

# Morning

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# Astorian.

COVERS THE MORNING FIELD ON THE LOWER COLUMBIA

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ASTORIA, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## ARTILLERY SCHOOL

The National Guardsmen All Right

## GOOD WORK YESTERDAY

Regulars Look On While Militiamen Man the Guns With Unlooked-for Ability

## ALL PLEASED WITH RESULTS

Target Practice Yesterday Demonstrated the Intelligence and Aptitude of Our Citizens Soldiers—Six Hits in Sixteen Shots Not a Bad Beginning—Notes.

Yesterday, at Fort Stevens, was probably the most interesting day thus far; in fact, each succeeding day becomes more interesting than the preceding one. So it will continue day by day until the final order to break camp. In the forenoon the batteries were turned over entirely to the militia for drill and practice. The infantry were drilled and the submarine detail of militiamen handled that part of the work. It was a day for the militiamen in every part of the program and the regular officers looked on with pleased faces showing their appreciation of the guardsmen's aptitude.

In the afternoon the program was carried out at Fort Clark and the same procedure as in the morning was followed out viz: the turning over of everything to the National Guard. The officers of the Third Regiment, O. N. G., both staff and line acting as an observation corps proceeded to the battery and awaited the opening of practice. After assembly the infantry were marched to a good observation point behind the battery and at rest witnessed the working of the mortars. Many civilians of both sexes viewed the scene from seats arranged back of the soldier boys and thoroughly enjoyed the rare sight. Colonel Walker was on hand and took much interest in the work of the detail, thoroughly observant of every movement made.

Adjutant-General Fitzer, O. N. G., who will spend several days in camp, was also an interested observer and proud of the good work of "his boys."

The work was target practice, firing at a target 3200 yards away from the battery. A sub calibre was placed in a mortar and 18-pound projectiles were used.

With little delay the order "Commence firing" reached the information booth from the battery commander located in the primary station and repeated to the emplacement officer on the men were at it. No excitement, no mistakes or false moves and the firing was regular. In the primary station Captain Hammond, reserve commander, with his detail of reserves, were hard at work. The calculations were made and on the announcing of "ready" from the battery the order to fire was given. Immediately the report would be heard and eyes would be trained on the target to note the effect. The flight of the projectile occupied 30 seconds and when it struck a splash of water denoted its position.

The center of the target was a buoy in the lagoon between the jetty and the shore and an imaginary circle 100 yards in diameter was the target any shot that was placed within a radius of 510 feet of the center being considered a hit.

In 16 shots fired 6 hits were made, which is an excellent showing for tyros in the business.

It was not until the fifth shot was

put that a hit was made but when it is considered that shots 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 were hits it will be seen that the hits were close together and that the boys had found themselves. Captain Steele informed the detail that the wind which was blowing somewhat fresh would effect the small projectile used much more than it would a larger one. All in all everything was satisfactory.

Recall was sounded at 3 p. m. and work for the day was over.

The details at the batteries are composed of the following: Fire commanders detail, four men 93rd Company Coast Artillery Corps and four men from Company A, First Separate Battery; Primary Station, eight men from 93rd Company, C. A. C., and eight from Company A, First Separate Battalion, Battery Commander's detail, two men from 93rd Company C, A. C. and one man from A Company, First Separate Battalion, Secondary Station Detail, two men from 93rd Company and two from A Company, First Separate Battalion. Booth detail two men from 93rd Company and A Company, First Separate Battalion. Submarine Detail four men from 93rd Company and four men from A Company, First Separate Battalion.

**NOTES.**  
The number of visitors yesterday shows that interest is being taken in the encampment.

The health of the camp still remains good.

Captain Steele, battery commander and Lieutenant Cooper, emplacement officer, of the regulars, had very little to do yesterday but look on, the results of their successful work the first two days.

Everyone is looking forward with anticipation to Friday when simulated hostilities will commence. The uncertainty regarding movements adds interest to the matter as attacks will be made at all hours of the day and night. The Astorian reporter appreciates very highly the courteous treatment accorded him by the officers of the fort and of the Third Regiment, O. N. G.

The very good feeling existing between the regulars and militiamen was well described by the remark of one of the Guards yesterday, "Good feeling? Well, how could it be otherwise? They are the finest fellows in the world and their treatment of us is appreciated. Every year we are getting closer together. Start something and see how we will stand."

## THE FRISCO GRAFT

District Attorney Heney Makes Opening Statement

## DR. BAXTON STAR WITNESS

When the Forenoon Session Adjourned the Minutes of the Board of Supervisors Were Under Examination—Very Little Was Accomplished Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Very little was accomplished today in the trial of Louis Glass. Assistant District Attorney Heney made the opening statement to the jury for prosecution, in which he outlined the steps by which he expects to prove that President Glass of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company paid Supervisor Charles Boxton, now temporary Mayor of San Francisco, a \$5000 bribe to vote against the Home Telephone Company's application for a rival franchise. Then Dr. Boxton was called to the stand. Though he is to be the star witness for the people his examination today was so skillfully and frequently interrupted by Attorney Delmas for the defense that when shortly before the noon recess he gave way temporarily to Clerk Ryan of the board of supervisors, and nothing of vital importance had been elicited. The examination of Ryan who has served supervisory board since 1883 was directed by the prosecution to establish the identity of the application submitted by the Home Telephone Company and he was momentarily interrupted by Attorney Delmas, whose views of what

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

Convention Opened in Seattle Yesterday

## CHORUS OF 1000 VOICES

Delayed Trains Delay Meeting and it Was Late When Convention Was Called

## DR. CLARK CHOSEN PRESIDENT

Among the Delegates Were Two Full Blood Indians, Japanese, and Delegates from the Dark Continent and from Every European Country.

