

VACATION HERE: FOR LIMITED FEW

Most of the Boys and Girls Must Go Into Factory, Store and Shop

Thousands of boys and girls began the summer vacation period yesterday by going into factory, shop and office.

School is out and the playtime of childhood has come for only a few. The children of the men who are able to get hold of enough money can play.

Each young class will spend the play time work saving their earnings to buy books and school clothes next fall.

Never before in the history of Chicago have so many children been in school and never before the year just ending has it been so hard to get boy and girl labor.

Vacation began today. The sun was bright and the breezes balmy but these benign things were for the thousands of boys and girls only on the way to the job; the creeks and woods and fields will know none of them this happy summer time.

Waiting the Want Ads. Hundreds of boys and girls surrounded the office of the Daily News early in the day waiting for the first editions of that paper.

Only for a moment did they read. Then the dash began for the jobs. Often a dozen made for the same point and all but one had to return, to begin the search anew.

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50,000 INFANTS SLAUGHTERED YEARLY

Terrible Story Emanating From a Prominent Doctor—Revelations As to "Hospitals."

Fifty thousand criminal operations are performed every year, it is estimated, in Chicago, and thousands of lives are sacrificed to the greed of gold.

The amazing extent of this frightful situation is revealed to some extent by the charges against Mrs. Emma Brendecke, proprietress of an alleged hospital at 279 West Adams street.

This inquiry will be resumed today in Judge Chetlain's court. Yesterday a new development was the complaint of the Brendecke woman that suspicious persons had been found loitering about the rear of her "hospital" and she feared that some of her enemies were conspiring to place the bodies of infants there in order that when officers make a search they might be found.

The police sent special officers to guard the "hospital." The request is believed to be specious and indicative of a situation in which a great deal of evidence may eventually be gathered.

BERRY PICKERS IN STRANGE FIGHT; WIN

Berries Were Small, So the Force Demanded an Increase

Carlisle, Ill., July 2.—This city was treated to a new kind of union strike, when the berry pickers on the E. M. Miller farm, near the city, left the field and refused to pick another berry until their wages had increased half a cent a box.

The berry pickers insisted that the berries were small and that it took longer to fill a box with them. It was for the same reason that the owner did not want to grant the increase, but after the men had all left the field he granted the raise and they returned to work.

Corporation Threatens to Cut Off All Water From Warren, Ohio

Will 12,000 People Go Thirsty and Live in Darkness, Or Will They "Revolt"?

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Warren, Ohio, July 1.—In doubt whether the Warren Water and Light Company will carry out its threat of shutting off the entire water supply, the bitants of Warren anxiously coming of Tuesday when the franchise expires. This is the last day of the company, in its ultimate shutting off the water, if a franchise is not granted.

Job y; Johnny; Oh! Where Is Johnny D.—Police Sleuths Search

The funny game of hunt the oil king grows funnier with each day and shows no sign of reaching a finish. In spite of the assertion of the government officials that the whole wide world is being curried in the quest, the results show that the comb employed is too coarse to land a sly and slippery dodger as John D. Rockefeller.

Whatever else may be said of the fearless hunters employed, they cannot be charged with impotency. Their tactics have been so far from offensive that they might well be emulated by some of the police sleuths. A splendid illustration of this consideration is shown in the case of one Chandler, a United States marshal at Cleveland, O. He has just reported that John D. is not at his summer home, Forest Hill.

"I went to the front gate," reports this astute sleuth, "and the lodge keeper assured me that Mr. Rockefeller was not there. This statement settled the matter and I turned my attention to other sources."

With the same fearless determination that is marking the Chandler quest, the other human bloodhounds are working. They are following clues by the dozen and the reports of their search are bewildering the Chicago federal officials. John D. has been observed simultaneously in New York, Boston, Cleveland and other cities and still his whereabouts remains as deep a mystery as ever.

STRASSEHEIM, HE GETS INTO THE SPOT LIGHT

Says What He Will Do to John D., but Forgets That He Is Shooting Above the Line

Sheriff Strassheim of the Cook county jail could not withstand the temptation this morning to jerk himself into the spotlight and cover his name with premature glory.

He grandiloquently announced that if that "prince of sinners, John D. Rockefeller" is brought to Chicago, he, Strassheim, will soak him to a cell just like he would any vagrant caught stealing pretzels.

In fact, Strassheim's treatment of the famous multi-billionaire will not be different from that accorded any other member of the county county. He will get his 'n' and get it quick.

All this might be interesting if it has nothing to do with the case, and fails to get onto the distinction between a prisoner in the federal court who is merely wanted as a witness and one who is under arrest.

FIGHTING SHIPS FOR WATERS OF PACIFIC

Atlantic Squadron Will Be Sent One by One Around the Horn to Overawe Doughty Japs

Washington, July 2.—"In time of peace prepare for war" seems to hold good in the navy department and the secret councils of the nation, for it is suggested that the entire battleship fleet of the Atlantic be transferred to the Pacific in the belief that it will overawe Japan and be the surest preventive of war over some trivial matter.

Briefly speaking, it is suggested that since Japan is rolling around with a chip on its shoulder, it would not be out of place to have an overpowering force on the Pacific, not as a threat but as a preparation for peace.

The recommendation of the naval board has been adopted after a consideration of the problems involved for months, and one of the fighting ships of the Atlantic will be sent around the Horn. To optimize the situation, the administration believes that such a move will insure peace with the orient and compel factious nations, learn.

The Chicago Daily Socialist will not be printed July 4, a legal holiday.

BUSSE RIPS SOME REPORTER GENTS

Bubbles Boiling Periods of Chaste Construction Upon Scribes—Roasts Them All

There was Fourth of July in the mayor's office this morning. My goodness, how the crack scribes, and the pyrotechnics pyrotechnic!

Mayor Busse got mad at all the reporters for the afternoon papers, and in a scorching roast told them he would give them no more stories but would save them for the morning papers.

The incident occurred at the daily conference when scribes, some with long hair, some with none, a few dressed like the best man at a New York wedding, others dressed different, congregated to catch words of wisdom and information as they drip of chaste periods from the cherubic lips of Chicago's business mayor.

The morning was hot, so was the mayor. He spluttered, and the reporters fell back three steps and gasped. In substance the mayor said: "You have not treated me with courtesy, in fact, you have not treated me with common decency. When I have given you information you have gone to other sources as if to verify it; creating the impression that I have told you untruths. You have tried to pry into my private affairs, and until you learn some manners and good sense, I shall give my stories to the morning papers."

Of course, that was not the way the mayor said it, for his words were as smooth as silk and his manner supple as a cat. He had a little tincture of "negar" for dressing.

The trouble was all caused by the fact that the reporters had asked the mayor what Sheriff Strassheim wanted when he called on the mayor this morning. At this interrogation the mayorality broke its barrier of good-natured reserve and swept onward and outward, taking the scribes off their feet and throwing them in a bedraggled bunch on the axminster carpet near the piano.

