

# Morning

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## CHANGE IN BOISE CASE

### The Defense Assumes the Aggressive.

### JURY HAS MAIN FACTS

### State's Case is Practically All Before the Jury But Little Remains.

### "SIMPKINS WAS IN BULLPEN"

### The Defense Will Attempt To Show That Orchard and Simpkins Were Actuated By Personal Motives In Killing Steunenberg.

BOISE, June 22.—The closing of the case by the state leaves the great battle against and for the life of Haywood in midfield and for now forward the sides change—the defenders assume the aggressive, and the prosecutors are on the defensive. The state attorneys are on the defensive.

The state will carry its case on through an aggressive cross examination and then present more testimony in rebuttal, but its main proposition and showing are already before the jury.

As to the Steunenberg crime, which is the one specifically charged against Haywood, the state has made the following showing: Jack Simpkins, a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, went to Caldwell three months before Steunenberg was murdered.

He traveled under the assumed name of "Simmons" and lived with Orchard. He left Caldwell at the end of a three weeks' stay and later returned for a brief visit of less than a day. His presence and movements are shown by independent witnesses and the registers of the hotels where he stopped.

Haywood sent to Simpkins on December 21, 1905, nine days before the murder of Steunenberg, an unregistered letter, he also sent from Denver, December 30, 1905, and showing the address to "Thomas Hogan" that the writer knew the alias of Orchard and contained a statement that "That" had been sent to "Jack" on December 21, 1905. Orchard testified that Pettibone, one of Haywood's co-defendants, wrote the letter.

Without making any request, legal aid was extended to Orchard within two days after his arrest, through Attorney Fred Miller, of Spokane.

Four letters were sent to Mrs. Orchard, the second, at Cripple Creek, three were written by Orchard and one by Haywood. At various times in 1905 and it is claimed that they not only show the evidence of a plan to conceal Orchard's whereabouts, from his wife but were a part of a plan to make an alibi for him. Orchard swore that Haywood was a party to the plan. The articles from the Miners' Magazine and some testimony as to the Couer d'Alene strike in 1899 show animus toward Steunenberg, on the part of Haywood and other leaders of the Federation.

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The casing of the so-called Peabody bomb was produced and its history largely proved by outside witnesses present at the time it was made in Denver and dug out of the ice on the Couer d'Alene river. The discovery of the Goddard bomb was established but the earlier history of the bomb and the plot centering about it, rest on the testimony of Orchard. The reason for the animus against Judges Gabbert and Goddard, was shown to exist from decisions, adverse to Moyer and the labor interests in Colorado. Orchard's story

of the first descent into the Vindicator mine was corroborated and his statement as to the Independence Station outrage and the murder of Detective Gregory stand practically alone. The story of the Vindicator outrage was in part supported by outside testimony.

The chief corroboration of Orchard's testimony has been as to the things he did and the time and manner of their doing and it is contended by the defense, that aside from his testimony, there is not a single piece of independent evidence, against Haywood or any in fact, that independently connects Haywood with the crime charged or any other crime. The counsel for Haywood will not outline their defense until on Monday morning but their course during the cross-examination to make it more apparently manifest, they will endeavor to show that Orchard killed Steunenberg in order to be revenged for the loss of the Hercules Mine and several witnesses will swear that they heard Orchard vow that he would kill Steunenberg. The defense will probably show that Jack Simpkins was a prisoner in the "bullpen" where a negro thrust a bayonet into his chest, these being the circumstances that gave Orchard and Simpkins a common cause against Steunenberg. The books and records of the Federation will probably be produced to show that the financial relations between Haywood and Simpkins came in the natural and regular course of business and that Orchard's testimony as to his relations with the Federation leaders will probably be used to directly controvert much of his other testimony and there may be an effort to show that he did go to Alaska.

### FRENCH RIOTS SERIOUS.

PARIS, June 22.—Mail advances from Lisbon show that the conflicts between the police and the people on June 19 and 20 were much more serious than the censored dispatches from the Portuguese capital indicated. The troops were called to disperse the mob which met the charge, with revolver shots. The rioters raided the cafes, armed themselves with iron bars from the tables and bottles, attacked the troops and the police, who killed six and wounded over a hundred. The dictatorship of the Premier of France is the cause of the trouble.

