

STEVE ADAMS JURY COMPLETED

Another Battle in the Class Struggle Begins at Rathdrum

Special Correspondence.

Rathdrum, Ida., Nov. 5. The special venire of 80 men summoned for the Adams trial was exhausted yesterday afternoon, and the judge ordered a second venire of 20 men, which the sheriff engaged to deliver in court this afternoon at 2 o'clock. There are but three peremptories that can be used, one for the state and two for the defense. A number will undoubtedly be disqualified as opposed to capital punishment, and still others for prejudice, but even taking this into consideration it was thought that 20 men would be ample from which to complete the jury. The opposition to returning a verdict of guilty where the punishment is death, is more marked in this case than in ordinary ones because of the circumstantial evidence feature in the case. Many jurors lay especial stress on this and say that nothing but direct evidence would induce them to return a verdict that would lead to death penalty.

Opinions Formed.

A great number have been dismissed because of opinions already formed and the admission of prejudice. The venire makes a total of 122 men called on this case. The forming of the jury has been almost as difficult as at Boise. The questions asked are about the same as those at Boise on the part of the defense. Knight makes himself ridiculous by asking local questions that have no bearing on the case whatever, and only show that he thinks he is bound to be suspicious and vents his suspicions in the most foolish and irrelevant ways.

Darrow Shows Ability.

Darrow is evidencing much more mastery in this case than he was able to bring to the front at Boise, and he has done some particularly clever work in a number of instances with jurors. This was particularly noticeable in the case of S. Young, a hotel keeper from Post Falls. This man had acted in the capacity of a minister, was an Englishman, a smooth talker, and gave most quiet, guarded and unobjectionable answers to all questions. After most persistent and penetrating questioning that failed to reveal any attitude of mind that was objectionable, Mr. Darrow turned around and said the man was a puzzle. He asked all interested in the defense what they thought about him. Adams didn't like the man, and Darrow turned around and went at his questioning in a different manner this time, showing open opposition to the juror. The plan worked to a nicety, and in a few

moments Darrow drew from the man that he thought Steve guilty. It was an admirable piece of tactical work.

Object to Detective Charge.

Knight kept up his most obnoxious method of speaking of M. Stone of Missoula as a detective employed by the Federation while pretending to be working for a nursery. Mr. Darrow arose and strenuously objected to the jurors being asked any such thing as the man was neither a detective nor an employee of the Federation. Knight asserted that he could prove his point. Darrow challenging him to do so. Knight asked if Darrow would deny that they were employing detectives. Darrow said he would most emphatically and that such a statement was an absolute untruth. A wordy war ensued and the judge instructed Mr. Knight not to speak of Stone as a detective any more unless it were proven in court.

Outside Work.

James Hawley, the prosecutor in the Haywood case, has been in town considerably, but appears in court but little. He is rounding up the case on the outside, bringing all the legal experience to bear of which the mine owners' association has availed itself in the past in connection with jurors, witnesses and all that. In Boise these were always brought to Hawley's office, and here he is still employing his marked talents in that direction. He is also making arrangements for the bringing of Orchard here as a witness. Truthful Harry is having a good time riding around over the country, seeing the sights, motoring in fine automobiles and hobnobbing with the aristocracy of the mine owners' association.

During one of the examinations Mr. Knight brought up something about Gov. Gooding speaking here.

"Oh," said Darrow, "I thought Mrs. Hazlett was the only one that ever made political speeches here." As an instance of what makes a good qualification for a juror under a capitalist government, a man by the name of S. L. Hyatt, was undergoing examination. He was a farmer, showed that he was poor, but he had an exceptionally bright and true cast of mind. His answers showed a desire for fairness. But he said he thought Gov. Gooding had taken undue liberties in the case. Also said he would have to have strong evidence that the accused was guilty in order to vote for conviction. He endured all the questioning finely, showing his absolute

(Continued on Page 2.)

STEVE ADAMS TRIAL

Jurors Disqualified for Being Socialists—Montana News Still Figures in Selecting Jury

Special Correspondence.

Rathdrum, Ida., Oct. 30. The selection of the jury in the Steve case is still occupying the time of the court. At the present writing the jury box is full of men accepted for cause by both sides; and each side has used one of its ten peremptory challenges. There does not seem to be the reluctance at serving on the jury here that was so visible at Boise. Indeed most of the jurors seems as though they would like the job. Both sides are asking as to the reading of the juror. Judge Woods has refused to allow any queries as to the politics of the juror to be injected into the examination.

William Freeman, a livery man who lives at St. Marys, is a juror that the defense tried hard to get rid of but the judge would not allow the challenge. He is on intimate terms with the relatives of Tyler and Boulter, one of the men who was murdered in that country, at one time worked for him. Freeman said he thought the governor was doing his duty in prosecuting Adams.

The defense is questioning steadily as to whether the jurors know Warden Whitney of the state penitentiary, and as to their attitude toward him. Whitney was formerly sheriff of Kootenai county and is to be one of the principal witnesses in the case. It is presumed that he is to testify in regard to the fake confession of Adams. There is close questioning also in regard to Bartlett Sinclair, a lawyer in Rathdrum, who was attorney general under Steunenberg at the time of the trouble in the Coeur d'Alenes and made his name one of the universal execration among the miners. He is a son-in-law of Whitney.

L. B. Willis, one of the editors of the Coeur d'Alenes Journal, is another juror that the defense has fought hard to get rid of but has been unable to make it. His paper has been notorious in the attacks on the accused men of the Federation, and has the contract for the state printing from Governor Gooding.

Jacob Wolfgang, a farmer from Wolf Lodge, while seemingly a very fair man in every other way, proved to be a hero-worshipper of Whitney and thought he would give more credence to what he would say than to a witness that he didn't know. Mr. Darrow told him to think over the matter over night. In the morning he was positive he could not give the prisoner justice if Whitney was a witness, so he was dismissed for cause.

H. P. Knight, the prosecuting attorney, is making several kinds of different fools of himself in this trial. He is young, and of an apparently pleasing and sincere disposition. But his every motion shows his inexperience. His moves are childish, boyish and trivial. Every time he is saying anything, he is doing good for the Federation cause because his foolish remarks are so conspicuously misplaced. He makes the very common mistake of an inexperienced man of attempting to stubbornly oppose an able and experienced attorney like Mr. Darrow, and as a result he comes out worsted in every encounter. He is not in the least witty, but he tries to appear so. He makes himself ridiculous by denying every remark Mr. Darrow makes even on old established points of law where even the spectators can see the superiority of Mr. Darrow's position. For instance, he undertakes to define circumstantial evidence for a juror. Mr. Darrow objected to his explanation and gave a very clear definition in a few words. Knight, with his unfortunate predilection of rushing in where angels fear to tread, said the definition was vague. "But not so vague as yours," replied the judge. Of course the room broke forth in a roar.

At another time after a long and involved question a matter-of-fact juror told him to state the matter plainly so he could understand it. He replied helplessly that he could not change it, whereupon the juror put the substance in a few words himself and answered the question.

At one time Knight flung it at Darrow that he didn't believe in "America," referring to an instance that occurred in Spokane when Mr. Darrow remained seated while "America" was being played. Darrow replied that he couldn't till the people

like Knight stopped talking. Knight's moves are amateurish. He talks too much. He seems to think that making a noise is showing genius. If he were wise he would know that he can't match Darrow's mettle, and he would watch for weak points in the defense case and land on them. But he don't know that and he is making himself the laughing stock of the courtroom.

