

MOTIVE OF ORCHARD

Haywood Defense Continues Attack Upon His Story.

EASTERLY TAKES THE STAND

Witness Tells of Orchard's Threats Against Steunenberg.

DENIES ALL WRONGDOING

D. C. Copley Also Says He Heard Orchard Threaten Dead Man.

EXPLOSION IN VINDICATOR MINE

Nonunion Miner Recites Incident that Make It Appear to Be Accident Instead of a Crime.

HOISE, Idaho, June 28.—The attorneys for William D. Haywood continue to center their efforts on the discrediting of Harry Orchard and the establishment of his claim that Orchard killed Frank Steunenberg in revenge for the loss of his interest in the Hercules mine.

Today they directly attacked the Vindicator explosion with the testimony of a witness that made it appear accidental rather than criminal. Thomas Wood, a nonunionist, who entered the Vindicator mine as a timberman after the strike began, swore that the night before the explosion he placed a box containing twenty-five pounds of giant powder at the shaft of the eighth level. He said that the powder was not ignited until after 10 o'clock and a few minutes later Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Beck came to the eighth level. They remained but a short time and left to go to the sixth level where they were killed. Wood swore that when he reached the shaft twenty minutes later the powder was gone and it was a reasonable inference that McCormick and Beck took it with them.

Wood testified that he had seen a revolver in Beck's pocket, that the fragments of only one revolver were found on the sixth level, and that the bodies of McCormick and Beck were blown apart, indicating that the explosion had occurred between them. Orchard said that he fired a revolver with a wire attachment so that when the safety bar was raised it would send a bullet into the giant powder he had placed. One witness for the state has sworn that he saw a wire attached to the safety bar, but Wood, who was among the first to reach the sixth level after the explosion, said that he carefully examined the safety bar and found nothing attached to it. Wood gave his testimony in a clear and forceful manner and told a thrilling story of the climb to safety of the men cut off by the explosion below the sixth level.

More of Orchard's Alleged Threats.

William Easterly, who concluded his testimony this morning, said that D. C. Copley, who was called this afternoon, both swore that he heard Orchard tell of the loss of the Hercules mine and threaten to kill Steunenberg for it. On cross-examination the state scored them both and particularly Easterly, who received two letters and one telephone message from Orchard on the eve of the killing of Steunenberg, for remaining quiet when they knew a crime might be committed. Easterly contended that he did not know Steunenberg lived at Caldwell, and explained that although he knew "Thomas Hoise" was Harry Orchard he took no steps immediately after the crime except to consult counsel for the federation, because he was not an informer, and Copley asserted that he did not take Orchard seriously when they met in San Francisco and he told him of the Bradley crime.

There was a further showing as to the work of the bloodhounds at Independence, which the defense declares were sent first to the house of a deputy sheriff and then down the road that Orchard took on his flight to Denver and on to Wyoming, and details and recitals from Easterly and Copley of any form of misconduct on the part of members of the Western Federation of Miners.

Testimony of Easterly.

Following Dr. McGee, W. B. Easterly was called to continue his testimony begun yesterday. Easterly denied positively that he had ever talked with Harry Orchard as to the Independence depot explosion. Orchard was called at Cripple Creek in the fall of 1903 and the first part of 1904. "He mined a little," said the witness, "but he was quite a fiend at card games. He seldom worked more than a month at a time."

Easterly asserted that during the Cripple Creek strike days there never was any talk of violence at the meeting of the union except by a visiting member. The visitor proved afterward to be a secret service man in the employ of the mine owners. The labor leaders always counseled peace, saying that any disorder which might occur would be attributed to the union.

Easterly went over much of the ground covered yesterday in the testimony of W. P. Davis. He told of the meeting addressed by Moyer and Haywood, at which the two accused men urged the miners to maintain peace and order.

"Did you ever hear Moyer and Haywood tell Orchard in Denver in your presence that he could not go too far at Cripple Creek to suit them?" asked Mr. Darrow.

"I did not," replied the witness.

Easterly said he was arrested at Cripple Creek "as a matter of military necessity" and was thrown into the "bull pen" for violence.

Easterly said he was at home in bed when the Independence depot was destroyed. He did not know what had happened until next morning. He then heard the soldiers were coming and went to Cripple Creek, where, along with many others, he was taken to the military camp.

"No, you are armed," asked Darrow.

