

REUNION NOW ONLY A MEMORY

Officials Receive Many Resolutions of Thanks and Approval.

COLONEL GORDON ISSUES STATEMENT

Makes Signed Acknowledgement of the Valuable Assistance of the Committee Chairmen. Street Car Company and Press Receive Commendation.

The seventeenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans has passed into history as the most notable gathering of the survivors of that great struggle between the States comprising the American Commonwealth. Honored as it was by the largest attendance of visitors which has ever assembled to witness a Confederate gathering, kept in the public eye by the press of the country, North and South, marked by two notable and extensive parades, and leaving in its wake two of the most artistic and beautiful monuments in this country, the reunion has been indeed a success which has amply repaid any expenditure of time and energy and money. The gathering this year lasted through five days instead of three days, as heretofore; through two days the elements hurled their worst storms upon city and camp, necessitating new arrangements for the accommodations of thousands, and yet through it all the citizens of Richmond have met every demand, the committees have shown themselves equal to every emergency, and the hospitality of the city has been fully vindicated by the style and comfort and ease with which it housed and fed the largest body of people which has ever gathered in its gates, a body of people which in all probability exceeded the regular population of the city.

Congratulations and Thanks. Now that the gathering is over, the visitors departing, the decorations removed, and the tents taken down, the hosts of the reunion are receiving the congratulations and thanks of the visitors. General Stephen D. Lee, the courteous and genial commander-in-chief, has from the first expressed his appreciation in no unstated terms. Dr. Owen, of the Sons of Veterans; Mrs. Henderson, of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; and Mrs. Behan, of the Confederate Ladies' Association, have all expressed themselves in the highest terms as to the success of the entertainment. The ovations accorded by the people of the entire South on the occasions of the two un-
der the leadership of the members of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association in the arduous work of erecting those two imposing piles to the memory of J. E. B. Stuart and Jefferson Davis.

Colonel Gordon's headquarters, in the Mutual Building, yesterday, the officials were busily engaged in settling the bills and accounts. Thousands of blankets, coats, chairs and camp utensils bought by the committee will be disposed of shortly, either by auction or private sale, and the proceeds used in liquidating the remaining accounts of the reunion committee.

It will probably be several weeks before every detail can be closed up and the books of the committee finally balanced.

Camp Gordon Popular.

Among all the thanks and resolutions of thanks which have been tendered to the possession of the committee, none have been more appreciated than the action of the veterans encamped at Camp John W. Gordon, which was taken at a meeting held in the big dining shed on last Sunday afternoon and a copy of which was handed to Captain David Brown, quartermaster-general, yesterday. The paper reads as follows:

"Resolutions by the Veterans of Camp John W. Gordon:
"Whereas in all the history of our reunions such unparalleled kindness and hospitality has never before been shown to the historic and patriotic veterans of the Confederacy as was shown to the members of the United Confederate Veterans of Camp John W. Gordon, and whereas the members of the United Confederate Veterans of Camp John W. Gordon were quartered at Camp Gordon by the citizens of Richmond, Va., for their unbounded kindness and hospitality, especially to the ladies and children who so generously housed and cared for us during the storm; for the excellent work of the committee so ably managed by Major David A. Brown, and for the following excellent bill of fare, which was served in Camp John W. Gordon: soup (beef, vegetable or oyster), roast beef, roast mutton, Smithfield ham, eggs, vegetables, sardines, butter, sweet milk, puttermilk, cheese, coffee, cigars and other substantial food, all of good quality, great abundance and nicely served.

"Members of the United Confederate Veterans Quarters at Camp John W. Gordon.

"Richmond Reunion, May 30-June 3, 1907."

The above paper was passed by acclamation by the veterans assembled at the camp. It was drawn by John W. Johnson, adjutant of S. V. Falkerson Camp, No. 705, of Bristol, Tenn.

Another resolution of thanks which has been sincerely appreciated is the following action of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association:

"Whereas the Confederate Southern Memorial Association has enjoyed the hospitality of the historic and patriotic city of Richmond, therefore be it resolved:

"That this association tenders its most hearty thanks to the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, to the Haywood and Oakwood Memorial Associations, to the Richmond Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy,

(Continued on Second Page.)