RAILROAD HELD 20 IN JAIL AS SLAVES

Official Arrested, but Workers Still Are Kept in the Prison

Charlotte, N. C., July 2.—E. A. Kline, a contractor on the Raleigh & Beaufort Sound division of the Norfolk & Southern railroad, has been arrested at Greenville on a charge of peonage.

Twenty foreign laborers brought by Kline from New York quit work and left the state. At his instance the men were arrested and kept in jail until they agreed to return to work.

The twenty foreigners were committed to jail as witnesses against Kline.

CROWDS RIOT, WANT TO LYNCH A FIGHTER

Insulted a Woman on Street Car and Passenger Colony Gets After Him

An alleged insult to a woman passenger precipitated a riot this morning on a Belmont avenue car. One of four men, Frederick Meyer, was arrested after he had been brought to bay by detectives, who opened fire on him with their revolvers. Later a squad of police had to interfere to save the man from a lynching threatened by the entire crowd on the street car, the motorman and conductor. Electric cars were tied up for an hour and 500 people gathered at Sheffield and Belmont, where the attempt at lynching occurred.

NOW THE MERRY CIRCUS HAND AWAKES

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 2.—The Barnum & Bailey shows are threatened with a big strike among the laboring class of their employees. There are 400 canvasmen and others who are threatening to go out because of the employment of 150 negroes. The trouble has been brewing for some time, and this morning it came to a head when a committee was sent to the manager to demand the discharge of the negroes. The manager was on a fishing trip.

UPRISING IN ITALY

Rome, July 2.—Serious agrarian troubles are occurring in the region between Venice and Bologna. Troops have been hurried to the district to put an end to frequent disorders which have been marked by an uprising of the peasants. Fifty thousand are on strike.

LID IS REMOVED FROM PINKERTON NEST; CRIMES REVEALED IN COURT

WHAT THE EVIDENCE AT BOISE SHOWS

G. C. Sterling, chief of the detectives employed by the Mine Owners' association, ordered the search for the man who dynamited the Independence depot stopped when the dogs were on the right trail. He also arranged a number of "fake" wrecks to fasten crimes upon the miners.

He was the first man to fire upon the crowd of miners after the explosion, having his gun already primed for the fight he expected to follow the explosion.

C. C. Hamlin, secretary of the Mine Owners' association, was an intimate friend of Sterling. He made a speech from a wagon after the explosion and urged that all the miners be killed. He was on the spot ready to incite riot when the depot explosion, which it is assumed he helped plan, took place.

Morris Friedman, former private secretary of Detective McPartland, gave to the jury the reports submitted by detectives paid high wages to lead the miners into crime, to stir up violence and to fasten crimes upon Haywood and others.

Even with all the detectives within the union spying and striving to make evidence, the Mine Owners' association never has been able to convict an official of the union.

The evidence so far submitted by the defense contradicts every point of Orchard's testimony and proved by a score of unimpeached witnesses that the Mine Owners' association was in a murderous conspiracy to wreck the federation.

which he and other prisoners were handled by the hired thugs of the Mine Owners' association, but was supposedly working against the military and with the proprietors of the Portland mine, which was continuing to employ union men and was not disturbed during the strike.

Most of White's testimony was an old story to readers of Socialist papers, but to Boise citizens it was a revelation. Many persons were heard to declare that they were treated by Peabody troops like White and other union men were treated in the Cripple Creek strike there would have been something doing among those responsible for the outrages immediately after their release.

Max Malich, the Denver politician, took the stand today to contradict portions of Orchard's confession.

Londoner's Report. Darrow next read two lengthy reports from Elukerton Operative J. N. Londoner, now assistant superintendent in the Denver office. The reports were from Victor, Colo., at the time of the Independence depot explosion, June 6, 1904. Londoner told graphically of the intense excitement prevailing in the Cripple Creek district at this time and the threats made against the union.

"I was made a deputy as soon as I showed my face," Londoner wrote, "and was told to kill any union man or sympathizer who spoke to me."

The operative added that at the time of his writing there was strong talk of taking the leaders of the union from the "bull pen" and hanging them. The chief demanded the resignation of Sheriff Robertson. He declined.

They got a rope and put a noose about his neck. He was given five minutes in which to decide. Robertson looked at the mob. He then said: "I will not be hanged by a bunch of boys," he said, "I know you have got the drop on me and I know you'll hang me if I don't resign."

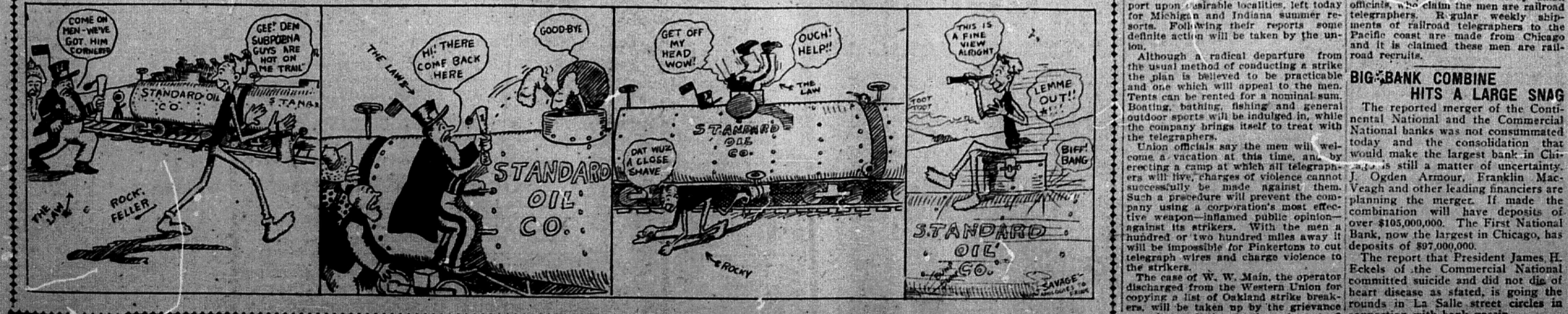
Londoner's report next told of the speech made by C. I. Hamlin, secretary of the Mine Owners' association. Hamlin had spoken less than five minutes when the firing began.

"There is no doubt that an attempt was made to kill Hamlin," he added, "as one of the bullets grazed his head."

Soldiers Try to Kill. The soldiers were called out and some were stationed on house-tops. When a request to surrender, they began to fire into Union hall and continued until a white flag was displayed. In Union hall several hundred rifles, three barrels of ammunition and a big quantity of provisions were found. Altogether eighteen men were killed at Victor.

Under date of June 29, 1904, Londoner reported from Victor that in a search of the Union hall he had found the photograph of two nonunion men. Upon the back of each picture was a cross.

