FRIENDS RISE TO DEFEND ATTORNEY

Letters Declare Recall Invoked Against J. K. Starr Attempt at Revenge.

INDICTMENT IS BLAMED

Prosecutor Said to Be Attacked for Accusing Halbert Stewart of Non-Support and Parents of Woman Aid His Case.

Following the filing of a statement with the Secretary of State by J. K. Starr, District Attorney of Wheeler County, who is the object of a recall election to be held August 16, a campaign has been started by his friends not only in Wheeler County, but in other parts of the state, with a view of bringing about his vindication at the polls by continuing him in office.

In the statement to be printed on the ballot Mr. Starr says that his "recall is sought by certain venal citizens for the purpose of gratifying personal spleen and to prevent the enforcement of the law against a criminal who, because of his influential connections, thinks he is above the law. The 'unnecessary expense'o f my administration has been caused by cases without merit sent before the grand jury by a malevolent magistrate and by the defendant in the Halbert Stewart case, and I cannot control these expenditures."

Revenge Attempt Alleged.

Substantiating District Attorney Starr's statement that the recall is inspired by personal enemies, several citizens of Fossil, county seat of Wheeler County, have written letters to Attorney Jay Bowerman, of Portland, in which they declare that the indictment of Halbert Stewart for non-support precipitated the calling of the recall election. Stewart is a son of James Stewart, editor of the Fossil Journal.

One of the letters reads, in part, as follows:

"As I view it, this recall is an attempt of Jim Stewart to wreak personal vengeance on Starr by the use of the legal machinery provided by the recall law."

The parents of Mrs. Halbert Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Tipley have signed a circular letter which will be distributed among the voters of Wheeler County, in which they charge James Stewart as being the instigator of the recall.

Parents Support Attorney.

The letter is as follows:

FOSSIL, Otaoin shrdlu cmfwyp papapap Fossil, Or., August 9, 1915.—A recall election is to be held on August 16, 1915, for the purpose of attempting to recall J. K. Starr, the Prosecuting Attorney.

1. This recall is instigated by one man, James S. Stewart.

2. Halbert Stewart, the son of James S. Stewart, is under bonds to appear at the next term of Circuit Court for trial for the non-support of his wife and child.

3. If Stewart can get Mr. Starr out of the way by this recall, what kind of an example have the people of Wheeler County set?

4. Shall a man, devoid of principle, be allowed to desert and neglect and refuse to support his young wife and child, and she than cry in vain for justice?

5. Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, give our daughter, Mrs. Halbert Stewart, the protection she deserves by keeping Mr. Starr in office. Very truly yours,

MRS. E. J. TIPLEY,
E. J. TIPLEY.

TOWN TO BE ELIMINATED

Dam to Back Up Waters So They Will Cover Dayville With Lake.

BAKER, Or., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—Preliminary work for the construction of a dam across the John Day Rover, four miles from Dayville, has been completed by United States engineers, who have been working on the project during the last feew weeks, and before long work will be started which will make the town of Dayville a thing of the past.

Borings have been made along the bed of the river at what is known as Picture Gulch, and bedrock, on which the foundations of a huge irrigation dam may be laid, has been found at a depth of 25 feet.

The artificial lake which will be formed when the Government project is completed will have a surface area of 200 square miles, and will in all probability cover the spot when the town of Dayville now stands. Water, which in the Spring usually goes to waste, will be conserved, and in the arid months which follow will be doled out when it is most needed.

It is estimated that the waters so conserved will be sufficient to irrigate 250,000 acres of land in the Columbia River basin.

EAGLES ELECT OFFICERS

Savannah Chosen as Meeting Place for 1916.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 5.—The new administration to conduct the affairs of the grand aerie, fraternal Order of Eagles, was elected here today. Those named are: William L. Grayson, Savannah, Ga., grand worthy president; Rex B. Goodsell, San Francisco, grand worthy vice-presiden; E. D. Weed, Helena, Mont., grand worthy chaplain; J. S. Perry, Kansas City, Mo., grand secretary; Frederick Hughes, Yonkers, N. Y., grand treasurer; John F. Lenny, Chester, Pa., grand worthy conductor. There were no contests for these offices.