SCENE IN COURT AT HAYWOOD TRIAL, SHOWING HARRY ORCHARD, ASSASSIN OF STEUNENBERG



THE MOYER-HAYWOOD TRIAL AT BOISE.

HARRY ORCHARD.

FIFTY-SEVEN HURT IN SOUTHERN WRECK

Only Three Persons on Train Escaped Injury, but None Was Killed.

PLUNGED DOWN EMBANKMENT

Accident Due to Spreading Rails or Sudden Jumping of Trucks.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 5.—Going at a speed of twenty or thirty miles an hour, Southern passenger train No. 2, leaving Nashville at 10:30 A. M., plunged off a fifteen-foot embankment at Black Branch, near Lebanon, Tenn., thirty miles east of Nashville this morning, injuring fifty-seven persons out of a total of sixty on board. Among the more seriously injured are Mrs. J. T. Jennings, Lebanon, Tenn.; Mrs. Sarah Lawrence, Nashville; A. R. Hart, Johnson City, Tenn.; William Jameson, Auburn, Ky.; J. F. Beatty, Nashville; J. W. Dodd, Nashville; Mrs. R. P. Maddox, Nashville; Joseph Jones, Monterey, Tenn.; Miss Patty Russell, Difficult, Tenn.

Two passenger coaches, the mail and baggage cars left the track. One report says the wreck was caused by spreading rails and another that the front trucks of the engine jumped the track and threw the baggage and two passenger coaches off.

The first intimation the passengers had was a bumping, jolting sensation, and the next moment the two coaches shot from the rails and turned over on their sides down the embankment.

A relief train was dispatched from Lebanon to the scene, all the physicians in the town and a number of citizens going to render such assistance as was possible.

As soon as the news of the wreck was received in Nashville, the Southern officials sent a relief train to Black Branch. When the relief train returned here at 3:20 o'clock, every ambulance in the city stood in wait to receive the victims and convey them to hospitals.

Conductor F. A. Dean, of Harrison, Tenn., who was in charge of the train, although severely cut and bruised, stuck to his post, and came back to Nashville with the train. He did not seem to know just what caused the accident.

Restaurant Owners in San Francisco Likely to Enter Suit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The Japanese trouble in San Francisco probably will be settled by recourse to the law. Information has been received here to the effect that the Japanese consul-general in San Francisco is contemplating bringing a suit against the city of San Francisco for damages incurred by the owners of the Horace Shoo Restaurant and the Polsum Bath-House from the attack by a mob on May 20th last. The action, if brought, will be under the State law and in the name of the owners of the places wrecked. It is understood that the Japanese are perfectly satisfied with a judicial determination of the case.

Consul Ueno in the Dark.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 5.—Japanese Consul says that he knows nothing of any contemplated suit for damages against the city of San Francisco, growing out of the recent trouble in a Japanese restaurant on Epsom Street.

DEATH SENTENCE FALLS ON TWELVE

Men Charged With Attempt to Kill Cabrera Will Be Executed.

SAID THAT ALL ARE INNOCENT

Court-Martial's Verdict Revised, but Promised Mercy Isn't Shown.

MEXICO CITY, June 5.—According to a telegram received in this city tonight, twelve of the nineteen men condemned to death by court-martial proceedings, because of an alleged attempt on the life of President Cabrera, of Guatemala, will be executed. Eleven of these men are Guatemalans. One of the Mexicans accused, Jose Mendoza, was exonerated. The other Mexican implicated, Nazario Mendoza, was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. Two Italians charged with complicity in the attempt were each sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. Of the other foreigners on trial, one, a Spaniard, will be executed. The district characterizes the condemned men as honorable and innocent victims.

At the State Department no comment was made on the action of the revision court.

OLD CONFEDERATE BECOMES INSANE

Mind Gives Way While Returning from Reunion—Sets Fire to Mattress.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, VA., June 5.—J. W. Powers, a farmer of this county and an aged Confederate veteran, while confined in a cell in the city jail here this afternoon awaiting examination for lunacy, set fire to his mattress, creating panic among the other inmates, most of whom were in the corridor of the prison. It was some minutes before the guards were attracted by the prisoners beating on the doors and their screams. When they opened the door, the building was filled with smoke and several were suffering from suffocation.

