VANCOUVER HAS PUT ON THE LID

Sunday Closing Will Be Strictly Enforced Today in All Instances.

NO BEER, CANDY OR CIGARS

Prosecuting Attorney Issued Order Late Last Night, and Sheriff and Police Notify All the Business Men.

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 29.—(Special.) The lid is on in Vancouver. Prosecuting Attorney James P. Stapleton issued tonight the order that will result tomorrow in the closing of every place of business within the city limits with the exception of hotels, livery stables, drug stores and undertaking parlors. Notice is being served by the sheriff and the police on every business man in town to the effect that from midnight tonight until midnight Sunday they shall sell no goods of any description. The state law, strict as it is, is to be enforced to the letter. There is no doubt that the edict of the officials will be observed by all concerned, as the fine for conviction is not less than $25 and may be made $500.

The action of the Prosecuting Attorney was entirely unexpected at this time.

TAKES PLACE OF STATE BANK

United States National Begins Business at Centralia With $100,000.

CENTRALIA, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—The United States National Bank, of Centralia, was opened for business on Monday morning. This bank succeeds the State Bank and is capitalized at $100,000. Messers. Charles and C. S. Gilchrist respectively, president and cashier of the State Bank, will be president and vice-president of the National Bank. George E. Birge, a prominent lumberman, will be second vice-president, and J. W. Daubney, late of Lakefield, Minn., cashier. The board of directors comprises many of the principal business men of Centralia, among them are H. McCormick, president McCormick Lumber Company; J. A. Veness, of Winlock; C. A. Doty, of Doty; F. B. Hubbard, president Eastern Railway & Lumber Company; W. H. Thompson, president Lincoln Creek Lumber Company; F. A. Martin, of the H. H. Martin Lumber Company, and T. F. Palms, of the Walville & Neville Manufacturing Company.

A sister institution, the Centralia Loan & Trust Company, with a capital of $50,000, has also been opened for business. The stockholders in both institutions are the same.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BURROWS

Well-Known Gray's Harbor Steamboat Man Passes Away.

ABERDEEN, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—Captain C. C. Burrows, aged 66, died this afternoon, the result of ailments due to advanced years. Captain Burrows was one of the best known and most popular residents of Gray's Harbor. He was born in Michigan and came to this city from that state 16 years ago, and has been engaged in logging, steamboating and manufacturing lumber ever since. He was President of the B. C. Burrows Company, which owns docks, steamboats, and mills in this city and extensive logging camps and timber on the Humptulips River. Captain Burrows obtained his title while in command of a steamer which operated between White River and Grand Haven, Mich. He was also Captain of a tug which he managed at Grand Rapids. After he came to this city he became the owner and manager of a number of river boats in which he was interested at the time of his death. Captain Burrows belonged to the Masonic and Ancient Order of Workmen Lodges, and took an active part in their affairs. He was twice married, and he leaves besides his wife two married daughters, one in Indiana and one in Oregon, children of his first union, and two sons by the second marriage. His estate is a large one. Mr. Burrows was greatly respected throughout this section, and he leaves a very large circle of friends to mourn his departure.

MUST PROVE LIBEL DAMAGES

Supreme Court Sets Down Law Regarding Newspaper Libel Suits.

OLYMPIA, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—The law in cases of newspaper libel was laid down in a decision by the Supreme Court today in the case from Walla Walla County of Allen H. Reynolds, an attorney, against Percy G. Holland, manager of the Statesman. The action was to recover damages for alleged libel, the publication of certain articles in the Statesman reflecting upon Reynolds. The chief grounds for action were based on an article headed, "Pecksniff and Shylock Outdone," in which it was charged Mr. Reynolds had protested against a $25.50 advertising bill as being excessive, but had charged Holland $221.83 for simply walking four blocks. The lower court decided in favor of the defendant. In its decision the Supreme Court says, in part, that where the publication is false, the aggrieved party is entitled to recover damages if any are proven.

REFUSE TO PROSECUTE HIM

Woodmen Do Not Believe Lodge Secretary Stole the Money.

TACOMA, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—W. G. Crooker, ex-secretary of the local Woodmen of the World, who was arrested a short time ago charged with embezzling $1500 of the money of the lodge, was released from jail today.

Members of the lodge refused to appear against him, and many Woodmen believe that a great mistake was made in having Crooker arrested.

Crooker has had a great deal of trouble at home, having lost his wife and two daughters a short time before, and it is believed that his accounts are badly mixed up, rather than that he has made away with the money, which cannot now be accounted for.

