

DARROW'S BLUFF CALLED BY BORAH

Pinkerton Reports Admitted Readily.

NOTHING DAMAGING IN THEM

Defense Hoped State Would Object to Them.

FRIEDMAN GIVES UP ALL

Admits Documents Presented Are All He Had—Prisoner in Bullpen Tells Story of Conditions at Cripple Creek.

BOISE, Idaho, July 1.—(Special.)—On the opening of court this morning, when Senator Borah announced that the state had no objection to introduction of the copies of reports of Pinkerton operatives brought in by the witness, Morris Friedman, Clarence Darrow was very noticeably disconcerted. It was some little time before he was ready to proceed, finding it necessary to consult with Mr. Richardson first.

It is believed by a great many that the keynote of the arch of the defense was knocked out when the state failed to object to the introduction of these copies made by the stenographer who had secured employment in the Pinkerton office and state information. Unless all appearances are misleading, the offer of these documents was a gigantic bluff, upon the success of which the defense hoped to sustain a claim before the public, if not before the jury, that it had been prevented from proving the alleged conspiracy on the part of the mineowners and the Pinkertons to destroy the Federation and convict its officials.

Darrow's Grand Bluff.

When Mr. Friedman was put on the stand Saturday, the defense paraded a immense stack of what appeared to be documents like the ones finally offered for identification. The latter were taken from the stack and everything indicated they had reports from the Pinkerton office, covering a long period and a great number of subjects. Mr. Darrow was over-polite in offering time for the state to examine these documents, which were offered for identification at that time. He stated they had not determined which of the others they would introduce. In fact, he had not had time to read them all. The entire manner of the defense was as though they were saying:

"Here we have a bale of copies of reports to the agency from which we shall select all that may serve our purpose, but for the purpose of having their admissibility passed upon, we shall offer only these at this time."

It very soon dawned on the attorneys for the state that the other side probably had no other reports than were published in Mr. Friedman's book that was issued some weeks ago and copies of which are on sale at the bookstores. Developments Sunday fully bore out that opinion. So far as those reports were concerned that were offered in evidence, there was nothing to which the state could object, indeed they were favorable to it rather than the reverse.

When the matter was taken up this morning, Mr. Darrow was evidently prepared for an argument. He knew that, should the state object, the court would be very likely to rule the documents out, as they were plainly inadmissible, being unverified copies of alleged reports, but he was fully satisfied the state would object, and then he proposed to make a great argument in the presence of the jury, intimating that the documents which the defense was prepared to introduce would absolutely prove a conspiracy on the part of the Pinkertons and the mineowners. If he could make such a speech and then have the documents ruled out, he would be in a strong position. It would certainly have some influence on the jury, while it could be claimed that proof of the conspiracy had been shut out.

Bluff of Defense Called.

But the state did not object. With a smile Mr. Borah announced that the state had no objection to offer and the bluff was called. Mr. Friedman was obliged to admit, on cross-examination, that he had no copies excepting those offered and admitted.

There was nothing in the reports reflecting upon the Pinkertons, upon the mineowners or upon the officials. On the other hand, there were many passages which Mr. Darrow was obliged to read that must have caused him pain. For instance, one referred to a conversation with union men about the murder of Lyle Gregory. They had said to the operator that he had been killed for his work against the union and that those who did it would get others. Another told of a plan of a union man to beat or kill a nonunion man who was about to go to work at the smelter, where there was a strike. The reports throughout were plain and matter-of-fact, showing the operatives were doing their work carefully and making uncolored reports with regularity.

This man Friedman was employed in the Pinkerton office, copying ten reports of roundmen working on the patrol maintained by the agency and, when he

was short of work, he was given some of these other reports to copy. He evidently slipped in extra carbons and thus secured what he wanted.

Only One Union Man in Bullpen.

The testimony of the day outside of that of Mr. Friedman was unimportant, but one very good point was made for the state. The defense has been endeavoring to get a picture of the Cripple Creek bullpen before the jury as a foul-smelling place, filled with union miners. M. E. White, an organizer for the Federation, was put on the stand in pursuance of that purpose. He testified there were some drunken bums and soldiers in the pen, but only one union man beside himself.

It is understood that the Friedman story will make it necessary for James McFarland to take the stand. Mr. Darrow for the defense says it will get all its witnesses in with the exception of Haywood and Meyer this week. He is not certain whether Meyer will go on.