Charles T. Laird, of Massachusetts, won in a sharp fight for grand inside guard over E. S. H. Winn, of British Columbia. A. B. Duncan, St. Joseph, Mo., Mason Reiff, Marion, Ind., Frank Mullen, Seattle, and Victor T. Pierrelee, of Ashland, Wis., were named trustee.

Savannah, Ga., won over Minneapolis, Minn., and Scranton, Pa., for the place of holding the 1916 grand aerie.

Tonight the delegates united in a ritualistic street parade.

900 TURKISH CRAFT SUNK

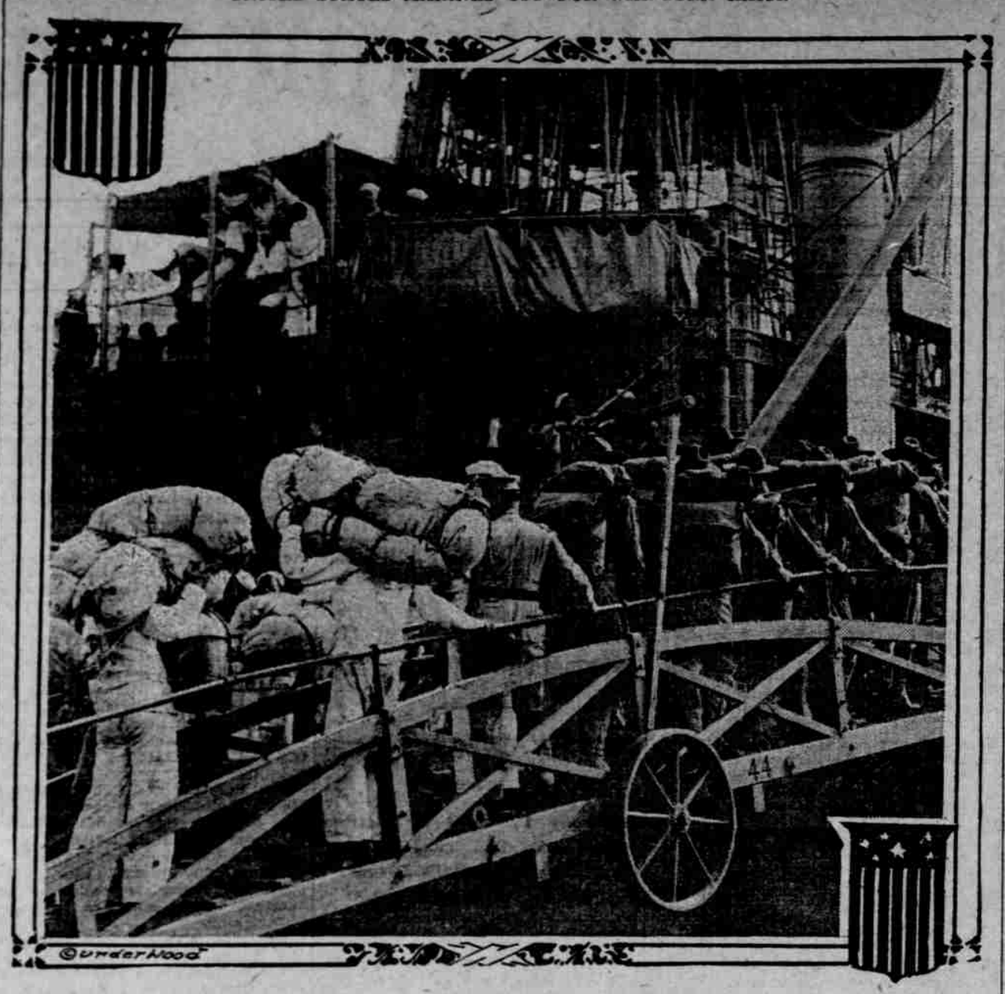
Russian Flotilla in Black Sea Reports Effective Operations.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A significant phase of the near Eastern operations, which has passed almost unnoticed, is revealed in the announcement fromPetrograd of the destruction of almost 900 Turkish craft in the Black Sea by a Russian torpedo-boat flotilla.

