

Morning

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Astorian.

COVERS THE MORNING FIELD ON THE LOWER COLUMBIA

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ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENT

SHOOTING COMMENCED

Several Vessels are Theoretically Sunk

GOVERNOR VISITS FORT

Batteries Clark and Mishler Make Attack Upon Enemy's Vessels

WILL BE CONTINUED TO-DAY

Simulated Hostilities Began Yesterday at the Forts and Will be Continued Until Tomorrow Night—Nothing Much Occurring at Seaside as Yet—Notes.

The war is on and the smell of powder is in the air.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the period of simulated hostilities began and the balance of the day was one of tension.

When the Astorian's war correspondent reached Fort Stevens at the opening of hostilities he found all camps ready for the fray. While no excitement was shown still it could be seen that the boys were keyed up for anything that may be come. A feeling of confidence pervaded everywhere. Everyone was at ease and there was no sign of impending action.

At 11 o'clock Governor Chamberlain arrived and the regular salute was fired by a squad composed of Privates Leabo, Le Frond and Becker, with Private Bailey in charge. The salute was fired at Battery Smurr with 15-pound rapid fire guns.

At 11:10 a. m., while the Governor was inspecting the camp, the first call to arms was sounded and immediately there was a scampering from all parts of the camp. The men were caught un-awares and answered the call from wherever they happened to be. Lieut. Canfield, range officer of Battery Mishler, was resting on his cot while Lieut. Hunter, reserve range officer, was reading. The reading and rest were interrupted abruptly. Captain Willis was in the station and in a wonderfully short space of time all hands were at their posts. Soon the range was found and given to the battery officer, Lieut. Cullen, and the order to commence firing was given through a megaphone. Then the order was received at the station to fire as many rounds as necessary. "Fire at will" was ordered, then "Fire as rapidly as possible." After the first shot an interval of 22 seconds occurred before the second shot. Then 20 seconds to the third and it was kept up at about the same ratio until the order to cease firing.

In all about six shots were fired at a range of 3315 yards and 18 pounds of powder were used.

The target was the steamship Columbia in from San Francisco and theoretically she was sunk with all on board. Things had barely quieted down when the second call was sounded at 11:30 for a sailing boat coming.

In this attack Battery Clark, the mortar battery, came into action. Two mortars were used, one operated by regulars and the other by the Guardsmen. A few shots soon sent the imaginary foe to the bottom and dummy firing indulged in.

During these attacks the infantry were marched outside the camp and rested on their arms awaiting orders for support work.

In preparation for last night's work the detail for the searchlight moved

their quarters from Camp Murray to the engineers' departments.

The submarine mines have been theoretically laid and the submarine company has little to do. During the afternoon attacks were made by both batteries on several vessels entering the harbor with the usual results.

Battery Mishler is in command of Capt. Willis with Capt. Williams of Eugene, as reserve commander. Lieut. Cullen is battery officer with Lieut. Hunter of Eugene as reserve officer and Lieut. Schumaker of Baker City as reserve range officer.

At Seaside nothing was done after drill yesterday morning. It was reported that there were no commissioned officers in camp, they having gone to Fort Stevens to witness the maneuvers at that Fort. Dress parade was not called until 7:20 on account of waiting for the return of the officers. During the afternoon the men were at liberty and a baseball game was played at the ball grounds in Seaside between Companies L of Pendleton and G of Albany which resulted in a victory for Company L, by a score of 9 to 0.

After the ball game the Third Regiment band of Portland rendered some excellent music at the depot and in other parts of the city.

It is uncertain whether the troops at Seaside will attack Fort Stevens. If transportation to Warrenton can be secured an attack will probably be made from that point. If transportation is not secured no attack will be made as the march from Seaside to Fort Stevens and return is too long to make in one day so that part of the maneuvers will be abandoned.

NOTES.

Kodaks were not allowed in the fortifications yesterday. Several being taken to headquarters and afterwards returned to the owners. Kodaking and sketching cannot be allowed, being violations of War Department regulations.

