# Attorney Delmas Attacks the Credibility of Mayor Boxton as a Witness in Trial of Louis Glass

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pointment by the board of supervisors and Boxton's sworn declaration of honesty will make a telling argument for Attorney Delmas when he attempts to vitiate the effect of Boxton's charges by showing that the sacredness of an oath is nothing to such a man.

### HENEY SCORES, ALSO

The defense did not have things all its own way yesterday, however, for Heney scored strongly, despite the fact that countless objections prevented him from bringing out the full force of the testimony he endeavored to secure from the officials of the telephone company whom he placed on the stand. Hampered at almost every turn, he still succeeded in practically completing a circumstantial case against Glass, which lacks but certain verification of details, and he has yet to present the most important of the state's witnesses.

The responsibility of Glass for all the acts of Theodore V. Halsey was established by the curtailed testimony of the defendant's own fellow officials of the Pacific telephone and telegraph company, who were forced to admit that Glass was the acting head of the company at the time of the bribery, and that he alone could order any payment of funds through Halsey's hands. E. J. Zimmer, former auditor of the company, has not yet been called, but his testimony as given before the grand jury, is directly concerned with the turning over large amounts of currency to Halsey at Glass' orders, and this, with the completion of the testimony of the other officials of the company, will conclude the essential features of the state's case as outlined in Heney's opening address. President Henry T. Scott, Directors Homer S. King and Frank G. Drum were the officials of the company examined yesterday.

Several times during the course of his cross examination, which occupied all of the morning and most of the afternoon session of the court, Boxton's feelings exhibited themselves and the tone of his voice, as well as his words, indicated his realization of his own debasement. In speaking of his selection as mayor he quoted Gallagher as urging him to accept the "honor," and the inflection he put upon the word meant volumes. Again in a response to a question as to his understanding of the length of his term of office as chief executive, he answered quietly, and almost sadly:

"They promised after a few days to select some honest citizen for the place."

### BOXTON IS RECALLED

Boxton was recalled to the stand by Delmas as soon as court opened at 11 o'clock in the morning, and a new line of examinations was opened at once by Delmas.

Q.—Since the adjournment of court last night have you had any conversation with the gentlemen connected with the prosecution here? A.—Yes; I met Mr. Heney at his office at 9:30 this morning at his request.

Q.—Was the conversation with him concerning the matters testified to by you here or concerning the future testimony that you were to give? A.—Yes, sir; part of it was about my testimony yesterday. I don't think there was anything said about what is to come.

Q.—When was the last time before you gave your testimony yesterday that you were in conversation with him? A.—I think it was Wednesday night. It was after I was called to the stand the first time.

Q.—Who summoned you? A.—Mr. Burns.

Q.—Where did you meet Mr. Heney? A.—At his office at 8:30. We talked about two hours.

Q.—When was the first time that you ever met Mr. Heney? A.—The first time I met Mr. Heney was at Mr. Roy's house. I don't remember the date, but I think it was in March at Roy's house at Laguna and Bush streets.

Q.—What time was this? A.—About 3:30 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—Was Mr. Heney alone or in company? A.—There was company—Mr. Spreckels, Mr. Langdon and Mr. Burns, and there was about a dozen outside the doors.

Q.—Will you state in full how you came to go there to meet these gentlemen? A.—I returned home about 3:30 in the afternoon and had been there about five minutes when the telephone bell rang. Roy said he wanted to see me at once on important business at his house, and I went over and was received by Roy at the door and taken to the parlor. He was alone in the parlor at the time, but the members of the prosecution came in about ten minutes later, Burns leading.

Q.—Why did they come in? A.—I told Roy to bring them in.

Q.—Tell us all about it. A.—Well, when I first entered the room, before I closed the door, Roy said, "It's all off." I said, "What do you mean?" He said that we had been thrown down by Maestretti and Poheim and that they had the evidence against us. I asked him what he meant, and he said they had evidence that he had paid me money. I told him that we had no business dealings together. Well, then I told him to call them and they came down from upstairs. Burns did the talking. He said they had evidence against me and had seen me there before when I got $500, counted out one by one. They had a man behind the door taking it down in shorthand and he showed me the chair I sat in and had the numbers of the currency bills—in fact, all the facts of that transaction.

Q.—What was that money paid for? A.—It was paid for the purpose of preventing a bill restricting children from going into skating rinks. Roy told me he was acting for all the skating rinks.

