



DOWN TO BUSINESS

Drills and Instructions Have Commenced

FORT STEVENS LIVELY

National Guardsmen Show Remarkable Aptitude in Gun Practice

DRILLS CONTINUED TO-DAY

Everything is in Order at Forts Stevens and Columbia and the National Guard Companies for Seaside Arrived Last Night—Making Camp.

Sunday, at Fort Stevens, was a quiet day. Muster began at 9 a. m. and was finished by 10 o'clock. After this time the men were at rest while the officers busied themselves in making out manning tables.

Yesterday morning the drills and instructions commenced when at 9 o'clock the assembly call was sounded. The infantry support marched to the beach below Battery Mishler and were drilled and instructed until the recall sounded at 10 o'clock. One company of regulars and one company of the National Guard took part in these drills and instructions. While the infantry were drilling the details to the batteries were being instructed at the batteries. There are but two batteries in commission, Battery Clarke and Battery Mishler. This is owing to the depleted condition of the companies but Clarke being a mortar battery and Mishler being a battery of disappearing guns, the use of these two batteries will cover the instructions. At 10 a. m. the drills ceased for the forenoon and the men and officers returned to camp. A rest was taken until 12 noon when "dinner" sounded. At 1:30 p. m. the assembly sounded again and drills were repeated and continued until 3 p. m. when recall was sounded. The afternoon drill for the infantry was for a supposed attack on Point Adams while the gun practice was as in the forenoon.

The officers of the regulars expressed themselves very well pleased at the aptitude of the guardsmen in picking up the instructions and were surprised at the improvement shown in but a half day's instruction. At Battery Clark, which is a mortar battery, the Astorian representative saw the guardsmen receiving their instructions at 9 a. m. which was simply an instruction of the workings of the mortars, the regulars operating them while the beginners looked on. In the afternoon on resumption of drill the guardsmen were handling the guns while the regulars looked on. Lieutenant H. J. Cooper of the regulars, officer in charge of the battery, expressed surprise and admiration at the improvement and said that the boys showed up much better than recruits. While probably Lieutenant Cooper is too modest to claim any credit for this yet the fact is that he noticed, ourselves that the instruction given by he and those under him were clear and given in an easy way that the new men were not in the least rattled.

The same can be said of the men at Battery Mishler which is in charge of Captain Willis for the regulars and Captain J. M. Williams for the guardsmen. The infantry were not behind in the general improvement and it is predicted by those at the fort that when the period of drill and instruction has come to an end a better lot of drilled militiamen in coast defense will not be found anywhere. The same program is being carried out at Fort Columbia and

with about the same results.

At visit to Fort Stevens during encampment will amply repay anyone for the time expended. Not only are all civilians invited but their presence welcomed and advantage of the opportunity to inspect the fortifications and witness the drills should be taken by our citizens particularly those who have interests in our coast defenses. It is a splendid opportunity to see what the boys of Uncle Sam both regulars and their able allies, the militia, can do for us should at any time their services be called for. It is an object lesson in patriotism that should not be missed and the efforts of the officers and men should be encouraged by the presence of civilians who would look to the boys for protection in times of war.

The Astorian will have more to say in regard to the fortifications and description of the drills.

NOTES.

Captain Allison, Seventh Infantry, and Captain Herren, Eighteenth Infantry, both from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., came in direct from that point and reported to the commanding officer to assist in the instructions.

The state officers of the Third Regiment, O. N. G., are a jolly lot of gentlemen, many of whom have seen service in the Philippines.

It is said that when Captain Brosius, of Hood River, surgeon of the Third Regiment, reached camp, he had a pocketful of cherries which he claimed came from the fruit belt. They soon disappeared but Dr. Steadman of the post, did not find any had effects on the officers—the cherries did not reach the men. Really, Captain, where did you get them? Lines of instruction will be varied on different days during the instruction period.

Sergeant Baldwin, of the regulars, makes some interesting comparisons between former artillery work and present methods.

The new shower baths erected for the use of the men in camp are a fine thing and much appreciated by the troops.

Will Major May kindly look for "maneuvers" and "evolutions"?

Companies D, L and I, Third Infantry and Separate Company G passed through here yesterday and were in Seaside by 5 p. m. The balance of the day was devoted to camp-making.

THE DELAWARE CLASS

Will be no Such Thing as American Dreadnaught

MISTAKE ABOUT BATTLESHIPS

The American Delaware Battleship Does Not Resemble the British Dreadnaught But is in a Class of Its Own—Same Tonnage.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—"There is no such thing as American Dreadnaught nor is any projected," said a distinguished naval officer yesterday. He was referring to the two great 20,000-ton battleships, contracts for which have just been provisionally awarded, and which were mentioned in the congressional debates and newspapers as of the Dreadnaught class.