"CIRCUS SOLLY" ROCKY-FELLER IN HIS LATEST ACT ENTITLED, "LOSING THE LAW; OR, SIDESTEPPING THE SUBPOENA SERVER."



WIRE MEN WILL GO INTO CAMP IF STRIKE COMES

The Chicago telegraphers' strike, which seems imminent, will be conducted along unique lines if present plans mature.

There will be no picketing, no police line, and, try as it may, the company cannot get out an injunction. Provided a suitable location can be found, a summer camp will be established and the men and their families given an outing at the expense of the union.

Several newspapers, it is reported, upon a suitable locality, left today for Michigan and Indiana summer resorts. Following their reports some definite action will be taken by the union.

Although a radical departure from the usual method of conducting a strike the plan is believed to be practicable and one which will appeal to the men. Tents can be rented for a nominal sum.

Union officials say the men will welcome a vacation at this time, and by erecting a camp at which all telegraphers will live, charges of violence cannot successfully be made against them. Such a procedure will prevent the company using a corporation's most effective weapon—inflamed public opinion—against its strikers. With the men in a camp of two hundred miles away it will be impossible for Pinkertons to cut telegraph wires and charge violence to the strikers.

The case of W. W. Main, the operator discharged from the Western Union for copying a list of Oakland strike breakers, will be taken up by the grievance committee of the local union at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A delegation will wait upon Manager Moffet, asking the reinstatement of Main. Should this be refused the union will then take some action which will be referred to the international executive board for ratification. It is believed the company will treat with the men.

BIG BANK COMBINE HITS A LARGE SNAG

The reported merger of the Continental National and the Commercial National banks was not consummated today and the consolidation that would make the largest bank in Chicago is still a matter of uncertainty.

J. Ogden Armour, Franklin MacVeagh and other leading financiers are planning the merger. If made the combination will have deposits of over \$105,000,000. The First National Bank, now the largest in Chicago, has deposits of \$97,000,000.

The report that President James H. Eckels of the Commercial National committed suicide and did not die of heart disease as stated, is going the rounds in La Salle street circles in connection with bank gossip.



250,000 ARRESTS IF LAW IS ENFORCED

Effects of Vagrancy Act If It is Rigidly Applied; Reitman Talks

The real definition of the vagrancy law, which takes effect today, according to Dr. Ben T. Reitman, founder of the Brotherhood Welfare Association, is this: One who habitually loiters about; one who gambles, and is not usefully employed; one who tips; and under this construction, if the law is rigidly enforced, there will be 250,000 men in Chicago jail.

Dr. Reitman claims the new law is unconstitutional and says he and his associates in the uplift movement have consulted attorneys and been advised by them that there is no question about the law being unenforceable. They assert that they will test the first case and ascertain just where lay the power of the police to class every man coming under the strictly provisions of the law as a vagrant.

Under this law the police can arrest any member of the board of trade, they can raid the stock exchange, the Union League club, the Chicago club, the Athletic club, and can even go into the Press club and arrest Ople Reid, for a man who habitually loiters about and cannot be seen actually at any useful employment.

One Defect. "The chief feature wherein the law is not a proper one, in giving the police unlimited power, and enables them to arrest on view without a warrant. What is the result? The man arrested must then go to the trouble of proving himself innocent. Of course, the law includes gamblers and those who live by their wits, but does any one suppose that it will be enforced rigidly against all? Will not the penniless man, the strike breaker, the man out of a job and seeking one be made the victim of police activity, while the gambler will be protected? The history of all such crusades, if we may call them such, in the past bears out this contention. The law will be tested, as I have said, on the first case, and we feel confident that it will be declared unconstitutional, as it certainly is. Even the framers of the law know this and have admitted that the definition of a vagrant has been tacked on to a law to regulate present-day evils, even though this definition be one that is fully sixty years old.

Kansas City, Mo., June 1.—The police today arrested all men in the city who apparently are without jobs and had them fined in police court on a charge of vagrancy. Working men sent to jail on this charge are the men to leave the city tonight in special cars for the Kansas harvest fields. Thousands of men are wanted and help is hard to get.

ALAS, POOR BRYCE, HE IS NOW ALL IN

Washington, D. C., July 2.—Ambassador James Bryce has done the "unpardonable" thing politically and has marked himself for slaughter.

He has differed with Roosevelt and put the administration in an embarrassing position. He has gone on record as approving the Oklahoma constitution as one of the finest that has ever known, and in the face of the fact that the president has his veto ready for it.

So those who know how hard President Roosevelt worked to get rid of the former British minister, Sir Henry Curzon, are saying that Bryce, who has dared to foster what is admitted to be the best state constitution ever framed in the United States and the hardest blow ever aimed at the trusts, will have but a brief career in America if the Rooseveltian inflexible course for anything with Britain.

Roosevelt did not want Bryce sent here anyway, and now that he has found what appears to be a good excuse for using his big stick on the Brits, he will work it overtime, it is said.

The blow falls all the heavier, since Bryce is recognized as an authority on forms of government, and the fact that he has endorsed the Oklahoma constitution has set the Democrats of the territory shouting that the Republican opposition to it is based on politics, and nothing else. Better get ready to say adieu to Bryce.

Roosevelt and all big business are opposed to the new constitution, because it is "Socialistic."

It provides for the initiative and referendum, which always makes some folk angry, particularly Roosevelt.

NOW RECALLS HIS OWN PERSONALITY

Gone Four Years Under an Assumed Name, a New Jersey Man Recovers Self.

(Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.) "Plainfield, N. J., July 2.—Suddenly recalled to the memory of who he really is after a mental lapse of four years, in which he lived a life of a dual personality, Charles P. Brewin, a Burlington, N. J., merchant, who wandered away from home in 1903, and has since been living here, is today awaiting members of his family, who are hurrying here.

In the time he has been away from his old home Brewin has been living under the name of Frank C. Johnson and has supported himself as a tailor. With the return of his memory, the recollection of his life for the last four years has faded completely. He is Brewin again, dazed by the loss of a "few days," but able to recall incidents of the days just preceding his disappearance from home as distinctly as if they had only recently happened.

Dr. Buchanan, a Burlington physician, and Brewin's father called on him yesterday.

DOCTOR FASTS 30 DAYS; NOW A NEW MAN

Remarkable Results Attained by New Curative Treatment.

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Belleville, Ill., July 2.—Dr. Irving J. Fales Sunday noon broke a thirty days' fast by partaking of two ounces of malted milk and a glass of water.

Aside from the decrease in weight he appeared perfect physically. He was able to lift a seventy-five pound weight over his head and a fifty-six pound weight out at shoulder position with each hand. He claims to have a renewed body.

Thirty days ago he was compelled to use glasses, but can now read without them. This is a condition Dr. Fales had never experienced in his former fasts, all of which were of shorter duration than the last.