Q.—How long did you remain there? Until 12 o'clock at night. I talked to each of them during that time and they advised me to give them certain information.

### PRACTICALLY A PRISONER

Q.—Did you remain voluntarily? A.—No. I started to go home a couple of times, but they wouldn't permit it. I was sent home about midnight in an automobile with three or more men they had with them.

Q.—Did the men leave you there? A.—One of them remained on the sidewalk. I don't know what became of the others.

Q.—The whole night? A.—Yes. For a week.

Q.—During that week you were practically a prisoner? A.—Worse.

Q.—Were you taken any place during this time by these men? A.—I was asked twice to call at the home of Mr. Radke, a friend of mine. He is a jeweler. I went there twice and met all the members of the prosecution. I was there probably an hour each time.

Q.—As a result of these various interviews with the prosecution an agreement was entered into, was there not? A.—Not until after it had been submitted to the board of supervisors.

Q.—Was the date of that agreement March 16, 1907? A.—I don't remember the date.

Q.—Where and by whom was it signed? A.—It was signed, I believe, by Langdon, Heney and Owens. Owens represented me as my attorney, Spreckels and Burns were also present. The terms of the agreement had been arranged before.

Q.—When was the proposition made to you? A.—It was made by Langdon and Heney the first night at Roy's house.

Delmas demanded a copy of the immunity contract, but Boxton declared that Rudolph Spreckels had retained the copy and Delmas at once demanded that he be summoned. Heney offered to produce the contract and after some discussion a newspaper clipping, containing the substance of the agreement, which granted immunity from prosecution so long as Boxton answered all demands for his testimony, was read into the record, subject to revision when the original should be brought into court. Delmas then turned to the action brought by Langdon last October to prevent Ruef from stealing the district attorney's office, and Boxton's affidavit in answer to the original suit was read into the record. It was in this affidavit that Boxton swore to the fact that he had never committed a felony. On Heney's demand the original complaint was also read and both papers were filed as exhibits.

"A few days ago you were elected by the board of supervisors, were you not?" questioned Delmas, branching into a new line of inquiry.

"Yes, sir," responded Boxton.

"You were elected mayor of this city?"

"Yes, but through no fault of mine. I didn't want it, but somebody had to act."

"Who put you in? In fact, wasn't it this prosecution?"

"No doubt about it—" began Boxton, when Heney interrupted, declaring that such a statement included him and that as he had nothing to do with it he didn't want to be involved. The answer was ruled out.

Delmas spent the remainder of the forenoon session inquiring into the details of Boxton's election to the office of mayor. The witness told how the selection was made without his knowledge; how his bonds had been procured for him by Langdon without expense to himself; how he was whirled about the city in Langdon's automobile; how the old Schmitz office had been ransacked and the furniture removed to rooms in the city hall and finally as to his understanding of the length of time during which he was to officiate as mayor.

Homer S. King, president of the Bank of California and a director of the Pacific telephone company, was the first witness placed on the stand in the afternoon. King testified that former President John I. Sabin of the telephone company died in October, 1905, and that from then until the election of President Scott Glass was vice president and general manager, and as such would have power to expend money.

The question as to whether Glass had this power in 1905 was objected to by Delmas, and Heney declared he could not go on with the witness until he had laid a foundation for this line of testimony. King was excused until Monday morning, but not until after he had entered a strenuous objection. He had planned to leave the city with his family last night for an extended trip and insisted that any other director could give the same testimony he could. Heney refused to dismiss him entirely and Delmas would not consent to allowing the evidence to be taken without further foundation. The result was that King was ordered from the stand under instructions to return Monday and left the courtroom in a rage.

Boxton was recalled and asked a few questions by Delmas concerning his conversations with Halsey in the Mills building, but the examination did not go further than this into the details of the story he told Thursday and he was dismissed without redirect examination by the state.

President Henry T. Scott of the Pacific telephone company was the next witness. Heney developed the fact that Scott did not take up the active duties of president until after the fire in April, 1906, and that he did not know at the time that the Home telephone franchise application was pending. He said that he had not signed any checks for the company nor authorized Halsey or any one else to expend any money. He admitted that Halsey is now on the payroll of the company on a pension of $175 per month. Delmas' continued objections to this line of questioning led Heney to make a statement of what he intended to prove, which Delmas at once assigned as misconduct.