James H. Hawley of Boise appeared on the scene Wednesday afternoon, so it evident that the state is not depending much on Knight.

The prosecution is asking the jurors minutely in regard to the taking up of lands, homesteading, claims, and so forth. One juror was asked if he had a lurking suspicion that a man was justified in killing a jumper; on his replying that he had, he was dismissed by the state.

Knight is also asking a very curious question of all jurors whether they believe that penalties should be visited the same upon the poor as on the rich. The unfortunate, persecuted rich! One would think to hear his mournful question that the rich bore the woes of mankind, while the poor went scot free and lived in a garden of bliss and security. This is certainly reversing the usual order of things with a vengeance.

The names of Mrs. Hazlett, Moyer and the mythical "Dixon" of Chicago seem to be veritable bogies to the prosecution with which no juror must have a suspicion of being contaminated. Questions are asked regarding every person's knowledge of these three. Finally the oft-repeated questioning in regard to Mrs. Hazlett became nauseating. Knight would turn to where she sat and point her out to every juror, in her place at the reporter's table, as the woman arrested for disturbing the peace in Spokane, and who had said according to the Spokesman-Review that she was going to Rathdrum to influence the prospective jurors. And then he would wind up by asking the juror, "You wouldn't care what Ida Crouch-Hazlett thought, would you?"

The questions were a gross misrepresentation all the way through. In the first place, Mrs. Hazlett was never arrested for disturbing the peace. No such charge was lodged against her. Knight even spoke of her inciting a riot. And it is the utmost injustice to drag her name up before the court in this way on a false charge, when she has no connection whatever with the case. Finally Mr. Darrow got out of patience. He denounced the report of the interview in the Spokesman-Review as a pure fabrication, and asked that Mrs. Hazlett's name be left out of the case. The prosecution retorted that they had the proof that these things were true. Darrow threw down his glasses and said, "Present it then. You don't know what you are talking about. The woman is here and we will put her on the stand and let her testify to the absolute falsehood of these assertions."

Then the prosecution began to crawl, and said they would have to have time to get their witnesses. The judge said he would not allow Mrs. Hazlett's name to be used in the questioning any more until he had looked into the matter as to whether there was any basis for its use.

Knight protested vigorously and said that Mrs. Hazlett was being used as an influence against the prosecution and was sitting within the railing as a reporter for the Appeal to Reason.

Darrow said, "Where do you want her to sit—outside the railing? She can sit outside if you want her to."

Knight covered with confusion, hastened to say that he didn't want her to sit outside at all.

Darrow replied, "You ought to be able to stand it here, if she can." The outburst of mirth at this sally closed the discussion and Mrs. Hazlett's name was eliminated from the further questioning, assiduously.

NEWS EDITOR ON WITNESS STAND

Explains Socialist Party Methods to the Court and Jury

Special Correspondence.

Rathdrum, Ida., Oct. 31. One peculiar feature of the present prosecution of the Federation cases is the ferocious attacks Prosecuting Attorney Knight thinks he has to make on everything that smacks of socialism. And his zeal falls as flat as the echo of a last year's bird's nest. For instance, he asks every prospective juror if he ever belonged to any organization, opposed to government; and he says it in connection with other remarks in such a way as to show he is making a direct slap at the socialists. Nothing could be more malicious and unjust.

That socialists should be classed as opposed to government, is the height of ignorant bigotry, with the socialist ticket appearing on the official ballots at every election, under the direct protection of the government. Such unfair slurs do no credit to those who represent an opposing political organization. It is simply the persistence in a policy of poisoning the public against the socialists.

The defense has had to put up a big fight against Willes, the newspaper man from Coeur d'Alenes City. It is evident to all that he is intensely prejudiced against the defendant and his paper has been most vicious in publishing every lie and slander current against the Federation men. Still he evaded all questioning so cleverly that it took a peremptory challenge to get rid of him. It was proven that when Wade Parks was delivering a speech on the streets of Coeur d'Alenes city on the east of the trials to the state of Idaho, that Willis had said, he ought to be driven out of town. When questioned as to why he made this remark he said the man was making a tirade against government, law and order and established society, and he said to a policeman that he ought not to be permitted to remain in town. He admitted that he had only heard the speaker for five minutes, and then got on his wheel and rode away. And yet this is the sort of an ignoramus that is poisoning the mind of the public against truth and science through the avenues of the capitalist press.

A goodly number of jurors are being excused because of prejudice against capital punishment and admitted prejudice in the case.

One question that Knight is steadily asking of each juror, is that if it should develop in the course of the trial that a contest between capital and labor is at stake, whether that would distract the mind from the real issues and crimes at stake. To a socialist this simply means that society is smothering the great crime of out-

rageous subordination and injustice to the working class, under the superficial perversions that are the necessary results of such an abnormal system, and which the ruling class label crime because they are a menace to their administration of the social structure. Hence any differences that may raise on the economic plane of a class nature must be minimized while the petty disturbances are shoved to the front.

Juror Doty was excused on a peremptory challenge by the defense.

Oscar Baker, a harness maker from Rathdrum, is a socialist drawn on the venire. All his answers showed that he was perfectly fair, with no prejudices, and only wanted justice done. But the prosecution do not want any socialist on that jury, and when they could not get anything adverse against him, even by bringing in a government official, one of the men working for the prosecution against him, they dismissed him on a peremptory.

The formation of the jury is going much more slowly than was anticipated here.

The prosecution in the Steve Adams case have insisted from the first in introducing Mrs. Hazlett as a factor in the case, asking every juror, as one of the test questions, as to whether he has heard her, her influence upon him, the reading of her paper, and similar questions. Mr. Darrow finally made such vigorous objection to this as a foolish and unwarranted proceeding, challenging them with the falsehood of their tactics that the prosecution was forced to make good its position.

The contention was over an interview a reporter for the Spokesman-Review had had with Mrs. Hazlett at the time she was arrested in Spokane, in which it was stated in flaring headlines that she was coming to Rathdrum to educate the jurors in the Steve Adams case. Mrs. Hazlett denied that she had made any such assertion in any interview.

Thursday morning the Spokesman-Review had its reporter there to prove its point. The reporter was young Harman. His father is a member of our party at Kallispell, but the young man has failed to walk in the ways of his ancestor, and is much opposed to socialism.

Mr. Knight put him on the stand and proceeded to hand him a copy of the Review containing the interview quoting Mrs. Hazlett. The reporter said that she had said that she was coming

(Continued on Page 3.)

SEATTLE'S FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH

One thousand dollars in gold was offered the police last night by Dr. Hermon F. Titus for the bail of his wife, Mrs. Hattie Titus, arrested for addressing an audience in Pike Place.

This amount was refused by Chief of Police C. W. Wapenstein. Mrs. Titus, who is not very well and who, it is said, would suffer by imprisonment in a place condemned by the health board a month ago as unfit for the housing of human beings, was locked up and kept in jail, as were also a number of men taken for the same alleged offense, until 10 o'clock this morning.

Justice of the Peace John B. Gordon at this hour ordered the street speakers released on the deposit of \$50 cash each. The date of their hearing will be set after an understanding between their attorney and City Attorney Ellis de Bruler.

All the prisoners after their release signified their intention of keeping up the fight and asserted that they were ready to spend as many more nights in jail as was necessary. It is probable that several damage suits will be brought against the city for not allowing men and women to give bail in order to stay out of an unsanitary city jail.

Offers Cash Security.