## LOW FARES COMING

### Two-Cent Rates in Effect July First.

### INCLUDES ALL BIG ROADS

### Railroad Officials Meet in Chicago and Agree To Drop Three-Cent a Mile Fare and Adopt the Two-Cent Rate on July 1.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Inter-Ocean today says:

Passenger rates on all railroads of the United States will be reduced to two cent a mile. The lowering of the price and complete abolition of the old cent rate will begin on July 1. This was the decision reached in Chicago yesterday after a long and heated discussion of the leading railroad presidents of all the western and transcontinental routes. It was not a formal agreement but is equally binding for two large roads doing a transcontinental business are said to have served an ultimatum to others that they would put the rate into effect immediately.

Following the meeting of the officials of the roads several admitted that they had been forced to bow to public opinion and anti-railroad legislation. How said that no further fight would be made on the two-cent laws already passed and that the roads would accept the inevitable.

Among those who are said to have attended the secret meeting were President B. L. Winchell of the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific and president A. J. Earling of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul. Neither would discuss the report last night.

### YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL SCORES.

Coast League.  
At San Francisco—Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 5 (16 innings.)  
At Portland—Portland 1, Oakland 0.  
Northwest League.  
At Tacoma—Tacoma 5, Vancouver 14.

## EFFECTUALLY TIED UP

### Operators Claim Companies Cannot Move.

### DIVISION CHIEFS OUT

### Companies Assert That the Situation Has Improved—Business Being Handled.

### REFUSE TO DEAL WITH UNION

### Officials Say They Will Treat With Men As Individuals But Will Not Recognize the Union—Strikebreakers Are On the Way.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—There is no change in the telegraphers' strike tonight. The Western Union and Postal companies have about the same number working as last night and are accepting business subject to delay. They expect to increase their force within a few days. The operators claim that it will be impossible to secure operators enough to handle the business and that the companies are effectually tied up. They claim that four Western Union division chiefs, deserted the company today. There has been some discussion amongst the business men over steps to bring about a settlement through arbitration, but nothing definite was agreed upon. The press wires are being operated without trouble.

Superintendent A. H. May, of the Western Union Company, said this morning that the situation had improved somewhat and in fact was better than had been anticipated. Between 50 and 60 operators were at work—nearly one-third of the usual force—and considerable business was being handled. Applications for employment were coming in and a speedy increase in the number of men at work was expected.

All former employes requesting reinstatement will be dealt with as individuals, the company absolutely refusing to recognize the union in any manner. Referring to statements made yesterday by President Small of the Telegraphers' Union, Mr. May said:

"The assertion that we have refused to treat with our own employes is absolutely untrue. We always have and always will give their claims full consideration. Neither has the company repeatedly refused the request for increased wages, as Mr. Small states. No request for an increase has reached me. I may add that in many cases we have raised salaries, in some instances above the rate demanded by the union."

General Superintendent L. W. Storor, of the Postal Telegraph Company, said:

"We are tiding over the trouble very well, considering the circumstances. Nearly one-third of our former office force is on duty and business is being handled, of course, subject to delay. As yet few applications for positions have reached me, but these may be expected by Monday. The outlook is encouraging."

It is expected that both companies will be running fairly well in another week, when outside operators will be expected to arrive to fill the places of the strikers. It was learned last night that 15 operators for the Western Union were on their way from the East and had passed through Rawlins, Wyo. It is believed the company has had these men in reserve in anticipation of the strike, and that it has arranged for others to follow them. Superintendent Jaynes has refused to make any definite admissions about the strikebreaking operators the company intends to import.

As to whether the strike shall be ordered to extend to other cities remains to be determined. The Postal and Western Union officers insist that they will hold no conferences with the officials of the union. If they remain obdurate the telegraphers in other cities may be called out, thus tying up all the com-

mercial telegraph business of the west. All the private wires to brokers' offices are out of commission and the wires to the Merchants' Exchange, the Mining Exchange and the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange are not working. The strike had no effect upon prices on any of the exchanges, however.

OGDEN, Utah, June 22.—Two carloads of telegraph operators from Baltimore and Philadelphia, in charge of five Pinkerton detectives, passed through Ogden this morning on their way to San Francisco. They are to take the places of the striking operators in San Francisco. Members of the party said the strike in San Francisco had been anticipated.