More than 500 of these vessels were sailing ships, which had been built to carry supplies from the Anatolian coast.

Lemonade tablets, which need only be dropped in a glass of water to "ade," are on the market for the benefit of those for whom Sister Susie is reported to be sewing shirts.

UNITED STATES MARINES OFF FOR WAR-TORN HAITI.



SEA SOLDIERS AND JACKIES EMBARKING AT LEAGUE ISLAND ON THE CONNECTICUT.

REBELS TO DISBAND

Restoration of Order in Haiti Is Promised Soon.

NEW GOVERNMENT LIKELY

Revolutionists Expected to Take Up Reigns With Arrival at Port au Prince of Army of Victorious Insurgent Chieftain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Hopes for a peaceful settlement of the disturbances in Haiti were brightened today by receipt of a message from Rear-Admiral Caperton, commanding the American naval forces at Port-au-Prince and Cape Haitien, announcing that troops of Resolvo Bobo, leader of the successful revolution, would disarm on their arrival at the capital.

The following abstract of Admiral Caperton's report was given out:

"General Blot left Cape Haitien for Santo Domingo on the morning of the 4th inst. The troops of General Bobo have met with no further resistance in the north of Haiti and Bobo's troops are said to be marching to Port-au-Prince, where they probably will arrive in about six days. General Bobo's representatives have promised that his troops will disarm on arrival at Port-au-Prince.

"Although Cape Haitien is quiet, outbreaks are reported at Petitgoabe, Miragoave and Jacmel. The Haitien committee at Port-au-Prince have telegraphed the authorities at these places directing them to maintain order and Admiral Caperton is of the opinion that the order of the committee will be effective."

News dispatches from Port-au-Prince today said the National Assembly was awaiting word from General Bobo as to whether he desired the presidency. Assurances that his army will disarm are thought to indicate that the revolutionists will establish a government.

ANOTHER CHANCE GIVEN

(Continued From First Page.)

formly declared they had accepted the invitation with the stipulation that discussion should be confidential until a programme had been perfected. Secretary Lansing, speaking for all present, said:

"The informal conference will be resumed tomorrow. For the diplomats who were present, I will say that they came into the conference with the distinct understanding that it was to be held absolutely confidential and secret."

Six Latin-Americans Present.

Meeting with Secretary Lansing were Ambassadors Naon, of Argentina; Da Gama, of Brazil, and Saurez, of Chile, and Ministers Mendes, of Gautemala; Calderon, of Bolivia, and De Pena, of Uruguay. The Ambassadors were invited because they were the mediators who attempted to settle Mexican affairs with delegates from that country at the Niagara conference last Summer. The Ministers are the three ranking members of the Latin-American legation corps.

Before a programme is adopted, those who attended today's conference will submit it to their government, and before it is put into effect, all the Pan-American nations will be asked for their approval. None of the Mexica factions were represented in today's conference.

Carranza Asserts His Claim.

Before entering the meeting each of the Latin-American diplomats was notified on behalf of General Carranza that it would be futile to suggest restoring the constitutional line of government in Mexico by choosing a member of the Madero Cabinet for Provisional President, which has been suggested by some of the other factions, notably General Villa. Herberto Barron, a special emissary from General Carranza, presented to each of the diplomats Carranza's letter of some weeks ago to President Wilson, setting for his claim to the Presidency.

One point on which there seemed to be unanimous agrement was that there shall be no prolonged diplomatic exchanges with Carranza, as there was during the Niagara conference. The message which will go to him will be delivered by American Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz, now Silliman, under definite instructions from Washington, will insist on an answer within a stipulated time.