PUTS BOY ON GOOD BEHAVIOR

Lad Convicted of Burglary Must Report Each Month to Judge.

ABERDEEN, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—Judge Irwin, of the Superior Court, in the case of Louis Marsaw, a boy convicted of burglary committed in a store here in which he was employed, has suspended sentence on condition that Marsaw report once a month, either in writing or person, as to his conduct, for the term of five years. If the report is satisfactory he will not be molested and at the end of that time he is free to do as he pleases.

BIG CELEBRATION AT BURNS

Four Days of Frolic—Frank Davey Will Be Orator of the Day.

BURNS, Or., June 29.—(Special.) Preparations are all complete for a four-day celebration of the national holiday here, which usually brings people from a distance of 150 miles, and large crowds are expected this year. The programme includes four afternoons of horse racing on the Burns fairground track, which is finely constructed and in good condition. On the Fourth everything is free. The forenoon will bring the usual literary and musical exercises, preceded by a big parade, in which the business interests will be well represented. Captain A. W. Gowan will be chief marshal of the day. Dr. W. L. Marsden will be president and the oration is to be delivered by Frank Davey. The two brass bands of Burns will furnish music and the male and female quartette will provide the singing. Mrs. A. J. Irwin will read the Declaration of Independence.

NOVEL METHOD OF SUICIDE

Portland Woman at Insane Asylum Strangles Herself to Death.

SALEM, Or., June 29.—(Special.)—Miss Rosa Norris, aged 31 years, committed suicide at the State Insane Asylum, this morning by placing her head between the side and the spring of her bed and then bearing her weight upon her neck, strangling herself. Deceased was a resident of Portland, where she lived until a year ago when she suffered a blow on the head in a streetcar accident and has been mentally unbalanced since. She possessed a suicidal mania and had been carefully guarded, but at last found a means of self-destruction. The remains will be sent to Portland for burial.

LID STILL AJAR ON SUNDAY

Vancouver Expects, However, to See Closing Law Put in Force.

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—The result of the recent movement for Sunday closing of saloons here is uncertain. The officials with whom the matter rests refuse to state what action they will take, but there is little doubt that within another week the saloon men will know their fate. Tomorrow the saloons will be open as usual, using only the side entrances, and it is quite likely that evidence will be secured to be made the basis of complaints which will be brought to the notice of the Prosecuting Attorney next week. Since the Sunday closing law has been enforced in Portland, the saloons of the town have done a very good business on that day.

Kept Their Wedding Secret.

ABERDEEN, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—The marriage of Watson A. West, son of A. K. West, the pioneer millman, and Miss Gerda Knudson, which took place Thursday evening, had been kept so quiet that only a few of their friends knew of the nuptials. Mr. West is manager of the New West Mill and Miss Knudson has been a popular young schoolteacher. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. O. Rosing, of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and was witnessed by the relatives of the couple only. Mr. and Mrs. West are on a trip which will include the Pacific Coast cities and Vancouver, B. C.

New Church a Better One.

CENTRALIA, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—The repairs to the Baptist Church, which building was nearly destroyed by fire last Winter, are nearly completed, and in a couple of weeks the basement will be so far completed as to allow services to be held there. The church has been practically rebuilt since the fire, and presents a very different and improved appearance. The room is considerably larger than it was, and will seat between 800 and 1000 people.

To Work for Northern Road.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—E. C. Hawkins, engineer in charge of the construction of the Oregon & Washington, will resign to take charge of the construction of the Morgan & Guggenheim railroad building from Katalla to the Copper River mines of the Guggenheims, and the Yukon River country. In all, 590 miles of new road is to be constructed under Mr. Hawkins' supervision.

Pursue Robbers on Handcar.

BUTTE, Mont., June 29.—Three men now under arrest at Dillon, who refuse to give names, robbed the Oregon Short Line section house at Feeley's Station early this morning, securing $100. The section crew pursued on a handcar and, south of Feeley's, exchanged a fusillade of shots with the robbers, who escaped. Nobody was hit. The men were arrested later in Dillon and the money recovered.

Beryl Long Goddess of Liberty.

OREGON CITY, Or., June 29.—(Special.)—Miss Beryl Long was tonight elected Goddess of Liberty for the Fourth of July celebration by a plurality of 779, receiving 1855 votes. Miss Catherine Mathies received 1076 votes and Miss Gussie Humphrey 333.

Monster Whale Washed Ashore.