Marion Moor, Who Is Said to Have Carried Letter to Alaska to Deceive Orchard's Bigamous Wife.

Mr. Richardson has made the statement, however, that it will take the entire month to complete the case.

TELLS PINKERTONS' METHODS

Friedman Exposes Reports of Spies and Denies He Stole Them.

BOISE, Idaho, July 1.—Morris Friedman, the young Russian stenographer who left the employ of the Pinkerton agency at Denver to write a book in which he published certain correspondence of the agency that passed through his hands, was again today the principal figure at the Steunenberg murder trial. More than half of the court's day was occupied in reading to the jury copies of the documents which Mr. Friedman took from the Pinkerton records. These were chiefly the daily reports of secret agents operating as spies among the unions and union men at Cripple Creek, Victor, Globeville, Trinidad and Denver, and showed a complete surveillance of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mineworkers of America during the labor troubles in Colorado in 1904-1905. Pinkerton men sat in the Federation Convention at Denver in 1904, reporting all proceedings. None of the reports or letters that were produced by Mr. Friedman and read to the jury by Judge Darrow contained other than general references to the collateral issues of the trial, but they were offered in substantiation of the counter-claim of the defense that the Pinkerton agency conspired for the destruction of the Western Federation of Miners and the lives of its leaders.

End Justified Means.

The prosecution offered no opposition to any feature of Mr. Friedman's testimony and no objection to the introduction of any one of the documents that the defense obtained through him, and when Mr. Friedman was handed over for cross-examination, it endeavored to ascertain if Mr. Friedman had any more reports or letters bearing on the general issue. It attacked Mr. Friedman on the ground that he had played the Pinkerton game and violated his pledge to them and had stolen the documents which he produced, but the witness would not admit that he had stolen the papers and would not allow Senator Borah to call him a "Pinkerton." He insisted that it was not stealing to take information that had been obtained by fraud and deceit of secret service men, and declared that the public service, which he performed in informing the public of the methods of the agency fully justified anything that he had done.

He said that had he known this trial was coming up, he would have taken many more letters and reports. Mr. Borah pressed him to tell just what reports there were in the Pinkerton office at Denver bearing directly on this case and, while the witness said he could not tell him of any particular one, he remembered many letters written by Detective McFarland, in which all manner of crimes were laid at the door of the Western Federation of Miners.

Methods of Militia.

Another interesting witness was James L. Wallace, an attorney of Cripple Creek, who served with the militia first as a private and then as a lieutenant during the strike of 1904. He related several incidents as tending to show the misuse of the power of the militia by the mineowners, and gave the criminal records of some of the gunfighters imported by the mineowners, told of the working of the card system, recited the circumstances connected with the looting of the union stores and a newspaper office, and swore that he saw K. C. Sterling, chief detective for the mineowners, fire the first shot in the Victor riot the day the independence station was blown up.

M. E. White, an organizer for the Western Federation, was the last witness and brought the trial participants back to great good humor with the driest kind of a tale of his arrest by the militia with all the pomp and circumstance of war times, the activities of the vermin in the "bullpen" and his happy release by a brother Woodman of the World, who commanded the militia.

Counsel for the defense said today that

ROCKEFELLER IS READY TO TESTIFY

Oil King Will Surrender to Court.

APPEAR IN CHICAGO FRIDAY

Government Calls Off Army of Process-Servers.

WILL NOT FLEE TO CANADA

Deputy Marshals Scoured Country and Watched Great Lake Ports Till Notice Came He Would Obey Judge Landis.

CLEVELAND, O., July 1.—(Special.)—John D. Rockefeller has decided to give himself up and testify before Judge Landis in the Federal Court in Chicago. It was learned tonight upon trustworthy authority that the oil king had reached an understanding with the Government officers through his counsel and that he hereafter will not be molested by United States Marshals.

According to the present program, Mr. Rockefeller will arrive in Cleveland on the fourth to spend the summer at his summer home, Forest Hill. No Government officers will meet him to serve summons for his appearance in the Chicago court. Instead, service will be obtained upon the oil king's counsel, who have promised to have Mr. Rockefeller testify in the Standard Oil cases before Judge Landis in the United States Court in Chicago, July 6, or whenever his testimony is desired.

It further was learned that the Government has sent subpoenas for Mr. Rockefeller to United States Marshals in districts where they thought he might be or might visit. Thus they would be able to obtain service the minute an United States Marshal caught sight of the billionaire. Now these officers will be called off and Mr. Rockefeller will be permitted to go where and when he pleases without being hounded by process-servers.

