

BLUES SURRENDER AND TROOPS START HOME; WAR OVER

Invaders Left With a Clear Path to Sound Cities; Good Endurance Is Shown by National Guardsmen.

(Special to The Journal.)
Centralia, Wash., July 28.—After being driven out of the city and back across the Black river into Rochester in an hour's hot fighting yesterday morning, the Blue army under Colonel Young surrendered to the Reds, giving the invading army under Colonel Kennon a clear path to Olympia, Tacoma and Seattle and ending the 19 days' mimic warfare. The Blues had been defeated at every turn and the surrender was inevitable.

After the Blue army had laid down its arms a grand review of all the troops was held before Brigadier General Maus and his staff, after which the soldiers prepared to return to their homes. The Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth infantry began their long hike back to their barracks yesterday afternoon, the former marching by way of Centralia and the latter going through Olympia. The Twenty-first infantry arrived in Centralia last night and camped at the fair grounds just south of this city, where their hospital headquarters have been maintained during the engagement. The regiment resumed its journey this morning. The Second regiment N. G. W., and troop B of Tacoma, encamped at Gate City last night, entraining for their homes this morning.

The maneuvers were a success. Only one fatality resulted, a soldier of the Red army falling asleep on the track and being killed by a train at Oakville, and the maneuvers were in no way responsible for his death. The guardsmen showed surprising endurance and stamina on the long hikes and in battle and bore themselves like regulars. The Oregon guard was in practically all the fighting. The Idaho and Washington regiments did not go into action until Saturday.

The purpose of the maneuvers was to determine whether or not an invading army, landing at Grays Harbor, could push its way to Olympia, Tacoma and Seattle through any force that Uncle Sam might assemble. An appropriation was recently asked of congress for constructing fortifications along the Washington coast. The request was refused.

TIRED OREGON MEN RESIST ORDER OF MAUS; 4 ARRESTED

(Continued From Page One.)

closed, it is said, that officers of Major Scott's battalion temporized with their troops and told Colonel Poorman they would march if they could take off their packs. After Lieutenant Colonel May issued orders to the regiment to march, the battalions of Major Charles Smith and Major Lorin A. Bowman obeyed, but Major Scott's battalion remained where it was for some time.

Finally the men threw away their packs and followed their comrades. At Oakville it is charged that Lieutenant Deich and Captains Toose and Williams talked back to General Maus, and were told by him before their men that they were unfit, on account of their disobedience, to serve in the militia.

Pinzer Won't Discuss It.
Adjutant General Pinzer this morning refused to discuss the mutiny.

"I was not there at the time, and know the circumstances only from hearsay," he said. "General Maus will probably send a letter recommending the court martial of the offending officers if matters were so stated."

"It was extremely regrettable that the incident should have occurred, for the Oregon troops made a splendid record in the maneuvers, which were all over when this occurred. They marched nearly 60 miles, counting side marches into the country, in the campaign. Saturday I saw the men four times ford a stream, in water up to their hips, without a word of complaint.

"Seasoned troops could not have done better. Regular army officers had the highest praise for their efficiency, and for the completeness of their equipment. They had their own mule train and wagons, and were better equipped in this respect than the regular troops.

"The maneuvers were extremely valuable. They were conducted under conditions more nearly like those in actual warfare than ever before. It reminded me of campaigning in the Philippines. The troops stood it remarkably well, and enjoyed it when they got hardened up after the first two or three days."

ARCHBALD ADMITS NEARLY-ALL FACTS; INNOCENT, AVERS

(Continued From Page One.)

Bruce's opinion upon evidence in the case. He denies such action was wrong. "Solely out of friendship for Fred Warnke," Archbald says, he asked Reading railroad officials to extend Warnke's coal lease.

The answer asserts that a \$2500 note Archbald indorsed in 1908 was presented without his knowledge to an attorney in whose favor he had decided a case just seven days before. The jurist denies he indorsed the note as a partner in any Honduras gold mine deal, but says he afterward received stock, "as collateral security," of the \$500 note presented to the Boland brothers for indorsement while he was trying their case. Archbald says he did not think such action was improper, as he forgot that the Bolands were in his court.

Money From Relative.
The charge that he received money from Henry W. Cannon, a capitalist identified with many railroads which were concerned in litigation before him, for an European trip, is met by the statement that Cannon is a relative by marriage. Archbald denies ever favoring roads in which Cannon was interested. "That he received a purse of \$525, donated by lawyers in his court when he left for Europe," he admitted, but Archbald says it was a mere testimonial of friendship, which he could not have refused without impugning the motives of friends.