ABERDEEN, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—An immense whale has been washed ashore near Granville, in the Quinault Indian reservation. The Indians are having a merrymaking over the cutting up of the monster.

Open New Hotel at North Beach.

ABERDEEN, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—The new hotel at Moclips, North Pacific Beach, was opened today. A large crowd from this city went by special train. The hotel replaces the one destroyed by fire two years ago.

Midnight Blaze at Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—Fire broke out at midnight in the Jabrow Tea establishment, destroying $1000 worth of property with full insurance.

Big Sale of Idaho Sheep.

POCATELLO, Idaho, June 29.—(Special.)—Douglas J. Valentine, of this city, today sold to C. B. Reynolds, of Kearney, Neb., 16,600 head of sheep for $66,400.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE.

Extra special values in camping and outing supplies, lace curtains, blankets, draperies, towels, etc., at greatly reduced prices. All summer wash goods, parasols, knit underwear, hosiery, corsets and gloves at away under regular prices. Investigate these splendid bargains. McAllen & McDonnell.

Don't keep your kisses for the cold and pallid cheek. There is no feeling in the shadows of the tomb. It's too late

OPENS GATE WIDE FOR PROSECUTION

(Continued From First Page.)

witness in the view of the defense today, but the only point in his testimony that could be of any possible benefit to the defense in influencing the jury is that relative to sending of detectives to get into the unions. Some of the reports he copied were offered in evidence. There is nothing in them that is injurious to the case of the state and no objection will be raised to their introduction.

Some call this the best day for the defense, but there are others close to the prosecution who hold it is the best for the state. In connection with the latter statement is an intimation that it is best by reason of the laying of foundations for refuting the testimony given by some of the witnesses, that there is a surprise in store.

TELLS OF PINKERTON SPIES

Former Employe Exposes Secret Work in Strike.

BOISE, Idaho, June 29.—Morris Friedman, a former employe of the Pinkerton detective agency at Denver, who published his adventures and many of the confidential reports and records that passed through his hands in an attack on the agency, was a witness today in behalf of William D. Haywood. He told how the Pinkertons had sent spies into many of the important unions of the Western Federation of Miners.

The call from the defense for Mr. Friedman to take the stand produced one of the sensational periods of the trial. He is a striking-looking young man with a shock of black hair and of marked Hebraic type. Heavy, thick glasses magnify his large, dark eyes, and his smooth-shaven face is very pale. By name and operating number he identified a dozen detectives who succeeded in entering or getting very close to the miners' unions in Colorado and produced voluminous copies of the reports they made to the agency for transmission to the mineowners. Mr. Friedman was a confidential stenographer under Detective McParland and, so he testified, it was part of his duty to re-copy the reports of the operatives as they reached the office.

Identifies Spy in Court.

Mr. Friedman swore that in several instances the detectives sent out by the agency in behalf of the mineowners managed to get themselves elected to high office in the union and in a couple of instances they carried their daring roles to the extent of sharing all the hardships of real strikers and being finally deported from the country with real strikers who went out before the militia. Ten feet from Mr. Friedman's chair sat George W. Redell, who as a Pinkerton detective worked up to leadership in the Telluride Union and, turning to him by direction of Clarence Darrow, the witness identified him. Mr. Redell smiled and touched his chest as Mr. Friedman pointed toward him.

Mr. Friedman said that one Pinkerton operative became chairman of the union strike relief committee at Globeville and as such had charge of all funds and foods disbursed there by the local union and general federation. Mr. Friedman said that under instructions from his superiors at the Pinkerton agency this man first tried to beggar the federation by the lavish expenditure in behalf of the strikers and, failing in this, he cut the relief down to the lowest point of stinginess in the hope that the members of the union might censure Haywood.

Pinkerton Reports Presented.

Mr. Friedman was twice interrupted to give way to other witnesses and did not get beyond the identification and a brief sketch of each operative employed in the espionage of the federation's strike operations and the identification of several of the confidential reports. The latter were not read and will not be offered in evidence until Monday morning, when Mr. Friedman will continue his testimony. The examination did not show whether Mr. Friedman entered the employ of the Pinkertons as a spy in behalf of the labor organizations or his decision to make public his knowledge and the documents he took was reached after he was discharged.

Aside from the introduction of Mr. Friedman the defense also offered a large amount of testimony covering Orchard's credibility, the dispute as to the time Orchard sold his interest in the Hercules mine, the treatment of Jack Simpkins while a prisoner in the Idaho bull-pen, another motive for the murder of Detective Lyte Gregory, the whipping of men friendly to the strikers at Cripple Creek, and the circumstances under which the processes of the civil courts at Telluride were disregarded by the military authorities.