Powers attended the recent Confederate Reunion in Richmond and became insane while returning to the city last night. He was taken in custody when the train arrived here this morning. His brother, Dr. W. H. Powers, arrived here from Ringgold to-night.

FIERCE ATTACK ON THE MAYOR

Prosecuting Officer in San Francisco Holds Up Schmitz as Star Criminal.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 5.—The opening address for the prosecution by Assistant District Attorney Heney was the feature of the first day's actual trial of Mayor Eugene Schmitz for alleged extortion or money from keepers of French restaurants. Attorney Heney charged the Mayor and Abraham Ruef with "plotting to carry on a system of blackmailing" with the instrumentality of the police commission. Heney related at length the alleged methods used by the Mayor and Ruef to intimidate restaurateurs, and to show that Ruef was the only man who could secure licenses for them, and that money was the only thing that would obtain his influence.

TO DECIDE FRIDAY ABOUT HARRIMAN

Question of Civil or Criminal Prosecution to Be Determined Then.

KELLOGG AT WHITE HOUSE

President Anxious to Have Matter Settled Before Leaving for Vacation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—A conference to determine whether civil or criminal action or any action at all shall be taken by the government against E. H. Harriman and the railroads controlled by him as a result of the investigations of the Interstate Commerce Commission will be held at the White House Friday. The President is anxious that some conclusion may be reached before he leaves the city for the summer. He goes to Oyster Bay next Wednesday, and will be absent from Washington about four months.

Frank B. Kellogg, special counsel for the government in the Harriman investigation, was at the White House today, and it was understood he talked with the President about some feature of the case. What it was, he would not say. Secretaries Root and Taft came over to the White House, and the trio were with the President for some time. Mr. Kellogg said that he was in Washington in connection with some evidence in the Standard Oil cases, and that it was merely a coincidence that he met Mr. Taft at the White House. To-day Attorney-General Bonaparte talked with the President about the proposed proceedings against the railroads for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law and also the Harriman case.

IMPERTINENT TO THE PRESIDENT

But Vice-Consul Ekstromer Apologized and Will Retain His Office.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—If the inclinations of the President are followed, the exequator of Charles A. Ekstromer, as vice-consul of Sweden, at St. Louis, which was withdrawn some time ago, will be retained to him. Mr. Ekstromer incurred the personal displeasure of the President by addressing him a letter which was regarded as impertinent and discourteous. It was in relation to the refusal of Mr. Roosevelt to receive a committee of citizens from St. Louis who came to Washington to make representations in a case regarding certain newspapers. The President has received an apologetic letter from Mr. Ekstromer, which is entirely satisfactory to him, and this he has turned over to the State Department, with a statement that he has no objection to the reinstatement of the exequator to Mr. Ekstromer, if the State Department is willing.

POWDERLY MADE CHIEF OF NEW DIVISION

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—T. V. Powderly was today appointed chief of the new division of information established in connection with the immigration bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor at a salary of \$3,500 per year. The new division will conduct correspondence with governors and officials of the various States and Territories, with a view to the best distribution of aliens. Mr. Powderly was formerly commissioner of immigration and more recently special agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor in Europe.

CROKER GAINS HIS LIFE'S AMBITION

Ex-Tammany Chief's Orby Captures Classic English Derby at Long Odds.

RIDDEN BY AMERICAN JOCKEY

Irish Spectators Present Greet American Owner With Deafening Ovation.

LONDON, June 5.—Richard Croker to-day won the Derby at Epsom and gained the ambition of his life, his colt, Orby, bred from an American dam and ridden by an American jockey, "Johnny" Reff, having beaten all the English cracks and captured the blue ribbon of the world's turf by two lengths. Orby's time was 2:44.

