



MILITARY MANEUVERS ATTRACT MUCH ATTENTION

National Guardsmen Reach Camp Grounds at Fort Stevens and Fort Columbia.

SEASIDE DETAIL WILL BE THERE MONDAY

Preparations for the Drills and Maneuvers are Now Complete and Campaign During Simulated Hostile Period Will be Same as in Actual Warfare.

MUCH BENEFIT WILL BE DERIVED BY THE TROOPS

JULY 8TH, 9TH, 10TH AND 11TH WILL BE DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO DRILLS AND INSTRUCTIONS—JULY 12TH TO 15TH WILL BE THE PERIOD OF SIMULATED ACTUAL HOSTILITIES—DAY AND NIGHT ATTACKS WILL BE MADE—WEATHER PROMISES TO BE PERFECT.

The annual joint encampment of the Artillery troops of the Artillery District of the Columbia and Companies of the National Guard of Oregon began yesterday and will continue until July 15. The period of the Drill and Instruction will be from July 8th to July 11th both days inclusive, and the period of Simulated Action Hostilities will be from 8:00 A. M. July 12th to, and including July 15th.

The regulars have left their regular garrisons and were yesterday making camp and part of the National Guard reached here yesterday and proceeded to their rendezvous. Co. B, Third Infantry, of Portland arrived here yesterday at 12:30 P. M. and proceeded at once to Fort Columbia on the government boat Guy Howard.

A special train reached here at 4:30 P. M. yesterday carrying the following companies who with the exception of Co. M Third Infantry proceeded direct to Fort Stevens.

Companies A, first separate battalion, A, C, K and M, Third Infantry, Company C separate battalion and detachment Hospital Corps.

Co. M embarked on the Howard and was transported to Fort Columbia.

The National Guard assigned to Fort Stevens are Companies "A" and "C" First Separate Battalion, Companies "A", "C", and "K" 3rd Infantry and Detachment Hospital Corps are assigned to Fort Columbia.

Companies D, L and 1 Third Infantry and Separate Company "G" will arrive here on Monday and be assigned to Seaside.

The objects of the encampment are: the practice of the regular garrisons of the District in their duties, under the conditions of actual hostilities as far as the same can be simulated and the instruction of the designated troops of the National Guard of Oregon in the duties of the Coast Artillery and the exercises of these troops in such duties under the conditions of actual hostilities. Selected men will be detailed from the companies of the Oregon National Guard to receive instruction in the service of submarine mines with a view of having a volunteer detachment competent to assist in performing these duties in case of hostilities. All officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, Supports included, will be encouraged in observing and learning the duties pertaining to the entire system of coast defense with a view of enlisting their interest in this service that eventually independent organizations, may be formed from them for this service.

The companies of the National Guard of the State of Oregon encamped without the reservation will be treated as a force of the enemy and the commanding officer of this force will simulate attacks upon different points of the defense of Fort Stevens by previous arrangements with the district commander.

Commencing on July 12th at 8:00 A. M. the conditions of actual hostilities will be supposed to exist until the end of the encampment. During this period

an observer or watchman will be constantly on duty in the Battle, each Fire Commander, and each Primary Station who will report immediately to the battle commander the appearance of any hostile vessel every vessel larger than a fishing boat approaching the harbor from the sea will be considered as a leading vessel of an enemy's fleet consisting of 4 battleships, 4 cruisers and 4 torpedo boats and will be promptly attacked and treated as would be an enemy's fleet.

The Infantry support will be constantly ready to oppose the landing of any landing force in the immediate vicinity of the defenses and to resist the advance of any forces already landed.

The only government boat available for use during the encampment is the Guy Howard. This boat will be sent to the mouth of the river at such times as may be indicated by the district commander and on returning will represent the leading vessel of an enemy's fleet. The district commander will thus be able to vary the times so as to include all hours of the day and night. She will also be used in attacks on Fort Columbia. The Howard will probably be supplemented by the Argo and Mendell of the engineering department. Blank ammunition only will be used and allowed in the camp and rigid and frequent inspection will be made and company commanders will satisfy themselves that this order is carried out.