Powers Prepared to Follow.

General Carranza will be asked to lay down his arms and join with his adversaries in establishing a government which the United States will recognize. The leading powers of the world, now awaiting the American Government's action, are prepared to follow.

The alternative in the event that Carranza declines to yield is not entirely clear. So far as Villa, Zapata and other Mexican leaders are concerned, there is said to be a definite understanding among officials of the Administration that they are ready to participate in a peace conference.

There has been no denial of the suggestion that all the other factions, in the event of Carranza's continued rejection of proposals, would participate in a conference to name a provisional president and orgnize a government, which would have the moral support of the United States and Latin America. To support such a goernment, an embargo on arms against all who resist it would be enforced by the co-operating nations.

Further Plans Not Disclosed.

Further steps tht might be necessary are declared to have been carefully outlined by the President, but they hae not been disclosed.

An important part of Mr. Fuller's report concerned negotiations with other Mexican leaders conducted during the last two months by agents of he Washington Administration, including Mr. Fuller himself. The results of the conferences with General Felipe Angeles, Diaz Lombardo, Manuel Bonilla and General Villa himself were disclosed. All were favorable to the general proposition. Villa expressed his willingness to eliminaet himself if peace can be assured.

Thus the preliminary negotiations necessarily revolve around Carranza. On his answer much depends as to the nature of the final plans.

WAR GLORIFIES FRANCE

DEPUTIES ACCLAIM LEADER, WHO SAYS WAR MUST GO ON.

Poincare Declares Army, Composed of Very Substance of Nation, Appreciates Grandeur of Its Role.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The first meeting of the Chamber of Deputies since the coalition of the parties of France was completed, was marked today by extraordinary demonstrations of patriotism. Paul Deschanel, its president, declared in an impassioned speech that the year for France had been full of glory, so pure that it would "illuminate forever the human race."

"Be the war of short or long duration, France accepts it," M. Deschanel declared. "The country is summoning its genius and changing its methods. Each French soldier, before the enemy, repeats the words of Joan of Arc: 'You can enchain me, but you cannot enchain the fortunes of France.' These touches of human grandeur come from the depths of the muddy trenches."

A message from President Poincare read to both deputies and senators laid emphasis on the "sacred union of the political parties in France," calling this one of the conditions of victory. He declared this union was more firmly established today than ever before. "If Germany is counting on the possibility of dividing France at the present time she is deceived today as completely as she was a year ago," was one of the passages in M. Poincare's communication.

Referring to the army the President said:

"The army, composed of the very substance of the nation, at once understood the grandeur of its role. It knows it is fighting for the safety of our race, for our traditions and for our liberty. It knows that upon the victory of France and her allies depends the future of our civilization and the fate of humanity."

M. Poincare brought his message to a close with this:

"The only peace the republic can accept is one which will guarantee the security of Europe."

Waltz Is German Dance.

London Telegraph.

The waltz is a national German dance and was introduced into England by a German Baron 100 years ago.

Building Inspector C. C. Knox, of Youngstown, O., says that great precautions should be taken in the construction of chimneys, as he contends that 25 per cent of all fires in the city are caused by defective chimneys.

CRUISE IS BUSY ONE

High Seas, Fog, Fire in Maintop Are Features.

BRITISH WARSHIP PASSED

Oregon Men Have Real Work and Arrive at Port Angeles in Fine Shape, Ready to Try Hard for Honors at Target Practice.

PORT ANGELES, Wash., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—Better weather could not have been made to order for marine training purposes than that encountered by the Oregon Naval Militia on its three days' cruise on the United States cruiser Albany from San Francisco to Port Angeles, Wash. The cruiser with the militia and regulars dropped anchor in Port Angeles harbor at 10 o'clock this morning, after three days of sailing under various conditions.