Dr. Titus raised his bail offer last night from \$100 to \$1,000 after the chief of police had declined to accept the former amount upon the presentation of the following written tender: "To the Chief of Police:

I hereby tender you any sum you name up to one hundred dollars as cash to secure the appearance in police court for trial of my wife, Hattie W. Titus, arrested by your officers for attempting to address the people on Pike

Place on the subject of socialism. You exercise your discretion daily and release prisoners charged with petty offenses on cash bail. The responsibility for putting people awaiting trial into a jail condemned by the board of health as unsanitary and dangerous to health and life is upon you. If you refuse in this case, it will show you are determined again to punish the socialists before their trial. Mrs. Titus has violated no law. Scores of men and women spoke on the streets tonight unmolested by the police. Mrs. Titus was arrested solely because she is a socialist. If you do not accept the bail hereby proffered, even the exorbitant sum of one hundred dollars, when you know she would appear for trial on her own recognizance alone, you will display a brutal desire to inflict unwarranted and cruel punishment upon an innocent victim of your arbitrary power, and will lay the city liable for such damages as may accrue.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Hermon F. Titus,
2,000 Witness Arrest.

Two thousand persons witnessed the arrest of the socialists last night. Many were well dressed women. All were orderly, good natured and accommodating. They were careful to obstruct no sidewalks and to allow the policemen, most of whom acted considerably towards the crowd, to have ready passage through sidewalk and street.

The greater part of the speaking took place in cul-de-sac at the southwest curve of the Pike Place, a street that stops abruptly to the west ward because of the bluff forty feet high

(Continued on Page 4.)

EVENTS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., in speaking at a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor last week, referring to the \$1,500,000 fund that is being gathered by the open shoppers, said:

"Whatever may be claimed for it, the fund is to be used to suppress free speech and a free labor press. Every law of the nation declares for free speech. Free speech was not guaranteed that we may throw bouquets at each other or flatter the government. It was given for exactly the reverse. Free speech and a free press were given us that we might point out the flaws and imperfections in each other and in government."

The Mine Operators' Association at Bisbee, Ariz., started out to smash the Western Federation of Miners. Of course, they had the support of the smart Aleck business people in other lines. Result: The Goldfield Miner prints the names of twenty-one business concerns that went to the wall and says 40 boarding houses closed up besides. And the miners are still on earth. The M. O. A. stands for ruin and devastation for all weak-minded little plutes who help fight their battles.

Eight thousand cotton handlers went on strike recently at New Orleans, and the other freight-handlers on the railways declared themselves to be sympathetic. The steamship companies wanted 200 bales of cotton stowed daily, and the men refused to load more than 160.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul, Minn., has done the bidding of the open shoppers by con-

firmed the injunction against the building trades issued by the United States Circuit court restraining the builders from boycotting a large supply house. The boycott had been made very effective and the case was stubbornly contested by both sides.

Socialists and Trade Unionists in Canada are writing letters to England warning working people from being decoyed into emigrating to Canada, where competition is growing greater and there is no work for plasterers and bricklayers and very little for other trades. Protests are growing against workers in other countries being deceived as to the true state of affairs.

The socialists of Hancock, Mich., who are making a desperate effort to defend the right to carry the red flag in their parades have issued a statement to the socialists of the country in a large sheet entitled "The Red Flag." These socialists are composed entirely of our Finnish comrades. There are no workers in the world that are so persistent and determined in defending their rights as socialists as the Finns.

SOCIALISTS ELECTED.

The latest press reports state that W. C. Rogers, socialist, has been elected regent of the state university of Nebraska to fill a vacancy caused by resignation.

At Eureka, Utah, the socialists defeated the republicans, electing all but one of their ticket, which was headed by A. L. Mitchell for mayor.

STEVE ADAMS JURY COMPLETED

Another Battle in the Class Struggle Begins at Rathdrum

Special Correspondence.

Rathdrum, Ida., Nov. 5. The special venire of 80 men summoned for the Adams trial was exhausted yesterday afternoon, and the judge ordered a second venire of 20 men, which the sheriff engaged to deliver in court this afternoon at 2 o'clock. There are but three peremptories that can be used, one for the state and two for the defense. A number will undoubtedly be disqualified as opposed to capital punishment, and still others for prejudice, but even taking this into consideration it was thought that 20 men would be ample from which to complete the jury. The opposition to returning a verdict of guilty where the punishment is death, is more marked in this case than in ordinary ones because of the circumstantial evidence feature in the case. Many jurors lay especial stress on this and say that nothing but direct evidence would induce them to return a verdict that would lead to death penalty.

Opinions Formed.

A great number have been dismissed because of opinions already formed and the admission of prejudice. The venire makes a total of 122 men called on this case. The forming of the jury has been almost as difficult as at Boise. The questions asked are about the same as those at Boise on the part of the defense. Knight makes himself ridiculous by asking local questions that have no bearing on the case whatever, and only show that he thinks he is bound to be suspicious and vents his suspicions in the most foolish and irrelevant ways.

Darrow Shows Ability.

Darrow is evidencing much more mastery in this case than he was able to bring to the front at Boise, and he has done some particularly clever work in a number of instances with jurors. This was particularly noticeable in the case of S. Young, a hotel keeper from Post Falls. This man had acted in the capacity of a minister, was an Englishman, a smooth talker, and gave most quiet, guarded and unobjectionable answers to all questions. After most persistent and penetrating questioning that failed to reveal any attitude of mind that was objectionable, Mr. Darrow turned around and said the man was a puzzle. He asked all interested in the defense what they thought about him. Adams didn't like the man, and Darrow turned around and went at his questioning in a different manner this time, showing open opposition to the juror. The plan worked to a nicety, and in a few

moments Darrow drew from the man that he thought Steve guilty. It was an admirable piece of tactical work.

Object to Detective Charge.

Knight kept up his most obnoxious method of speaking of M. Stone of Missoula as a detective employed by the Federation while pretending to be working for a nursery. Mr. Darrow arose and strenuously objected to the jurors being asked any such thing as the man was neither a detective nor an employee of the Federation. Knight asserted that he could prove his point. Darrow challenging him to do so. Knight asked if Darrow would deny that they were employing detectives. Darrow said he would most emphatically and that such a statement was an absolute untruth. A wordy war ensued and the judge instructed Mr. Knight not to speak of Stone as a detective any more unless it were proven in court.

Outside Work.

James Hawley, the prosecutor in the Haywood case, has been in town considerably, but appears in court but little. He is rounding up the case on the outside, bringing all the legal experience to bear of which the mine owners' association has availed itself in the past in connection with jurors, witnesses and all that. In Boise these were always brought to Hawley's office, and here he is still employing his marked talents in that direction. He is also making arrangements for the bringing of Orchard here as a witness. Truthful Harry is having a good time riding around over the country, seeing the sights, motoring in fine automobiles and hobnobbing with the aristocracy of the mine owners' association.

During one of the examinations Mr. Knight brought up something about Gov. Gooding speaking here.

"Oh," said Darrow, "I thought Mrs. Hazlett was the only one that ever made political speeches here." As an instance of what makes a good qualification for a juror under a capitalist government, a man by the name of S. L. Hyatt, was undergoing examination. He was a farmer, showed that he was poor, but he had an exceptionally bright and true cast of mind. His answers showed a desire for fairness. But he said he thought Gov. Gooding had taken undue liberties in the case. Also said he would have to have strong evidence that the accused was guilty in order to vote for conviction. He endured all the questioning finely, showing his absolute

(Continued on Page 2.)