The strength of the regulars will be 135 men and 7 officers and they will be assigned to the mortars, signal towers and other batteries. They will probably be augmented from the ranks of the National Guard.

The program as laid out will be as follows:

July 6—All the regular troops were formed under arms and marched to their respective company places. The first call was at 7:50 a. m. and the assembly at 8:00 a. m. The day was devoted to pitching tents and establishing camps. The National Guard troops after reaching camp spent the rest of the day pitching tents and establishing camps.

July 7—The Oregon National Guard troops will be mustered at 9:00 a. m., the first call being at 8:45 a. m.

The militia at Fort Stevens will be mustered in by Colonel Leverett H. Walker, Coast Artillery corps, and at Fort Columbia by Captain Frederick W. Phisterer, Coast Artillery corps.

After muster the remainder of the day will be devoted to making out manning tables.

July 8, 9, 10 and 11 will be devoted to drills, and instruction of the infantry supports and the details from the commissioned officers of the National Guard for the duties of battery commanders, range officers and emplacement officers. During the times in which the troops of the regular garrisons are performing the active duties such officers will perform the active duties during such time as

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BOY DESIGNER'S SUCCESS.

SEATTLE, July 6.—With a lead of a good half mile, the yacht Spirit, designed, built and captained by Ted Geary, a 20-year-old boy of this city, defeated the Alexandra of Royal, Vancouver, B. C. Yacht Club in the international races held on Puget Sound today, she crossing the line a winner by 3 minutes and 45 seconds. The Alexandra was especially designed for light sailing in these waters by Fife, designer of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrocks and one of the greatest of world's marine draughtsmen.

Geary outgeneralled his British opponent at every turn when working windward, the greatest test of seamanship. In working to windward the American yacht was far the fastest. The Spirit covered the 15-mile course in two hours and nineteen minutes and fifteen seconds. Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir will present a \$2000 cup to the yacht Spirit. Geary is planning a new boat for next year.

RIFLE EXPERIMENTS.

New Bullet Develops Muzzle Velocity of 3500 Feet Per Second.

LONDON, July 6.—Experiments have been conducted by the military authorities recently which may lead to a revolution in the system of rifle shooting in the British army. Acting upon the idea of the German pointed projectile, trials were made by the English authorities with a bullet longer than the ordinary, the nose of which had been sharpened to a fine point. The experiments were made with the present Lee-Enfield rifle in order to avoid the necessity of re-arming the entire army with the new weapon, an expense which the government is disinclined to incur. The results exceeded all expectations. Instead of a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet per second, a velocity of from 2,400 to 2,500 feet was obtained. This gives a point blank range of 800 yards. The authorities are convinced that the pointed bullet is the projectile of the future. It will be given an exhaustive trial at the Bisley meeting next week, when the annual rifle shooting contest will take place.

ONLY 38,000,000 MILES AWAY.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Mars is nearer to Earth than it has been in many years only a trifle of 38,000,000 miles in fact—and astronomers the world over tonight will have trained on the planet all the improved telescopic, stereopticon and photographic apparatus known to science.

It may be that July 6, 1907 will give to earth's people their first formal introduction to the Martians, those creatures of Romance and imagination. It may be that we shall get positive photographic evidence of engineering work that will make child's play of the Pennsylvania & Belmont tubes and other undertakings that to us are gigantic.

Special preparations have been made at all the American observatories for the work of tonight and whether or not the great mysteries of Mars are illuminated it is believed much valuable data will be gathered.

FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENTS.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Fourth of July statistics have brought eaths up to 59 and injuries to 3807. This total eclipses all records for nine years.

DEFENSE CONFERS STEAMER WRECKED

Haywood Will Take the Witness Stand on Wednesday.