One of the best ways to help the Daily Socialist is to call at our office and buy some of the Socialist Books we carry in stock. If you cannot call, send in an order by mail. We carry all the books published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co.—Adv.

DAILY WRECK RECORD

Three Hurt on C., H. & D. Connersville, Ind., July 1.—Two coaches of a Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton passenger train overturned at a switch near Glenwood, Ind., last night about 9 o'clock, while the train was en route to Cincinnati. Three people were seriously injured.

The wreck was caused by the switch accidentally opening after part of the train had got over the frog. The injured are: Mrs. John Hanselman of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. T. S. Whitman of Elm Grove, W. Va.; and Mrs. S. Schwartz of Tarruber, W. Va.

DOCTOR DRIVEN OUT OF TOWN

Rich Men Write Anonymously and a Glen Elynn Tempest Is Created

Dr. E. S. Higley of Glen Elynn, a successful practitioner of the gentle art of healing, has been driven from his home by citizens, led by the mayor, on account of his attentions to a pretty girl, Miss Clara Wimpress, daughter of a well-to-do farmer.

The indignant father, assisted by vigilants led by Mayor McChesney of Glen Elynn, had called on the doctor two or three days ago and informed him that unless he vacated the house he would be trouble in the shape of a bath of flexible tar and feathers and a boot-tip ticket out of the village.

Spurred by these measures the doctor is alleged to have considered well the advisability of going, and has "went." At any rate, he sneaked out of town yesterday and has not yet been located anywhere under the glaring eyes of the vigilants.

One of the circumstances in detail that led up to the doctor's plight: Treated the young girl for throat trouble and found it demanded a lot of his attention; found in the cellar of her home one night while the girl was discovered asleep in an upper chamber; is charged with having snared other girls and married women of Glen Elynn, and there are various and multitudinous other accusations.

Means Dr. Higley. The brochure deals with a medical man, unnamed, and states that the principal character escaped to the woods in Nebraska to escape a mob who would do him violence because of his alleged attentions to a woman.

In a thinly veiled terms the brochure points to Dr. Higley. Strangely enough it is printed over the names of H. G. Smith, president of the First National Bank, Exeter; W. J. Waite, editor Exeter Enterprise; William Dreyer, physician; E. Sandrock, B. B. Curtis, formerly of Geneva, Neb., now of Glen Elynn, and Amos Churchill, formerly mayor of Glen Elynn.

Churchill is an uncle of the young woman. Dr. Higley was so perturbed that he spent \$2,000 buying up copies of the brochure, and yesterday \$50 was offered for a single copy. The family of the physician state that the efforts to deprive him of his home and practice are based on the jealousy of Glenn Elynn doctors. The young woman in the case says she could not resist the doctor and that he exerted a strange influence over her.

SHIP MEN LOSE BATTLE

Cleveland, O., July 2.—The local plant of the American Ship Building company became an open shop today owing to the decision of the strikers to return to work under former conditions.

Local Manager Steele stated that all strike breakers who are competent will be retained. Only about three hundred of the one thousand employed during the strike remained in the plant when the old men returned this morning. Manager Steele stated that he had worked for all the old union men. Police escorted the discharged strike breakers from the yards to prevent violence. The strike, which ended in the defeat of the workers, has lasted about two months.

The Rev. Johnston Myers, pastor of the Baptist church, said he did not feel like spending the \$500 his congregation had voted to defray the expenses of his annual vacation. He declared he would rather that it be devoted to assisting some project of the church. The occasion of yesterday's services was the celebration of the twelfth anniversary of the pastorate of the clergymen at this church.

The United States Steel corporation has completed plans for the installation of engines at Gary, Ind., worth \$3,000,000 to utilize the gas from blast furnaces in running blowing engines for the furnaces themselves. In this way an immense amount of coal may be saved and the need of a blast furnace developing its own power for blowing purposes will be presented for the first time, although such a project has long been suggested.

WHEE! GO GO

Luna Park Exchange, Frank H. Schreck, proprietor, adjoining park entrance. Best of everything. Berlyn's 78 cigars—Adv.

When Despised "Slop" Men Quit, City Becomes Menaced

(Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.) New York, July 2.—Labor leaders called on Mayor McChesney today to stop Street Cleaning Commissioner Craven's dismissal for refusing to settle the "white wings" strike, allowing piles of disease-breeding garbage to accumulate all over the city and endangering the public health.

If the mayor fails to act the leaders will try to have him impeached. They are now acting under a resolution by the Federated union.

Breaking Ice Strike. The American Ice company found strike breakers to man its wagons and started all of them out under heavy guard today. Several wagons have already been attacked, the drivers overpowered and the vehicles upset by strike sympathizers. It is doubtful if much progress will be made with deliveries.

The "white wings" strike is, however, the most immediate peril to the city at present. Though the health department says it has made considerable progress in its task of cleaning the streets, only 200 wagon loads of refuse have been removed, a mere drop in the bucket in comparison with the enormous accumulations. The health department is urging the citizens to report to fire and disinfectants.

Breakers Desert. Dr. A. C. Prentiss, a sanitation expert, who made a tour of the city in automobile Sunday, says many of the garbage heaps have reached the disease-breeding stage and that unless something is done within a few hours the spread of the disease may reach the proportions of an epidemic.

Commissioner Craven planned to have 1,500 strike breakers at work today, but many of them deserted.

Astonishing. What astonishes the street cleaning and health department officials is their inability to get men to break the "white wings" strike. Arrangements were made by Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner to allow those who have moved since the last election to vote on the charter. They claim this can be done by the voters swearing in their votes by affidavit.

WEDDING BELLS

Charles F. Ellis and Miss Etta E. Ward, both of Chicago, were united in marriage at 9 o'clock Saturday night at the home of Rev. E. E. Carr, an old friend of the bride's family, who performed the ceremony. The groom and the bride's father have been voting the Socialist Party ticket for several years. Ellis has been employed for years at the Farwell wholesale house. Miss Ward has been chief stenographer at the office of the Hooper Chemical works. Only a few intimate friends and relatives were invited, and the arrangements and ceremony were simple but beautiful.

The parlors were transformed into a woodland bower by means of masses of leaf-laden branches tastefully canopied and festooned and interspersed with roses and carnations. The groom was escorted to the altar by the minister, the bride leaning on her father's arm, while the triumphant strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding march were played by Miss Evelyn Carr. The ceremony was brief, but beautiful and solemn, with the ring and the benediction. After tearful and hugging congratulations, the party was led to the dining-room, where light refreshments were served. The table decorations were ferns and lilies. The newly wedded departed on the midnight boat for Michigan to spend their honeymoon at Pawpaw lake. After August 1 they will be at home at 930 South Clifton Park avenue.

