

ORCHARD'S LETTER TO DECEIVE WIFE

Moore Does Not Help Haywood by Telling of Mailing It in Alaska.

SENT TO PROVIDE ALIBI

Plan of Inner Circle to Cover Assassination's Trail—Haywood to Testify Monday—Jurors Chafe at the Close Confinement.

BOISE, Idaho, July 5.—(Special).—The public is wondering why the defense in the Haywood case put Marion Moore on the stand to testify that the man by whom Orchard sent the letter to Alaska to be mailed there to his wife, to convey the impression he was in that region. When asked about this on the stand, Mr. Moore admitted he had taken the letter, he did not understand much about it, but had an idea Orchard wished to get rid of his wife. On cross-examination he said he did not know whether the letter was sealed or not, nor did he remember whether he dated it before placing it in the mail. The fact is that the letter was sent unsealed and was dated just before it was mailed. The date, August 5, shows it to have been written by some one else than the body of the letter. That was in 1905, Orchard's testimony with reference to the letter was that he was endeavoring to deceive his wife as to his whereabouts. He had written her two letters as from San Francisco. These were ostensibly sent to Federation headquarters in Denver, where they were supposed to be mailed to her, and she was directed to send her reply to headquarters to be mailed there to him, putting the directed envelope in another with the Denver address. Orchard was in Denver and he testified Orchard was worried about his doings and he feared she would tell the police about him and get him arrested to keep him out of the other trouble.

Moore Makes Admissions.

Mr. Moore today said that he understood that Orchard wanted to get rid of her, but the letter itself was to the effect that he was operating in Alaska and hoped to make a stake, in which event he would take good care of her. Mr. Moore further testified that he did not know Orchard much, had only met him casually, but on being pinned down, he admitted he had taken Orchard to his room at Denver. That was just when the murder of Steunenberg was being planned, Moore was a member of the executive committee.

There has always been a suspicion that the members of the inner circle joined in Orchard's plan to deceive his wife about his whereabouts, especially in connection with the mythical Alaska trip, as they thought it would serve as the basis of an alibi if Orchard should get away from Caldwell and be arrested at some subsequent time on suspicion. Orchard himself made no such claim, but it was in connection with this effort to make it appear that Orchard was in Alaska that Haywood wrote the letter to Mrs. Orchard that constitutes such a strong point against him. The effort has been made to make it appear he had little to do with Orchard, but the letter showed he was very close to Orchard and was keeping track of him and it has always been thought he had in mind the time when it might serve the purpose of the inner circle to say Orchard was in Alaska at that time.

Point Made for Prosecution.

The defense brought out a very important point in the cross-examination of Mrs. Mike Fallon, of Butte, whose former husband was "Kid" Walters, of Cripple Creek, a mineworker's detective. She testified on cross-examination that the Gregory visited them a number of times at Cripple Creek about the time of the troubles and she further said she was a detective in connection with the Mineworkers' Association. That was her understanding, she said.

Mr. Darrow, in his opening statement, declared the Federation had nothing against Gregory, as he was connected with the coal companies, and had nothing against the Federation. He was killed by Orchard, as alleged by the defense, at the request of Pettibone, because he had been serving as a detective for the mineowners at Idaho Springs at the time of the trouble there. This is the only witness put on the stand by the defense who has testified Gregory was a detective for the mineowners.

HAYWOOD ON STAND MONDAY

Defense Ready to Call Big Guns in Federation Trial.

BOISE, Idaho, July 5.—A beginning of the end of the Haywood trial was reached today. Counsel for the defense announced that with the exception of three or four witnesses, their case in direct is before the jury. Charles H. Moyer, the accused president of the Western Federation of Miners, will be called as a witness on Monday next. He will be followed by William D. Haywood, the defendant. Judge Fremont Wood has asked counsel on both sides to submit their requests for instructions to the jury. He has informed counsel that he would consider these requests and will agree with counsel as to what his instructions shall be, in order that the arguments on both sides may be limited to what the jury will be allowed to consider in the evidence. In adjourning court this afternoon until next Monday morning at 10 o'clock, Judge Wood said that he hoped the interval would be utilized by counsel in preparations that would prevent further delay and bring the case to as speedy a close as possible.