### AMERICAN DREADNOUGHTS.

### Bids For Huge Fighting Machines To Be Opened.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—It is expected that some time the coming bids for the Delaware and Utah, the two 20,000-ton battleships, which were authorized by the last session of Congress, will be opened at the Navy Department. Both vessels when completed will exceed the English battleship Dreadnought in power and strength.

It is expected that at least five contractors will put in bids for the construction of these two vessels. They are the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Cramps, of Philadelphia; the Bath, Me., Iron Works and the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden N. J. It is not expected that the government will construct either of the vessels.

### INSOMNIA CURE FATAL.

NEW YORK, June 22.—In an effort to cure insomnia, Daniel Gilmartin, twenty years old, who lived in a rear room at 220 East Forty-seventh street, Manhattan, laid his head on the window sill last night at 11 o'clock. This morning his landlady opened the door to awaken him, but the only thing in his room was his clothes. She looked into the yard and saw him lying on the stones. The man was dead.

## IDENTITY FIXED

### Herberts Right Name is Herbert Hibbons.

### BODY CLAIMED BY WIFE

### Portland Tragedy Unfolds As Evidence Is Gathered—Dead Man's Wife Has Mrs. Reynolds Ejected From Morgue— Reynolds Arraigned Tuesday.

PORTLAND, June 22.—Mrs. Flora Hibbons, wife of Professor George Herbert Hibbons, killed Thursday afternoon by Charles H. Reynolds, swooned at the unexpected sight of Mrs. Reynolds embracing the body of the slain man, in Coroner Finley's funeral parlors last night. As Mrs. Hibbons revived she demanded the removal from the parlors of the woman who confessed yesterday that her intimacy with Hibbons was the cause of his tragic ending. Mrs. Reynolds was then forced from the building by Coroner Finley.

District Attorney Manning this morning charged Reynolds with murder in the first degree by slaying the musician deliberately and after premeditation. Reynolds, who is in the county jail, received the news of the charge calmly, but stated he expected to be accused of a lesser crime. He will be arraigned Tuesday.

The sudden visit to Portland last night of Mrs. Dora Hibbons, a musician of Seattle, and the removal of the body of the man known as Herbert to Walla Walla, throws a new light on the tragedy. Mrs. Dora Hibbons claims to be the widow of the slain musician. She stated his name was not Herbert, but George Herbert Hibbons. The given name was adopted as a stage pseudonym. She called at the office of Coroner Finley last night and after paying the funeral expenses, took the body of her husband to Walla Walla, where interment will be made from the home of his sisters.

Mrs. Hibbons remained here but two hours. She established her identity as the wife of the musician by the testimony of Portland friends who accompanied her to the morgue.

## MURDER IN CHAIR CAR

### Crazed Italian Used Revolver on Train

### EFFECTS OF VERMOUTH

### Thought He Was Being Robbed and Started Shooting at Passengers.

### KILLED MAN AS HE SLEPT

### Italian Barber Crazed By Vermouth Kills Man and Wounds Two Women On Rock Island Train Near Selden, Kansas.

DENVER, June 22.—Crazed by the effects of vermouth, Juan Bells, an Italian barber, shot and killed C. V. Topp, a tailor, going from St. Paul to San Francisco, as he slept, and wounded Mrs. Morris Olson and Mrs. Harry Blakesley, sisters, traveling from Marshall, Minn., to Colorado, on the west-bound Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific near Selden, Kansas, last night. Bells was overpowered after a desperate struggle by a passenger and a negro porter who bound him and turned him and his companion Patsy Longobardi over to the police at Goodland.

Before the shooting began, most of the passengers were dozing in their chairs, and no warning of their danger was given them. They were awakened from their slumber by frantic yells and pistol shots. Five shots were fired in rapid succession . . . . . walked through the aisle from the front to the rear of the car, taking accurate aim at one passenger after another.

The first shot struck Mrs. Olson on the left side of her face, the bullet passing through the jaws and coming out on the left side. Mrs. Olson's sister, sitting opposite her, was hit in the right shoulder with the second bullet. Their wounds are not fatal. After being shot, both women rushed to the smoking car ahead, and a majority of the male passengers followed as quickly as possible, tumbling over one another in their haste to escape.