### HALSEY IS PENSIONED

"I expect to show that after this deal Halsey was pensioned and sent to the Philippines," said Heney. "I'll show that he went there to work for a company which Glass controls and which this company has no interest in. It is my purpose further to show that he was taken out of the way so he wouldn't have to be a witness in court or before the grand jury, and that he left here in disguise. I'll also show the relationship between him and Glass—all of which is good circumstantial evidence."

Unable to secure all the testimony he wished, Heney finally was forced to allow the witness to go, with the understanding that he is to be returned to the stand Monday afternoon.

Frank G. Drum, former director of the Pacific telephone company and himself under indictment on a charge of bribing members of the board of supervisors in connection with the gas rate ordinance, was next on the stand, but proved an unwilling witness and in several particulars went back on the testimony he gave before the grand jury. He declared total ignorance of Halsey's affairs and relations to the company, except that he described Halsey's visit to him to secure offices in the Mills building. In this connection he could only remember one reason advanced by Halsey for wishing to secure the rooms, which was that there was no room in the telephone building.

"Didn't he say to you at that time," queried Heney, "that he didn't want it to come out and that he wanted a place where those people could come and see him?"

Drum refused to answer this question affirmatively, although he had made this statement himself when before the grand jury. He said yesterday that he couldn't remember. When shown the transcript of the testimony taken before the grand jury he said:

"If I should see that testimony without being told what it is I should say it wasn't mine."

On cross examination Delmas made a point of the fact that Drum had never communicated with any member of the counsel for the defense nor discussed what his testimony would be with any person connected with the defense.

Drum was dismissed and court adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning, as Judge Lawlor will be unable to sit today. He is planning to arrange longer hours for next week and may possibly decide to hold evening sessions. The jury will remain today and tomorrow in the Fairmont, but will be taken to the park or some other resort today for an airing.

## HENEY LIKES OFFICES

### Leases Famous Red House on Franklin Street for Another Year

Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney signed yesterday for another year's lease on the red house in Franklin street which has been used as the headquarters of the graft prosecution. The house was engaged last October for one year. The extension of the lease for another year indicates that the prosecution has much work ahead. It was at this house, destined to become famous in the annals of San Francisco, that the campaign was mapped out which has resulted in the downfall of Schmitz, Ruef and the supervisors and the indictments of Patrick Calhoun and the other magnates.

Many months will be consumed before all of the indicted can be brought to trial, and while the trials are progressing other indictments will be returned. The grand jury has not yet completed its work. In addition to the Home telephone case, which is still to be cleared up, new matters will engage the attention of Special Agent Burns and his assistants.

### BUYS LARGE COPPER MINE

YREKA, July 12.—Deeds from the original owners of the Blue Lead copper mine in eastern Siskiyou county to Robert M. Towne of New York were placed on record today by Towne's agent, Frank W. Carnahan. The price was $200,000. It is believed that the property will be a second Anaconda when it is developed.

### BANK EXAMINER FREED

TOWSON, Md., July 12.—Walter E. Mason, formerly a national bank examiner and a long time president of the Farmers' national bank of Baltimore, Md., who has been on trial here on charges of conspiring to defraud the Munich fire insurance company, was today acquitted, the jury being out only a few minutes.

**Piano Sale**

Pick out the piano you wish, then name your own price. Sale ends Monday. Byron Mauzy, 1175 O'Farrell st.

# City Creditor Goes Searching for Signatures

## Three Names Are Necessary

## *Schmitz, Boxton and Gallagher O K Bill*

Municipal demands a la mode are triangular affairs. To win the applause and approval of City Treasurer Bantel and draw the coin from the city's sack there must now be on all demands the name of discarded Mayor Schmitz, momentary Mayor Gallagher and temporary Mayor Boxton. J. J. Dowling, who had a claim for $370.15 against the city, had the triangle forced on him.

Dowling presented his demand to Bantel yesterday. "Better wait till there's a real mayor," suggested the treasurer.

"I need the money," replied Dowling, wistfully.

"Well, it will take three of a kind to win this jack pot," ruled Bantel.

Dowling sat out on his journey and landed the signatures of the three before the situation became so complicated that a full house was needed.

Mayor Boxton was so busy testifying yesterday in the Glass bribery case that he was able to appear for a few minutes during the luncheon hour at his office in the city hall. Some 40 demands were presented for his signature.

