

Morning

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Astorian.

COVERS THE MORNING FIELD ON THE LOWER COLUMBIA

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ASTORIA, OREGON, SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

UP BOYS AND AT THEM

Glorious Close of Simulated Hostilities

OUR HARBOR IS SAFE

Enemy's Vessels Sunk by Batteries and Mines Without Trouble

SUPPORT REPELS ATTACKERS

At Fort Stevens Yesterday Morning Good Showing Was Made in Night Attack—Two Vessels Destroyed at Night and Several During the Day.

Fort Stevens yesterday had all the appearance of camps in time of war. An air of expectancy hung over the tented city yet many took advantage of the lull in operations to take a much needed rest. The boys had been called out twice during the early morning hours and a sleepy looking lot of officers and men greeted the visitors this morning.

At 2 a. m. the government steamer Guy Howard which had left out at 11 p. m. Friday night, attempted to pass the forts unawares but the ever-ready watchers detected her and the call for arms was sounded.

Instantly the camp was all astir, gun relays sleeping at their posts, infantry support sleeping in their clothing were up and at in less time than it takes to record it. Her range and azimuth was soon determined and the battle was on. Several shots were fired by the batteries at Fort Columbia and Batteries Mishler and Clark at Fort Stevens. A hot fire was kept up until finally it was declared that the Howard was out of the running. She came in contact with a mine theoretically so well placed that it was fired automatically. Great enthusiasm was manifested by officers and men of the militia, many of whom had gone through their first experience in coast defense at night.

After the successful conclusion of the first night attack the officers and men returned to their rest uninformed as to the time of the next attack. Laying at the guns, observation officers in their places a feeling of confidence was throughout the camp. Keen eyes were watching the harbor and the searchlights sought every part of the expanse of water. No vessel could have evaded those vigilant defenders even though as small a boat as the Howard which represented a torpedo boat. Everyone in camp was calm but keen and the tension of waiting for a call that might come at any time or not at all was very great. Sleep was for few eyes among the Guardsmen though the regulars, many of whom were old campaigners, took what sleep they could get.

At 4 o'clock the Howard No. 2, as she was called, the original Howard having been sunk, made a similar attempt to that of her predecessor with the same result. At the call to arms at it again were the boys and she was soon settled for. No torpedo boats entered the harbor last night.

The mines were placed theoretically with such precision that both vessels were regarded as having fired the mines automatically and it was not necessary to fire them from the shore. After the 4 o'clock attack things quieted down, yet the vigilance did not cease and had another attempt been made the result would undoubtedly have been the same.

The importance of this test will be appreciated when it is understood that had the Howard acting as a torpedo-

boat succeeded in passing the forts an important advantage would be gained that might result in much damage to us.

Nothing to disturb the rest so badly needed by the men occurred until 9:25, when three companies of the infantry support were sent to repel a land attack at the rear while at 10:30 an enemy's vessel hove in sight. A call to arms, a hurried scampering to positions following and again the fight was on. While the attack was being made from the rear and met by the infantry reserve the batteries were attacking the vessel and in short time the vessels were sunk, while the support was engaging the land forces and soon that part of the tale was told by the repulse of the attacking party. The infantry support returned to camp covered with glory at 11:30 in plenty of time to answer the mess call at 12 o'clock.

During the afternoon several of the enemy's fleet were fired upon and at last accounts the forts are still safe.

Everything was done with the precision of clockwork and those who were fortunate enough to be at the scene of hostilities when the attacks were made were delighted.

The officers of the fort and of the Seaside contingent of the National Guard at Seaside who were present were greatly pleased.

The officers of the fort feel that their efforts have not been in vain and are proud of the response of the militiamen.

Last night practically ended the drills and attacks. Today being Sunday no drilling nor firing will be done at the forts and the day will be devoted to lectures by officers of the regular army on coast defense.