STEVE ADAMS TRIAL

Jurors Disqualified for Being Socialists—Montana News Still Figures in Selecting Jury

Special Correspondence.

Rathdrum, Ida., Oct. 30. The selection of the jury in the Steve case is still occupying the time of the court. At the present writing the jury box is full of men accepted for cause by both sides; and each side has used one of its ten peremptory challenges. There does not seem to be the reluctance at serving on the jury here that was so visible at Boise. Indeed most of the jurors seems as though they would like the job. Both sides are asking as to the reading of the juror. Judge Woods has refused to allow any queries as to the politics of the juror to be injected into the examination.

William Freeman, a livery man who lives at St. Marys, is a juror that the defense tried hard to get rid of but the judge would not allow the challenge. He is on intimate terms with the relatives of Tyler and Boulter, one of the men who was murdered in that country, at one time worked for him. Freeman said he thought the governor was doing his duty in prosecuting Adams.

The defense is questioning steadily as to whether the jurors know Warden Whitney of the state penitentiary, and as to their attitude toward him. Whitney was formerly sheriff of Kootenai county and is to be one of the principal witnesses in the case. It is presumed that he is to testify in regard to the fake confession of Adams. There is close questioning also in regard to Bartlett Sinclair, a lawyer in Rathdrum, who was attorney general under Steunenberg at the time of the trouble in the Coeur d'Alenes and made his name one of the universal execration among the miners. He is a son-in-law of Whitney.

L. B. Willis, one of the editors of the Coeur d'Alenes Journal, is another juror that the defense has fought hard to get rid of but has been unable to make it. His paper has been notorious in the attacks on the accused men of the Federation, and has the contract for the state printing from Governor Gooding.

Jacob Wolfgang, a farmer from Wolf Lodge, while seemingly a very fair man in every other way, proved to be a hero-worshipper of Whitney and thought he would give more credence to what he would say than to a witness that he didn't know. Mr. Darrow told him to think over the matter over night. In the morning he was positive he could not give the prisoner justice if Whitney was a witness, so he was dismissed for cause.

H. P. Knight, the prosecuting attorney, is making several kinds of different fools of himself in this trial. He is young, and of an apparently pleasing and sincere disposition. But his every motion shows his inexperience. His moves are childish, boyish and trivial. Every time he is saying anything, he is doing good for the Federation cause because his foolish remarks are so conspicuously misplaced. He makes the very common mistake of an inexperienced man of attempting to stubbornly oppose an able and experienced attorney like Mr. Darrow, and as a result he comes out worsted in every encounter. He is not in the least witty, but he tries to appear so. He makes himself ridiculous by denying every remark Mr. Darrow makes even on old established points of law where even the spectators can see the superiority of Mr. Darrow's position. For instance, he undertakes to define circumstantial evidence for a juror. Mr. Darrow objected to his explanation and gave a very clear definition in a few words. Knight, with his unfortunate predilection of rushing in where angels fear to tread, said the definition was vague. "But not so vague as yours," replied the judge. Of course the room broke forth in a roar.

At another time after a long and involved question a matter-of-fact juror told him to state the matter plainly so he could understand it. He replied helplessly that he could not change it, whereupon the juror put the substance in a few words himself and answered the question.

At one time Knight flung it at Darrow that he didn't believe in "America," referring to an instance that occurred in Spokane when Mr. Darrow remained seated while "America" was being played. Darrow replied that he couldn't till the people

like Knight stopped talking. Knight's moves are amateurish. He talks too much. He seems to think that making a noise is showing genius. If he were wise he would know that he can't match Darrow's mettle, and he would watch for weak points in the defense case and land on them. But he don't know that and he is making himself the laughing stock of the courtroom.

James H. Hawley of Boise appeared on the scene Wednesday afternoon, so it evident that the state is not depending much on Knight.

The prosecution is asking the jurors minutely in regard to the taking up of lands, homesteading, claims, and so forth. One juror was asked if he had a lurking suspicion that a man was justified in killing a jumper; on his replying that he had, he was dismissed by the state.

Knight is also asking a very curious question of all jurors whether they believe that penalties should be visited the same upon the poor as on the rich. The unfortunate, persecuted rich! One would think to hear his mournful question that the rich bore the woes of mankind, while the poor went scot free and lived in a garden of bliss and security. This is certainly reversing the usual order of things with a vengeance.

The names of Mrs. Hazlett, Moyer and the mythical "Dixon" of Chicago seem to be veritable bogies to the prosecution with which no juror must have a suspicion of being contaminated. Questions are asked regarding every person's knowledge of these three. Finally the oft-repeated questioning in regard to Mrs. Hazlett became nauseating. Knight would turn to where she sat and point her out to every juror, in her place at the reporter's table, as the woman arrested for disturbing the peace in Spokane, and who had said according to the Spokesman-Review that she was going to Rathdrum to influence the prospective jurors. And then he would wind up by asking the juror, "You wouldn't care what Ida Crouch-Hazlett thought, would you?"

The questions were a gross misrepresentation all the way through. In the first place, Mrs. Hazlett was never arrested for disturbing the peace. No such charge was lodged against her. Knight even spoke of her inciting a riot. And it is the utmost injustice to drag her name up before the court in this way on a false charge, when she has no connection whatever with the case. Finally Mr. Darrow got out of patience. He denounced the report of the interview in the Spokesman-Review as a pure fabrication, and asked that Mrs. Hazlett's name be left out of the case. The prosecution retorted that they had the proof that these things were true. Darrow threw down his glasses and said, "Present it then. You don't know what you are talking about. The woman is here and we will put her on the stand and let her testify to the absolute falsehood of these assertions."

Then the prosecution began to crawl, and said they would have to have time to get their witnesses. The judge said he would not allow Mrs. Hazlett's name to be used in the questioning any more until he had looked into the matter as to whether there was any basis for its use.

Knight protested vigorously and said that Mrs. Hazlett was being used as an influence against the prosecution and was sitting within the railing as a reporter for the Appeal to Reason.

Darrow said, "Where do you want her to sit—outside the railing? She can sit outside if you want her to."

Knight covered with confusion, hastened to say that he didn't want her to sit outside at all.

Darrow replied, "You ought to be able to stand it here, if she can."

The outburst of mirth at this sally closed the discussion and Mrs. Hazlett's name was eliminated from the further questioning, assiduously.

The prosecution still asked the jurors, however, if they read the Montana News.

A hard fight is on at Kenosha, Wis. The employers set out to crush organized labor and five unions are battling for their lives. The National Association of Manufacturers, National Foundrymen's Association and National Metal Trades' Association are backing up the local bosses.

NEWS EDITOR ON WITNESS STAND

Explains Socialist Party Methods to the Court and Jury

Special Correspondence.

Rathdrum, Ida., Oct. 31. One peculiar feature of the present prosecution of the Federation cases is the ferocious attacks Prosecuting Attorney Knight thinks he has to make on everything that smacks of socialism. And his zeal falls as flat as the echo of a last year's bird's nest. For instance, he asks every prospective juror if he ever belonged to any organization, opposed to government; and he says it in connection with other remarks in such a way as to show he is making a direct slap at the socialists. Nothing could be more malicious and unjust.

That socialists should be classed as opposed to government, is the height of ignorant bigotry, with the socialist ticket appearing on the official ballots at every election, under the direct protection of the government. Such unfair slurs do no credit to those who represent an opposing political organization. It is simply the persistence in a policy of poisoning the public against the socialists.