It is now expected that rebuttal evidence in behalf of the state will commence on Wednesday, possibly on Tuesday, much depending on the extent of the cross-examination of Moyer and Haywood. Counsel for the defense and prosecution after the adjournment this afternoon were willing to admit the possibility of the verdict or disagreement in two weeks.

Some uneasiness on the part of the

Jurymen, as a result of their long confinement, developed this afternoon. Just before the adjournment of court S. F. Russell, who occupies the twelfth chair, turned to the bench and asked if the jury would be allowed to exercise during the two days' adjournment. He complained that some members of the jury were disinclined to taking walks and that for this reason the other jurors were unable to take exercise to which they were accustomed and without which there was danger of sickness. O. V. Sebern, sixth jurymen, addressed the Judge in support of this statement, and petitioned the jurors be allowed to take exercise according to their inclinations.

Judge Wood and counsel for both sides agreed to arrange anything within the law for the improvement of the conditions. A. P. Burns complained that the balliffs in charge of the jury were too strict and that a jurymen who exceeded some trivial rule was summarily called to order. J. A. Robertson, the good-humored Scotchman occupying the ninth chair, defended the balliffs and said laughingly: "Well, I don't know about its being too strict. I know I never had a better time in my life."

Wolff's Letter to Orchard.

The five witnesses on the stand this morning added support to those who have preceded them. They were called to testify concerning conditions existing in Colorado during the disturbances at Cripple Creek and to show that there was reason to call out the militia. Orchard was further discredited by Owen Barnes, a miner who lived near the Independence mine and who, Orchard testified, assisted him in the making of bombs. Mr. Barnes said he knew Orchard, Adams and Easterly and others, but flatly denied that he ever planned or discussed any criminal enterprise with Orchard. J. Wolff, who swore that he was financial clerk for George A. Pettibone for many years and closed up Pettibone's books after he was arrested, proved one of the strong witnesses for the defense in its widespread contradiction of Orchard. In his statement on the stand, he said that when he was in San Francisco on the Bradley killing expedition, he sent to Pettibone for money, which he received in a registered letter containing fifty bills. He said the letter was signed J. Wolff, and the state intimated that this was a name under which Pettibone passed. The state today swore that he had sent Orchard no money, but that he had sent a registered letter to Orchard as "Jack Dempsey," addressed to him in San Francisco. This letter, Wolff said, was a Masonic charm and a union card, which Orchard had left with Pettibone and for which it has been testified he wrote after his arrival in San Francisco.

Haywood's Evidence Big Feature.

The examination of Haywood early next week is looked forward to as one of the big features of the trial. It is probable that Haywood will be closely examined as to his whole life and that he will be asked in his own defense to expose everything he has done since he went in connection with the affairs of the Western Federation of Miners. Before beginning the examination of Marion W. Moore, Judge McCabe, Acting Chief of the executive board of the Federation, Mr. Darrow announced the accidental death of Frank Schmelsler, another member of the board, and it would be necessary to secure from other sources the evidence he was to give.

Orchard Visited "Kid" Waters.

Mrs. Mike Fallon, of Butte, Mont., testified that she was formerly the wife of "Kid" Waters, a gun-man from Colorado, who died in 1905. She said Waters did "a little bit of everything—detective work chiefly." He was employed by the Mineworkers' Association, and she had seen him with D. C. Scott and Lytle Gregory. He carried three guns of all descriptions. She saw Orchard at her house, the first time in March, 1904. Her present husband, Owen Barnes, who lost both feet while mining and has been a member of the Federation many years, testified that in the fall of 1905 he saw Orchard in the independence depot. Orchard came there once but they had no conversation about making bombs. He did not help Orchard to make bombs, never made one himself, and never committed or planned any act of violence in that district with Orchard. The day of the independence explosion was admitted to be the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. He drew a rough sketch of the locality, showing the depot and where he, Orchard, Bill Easterly, Steve Adams and Bill Alkman, were on the entire camp being close around the depot.

He Talked Too Much.