Saw Orchard in Poker Game.

Two witnesses swore that on the day the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill was destroyed Harry Orchard was at Mullan, which is 18 miles from Wardner. They located him in a poker game and one of them—Patrick McHale, a saloonkeeper—swore that he sat in the game. By various means, including a showing that McHale is a gambler, the prosecution endeavored to break this testimony, but both witnesses held to their stories. J. H. Ramsey, who formerly operated stage lines in North Idaho, testified that Orchard came to him on May 2, 1899, to sell his interest in the Hercules mine for $400. Orchard has testified that he finally sold his interest in the mine February, 1897.

Frank Hough, who said he was sent to the "bull pen" in North Idaho in 1899 for reasons that he never knew, described conditions in that military prison and how diers released him, but as he left the ofnegro soldiers required Jack Simpkins to stand for six hours in the hot sun of a July day, refused him water and kept him up by menacing him with their bayonets.

Another cruelty witness was William Amole, once a watchman on the Portland mine, which acceded to the demands of the strikers at Cripple Creek and continued to work with union men. In picturesque language Mr. Amole told how he was driven from the district and sneaked back to get his furniture, only to be rounded up by the militia. The police of the Citizens' Alliance he was set upon by a party of armed masked men. He testified that they took him six miles outside the town and cruelly whipped him with a blacksnake.

Conflict of Court and Militia.

Theron Stephens, now of Goldfield, Nev., but once judge of the District Court at Telluride, traced the history of the relations between the courts and the soldiery in the troublous days of the strike. He testified that, when the deportees tried to use the injunction to get back to their homes, the Governor returned the district to the control of martial law, and that the writ of habeas corpus and the subsequent order for arrest for its disobedience against the military authorities in the case of Charles H. Moyer were both disregarded by General Sherman Bell and Captain Bulkley Wells. The Judge thought things had been very quiet in Telluride district, but under cross-examination said that some men had been killed in an attack on the Smuggler-Union mine and that subsequently Arthur Collins, manager of the mine, was murdered.

There was also a showing that detective Lyte Gregory had beaten officers of the United Mineworkers and the defense explained that this was offered as the foundation for the allegation that somebody besides the Federation might have desired his death.

Saw Orchard Playing Poker.

Dominick Flynn, a merchant of Mullan, was the first witness. He testified that on April 29, 1899, the day of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan raid, Orchard was playing poker in his place from noon to 4 P. M., Mullan being 18 miles from the scene of the explosion. Under cross-examination he said he had known Orchard a year and a half, and that Orchard often played at his house. He gave the names of others who were in the same game. He had not seen Orchard since. He denied having volunteered to testify, but some time later was asked if Orchard had not played on the day in question and Patrick McHale was one of the players.

McHale, who next testified, said he was a bartender at Mullan, and confirmed this last statement. He denied that gambling was his profession, but admitted gambling every time he got a chance. He said the poker party was made up of Forest Clark, now a retired mining man; Colonel Moore, an electric light and water man; Dominick Flynn, Harry Orchard and himself. Dr. McGee was in the place during the day, but did not play. The witness declared he was positive Orchard was not at Wardner the day of the mill explosion.

"Then," said Senator Borah, "Orchard had nothing to fear so far as being mixed up in that matter was concerned?"

"No, sir."

"And he had no reason to sacrifice his property and get out?"

"No, sir."

In reply to Mr. Darrow, McHale said everybody in Mullan except the saloonkeepers, Colonel Moore and Dr. McGee was arrested after the explosion.

Cruelty in the Bullpen.

Frank Hough, a Federation member from Wallace, testified as to conditions in the bullpen, where he was confined. He said Simpkins was a fellow-prisoner. He tried to find out what he was arrested for, but did not succeed.

Objection to testimony as to the bullpen was overruled, Mr. Darrow saying it was intended to show Simpkins' motive for acting with Orchard against Steunenberg.

Mr. Hough testified that 300 to 400 miners were crowded in the bullpen in the Summer of 1899, and one-fourth of them were sick most of the time. Colored troops guarded them.

"Was it the same regiment that afterward went to Brownsville?" asked Mr. Darrow.

"Brownsville?" repeated the witness, somewhat puzzled. "I can't say as to that."

"We are not going to investigate that affair, are we?" questioned Judge Wood, of the attorneys.

"Well, I guess not," drawled Darrow, after a pause.

"If you do, we'll send for Foraker," declared Senator Borah.