Bells' third bullet passed through Topp's heart. He was found dead later in his seat. His facial expression was calm, and from his position it seemed that he was sleeping when shot. By this time no other men remained in the car except Charles A. Gilliat, of Denver, an employe of the Griffin Wheel Company, and D. B. Slawson, of Pueblo, Colo. Gilliat closed in on Bells and wrenched his revolver from his hands, but not before two more shots had been fired, neither of which hit anybody.

Before being overpowered, Bells drew a razor, and with this he fought desperately. A negro porter from the train tourist car, armed with a billy, finally succeeded in knocking the razor out of the Italian's hand and Bells was then seized and bound by Gilliat, Slawson, the porter and others. The train crew stayed out of the car while the disturbance was in progress.

At Goodlands, Kan., Bells and a traveling companion, Patsy Loganbradi, also an Italian, were removed from the train and locked in jail. Bells was accompanied by his wife and four children, and Loganbradi by his wife and five children.

The women and their children continued their journey to San Francisco. Mrs. Loganbradi said the two men had been drinking all day yesterday. About 8 o'clock they fell asleep. At 10:30, Mrs. Loganbradi said, Bells awoke and began to protest wildly that some one was trying to rob him. Then he rushed up the aisle and began shooting.

The body of Topp was left at Goodland and two women were taken to a hospital there. Mrs. Olson is a young bride. Her husband was not on the train, having gone ahead to Ariba, Colo.

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### RUSSIAN WAR ECHO.

### Insurance Company Compelled to Pay On Flour Captured By Russians.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The St. Paul Wire and Marine Insurance Company will have to pay \$7,203, insurance to Balfour, Guthrie & Co., if a verdict rendered by a jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday holds good. Of this amount \$6,100 was for insurance on 160 sacks of flour and the balance was for interest. The flour in question left Portland for Kobe, Japan, early in January, 1904, being part of the cargo of the ship Arabia.

On July 16, the Arabia, in company with several other boats, was captured off the Japanese Coast by a fleet of Russian war vessels and the flour was confiscated. On the following day Balfour Guthrie took out the insurance on the flour.

The St. Paul refuses to pay on the ground that Balfour Guthrie & Co., knew at the time of the taking of the insurance that the Arabia had been captured.

### WOMEN TELEGRAPHERS. DEFIANT.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Women operators are proving the chief agitators among the Western Union and Postal telegraphers, who are members of the Chicago Commercial Telegraphers Union. They are much more anxious to strike than are the men, and today issued a formal notice to the two companies that if the officials expect them to take positions at smaller salaries than the men they will be badly fooled.

### AUTOMOBILE DESTROYED.

BOSTON, June 22.—More than 30 automobiles, worth on the average of \$2000 each, were destroyed today in a fire which consumed the Back Bay garage. The fire was started by a man who stepped on a match. The flame ignited some gasoline.

### PITTSBURG WRECK.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—One man killed and ten passengers were injured when the New Haven train was badly wrecked in the yards of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad in this city.

## OLYMPIC CLUB WON

### Four-Man Team Takes Cham- pionship Meet.

### COAST RECORDS BROKEN

### The Olympic Club of San Francisco Se- cured Seven Firsts and a Split Second Scoring a Total of 36 1-3 Points—Port- land in Third Place.

SEATTLE, June 22.—With a team of but four men the Olympic Club of San Francisco won today's championship meet. The Californians took seven firsts and in addition second place in the high jump was split between the Olympic Club, Seattle and Spokane. Multnomah, of Portland, finished in third place. Dan Kelly, its crack sprinter, being unable to compete owing to sprains. A number of coast records were broken including the half mile by Garner, of the Olympic Club, established new P. N. A. record 2:02 2-5. Welsh, of Spokane, set a new mark for the mile run time, 4:40 4-5. Club totals in points: Olympic Club of San Francisco, 36 1-3; Seattle Athletic Club, 32 1-3; Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, 25 1-3; Vancouver, B. C., Y. M. C. A., 12; New York Athletic Club, 3; Irish-American Association, San Francisco, 1 point.

### TIMBER FRAUD INDICTMENTS.

### Colorado Special Grand Jury Indicts 70 Prominent Men.

DENVER, June 22.—As result of the work of the special grand jury, which closed its sessions today, about 70 indictments, against men prominent in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada and Eastern States including Missouri, Wisconsin, were returned, principally for the coal and timber land frauds. Judge Lewis refuses to give out any names of the indicted men until the arrests have been made.