"The new ships should be called 'the Delaware class', for, without knowing what the second ship is to be called, the first vessel of the kind usually fixes the name of the class, and Secretary Metcalf has christened No. 28 Delaware," said this officer. The officer then pointed out the difference between the English Dreadnaught and the American Delaware classes, going into some details as to the plans for the latter which is not deemed polite by the navy department to make public even at this late date. Generally stated, the salient points of difference were to be found in the arrangement of the armament. The 12-inch guns of the British vessels are carried in two turrets on the central lines from bow to stern and in the "waist" on side turrets in line with the keel. The advantage of the latter arrangement is the ability to bring every one of the guns of the primary batteries

HAYWOOD TRIAL ON

San Francisco Depositions Read Yesterday

A LIGHT ATTENDANCE

Bradley Has Receded from His Former Statement Regarding Gas Explosion

MORE AFFIDAVITS TO-MORROW

Prosecution Pleaded to Have Shown That Bradley Was Still Inside the Door When Explosion Occurred Stone and Cement From Vestibule Hit Him

BOISE, July 8.—Part of the San Francisco depositions dealing with the Bradley explosion were read to the jury trying Haywood for his life on the charge that he murdered former Governor Steunenberg and the balance are to be presented tomorrow. Reading began directly after the court sat with Clarence Darrow and Senator Borah alternating for their respective sides and although they pressed ahead as fast as possible a folio calculation made at adjournment showed that much of tomorrow will be consumed by unread affidavits. The depositions have an important bearing on the case but they contained no interest for the crowd. The attendance was the lightest since the trial began. Both sides seemed satisfied with the showing made by the depositions and the contents will probably furnish much material for the directly opposed contention when the trial reaches the argument stage. The state counted it a victory that Fred Bradley had receded from his first and positive statement that it was a gas explosion and was prepared to believe that a bomb might have been used. Bradley's first statement was made before he knew of Orchard's confession or any of the other evidence locating Orchard in the vicinity of his house. The prosecution were also pleased to have it shown that while Bradley was still inside the door when the explosion occurred particles of glass from the door, hairs from the rug that was outside the door, pieces of stone and cement from the mosaic floor of the vestibule were blown into his body. It will be contended that this shows conclusively that the explosion was from the outside and could not have been caused by gas explosion inside the house. The defense on the other hand is satisfied that the depositions will show that it would have been impossible for Orchard to have reached the vestibule and have placed the bomb in the manner and time described by him and that evidence and particularly the explosion shows that a gas leak was the cause; that there were not two explosions; that Orchard's testimony as to his movements in the rear of the building when he claims that he poisoned the milk is shown by physical conditions to be false.

THE HOWARD GOULD CASE.

Sensational Allegations Are Stricken From Complaint by Supreme Judge.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Two of the most sensational allegations in the suit of Katherine Clemmons Gould for separation from Howard Gould were stricken from the complaint by order of Supreme Court Justice McCall. The sections allege infidelity on the part of Mr. Gould and that he tampered with Mrs. Gould's mail. The third section charging Gould with having had his wife watched by detectives was allowed to stand.

ILLEGAL INCREASE OF RATES.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Acting on a petition filed by the Attorney-General, William S. Jackson, Justice M. W. Platzek in the supreme court today appointed R. Burnham Moffatt, an attorney, to take evidence based on the Attorney-General's allegations that the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company formed an illegal combination to increase rates in New York and other states.

LAI D AN EGG.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A keeper in the Bronx zoo found a huge egg in the ostrich cage yesterday. Chief Curator Beebe, in charge of the bird department, says it is a rhea egg. A rhea is a South American ostrich. The egg is about six inches in diameter and weighs three pounds. It is of a golden color. A big incubator was rigged up and the zoo attendants will attempt to hatch an ostrich. Beebe says the hatching of the egg is a \$1,000 proposition, an ostrich chick being worth that sum.

NO BOYCOTT DECLARED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The labor council did not declare the expected boycott against the telephone company. The operating and electrical departments of the company were declared unfair. The council endorsed the action of linemen's union No. 151 which is the organization that struck sympathy with the telephone girls. The council thus placed itself in antagonism with the International Linemen's Union who repudiated the action of No. 151 and instituted a new union

OPENED YESTERDAY

National Educational Association at Los Angeles

FOUR THOUSAND DELEGATES

Addresses by President Nathan C. Schaefer and President Elmer Brown United States Commission of Education Listened to Intently.

