a car of fruit. The story of that trip does not come out in this case. It was told by Adams in his confession, which he has repudiated. The two men were sent to San Francisco that Spring to kill Fred W. Bradley, so it is alleged, but did not succeed, and they were on their way back to Denver. For some reason they could not get at their intended victim.

Both Used Field Glasses.

A point that will attract attention is that they had a pair of field-glasses. Harry Orchard also had a pair of field-glasses when he was arrested at Caldwell. He testified to the use to which they were put by him—examination of the premises of his victim from a distance. Adams had glasses for a similar purpose, so he might make minute investigation without getting so close as to be observed. He was outfitted for his work in regulation manner, and with the glasses he could spy upon persons or places from a distance, thus avoiding the danger of attracting attention.

Jailed at Ogden, he called on Haywood for assistance, sending the telegram which is now being proved in court and saying the money was required for his purpose. A singular feature of the matter is that the pair of glasses was stolen and was not recovered until some time later, shortly before the beginning of the trial of this case.

The reader will ask: "What connection is there between this testimony about Adams telegraphing to Haywood from Ogden in 1903 for money to get him out of his scrape (which money, it will be shown, he received in response to his message) and the murder of Governor Steunenberg?" This evidence is for the purpose of proving the general conspiracy in which, it is alleged, Haywood was engaged. It is proposed to show that Haywood was sending money to Adams because Adams was a murder agent of the conspiracy. But how is that to be done?

How to Make Adams Tell.

That raises the other question. What is the state going to do with Adams? There is no official information on that point, but the belief prevails that the state intends to get the Adams confession before the jury. Adams states he will not testify for the state. James Kirwan, acting secretary of the Western Federation, told the convention in Denver that a man would testify for the defense. If the state puts him on the stand and he surprises it by telling a story different from that sworn to in his confession, it will be able to put the confession in, just as part of it was put in at Wallace. If he should undertake to testify for the defense, it could likewise bring out his confession to confound him.

But what if he should remain mute, simply claiming the right to refuse to testify on the ground that he might incriminate himself? That is what seems to be anticipated, and there is a belief the state will claim the right to read the confession to him section by section, asking if he made each statement. Some attorneys here hold it is permissible under the Idaho statutes and that the court would undoubtedly permit the prosecution to read every line of the confession to Adams, asking him as to each statement therein contained.

The state today told the court that the Ogden incident in the career of Adams would be connected up. It cannot be connected up very well unless it be shown directly that Adams was on a murder mission for the men accused of being parties to the conspiracy, and the offering of the testimony strengthens the impression that the prosecution is prepared to get the confession of Adams before the jury.

ORCHARD IS CORROBORATED

State Begins to Supply Missing Links

in the Chain of Testimony.

BOISE, Idaho, June 14.—The prosecution in the Steunenberg murder trial today, entering in earnest upon the substantiation and corroboration of Harry Orchard's testimony, showed a continuous thread of evidence connecting George Pettibone's store in Denver with Orchard at San Francisco, engaged on the Bradley murder plot; partly developed another direct line by which it is hoped to show that Haywood engaged and paid Steve Adams for the same desperate work, and added several touches of confirmation to Orchard's general story.

Officials of the Postoffice at San Francisco and Denver produced final records showing that in August, 1904, a registered letter was sent under the name of "J. Wolff," from the address of Pettibone's store in Denver to "J. Dempsey" at the Golden West Hotel in San Francisco. Orchard swore that he stayed at the Golden West under an alias that was either "Dempsey" or "Hogan"; that Pettibone used the aliases of "Wolff" and "Pat Bone," and that under the name of Wolff, Pettibone in the month mentioned

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FULL TRUST IN AMERICA

Exaggerated Reports Come From the Yellow Journals of Japan—Collision With United States Considered Wholly Improbable.



Peter A. Stolypin, Russian Premier, Who Threatens to Dissolve Douma Unless Conspirators Are Arrested.

sent him a registered letter containing \$100 to pay his expenses while engaged in the Bradley murder.

Adams' Arrest in Ogden.

Police officials of Ogden established the arrest there in June, 1903, of Steve Adams and A. T. Williams. They were seized up in an eastbound car loaded with fruit and when arrested for trespass, each had a brace of revolvers. When released through the influence of a detective who was a brother Mason of Adams, they went straight to the office of the Western Union and sent a telegram to Haywood at Denver. The defense headed off an attempt to get the contents of the telegram before the jury, but the state indicated that it would return to the charge later and further develop the incident when it has broadened its foundation.

The state, through an official of the Western Union, produced the original of a telegram supposed to have been sent by Fred Miller, of Spokane, now recorded as one of Haywood's counsel, to Harry Orchard after the latter was arrested at Caldwell for the Steunenberg murder, but did not introduce it because its identification is still insufficient. The state also got an order from the court directing the Western Union to produce its records to show that Haywood sent money to Adams at Ogden.