The demands included one in favor of the Healy-Tibbitts company for $47,208.82 for the construction of the Baker street sewer. The mayor's secretary, H. G. McKannay, discovered that the demand had not been verified by a member of the firm or its duly accredited agent, although it was signed by several officials of the board of works and the members of the finance committee.

Other demands awaiting Boxton's signature were in favor of the Barber Asphalt company for street work in the sums of $20,888.87 and $16,629.70 and Blythe and Trott for $5,000.

# FAIRBANKS ADDRESSES ENDEAVOR DELEGATES

## Vice President Center of Interest at Seattle Convention

SEATTLE, July 12.—Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks was the center of attraction at the Christian Endeavor convention today. The vice president had a busy day of it. Outside of his address to the endeavorers he was kept on the move from morning until night.

Today was the day for denominational rallies among the churches represented at the convention. Thousands of people gathered at the various churches, addresses being given along general lines of religious work.

St. Paul, which was chosen for the 1909 convention, has a well organized delegation that is doing a great deal of advertising for the city.

Tomorrow a "world's patriot league," devoted to the promotion of civic righteousness, is to be launched simultaneously at two big meetings, one to be held in the convention tent and the other at a local church.

William Shaw, general secretary of the United society, and Amos R. Wells, editor of the Christian Endeavor World, will make the addresses outlining the movement which will be organized here and delegates will carry abroad plans for local societies along the same line.

Vice President Fairbanks tonight addressed a monster crowd at the convention tent on the subject, "Our Country." In part he said:

This assemblage is a gratifying assurance that the forces which are making for a higher and better civilization are alert and aggressive. The presence here of delegates from Christian Endeavor societies of the United States and other countries is a recognition of the fact that nations are now so intimately related that whatever benefits the citizenship and civilization of one country in a measure benefits others. Trade and commerce are knitting different peoples more closely together than ever in the history of the world.

The strength and honor and perpetuity of American institutions depend more upon the influence and teachings of the great Christian churches than upon all other influences combined and many times multiplied. This is and is to be a Christian nation. Its destiny is to be governed by Christian people.

We look hopefully to The Hague conference to still further pave the way for the peaceful determination of international disagreements. The problem is a grave one. It is not speedily to be settled. The moral forces operating throughout the country under the inspiration of the great Christian churches will exert a profound influence toward the consummation of the worldwide desire by the delegates now assembled at The Hague, or by their successors in future conferences if they should now fail.

The Christian Endeavor society is essentially practical. It puts its theories to the actual test. That is one of the things I like about it. It is a powerful, aggressive agency for good in every avenue of our social life.

## LABOR COUNCIL DECLINES

### Refuses to Take Part in Conference to Select a Mayor

The San Francisco labor council at its meeting last night, after prolonged discussion, by a vote of 69 to 58 decided not to take part in the movement to select a mayor in the manner suggested by District Attorney Langdon.

Delegates McLaughlin and French were the principal speakers in favor of sending delegates, while the opposition was led by Delegates Benham and Bolan.

The ground taken by the speakers named and others favoring the plan of the district attorney was that despite the fact that the building trades' council had declined to send delegates the labor council ought to take a hand in the matter and show it is not afraid to meet with those who are of the employing class. Those who opposed the plan declared that the offer to name seven from the building trades and eight from the labor council would give 15 against 15, but as the building trades had declined to act it would leave but eight labor union men.

One of the speakers said that he did not approve of the idea to allow 30 or 45 men to usurp the rights of thousands of people and that the only way to settle the matter would be to submit the question to the voters at a special election.

An effort was made to refer the matter to a committee, but the proposal was killed by a motion to lay on the table.

**AT DEL MONTE**

**Tonight and Tomorrow Night Olive Reed Cushman**

Will entertain guests with informal concert, giving choice musical program. Special week-end rate of $4.00.

# Three Commercial Bodies Appoint Delegates to the Convention

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Saturday night," was all that District Attorney Langdon cared to say on the subject.

The reply sent by the chamber of commerce follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 11, 1907.

Honorable William H. Langdon, District Attorney, 2081 Fillmore street, city—Dear Sir: We beg to acknowledge your communication asking us to send delegates to a convention for the purpose of selecting a new mayor. At a meeting of our trustees held this afternoon this matter was given serious consideration.