Interesting subjects will be taken up at these lectures which will be attended by the officers of the National Guard and considerable instruction will be given and interest created by the taking up of these subjects.

The Third Regiment band of Portland arrived at the camp yesterday in heavy marching and will no doubt remain until the breaking of camp which will occur on Monday. Concerts will

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A MYSTERIOUS VISIT

Townsend Could Get all Data at the Capital

WHY LEAVE WASHINGTON CITY

Why Does Attorney-General Come West When There Is Not As Much Data Altogether As He Had At Hand In Washington?

PORTLAND, July 13.—What is the objection of the government in sending B. D. Townsend, Special United States Attorney, from North Dakota to Oregon to investigate the land grants of the Southern Pacific Railroad?

This question is being asked by people informed on land matters, and they are at a loss to understand why the government should send a special man to investigate in Oregon when this is a poor place to gather data. Washington, D. C., is the archives, is the repository of all the information and data appertaining to the land grant to the railroads, which is now agitating this state.

All the records of the grant, the patents issued, the blue prints and the terms governing the grants are at Washington. It is the only place in the country where the documents are assembled and get-at-able. Notwithstanding these facts, however, the government has not only sent Mr. Townsend to Oregon to investigate, but it has also recently appointed an assistant to Mr. Townsend, McDonald McBlair, who will leave the National capital next Monday for Portland.

If the object is for Mr. Townsend to map out a way to forcing the railroads to sell the land to actual settlers at \$2.50 an acre, it is not necessary to visit Oregon for the purpose, as this

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SENSATION LAUNCHED

Surprise Follows Surprise in Haywood Case

CHARGES OF PERJURY

One Witness Confesses Taking Part in Riot Resulting in Two Deaths

DEWEY A VALUABLE WITNESS

With Downcast Eyes and Fingers Nervously Picking at Braiding Around Hat Rim—Dewey Told It All—Is Combative Toward Richardson.

BOISE, July 13.—Sensation followed sensation quickly in the Haywood trial today when the state commenced its rebuttal evidence. One witness on the stand confessed to participation in the labor riot resulting in the death of two men, the record of the conviction of murder in the second degree of a witness for the defense was introduced and the proof of another having been sent to the insane asylum upon the information of his neighbors was offered. Its admissibility was argued and the decision of court is to be made Monday.

Finally shortly after court adjourned for the day the information was sworn to and a warrant for perjury issued in the magistrate court against Dr. I. L. McGee, a physician of Wallace, Idaho, who was one of the witnesses for the defense in discrediting Orchard.

Sheriff Hodgkin of Ada county telegraphed the authorities at McGee's home to make his arrest.

William Dewey, a witness in rebuttal for the state, confessed to an active, armed participation in the destruction of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan concentrator at Wardner. Orchard swore William D. Davis, known as "Big Bill" Davis, led a mob. Davis himself swore to having been elsewhere and positively denied any connection with the crime. Dewey swore that not only did Davis accompany him, but he served out guns, rifles and ammunition to the union men before they went to Wardner. With downcast eyes and fingers nervously picking at the braiding around the rim of his grey sombrero Dewey told it all. Repeatedly he was requested to raise his voice and complied only to sink back into an almost inaudible tone.

Under provocation of the sneering cross-examination by Richardson, he rallied and even became combative, but throughout the recital he gave evidence to certain remorse. McGee, against whom the warrant for perjury was issued today swore that Orchard was in Wallace in July and August, 1904. It was at this time that Orchard said he was in Denver planning the Bradley murder. One of the witnesses today swore that Orchard was at his hotel in Denver in July or August, 1904. McGee also was one of the witnesses who swore Orchard was at Mullan the day of the explosion of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Concentrator. Ten witnesses in rebuttal were examined. Most of them were called to prove the statements as to Orchard's movement in North Idaho and as to the disposal of his interest in the Hercules mine. One of the most interesting was August Paulsen at one time Orchard's partner in the Hercules. Orchard swore he planned to kidnap Paulsen's children and hold them for the ransom of \$30,000. Paulsen was then called to show that Orchard had disposed of his interest in the mine sometime before he left the state.