Previous to the wedding the bride's girl friends indulged in a liberal "shower," and many other friends registered their warm wishes. Many hearts are filled with warm good wishes for the life-long happiness and success of those most worthy young adventurers on the matrimonial sea.

Patronize our advertisers and tell them that you saw the advertisement in the Chicago Daily Socialist.—Adv.

JOIN THE LEGION OF THE DAILY

It is by no accident that the Chicago Daily Socialist came into existence. It is here by virtue of the fact of its need. It has thus far been maintained by heroic sacrifices, indefatigable purpose and an enterprise indicating a spirit that has caused all competitors to wonder at the great strength and wonderful life of the Socialist sentiment of the United States. A Chicago auditing company now preparing a full and complete statement of the business of the company expresses continued amazement at what the books reveal. The extent of the ownership, the spirit of the supporters of the paper and its wide distribution to more postoffices than any other daily paper in the country.

The initial work of the installation of this great enterprise having been completed, it is now only necessary to extend the influence of this paper into a still wider field. The sacrifices of the past and present must reach that maximum result commensurate with the greatness of the task of education in scientific and practical sociology.

It is proposed to find 50,000 new trial subscribers in the next sixty days, and to that end there has been organized the "Legion of the Daily," of which you are hereby invited to become a militant member. Remember that at a nominal cost of only 10 cents you can send the daily to your friends all over the country for three weeks. Fill out the blank below with the names, send a dollar and get a prize.

We desire to line up behind this paper every reader inside and outside of Chicago. For 10 cents we will send the daily three weeks by mail to any address in the United States, outside of Chicago. FREE—For every dollar remitted you can get free any 25 cent book in our catalogue or that of the Kerr company, or 25 cents' worth of any pamphlets published by the above.

Fill out your order as indicated below and we will do the rest. Send the Chicago Daily Socialist to the following TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS for the time specified, and as a free premium send me these books:

Name of Subscriber Address, Postoffice State

Sent by \_\_\_\_\_ of the Legion of the Daily

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Inclosed find \$ \_\_\_\_\_

2-CENT FARE LAW OBSERVED IN PART

Railroads Charge Old 3-Cent Price for Points Outside the State

The officials of all railroads today instructed their agents to comply with the new Illinois 2 cent passenger rate law. Persons buying tickets to state points experienced no difficulty in getting a contractor favorable to them. Interstate passengers had a different experience.

It was not necessary to demand the new rate to intrastate points as the railroads furnished it without a question. Travelers who expected to get a reduction on tickets to interstate points were met with the information that a question was raised by the roads as to whether the 2 cent rate applied to such business, and until the interstate commerce commission ruled on the point, the roads would continue to demand the former rates.

This preserves the 3 cent rate throughout the country when tickets are bought from an originating point in a state wherein the law prevails to a destination beyond its limits. The traveling public regard the refusal of the roads to give the 2 cent interstate rates as a defiance of the spirit of the law and an evasion of its provisions. The railroad agents insist that as the law is a hardship they ought to be allowed to make the most favorable interpretation. They are determined not to yield this point until the commission has ruled on it.

Several months must necessarily elapse before the matter can be disposed of by the commission. The question must arise on complaint. It will then go through the usual dilatory processes and when the commission can no longer delay it must go to a slow hearing, which will doubtless be incomplete until several adjourned sittings have been held. Sophisticated travelers are avoiding the difficulty by buying tickets from Chicago to the state boundary line and purchasing tickets from points there to their destination.

MAY ALLOW WORKERS TO VOTE ON THE CHARTER

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2-CENT FARE LAW OBSERVED IN PART

Railroads Charge Old 3-Cent Price for Points Outside the State

The officials of all railroads today instructed their agents to comply with the new Illinois 2 cent passenger rate law. Persons buying tickets to state points experienced no difficulty in getting a contractor favorable to them. Interstate passengers had a different experience.

It was not necessary to demand the new rate to intrastate points as the railroads furnished it without a question. Travelers who expected to get a reduction on tickets to interstate points were met with the information that a question was raised by the roads as to whether the 2 cent rate applied to such business, and until the interstate commerce commission ruled on the point, the roads would continue to demand the former rates.

This preserves the 3 cent rate throughout the country when tickets are bought from an originating point in a state wherein the law prevails to a destination beyond its limits. The traveling public regard the refusal of the roads to give the 2 cent interstate rates as a defiance of the spirit of the law and an evasion of its provisions. The railroad agents insist that as the law is a hardship they ought to be allowed to make the most favorable interpretation. They are determined not to yield this point until the commission has ruled on it.

Several months must necessarily elapse before the matter can be disposed of by the commission. The question must arise on complaint. It will then go through the usual dilatory processes and when the commission can no longer delay it must go to a slow hearing, which will doubtless be incomplete until several adjourned sittings have been held. Sophisticated travelers are avoiding the difficulty by buying tickets from Chicago to the state boundary line and purchasing tickets from points there to their destination.

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Do Not Let Up

There seems to be a tendency on the part of the Socialists and trade unionists throughout the country to relax their efforts in behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. They seem to think that because the evidence has shown that the men are absolutely innocent and that the murderous conspiracy was wholly upon the side of the mine owners, that therefore the work of the Moyer-Haywood conferences is over and that there is no need of further efforts for the imprisoned men.

They forget that it was just this fact—that the men were innocent and that the mine owners were seeking to judicially lynch them—that brought this mighty protest into action. The proof of the existence of the plot and the innocence of the men is a long step gained, but it does not by any means signify that all danger is passed.

A part of that murder plot of the mine owners was the packing of the jury. They have succeeded in this. It must never be forgotten that there is not a single union man on that jury.

THAT JURY WAS SELECTED TO CONVICT, NOT TO WEIGH THE EVIDENCE.

Whether they will dare to carry the plot to a finish still depends upon the activity of the workers of America.

The evidence so far has shown something more than the innocence of Haywood—IT HAS SHOWN THAT THERE ARE NO CRIMES AT WHICH THOSE WHO ARE PROSECUTING HIM WILL STOP TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR ENDS.

Do not think for a moment that the guilt or innocence of the defendants ever has had anything to do with the intention to hang them.

Men who will murder by wholesale, who will honeycomb a labor union with spies to disrupt it and incite to violence, thereby to afford an excuse for further murders, will not stop at a little thing like hanging an innocent man.

There will be no hanging, however, if the attention of the laborers of America is kept upon Boise.

Already the capitalist press is seeking to suppress the facts. Orchard's story was a front-page display "lead," but the story of the witnesses of the defense is "played down" on the inside pages or left unpublished.

Now is the moment for the Socialist and labor press and protest committees to redouble their efforts to see that this "conspiracy of silence" is not successful.

Throughout this trial the real jury has been the working class of America. If, now that the evidence is before them, they show by their indifference and inactivity that they do not care for the verdict, the plot will still be carried out.