It is a time when class and partisan feeling should be set aside, and we venture to suggest that it might be better to have representations not merely of the labor and of the merchant classes, but of a third element of professional men. This might prevent division on strictly class lines.

However, if in your opinion the present plan is the better, we are willing to co-operate with the other organizations, with the stipulation that a two-thirds vote shall be necessary for the choice of the candidate. We think you will agree that it would be unfortunate to have a candidate selected by a scant majority, who might be representative of any one particular class rather than of the whole people.

We trust that these suggestions will meet with your approval, and in that event Messrs. James McNab, William G. Mugan and Charles H. Bentley will represent the chamber of commerce.

Assuring you of our desire to assist in any movement that will better the conditions in our city, we have the honor to be, yours very truly,

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
C. H. BENTLEY, President.

The directors of the Merchants' association met yesterday afternoon in their rooms in the Merchants' exchange building to consider the matter. At the meeting were present Gustav Brenner, David Bush, Andrew M. Davis, J. A. Eveleth, F. J. Koster, Byron Mauzy, C. K. McIntosh, F. G. Sanborn, R. H. Swayne and I. O. Upham. The following letter was forwarded to the district attorney:

July 12, 1907.

Hon. W. H. Langdon, District Attorney, San Francisco—Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of the 9th instant, addressed to this association, to the San Francisco labor council, the building trades council, the chamber of commerce, the real estate board, the Merchants' exchange and the board of trade, we have the honor to report that we have accepted your invitation to participate in the convention suggested in your letter.

We quite agree with you that the time has arrived for all good citizens to sink factional and political differences in the best interests of San Francisco.

It is important that the selection of this convention should prove generally acceptable to the community at large. It is with the idea of providing that the action of the convention should be generally acceptable that we offer as a suggestion that no action be taken by the convention unless sanctioned by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of its members. Any man selected by 20 out of 30 delegates would necessarily be one who could not be charged with partisanship.

We take pleasure in nominating as our delegates to this convention: Andrew M. Davis, F. W. Dohrmann, C. K. McIntosh. Respectfully,

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.
ANDREW M. DAVIS, Vice President.
L. M. KING, Secretay.

Notice of its acceptance of the invitation, with a copy of the letter sent to District Attorney Langdon, was forwarded by the Merchants' association to all the organizations invited to the conference.

The directors of the board of trade met yesterday in the rooms of the organization in Pine street and mapped out a reply. At the meeting were A. A. Watkins, Isaac Upham, Leopold Michels, Martin Triest and S. Nickelsburg. The following letter was sent to District Attorney Langdon:

July 12, 1907.

Hon. W. H. Langdon, District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th inst. requesting the appointment of three delegates by the board of trade to a convention to be convened at an early date for the purpose of selecting a mayor to fill the unexpired term of Eugene E. Schmitz.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the board of trade held this day your communication was read, fully considered and freely discussed. The directors instructed me, as president, to advise you that they do not consider the number of persons outlined in your plan sufficient under existing conditions to make the convention a representative body, and for this reason they do not care to participate in the selection of any delegates until your plan is revised to the end that the number of the proposed delegates is increased so as to embrace more of the representative citizens of the city, such as professional men and others. This being done, the board of trade will cheerfully and promptly co-operate in the selection of delegates, so that the city of San Francisco may once more have in office as its mayor a man in whom the entire community shall have confidence and who possesses the qualities necessary in order to restore not only the confidence of our citizens but the confidence of the people throughout the United States. Respectfully yours,

A. A. WATKINS,
President Board of Trade.

The developments of yesterday brought out the fact that the caucus of the representatives of the commercial bodies held on Thursday was not as harmonious as was supposed. In fact there was a wide difference of opinion. The leading spirits of the merchants' exchange thrust into the caucus their proposition to add 15 more delegates to the conference, a proposal which amounted to a repudiation of the plan. It was charged that W. F. Herrin was the author of this amendment and that E. R. Lilienthal simply carried out orders in advocating it. President Bentley of the chamber of commerce and Vice President Davis of the Merchants' association refused to accept this modification and expressed themselves as heartily in accord with the spirit of the plan as suggested by the graft prosecution.

# LABOR MEN NOT READY FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

## Matter Is Taken Up and Laid Over After a Discussion

At a meeting of the labor council last night a communication was received asking that delegates be sent to the industrial peace convention to be held during the latter part of the month in Christian science hall gave rise to considerable discussion. Delegate Scott moved that the request be complied with.