Archibald Lester Harper, who has recently been admitted to the Denver bar, testified that he was arrested at Victor on the day following the independence explosion, the reason given being that he "had talked too much in a college debate at the State University at Boulder." The question debated was, "Resolved, That the calling of the militia in Cripple Creek was unadvised and unwarranted." He was on the affirmative. Mr. Harper said he was taken into custody by two "white-cappers." Major Naylor ordered his release, but refused to have the white-cappers arrested. He was told his father, John Harper, manager of the union store at Victor, had been deported to Canyon City, and he and his companion, John G. Hooton, were to go to Canyon City to find the father there with his head cut and bleeding. John Harper gave his experiences under Colorado martial law. Mr. Richardson testified that the purpose of the evidence was to show an effort to create enmity to the Federation and thereby provoke disturbances. The court ruled out the witness on the ground that the purpose of the acts is related.

Leader of Jailbreak Killed.

RATON, N. M., July 5.—In an attempt yesterday by half a dozen inmates of the county jail to overcome the jailer and gain their freedom, a prisoner named Brown, who was the ringleader in the jail-breaking attempt, was shot and instantly killed. The attempt was frustrated by the jailer, John Gale, single-handed the other inmates were forced back into their cells at the point of the jailer's gun.

SHOW OF FORCE AGAINST JAPAN

(Continued From First Page.)

Protected Cruisers.

Kansas—Captain Charles E. Vreeland; tonnage, 17,800; guns, 24; speed, 18 knots. Protected Cruisers. Charleston—Commander Frank E. Batty; tonnage, 4,500; guns, 18; speed, 18 knots. Chicago—Commander Robert M. Doyle; tonnage, 4,500; guns, 18; speed, 18 knots. Milwaukee—Commander Charles A. Gove; tonnage, 6,700; guns, 16; speed, 22 knots. St. Louis—Commander Charles A. Gove; tonnage, 6,700; guns, 16; speed, 22 knots.

Gunboat.

Yorktown—Commander Richard T. Mulligan; tonnage, 1,710; guns, 6; speed, 16 knots. The armored cruiser squadron of the Pacific fleet, which will have headquarters in California waters, will be composed of the Washington, Captain Theodore Porter, and the Tennessee, Captain Albert G. Berry, elder ships, 14,000 tons, guns 24, speed 18 knots, and the California and South Dakota, 12,800 tons each, 22.5 knots, 18 guns, almost complete, with officers yet to be assigned. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Stockton will command the armored cruiser squadron, the Tennessee being his flagship.

NO RUSH ORDERS, SAYS EVANS

Says Cruise Is Not Significant of Quarrel With Japan.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic fleet, who will, it is expected, be in command of the fleet through array of battleships passes through the Pacific, spent some time at the Brooklyn navy yard today with a representative of the Associated Press, whom he received aboard his flagship, the Connecticut. Admiral Evans explained that no rush orders had been received and only routine repairs were under way.

"There have been no orders to rush repairs at the Brooklyn navy yard or other navy yards," said the Admiral. The schedule of repairs which I laid out several months ago is still being followed. There is such a shortage of docks that we are always pushed to accomplish our work, but there is no special rush at this time.

Concerning the trip to the Pacific, he said: "I have received no orders for a cruise. What may be in contemplation I, of course, do not know. It is my business only to do whatever the Government may require."

Admiral Evans attaches no more significance to the plans for a practice cruise that will take his great fleet around the Horn and over a distance of 14,000 miles than have other officers who viewed it as a part of the routine naval operations. It was absurd, he added, to construe the appearance of this formidable fighting force in the territorial waters of our west coast as a demonstration to impress the friendly government of Japan.

"It is silly to talk of war with Japan," he said. "Because some tough wrecked a Japanese restaurant in San Francisco, there is no more reason for war with Japan than there would be for one with China, if a few hoodlums on the East Side should stone a Chinese laundry."

IT'S ACT OF WISE STRATEGY

London Papers Approve Transfer of Fleet to Pacific.

LONDON, July 5.—The transfer of the American fleet to the Pacific is a subject of great interest to the British press. The Post, in an editorial article, says it regards this move as a most natural and intelligible outcome of the new position of the United States as a world power, the only wonder being that this decision was not taken before. The paper thinks this transfer is not necessarily connected with the Japanese trouble and it regards the serious quarrel between Japan and America in the future as quite out of the question.