Adams Is Defiant.

When the Ogden testimony was introduced, Steve Adams was brought into court under guard to be identified. Adams' name has run all through the trial, but this was his first appearance in person. Adams seemed in a defiant humor and walked to a point directly in front of the jury and gazed steadily at the witness confronting him.

Besides its work on the Pettibone-Orchard and Haywood-Adams lines, the state produced several witnesses who confirmed features of Orchard's story as to the Bradley affair, the first descent into the vindicator mine with the object of doing violence; the final success of the vindicator plot and the circumstances under which Detective Lyte Gregory was killed.

Aside from its fight against the admission of all the evidence offered by the state on the general ground that it was in no way connected with the accused, the defense contented itself with showing that all of the witnesses had been located and interviewed by Pinkerton detectives and that they had been given advances of expense money through Pinkerton agencies.

PROVING ORCHARD'S VERACITY

In Three Main Particulars.

BOISE, Idaho, June 14.—I. E. Guibbini, the San Francisco grocer, who introduced Harry Orchard, then known as "Barry," to the servants in the Bradley household, was the first witness in the Haywood trial today. He said that Orchard came to his store, hung around and spent considerable money. Orchard asked questions about the Bradley household, asked to be introduced to the servants, and asked Guibbini to get him a room in the neighborhood. Mr. Guibbini saw Orchard moving his luggage the night before the Bradley house was dynamited. He also saw the poisoned milk. Mr. Guibbini denied the result of the bomb Orchard placed at the front door leading to the Bradley apartments in Washington street. The whole front of the house was blown out. Mr. Guibbini said he saw Orchard at his store the day the explosion occurred.

The defense renewed the tactics of yesterday, moving to strike the testimony of the witness as not connecting Haywood with the offense charged.

Mr. Darrow, on cross-examination, devoted himself to learning the conditions under which the witness was brought to Boise to testify. Guibbini said the detectives came to him and told him he had come to Boise and there was no use "trying to dodge it."

"So they were going to kidnap you?" commented Mr. Darrow.

"No, sir," said the witness, "they just told me I had to come."

Mr. Guibbini got \$300 to cover the expenses of the trip. He told the detectives

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TOKIO, June 14.—(Special.)—The real leaders and best people of Japan deprecated talk of war with America. Prothy agitators and yellow journals have sprung up and are responsible for the exaggerated reports, but they have no more weight than similar men and journals in the United States.

High authorities say that current stories of war preparations are canards, pure and simple, and that a collision between Japan and the United States in connection with the San Francisco troubles is wholly improbable. The Japanese government trusts that America is taking every means to deal with the present situation in the most impartial manner.

No recovery for individual losses will be demanded of the Federal Government. Measures already have been taken to secure compensation from the municipality concerned in accordance with the law of California. Circumstances still preclude taking any other action, and no doubt is felt here that the American authorities will give the proper judgment. It is firmly believed that the whole matter will be amicably settled.

But frequent anti-Japanese movements in the future would affect Japanese opinion unfavorably and the government therefore earnestly hopes that America will take the most effective means to prevent a recurrence of the troubles. The authorities for these reasons expressed themselves to the correspondent as positive that the San Francisco question would not affect the relations of Japan and America.

The Kokumin Shimbun, in an editorial headed "Peace," says:

"Do not make the mistake of thinking that we want merely a temporary peace; the enemies that are being negotiated include co-operation with America and an approach with Germany. They do not formulate arrangements as to internal relations from the standpoint of Japan alone, but are for the purpose of assuring peace throughout the Far East and the world at large. We want

WILL TELL FACTS OF ASSAULT

Japan to Publish Consul's Report.

Muzzle on Newspapers.

TOKIO, June 14.—A consular report, dated May 25, which tells in a graphic but unimpassioned manner the facts connected with the recent assaults upon Japanese in San Francisco, will appear in all the papers here tomorrow, and some expression of public indignation is expected.

It is likely, however, that the papers will conform with the official advice given yesterday on refraining from the publication of any inflammatory matter, as any action in defiance thereof means punishment, provided for in the press law.

DIES SUDDENLY IN EAST

Seattle Physician Stricken With Heart Trouble in New York.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Dr. Lunar Seely, of Seattle, Wash., who has been attached to the medical staff of St. Luke's in this city, since last January, was found unconscious in bed today and died an hour later without regaining consciousness. The doctors at the hospital believe that death came from heart trouble.

Dr. Seely was 36 years old and was a graduate of Williams College and of Johns Hopkins University.

SCHMITZ' OFFICE WILL BE VACATED

Refusal of Bail Means New Mayor.

CANNOT ACT WHILE PRISONER

Supervisors Will Soon Elect His Successor.

