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PINKERTONS SHOW UP

Stenographer Reveals Agency Secrets.

SLEUTHS WERE CLEVER

Detectives Succeed in Being Elected to High Offices in Miner's Unions.

OTHER TESTIMONY OFFERED

Two Witnesses Swore That on the Day of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mill Explosion, Orchard Was Playing Cards at Wardner.

BOISE, June 29.—Morris Friedman, a former employe of the Pinkerton detective agency, at Denver, who published his adventures and many confidential reports and records that passed through his hands in an attack on the agency, was a witness, today, in behalf of Haywood and told how the Pinkertons sent spies into many of the important unions of the Western Federation of Miners. The call from the defense, for Friedman to take the stand, produced one of the sensations of the trial.

He is a striking looking young man, with a shock of black hair and of a 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. Friedman was confidential stenographer under McParland and, so he testified, it was a part of his duty to recopy the reports, of the detectives, as they reached the office. Friedman swore in several instances, that detectives sent out by the agency in behalf of the mine owners, managed to get themselves elected to high office in the union and in a couple of instances they carried their roles to the text of sharing all the hardships of the real strikers and being finally deported from the country with the real strikers who went out before the militia.

Ten feet from Friedman's chair sat George W. Redell, who as a Pinkerton detective, worked up to the leadership in the Telluride union and turning to him by the direction of Clarence Darrow, the witness identified him. Redell smiled and touched his chest as Friedman pointed to him. 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 food disbursed there by the local union and the general Federation. Friedman said, that under instructions from his superiors at the detective agency, this man first tried to beggar the Federation by lavish expenditures in behalf of the strikers and falling in this, he cut the relief down to the lowest point of stinginess in hope that the members of the union might censure Haywood. Friedman was twice interrupted, to give way to other witnesses and did not get beyond the identification of a brief sketch of each operative employed in the espionage of the Federation's strike operations and the identification of several confidential reports. The latter will not be read and will not be offered as evidence until Monday when Friedman will continue his testimony. The examination did not show whether Friedman entered the employ of the Pinkertons as a spy in behalf of the labor organizations or if his decision to make public his knowledge and document he took was reached after he was employed.

Aside from the introduction of 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 in Idaho's "Bull Pen," another mo-

tive 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.

Two witnesses swore that on the day the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill was destroyed, Orchard was at Mullian, 18 miles from Wardner. They located him in a poker game and one of them Patrick McHale, a barkeeper, swore he sat in the game. By various means, including the showing that McHale is a gambler, the prosecution endeavored to break this testimony, but both witnesses held to their stories. J. H. Ramey, who formerly operated a stage line in Northern 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 on February 18, 1897.

Frank Hough said he was sent to the "Bull Pen" for reasons he never knew; he described the conditions in that military prison and how the negro soldiers required Jack Simpkins to stand for six hours in the hot sun, refusing 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 succeeded to the demands of the strikers at Cripple Creek and continued to work with union men. In picturesque language, Amole told how he was driven from the district and sneaked back to get his furniture, only to be rounded up by the militia and soldiers, who released him, but as he left the office of the Citizens' Alliance he was set upon by a party of masked men. He testified that they took him six miles out of town and there cruelly whipped him with a blacksnake. Thereon, Stevens, now of Goldfield, but once the district judge, at Telluride, traced the history of the relations between the courts and the soldiers in the troublesome days of the strike. He testified that when deportees tried to use an injunction to get back to their homes, the governor returned the district to the control of martial law and that a writ of habeas corpus and a subsequent order for the arrest for disobedience against the military authorities in the case of Moyer were both disregarded by General Bell and Captain Wells.

The judge thought that things had been very quiet in Telluride, but under cross-examination said that some of the men had been killed in an attack on the Smuggler Union mine and subsequently Arthur Collins, manager of this mine, was murdered.

CARNEGIE TALKS

Takes Exception to Harvey's Recent Statement.

ROOSEVELT'S POPULARITY

Iron Master Does Not Agree With Harvey in That Roosevelt Is Popular in Europe Because of President's Business Policy.