The Third Regiment band gave a ball at the pavilion at Seaside last night which was an enjoyable affair.

Many delegates to the Oregon State Pharmaceutical Association convention, at Seaside, were among the visitors at Fort Stevens yesterday.

ATTEMPTED HOLD UP

Effort to Hold Up Train Frustrated by Engineer.

AUTOMOBILE IN THE CHASE

After Being Stopped and The Train Boarded, The Engineer Pulls The Throttle And Carries The Surprised Negro Hold Ups Into Freight Yards.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A daring attempt to hold up and rob a freight train on the Pennsylvania Road at Rahway, N. J. yesterday was frustrated by Engineer Wm. P. Lawrence. The would-be robbers, four negroes, were captured after an automobile chase. The freight train was approaching Rahway, when the engineer saw a signal to stop. When he did so, he was surprised to see four negroes jump from behind a clump of bushes and climb on board. One of the men boarded the engine while the other three got on the train. The negro on the engine ordered that one car be uncoupled from the train and left behind to be ransacked by them. He threatened that there would be trouble if the order was not complied with.

Realizing that a fast express train would be along in a few minutes, the engineer grasped the throttle and set the train going at full speed, while the negroes looked on in amazement. Twice the men endeavored to jump from the train, but fear of being dashed to death, prevented them and they hung on until the train reached the freight yards of the company at Waverly twelve miles away. There, the men fled into the country but some policemen who were notified pressed an automobile into service and the negroes were soon overtaken and arrested. They gave their names as Joe Wilson, John Johnson, Norman Tobin and Florence Davis, all of Philadelphia.

TESTIMONY FINISHED

Borah Completes Cross Examination

ONE MORE WITNESS

Counsel for the State Willing to Abide by the Instructions of the Court

LARGE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE

Borah's Examination Was Always Rapid Fire But Haywood Preserved Complete Self-Possession at Times—The Replies Came as Quickly as the Question.

BOISE, July 12.—Haywood, the defendant charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, left the witness chair this afternoon. He had been under examination six hours, the time being equally divided between his own counsel and Senator Borah who conducted the cross-examination. Haywood's testimony on his own behalf practically closes the side for the defense. The one witness which will be called tomorrow for examination will take 15 minutes. Counsel for the defense will then announce their close and the state begin their rebuttal unless motions to strike out certain parts of the testimony should be brought forward by the defense. The counsel for the state announce their willingness to abide by the instructions of the court to the jury and will not occupy the time with arguments on motions to strike out. There is no prospect that the case will be brought to a conclusion within two weeks. The announcement that Borah would cross-examine Haywood brought out an unusually large attendance. When Darrow, Haywood's counsel, closed the direct examination of his client and quietly remarked: "You may cross-examine" the prisoner witness turned in his chair and faced Borah, his face was pale, and jaws were firmly set. Borah's cross-examination, always rapid fire, was more than usually quick today from the first to the last. Haywood preserved his complete self-possession and control. At times the replies came as quickly as the question were flung at him. Again he would speak slowly with marked emphasis. Haywood made no effort to deny his knowledge of Orchard and his affairs or his connection with Simpkins. He was pressed closely as to the passage of telegrams relating to the engagement of counsel to defend Orchard and admitted that he knew Simpkins had retained the counsel but that there was no record of any report from Simpkins to the officials of the Western Federation. Haywood explained the draft sent to Simpkins asking for \$100 on December 21, 1905, on the ground that Simpkins had left money with him for safe keeping. He had no acknowledgment receipt of the money and had no heard from Simpkins since that time. Haywood in many particulars confirmed Orchard but where Orchard connected Haywood or the Federation with any crime the witness was very emphatic and made prompt his denials.

Haywood showed no hesitation or desire to conceal the fact that Orchard had visited him at his house or that he on different occasions had intimate conversation with Orchard. Throughout Haywood rang the note of antagonism to what he calls the capitalistic class and his confirmed view was that with only such methods as those followed by the Western Federation can the workman hope to control the situation.