Delegate Botan said that in view of the fact that it appeared Benjamin Ide Wheeler is to take part in the proceedings that ought to be sufficient to lay the document on the table.

Delegate Casey said there would be matters discussed in the convention that would have an effect upon the strikes now on, and suggested that the matter be referred to the general strike committee, which would at the next meeting report whether delegates ought to be sent or not. The matter was finally laid on the table.

A lengthy communication was received from the brewery workers asking the labor council to indorse the workers' protest against the revocation of their charter by the American federation.

The telephone operators made a request to the council to declare a boycott on the Pacific telephone company. This was referred to the executive committee.

A communication was received from the Oakland industrial peace association offering to act as mediators in the strikes in San Francisco.

The glove makers reported that it will have to disband, as the union has been reduced to 10.

The Bar association requested the appointment of delegates to a conference for the purpose of suggesting amendments to the city and county charter.

The laundry wagon drivers reported that during the strike of the laundry workers many had given their clothes to Japanese and Chinese and were staying with them, and the result is that business is dull for the drivers.

The horseshoers reported the donation of $200 to the strike committee and asked for better bus service for union men.

The printing pressmen reported that on account of depression in business about 15 per cent of the members are out of employment.

The Labor day parade committee reported in favor of having the procession in Golden Gate park with games and races at the stadium, which will be ready by September. An effort was made to have the parade in the Mission district, but the report of the committee was adopted.

The waiters reported business dull, a fourth of their members not working more than three hours a day.

The beer bottlers reported business as very dull.

The following were nominated for offices to be filled during the ensuing term: Andrew J. Gallagher, for president; H. M. Alexander, vice president; M. P. McCabe, secretary; J. Kenny, financial secretary; D. McClellan, treasurer; P. O'Brien, sergeant at arms.

There were partial nominations for the several committees, and the nominations will close next Friday.

### BIG FIRE AT CASCADES

PORTLAND, Ore., July 12.—A special to the Oregonian from Cascade Locks says: Fire which originated in the boiler room of the plant destroyed the Wind River lumber company's mill at Cascade Locks, and, driven by a heavy wind, the flames consumed every building between the mill and the river. The loss is more than $150,000. Telegraph poles were burned and the wires prostrated. The eastbound Oregon Railway and Navigation trains were delayed several hours.

### FATAL TRAIN COLLISION

HATTIESBURG, Miss., July 12.—In a headon collision between a Gulf and Ship island work train and an incoming passenger train on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City railroad Engineer Harnes was killed and nine others injured.

# COMMISSIONER NEILL ARRIVES IN OAKLAND

## Federal Labor Official to Try to End Strike of Telegraphers

United States Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill, whose arrival in this city has been so anxiously awaited by both sides in the strike of the telegraphers, reached Oakland at 6:20 last evening in company with President S. J. Small of the union, who had gone to Sacramento to meet the federal official and his party, consisting of Deputy President Konenkamp, M. J. Sullivan and M. J. Reidy of the executive board of the union.

Commissioner Neill went to the Hotel Metropole. He declined to discuss the local situation. He said that he wanted to make a thorough investigation before giving out any public statement.

"I came out here of my own volition to look over the situation, he said. "I was not sent to the coast by President Roosevelt."

General Superintendent I. N. Miller Jr. of the Western Union called on Neill last night and held a short interview. Konenkamp, Sullivan and Reidy conferred with President Small. No statement was vouchsafed as to the next move of the strikers.

Commissioner Neill said that he would attend the mass meeting to be held tonight in Pythian castle, Alice and Twelfth streets, Oakland. The officials of the two telegraph companies will be invited and effort made to secure the attendance of business men from both sides of the bay to listen to an exposition of the strikers' side of the dispute.

It is stated that Neill will make known at the mass meeting the ultimatum that he is said to have been given by President Clowry of the Western Union.

A special dispatch to The Call from Chicago states that it is believed there that the ultimatum is that the men who went out on strike must return to work as individuals, without definite promise of concessions or guarantee of arbitration. If this is the ultimatum the strike will be called at once in Chicago.

"We are waiting for the crisis," said Secretary Russell in Chicago. "The story will be told not later than Monday. We are now acting out of respect for President Roosevelt's wishes. He has sent an emissary to San Francisco. We have confidence in Commissioner Neill and are willing to wait a day or two longer for developments."