The defense has had to put up a big fight against Willes, the newspaper man from Coeur d'Alenes City. It is evident to all that he is intensely prejudiced against the defendant and his paper has been most vicious in publishing every lie and slander current against the Federation men. Still he evaded all questioning so cleverly that it took a peremptory challenge to get rid of him. It was proven that when Wade Parks was delivering a speech on the streets of Coeur d'Alenes city on the coast of the trials to the state of Idaho, that Willis had said, he ought to be driven out of town. When questioned as to why he made this remark he said the man was making a tirade against government, law and order and established society, and he said to a policeman that he ought not to be permitted to remain in town. He admitted that he had only heard the speaker for five minutes, and then got on his wheel and rode away. And yet this is the sort of an ignoramus that is poisoning the mind of the public against truth and science through the avenues of the capitalist press.

A goodly number of jurors are being excused because of prejudice against capital punishment and admitted prejudice in the case.

One question that Knight is steadily asking of each juror, is that if it should develop in the course of the trial that a contest between capital and labor is at stake, whether that would distract the mind from the real issues and crimes at stake. To a socialist this simply means that society is smothering the great crime of out-

rageous subordination and injustice to the working class, under the superficial perversions that are the necessary results of such an abnormal system, and which the ruling class label crime because they are a menace to their administration of the social structure. Hence any differences that may raise on the economic plane of a class nature must be minimized while the petty disturbances are shoved to the front.

Juror Doty was excused on a peremptory challenge by the defense.

Oscar Baker, a harness maker from Rathdrum, is a socialist drawn on the venire. All his answers showed that he was perfectly fair, with no prejudices, and only wanted justice done. But the prosecution do not want any socialist on that jury, and when they could not get anything adverse against him, even by bringing in a government official, one of the men working for the prosecution against him, they dismissed him on a peremptory.

The formation of the jury is going much more slowly than was anticipated here.

The prosecution in the Steve Adams case have insisted from the first in introducing Mrs. Hazlett as a factor in the case, asking every juror, as one of the test questions, as to whether he has heard her, her influence upon him, the reading of her paper, and similar questions. Mr. Darrow finally made such vigorous objection to this as a foolish and unwarranted proceeding, challenging them with the falsehood of their tactics that the prosecution was forced to make good its position.

The contention was over an interview a reporter for the Spokesman-Review had had with Mrs. Hazlett at the time she was arrested in Spokane, in which it was stated in flaring headlines that she was coming to Rathdrum to educate the jurors in the Steve Adams case. Mrs. Hazlett denied that she had made any such assertion in any interview.

Thursday morning the Spokesman-Review had its reporter there to prove its point. The reporter was young Harman. His father is a member of our party at Kallispell, but the young man has failed to walk in the ways of his ancestor, and is much opposed to socialism.

Mr. Knight put him on the stand and proceeded to hand him a copy of the Review containing the interview quoting Mrs. Hazlett. The reporter said that she had said that she was coming

(Continued on Page 3.)

SEATTLE'S FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH

One thousand dollars in gold was offered the police last night by Dr. Hermon F. Titus for the bail of his wife, Mrs. Hattie Titus, arrested for addressing an audience in Pike Place.

This amount was refused by Chief of Police C. W. Wapenstein. Mrs. Titus, who is not very well and who, it is said, would suffer by imprisonment in a place condemned by the health board a month ago as unfit for the housing of human beings, was locked up and kept in jail, as were also a number of men taken for the same alleged offense, until 10 o'clock this morning.

Justice of the Peace John B. Gordon at this hour ordered the street speakers released on the deposit of \$50 cash each. The date of their hearing will be set after an understanding between their attorney and City Attorney Ellis de Bruler.

All the prisoners after their release signified their intention of keeping up the fight and asserted that they were ready to spend as many more nights in jail as was necessary. It is probable that several damage suits will be brought against the city for not allowing men and women to give bail in order to stay out of an unsanitary city jail.

Offers Cash Security.

Dr. Titus raised his bail offer last night from \$100 to \$1,000 after the chief of police had declined to accept the former amount upon the presentation of the following written tender: "To the Chief of Police:

I hereby tender you any sum you name up to one hundred dollars as cash to secure the appearance in police court for trial of my wife, Hattie W. Titus, arrested by your officers for attempting to address the people on Pike

Place on the subject of socialism. You exercise your discretion daily and release prisoners charged with petty offenses on cash bail. The responsibility for putting people awaiting trial into a jail condemned by the board of health as unsanitary and dangerous to health and life is upon you. If you refuse in this case, it will show you are determined again to punish the socialists before their trial. Mrs. Titus has violated no law. Scores of men and women spoke on the streets tonight unmolested by the police. Mrs. Titus was arrested solely because she is a socialist. If you do not accept the bail hereby proffered, even the exorbitant sum of one hundred dollars, when you know she would appear for trial on her own recognizance alone, you will display a brutal desire to inflict unwarranted and cruel punishment upon an innocent victim of your arbitrary power, and will lay the city liable for such damages as may accrue.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Hermon F. Titus,

2,000 Witness Arrest.

Two thousand persons witnessed the arrest of the socialists last night. Many were well dressed women. All were orderly, good natured and accommodating. They were careful to obstruct no sidewalks and to allow the policemen, most of whom acted considerably towards the crowd, to have ready passage through sidewalk and street.

The greater part of the speaking took place in cul-de-sac at the southwest curve of the Pike Place, a street that stops abruptly to the west ward because of the bluff forty feet high

(Continued on Page 4.)

EVENTS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., in speaking at a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor last week, referring to the \$1,500,000 fund that is being gathered by the open shoppers, said:

"Whatever may be claimed for it, the fund is to be used to suppress free speech and a free labor press. Every law of the nation declares for free speech. Free speech was not guaranteed that we may throw bouquets at each other or flatter the government. It was given for exactly the reverse. Free speech and a free press were given us that we might point out the flaws and imperfections in each other and in government."

The Mine Operators' Association at Bisbee, Ariz., started out to smash the Western Federation of Miners. Of course, they had the support of the smart Aleck business people in other lines. Result: The Goldfield Miner prints the names of twenty-one business concerns that went to the wall and says 40 boarding houses closed up besides. And the miners are still on earth. The M. O. A. stands for ruin and devastation for all weak-minded little plutes who help fight their battles.

Eight thousand cotton handlers went on strike recently at New Orleans, and the other freight-handlers on the railways declared themselves to be sympathetic. The steamship companies wanted 200 bales of cotton stowed daily, and the men refused to load more than 160.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul, Minn., has done the bidding of the open shoppers by con-

firmed the injunction against the building trades issued by the United States Circuit court restraining the builders from boycotting a large supply house. The boycott had been made very effective and the case was stubbornly contested by both sides.

Socialists and Trade Unionists in Canada are writing letters to England warning working people from being decoyed into emigrating to Canada, where competition is growing greater and there is no work for plasterers and bricklayers and very little for other trades. Protests are growing against workers in other countries being deceived as to the true state of affairs.

The socialists of Hancock, Mich., who are making a desperate effort to defend the right to carry the red flag in their parades have issued a statement to the socialists of the country in a large sheet entitled "The Red Flag." These socialists are composed entirely of our Finnish comrades. There are no workers in the world that are so persistent and determined in defending their rights as socialists as the Finns.

SOCIALISTS ELECTED.

The latest press reports state that W. C. Rogers, socialist, has been elected regent of the state university of Nebraska to fill a vacancy caused by resignation.

At Eureka, Utah, the socialists defeated the republicans, electing all but one of their ticket, which was headed by A. L. Mitchell for mayor.