LONDON, June 29.—Andrew Carnegie in an interview dealing with G. B. Harvey's recent statement that President Roosevelt's popularity in Europe was due to the fact that his policy had driven from France, Germany, and Great Britain, all thoughts of American industrial and financial rivalry, says:

"These countries and their governments are not so savage as to gloat over the misfortunes of other lands. No nation can prosper without Great Britain's sharing its prosperity, and no nation can suffer reverse without Great Britain's suffering too. The same applies to France and Germany.

It is a surprising commentary on Mr. Harvey's charge that under President Roosevelt's administration our country has enjoyed the greatest season of material prosperity ever known."

Mr. Carnegie thinks the present general decline in values in the United States is nothing serious; that it is in every respect a wholesome check which it is much better to have come to the surface and that the President's declared intention to regulate corporations is a factor to only a trivial extent. He says that the President is a truly conservative man who remedies abuses. He is the best friend of the railroads, and so far from lowering the value of bonds and shares will enhance their value and give to the European investor an element of security hitherto lacking.

LOVING IS RELEASED

Jury Returns Verdict of not Guilty.

INSANITY THE GROUNDS

Jury Was Out But Thirty-Five Minutes Before Reaching an Agreement.

DAUGHTER WAS NOT ASSAULTED

Jury Stated To Loving's Counsel That They Believed the Girl Told the Judge of Being Assaulted But Did Not Believe It Was True.

HOUSTON, Va., June 29.—After being out 35 minutes, the jury this evening returned a verdict of "Not guilty," in the case of Judge Loving, manager of the Virginia Estate of Thomas F. Ryan, charged with the murder of Theodore Estes. Loving shot and killed young Estes on April 22, at Oakridge, following a buggy ride that Estes had taken with the Judge's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Loving, who told her father that her escort had drugged and assaulted her. The jury retired at 4:45 and from that time until the verdict was returned, the defendant remained in the same seat he has occupied since the trial began, surrounded by the members of his family with the exception of his daughter. Foreman McGraw said the basis of the verdict was insanity.

A statement was given out tonight by the counsel for Loving that within a half hour after the rendition of the verdict by the jury, two members of the jury called on the counsel for Loving and stating that they represented the entire jury, conveyed to the Judge and Mrs. Loving and Miss Loving the information that while they believed Miss Loving made the statement to her father, which she swore she did, while testifying, the jury did not for a moment believe that the assault had been committed by the deceased. Judge Loving's counsel on being interviewed in this respect stated:

"The conclusion of the jury to the effect that no assault had been committed was absolutely correct."

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

All Around Championship Meet Will Be Held In New York.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Bartow S. Weeks, chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union, has announced that the all-around championship of the United States will be held in New York City July 4, instead of the Jamestown Exposition. The entry list includes Martin J. Sheridan, and Richard Cotton of the Irish-American Athletic Club; Dennis Murray of Dublin, one of Ireland's greatest athletes, and John J. Dalton of the Christian Brothers College of St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN D. NOT IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—At Forest Hill, the home of John D. Rockefeller here, it was stated tonight that Rockefeller was not in the city and those in charge of the Rockefeller estate, professed absolute ignorance as to his whereabouts.

LEE NEVER OWNED SLAVES.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Colonel Charles S. Mosby, the famous Confederate guerrilla and commander of the "Mosby Rangers," and now a special attorney for the department of justice, is authority for the statement that General Robert E. Lee never owned slaves, in contradiction to the announcement at a recent celebration at Richmond that Lee had freed his slaves before the end of the war.

STRANGE SUICIDE.

Animal Trainer Incites Savage Leopard To Spring Upon Him.

ROME, June 29.—Italy learned a new method of expressing the despair of love today when Vanuzzi, a lion tamer, in the presence of a great crowd, including the object of his ardor, deliberately incited a savage leopard to spring upon him.

The wildest confusion was caused. The hapless lover was nearly torn to pieces before the attendants, who made their way into the cage, were able to strike down the beast.