JUST TO SHOW THEIR SPEED

Brownson Says That's Only Reason for Battleships' Cruise.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 5.—Rear-Admiral W. H. Brownson, who today lunched with President Roosevelt stated on reaching Oyster Bay that he did not know what ships would compose the fleet to go to the Pacific and that all he knew of the intended cruise was what he had seen in the newspapers. "The statement of Secretary Metcalf and that of Secretary Loeb," he continued, "indicate that a cruise may be made somewhere at some time, but it is all I know of the matter. Should the cruise be taken to the Pacific, I think its object would be to demonstrate how quickly the voyage can be made and for no other purpose."

Easy Prey to Torpedoes.

TOKIO, July 5.—The report from Washington attributing the proposed sending of 15 battleships to the Pacific, to Admiral Dewey's private plan, is generally disbelieved here by those who know the facts and experience entitles their opinion to some attention. The United States is not known to possess naval bases in the Pacific adequate for such purposes, and the impression prevails that the sending of so large a squadron where sufficient rendezvous does not exist would simply mean that the vessels would be an easy prey to torpedo-boats and destroyers. Should 15 battleships be so employed as to disprove this impression, a record-breaking naval feat will have to be accomplished.

Coal Development Starts.

SCOTT'S MILLS, Or., July 5.—(Special).—The Great Oregon Development and Coal Mining & Development Co. has commenced work on the mines at Scott's Mills. Preliminary surveys were made two weeks ago and the location of the shaft determined upon. It will take about four months to get the shaft down. Work will be pushed night and day. All doubt as to the existence of a large and valuable bed of coal has been dispelled. The demand for lumber, both for mining and building purposes, necessitates the erection of another mill, which will be more fully equipped and of much larger capacity than the one now in operation. Plans are under way and work will be commenced in the near future.

JUDGE SWAYNE IS DEAD

Well Known Through a Recent Attempt to Impeach Him.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Judge Charles Swayne, of the United States Court for the Northern district of Florida, died at the University of Pennsylvania here today, of complicated kidney trouble. Judge Swayne's name became familiar to the public through an attempt to impeach him for "high crimes and misdemeanors." His trial took place in the United States Senate toward the close of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. It lasted six weeks and was the first impeachment proceeding in that body since the trial of Secretary of War Belknap under the Grant administration. The specific charges were that Swayne did not reside in his district, that he made excessive charges against the Government for expenses, that he used his position to extort favors from railroad companies and that he sat in a case in Florida in which his wife was personally interested.

The trial resulted in his acquittal by a vote which was almost strictly along party lines. Judge Swayne was born at Guyencourt, Del., August 10, 1842, and in 1871 was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar shortly after his graduation. He moved to Florida in 1885 and was defeated as a Republican candidate for the Supreme Court

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Exquisite Lingerie Waists for Half Price Today



A tremendous price concession on bodices of the daintiest and most desirable sort. They come in a wide range of the choicest fashions, too, making selection easy and tasteful; pick what price you will. The trimmings combine rich laces and exquisitely beautiful embroideries. The materials are sheer, Summery weaves of lawn, linen and all-over embroidery. There are a few very swaggy tailored waists in the lot. Choice of the entire assortment, half regular price.



Regular \$1.75, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$12.50, \$18.50. Saturday, 88c, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.25, \$ 6.25, \$ 9.25. Women's \$5 Walking Skirts \$2.95. Just eighty-five neat, knockabout Skirts in the Saturday Sale. They come in the plain gored styles; are trimmed with tailored self straps. They are in mixtures of blues or browns. Regular worth \$5.00; special for today, only \$2.95.

Boys' Underwear. Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, in gray or ecru; high-neck shirts with long sleeves; drawers are ankle length. A superb 25c quality. Special 19c for today.

Hammocks. Open-Weave Hammock, with pillow, valance and concealed spreader; come in a large assortment of colors and styles. Regular \$1.25 value. Special 85c. Canvas-Weave Hammock, come in plain and assorted colors; regular value \$1.50. Special \$1.10. Canvas-Weave Hammock, made of very heavy canvas; come in plain and assorted colors. \$1.75 values. Special \$1.25. Extra Large Hammocks, close weave. They have lay-back pillows, wide valance and concealed spreaders. Plain or assorted colors. \$4.50 value. Special \$2.95.