STEVE ADAMS JURY COMPLETED

Another Battle in the Class Struggle Begins at Rathdrum

Special Correspondence.

Rathdrum, Ida., Nov. 5.

The special venire of 80 men summoned for the Adams trial was exhausted yesterday afternoon, and the judge ordered a second venire of 20 men, which the sheriff engaged to deliver in court this afternoon at 2 o'clock. There are but three peremptories that can be used, one for the state and two for the defense. A number will undoubtedly be disqualified as opposed to capital punishment, and still others for prejudice, but even taking this into consideration it was thought that 20 men would be ample from which to complete the jury. The opposition to returning a verdict of guilty where the punishment is death, is more marked in this case than in ordinary ones because of the circumstantial evidence feature in the case. Many jurors lay especial stress on this and say that nothing but direct evidence would induce them to return a verdict that would lead to death penalty.

Opinions Formed.

A great number have been dismissed because of opinions already formed and the admission of prejudice. The venire makes a total of 122 men called on this case. The forming of the jury has been almost as difficult as at Boise. The questions asked are about the same as those at Boise on the part of the defense. Knight makes himself ridiculous by asking local questions that have no bearing on the case whatever, and only show that he thinks he is bound to be suspicious and vents his suspicions in the most foolish and irrelevant ways.

Darrow Shows Ability.

Darrow is evidencing much more mastery in this case than he was able to bring to the front at Boise, and he has done some particularly clever work in a number of instances with jurors. This was particularly noticeable in the case of S. Young, a hotel keeper from Post Falls. This man had acted in the capacity of a minister, was an Englishman, a smooth talker, and gave most quiet, guarded and unobjectionable answers to all questions. After most persistent and penetrating questioning that failed to reveal any attitude of mind that was objectionable, Mr. Darrow turned around and said the man was a puzzle. He asked all interested in the defense what they thought about him. Adams didn't like the man, and Darrow turned around and went at his questioning in a different manner this time, showing open opposition to the juror. The plan worked to a nicety, and in a few

moments Darrow drew from the man that he thought Steve guilty. It was an admirable piece of tactical work.

Object to Detective Charge.

Knight kept up his most obnoxious method of speaking of M. Stone of Missoula as a detective employed by the Federation while pretending to be working for a nursery. Mr. Darrow arose and strenuously objected to the jurors being asked any such thing as the man was neither a detective nor an employee of the Federation. Knight asserted that he could prove his point. Darrow challenging him to do so. Knight asked if Darrow would deny that they were employing detectives. Darrow said he would most emphatically and that such a statement was an absolute untruth. A wordy war ensued and the judge instructed Mr. Knight not to speak of Stone as a detective any more unless it were proven in court.

Outside Work.

James Hawley, the prosecutor in the Haywood case, has been in town considerably, but appears in court but little. He is rounding up the case on the outside, bringing all the legal experience to bear of which the mine owners' association has availed itself in the past in connection with jurors, witnesses and all that. In Boise these were always brought to Hawley's office, and here he is still employing his marked talents in that direction. He is also making arrangements for the bringing of Orchard here as a witness. Truthful Harry is having a good time riding around over the country, seeing the sights, motoring in fine automobiles and hobnobbing with the aristocracy of the mine owners' association.

During one of the examinations Mr. Knight brought up something about Gov. Gooding speaking here.

"Oh," said Darrow, "I thought Mrs. Hazlett was the only one that ever made political speeches here." As an instance of what makes a good qualification for a juror under a capitalist government, a man by the name of S. L. Hyatt, was undergoing examination. He was a farmer, showed that he was poor, but he had an exceptionally bright and true cast of mind. His answers showed a desire for fairness. But he said he thought Gov. Gooding had taken undue liberties in the case. Also said he would have to have strong evidence that the accused was guilty in order to vote for conviction. He endured all the questioning finely, showing his absolute

(Continued on Page 2.)

STEVE ADAMS TRIAL

Jurors Disqualified for Being Socialists—Montana News Still Figures in Selecting Jury

Special Correspondence.

Rathdrum, Ida., Oct. 30.

The selection of the jury in the Steve case is still occupying the time of the court. At the present writing the jury box is full of men accepted for cause by both sides; and each side has used one of its ten peremptory challenges. There does not seem to be the reluctance at serving on the jury here that was so visible at Boise. Indeed most of the jurors seems as though they would like the job. Both sides are asking as to the reading of the juror. Judge Woods has refused to allow any queries as to the politics of the juror to be injected into the examination.

William Freeman, a livery man who lives at St. Marys, is a juror that the defense tried hard to get rid of but the judge would not allow the challenge. He is on intimate terms with the relatives of Tyler and Boulter, one of the men who was murdered in that country, at one time worked for him. Freeman said he thought the governor was doing his duty in prosecuting Adams.

The defense is questioning steadily as to whether the jurors know Warden Whitney of the state penitentiary, and as to their attitude toward him. Whitney was formerly sheriff of Kootenai county and is to be one of the principal witnesses in the case. It is presumed that he is to testify in regard to the fake confession of Adams. There is close questioning also in regard to Bartlett Sinclair, a lawyer in Rathdrum, who was attorney general under Steunenberg at the time of the trouble in the Coeur d'Alenes and made his name one of the universal execration among the miners. He is a son-in-law of Whitney.

L. B. Willis, one of the editors of the Coeur d'Alenes Journal, is another juror that the defense has fought hard to get rid of but has been unable to make it. His paper has been notorious in the attacks on the accused men of the Federation, and has the contract for the state printing from Governor Gooding.

Jacob Wolfgang, a farmer from Wolf Lodge, while seemingly a very fair man in every other way, proved to be a hero-worshipper of Whitney and thought he would give more credence to what he would say than to a witness that he didn't know. Mr. Darrow told him to think over the matter over night. In the morning he was positive he could not give the prisoner justice if Whitney was a witness, so he was dismissed for cause.

H. P. Knight, the prosecuting attorney, is making several kinds of different fools of himself in this trial. He is young, and of an apparently pleasing and sincere disposition. But his every motion shows his inexperience. His moves are childish, boyish and trivial. Every time he is saying anything, he is doing good for the Federation cause because his foolish remarks are so conspicuously misplaced. He makes the very common mistake of an inexperienced man of attempting to stubbornly oppose an able and experienced attorney like Mr. Darrow, and as a result he comes out worsted in every encounter. He is not in the least witty, but he tries to appear so. He makes himself ridiculous by denying every remark Mr. Darrow makes even on old established points of law where even the spectators can see the superiority of Mr. Darrow's position. For instance, he undertakes to define circumstantial evidence for a juror. Mr. Darrow objected to his explanation and gave a very clear definition in a few words. Knight, with his unfortunate predilection of rushing in where angels fear to tread, said the definition was vague. "But not so vague as yours," replied the judge. Of course the room broke forth in a roar.

At another time after a long and involved question a matter-of-fact juror told him to state the matter plainly so he could understand it. He replied helplessly that he could not change it, whereupon the juror put the substance in a few words himself and answered the question.

At one time Knight flung it at Darrow that he didn't believe in "America," referring to an instance that occurred in Spokane when Mr. Darrow remained seated while "America" was being played. Darrow replied that he couldn't tell the people

(Continued on Page 4.)

NEWS EDITOR ON WITNESS STAND

Explains Socialist Party Methods to the Court and Jury

Special Correspondence.

Rathdrum, Ida., Oct. 31.