"No, sir, not with a rifle."

Easterly said he had a six-shooter.

Feeling Among Soldiers.

At Victor he went to the union hall, where several hundred members of the Western Federation of Miners were gathered. The streets were filled with all sorts of people, some soldiers, some detectives and some mine owners' officials. Easterly declared that the soldiers in passing federation men would say:

"There's one that ought to be hanged or have his head shot off."

In the afternoon C. C. Hamlin, secretary of the Mine Owners' association, made a speech in the streets in which he referred to the Independence depot explosion and said that fifty or more of the leaders ought to be hanged and the rest driven out of the state.

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Saturday, June 29, 1907.

Table with columns for Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat and rows for 1 through 29.

Table with columns for Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. and rows for 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Nebraska—FAIR AND WARMER.

7 a.m. 63 3 p.m. 80

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WILL TURN ON SEARCHLIGHT

Government is Planning to Investigate Telegraph Companies.

WAGES AND COMPACTS OBJECT

Relations of Big Organizations Are to Be Made Subject of Thorough Inquiry by Commissioner Knox.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington, D. C., says:

In accordance with the instructions of President Roosevelt, Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith is arranging for an immediate investigation of the relations between the telegraph companies of the United States. This inquiry will be conducted so as to avoid giving any company or official immunity for violation of the law should it be discovered. The investigation will determine the nature and extent of the agreements existing between the telegraph companies, the rate of wages paid to employees, the operating expenses, and such other data as will be useful to the Department in determining whether to institute legal proceedings, and to Congress should that body desire to have the government exercise control over the telegraphic service.

Operators Feel Encouraged.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The belief that the strike of the telegraphers would be of short duration has been strengthened and a spirit of optimism prevails among the operators. The prospect that President Roosevelt may take a hand in adjusting the differences tended to brighten the situation.

The appearance of the president of the United States in the controversy was suggested by a telegram sent by S. J. Konek, deputy president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America in New York to President Roosevelt.

The telegram stated that Konek had been invited by Labor Commissioner Neill to visit him in Washington to discuss the situation. President Roosevelt said that he will welcome any official investigation of the strike.

No new men, it is said, were put to work yesterday either by the Western Union or Postal companies. General Superintendent L. W. Storer of the Postal declared that he did not need any more men, although he admitted that the force was not as large as before the strike.

"We are working a little harder and putting in overtime hours," he explained. "The volume of our business has not reached a normal level yet."

Superintendent Miller of the Western Union said that he had about thirty men on the floor of the Oakland office against ninety or 100 before the strike. Both officials declared that their companies were handling all their business without delay. The strikers scoff at this statement and declare it is a physical impossibility for the companies to cope with their work.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Rural Carriers Named and City Carriers Given an Increase in Pay.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Special Telegram.—Rural free delivery carriers appointed: Nebraska—Madison, route 5, Joseph W. Jones, carrier; Isaac B. Lomax, carrier; Nebraska—Madison, route 4, Gilbert E. Diller, carrier; Walter Miller, substitute; Percival, route 2, Frank V. Lumm, carrier; Edgar P. Hagedorn, substitute; Taylor, route 2, Oscar York, carrier; Clara York, substitute.

The applications of C. E. Bryant, carrier, of Lincoln, Nebraska, for a salary of \$300, effective July 1 next; Fathbury, three; Heatrice, six; Columbus, three; Fremont, seven; Grand Island, four; Lincoln, thirty-nine; Nebraska City, six; York, four, thirty-nine.

The acting commissioner of the general land office today approved the selection by the state of Wyoming of 618 acres upon which to erect a fish hatchery for which the last congress appropriated \$125,000. The land chosen is in the Cheyenne land district.

MORE TROOPS ON FRONTIER

Russia Sends Men to Turkish Line for Moral Effect Upon the Armenians.

TIFLIS, June 28.—On account of the anarchical conditions of Bitlis, Turkish Armenia, where much of the fighting between Mussulmans and Armenians have occurred, the Russian troops on the Turkish frontier have been heavily strengthened.

In order to prevent the transmigration of Armenian refugees and a spread of the agitation to Russian territory, and also for the moral effect of the movement on the Turkish government, a repetition of the Armenian massacres of 1896, when thousands of Armenian refugees crossed the frontier and settled in southern Caucasus, is feared.