Rough Braid Sailors 69c. ROUGH-AND-READY SAILORS. They're the fad in all the large Eastern cities, and the West should be none the less up to date. Trimmed with rough braid, and have silk bands. Come in black only. Your choice for today, specially low-priced at 69c. Draped Sailors—Black hats with colored drapes are the leading styles of this season. Your choice, all at low prices. Extra fine Rough Braid Sailors that come in white or black. They are certainly values at \$1.25. 98c. Low-priced for today, 69c.

Boys' Hose 19 Cents. They come in 2x1 or 1x1 rib, splendid-wearing grade and an absolutely fast black. Sell regularly at 35c pair. Special today, 19c. Men's Shirts. A special sale on one of the best 75c shirts ever sold in Portland; shirts that fit in the neck and shoulders, shirts with ample sleeves and full bodies, made of fancy mohair, with fronts of plain pongee. 49c. Splendid 75c shirts for 39c. Men's Lisle Underwear—A feather-weight garment, finely finished; comes in cream or white lace or mesh net. Worth \$1.25 a garment. 87 1/2c. Special. Men's Balbriggan, in derby ribbed; comes in blue, pink and ecru. Our very best, 50c value. Special 39c.

Children's Shoes Bargainized for a Big Saturday

A day big with unusual values in our busy Shoe Department. A solution of the shoe problem for thrifty mothers who look well to the comfort and appearance of their little folks' feet. Style 504 1/2—Children's Oxfords, made of patent kid, come in Blucher cut, with medium or heavy soles, large eyelets and ribbon laces. No extensions. A very fine made shoe, durable and satisfactory in every respect. \$1.69. Sizes 5 to 8 \$1.89. Sizes 8 1/2 to 11 \$2.39. Sizes 11 1/2 to 2 \$2.89. Style 401 1/2—Girls' Oxfords, patent kid in Blucher cut, hand-welt soles and round toes. Tops are dull calf. These shoes come in beautiful styles and are splendid wearers. We also have these in 4-button style. 8 1/2 to 11 \$1.85. 11 1/2 to 2 \$2.25. 2 1/2 to 7 \$2.75.

provided for will be well under way before the Summer is over. It is generally conceded that the paving done last Summer was the move that started the ball rolling.

LEBAM SAWMILL IS SOLD. LEBAM, Wash., July 5.—(Special).—The Lebam lath, shingle and sawmill was purchased this Spring by Gray's Harbor Investors, who took possession in April, with F. E. Creech, from Aberdeen, as manager. The new company has recently added to the trackage of its logging road and improved the mill. A new planer and a new edger are being installed and preparations made to increase the force of employees from 45 to about 75 within a month. The mill will have a capacity of 75,000 feet of lumber, 125,000 shingles and 25,000 lath. The camp force is expected to be increased in August from 30 men to about 90, and logs supplied to the local mill and to a Raymond mill.

GARFIELD IN NEW MEXICO. CARLSBAD, N. M., July 5.—A telegram received here yesterday says that James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, will visit Carlsbad, August 20. Mr. Garfield is coming here to inspect the Government Irrigation project. He will be accompanied by F. H. Newell, Chief Engineer of the Reclamation Service, and other officials.

PENDLETON PLANS IMPROVEMENTS. PENDLETON, Or., July 5.—(Special).—As a result of the special city election last Monday on the different bond issues asked for by the Council, the act of improvement and advancement which was started last Summer by the paving of Main and Court streets, has received an added impetus. It is not believed that the good work will stop until it includes practically every portion of the city and the erection of a \$10,000 City Hall, and that it will be continued until the gravity water system, bringing a pure supply from the Blue Mountains, is established and the old cemetery in the heart of the city is transformed into a park. Mayor Foe says that immediate advantage will be taken of the powers granted the Council at the Monday election and that all the improvements

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Illustration of two women in traditional Japanese attire sitting at a table with tea and food. Text: Hood's Sarsaparilla. In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarsatabs. 100 doses \$1.