A series of thrills and near accidents added to the life of the cruise. On leaving San Francisco unusually high seas were encountered. The cruiser, which is noted for its pitching and rolling abilities, danced about in lively fashion for nearly 24 hours. Then an extremely smooth sea was encountered, giving the men an opportunity to recover from their seasickness. Then came fog. The cruiser had to feel its way for about 12 hours during the tirp.

Fire broke out in the main top and caused a real fire drill. It was extinguished with the loss only of some canvas and rope.

While traveling through the fog late last night the cruiser came suddenly on a fleet of fishing vessels anchored without lights near the lightship at the entrance to the Straits of Juan de Fuca. A collision with one was narrowly averted and the cruiser had a number of thrills in dodging others. While following up the straits, a British man-of-war patrolling the Canadian coast was sighted and saluted. The salute was returned.

The arrival in Port Angeles was the signal for commencement of plans for target competition, which is to be held to the east of this place. All during the cruise, which so far has covered about 1700 miles, the militiamen have been working on the five-inch guns preparing for target practice and competition. The actual competition will take place either Saturday or Sunday, depending on the weather conditions. Large floating targets have been built ready for launching and the gun crews have all been organized and trained.

The Oregon men will go out after the National Navy trophy, which is to be given by the Navy Department to the state militia making the greatest number of hits per gun per minute. Also the crews will compete for the big white Navy E, which will be given to all members of the crews who make a percentage of hits sufficient to qualify as pointers. Officers of the naval militia have put up a cup for the division making the best shooting record, and the staff will give a pin to each member of the crew making the best record.

There are four gun crews and two divisions ready for the competition.

The cruise so far has been on of ecucation instead of pleasure. The militiamen have been put through the real naval straina li during the trip. Regular work has been done by all, as well as regular watch duty and drilling of the most strenuous nature. So far the hospital bed has been empty, except for an occasional man with a burned hand or some other minor injury. No one has been seriously hurt or ill, except seasick.

Adjutant-General White joined the ship here and will accompany her on the return. The departure for Portland is scheduled for Sunday night, reaching Portland Monday afternoon.

CASHIER DEFENSE OPENS

(Continued From First Page.)

a book of blue-print drawings which he testified he had worked out before starting practical work on the model. He explained that 1200 parts were portrayed in these drawings.

"What does this have to do with making a practical machine?" questioned Mr. Cake.

"It has everything to do with it," returned Mr. Bilyeu. "The drawings must precede the mechanical work. Every part must be worked out on paper before it can be tried in a model.

"Many of these drawings were made in 1909," he went on to testify, "but I had made previous drawings from time to time from my conception of the idea. I began to formulate and reduce to paper my thoughts on coin handling machines in the first part of 1898."

Federal Witness Contradicted.

Mr. Bilyeu then flatly contradicted the testimony of Nelson C. Oviatt, of Detroit, inventor of the Payograph machine, who has testified for the Government that Mr. Bilyeu appropriated for himself the idea of the coin ejecter and the selecter bar, which are integral parts of the Bilyeu machines, from plans Mr. Oviatt submitted to him in July, 1909, to work out as a mechanical engineer.

"Mr. Oviatt never furnished me any plans or drawings in relation to this machine at all," said the witness with emphasis. "I had the ejecter and selecter idea in mind months before I met Mr. Oviatt.

"Mr. Oviatt came to my place and said if I would let him in on my machine he would pay half the cost of making the model for a quarter interest," the witness continued, in response to questions from Attorney Cake.

"When the first model was finished, in September, 1909, he had not put up any money. I told him if he expected to have any interest in it whatever he would have to live up to the agreement and pay half the cost.

"That seemed to satisfy him, for he didn't come back."

Machine Is Demonstrated.

Taking this first model from a long row of machines on a table, Mr. Bilyeu proceeded to demonstrate its mechanical workings to the court and jury. The model was based, he said, on the decimal system as against the unit system previously in use, for which a separate key was required for every coin unit.