IDENTIFIED BY BROTHER.

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 13.—Saravich, brother of the man whose body was recovered from the Columbia River at this city, arrived here yesterday. From the clothing and property found, Mr. Saravich positively identified the remains as that of his brother.

KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

MARSHFIELD, Or., July 13.—J. U. Thrash was killed at One Mile Lake by a dynamite blast late yesterday afternoon. He had gone back to examine a blast that had a slow fuse.

FORT STEVENS NOTES.

Messrs. Joshland and Flagler of Graton, S. D.; W. A. Coweshall and B. H. Arnold of Portland and Lee McCune and George L. Wynes of Davenport, Iowa, visited the Fort and Warrenton. Messrs. Arnold and Coweshall represent the Columbia Harbor & Land Co. and were showing the balance of the party that part of the country.

Services will be held at Seaside in the Grove between the camp and Holladay Hotel, this afternoon at 2:15. Chaplain Gilbert of Astoria, will conduct the service. There will be music by male quartets from the hospital corps and Company L and probably Mrs. Walter Reid of Portland will sing. The public is cordially invited to these services which will no doubt be very interesting.

Today will be a good day to visit the various camps. The men will have plenty of time to show visitors around and will gladly do so.

Lieut. Cantfield is range officer at Battery Mishler, our generally intelligent linotype operator to the contrary notwithstanding. Through the loss of a line this was omitted from yesterday's report.

There will be a baseball game played at Seaside today between a picked nine from the militiamen at Seaside and the Fort Stevens club. The regulars propose to make it hotter for the citizen soldierly than they did in the maneuvers. The game should be a good one as a good natured rivalry exists between the two camps.

MAYORALTY TRIALS

F. J. Heney and Rudolph Spreckles Hold Conference

RESPONSIBILITY NOT WANTED

However they Accept the Duty as Such But May Not Name a Man at Monday's Meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—A conference was held today by District Attorney Langdon, F. J. Heney and Rudolph Spreckles on the question of selecting a new Mayor. After the meeting Langdon said:

"The prosecution realizes the responsibility of naming a Mayor has been forced upon us and we have decided to accept such responsibility. While we may not be ready to name a man at Monday's meeting of the board of supervisors, we will do so within the next few days."

Following the intimation of Langdon that no arrangement had been made for the successor of Schmitz or Boxton, it was rumored tonight that ex-Mayor Phelan is the man, but that it is uncertain whether he will accept the office in its present tangled condition.

TO ASCERTAIN FACTS.

Major Getchel Has Up To Now Failed To Notify War Department.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The War Department today took steps to ascertain the facts in regard to the reported arrest of a Japanese at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for making drawings and blueprints of the fort. Major Getchel has up to the present failed to notify the War Department of what has taken place.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION

Renders a Voluminous and Interesting Report

MAKES GOOD READING

Harriman and His Connection With Transcontinental Railways

SOME QUEER PROCEEDINGS

It is Only the Law Which Prevents the Concentration in Harriman's Hands of Every Railroad Line Lying Between Canada and Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The report was made public today by the interstate commerce commission of its inquiry into the railroad operations of E. H. Harriman and the operations of the so-called Harriman lines of railway which has been in program several months. The report which was written by Commissioner Lane is the unanimous expression of the commission. This report has been transmitted to the president and attorney-general and it is believed that the attorney-general's report will determine whether proceedings are to be instituted against Harriman or corporations involved in the inquiry. No recommendations are made by the commission as to whether criminal prosecution is to be instituted as a result of the inquiry.

The report enters fully into a discussion of Harriman's policy in obtaining and maintaining the control of the various lines of railway by the Harriman system and presents a fairly complete history of the operations of the various lines. Excerpts from the verbatim testimony of Harriman are given to show facts as stated in the report. "That it is only the law which prevents the concentration in Harriman's hands of every railroad line lying between Canada and Mexico," is a frank admission Harriman himself made at the hearing.