President Small received a message from General Secretary Russell saying that the Chicago union will await further advices before taking any action. "The whole country is with you," the telegram ended.

It was announced last night in Oakland that the mass meeting would be addressed by President Small, P. H. Morrissey of the trainmen's union; Judge J. J. Allen, members of the general executive board of the telegraphers' organization and members of the San Francisco organization.

# Japanese Cook for Officers' Mess at San Diego Proves to Be Spy

## Local Merchants to Hold Peace Feast

**WHILE the military experts of Europe are busily engaged in comparing the naval strength of Japan with that of the United States, the Japanese and American merchants of San Francisco are making preparations to sit down together at a banquet and talk over matters of trade. President K. Akibo of the Japanese association and President C. H. Bentley of the chamber of commerce have discussed the subject and have agreed that a dinner followed by a free discussion could do more to quiet the war talk than any number of resolutions and manifestoes.**

**The proposed banquet was first suggested after an announcement was cabled from Japan that the commercial bodies of the empire were seriously considering a boycott on all American goods. During a discussion of the entire subject between Bentley and Akibo the question of better trade relations came up and the suggestion was made that a banquet be arranged by the American and local Japanese merchants. The suggestion was favorably received and the plan will soon take definite form.**

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this afternoon and the plans of the fortifications, such as an engineer might have made, were found.

In the room were also found works on engineering in the Japanese language, including Bentley's works, which are well illustrated with drawings. It was plain that he was only a cook as a subterfuge. The officers of the fort will not talk of the two arrests. In the barracks a story is told of an arrest about two weeks ago, when a Japanese was caught making sketches of the location of the fort from a rowboat.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Officials of the judge advocate general's office said today they did not recall any statute covering the act of an individual who might be detected making drawings of a fort or other government buildings in a military reservation. The officials said, however, that such reservations were subject to such regulations as the secretary of war promulgated. Any one on a reservation, without the right to be there, if found doing something that the regulations forbid, is liable to ejectment or any other punishment provided.

These observations were suggested as a result of the reported arrest of a Japanese at Fort Rosecrans, California, while engaged in making drawings of the defenses there.

Major Gatchell has not yet reported such an arrest to the war department and the Japanese embassy officials say that they have no information regarding the arrest of one of their countrymen for drawing plans of Fort Rosecrans.

### YAMAMOTO AT SAGAMORE

NEW YORK, July 12.—Admiral Baron Yamamoto, one of Japan's naval experts, met for the first time today President Roosevelt, the man who more than any other man was responsible for the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan after a prolonged war, during which Admiral Yamamoto was minister of marine at Tokyo.

In a private conversation the representatives of the two countries discussed the cloud which has been hovering over the long lasting friendship between Japan and America, and each expressed the opinion that it was merely a passing shadow.

Although Admiral Yamamoto is in America purely in a personal capacity and in no way as a representative of his government President Roosevelt made special arrangements today to entertain him and the party of naval officers who accompanied him and took occasion to discuss in a purely informal manner the sensational stories which have for some time been printed in the newspapers of both countries.

Admiral Yamamoto in the conversation repeated the statements that he has made before that any feeling that there might be in Japan because of occurrences on the Pacific coast was directed solely against the people of that section of the country and that there was no possible chance of these feelings reaching a point where trouble between the governments would be possible.

Viscount Oaki, the Japanese ambassador and personal representative of the emperor, shared in the cordiality extended to the Japanese nation, as did Captain Moto Kondo, inspector of naval construction of the Japanese navy and a member of Admiral Yamamoto's suit. Assisting the president and Mrs. Roosevelt in the entertaining of the distinguished visitors were Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, Representative Herbert Parsons of New York and F. D. Morgan and wife, also of New York.

The guests arrived at Oyster Bay shortly after noon and were conveyed at once to the Sagamore hill home in the Roosevelt automobile.

On the return of the Japanese party to New York at 3 o'clock, Ambassador Aoki stated that neither he nor the admiral care to make any statement regarding their visit to the president.

The party occupied a special car on their trip from New York to Oyster Bay.

Captain Kondo was the bearer of a package, which he said was a present from President Roosevelt.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 12.—An official statement announcing the "thoroughly good understanding and fundamental friendliness" between the United States and Japan was issued by President Roosevelt today through Secretary Loeb after the departure of Admiral Yamamoto and Ambassador Aoki from Sagamore hill. The statement follows:

"The president had a long interview with Admiral Baron Yamamoto and it was most satisfactory in every way. It simply confirms all that has already been made clear by Ambassador Aoki that thoroughly good understanding exists between the two governments and fundamental friendliness between the two nations.