SEATTLE, July 10.—In the presence of ten thousand delegates assembled within the hearing of his voice, Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor tonight called the twenty-third annual convention to order.

A chorus of 1000 voices swelled the welcoming ode. The convention was called to order in the presence of the governor of the state; United States Senators and Representatives and city, county and state officials and a distinguished gathering of the clergy and laity from the four corners of the earth. Seated in the tent in which the gathered gathering of the clergy and Alaska, two full blooded Indians, a large delegation from Japan and delegates from the Dark Continent and from every European country. Preceding the meeting the corporation officers and trustees met for the transaction of business. Belated trains delayed the meeting and it was after 4 o'clock when it was called to order. Dr. Clark was unanimously re-elected president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor; Hiram N. Lathrop, Boston, treasurer; George B. Graff, Boston, clerk of corporation; and Fred M. Kidder, Boston, auditor, a position newly created by the board. Denominational trustees were also elected.

P. Edgar Barth, representing the Washington State Christian Endeavor Union on board of trustees, was unanimously re-elected. Barth is chairman of the 1907 international convention committee.

## RENOUNCED HIS POSITION.

Secured A Place As Stoker On An Atlantic Liner.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The titled Englishman who recently started his career in this country by securing employment on the steamer St. Louis, as a stoker is Hon. Francis Patrick Clements, the 22 year old son of the late Earl of Leitrim. The young man was identified by Engineer Dobson of the steamer. It is said he renounced his position as heir presumptive to the earldom and had also sacrificed the 40,000 pounds a year income that goes with the title.

The young nobleman is now somewhere in this country earning his bread.

Heney might and what he might not ask under the law were at variance with the assistant district attorney. The meeting of the corporation officers and trustees for the introduction in proof of the making of that application and the subsequent awarding of the franchise to the Home Telephone Company when the forenoon session was adjourned.

It is expected that acting Mayor Boxton will tomorrow go on the stand and tell the story of his disgrace.

## WILL HAUL COAL.

Harriman Says He Will Do The Same As Uncle Sam.

NEW YORK, July 10.—According to the Sun today J. W. Gungen manager of the operating department of the Southern Pacific's Atlantic coast lines, during the luncheon on the company's new steamer Creole yesterday, in discussing the dispatch of coal by the government in foreign ships and speaking, it was stated, for E. H. Harriman, said:—"The bars are down. If the United States government has a right to charter foreign bottoms to coal the Pacific Coast there is no reason why the Southern Pacific should not do likewise. I am going to send coal to San Francisco in foreign bottoms."

Rear Admiral Bowles and others present at the luncheon pointed out that Mr. Harriman would not be permitted to do the thing he contemplated because of the laws of the United States.

Another report of the talk of Mr. Harriman had it that he said: "He did not see why." The Southern Pacific should not compete with the government and carry coal in foreign bottoms.

## SCHMITZ WINS POINT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The district court of appeals this afternoon granted a writ of mandamus against Judge Dunne commanding him to immediately fix a date for the settlement and to settle bills of exceptions in the Mayor Schmitz case or to show cause why he has not done so. The writ is returnable July 12.

## YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL SCORES.

At Seattle—Seattle 20, Vancouver 1.

At Tacoma—Tacoma 4, Butte 1.

At San Francisco—Portland 0, San Francisco 1.

At Los Angeles—Oakland 5, Los Angeles 7.

At Aberdeen—Aberdeen 8, Spokane 1.

## SMALL TO REMAIN IN FRISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—President Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union has determined to remain in this city and go over the San Francisco situation with Labor Commissioner Neill, who is expected to be here on Friday.

## MORE ABOUT JAPAN

Accuracy of Statement From Hague is Denied

## WILL THE TALK NEVER END

Japanese Newspapers Withdraw Sakamoto Interview in which it Was Stated American Crews Would Retreat Rather Than Fight—What Next?

WASHINGTON, July 10.—From the State Department and from the Japanese embassy here came swift and conclusive denials today of the accuracy of the statement cabled from The Hague to the London Daily Telegraph and reprinted in this country to the effect that Japan has made categorical demands upon the United States for satisfaction in connection with the treatment of Japanese in California and has served notice of her intention to deal with the Californians herself if the National Government fails to do so.

At the State Department, it is said, the American public are fully aware of the nature of all the exchanges that have taken place on this subject; that there has been no correspondence of recent date and that there are no negotiations in progress between the two governments.