"To gather under one head all existing transcontinental lines or as many as possible, and to exclude in coming of all competition became manifestly the Harriman policy which inaugurated in 1901 by the issuance of \$100,000,000 of convertible bonds by the Union Pacific. Harriman's eventual control of many of the competing transcontinental lines was prevented, it is pointed out, by the supreme court's decision in the Northern Securities case."

Particular stress is laid by the commission on the elimination of competition in transcontinental business among the Harriman lines and the commission indicates that it is the matter of large significance developed in its inquiry. Special reference is made to the deal by which Harriman secured control of the San Pedro road and the manipulation of the Chicago & Alton, a very careful synopsis of the financial operations in both instances being given. Concerning the Chicago & Alton transaction, the commission says:

"It was admitted by Harriman that there were about \$60,000,000 of stock and liabilities issued against which no property had been acquired and this is undoubtedly accurate."

The commission further says concerning the Alton deal that "It is evident that its history is rich in illustrations of the various methods of indefensible financing." In conclusion the commission says:

"The effect of control of Southern Pacific by the Union Pacific has been to

unify and amalgamate agreement between them in transcontinental business and in business to and from Oriental Points." The joint control of the Alton by the Union Pacific and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific has undoubtedly eliminated competition between Alton, Rock Island, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

These are conspicuous illustrations of "Community of interests" and "Harmony of management" which Harriman suggested when he demanded representation upon the Santa Fe board. If the policy of purchasing and controlling stocks in competing lines is permitted to continue, it must mean the suppression of competition.

Recommendations of commission which bear more general than specific terms and application, say that function of railway corporations should be confined to the furnishing of transportation and that railways should not be permitted to invest generally in securities of other railway and steamship companies except in connecting lines for the purpose of forming through routes of transportation including branches and feeders.

The report goes into the deal by which the Chicago and Alton Railroad was transferred to Chicago and Alton Railway, in which the syndicate, through one J. L. Stanton, said to have had no interest in either the roads but who acted merely as an intermediary, manipulated stocks so as to secure a profit of several million dollars. Another incident is the sale of a railroad 58 miles long which cost less than \$3,000,000 to the Alton and which was manipulated through Stanton, and Kuhn, Loeb & Company, so \$13,000,000 was obtained for it, and at the same time the ownership in the road retained.

The commission next went in detail into the different roads owned by the Harriman system and the amount of stock held in each. It concludes by making the recommendations stated above.

Its surplus funds, says the report, should be used for the betterment of its lines and for extensions.

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HARRIMAN ANSWERS

Talks about the Report of the Commission

WAS INFLUENCED BY POLITICS

Is Informed That Report Is Full of Glaring and Inexcusable Errors But Will Examine It Before Making Further Comment.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Harriman, speaking by telephone from Arden tonight said:

"Imagine a court or any judicial body sending copies of its decisions around secretly to newspaper publishers in advance under pledge to publish it simultaneously Sunday morning. That is what the commission did. The report is a political document and a part of the personal pursuit of myself. Their opinion was put in type several days ago and sent to newspaper throughout the country with the following instructions: 'Confidential, to all newspapers: This report is released for publication on Sunday morning, July 14, 1907, and not before.' It is deemed good politics to attack me. But I can stand my part better than the people of the country can stand that sort of preference on the part of the government tribunals charged with duty of impartially administering laws. I am informed by those who have examined it more carefully, that the article is full of errors as glaring and inexcusable as these, but I shall read it carefully and make a full statement about it, particularly my connection with the Chicago and Alton readjustment, in a few days."

ATHLETE TRAINER DIES.

PORTLAND, July 13.—A special to the Oregonian from Corvallis states that W. O. (Dad) Trine, of the Oregon Agricultural College, died tonight of cancer.