DIES SUDDENLY.

George T. Myers, Oregon Pioneer, Dies of Pneumonia at Tacoma.

TACOMA, July 12.—George T. Myers, an Oregon pioneer, died this morning. Mr. Myers' death, which was sudden, was caused by a cold, which rapidly developed into pneumonia. Deceased leaves two children, George T. Myers Jr., now in Alaska, and Mrs. Benjamin F. Stevens, of this city.

Mrs. Myers was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1833, being 70 years old last October. He came to Oregon as a pioneer in 1850, and has been identified with the fishing industry of the Pacific Northwest for the past half century. Mr. Myers was the first to can salmon on Puget Sound, building the first cannery. He was one of the first to can the salmon of the Columbia River. A few years ago he retired, after the death of his wife, but soon engaged in the cannery business again with his son, building a plant in the Alaskan waters. In politics Mr. Myers was a Republican. He was elected four times to the Oregon Legislature, serving three times in the Lower House and one term as State Senator. His chief object while in the Legislature was to inaugurate laws for the protection of the salmon, as he was one of the first of the packers to realize that the law had to be invoked if the salmon industry was not to be killed by extermination of the fish.

Mr. Myers was a wealthy man. He was a member of several clubs, but of late years was in Portland very little, devoting his time to the Alaskan cannery. The body will be brought to Portland.

FAIRBANKS HAS BUSY DAY.

SEATTLE, July 12.—Vice-President Fairbanks was the center of attraction at the Christian Endeavor convention today. The Vice-President was busy all day. He was kept on the move from morning until night.

St. Paul was chosen for the 1909 convention. Fairbanks tonight addressed a monster crowd at the convention tent on the subject of "Our Country."

MANY SUGGESTIONS

No Satisfactory Plan for Choosing Successor to Schmitz

SUPERVISORS ARE CRITICIZED

District Attorney Langdon Says The Plan Of The Proposed Convention Of 45 Delegates Suggested By The Merchants Exchange Went Be Accepted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 12th.—The plan formulated by the bribery graft prosecution and submitted to the calling for a conversation of thirty delegates to select a successor to Mayor Schmitz is meeting with opposition in different and various suggestions for devising a better plan.

The building trades council which was to appoint seven of the fifteen delegates allotted to the labor organizations last night declined to name any delegates to the proposed convention.

The legality of the procedure suggested by District Attorney Langdon to give the city a mayor until next November was questioned and the plan attacked as a political scheme. President P. H. McCarty censured District Attorney Langdon and severely attacked the Board of Supervisors for electing supervisor Charles Boxton as acting mayor.

Of the commercial organizations, who were to select three delegates each, only the real estate board has acted favorably. The merchants exchange has suggested that the proposed convention consist of 45 delegates, 15 citizens to be named by Chief Justice Beatty, United District Judge DeHaven and President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the State University. It also asks that the committee of 45 be given power to select

BOXTON REVEALS

Testified To-Day in Detail in Glass Trial

TELLS OF ENTRAPMENT

Both the Direct and the Cross Examination of Boxton was Concluded

PROMINENT MEN ON STAND

Glass is Accused of Being Given a Position in Manila With Pacific States Telephone Company and Carried on Pay Rolls at Home at Same Time.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Mayor Charles Boxton, the first of the city officials to fall into a net spread by the bribery graft prosecution, testified today in detail in the Glass trial, the story of his entrapment last fall at the home of one Roy, who bought for \$500 his supervisory vote against the ordinance prohibiting child patronage of skating rinks, only to turn him over to the law. He told how Spreckels, Heney, Langdon, Burns "and a dozen others outside the doors" walked in on him and confronted him with statements of proof and threats of punishment; how they offered to let him go free if he would "turn up" his confederates and accomplices inside and outside of the board; how he agreed and that a written guaranty of immunity was drawn up and signed and placed in Spreckels' pocket.