### TO PLOT DEFENSES

NEW YORK, July 12.—A Journal special from Washington says: Orders have been issued at the war and navy departments to Brigadier General Arthur Murray, in charge of coast defenses, and Commander Wood, government expert on torpedoes and mines, to proceed to the Pacific coast. The orders instruct them to plot all the coast harbors, beginning at San Francisco.

The Portsmouth and Newport stations have been ordered to send to the Pacific coast all equipment possible of mines and torpedoes.

### FAREWELL TO MIKADO

#### Ambassador Wright Takes Formal Leave of Japanese Court

TOKYO, July 12.—Luke E. Wright, the American ambassador, was received in farewell audience today by the emperor. Afterward the ambassador, Mrs. Wright and their daughter luncheoned with the emperor and empress at the palace. Ambassador Wright's departure is generally regretted here.

Luke E. Wright will be succeeded as ambassador to Tokyo by Thomas J. O'Brien, until recently minister to Denmark.

### MASQUERADER DIES POOR

Elizabeth Louisa Matson, who died July 3 after masquerading for years as a man under the name of S. B. Matson, left $80 on deposit in a local bank. This fact is shown in a petition for letters for administration filed yesterday by Public Administrator Stultz.

**DR. PIERCE'S REMEDIES**

**A Woman's Back**

Has many aches and pains caused by weaknesses and falling, or other displacement, of the pelvic organs. Other symptoms of female weakness are frequent headache, dizziness, imaginary specks or dark spots floating before the eyes, gnawing sensation in stomach, dragging or bearing down in lower abdominal or pelvic region, disagreeable drains from pelvic organs, faint spells with general weakness.

If any considerable number of the above symptoms are present there is no remedy that will give quicker relief or a more permanent cure than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has a record of over forty years of cures. It is the most potent, invigorating tonic and strengthening nervine known to medical science. It is made of the glyceric extracts of native medicinal roots found in our forests and contains not a drop of alcohol or harmful, or habit-forming drugs. Its ingredients are all printed on the bottle-wrapper and attested under oath as correct.

Every ingredient entering into "Favorite Prescription" has the written endorsement of the most eminent medical writers of all the several schools of practice—more valuable than any amount of non-professional testimonials—though the latter are not lacking, having been contributed voluntarily by grateful patients in numbers to exceed the endorsements given to any other medicine extant for the cure of woman's ills.

You cannot afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for this well proven remedy OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, even though the dealer may make a little more profit thereby. Your interest in regaining health is paramount to any selfish interest of *his* and it is an insult to your intelligence for him to try to palm off upon you a substitute. You know what you want and it is his business to supply the article called for.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original "Little Liver Pills" first put up by old Dr. Pierce over forty years ago, much imitated but never equaled. Little sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.

Hands off cheap gloves if you want well-gloved hands. Hand out

Fownes Gloves

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature Brent Good REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

TEA

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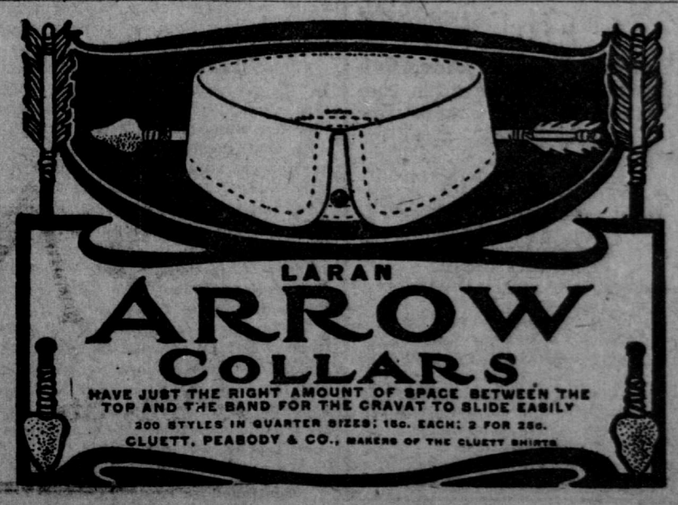
Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best, we pay him.

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