It was impossible tonight to learn the present whereabouts of the oil king.

SUSPECT FLIGHT TO CANADA

Officers Watch Lake Shore—No Escape for Rockefeller.

CHICAGO, July 1.—(Special.)—Mysterious and secret movements by Federal officials in Chicago indicated today that John D. Rockefeller will be found and forced to surrender to the United States Government within a few days. Government officials are hurrying eastward to confer with the Washington authorities, and secret service men and special agents are preparing to take up the trail of the oil king.

It was reported in Chicago that the Government search for Mr. Rockefeller had become so warm the oil king had decided to capitulate in his struggle with the Federal court. It was rumored he would come to Chicago in a special train, waive the serving of a process and ask for a conference with Judge Landis, who issued a subpoena for him. An attempt will be made, it was reported,

ed, by this means to avoid the open court hearing Saturday. Mr. Rockefeller requesting that he be questioned in the private chambers of the court. Attorneys for the Standard Oil Company would not discuss the probability of this report, and the Government officials received no notice of a surrender.

Those who know Judge Landis declare Mr. Rockefeller will be forced to take the witness stand in open court and answer the questions of the court or face the possibility of imprisonment for contempt.

It is now feared by the Federal officers that Mr. Rockefeller may seek to escape to Canada to avoid the Federal writ-servers. The shores of Lake Erie are being guarded and the Deputy Marshals are prepared to follow the oil magnate in Government boats, should he attempt flight and board his launch before it reaches Canadian waters. Three additional secret service men have been added to the local force under Captain Thomas I. Porter. It is said they will



John M. O'Neill, Editor of Miners' Magazine, Who Published Editorials Gleaming Over Murder of Steunenberg.

be sent to join the Rockefeller chase, if the Eastern marshals fail to secure service tomorrow. Judge Landis has left Chicago for a short trip through Indiana and will not return until Saturday.

William Rockefeller and C. M. Pratt, vice-presidents of the trust, have thus far escaped service.

PIERCE WILL FACE TRIAL

Will Answer Texas Perjury Charge Before Appeal is Heard.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—M. Clay Pierce, chairman of the board of directors of the Watery-Pierce Company, arrived in St. Louis today, and in response to a question if he is on his way to Texas to surrender to the authorities in answer to an indictment at Austin, in which he is charged with perjury, it was announced that he will return to New York tomorrow night. His son, Clay A. Pierce, is authority for the statement that Mr. Pierce will face trial in Texas before his fight against extradition reaches the United States Court of Appeals, to which it has been taken.

TRUST IN UMBRELLA FRAMES

Three Eastern Companies Indicted for Organizing It.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—An indictment was returned by the United States grand jury here today against the so-called umbrella frame trust. The indictment contains three counts and charges the National Umbrella Frame Company of this city, the Newark Rivet Works and the Newark Tube & Metal Works with a conspiracy to form a combination in restraint of trade.

Aged Man Badly Burned.

CANYONVILLE, Or., July 1.—The home of old Mr. Berry burned to the ground at noon. Mr. Berry is seriously, if not fatally burned. He is 80 years old.

CITIES TO FIGHT FOR CONVENTION

Republicans Begin in December.

LOCATION HAS BIG INFLUENCE

Chicago Regarded as Most Disinterested to Candidates.

INDIANAPOLIS HAS NO SHOW

Prospects Encouraging for Lively Scrap in Republican National Committee for Presidential Nominee.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 1.—The first actual skirmish in the campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination will occur in Washington next December, when the Republican National Committee assembles to select a place for holding the next Republican National Convention.

Theoretically the place of holding the convention will have nothing to do with the work of the convention, but it has been demonstrated in times past that locality is an important item, and it is likely to be of unusual importance in the convention of 1908.

There will be a number of cities bidding for the Republican convention because of the benefits they hope to derive. For instance, Pittsburg or Philadelphia will make a demand because they believe that a convention held in Pennsylvania would be much more likely to nominate Knox than one held in Ohio or Indiana.

Indianapolis will do course forward because of the hope that local influence might operate to the benefit of Vice-President Fairbanks. Then Cleveland or Cincinnati will put in appearance—more likely the latter—because of the desire that Taft shall have the benefit of whatever local influence may be exerted on the convention. In like manner, Chicago will make a struggle for the convention because that city would be able to inject more Cannon enthusiasm into the gathering than would Cincinnati, Indianapolis or Pittsburg.