The beautiful wife of an antiquarian named Revagli visited the menagerie a few weeks ago and admired the handsome tamer. Vanuzzi observed her. Then he measured the time between her visits and soon his admiration became so strong he could not control it.

PORTSMOUTH EARTHQUAKES.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 29.—Earth tremblings that shook the houses perceptibly were felt here today. Windows shook and bric-a-brac clattered from the shelves. Sometimes a half hour would elapse between the variations but by sundown 100 shocks had been felt. The heaviest came between 5:15 and 5:45.

AMERICAN SOLDIER WOUNDED.

HAVANA, June 29.—During a clash with police at Noguinal Santiago, Thursday night, resulting from the alleged refusal of four American soldiers of the eleventh infantry to pay for drinks, Corporal J. Green, was shot and mortally wounded and his companions were arrested.

NO CANAL GRAFT.

Secretary Taft After Investigating Could Find No Graft.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—"After investigating every charge which has been brought to attention, whether apparently well founded or not, I have been unable to find a single penny of graft, going to anyone in connection with the Isthmian Canal work."

This statement was made by Secretary Taft today when his attention was called to the statements that special accountants had been sent to the Isthmus to examine the books of the disbursing officers of the commission.

ICEMEN'S STRIKE

Ice Handlers of New York Quit Work.

HOT SEASON ON IN GOTHAM

600 Men of the American Ice Company Are Out and the Strike Will Spread Over the Whole of Greater New York.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Another strike which has come to pester Greater New York during the heated season, is that of the icemen inaugurated in certain parts of New York and Brooklyn yesterday, and which the strikers declare, will spread to all parts of Greater New York today.

The strike has so far affected Manhattan only below 34th street, but here hotels, restaurants, saloons and other places, where ice is a prime necessity, were put to expedients to get a supply.

At some of the saloons the icemen had given a friendly tip the day before and a large supply had been laid in, but it was carefully economized.

The strike affected the well-to-do rather than the tenement people who buy their supply from push carts or go to the docks for it. Some of the east siders got the idea yesterday that the peddlers were giving too small pieces, and sent their children to the wharf and hauled the family supply home in carts and baby carriages.

In many cases people were left without ice and many a householder had to appeal to the grocery.

The men who are on strike, about 600 in number, were employed by the American Ice Company which controls the ice business in New York and vicinity. The refusal of the companies to discharge some of its employes for not joining the union, it is said caused the strike.

JAPANESE TO USE BOYCOTT

Implied Threat Against American Goods.

IMITATE THE CHINESE

Japanese Chamber of Commerce Sends Communication to the U. S. Organizations.

RESULT OF FRISCO TROUBLES

Japanese Merchants Have Decided To Use Methods Employed by the Chinese Two Years Ago To Secure Better Treatment For Their People Here.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Reading between lines of statements issued today, by the Japanese Chambers of Commerce, assembled at Tokio, directed to President Roosevelt and also to the Chambers of Commerce in this country, the officials here see clearly an implied threat of a boycott against American goods entering Japan. The boycott delivered by the Chinese merchants against the American products, two years ago, in resentment of the treatment accorded the Chinese of the better class entering America produced better conditions. It is therefore assumed that the Japanese merchants have decided to have recourse, to the same methods of showing resentment against the treatment accorded their people in San Francisco.

The message addressed to the Chamber of Commerce is as follows:

"It has always been a matter of profound satisfaction to the people of Japan to witness the constant growth of cordial relations between our two countries and of our community interests in the field of trade and commerce, but since last year the people in a section of your country have unfortunately acted in a manner calculated to prejudice the legitimate rights of the Japanese people who have been frequently subjected to unjust and abusive treatment at the hands of a lawless element prevailing. The right of education has been denied them; their houses have repeatedly been attacked and their property destroyed without the least cause or provocation, with the result that not only have the treaty rights of the Japanese been wantonly disregarded, but their persons and property also have been exposed to serious danger.