One peculiar feature of the present prosecution of the Federation cases is the ferocious attacks Prosecuting Attorney Knight thinks he has to make on everything that smacks of socialism. And his zeal falls as flat as the echo of a last year's bird's nest. For instance, he asks every prospective juror if he ever belonged to any organization, opposed to government; and he says it in connection with other remarks in such a way as to show he is making a direct slap at the socialists. Nothing could be more malicious and unjust.

That socialists should be classed as opposed to government, is the height of ignorant bigotry, with the socialist ticket appearing on the official ballots at every election, under the direct protection of the government. Such unfair slurs do no credit to those who represent an opposing political organization. It is simply the persistence in a policy of poisoning the public against the socialists.

The defense has had to put up a big fight against Willes, the newspaper man from Coeur d'Alenes City. It is evident to all that he is intensely prejudiced against the defendant and his paper has been most vicious in publishing every lie and slander current against the Federation men. Still he evaded all questioning so cleverly that it took a peremptory challenge to get rid of him. It was proven that when Wade Parks was delivering a speech on the streets of Coeur d'Alenes city on the coast of the trials to the state of Idaho, that Willis had said, he ought to be driven out of town. When questioned as to why he made this remark he said the man was making a tirade against government, law and order and established society, and he said to a policeman that he ought not to be permitted to remain in town. He admitted that he had only heard the speaker for five minutes, and then got on his wheel and rode away. And yet this is the sort of an ignoramus that is poisoning the mind of the public against truth and science through the avenues of the capitalist press.

A goodly number of jurors are being excused because of prejudice against capital punishment and admitted prejudice in the case.

One question that Knight is steadily asking of each juror, is that if it should develop in the course of the trial that a contest between capital and labor is at stake, whether that would distract the mind from the real issues and crimes at stake. To a socialist this simply means that society is smothering the great crime of out-

rageous subordination and injustice to the working class, under the superficial perversions that are the necessary results of such an abnormal system, and which the ruling class label crime because they are a menace to their administration of the social structure. Hence any differences that may raise on the economic plane of a class nature must be minimized while the petty disturbances are shoved to the front.

Juror Doty was excused on a peremptory challenge by the defense.

Oscar Baker, a harness maker from Rathdrum, is a socialist drawn on the venire. All his answers showed that he was perfectly fair, with no prejudices, and only wanted justice done. But the prosecution do not want any socialist on that jury, and when they could not get anything adverse against him, even by bringing in a government official, one of the men working for the prosecution against him, they dismissed him on a peremptory.

The formation of the jury is going much more slowly than was anticipated here.

The prosecution in the Steve Adams case have insisted from the first in introducing Mrs. Hazlett as a factor in the case, asking every juror, as one of the test questions, as to whether he has heard her, her influence upon him, the reading of her paper, and similar questions. Mr. Darrow finally made such vigorous objection to this as a foolish and unwarranted proceeding, challenging them with the falsehood of their tactics that the prosecution was forced to make good its position.

The contention was over an interview a reporter for the Spokesman-Review had had with Mrs. Hazlett at the time she was arrested in Spokane, in which it was stated in flaring headlines that she was coming to Rathdrum to educate the jurors in the Steve Adams case. Mrs. Hazlett denied that she had made any such assertion in any interview.

Thursday morning the Spokesman-Review had its reporter there to prove its point. The reporter was young Harman. His father is a member of our party at Kallispell, but the young man has failed to walk in the ways of his ancestor, and is much opposed to socialism.

Mr. Knight put him on the stand and proceeded to hand him a copy of the Review containing the interview quoting Mrs. Hazlett. The reporter said that she had said that she was coming

(Continued on Page 3.)

SEATTLE'S FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH

One thousand dollars in gold was offered the police last night by Dr. Hermon F. Titus for the bail of his wife, Mrs. Hattie Titus, arrested for addressing an audience in Pike Place.

This amount was refused by Chief of Police C. W. Wapenstein. Mrs. Titus, who is not very well and who, it is said, would suffer by imprisonment in a place condemned by the health board a month ago as unfit for the housing of human beings, was locked up and kept in jail, as were also a number of men taken for the same alleged offense, until 10 o'clock this morning.

Justice of the Peace John B. Gordon at this hour ordered the street speakers released on the deposit of \$50 cash each. The date of their hearing will be set after an understanding between their attorney and City Attorney Ellis de Bruler.

All the prisoners after their release signified their intention of keeping up the fight and asserted that they were ready to spend as many more nights in jail as was necessary. It is probable that several damage suits will be brought against the city for not allowing men and women to give bail in order to stay out of an unsanitary city jail.

Offers Cash Security.

Dr. Titus raised his bail offer last night from \$100 to \$1,000 after the chief of police had declined to accept the former amount upon the presentation of the following written tender: "To the Chief of Police:

I hereby tender you any sum you name up to one hundred dollars as cash to secure the appearance in police court for trial of my wife, Hattie W. Titus, arrested by your officers for attempting to address the people on Pike

Place on the subject of socialism. You exercise your discretion daily and release prisoners charged with petty offenses on cash bail. The responsibility for putting people awaiting trial into a jail condemned by the board of health as unsanitary and dangerous to health and life is upon you. If you refuse in this case, it will show you are determined again to punish the socialists before their trial. Mrs. Titus has violated no law. Scores of men and women spoke on the streets tonight unmolested by the police. Mrs. Titus was arrested solely because she is a socialist. If you do not accept the bail hereby proffered, even the exorbitant sum of one hundred dollars, when you know she would appear for trial on her own recognizance alone, you will display a brutal desire to inflict unwarranted and cruel punishment upon an innocent victim of your arbitrary power, and will lay the city liable for such damages as may accrue.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Hermon F. Titus,
2,000 Witness Arrest.

Two thousand persons witnessed the arrest of the socialists last night. Many were well dressed women. All were orderly, good natured and accommodating. They were careful to obstruct no sidewalks and to allow the policemen, most of whom acted considerably towards the crowd, to have ready passage through sidewalk and street.

The greater part of the speaking took place in cul-de-sac at the southwest curve of the Pike Place, a street that stops abruptly to the west ward because of the bluff forty feet high

(Continued on Page 4.)

EVENTS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., in speaking at a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor last week, referring to the \$1,500,000 fund that is being gathered by the open shoppers, said:

"Whatever may be claimed for it, the fund is to be used to suppress free speech and a free labor press. Every law of the nation declares for free speech. Free speech was not guaranteed that we may throw bouquets at each other or flatter the government. It was given for exactly the reverse. Free speech and a free press were given us that we might point out the flaws and imperfections in each other and in government."

The Mine Operators' Association at Bisbee, Ariz., started out to smash the Western Federation of Miners. Of course, they had the support of the smart Aleck business people in other lines. Result: The Goldfield Miner prints the names of twenty-one business concerns that went to the wall and says 40 boarding houses closed up besides. And the miners are still on earth. The M. O. A. stands for ruin and devastation for all weak-minded little plutes who help fight their battles.

Eight thousand cotton handlers went on strike recently at New Orleans, and the other freight-handlers on the railways declared themselves to be sympathetic. The steamship companies wanted 200 bales of cotton stowed daily, and the men refused to load more than 160.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul, Minn., has done the bidding of the open shoppers by con-

firmed the injunction against the building trades issued by the United States Circuit court restraining the builders from boycotting a large supply house. The boycott had been made very effective and the case was stubbornly contested by both sides.