In every National Convention are thousands of spectators who are not supposed to take any part in the proceedings, and strictly speaking, they have no voice in the selection of candidates. But it is not to be denied that the interested onlookers, if in sufficient numbers, would be instrumental in starting a stampede, and it is this influence, more than anything else, that makes it desirable for a particular candidate to have the convention held in his own state, and if possible, in his own town.

For instance, if the convention should be held at Indianapolis, nobody questions but what the wily Vice-President and his lieutenants would see to it that the space allotted to visitors was pretty solidly packed with Fairbank's boomers. These onlookers, at the proper time, could swell the demonstration and do a great deal to make it appear to the unsophisticated delegates that the convention was overwhelmingly for Fairbanks. Such

a dodge as that might swing the convention for Fairbanks.

It is not probable that such a demonstration could sway a convention, the majority of whose members were hostile to Fairbanks, but yet such a thing is clearly within the range of possibility, and the enemies of Fairbanks and the friends of Roosevelt will undertake to see that Indianapolis is not named as the convention city.

What is true of Indianapolis and Fairbanks sentiment is equally true of Pittsburg or Philadelphia and Knox sentiment. Of the two cities, Philadelphia is the better equipped; Pittsburg is handicapped by the dirt and furthermore it has not an ideal place for holding the convention. Yet Pittsburg is Knox's home, and if Knox had the say it is quite likely he would prefer Pittsburg to Philadelphia, though Knox sentiment appears to be about evenly divided over the state.

Of the various cities named, Chicago is more apt to be free from local inter-



B. F. Betts, Witness for Defense in Haywood Trial.

ference than any of the others, for there is a division of sentiment in Illinois as to the advisability of nominating "Uncle Joe" Cannon. But Chicago has advantages not possessed by many other cities; it has a suitable place for holding National conventions; it has adequate hotel accommodations, and it has excellent telegraph facilities for handling the news. And added to these, it has a good summer climate. All of which go to make it an ideal convention city.

Chicago's one drawback is the possibility that the Cannon boomers might undertake to pack the convention and the Chicago newspapers might exert themselves in behalf of Cannon as against all other candidates, and by adroit misrepresentation, give to Cannon strength he does not possess.

All in all, the prospects for a lively scrap at the December meeting of the Republican National committee are most encouraging, and the gaiety of the occasion will be increased by reason of the fight that will be made over the election of a chairman. Harry New was designated to act as chairman when Secretary Cortelyou resigned last winter.

The anti-Roosevelt men, and particularly the Fairbanks men, did not want New appointed chairman, and they undertook to declare that Cortelyou had no authority for appointing his successor.

(Concluded on Page 4.)

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

- The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 70 degrees; minimum, 57.
- TODAY'S—Showery, followed by fair and warmer weather.
- Foreign. French emigrants' agents arrested for sending weavers to America. Page 1.
- Cabrera passes wholesale death sentences in Guatemala. Page 4.
- Queen of Holland receives Hague delegates. Page 4.
- National. Roosevelt will send battleship fleet to Pacific, ready for Japan. Page 2.
- Japanese emigrants in from Mexico by thousands. Page 2.
- Rockefeller agrees to surrender to United States Court. Page 1.
- Follies. Contest of big cities for Republican National convention. Page 1.
- Domestic. Navajo Indians threaten revolt because agent kills one of them. Page 3.
- Miners' Federation adopts Socialist platform. Page 2.
- New York garbage-drivers' strike ends. Page 2.
- Hurricane orders publicity of all railroad wrecks. Page 4.
- Illik, hypnotic poisoner, hypnotizes five of his jury. Page 1.
- Mexican rebel kidnaped across border from Arizona. Page 4.
- Pacific Coast. Borah calls Darrow's bluff on Friedman's stories of Pinkerton agents. Page 1.
- Oregon teachers in session at Salem. Page 6.
- Washington Commission to take recess in rate case. Page 6.
- Harry Draper's bloodhounds used successfully at Lewiston. Page 6.
- Sport. Great automobile race starts in France. Page 7.
- American tennis-players win in England. Page 7.
- Portland and Vicinity. Oregon Guardsmen start Saturday for Sumner encampment. Page 13.
- Federation of Labor proposes state anti-trust law by initiative. Page 12.
- Work progressing on Salem electric line. Page 13.
- Sale of soft drinks in saloons may be lever to pry off 113. Page 11.
- Water Board has only enough money available for urgent extensions of water mains. Page 10.
- Programme for automobile races is announced. Page 7.
- Fourth of July committee makes final arrangements. Page 10.
- Convicted union agent banished from state. Page 10.
- Commercial and Marine. Cheap butter not likely to come this summer. Page 17.
- European grain markets higher. Page 16.
- Stocks do not advance as expected. Page 16.
- British ship Dalarna re-enters from Hamburg and opens fiscal year. Page 16.