Ignorant About Commissioner.
Archbald says he appointed J. B. Woodward, a jury commissioner of his federal court in Scranton, without knowing Woodward was a Lehigh Valley railroad attorney.

The respondent denies, Archbald's answer concludes, "that he undertook to carry on a general business for speculation and profit in purchase and sale of cum-coal dumps, or undertook to compromise litigation pending before the interstate commerce commission for a valuable consideration, or ever concealed his interest in any personal contracts. In very few cases did he invest any money or other thing of value, except his personal services, without using his influence as a judge in any of them."

Next to the Washington monument the Pilgrims' monument on Cape Cod, 272 feet high, is the loftiest solid masonry structure on this continent.

NEW JUDGE TAKES UP DARROW CASE

Judge Hutton Accepts A. M. Blakesley as Substitute

for Ill Trial Juror.

(United Press Licensed Wire.)
Los Angeles, Cal., July 28.—In an effort to close the Darrow trial at an early day, Judge Hutton this morning excused Juror Leavitt and accepted the thirteenth juror, A. M. Blakesley.

An air of suppressed excitement prevailed in the crowded courtroom at the opening of today's session in anticipation of the beginning of the defendant's testimony.

Dr. Isaac Saylen was called to the stand when court opened. He testified as to the condition of the sick juror, saying it was a plain case of appendicitis and that in his opinion Leavitt should be excused from further service.

Leavitt Excused.
After hearing further corroboration of Juror Leavitt, he was finally excused by Judge Hutton and Juror A. M. Blakesley, the alternate juror, called to the box.

L. Leavitt, the juror whose illness has caused several delays in the trial, is to be operated upon today for appendicitis, according to his physician. Judge Hutton, with a court doctor, visited the sick juror yesterday and gave out that he would be obliged to excuse Leavitt. The defense regards the elimination of Leavitt as being a favorable omen.

Defense Wants Letters.
When the jury situation had been cleared up Attorney Rogers moved that the court order the district attorney to give the defense a copy of all letters and telegrams in the possession of the prosecution, before the defendant is called to the stand.

It is claimed by us and some of the newspaper "hacks" said Rogers, "that the district attorney has certain letters and documents signed by the defendant, Darrow. We want them or copies of them before he takes the stand in his own defense."

This started an argument by the prosecution. Judge Hutton finally decided to hear arguments at 2 p. m., as to the right of the defense to the copies of evidence in question. This assured that Darrow would not be placed on the stand during the morning session.

Court Reporter Testifies.
J. P. Petermichael, a court reporter, was called as the first witness to prove the condition under which O. A. Twitmore, San Francisco labor leader, testified before the grand jury.

"We want to show," said Rogers, "that the prosecution has in its possession testimony favorable to the defense, which they suppressed by not questioning Twitmore when they called him to testify in this trial."

A distance of four miles. The order was issued by Colonel Poorman, commanding the regiment, at the instance of General Maus.

As soon as the order was received the battalion officers decided not to obey. The troops of the battalion stripped off their blanket-rolls and haversacks, but when emphatically ordered to march by Lieutenant Colonel May, obeyed.

General Maus made a personal investigation of the mutiny as soon as he learned of it and received replies he considered impertinent from Captains Toose and Williams and Lieutenant Deich. General Maus severely reprimanded the offending officers in the presence of their commands. Three lines of officers will probably be charged with insubordination, in addition to charge of refusing to obey orders.

A full report of the occurrence was forwarded to the war department today and the men will probably be tried before the Oregon military authorities as soon as the regiment returns home.

The mutiny caused considerable excitement among the troops encamped at Gate City. In reply to the claims of the Oregon officers that the order causing the mutiny was unjust, the commander stated that the entire march was only 10 miles in length and that in view of the fact that the troops had not received anywhere near the distance during the maneuvers that is generally required, there was absolutely no cause of complaint on the part of the soldiers.

Two troops of the First regiment passed through Centralia this morning on their way to Vancouver Barracks. The troops expect to arrive there Wednesday morning.

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ROOSEVELT AVERS SHAMELESS FRAUD WAS CHICAGO PLAN

Colonel Charges Men Who Favor Lorimer as Being in Class With Bosses Who Controlled Convention.