The Russian government first encouraged the movement as a valuable industrial and civilizing factor, but later it felt obliged to prohibit immigration, claiming that the rapid occupation of Tartar lands by colonists was responsible for the Armenian-Tartar feuds, which have since periodically drenched southern Caucasus with blood.

PLAN HUGE STEEL COMBINE

Combination in England Similar to Those in France, Italy and Germany.

LONDON, June 28.—A great combination of iron and steel manufacturers, similar to those existing in the United States and Germany, is in the course of formation in Great Britain, with the avowed object of combating German and American competition. The big companies, headed by Vickers Sons & Maxim, including John Brown & Co., which recently was amalgamated with the Harland & Wolf company, have combined, which will give them control, it is said, of about 90 per cent of the steel produced in Great Britain. It is said the combination will involve regulation of prices, adjustment of output to demand and equal distribution of orders. What is primarily aimed at, it is asserted, is a combination strong enough not only to control the trade of Great Britain, but to "dominate the steel trade of the world."

The combined capital of the proposed combination is \$130,000,000.

STANDARD JURY DISMISSED

Case Against Oil Company at Findlay, O., Must Be Tried Over Again.

FINDLAY, O., June 28.—The jury in the case of Oil against Standard Oil company, charged with violating the anti-trust laws, this morning reported to Judge Duncan that it had been found impossible to agree upon a verdict. The court thereupon ordered the jury discharged. According to rumor, the jury first stood six for conviction and six for acquittal. Subsequent to that the jury stood eight for acquittal and when the dissenting vote was brought in the vote stood seven to five. The case was given to the jury on Wednesday last.

CALL MONEY TAKES SPURT

Moves Gradually Higher Until Rate of Interest Reaches Twelve Per Cent.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The call money market, which has been moving gradually upward for several days, took another spurt soon after the opening of the market today. Some early loans were made at 8 per cent, but the rate worked gradually upward and before noon 12 per cent was offered.

The rate for call money advanced to 12 per cent just before the close of the market.

CONSPIRACY AND FORGERY

Indictments with These Charges Filed Against George R. Scruggam of New York.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Indictments charging conspiracy and forgery against George R. Scruggam, manager of the International Policyholders' committee, and Charles S. Strupp, an employe, and one for conspiracy against Charles Carrington, another employe, were returned today by the county grand jury. The charges grew out of the recent election of trustees of the New York Life Insurance company.

NEW MEXICO HAS TORNADO

Town of Tucuman Visited by Twister that Demolished Several Houses.

EL PASO, Tex., June 28.—A tornado swept Tucuman, N. M., late yesterday, demolishing numerous buildings. Mrs. Ed Miller and daughter, whose home is six miles from town and badly wrecked, were injured. A heavy hail storm followed the wind.

REFUSE PERMITS TO JAPS

San Francisco Police Board Denies Them Right to Keep Intelligence Offices.

RAILROADS' TALE OF WOE

Present Conditions Regarded as the Most Unfavorable.

NEW LAWS CONSIDERED UNFAIR

John N. Baldwin of the Union Pacific Says State Legislation is Injurious to Corporations.

"Present and recent legislation in western states will most injuriously and seriously affect railroads," declared John N. Baldwin, general solicitor for the Union Pacific railroad, Friday on his return from the east.

"The representatives of the railroads in the east are deeply concerned regarding the greatly adverse conditions which have arisen in the midst of this era of prosperity. Taxes have increased 20 to 30 per cent, material 30 per cent and labor 10 per cent. At the same time freight rates have been cut an average of 15 per cent and passenger rates 35 per cent. It is a condition of affairs that spells ruin."

"In Nebraska our rates have been cut to such an extent that strictly intrastate business is not remunerative. But you are paying dividends to the people and you are getting it out of the business which earns them. Eighty-five per cent of our business is interstate and only 15 per cent is business within this state."

"But this argument that we are paying dividends is invalid, for the supreme court has held that the state cannot point to the fact that it is a producing industry as an argument for lower rates any more than the carrier can point to its losses on its interstate business to justify higher rates on its intrastate business."

Two Cents and Population.

"Governor Hughes of New York vetoed the 2-cent fare bill in that state and he did so on the broad ground that it was arbitrary legislation. He said it might become condonatory. New York has 190 people to the square mile. Nebraska has less than fourteen people to the square mile. In other words New York has 3,207 miles of railroad, 190 people to the square mile and 124 miles of railroad for each 10,000 people, while Nebraska has 5,411 miles of railroad, 15.9 people to the square mile and 69 miles of railroad for each 10,000 people.