Both the direct and the cross examination of Boxton was concluded today. Other witnesses called were Homer S. King, Bank of California, official and director of the Pacific States Telephone Company and Henry T. Scott and Frank F. Drum, respectively president and director of that corporation. On cross examination of Boxton Attorney Delmas began laying the foundation to show that Boxton is a perjurer and therefore his testimony against Glass in having accepted a bribe from Halsey of the Telephone Company is not worthy of belief. The examination of King was to draw from him the statement in effect that Glass was the only official of the company who had authority to sign checks or authorize disbursements. Drum was questioned at length about renting rooms in the Mills Building by Halsey for the alleged purpose of paying bribe money to supervisors.

Scott's examination was to determine, among other things, if when the story of the bribery broke out, Glass shipped Halsey out of San Francisco in disguise to Manila, gave him a position there with the Telephone Company of which Glass is the president and also caused him to be carried on the pay rolls of a San Francisco company as a pensioner in the sum of \$175 per month. All Scott would testify to was that Halsey did go to Manila and that he (Scott) put him on the pay rolls as stated although Halsey "was no longer an active employe."

As Saturday is Jewish Sabbath, when no court can be held in Israel Synagogue, adjournment was taken until Monday.

COMMITTS SUICIDE.

TILLAMOOK, Or., July 12.—Will Miller, aged 35, a homesteader near Beaver, committed suicide by hanging early this morning.

sixteen new supervisors. District Attorney Langdon stated last night that the plan as suggested by the Merchants Exchange will not be accepted.

COMMITTS SUICIDE.

Son of Wealthy Canneryman Shoots Himself Through Head and Heart.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 12.—Arthur J. Sullivan, the son of a wealthy canneryman of Washington Harbor, shot himself in the head today and then turned the gun on Violet Wade but missed her. The police being attracted by the shooting, Sullivan started to run, then changed his mind and shot himself again near the heart. A desperate struggle followed and Police Officer Heiser disarmed the maddened youth who died a few minutes later. The woman was an inmate of a dance hall recently closed by the police.

DIGNITARIES MEET.

Roosevelt and Admiral in Friendly Discussion of War Probabilities.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Admiral Yamamoto, one of the Japanese naval experts today, met for the first time President Roosevelt, the man who more than any other was responsible for the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan after the prolonged war during which Admiral Yamamoto was the Japanese minister of marine. In private conversation of the representatives of the two countries, they discussed the war cloud which has been hovering over the long lasting friendship of Japan and America, each expressed their opinion that it was merely a passing shadow.

NOTABLES DINE AT TACOMA.

TACOMA, July 12.—Secretary James R. Garfield, Gifford Pinchot, chief bureau forester, and party, arrived here today. Luncheon was served at the Union Club and this evening dinner was served at the Country Club at American Lake. The party will leave for Portland tonight.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL SCORES.

At Tacoma—Tacoma 2, Butte 3 (10 innings.)
At Seattle—Seattle 2, Vancouver 3.
At San Francisco—Portland 0, San Francisco 2.
At Los Angeles—Oakland 1, Los Angeles 10.

N.E.A. CLOSES LABORS

A Series of Resolutions and Principles Adopted

ADVISES ALTERED SPELLING

Endorse Efforts Being Made for Increased Salaries of Teachers, Abolishment of Secret Societies in Schools, and for the Merit System in Promotion.

LOS ANGELES, July 12.—National Educational Association closed its labors today with the adoption of a series of resolutions and principle among which was one recommending that the teachers of America at once tender into a systematic course of instruction with regard to inculcating a stronger sense of patriotism and morality.

The second in importance was a resolution on the subject of simplified spelling endorsing the work of the simplified spelling board and directing the secretary of the Association to adopt the shorter style of all of the 300 selected words in the publications of the Association. It carried by a vote of 209 to 22 although it is claimed that many other than active members voted for the affirmative.

The resolutions further endorsed the efforts being made to increase the salaries of teachers; urged the state to provide for the education of every child; building up of character; abolishment of secret societies fraternities and sororities in schools; and declared for the merit system in promotion by teachers and resolved strongly in favor of a world peace.