TO TESTIFY IN OWN BEHALF

Will Introduce Expert Testimony To Show That if 10 Pounds of Dynamite Had Been Exploded by Orchard, Bradley Would Have Been Blown to Atoms

BOISE, July 6.—Counsel for the defense in the Haywood case held an extended conference today, both at their office and in the cells of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone and it was stated afterwards that it would be Wednesday next before Haywood takes the witness stand in his own behalf. The present program now is to begin reading the Bradley depositions Monday morning, these to be supplemented later with expert testimony to show if Orchard exploded 10 pounds of dynamite at Bradley's home, it would have blown Bradley to pieces and destroyed the whole front of the house.

Following this additional testimony will be introduced to show that before he fled from the Couer d'Alenes in 1899 Orchard attempted to sell his share in the Hercules mine, and it will be shown that Simpkins went to Denver in the fall of 1905 after having parted with Orchard in Caldwell. This will practically conclude the case with the exception of the testimony of Moyer and Haywood. Steve Adams will not be called by the defense. To call him would open the way for the state to get his repudiated confession before the jury and it is deemed better strategy to avoid that. Direct examination of Haywood will, according to counsel for defense, be very extended. He will be taken over his past life including his connection with the Western Federation of Miners. It is claimed that there will be no limits and that bars will be let down to the prosecution for minutest cross-examination. Haywood will explain that the \$100 sent to Simpkins a few days before the Steuenberg murder was the balance of the expense account that Simpkins left with Haywood to be forwarded to Spokane. Presentation of state's case in rebuttal will probably be carried over into the succeeding week.

First Officer and Three of the Crew Drowned.

ALL PASSENGERS LANDED

Steamer Strikes a Rock and Sinks to the Bottom of the Skeena River in Five Minutes—Indians Rescue a Number.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 6.—A special from Kilselass Canyon on Skeena River says the stern wheel river steamer Mount Royal struck a rock 3 o'clock this afternoon and went to the bottom within five minutes. It is reported there was loss of life.

A telegram to the Hudson Bay Company states that Captain Johnson of the Mount Royal was among the survivors on King Bolt Island where many escaped. Chief and second engineers floated through the canyon on debris and were picked up by the Indians. A number of Indians with canoes are endeavoring to pick up the survivors and recover the bodies. Mount Royal was on the way down the river, having left Hazelton yesterday morning. The operator at Kilselass at 8 p. m. said he did not think the loss of life was very heavy.

Later dispatches say that the first officer and three of the crew were drowned. All passengers were saved.

A SAD RETURN.

Mrs. Johnson Returns With Ashes of Husband—Was Killed in England.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Mrs. M. M. Johnson of Berkeley, Cal., whose husband was killed recently in an automobile accident in England, has arrived here on her way to her California home. Mr. Johnson's body was cremated and Mrs. Johnson has brought with her an urn containing his ashes which will be interred near their California home.

Mrs. Johnson will leave for the west today.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER ON THE WITNESS STAND

A Crowded Court Room Greets His Advcy in Judge Landis Court in Chicago Yesterday.

HE PROVES TO BE UNSATISFACTORY WITNESS

Specific Figures as to Earnings of Corporation Were Given by C. M. Pratt Secretary and Were Close to Estimate Made by John D. Rockefeller.

ATTORNEY MILLER FOR DEFENSE OBJECTS TO PROCEEDINGS

STANDARD COMPANY'S ATTORNEY CAME TO JUDGE'S DESK AND MADE EARNEST PLEA THAT ROCKEFELLER BE EXCUSED BECAUSE HE COULD GIVE NO INFORMATION THAT COULD NOT BETTER BE OBTAINED FROM OTHER SOURCE—2 YEARS DIVIDENDS 40 PER CENT