"Density of population of a country through which a railroad runs, of course, has a great deal to do with the profit of such a road. Yet we have the 2-cent fare in Nebraska, while in New York it was considered unfair."

"The 2-cent fare has been found a failure in Ohio. It will prove the same in Pennsylvania and others of the states even where the population is comparatively dense."

"The only thing for the railroads to do is to fight. And the fight will be begun with all possible dispatch."

RAILROADS AND ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Baldwin denied that any action had been taken by the railroads toward electing a non-Roosevelt man in 1908.

"Any one who makes any statement of that nature is mistaken or misinformed," he said. "We are quite busy tending to our 'knitting' now, with all the difficulties that have been thrown in our way and not in any manner giving any attention to politics."

ALL RATES IN WEST TWO CENTS

Interstate Fares Soon Level, Says P. S. Eustis of Burlington.

"The 2-cent passenger law will be in effect by July 4 in all these western states and as soon thereafter as possible the interstate rates will be reduced," said P. S. Eustis, passenger traffic manager of the Burlington, Friday morning, who was in Omaha on official business. "At first the railroads thought for legal reasons it would be necessary to abstain from that form of publicity and reduction of revenue which will follow if interstate rates are reduced from 3 to 2 cents a mile. As time passed it became more and more impossible to maintain through fares on the old basis and it has been determined that the legal phase of the question is not so important as at first supposed. The railroads are now revising interstate tariffs as fast as rate clerks can do it and have applied to the Interstate Commerce commission for special dispensation to permit making new interstate rates in each district as fast as the tariffs can be published without the necessity of the required thirty days' public notice."

"The rates from Nebraska to points in nearby states, like Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Colorado, will be reduced. Rates to points like Chicago, St. Louis or St. Paul can also soon be reduced, but it will take a long time to adjust all fares to and from all points in the United States. I think it will take a year to rearrange all the tariffs in the United States."

Mr. Eustis said the roads hesitated about deciding what they would do until after the difficulty in Missouri was settled, but had now decided to leave it to the attorneys to get the cases into court by some preliminary action under the new law until a fair trial was given them.

"I am making a trip over our lines to see how the new schedule is working. When such sweeping changes are made in schedules it is, of course, necessary that many kinks will appear which were not at first foreseen, and which will have to be remedied by a new time card. This will not be so sweeping, but will straighten out some of the irregularities. Most of the changes are meeting with the approval of the people who live along the lines of the Burlington and many have much better accommodation than they had before."

The freight department of the Burlington says it will be ready to make good on the promise made by Attorney J. E. Kelly that the tariffs on the reduced rates will be filed by July 5. These rates will be 15 per cent of the rates in effect January 1, 1907, on the commodities ordered reduced by the act of Congress, and the legislature. The officials say they will have them filed by July 5, in accordance with the law.

MORE MOTOR CARS

Two new motor cars will soon be ready to put into service by the Union Pacific. They will be sent to Colorado, probably to do service in and out of Denver. Other motor cars are rapidly nearing completion and as soon as they are out of the shops they will be put into service on different parts of the system. Nebraska will get some.

So extensive has become the manufacture of these cars that a special shop has been set aside in the Union Pacific yards enclosure, painted a bright red and labeled "Motor Shops." Here a large force of skilled mechanics is working on the last order of twenty motor cars, which will be turned out as fast as possible. They are of a design similar to No. 8, which is running with such success between Lincoln and Berthel.

As fast as these are turned out from the shops they will be immediately put into service on different branch lines.

BOY CONTINUES TO STEAL

Youth in One Crime After Another and His Bondsmen Withdraws.

JUDGE LANDIS FIRM

He Refuses to Recall Subpoena for John D. Rockefeller.

ATTORNEY PRESENTS EXCUSE

Says Magnate Does Not Possess the Information Wanted.

OIL KING ALSO BUSY MAN

He Has Many Business Cares and is an Old Man.

COURT DECLINES REQUEST

Judge Says It is Inconceivable that President of One Corporation Does Not Know Whether It Owns Another.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Judge Landis in the district court today refused to withdraw the subpoena issued for John D. Rockefeller, although John S. Miller, attorney for the Standard Oil company, urgently requested him to do so.