LOS ANGELES, July 8.—"World peace" was the rallying cry at the opening session of the 50th annual convention of the National Education Association which convened here today. Four thousand delegates listened intently to the address of President Nathan C. Schaefer upon the subject of "How Can the Schools Aid in the Peace Movement?" and was applauded vigorously for his strong denunciation of war.

At its conclusion the convention received and referred to the committee on resolutions a strongly worded resolution favoring international arbitration disarmament and other international reforms. Two sections of the resolution were cabled to the American delegates at the Hague. Another interesting paper was that of President A. B. Storms of the Iowa State College whose subject, "Educational Democracy," was listened to intently.

In addressing the National Council, President Elmer Brown, United States Commissioner of Education, expressed the hope that the convention would do all in its power to aid and second the Hague peace conference.

It has been settled that E. G. Cooley, Superintendent of Schools in Chicago will succeed Nathan C. Schaefer, of Philadelphia, as president of the Association, who retires.

SCHMITZ IS SENTENCED

Is Given Five Years in San Quentin

BIG TUMULT IN COURT

Schmitz Objects to the Courts Remarks and Asks that He Pass Sentence

JUDGE DUNN IS SARCASTIC

Bill of Probable Cause is Granted and Case Goes to Circuit Court of Appeals—Partial Jury Secured in the Case of Louis Glass.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The sentencing of Mayor Schmitz to five years in San Quentin penitentiary for extortion and the partial completion of the work of selecting a jury to try Vice-President Glass of the Pacific States Telephone Company were the features today in bribery graft proceedings. The sentencing of Schmitz was one of the most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in a western court room. At 10:45 o'clock in the presence of the largest crowd that has yet gathered in his court room at Temple Sherith Israel, Judge Dunne imprisoned Mayor Schmitz to five years' imprisonment in San Quentin penitentiary for the crime of extorting \$1175 from French restaurant keepers of San Francisco, of which crime he was convicted by a jury June 13.

As the last words of the sentence fell from the Judge's lips, the great crowd that had stood throughout the dramatic scene, sent up a thunderous cheer.

"Good for you," shouted a man in the back of the room.

His ejaculation was echoed and re-echoed by one after another of the spectators. Several throw their hats into the air. Others scrambled upon chairs to look over the shoulders of the crowd. The greatest confusion prevailed.

Attorney Fairall of the defense, raising his voice above the din called out to Judge Dunne:

"Your Honor, this cheering is a very unseemly occurrence."

"Well," retorted Judge Dunne with spirit, "if we had a Sheriff worthy the name it would have been stopped instantly."

Sheriff Thomas O'Neill was standing inside the rail. He turned to the court and protested:

"Nobody could have stopped that, Your Honor."

Special Agent Burns, of the prosecution, led a number of bailiffs in the cry: "Clear the court room; clear the court room!"

But only a few of the hundreds of curious and apparently delighted men obeyed the command. Some of them were hustled unceremoniously out into the hallways. About 100 others kept their vantage places around the counsel table, where Schmitz sat dictating a statement to the newspaper men.

The dramatic atmosphere was heightened by a staff of newspaper photographers, who exploded flashlight after flashlight till the court room was so filled with smoke that it became stifling.

The sentencing of the convicted Mayor was in one respect without a parallel in the criminal annals of San Francisco. Half a dozen times Judge Dunne was interrupted by Schmitz, who protested in strong words against the "delivery of a lecture," instead of the pronouncement of judgment. He accused the court of unnecessarily humiliating him and giving opportunity for further humiliation by the reporting of his remarks in the

SCHMITZ IS SENTENCED

Is Given Five Years in San Quentin

BIG TUMULT IN COURT

Schmitz Objects to the Courts Remarks and Asks that He Pass Sentence

JUDGE DUNN IS SARCASTIC

Bill of Probable Cause is Granted and Case Goes to Circuit Court of Appeals—Partial Jury Secured in the Case of Louis Glass.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The sentencing of Mayor Schmitz to five years in San Quentin penitentiary for extortion and the partial completion of the work of selecting a jury to try Vice-President Glass of the Pacific States Telephone Company were the features today in bribery graft proceedings. The sentencing of Schmitz was one of the most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in a western court room. At 10:45 o'clock in the presence of the largest crowd that has yet gathered in his court room at Temple Sherith Israel, Judge Dunne imprisoned Mayor Schmitz to five years' imprisonment in San Quentin penitentiary for the crime of extorting \$1175 from French restaurant keepers of San Francisco, of which crime he was convicted by a jury June 13.