The basic mechanical principles embodied in this model, Mr. Bilyeu declared, were the same as those used in all the company's machines built later. This contention will be an important part in th ecase of the defense, which will attempt to show that when this model was patented, a basic patent was obtained that automatically protected machines made later on the same basic principles. The Government, through E. D. Sewall, chief of the classification bureau of the United States Patent Office, has already introduced much evidence to controvert any testimony that the patent covered any basic rights.

Patent Issued 1911.

"Did Mr. Oviatt undertake at the time to give you any idea or plan to work on?" put in Mr. Cake.

"No, sir," said the witness. He testified further that he had applied for a patent in September as soon as the model was completed, and for an additional patent in October.

After demonstrating his second model, the original Bilyeu automatic cashier, as it has been called through the trial, Mr. Bilyeu testified that he had applied for two additional patents on it. He said that a patent on this model had been issued November 3, 1911.

The next model demonstrated by Mr. Bilyeu was that of a currency-paying machine, operating on a vacuum principle. For inventing this machine, he testified, he did not get a cent in money or stock from the company, although he was promised stock. He said he had two applications for patents on the machine.

Pay for Model Not Received.

Following the questioning of Mr. Cake, the witness related the circumstances under which his machines were taken over by the United States Cashier Company. He first sold his model to the American Cash Record Company, which was organized to take it over, for $25,000 cash and a quarter interest in the company, he testified.

"Ever get any of the $25,000?" asked Mr. Cake.

"Not a cent of it," said the witness.

Later, he explained, the United States Cashier Company, on the failure of the T. Irving Potter coin machine model, on which the company expended $120,000 trying to develop it, bought the Bilyeu cashier machine rights from the American Cas Record Company for $200,000 cash and $60,000 in stock.

"You were to get one-quarter of that through your quarter interest in the Cash Record Company?"

"Yes, a quarter of the cash and a quarter of the stock, or 1500 shares."

"And did you get your quarter of the cash?"

Company1 Indebted to Inventor.

"The United States Cashier Company still owes me $14,000," said Mr. Bilyeu. "They settled some real estate on me for the rest of it."

As to the stock, he said that he had first got 1800 shares, but had turned back 800 shares, leaving him 1000. Of this, he testified, a few sales had been made.

"Did you get anything else from the Cashier Company?"

"Well," said Mr. Bilyeu, "the company bought my Mexican patent rights for $15,000—and I got paid in real estate. Then I received the proposition that if I developed a currency paying machine, the company would sell my stock for me at $12.50 a share net. They never did, though."

"Did yo uever have anything to do with helping the company financially?" asked Mr. Cake.

Company's Note Taken Up.

Mr. Bilyeu said that Mr. Menefee, when cash for payrolls was running short, had once sought to raise money on a note at a bank in Hillsboro.

"They told him they would let him have the money if he got me to indorse it," said Mr. Bilyeu. "I did indorse it."

"And afterwards—?"

"And afterwards it was my privilege to pay the $4300."

Up to becoming a director of the company in 1913, Mr. Bilyeu said, he knew little about its management. "After I went on the board," he continued, "it became evident that radical changes were necessary if it were to live."

"What changes?" queried Mr. Cake.

"Well, one was its establishment in an industrial community. I was one of those who took an active part in establishing the company on what we believed was ap ractical basis."

Americans Occupy National Fort.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 5.—The American forces from the battleship oCnnecticut have occupied, without striking a blow, the national fort which dominates the town. A proclamation has been posted in all quarters, signed by the president of the revolutionary committee, protesting against the misuse of force against a friendly people.

HUNGARIAN PEACE MOVE ON

Women of Nobility Form League, and Government Tolerates It.

ROME, Aug. 5.—(Special.)—A Budapest dispatch says that a number of the ladies of the nobility have formed a peace league, with Countess Telexi at its head, and that the intention is to begin a peace propaganda throughout the world. It is regarded as significant that the government has tolerated the formation of the league.

It is regarded that the league is secretly tolerated by Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, who favors a separate peace.