JURORS YIELD TO HYPNOTIC SPELL

Five Strangely Stricken by Illik.

ONE FALLS PRONE BEFORE HIM

Accused Chicago Poisoner Exerts His Power.

THEIR NERVES BREAK DOWN

Unable to Sleep and Prey to Nervous Hysteria, Jurors Shrink From Trying Voodoo Doctor for Wholesale Murder.

CHICAGO, July 1.—(Special.)—Five of the jurors summoned to try Herman Illik for the murder of the Vrazil family have been mysteriously stricken. Two were prostrated Friday and had to be relieved from duty. Today a new sensation was created when three more jurors fell victims to a puzzling malady that baffles the doctors. Belief that Illik, hypnotist, voodoo doctor and fortune-teller, has cast his spell over these men, who would have been called on to decide his fate, has grown among court attaches and those who have been attending the trial.

Victim of Illik's Spell.

At the opening of court today two accepted jurors rushed into the courtroom in a condition bordering on nervous hysteria and begged to be released. The third juror, Carl Patterson, of Evanston, was unable to talk when questioned by Judge Barnes. Apparently the man was intoxicated, but he denied having drunk intoxicants to excess.

"I feel dizzy," said Mr. Patterson, after Judge Barnes had sharply questioned him. Then, when excused, he fell prone to the floor and lay at full length in front of Illik.

In all five men have been the victims of mysterious attacks since the opening of the case last Friday. They are: S. P. Underwood, paying teller for the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, first juror chosen; stricken during the noon recess Friday and excused on account of nervousness.

Five Have Been Stricken.

J. M. Singleton, 237 Francisco street, accepted Saturday; excused today on account of illness. Carl Patterson, Evanston, Ill., passed the quiz to the satisfaction of both sides; was unable to speak when he stood in front of Illik today; excused by Judge Barnes.

Henry E. Wiese, Harvey, Ill., accepted Saturday; excused on account of counsel told on account of illness. Oscar Seehausen, 1688 Wellington avenue, excused by consent of counsel on account of illness.

Illik Smiles With Glee.

Illik, the inscrutable, stolid defendant, smiled grimly when Wiese and Seehausen made application for discharge from jury service today. Both men were pale and exhausted and complained that they had been unable to sleep since Friday, the day they were tentatively accepted by both sides.

According to the statement of the state, Illik possesses the most remarkable psychic powers and it is claimed for him that he is able to exert telepathic influence over all persons who are susceptible to hypnotism. All the men who have been released are men of nervous temperament and are said to be easy subjects of hypnotic power.

WEAVERS FROM FRANCE

Emigration Agent Arrested for Sending Them to America.

LILLE, France, July 1.—The investigation made by the courts here into the clandestine emigration agencies which have been shipping weavers from the neighboring town of Roubaix to Patterson, N. J., and Lawrence, Mass., thus enabling factories of those cities to compete with the products of Roubaix and other French towns, producing similar manufactures, has revealed an elaborate system of recruiting of skilled emigrants for American weavers, in violation of both American and French laws. Proceedings have been commenced against six agents at Roubaix and one at Tourcoing, who were found by the courts to have received substantial premiums. The defendants assert they are not guilty of engaging in any emigration scheme in violation of laws, saying they have merely been acting as agents for a legitimate company, receiving \$5 for each passage sold.

The arrests caused a commotion at Roubaix and Tourcoing, whence, it is reported, thousands of workmen have departed for America. Many are returning penniless, having been unable to secure employment.

NOT BROUGHT TO SILK MILLS

American Spinners Say No Foreign Weavers Have Come.

LAWRENCE, N. J., July 1.—Inquiry at the silk mills and among the silk weavers here brings the answer that no foreign silk weavers have come here recently looking for employment. This is vouched for by General Joseph W. Congdon, president of the Phoenix mills and for several years president of the American Silk Association.