This statement is fully confirmed at the Japanese embassy where, moreover, it is positively stated that Ambassador Aoki is not going to Japan next fall as was reported in a Japanese newspaper.

TOKIO, July 10.—The Hochi will to

(Continued on page 8)

## THE TRIAL AT BOISE

Charles H. Moyer on the Stand

## GIVES READY ANSWERS

Objection to Testimony of Newspaper Correspondent Sustained

## DID NOT GIVE ORCHARD MONEY

Moyer Was at First Nervous But as Examination Proceeded Was Perfectly at Ease—Testifies That He Never Paid Money to Orchard For Any Crime.

BOISE, July 10.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners and fellow-defendant of William D. Haywood in the indictment charging them with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, was sworn today as a witness in behalf of his comrade. He was called by the defense at 10:15 a. m., and was escorted into court by a deputy sheriff. He seemed quite self-possessed, as he walked to the stand. He displayed some nervousness as his examination began, but within a few minutes was going very steadily into a recital of his connection with the Federation.

During the review of the Coeur d'Alene strike of 1899, the witness said he was in sympathy with the strikers in their struggle, but never had any personal hostility for Frank Steunenberg.

Moyer, with the utmost deliberation, denied that he had ever discussed the explosion at the Vindicator mine, as detailed by Orchard in his evidence. He admitted having met Orchard in Denver during a labor convention in January, 1904. He had also seen him at Cripple Creek in February, 1904, when he became fairly well acquainted with him. Moyer denied that at any time he had given Orchard any sum of money or had any knowledge of Orchard having been given any money by any officer of the Federation of Miners. Moyer detailed his trip to Ouray with Orchard in 1904. He said Orchard was going there to get work and Moyer suggested that they travel together. This was for self-protection, because of attacks on union men. He described their arrangements for carrying revolvers and "sawed-off shotguns," which he said were secured by Pettibone. Orchard, Moyer said, bought his own ticket, but Moyer paid his expenses and hotel bill.

When the Haywood trial opened this morning, Senator Borah read the cross-examination in the deposition of W. A. Abernathy, a contractor and former miner in the Coeur d'Alenes, who declared he heard Harry Orchard say he would "get" Governor Steunenberg sometime. This was the last of the depositions which had occupied the court since Monday.

John I. Tierney, a newspaper correspondent of Denver, was called by the defense in an attempt to open up the political situation in Colorado in 1904 and 1905. The objection of the state to admitting this testimony was sustained by the court.

Charles H. Moyer then was called to the stand. Mrs. Moyer was in the courtroom when her husband took the stand. She occupied a seat inside the railing and immediately behind counsel for the state. She was dressed in white. Her sister sat beside her.

After being escorted to the witness chair by a bailiff and being sworn, Moyer was questioned by Attorney Darrow as to some of the details of his early life. He said he had been a miner

ever since 1883. Mr. Darrow then had the witness identify a copy of the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners offered in evidence. There was no objection. It was announced that the reading would be deferred.

"When did you first meet Harry Orchard?"

"In January, 1904 at headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners."

"Did you see him in your office, in December, 1903?"

"No, sir."

"Did he come into your office in December, 1903, and tell you he had blown up the Vindicator mine, and did you pat him on the back and tell him he had done a good job, and give him \$400?"

"No, sir," replied Moyer positively. "I never saw the man until January, 1904."

"Did you have such a conversation with him at any time or place?"

"I did not."

"Did you ever meet Harry Orchard in Victor and give him \$100 for his good work at the Vindicator mine?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever give him \$100 at any time or place?"

"To the best of my recollection," replied Moyer, deliberately, "I never gave Orchard any money for any crime or for any other purpose."

"Well, did you ever give any money for any crime?"

"No, sir."

"Or know of his getting any money from the organization for any crime or any criminal act?"

"No, sir."

Moyer said he and Orchard went to

Ouray, March 23. Orchard paid his own railroad fare, but Moyer paid the hotel expenses at Ouray. The witness went to look out for the welfare of 60 union miners who had been deported from Telluride. Two days after his arrival, Moyer was arrested at the request of the Sheriff of San Miguel county, in which Telluride is located.

Moyer offered an explanation of the unsolicited appearance of the Western Federation of Miners as defender of Orchard after his arrest at Caldwell for the Steunenberg murder. He swore it was Jack Simpkins who engaged Attorney Fred Miller at Spokane at Caldwell to represent Orchard, then known as Hogan, and that it was at the request of Simpkins that Moyer and Haywood subsequently advanced \$1500 from the funds of the Federation to meet the expenses of defendant Orchard.

## AT JOHANNESBURG

Dynamite Outrages in Mines on Strike

## WATER MAINS DESTROYED

Attempts Without Success Made to Destroy Shafts and Engine Houses of Two Mines—Feeling of Anxiety Prevails Throughout the District.

## McDONALD BLAIR APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Attorney-General has appointed McDonald Blair as special assistant attorney for the purpose of investigating the Oregon land grant cases. Blair's appointment is in addition to that of B. D. Townsend, assistant United States attorney for North Dakota who is engaged in this investigation in connection with United States District Attorney Bristol.