"It is to be extremely regretted that such unfortunate incidents should be allowed to occur so frequently, as it is feared that unless they are speedily stopped, the ill-feeling which our countrymen are now constrained to harbor for the people of a single section in America may eventually have an unhappy effect upon the development of the commercial relations of the two nations, for while the United States is a good customer for our natural products, Japan is also increasing her demand for American goods, and promises to become one of the most important markets for your ever-expanding and prosperous industries.

"Should the progress of trade and commerce between the two nations become obstructed as the result of the unwarrantable action of a small section of your population, the loss sustained by the two countries would be incalculable.

"We therefore venture to address you and express our views on the situation, confident in the hope that they will be shared by you and that you will, considering the matter on the right principles of national intercourse and the mutual advantages of trade relations, do your best to speedily eliminate the present causes of discord and to insure our common prosperity for the future."

SECOND SUBPENA ISSUED.

CHICAGO, June 29.—In order to forestall any attempt that John D. Rockefeller might make to escape being served with a subpoena outside of New York,

it was decided today, by Judge Landis to issue a second process for the oil magnate, as the original summons may be served, only within New York.

MURDERER RELEASED.

Chopped Off His Brother's Head With An Axe While Insane.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Sandow Meringola, of Long Swamp, near Huntington, was released from the county jail in Riverhead yesterday and made his way to his old home, where he was not received with rapturous warmth.

In 1904 Meringola killed his brother by chopping off his head with an axe. He was arrested and tried for murder, but it was decided that he committed the act while temporarily insane. He was sent to Matteawan, where he is said to have been completely cured. Application was recently made for his release upon the ground that he was then sane. He was taken from Matteawan to Riverhead, where a commission examined him. The report was favorable and yesterday, after the formalities had been complied with, he was released upon an order signed by Supreme Court Justice Jaycox.

JEROME'S APPLICATION DENIED.

NEW YORK, June 29.—District Attorney Jerome's application to the appellate division of the New York State Supreme Court for a reargument in the case of George Burnham Jr., was denied by the appellate division yesterday. Burnham was general counsel of Mutual Merly general counsel of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company was convicted of grand larceny but the judgment was reversed by the supreme division in such a way as to materially affect other cases pending.

CARPENTERS DEMAND INCREASE.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Ten thousand carpenters have made a demand for an increase in wages to go into effect today. The carpenters in the employ of the Western Carpenters Union, about 6,000 in number, will have their request granted. On January 1 their pay was increased from \$4.50 to \$4.80 a day with a promise of \$5 a day July 1. The employers will keep faith with them. On the other hand, 4,000 carpenters in the employ of independent firms have been refused the increase and they will go on a strike at noon today.

WIDOW MURDERED

Woman Shot and Killed by Jealous Suitor.

FATALLY WOUNDS BOARDER

Murderer Had Courted the Woman for Several Years But Was Supplanted by a Rival—Victim's Son Pleaded For Her Life But In Vain.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Dragged from her bed from a jealous suitor, Mrs. Mary Molesworth a widow, was shot and killed at her home 648 Normal Avenue, Cecil Gibson, the murderer, then turned his revolver on Thomas Jones, a boarder in the house and wounded him, perhaps fatally.

The killing was done in the presence of the woman's nine year old son, who pleaded with Gibson to spare her life. Mrs. Molesworth, who was 34 years old, was shot twice in the ear. Death was instantaneous. The victim conducted a boarding house and Gibson took his meals there, although he slept elsewhere. He was insanely jealous of any attention she paid to Jones and frequently had threatened to kill her. Gibson was arrested and Jones taken to a hospital. From all that the police could learn, Gibson had been courting Mrs. Molesworth for several years, seeking her consent to marry him. He is said to have been encouraged in the beginning but later Jones seemed to have supplanted him.

CZAR ON A CRUISE.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—The Emperor and members of the Imperial family are about to leave Peterhof for a cruise in the Finnish fjords. Premier Stolypin will accompany the Emperor during the latter part of the tour.