CHICAGO, July 5.—John D. Rockefeller occupied the witness stand in the United States District Court today while Judge Landis plied him with questions regarding the financial strength and business and the methods of the corporation of which he is the head. Rockefeller was a very willing and equally unsatisfactory witness. He was ready to tell all he knew, but he said that he knew practically nothing. The net result of his examination was that he believed that during the years 1904 and 1905, the periods covered by the indictments on which the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was recently convicted, dividends of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were approximately 40 per cent of the outstanding capitalization of \$100,000,000. Investigation held today by Judge Landis was instituted by him for the purpose of determining whether or not the Standard Oil Company of Indiana which was convicted of violation of the rebate law was really owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; whether Union Tank Line whose cars are used for the shipments made in violation of law was similarly owned and also to obtain idea of financial resources of convicted corporation in order to inflict a fine proportionate to the offense and assets of the convicted company. It was stated by officers of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey that it owned the greater part of the stock of both the Union Tank Line and Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Specific figures as to the earnings of the parent corporation were given by C. M. Pratt, its secretary, and they were close to estimate given to Rockefeller.

Prospect of appearance in court of the man reputed to be the richest man in the world brought about a spectacle the like of which has never been witnessed in the vicinity of a Chicago court room.

The hour set for Rockefeller's appearance was 10 o'clock and an hour before that time the hall outside the courtroom was densely packed by a large crowd, all of whom were anxious to hear the testimony. A large squad of deputy United States marshals and numerous police officers were on hand but even they were unable at times to control the crowd, and assistance had to be summoned from police headquarters. Admission to the court room was by card, but many people succeeded in evading the guards and when the Judge took his seat upon the bench, the court room was packed to the last inch. Lines of people stood around the walls, and dozens of chairs held two occupants; every inch of standing room was occupied and men sat upon the steps of the jury box and squatted on the floor. Perfect order was maintained except at the immediate opening when Judge Landis threatened to clear the room if absolute quiet was not preserved.

Rockefeller, attended by five local detectives and several secret service men to protect him from some chance crank, was conducted to the court room short-

ly after 10 o'clock. He was shown to a seat to the left of the Judge's bench and was well up into the room before his presence was noticed. There was considerable excitement and some confusion resulted from the efforts of the spectators to obtain a closer view. He looked around with some curiosity and then commenced a whispered conversation with his attorneys.

Before the hearing of the Standard Oil case, Judge Landis disposed of several minor matters. When the case was called, the Standard Oil attorneys came forward to the Judge's desk and made an earnest plea that Rockefeller be excused because he could give no information that could not better be obtained from some other source. The Judge however refused to vacate the subpoena.

Mr. Miller of counsel for the defense, objected to the present proceedings on the ground that they were entirely outside the jurisdiction of the court. The judge overruled the motion. Miller then announced that defense objected to every question put to every witness. Judge Landis said that every objection was overruled and exception allowed.

The first witness was Frederick A. Wann, former general freight agent of the Alton Railroad Company who was questioned regarding the rate at which oil should have been shipped from Whitings, Ind., to East St. Louis. Witness said that he had issued instructions for a 10-cent rate.

Wann was followed by Harry E. Felton, president of the Union Tank Line. Felton testified that the Alton paid the Tank Line 3-4 cent for hauling both loaded and empty cars. He said that the Tank Line owned these cars. Witness testified further that by far the major portion of the Union Tank Line stock is owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He said that the Tank Line never paid dividends because there was no money in running tank cars, as an investment, at 3-4 cent per mile.

The next witness was Rockefeller. Witness was questioned by Judge Landis. He spoke with much deliberation, pondering his answers before making them. Before giving reply he almost invariably fixed his eyes upon his attorneys as if waiting to see whether they desired to interpose an objection. Once satisfied on this point he answered promptly. Rockefeller testified that he was president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, but that for ten years the position has been an honorary one and that he had not rendered any service. He said that the outstanding stock of the Standard Oil Company is about \$100,000,000, though he could not give any definite amount. Rockefeller said that he had been so long out of the business that he could not state whether, generally speaking, business of Standard Oil Company is production, distribution and sale of oil.

He had a general impression that they have a refinery and refine oil, but

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