Outside of Mr. Croker and his immediate entourage Orby had but few friends, and the betting indicated that the sporting prophets had marked his chances as being slight. Mr. Croker and those who watched the colt's trials, however, were sanguine that they held a surprise in store for the Derby crowds. Those who saw the Irish-American candidate do his stretching gallop early this morning liked the youngster so well that they thought it wise to hedge, and his appearance on the parade and at the post before the race brought him a number of adherents.

Silve Gallion Ruled Favorite.

Nothing, however, could shake the position of Silve Gallion, the Irish horse, which won the 2,000 guineas stakes at New Market May 1st, the favorite with the crowds, and his defeat was regarded as inconceivable. Even the short-odds on Silve Gallion failed to early this morning, and the betters from actively supporting him. The betting was 100 to 9 against Orby.

Only nine horses went to the post, and the starter had no difficulty in getting them away in good shape. A rank outsider, John Bull, belonging to Horatio Bottomley, took the lead from Silve Gallion, Bezonian, Galvani and Orby, with All Black last. After covering five furlongs in this order, Silve Gallion took up the running. Coming down the hill Bezonian and Orby pushed upon the leader and rounding Tattenham Corner the American representative challenged the favorite.

Johnny Reff, riding Orby, with admirable judgment, gradually took his

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

CIVIL SERVICE OUT OF POLITICS

Rules Changed to Prohibit Activity by Men Holding Federal Office.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The rules of the Civil Service Commission have been so amended as to prohibit all persons in the classified civil service from taking an active part in political campaigns. The amendment was made through an executive order issued by the President, and is as follows:

"Persons who by the provisions of these rules are in the competitive classified service, while retaining the right to vote as they please and to express privately their opinions on all political subjects, shall take no active part in political management or in political campaigns."

The addition was made on the recommendation of the commission, and the result of numerous complaints which have reached the bureau from time to time from various parts of the country, and especially from North Carolina. The order does not cover postmasters, marshals and others not in the classified service.

Harry Orchard's Revolting Tale Of Slaughter

Actual Assassin of Former Governor Steunenberg Bravely Confesses Wholesale Crimes in Court.

SWEARS HAYWOOD PAID HIM TO BLOW UP VINDICATOR MINES

Without Blush of Shame or Fear, Witness Describes How He Plotted and Killed—To Tell of Steunenberg Murder To-Day.

BOISE, IDAHO, June 5.—Alfred Horsley, alias Harry Orchard, the actual assassin of Frank Steunenberg, went on the stand to-day as a witness against William D. Haywood and made public confession of a long chain of brutal, revolting crimes, committed, he said, at the inspiration and for the pay of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners.

An undertaking by the prosecutors for the State that they would by later proof and connection, make his testimony legitimate, opened the way like a flood gate to the whole diabolical story, and throughout the entire day Orchard went on from crime recital to crime recital, each succeeding one seemingly more revolting than the one that preceded.

COLD-BLOODED CONFESSION OF A BRUTAL MURDER

Orchard confessed

That as a member of the mob that wrecked the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mine in the Couer d'Alenes he lighted one of the fuses that carried fire to the giant powder explosive;

That he set the death trap in the Vindicator Mine at Cripple Creek that blew out the lives of Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Beck;

That because he had not been paid for his first attempt at violence in the Vindicator Mine, he had been treacherous to his associates by warning the managers of the Florence and Cripple Creek Railway that there was a plot to blow up their trains;

That he cruelly fired three charges of buckshot into the body of Detective Lyte Gregory, of Denver, killing him instantly;

That for days he stalked Governor Peabody, of Colorado, about Denver, waiting a chance to kill him;

That he and Steve Adams set and discharged the mine under the station at Independence that instantly killed fourteen men, and confessed that, falling in an attempt to poison Fred Bradley, of San Francisco, he blew him and his house up with a bomb of giant powder.

WILL DECIDE HOW STEUNENBERG WAS KILLED TO-DAY

Orchard has more brutal crimes to tell that will bring his bloody career down to its end at Caldwell, where, with a bomb, he killed former Governor Frank Steunenberg. These will come to-morrow, for he is to resume the stand when the district court sits again.