The witness said while in the bullpen Simpkins was taken outdoors on a hot July day and made to stand in the sun for six hours without water. He suffered considerably, but every time he tried to sit down the soldiers trained their bayonets on him, but the witness did not see any of them jab him.

Names Some of Raiders.

Mr. Hough, who is now a painter, paperhanger, and sometimes tends bar, said he met Orchard at Wallace in 1899, and the latter said he had just come from Alaska. Orchard also said if it had not been for Steunenberg he would have been a rich man.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Hough said he saw the train carrying the mob to Wardner pass through Gem and the men were not all masked. He did not see any arms. He knew after the train pulled out where it was bound for. He gave the names of Mike Devine and Jay Gould as two men he saw on the train, but said they were both dead. Asked for names of men not dead or out of the country, he said:

"Horace Mahoney, Joe Riley and lots of others. It is a long time to remember names."

He was arrested in the general round-up by a deputy called "Death on the Trail." He saw Simpkins, as well as Orchard, in Wallace in 1905, but had no talk with him.

Declined to Buy Hercules Mine.

James M. Ramsey, formerly a stagedriver and rancher in the Coeur d'Alenes, testified that he met Orchard on the road between Gem and Wallace on May 2, 1899, and Orchard offered to sell him his one-sixteenth interest in the Hercules mine for $400 and get out of the country before the soldiers came, adding that the Hercules would make a million some day.

"Did he tell you he had given title to his property to a man named Cordova more than a year before this time?" asked Senator Borah.

"No, sir. I didn't ask him about the title. I turned the proposition down cold."

Asked how he happened to remember the conversation, Mr. Ramsey said:

"When they struck it rich in the mine, I thought a lot about the offer I had turned down."

James A. Baker, a miner and prospector of Slocan, B. C, testified that he had been a member of the federation since 1899, and was a member of the executive board of British Columbia from 1901 to 1905. During a large part of the Cripple Creek strike he aided in running affairs in Denver while Moyer and Haywood were in jail. He went to Cripple Creek in December, 1903, to establish a union store, but was arrested and told by the commanding officer he did not want any union stores in the district and was advised to take the first train out of town. He took it.

William Amole of Denver, who was a watchman at the Portland mine at Cripple Creek until the union miners were deported, testified that he was arrested and released several times and finally flogged by two masked men.

Pinkerton Spies in Union.

Morris Friedman, a newspaper correspondent who has written a book exposing the Pinkerton methods, next testified. He said he was a stenographer in the Denver office of the Pinkertons during the Cripple Creek strike, doing the work of James McParland and becoming familiar with the office work. He said a Pinkerton man named Crane became secretary of the Smeltermen's Union of Colorado City and was also chairman of the strike committee. Other operatives who were connected with unions in Colorado were Joseph F. Gaddon, Charles H. Rhymer, George W. Riddell, P. B. Bailey, Cummings Lutlow and Connibear. Mr. Friedman declared he handled most of the daily reports from these men for a year and a half.

Mr. Riddell was in the courtroom as Friedman began his testimony. He was identified by the witness.

Two of the Pinkertons were deported with the rest of the union men from Cripple Creek and Telluride.

"Do you know a Pinkerton named Londoner?" asked Darrow.

"Yes, sir."

"Was he a member of the union?"

"No, sir. Londoner was supposed to be a capitalist and trying to find out secrets of Mr. Heinze."

The reference to the Montana mining millionaire called out a wave of laughter.

Mr. Friedman next told of an operative named A. W. Gratias, who was chairman of the miners' relief committee at Globeville, just outside Denver. "At first Gratias was instructed by Mr. McParland to make the relief bills as large as possible," said the witness, "in order to drain the Western Federation's treasury. This didn't seem to work, so Gratias was told to cut down the bills to the lowest notch so as to dissatisfy the men on strike."

He told how the operatives reported what transpired at union meetings, what miners did in private. The Pinkertons spied on both the federation and the United Mineworkers. His duty was to copy these reports and mail them to clients of the agency, and he had copies of a number of them. He was withdrawn from the stand till he could produce these reports.

James Mooney, of Missouri, who described himself as "a Jim Crow farmer and a one-horse coal operator," next testified that, as a member of the national executive board of the United Mineworkers, he was called to the Trinidad coal field of Colorado during a strike. Mr. Darrow explained that the purpose of this testimony was to show that Lyte Gregory, whom Orchard killed, was working against the United Mine-workers, not the federation.