If, on the other hand, they declare that, having proven what they claimed from the beginning, they propose to follow up that proof with a demand that the innocent be freed and the guilty punished, there is no doubt but what they can see that their verdict is executed.

Not Exactly Accurate

"Because D. E. Frankel, editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist, insisted on speaking on the public square when the chief of police asked him to adjourn his meeting to the park, Frankel was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. When he was being taken to the jail, W. L. Hardy, another Socialist, pitched into the officer and attempted to effect the release of his leader. He was promptly jailed for interfering."—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

As an example of the possible number of mistakes and falsehoods in a given number of lines that report is a prize taker. G. T., not D. E., Fraenckel is not the editor of the Daily Socialist, did not attempt, much less insist, on speaking on the public square or anywhere else. Consequently, he was not requested to adjourn to the park. W. L. Hardy did not attack the officer, nor did any other Socialist attempt to release Fraenckel. Had the latter not been peaceably inclined he is fully capable of not only getting away from the South Haven chief of police, but of carrying said chief under his arm while "getting away."

"Progress in Science and Industry"

By G. Edward Lind

Editor's Forecast. Thomas A. Edison recently said: "You want to hear from me something about what the science of invention will do for the world fifty years hence? I wish I could tell you, but I am not much of a prophet. But there are certain lines of inventions which are now before the world about which it is safe to predict degrees of possible development. In new filaments, for instance, that have been placed on the market, the loss of energy sustained in the production of light has been reduced to something like 90 per cent. I believe that by the use of gas engines this loss may be reduced to 80 per cent.

Then there is wireless telegraphy. It is not more than about four years old, and yet by means of it we are able to communicate with ships for a distance of 1,600 miles. It is entirely conceivable, considering such a rapid development in so short a space of time, that in a half a century it will be possible to communicate with a vessel wherever it may be, from the furthest region of the Pacific to the most remote waters that surround either pole.

As for the phonograph, taking it in connection with the kinesiograph, I believe that it will be perfected to such an extent that people will be able to attend an entire theatrical performance or listen to an opera from beginning to end, where there is not an actor or a singer present, and yet every gesture, every syllable, every note will be there with the most perfect illusion that art could command.

A Substitute for Ivory.

In Austria 100,000 people are kept busy in supplying the world with skinned milk in artistic and practicable forms. Skimmed milk in combination with formaline makes what is called "kalahite" or milkstone, which is considered a good substitute for ivory. It is good for manufacturing almost anything which is to resemble ivory, without chipping, cracking or burning, and which must be tough and take fine lines. It is used in the manufacture of billiard balls, piano keys, umbrella handles, doll heads, cigar holders, pen holders, knives, doorknobs, picture frames, etc.

Train Speed Indicators.

The use of train speed indicators is customary throughout Europe, and in some countries even main line freight engines are so equipped, since the indicators are considered quite as important as steam gauges and automatic brakes. The indicator not only shows constantly the speed, but records it in a locked compartment, to which the engineer has no access. The trip record

is taken to the office when an engine completes each run.

Automobile Sprinklers.

The streets of Berlin are being sprinkled with motor sprinklers, each of which does the work of five horse-drawn carts. The water is forced through the sprinklers at a uniform pressure by means of an air compressor which uses 3 horsepower of the 15 horsepower motor. The delivery of the water is controlled by four foot pedals. Most of the weight of this automobile is carried on the rear wheels, which are fitted with double rubber tires. The motor, sprinkler is such a pronounced success that it is being adopted by other European cities.

"The Snark."

Jack London's yacht "The Snark," in which he is now on a seven year cruise around the world, is only 57 feet in length, 7 1/2 feet beam and seven feet draft. The boat was built to order at a cost of about \$25,000, and is equipped with every conceivable convenience and necessity, including three water tight compartments. In case the boat is beached it is necessary only to start up the 25 horsepower engine, which can be fed from a tank of 1,000 gallons of gasoline.

Smokeless Soft Coal.

A new concern in England is going to exploit a new invention, which consists in a process for depriving soft coal of its smoke by extracting the valuable oils that produce it. Of course, this coal will be sold at one-third the price of ordinary coal and the by-products will be valuable.

TO THE EDITOR

Come to Benton Harbor. The next time the comrades want to cross the lake and see old Michigan, a good time, good fruit and good people, and be used well, don't go to South Haven, but go to Benton Harbor, via Graham & Morton Line, docks foot of Washburn avenue, my home town. Our chief of police and city officers, though not Socialists yet, will use you well and let our speakers talk and hold meetings, or always have, and I never know of a meeting being disturbed or speaker arrested, and we have held many. Address the comrades for me to remember Benton Harbor for one of your grand excursions and you will surely think better of us than of the South Haven hoodlums in office. Our papers also have always been very fair to us, their personal friends, though political enemies. Enclosed find another sub, making twenty-two sent in within a week. O. M. SOUTHWORTH, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Vice, Crime and Remedies

By S. A. Knopfagel, M. D.

The capitalist world has never failed to shock its moral and respectable element, but never had it succeeded to shock this element so deeply as now, when the discovery was made that there are special institutions established for no other purpose than to burn babes.

Every lawyer and physician are stirred to the core. As a consequence they have put their heads together, and it did not take them too long a time to discover a remedy which will permit the burning of babes, the killing of girl-mothers and malpractice. This remedy is: Every hospital is to be licensed and made to be the thing it pretends to be, and to prosecute vigorously the malpractitioner.

The purpose of this law is no doubt noble. There can be no nobler undertaking than one purporting to prevent the destruction of life, for life, we are taught, is sacred. Yet I can not help questioning the efficiency of such remedies, even if they do come from the public prosecutor and Dr. Rudolph Holmes, chairman of Cook County Medical society's committee on illegal practice.

I do not wonder at the shortsightedness of the public prosecutor. He is a lawyer. To expect consistency from him under our capitalist system is to expect miracles. The business of a lawyer is to convince juries at one time that black is white, at another time that white is black. He must do it if he does not want his stomach to shrink.

I do, however, wonder, and very much so, at my colleague, Dr. Rudolph Holmes, who is held in high esteem by me as well as by the entire profession. I expect of him consistency. He has been a teacher, and times and again told his students that no respectable physician will prescribe before he made a thorough diagnosis. To diagnose means to discover the pathologic processes, e. g., the unhealthy, abnormal things, going on in the body of the sick.

These pathologic processes are the causes of the disease. The patient can only get well when the cause is removed. We will never get well when symptoms are treated. We can never rid the patient of headache, of pains in the knees, in the back, or of a cough, etc., if we prescribe for THE HEADACHE, THE PAINS, THE COUGH. These are only symptoms, not CAUSES of the ills. THOSE WHO TREAT SYMPTOMS EITHER MAKE INVALIDS OF KILL THE SICK.