DECIDE ABOUT BAIL TODAY

Mayor Spends Night in Jail—Honey in Closing Speech to Jury Scores Lawyers and Promises to Send Abe Ruef to Prison.

SCHMITZ IN BRANCH JAIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—It was learned at midnight from an authoritative source that Mayor Schmitz was "in quarters" at Branch County Jail, No. 2, near Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Unless Eugene E. Schmitz can prevail upon some Judge to issue an order admitting him to bail pending an appeal from his conviction, his successor in office will be promptly selected by the Board of Supervisors. Schmitz made a declaration under oath that confinement in the county jail would prevent him from acting as Mayor and the charter provides that when a mayor is temporarily incapacitated from acting his office shall be filled by the Supervisors selecting one of their own number as acting Mayor.

District Attorney Langdon is the authority for the statement that the crux of the issue is in Schmitz' application for bail. The District Attorney asserts that the prevailing custom of the judges is to refuse bail to convicted persons pending appeal, and it is intimated that, if the prosecution has its way, Schmitz will be no exception.

With Schmitz in jail the programme which has already been determined upon will be carried out rapidly. The Board of Supervisors will elect one of its number Mayor. Then one of the Supervisors will resign and the acting Mayor will appoint some responsible citizen in his place. This citizen will then be elected acting Mayor.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL MADE

Law Against Schmitz' Release—Honey's Closing Speech to Jury.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, who was convicted last night of the crime of extortion, is still in the custody of the Sheriff tonight. While it is not definitely known where he is

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HARRIMAN GIVES BACK ITS REMAINS

Turns Over Alton Wreck to Stockholders.

INCLUDING AQUEOUS STOCK

Abrogates Contract for Joint Control of Road.

POLICY WILL NOT CHANGE

Throws Back Water-Logged Craft on Former Owners' Hands, After Making Rich Profit on Scuttling It.



W. H. Taft, Secretary of War, Who Spoke at St. Paul Last Night.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The agreement between the Harriman interests and the Rock Island Company entered into in 1904, for the control of the Chicago & Alton Railroad has been abrogated by mutual consent, according to an authoritative announcement made today. In future, it was stated, the Chicago & Alton stockholders will manage the property. Under the agreement which has just been abrogated the Rock Island Company and the Harriman interests alternately controlled the Chicago & Alton, the Rock Island Company being in control one year and the Harriman interests the next. The plan would have expired in 1914.

Best for the Stockholders.

The termination of this plan is said to be without prejudice to either party, the Chicago & Alton officials explained that it was simply an instance of letting stockholders manage their own affairs. It was felt that this policy would best subserve the interests of the stockholders. There is to be no change, according to the Chicago & Alton officials, in the policy of the road, which has been managed by the Rock Island under the joint control agreement since last September.

E. F. Yeakum of the Rock Island and San Francisco roads is the present chairman of the Chicago & Alton executive committee. At the present time the Rock Island has six representatives in the board of directors against five so-called Harriman directors. The recent resignation of J. H. Forgan from the Chicago & Alton board reduced the Harriman representation to four. It is understood that a meeting of the stockholders will be held to elect a board of directors under the new plan, but no authoritative statement was made on that point.

Harriman Holds One-Fourth.

In financial circles it is generally understood that the Rock Island interests hold over 50 per cent of the Chicago & Alton stock and that E. H. Harriman and his friends hold 25 per cent.

The financial management of the Chicago & Alton road by the Harriman interests as told by E. H. Harriman in his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission some months ago aroused much adverse criticism and discussion as to whether or not action should be taken to restrain Mr. Harriman in the management and to protect the interests of the smaller stockholders. The Interstate Commerce Commission has as yet made no report on this matter, but a severe criticism of the Harriman management has been made by the Commission's counsel and by Attorney-General Stead, of Illinois, in a report to the Governor of that state.

Stock Flooded With Water.

In his report Mr. Stead said that the debt of the Alton system has been increased to a total of \$90,442,218 since it came into Mr. Harriman's hands. Of this amount only \$22,500,000, according to Mr. Harriman's own testimony, said the Attorney-General, was incurred for improvements, betterments or extensions of the road.

"Over \$5,000,000 of this indebtedness," said the Attorney-General, "or more than 70 per cent of the entire indebtedness created by this syndicate upon the properties of these several companies, was not created in furtherance of any legitimate purpose for which a railroad company is or can be organized under the statutes of the State of Illinois."

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CLONDBURST KILLS FIVE

Great Damage Done to Small South Dakota Town.

RAPID CITY, S. D., June 14.—A cloudburst near Tiford, a small station on the Northwestern Railroad 15 miles north of this city, about 8 o'clock Wednesday evening caused considerable loss to property and five lives thus far are reported lost.

MORAL: BETTER AN HONEST FIDDLER THAN A CROOKED MAYOR