Mr. Mooney said Gregory was reported to be engaged in importing non-union miners. The witness was badly beaten by an exceptionally large man and was in bed for 10 days in consequence. Objection being made, Mr. Darrow said the purpose was to show a motive for assaults on Gregory by any man who regarded him as a thug, and a man who beat men.

Mr. Mooney said, under cross-examination, that he did not plan the assassination of Gregory or encourage any of his friends to kill the man, but made an effort to find out who he was, not for the purpose of revenge, but to have him prosecuted.

Chris Evans, national statistician of the United Mine-workers, testified that he, too, was beaten at Trinidad. Objection being made to this testimony, as irrelevant, it was allowed on the promise of the defense to show that Gregory was responsible for the assault.

John I. Tierney, a Denver newspaper correspondent, testified to having seen Gregory at Trinidad, and said he was six feet two inches high, and weighed 260 pounds.

Judge Theron Stephens, ex-judge of the District Court of Colorado at Ouray, but now of Goldfield, Nev., was then called to prove that peace prevailed in the Telluride district until the militia came and the union miners were deported.

Judge Stephens told first of an injunction having been issued against the Miners' Union preventing a boycott of some of the merchants in the Telluride country. So far as he knew the injunction was obeyed and there was no interference of any sort with the court.

The witness said he had refused to grant an injunction to the deportees as long as the militia was in the district. After the soldiers were withdrawn the Citizens' Alliance continued to deport miners and then Judge Stephens granted an injunction to half a hundred of the deported men, allowing them to return.

"What was done then?" asked Attorney Richardson.

"The Governor of Colorado proclaimed the district in a state of insurrection and sent the soldiers back. The deported men were not allowed to return."

Judge Stephens next told of having granted a writ of habeas corpus to Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, when he was arrested at Ouray.

General Sherman Bell and Captain Buckley Wells, of the militia, had Moyer in charge, and refused absolutely to produce him in court.

Judge Stephens said he then issued a writ for the arrest of Bell and Wells. They would not surrender themselves. Wells at this time was vice-president and general manager of the Smuggler-Union mine and a prominent officer of the Mineowners' Association.

Senator Borah on cross-examination asked Judge Stephens if he was in Telluride when an attack was made upon the Smuggler-Union mine and several men were killed.

"Yes."

"A man named St. John and others accused of taking part in the attack were brought before you and you released them?"

"Yes."

"Wells succeeded Arthur Collins as manager of the mine, didn't he?"

"Yes."

"And Collins was assassinated by being shot through a window at his home?"

"Yes."

Judge Stephens said he had never known either Moyer or Haywood. The Federal Court finally issued a writ of habeas corpus and the day it was issued martial law was declared off and Moyer released.

"Were you at Telluride when 19 union men were killed—smothered to death—in the Smuggler-Union mine?" asked Mr. Richardson on re-direct examination.

"No, sir, but I heard of it."

Morris Friedman was recalled and identified a number of reports from Pinkerton agents, which he had handled in the Denver office. An early adjournment was taken to allow court and counsel to pass on their admissibility as evidence.

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KILL OFFICER AND ESCAPE

Russian Terrorists Run Away With Locomotive.

KURSK, Russia, June 29.—Three suspects arrested at a railroad station today killed a sergeant and wounded another officer. Then they seized a locomotive and made their escape. From papers which they left behind it was learned that the trio had been detailed for important terroristic work.

SCHOOL-GIRL WAS A WIFE

KEPT HER MARRIAGE SECRET FOR SEVEN MONTHS.

Tells Parents When She Brings Home Diploma on Graduation Day—Couple Are Forgiven.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—For seven months Gertrude Waddingham, who was graduated from the Seattle High School last week, has been a married woman, but her parents did not know it until the young woman carried home her diploma and announced she was ready to go to housekeeping.

Last November Miss Waddingham and Edward E. Scofield, a childhood sweetheart, went to Tacoma, where they were quietly married by the Rev. A. B. Brown. Scofield was 20 and Miss Waddingham 19, but they got the marriage license and were wedded without attracting attention.

The couple returned to Seattle and Miss Waddingham returned to her home without her absence for a few hours having been noticed. She went back to school and continued with her class without giving an inkling of her wedded state.

This week her parents were informed of the circumstances, and after the first excitement had blown over, the couple were forgiven. There had never been any objection to the wedding with Scofield except on the ground of youth that has now been passed by.

Tacoma Wheat.

TACOMA, Wash., June 29.—Wheat—unchanged; bluestem, 86c; club, 84c; red, 82c.

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