A correct diagnosis will not cure the patient. The mere knowledge of the cause will not remove the cause. A physician must also have a thorough knowledge of the physiological action of the remedy upon and its relation to the pathologic conditions.

It is not enough to know that quinine is a fever medicine, opium and morphine pain medicines, calomel a cap-

thartic. There are fevers which are not elevated by quinine, there are pains which are never removed by opium or morphine, and there are cases where calomel does more harm than good. They fail to do the work because they are not indicated, that is, though they are fever, pain and cathartic medicines, they fail because the fever, the pains and the torpor are not the causes, are only symptoms.

Humankind is subject to physical and social diseases. A disease is an abnormal state of some organ or portion of the body. When, for instance, fat collects in an organ it becomes rich in fat, but the rest of the organ suffers, because the richness of the body is produced at its expense. When a superabundance of blood corpuscles collects in one portion of the body, this portion becomes rich at the expense of the entire organism. Man gets sick, because the functions of the organs can not be performed normally, because the relations between the various organs become irregular, abnormal, vicious. Pains and aches and fevers result from this. Yet Dr. Holmes will not prescribe for the pains and aches and fever; he will look for the cause, he will seek to discover the nature of the cause, its mode of operation, the nature and mode of operation of the remedial agents, and the direct relation between the pathologic processes and the remedial agents. HE WILL NOT JUMP AT THE CONCLUSION THERE IS FEVER, QUININE WILL REMOVE, ETC.

Prostitution, murder, malpractice and burning of babes are abnormal social phenomena. They are vices and crimes. But are they causes or symptoms only? If Dr. Holmes wants to rid society of these phenomena he must first decide what they are. The social physician must act as the physical physician. He must make a correct diagnosis before he recommends a remedy. After he has made the diagnosis, he, too, must study the nature, the mode of operation and the direct relation of the remedy to the social pathologic processes. Otherwise he will make an invalid of society or kill society altogether. INSTEAD OF REMOVING VICE AND CRIME, vice and crime will be increased.

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of far greater potency is low organization caused by impure air, bad water, unwholesome food, overcrowding, insufficient food, exposure to weather, from inadequate clothing, overwork and want of rest. "Those with a low organization begin life with a nervous system incapable of the higher controlling functions." "The children of the poor generally inherit a lack of bodily and mental vigor. The various agents which are adverse to health not only shorten the duration of life, but they degrade its quality. AND DETERIORATED INTELLECT AND PERVERTED MORAL POWER."

According to the above, prostitution, malpractice and the burning of babes are results, effects, symptoms, not causes. Licensed hospitals and vigorous prosecutions of the malpractitioner will have the same effect on our social body as quinine, opium and morphine has on our physical body when not indicated.

The malpractitioner is not very modest. He asks quite a sum, and he gets it. The unfortunate girls are poor. Where do they get these sums? God does not throw it down to them from above. Their parents, too, are poor, and know nothing of the plight of their child, most of the time their sole support. Who then furnishes this sum? A laborer earning \$1.50 a day? Hardly. It is the rich fellow. Very often it is the employer himself.

Why does the girl sacrifice her virtue? BECAUSE OF POVERTY. Why are these malpractitioners and establishments to burn babes? BECAUSE OF FEAR OF POVERTY. Poverty then is the cause. Doctor, why not remove the cause? Why be inconsistent? Why recommend a remedy which will have no effect?

But, say you, this is Socialism, and Socialism will destroy the freeds, Socialism preaches FREE LOVE. You are opposed to Socialism. Why, then, if you wish the perpetuation of our capitalist system, a social order which all have destroyed the freeds and the virtue in most of our girls, why not prosecute vigorously all the criminals? Why not prosecute the fathers of the burned babes? They know that death awaits their victims. They pay for these criminal operations and deeds to get rid of them once for ever. Why not pass a law that these mothers and children be taken care of by these GEN- TLEMEN, as their legitimate wives and children are? Why not pass a law that these children enjoy the same privileges during his life and after his death as his legitimate children? And if refuse, let him rot all his life behind the prison walls.

Will this cure society of vices and crimes? No! It is only an opiate. It will legalize prostitution and degeneracy. The only scientific remedy, scientific because based upon a correct diagnosis, is Socialism. But if you preachers of morality, law and order wish to perpetuate vice and crime, let the laws prosecute the capitalist class who ruin our laborers, sisters and young wives. DOCTOR, THINK OF IT!

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN Edited by Marie Jayne

Futility to Women's Clubs

IN Los Angeles, Cal., the women's clubs are fighting for a Saturday afternoon for the clerks in the stores. Meetings are being held to arouse interest in the movement, and the public is being urged for the sake of the poor clerks' not to shop Saturday afternoon or evenings.

The women will secure what they are working for; the clerks will have their half-day off one day a week, and the club women will go on their summer outing happy and content in the thought of having accomplished a great act of philanthropy. They will have won much praise from the press for their progress, their spirit and their deep charity in taking so great an interest in the welfare of the humble clerks. But what about the clerks? Are they really greatly benefited by the fussy efforts of the clubwomen in their behalf? What is one half day less out of six and a half of slaving? Very little does it matter to them.

What the Los Angeles club women are doing is characteristic of their sister organizations all over the United States. They are all very busy stirring up the seam on the top of the social slough without trying to find out what is the cause of the stagnation.

To the simple student of life, the intellectual efforts of the women's clubs to bring about a betterment of human conditions are pathetic—when they are not exasperating. Club women themselves do not realize their own futility, that on the contrary are quite proud of the part they play in public affairs. They have established free scholarship funds in many of the cities of America; have secured public playgrounds for children; made more beautiful streets; abolished the ugly billboard advertisements, and are working for legislation against child labor. These are a few of the achievements in which as a whole they take pride.

These things are good as far as they go, but they are mere palliatives of the diseases from which society is suffering. Though the club woman is sincere in her desire to be helpful in a large sphere, the result of her activity is as the sticking of a patch of court plaster on an ugly ulcer in the expectation of healing it. The sore is hidden, but not cured.

Ignorance and cowardice are the greatest impediments in the way of women's clubs, because the study of social science, the most vital subject in the world today, the consideration of the right relations between man and man, is tabooed in their circles.

In the clubs throughout this country it is the rule, and in some organizations the edict is embodied in their constitutions, that "politics shall not be discussed." How then can they be anything but negative in their movements when they are too timid to grapple with the one essential problem? As they so earnestly contemplate the work of their delicate hands do not the club women feel the approach of that portentous moment when every man and woman in this country will be compelled to take sides in the battle already begun between the rich and the poor, the drones and the

Socialist Cook Book

Loaf Cake. Three cups bread dough when ready to put in pans for baking, 1 1/2 cups sugar, 2-3 cup shortening, 1 cup raisins and 1/2 cup molasses, 1/2 teaspoonful soda dissolved in hot water, 1 egg; flavor with nutmeg and cinnamon; mix well and let raise before baking.

