

HAYWOOD FOUND NOT GUILTY

Idaho's Farmer Jury Find Haywood Innocent. Conspiracy of Mine Owners A Failure. Great Victory for Labor.

Darrow's Speech

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When the jurors retired Saturday morning shortly after 11 o'clock they proceeded to the election of a foreman. Thomas B. Gees, No. 1, being selected. Then came the first formal ballot, which resulted:

"Not guilty 8; blank 2." The blank ballots were cast by Foreman Gees and A. P. Burns, both farmers. The second vote was 9 to 3, Gees going over to the majority. Then Burns joined, making it 10 to 2. Here the jury remained at a deadlock for twenty-one hours, the men insisting upon conviction in some degree being Thomas Powl and Samuel B. Gilman,

ranchers. The jurors in favor of acquittal took turns in arguing with the recalcitrants. Once during the long debate as the doors of the jury room stood open, Mr. Powell could be seen seated at the table pouring over a copy of Judge Wood's instructions. At 5:30 a. m., he succumbed and then all the jurors turned in for a nap. It was a little after 6 o'clock when Juror Gilman was aroused with the announcement that another vote was to be taken.

"Well," he said, "if anybody would stick with me I would stay here as long as any the rest of you, but as I am alone I will fall in with your wishes."

Final Ballot.

The vote was cast and William D. Haywood was declared acquitted of all charges.

Judge Wood was telephoned for at 7:10 a. m. and arrived at the court house 20 minutes later. The attorneys for the defense and prosecution were slower and did not arrive until just before 8 o'clock, Mr. Darrow being first. Haywood entered court at 7:45 and smiled his customary greet-

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Richardson's Argument

Reviews Evidence and Makes Splendid Plea for the Victims of the Colorado War

Boise, July 22. When court convened this morning it was evident that the closing scenes of the great trial were about to be enacted. The court room was crowded, and many strange faces were noticeable. Lawyers have come in from neighboring states to hear the arguments, and there is a hushed air of expectancy attending the proceedings.

Mr. Richardson took a position well towards the railing, facing the jury, the stenographers' tables having been moved from the intervening space. Mr. Hawley was not in court, Senator Borah taking the notes on Richardson's speech. The two lawyers for the state have not been in court together for the last two weeks.

Mr. Richardson began his argument in an easy, confident oratorical manner that excited interest and inspired confidence from the start. His statements were so clear, concise, logical that the jury men followed him intently and with evident pleasure. The greatness of the occasion was evident from the beginning. The most remarkable thing about Mr. Richardson is the training of a life time by which he has his naturally strong powers completely in hand. There is nothing accidental about him, nothing haphazard. He has been the great general of the defense forces, doing his work easily and thoroughly, because he neglects nothing. He is always good-natured, always ready for action. A gentleman in every item of his carriage and appearance, tall and commanding, somewhat bold with a fine railing intelligent, and always neatly and tastefully dressed.

He marshalled his facts with magnificent logic, and moved from point to point with a comprehensive disposing of every mooted point that left no unguarded projections on which the enemy could hang a danger signal.

His argument was mainly as follows:

"If it pleases the court and gentlemen of the jury. The tragic death of Governor Steunenberg spread consternation over the civilized world. Perhaps it was aggravated by the labor controversy in the Coeur d'Alenes that had preceded it so many years. We will not discuss that. Mr. Steunenberg took such an advanced stand on that occasion that it caused endless discussion from one end of the earth to the other. For the first time in the history of America the military bull-pen was instituted. The discussions on his policy were world-wide and people judged the acts according to which side their interests were on. When the murder of the ex-Governor startled the country, the press started the statement that the deed was the direct result of the troubles of 1899,

and ninety per cent of the people believed there was a direct relation between those difficulties and the bomb of 1905.

The metaliferous miners had formed a union to make better conditions for themselves. The whole country was in two hostile camps. Some have even attempted to justify the deed, when we openly say that there is no justification for it. One side denounced W. F. M. and named them as responsible for the act. Others said perhaps it was the deed of some one man. Others thought that a bull-pen victim had nursed his grievance and taken dreadful revenge. Even the president of the republic had taken sides in advance. Every one had some opinion. This condition of affairs confronted us at the time the general arrest was made.

There never was any doubt as to the actual perpetrator of the deed. He was caught red-handed and has never been tried.

Soon a certain well-known Pinkerton came upon the scene, and before long it was announced that Harry Orchard had made a confession involving the Western Federation of Miners. The papers of the country laid the crime upon them and the controversy



WM. HAYWOOD

tive positions, would work injury to the great cause hanging in the balance which he represented. But Darrow more truly judged the duty he was there to discharge to that mighty, rumbling, oncoming march of the people, to the great issues still wrapped in the womb of the future, to the posterity that will read with eagerness the history of where labor and its advocates stand in this momentous crisis.

Darrow realized that this course could not be won and the lives of the



Ida Crouch-Hazlett

Editor of the Montana News

Who Reported the Trial for the Montana News and Other Socialist Papers



CHARLES MOYER

waxed hot. Some of the newspapers espoused the cause of the mine owners in denouncing the W. F. M. Others were intemperate in behalf of the accused men and denounced the capitalists for their attack upon them.

I have made these preliminary remarks before disposing of the argument. It is the duty of the jury to try the case on the law and the evidence. But all humanity is swayed to

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