As the last words of the sentence fell from the Judge's lips, the great crowd that had stood throughout the dramatic scene, sent up a thunderous cheer.

"Good for you," shouted a man in the back of the room.

His ejaculation was echoed and re-echoed by one after another of the spectators. Several throw their hats into the air. Others scrambled upon chairs to look over the shoulders of the crowd. The greatest confusion prevailed.

Attorney Fairall of the defense, raising his voice above the din called out to Judge Dunne:

"Your Honor, this cheering is a very unseemly occurrence."

"Well," retorted Judge Dunne with spirit, "if we had a Sheriff worthy the name it would have been stopped instantly."

Sheriff Thomas O'Neill was standing inside the rail. He turned to the court and protested:

"Nobody could have stopped that, Your Honor."

Special Agent Burns, of the prosecution, led a number of bailiffs in the cry: "Clear the court room; clear the court room!"

But only a few of the hundreds of curious and apparently delighted men obeyed the command. Some of them were hustled unceremoniously out into the hallways. About 100 others kept their vantage places around the counsel table, where Schmitz sat dictating a statement to the newspaper men.

The dramatic atmosphere was heightened by a staff of newspaper photographers, who exploded flashlight after flashlight till the court room was so filled with smoke that it became stifling.

The sentencing of the convicted Mayor was in one respect without a parallel in the criminal annals of San Francisco. Half a dozen times Judge Dunne was interrupted by Schmitz, who protested in strong words against the "delivery of a lecture," instead of the pronouncement of judgment. He accused the court of unnecessarily humiliating him and giving opportunity for further humiliation by the reporting of his remarks in the

press. Once replying to the prisoner, Judge Dunne said that "such brazen effrontery" was probably no more than should be expected, and that it was the duty of the court to bear it in patience. At another time, Attorney Metson, of the defense, interposed a vigorous objection in support of his client, "to the court's lecture."

Judge Dunne's reply was that Mr. Metson, instead of interrupting the proceedings, ought to be beginning a day in court to answer the charge that he had attempted to tamper with the jury which convicted Schmitz. Metson, restraining himself, calmly answered with the same spirit, saying that he was ready to answer any charge that was made against him. Judge Dunne warned Metson that another interruption would provoke a jail sentence for contempt.

The defense filed a bill of exception after a motion for a new trial and for an arrest of judgment had been denied and Judge Dunne granted a certificate of probable cause upon which the Schmitz case will go to the district court of appeals for a new trial.

In Judge Lawler's court six jurors were selected to try Glass.

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER GLOATS.

Hopes for the Worst Between Japan and United States.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—The Novoe Vremya today expresses delight at the state of relations between Japan and the United States. It says that it hopes for the worst; states that the controversy over minor happenings in California is "mere blind" and asserts that Japan has an ambition to control the trade of the Pacific by a quasi open door and adds that she is representing herself as being the injured side. The paper further indicates that Russia will be forced to observe a neutral attitude.

ORDERED TO AMERICA.

TOKIO, July 8.—It is reported that director Ishii of the Commercial Bureau of the foreign office has been ordered to proceed to America and Canada, evidently in connection with the Japanese labor question. The time of his departure has not yet been announced.

A JAPANESE OPINION

Expert Sees No Importance in Fleet's Movements

WOULD IF FLEET WAS LARGER

Japanese Paper Says it Regrets That Fleet Cannot Come to Japan, That Reception of Japanese Vessels at Jamestown Could be Reciprocated.

TOKIO, July 8.—The Asahi today publishes an interview with an influential Japanese expert who places no importance to the transfer of the American fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific (saying it is due to a constant growth of the United States navy and to the increasing importance to the Pacific and that no significance can be attached to it until the United States masses at least 30 ships in the Pacific. Asahi says editorially that it regrets that the American fleet cannot visit Japan in order to enable Japan to reciprocate the naval hospitality extended to the Japanese fleet at Jamestown. Other papers express similar views.

SERVING HIS TIME.

PORTLAND, July 8.—Marion R. Biggs is now serving his sentence of 10 months in the Multnomah county jail in connection with the Blue Mountain land fraud case. He was taken into custody today. He filed a petition asking his removal to the Crook county jail and the petition was denied. Biggs' sentence includes a \$500 fine. It is expected that Dr. Alonzo Van Gesner convicted with Biggs and sentenced to five months' imprisonment and a fine of \$1000 will be taken into custody tomorrow as he is now in the city.