Rice Squares. One pound rice flour, 1/2 pound butter, 3 ounces sugar, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, 4 drops essence of lemon, and a pinch of salt. Make rather stiff spread on cake tins and bake; cut into squares when cool.

The Union Stork Since Roosevelt began to talk About the duty of the Stork, There's not a bird in all the sky More sadly overworked than I.

I've carried babies in my beak Until it's really growing weak, For every workman I know Has ordered seventeen or so.

And this has also made me sore— I've carried kittens by the score. And pugs, to those who like such things, I've nearly lost my wings.

But when I'm ordered to the Zoo, To bring an elephant or two, And some one at the Norwood show Dires a hippo kid or so,

It's really crowding things too hard! I'll have to get a union card; And let them order what they like— If it's too heavy I can strike.

And Teddy, what a sight 'twill be To see him "arbitrating" me! Hoary! I think at last a walk On Easy street confronts the Stork!

Members of the Socialist Woman's League please make a note of the fact that the regular meeting nights are the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 108 La Salle street. A full attendance is urged at tonight's meeting in order to hear the report of Mary O'Reilly, organizer, so they may be ready for practical study of the charter. Come prepared as much as possible with some knowledge of the contents of the charter.

ARMAN FINSTERBACH, Secretary.

For Home Dressmakers

MISSIE'S TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST. With High or Low Necked Front-Yoke and Long or Short Three-Quarter Length Sleeves. Paris Pattern No. 1980. All sizes—3 Allowed.

The square neck and three-quarter length sleeve of this attractive waist of handkerchief linen, makes it for summer wearing, but the model also admits of a high neck and the sleeves of wrist-length. For development, any of the varieties of linen would be excellent; also gingham or the mercerized fabrics, and gingham.

The pattern is in 3 sizes—12 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years (see waist needs) 5 1/2 yards of material 29 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yard 36 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yard 42 inches wide, 1 1/2 yard of insertion to trim. Price of pattern—10 cents.

All orders for patterns shown in this column should be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 108 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill. Patterns are strictly the property of the publisher. Catalogue showing 1,000 Paris patterns sent on receipt of 10 cents in cover postage.



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Darrow's Great Speech

Continued From Second Page.

of the Western Federation of Miners in March, and Moyer was about to go to Ouray over some disturbance in that mining camp and the rumors had spread abroad that a number of men had been beat up, that the special agents and detectives and so on shot, maimed and abused union men, and Moyer did not like to go down there alone. Orchard was there and he asked him to go along with him as a guard. They got to Ouray, they shot off shotguns and they let them from Pettibone.

Happy Hooligan Pettibone. "Everybody always gets everything from Pettibone. He was one of those sort of Happy Hooligan fellows that if anybody wanted anything they would rush in and tell him about it and he would say, 'I will help you,' and he did, and if a poor miner or any man wanted anything else they would go to Pettibone, and aside from that they all traded with him and all knew him and all loved him. Pettibone of course was in trade—pretty near the only miner in trade, and he could get at anybody else he wanted, but he probably did not make any money himself he gave the others the benefit of it."

Mr. Hawley in his opening statement said that this sawed-off shotgun, or a sawed-off shotgun was an indication of murder, and that you could get a sawed-off shotgun under your coat or vest, or carry it where you please, put it in your valise. Now, I think he is mistaken—I think he is dreaming. We will show that the sawed-off shotgun has been known ever since there were stage coaches and that every government messenger traveled through the West. They were not invented by the Western Federation of Miners any more than the San Francisco earthquake was not at all. Miners have used them to insure their lives since there were shotguns sawed off so you could put them in a valise or anywhere else. He went down to Ouray with Moyer, and when Moyer got to Ouray they seized him and put him in the bull pen April 10, 1906, and he was there until the first of July, so he could not conspire murder during that time. He was in the bull pen at Telluride—

Mr. Richardson—They arrested him in Ouray and carried him over the hill to Telluride.

Mr. Darrow—How far apart are those places?

Mr. Richardson—By rail they are probably about sixty miles apart. They put him in jail in Telluride because there was martial law over there.

Mr. Darrow—Yes, civil law was too safe for those fellows, and they took him over to Telluride where there was martial law. You can see how it was. Then Orchard came back and he made his report, and he went back to Cripple Creek again to see what mischief he could start up at Cripple Creek. In the meantime the strike was going on the same as before, not much doing. Men who were employed to sow dissension and get them into trouble, were urging activity as they had at other places.

He went back there and stayed around a while and then he again went to Denver, at the general meeting of the Western Federation of Miners, in May, 1906. And then, after he had been there a while, he went back to Cripple Creek, and on the 15th day of June this depot was blown up.

Orchard Does a Few Chores.

Now, gentlemen of the jury, I don't know whether he did it or not, and I cannot tell you; he says he did—it makes me think he did not, but I cannot tell and shall not pretend to, but I will tell you a few facts about him which will prove, and you just watch and see whether we prove them, and don't charge them up to me. Orchard, of course, was getting ready to leave town on what he said was a hunting and fishing expedition; he had to go back and do a few chores, he had to burn down Neville's saloon first and then he had to get ready for his fishing trip so they would have plenty of money and so on. He got those things attended to and they got a team and wagon, and Orchard and Neville and the boys, and they got ready and started off on Sunday afternoon the 15th day of June, driving down the Colorado Springs road from Cripple Creek to Denver and on up to Cheyenne and the promised land for hunters and fishing—did not come to Boise, perhaps, anyhow, though they started.

A Cheap Depot.

The explosion took place about 2 o'clock on Monday morning. Orchard did it and he did not; a man not going to discuss that; except incidentally. This depot was an old unused building; it was not worth anything; it was not worth a white chip; if you know any of you, what that is worth, you will know it. It was a cheap depot, of course, and it was not worth anything; it was not worth a white chip; if you know any of you, what that is worth, you will know it. It was a cheap depot, of course, and it was not worth anything; it was not worth a white chip; if you know any of you, what that is worth, you will know it.

It was a depot which anybody could afford to lose. The troops went away and had been away since April, and all the mine owners and bankers and lawyers and other good people wanted them back; everybody that was good, wanted the troops, and everybody that was not did not; they were asking for them and calling for them and the other fellows were protesting. We will show that some people at least who were connected with the local militia were told to be in the mines, that something was going to be done at that time, or about that time.

I don't want to be misunderstood about this matter; I don't think the mine owners intended to kill a lot of those people, not for a minute, not even the despising people in the community for them; but the depot was worthless and unused and if this powder was just touched off a little ahead of the train and just before a number of men come down there, it would be touched off a minute or two sooner, nobody would have been hurt, but it would have been an attempt; in the line of the Western Federation of Miners to destroy a lot