Orchard retained control of himself almost from the moment he took the stand. His eyes were bloodshot and his face mottled when he came into the room to confront the man whose life he jeopardized. He was plainly nervous, and walked unsteadily to the witness stand. Orchard quickly steadied himself, and was soon talking in the soft, easy tones that characterized his speech. His manner was easy and his gaze steady in any direction whence a question claimed his attention. Orchard's eyes met those of Haywood several times, and the two gazed steadily at each other with honors even in the test.

Orchard was telling of the meeting of the Burket (Idaho) Union of the Western Federation of Miners when the defense made its first strong attack by Attorney Richardson to the testimony on the ground that the events occurred years before Haywood was a member of the central body of the Federation, and that he was in no way connected with it.

CONNECTING FEDERATION WITH ACTUAL CRIMES

Senator Borah contended that the State had a right to prove the facts about the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mine for the purpose of showing why the Western Federation of Miners had taken umbrage at Governor Steunenberg. Judge Wood ruled that the general facts were admissible, but put a limitation on the amount of details that could be shown.

Orchard then told the story of the blowing up of the property, in which, he said, W. F. Davis, later president of the Union of the Western Federation of Miners at Cripple Creek, had command of the mob. He told of the seizure of a train, the theft of giant powder, the attack on the mines, and concluding, said: "I lit one of the fuses myself."

He then told of his flight into Montana and of various journeys in the western country until he turned up in Cripple Creek in 1902, went to work in the mines and joined the Western Federation of Miners again, under fire of renewed objections from the defense, all of which was overruled by the court on the strength of a repeated promise by the State to show the connection of the defendant later.

The witness then told of the plot to blow up the Vindicator Mine. He confessed that after the strike began he went into the mine "high grading," and here discovered a quantity of powder.

He reported this to Davis, and there, he said, began the plot to do violence in the mine. He said the first attempt was a failure, because the cageman discovered him and his pal and drew their fire, but later a contrivance was successfully fixed by which a discharged pistol set off a bomb and killed Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Beck. Five hundred dollars, he said, was the reward for the murder.

HAYWOOD PAID HIM TO BLOW UP MINE

Then came the journey to Denver, where, the witness said, he met Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and entered their employment as an assassin. He swore Haywood paid him \$300 for blowing up the Vindicator Mine.

Then came the making of the two bombs that were tossed into the coal heap at the Vindicator Mine, but they were never heard of again, and then a digression to confess that before the successful attempt at the Vindicator Mine he had notified the railway management of a plot to blow up its trains carrying non-union men.

Next the witness related how he journeyed to Southern Colorado as a guard to Moyer, and here the narrative, which had been attacked from every side by the defense at every material point, halted for the noon recess. Word that Orchard was on the stand spread through the city, and a few moments after the doors of the court were opened in the afternoon every available seat for the public was taken, and the deputies had to force the doors shut and clear away a clamoring crowd that jammed the stairway and landing.

Orchard spent the noon recess under guard at Hawley's office, and at 1:30 o'clock was driven back to the courtroom to resume his story. He told of his journey with Moyer and his return to Denver, where it was suggested, he said, that he kill Governor Peabody, of Colorado. He said he picked Steve Adams to aid him, and together they stalked the Governor between the hotel and his home, trying for a shot at him with short shot-guns. Haywood and Pettibone were in the plot and furnished the witness with money from time to time. The plot failed because Orchard, and Adams followed a carriage containing two women to the Peabody home and excited suspicion.

HOW ORCHARD SHOT DETECTIVE LYTE GREGORY

Next came a plot to dynamite Peabody. Orchard said they made a bomb, but gave the plan up at the suggestion of Haywood, who was afraid that they would all be arrested. He said that he and Adams were told to "lay off" for a time, but meantime Pettibone suggested that they kill Lyte Gregory, who had been a deputy sheriff and had given testimony against some of the members of the Federation.

The witness then detailed the relentless trailing of Gregory and his final murder.

"Gregory turned and backed up against a fence," said the witness, "as if to draw a gun, and I shot him three times. It certainly killed him." Then came the frightful tragedy at Independence, followed by the flight to Wyoming and afterwards the trip to San Francisco to kill Bradley. Orchard told his story of the Independence explosion in a low hum-