(United Press Licensed Wire.)
Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 28.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt today took direct issue with the statement made from the White House last night in which Republican national committee action in the contests at the Chicago convention was justified. The colonel asserted that Senator Elihu Root had admitted that he would have voted to seat the Roosevelt delegates in the Texas contest. He referred to Nicholas Murray Butler's statement that the Roosevelt delegates from Washington should have been seated, saying in part:

"This attempted defense by Taft does not and cannot contravert a single statement made by me in my three articles in the Outlook. I did not consider one-third of the cases that should have been considered. I merely took the notorious cases, where there was no possibility of the facts being disputed."

Fraud Planned.
These cases alone, if it had not been for downright theft perpetrated by the Taft lieutenants, would absolutely have prevented Taft's nomination. If honestly organized, the convention would have been against Taft by more than 100 majority.

"I wish to state with all emphasis that there is no room for honest doubt regarding what happened at Chicago. The fraud was barefaced and shameless as any ever committed by 'Boss' Tweed's machine, in the days when there was a pretense of holding a fair election in New York."

"Hill's, it is reported, recently expressed enthusiastic gratitude to Barnes for the way he held the bridge at Chicago. It is nonsense to suppose Taft and Hill's did not know how the 'bridge' was being held."

Lorimer's Friends in Fight.
It is not mere coincidence that nine-tenths of the senatorial leaders in the fight at the Chicago convention were also the leaders in the fight to retain Lorimer's seat. Penrose, Guggenheim, Gallinger and Crane, for instance. "There are politicians and newspaper men who continue to uphold Lorimer's innocence and assert there was nothing improper about his election. Nearly all of the politicians and newspapers assert there was no fraud in the Chicago convention. One assertion has as much merit as the other. It is as idle to assert that Taft was honestly nominated as it is to assert that Lorimer was honestly elected."

PRESIDENT TAFT ISSUES STATEMENT ON STATE CONTESTS

Washington, July 28.—Defense of the action of the Chicago convention on contested seats, approved by President Taft himself, was issued today from the White House in the form of a statement. The title of the document containing 14 printed pages.

The purpose of the statement is to make reply to the charges of Colonel Roosevelt that the nomination was stolen, and of O. J. Henry that there were "40 thieves" in the national committee. The statement goes the full length in behalf of Taft, and asserts that no merit existed in any of the contests decided against Roosevelt by the national committee.

Each contest is reviewed and abstracts presented from the testimony in each case. Particular attention is given to the Arizona, California, Texas and Washington contests, where the Roosevelt charges of fraud have been loudest. The title of the Taft delegates is defended at length.

Many Contests Considered.
Attention is called to the 238 contests against Taft delegates, and the statement proceeds:

"These contests were avowedly instigated, not for the purpose of really securing seats in the convention, not for the purpose of adding evidence which would lead any respectable court to entertain the contests, but for the purpose of deceiving the public into the belief that Mr. Roosevelt had more votes than he really had in the conventions preliminary were in progress for the selection of delegates. The 238 contests were reduced by abandonment, formal or in substance, to 74. The very fact of these 164 frivolous contests itself reflects upon the genuineness and validity of the remaining."

Referring to the credentials committee of the national committee, the statement says:

Majorities Were Large.
"The committee in every case sustained the decision of the national committee and in no case by majorities of less than two-thirds. This statement of facts, indorsed by 40 members of the committee who listened patiently through all day and all night sessions to evidence and argument in order to be able to judge cases intelligently and pass upon them honestly, should be a sufficient answer to the reckless, unwarranted and untimely assertions contained in the statement signed by 11 members of the committee, two of whom did not attend sessions of the committee, did not hear any of the evidence presented and nearly all of whom indicated their bias by voting in every case of the delegates known to be favorable to Mr. Roosevelt, including numerous cases in which the action of the national committee lay with unanimous for the Taft delegates."

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AGAINST OLD DISEASE**

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dies in waiting. He was married in 1900 to Princess Sakado, the daughter of Prince Kijo. Three children have been born to them, all boys.

The new emperor is liked by his subjects, though not as well as his father. He has traveled much through the empire, and has been educated along the lines of statesmanship and diplomacy, although he holds a commission in the army. As heir to the throne, he had a magnificent palace in Tokyo, which was largely built of steel hammered out in the United States. As crown prince, the new emperor had no ladies in waiting.

He fulfilled that promise in the most liberal manner, and thus gave to his country its new birth. He is acclaimed by the entire world as the father of modern Japan.

Under the reign of the late mikado, Japan underwent almost miraculous changes. From the very first he displayed intuitive genius in fashioning the political affairs of his people and in forging out the destiny of his empire. So deeply did he impress his own countrymen that they have almost with one accord proclaimed him the greatest man of his generation, and some of the go so far as to say, of all time.

MIRACULOUS CHANGES WERE WROUGHT DURING HIS LENGTHY CAREER

His Imperial majesty, Mutsuhito, was the one hundred and twenty-first emperor of Japan. He was born at Kyoto, November 3, 1852, and was the second son of the Emperor Komei. In 1860, seven years before his father's death, he was declared heir apparent. He ascended the throne as a boy of 15, and on that occasion gave his solemn promise to grant some form of representative government.

Although Mutsuhito did not at first impress his personality upon the outside world, he did evince rare acumen in calling around him a group of the ablest men in his empire. These he called the "elder statesmen," and under their wise council the mikado saw his country develop into a world power almost in a night.

The two most conspicuous events of his long reign were the wars with China and Russia, both of which, as all the world knows, terminated happily for him.

While Mutsuhito was a liberal and constitutional monarch who threw the doors of his country wide open to western civilization, there never was a time that his subjects regarded him as less than a god. To him and his virtues they attributed all their victories in war and triumphs in peace.

The married life of the mikado was said to have been exceptionally happy. He leaves one child, a son, Prince Haru, who is an officer in the Japanese navy. This prince is not the son of the empress, but of a secondary wife, just as his father was. But to the prince the empress is his mother, and the woman who bore him is a perfect stranger.

This custom of secondary marriages is no longer a political necessity in Japan. The prince himself married a daughter of one of the princely houses, who has borne him several children.

One of the most striking features of the mikado's character was his affection for the "elder statesmen," and particularly Marquis Ito and Count Inouye. It is reported that he could refuse them nothing. And it is said to their regret that they never showed his weakness. But notwithstanding his love for these venerable men who first pointed out the way to him, he has always found opportunity to encourage the able young men.

Throughout the negotiations preceding the war with Russia, Mr. Komura, a Harvard graduate, had charge of the foreign office, while Mr. Kurino, another Harvard man, represented the mikado at the court of Russia. And it was Admiral Yurio, an Annapolis graduate, who fought the first naval engagement with the Russians off Chemulpo.

Despite his many victories in war, the mikado did not seem to aspire to military glory. He wanted his rule to be known as "the reign of peace," and it probably will be, even though thousands of his faithful subjects died on the field of battle for him.

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Great Sacrifice Sale

Great in output, great in the savings that have been made, great in satisfaction to the thousands of customers that have bought. This mighty outgo of fine apparel is now at its height; if you have not got your share, we are sorry—for you.

However, this splendid stock will be good down to the last garment. We have nothing old to offer you—only the best fabrics and the newest styles. Come now while the reduced prices rule; your savings will be great, your satisfaction assured.

Every Article Is Genuinely Reduced

Men's Suits Reduced
\$15.00 MEN'S SUITS.....\$11.35
\$20.00 MEN'S SUITS.....\$13.35
\$22.50 MEN'S SUITS.....\$15.35
\$25.00 MEN'S SUITS.....\$16.65
\$30.00 MEN'S SUITS.....\$20.00
\$35.00 MEN'S SUITS.....\$23.35

THE SAME REDUCTIONS ON
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS

EXTRA SPECIAL
\$1.50 Shirts
Plain and Pleated Bosoms
Starched Cuffs
Stripes and Solid Colors
95c
\$1.50 Cluett Shirts \$1.15
\$2.00 Cluett Shirts \$1.35

The Boys' Shop
Second Floor
Reliable, Well-Made Suits at Low Prices.
\$3.95 BOYS' SUITS.....\$2.65
\$5.00 BOYS' SUITS.....\$3.35
\$6.50 BOYS' SUITS.....\$4.35
\$8.50 BOYS' SUITS.....\$5.65
\$10.00 BOYS' SUITS.....\$6.65
\$15.00 BOYS' SUITS.....\$9.85

**BLUES AND BLACKS
ONE FOURTH OFF**
\$3.50 MEN'S PANTS.....\$2.65
\$4.00 MEN'S PANTS.....\$3.00
\$4.50 MEN'S PANTS.....\$3.25
\$5.00 MEN'S PANTS.....\$3.75
\$6.00 MEN'S PANTS.....\$4.50
\$7.00 MEN'S PANTS.....\$5.25
\$7.50 MEN'S PANTS.....\$5.65
\$8.00 MEN'S PANTS.....\$5.95
\$10.00 MEN'S PANTS.....\$7.50

**All Ladies' and
Misses' Fancy Man-
Tailored Suits
and
All Ladies', Misses' and
Girls' Fine Wash
Dresses
HALF PRICE**