Socialists and Trade Unionists in Canada are writing letters to England warning working people from being decoyed into emigrating to Canada, where competition is growing greater and there is no work for plasterers and bricklayers and very little for other trades. Protests are growing against workers in other countries being deceived as to the true state of affairs.

The socialists of Hancock, Mich., who are making a desperate effort to defend the right to carry the red flag in their parades have issued a statement to the socialists of the country in a large sheet entitled "The Red Flag." These socialists are composed entirely of our Finnish comrades. There are no workers in the world that are so persistent and determined in defending their rights as socialists as the Finns.

SOCIALISTS ELECTED.

The latest press reports state that W. C. Rogers, socialist, has been elected regent of the state university of Nebraska to fill a vacancy caused by resignation.

At Eureka, Utah, the socialists defeated the republicans, electing all but one of their ticket, which was headed by A. L. Mitchell for mayor.

STEVE ADAMS JURY COMPLETED

Another Battle in the Class Struggle Begins at Rathdrum

Special Correspondence.

Rathdrum, Ida., Nov. 5.

The special venire of 80 men summoned for the Adams trial was exhausted yesterday afternoon, and the judge ordered a second venire of 20 men, which the sheriff engaged to deliver in court this afternoon at 2 o'clock. There are but three peremptories that can be used, one for the state and two for the defense. A number will undoubtedly be disqualified as opposed to capital punishment, and still others for prejudice, but even taking this into consideration it was thought that 20 men would be ample from which to complete the jury. The opposition to returning a verdict of guilty where the punishment is death, is more marked in this case than in ordinary ones because of the circumstantial evidence feature in the case. Many jurors lay especial stress on this and say that nothing but direct evidence would induce them to return a verdict that would lead to death penalty.

Opinions Formed.

A great number have been dismissed because of opinions already formed and the admission of prejudice. The venire makes a total of 122 men called on this case. The forming of the jury has been almost as difficult as at Boise. The questions asked are about the same as those at Boise on the part of the defense. Knight makes himself ridiculous by asking local questions that have no bearing on the case whatever, and only show that he thinks he is bound to be suspicious and vents his suspicions in the most foolish and irrelevant ways.

Darrow Shows Ability.

Darrow is evidencing much more mastery in this case than he was able to bring to the front at Boise, and he has done some particularly clever work in a number of instances with jurors. This was particularly noticeable in the case of S. Young, a hotel keeper from Post Falls. This man had acted in the capacity of a minister, was an Englishman, a smooth talker, and gave most quiet, guarded and unobjectionable answers to all questions. After most persistent and penetrating questioning that failed to reveal any attitude of mind that was objectionable, Mr. Darrow turned around and said the man was a puzzle. He asked all interested in the defense what they thought about him. Adams didn't like the man, and Darrow turned around and went at his questioning in a different manner this time, showing open opposition to the juror. The plan worked to a nicety, and in a few

moments Darrow drew from the man that he thought Steve guilty. It was an admirable piece of tactical work.

Object to Detective Charge.

Knight kept up his most obnoxious method of speaking of M. Stone of Missoula as a detective employed by the Federation while pretending to be working for a nursery. Mr. Darrow arose and strenuously objected to the jurors being asked any such thing as the man was neither a detective nor an employee of the Federation. Knight asserted that he could prove his point. Darrow challenging him to do so. Knight asked if Darrow would deny that they were employing detectives. Darrow said he would most emphatically and that such a statement was an absolute untruth. A wordy war ensued and the judge instructed Mr. Knight not to speak of Stone as a detective any more unless it were proven in court.

Outside Work.

James Hawley, the prosecutor in the Haywood case, has been in town considerably, but appears in court but little. He is rounding up the case on the outside, bringing all the legal experience to bear of which the mine owners' association has availed itself in the past in connection with jurors, witnesses and all that. In Boise these were always brought to Hawley's office, and here he is still employing his marked talents in that direction. He is also making arrangements for the bringing of Orchard here as a witness. Truthful Harry is having a good time riding around over the country, seeing the sights, motoring in fine automobiles and hobnobbing with the aristocracy of the mine owners' association.

During one of the examinations Mr. Knight brought up something about Gov. Gooding speaking here.

"Oh," said Darrow, "I thought Mrs. Hazlett was the only one that ever made political speeches here." As an instance of what makes a good qualification for a juror under a capitalist government, a man by the name of S. L. Hyatt, was undergoing examination. He was a farmer, showed that he was poor, but he had an exceptionally bright and true cast of mind. His answers showed a desire for fairness. But he said he thought Gov. Gooding had taken undue liberties in the case. Also said he would have to have strong evidence that the accused was guilty in order to vote for conviction. He endured all the questioning finely, showing his absolute

(Continued on Page 2.)

STEVE ADAMS TRIAL

Jurors Disqualified for Being Socialists—Montana News Still Figures in Selecting Jury

Special Correspondence.

Rathdrum, Ida., Oct. 30.

The selection of the jury in the Steve case is still occupying the time of the court. At the present writing the jury box is full of men accepted for cause by both sides; and each side has used one of its ten peremptory challenges. There does not seem to be the reluctance at serving on the jury here that was so visible at Boise. Indeed most of the jurors seems as though they would like the job. Both sides are asking as to the reading of the juror. Judge Woods has refused to allow any queries as to the politics of the juror to be injected into the examination.

William Freeman, a livery man who lives at St. Marys, is a juror that the defense tried hard to get rid of but the judge would not allow the challenge. He is on intimate terms with the relatives of Tyler and Boulter, one of the men who was murdered in that country, at one time worked for him. Freeman said he thought the governor was doing his duty in prosecuting Adams.

The defense is questioning steadily as to whether the jurors know Warden Whitney of the state penitentiary, and as to their attitude toward him. Whitney was formerly sheriff of Kootenai county and is to be one of the principal witnesses in the case. It is presumed that he is to testify in regard to the fake confession of Adams. There is close questioning also in regard to Bartlett Sinclair, a lawyer in Rathdrum, who was attorney general under Steunenberg at the time of the trouble in the Coeur d'Alenes and made his name one of the universal execration among the miners. He is a son-in-law of Whitney.

L. B. Willis, one of the editors of the Coeur d'Alenes Journal, is another juror that the defense has fought hard to get rid of but has been unable to make it. His paper has been notorious in the attacks on the accused men of the Federation, and has the contract for the state printing from Governor Gooding.

Jacob Wolfgang, a farmer from Wolf Lodge, while seemingly a very fair man in every other way, proved to be a hero-worshipper of Whitney and thought he would give more credence to what he would say than to a witness that he didn't know. Mr. Darrow told him to think over the matter over night. In the morning he was positive he could not give the prisoner justice if Whitney was a witness, so he was dismissed for cause.

H. P. Knight, the prosecuting attorney, is making several kinds of different fools of himself in this trial. He is young, and of an apparently pleasing and sincere disposition. But his every motion shows his inexperience. His moves are childish, boyish and trivial. Every time he is saying anything, he is doing good for the Federation cause because his foolish remarks are so conspicuously misplaced. He makes the very common mistake of an inexperienced man of attempting to stubbornly oppose an able and experienced attorney like Mr. Darrow, and as a result he comes out worsted in every encounter. He is not in the least witty, but he tries to appear so. He makes himself ridiculous by denying every remark Mr. Darrow makes even on old established points of law where even the spectators can see the superiority of Mr. Darrow's position. For instance, he undertakes to define circumstantial evidence for a juror. Mr. Darrow objected to his explanation and gave a very clear definition in a few words. Knight, with his unfortunate predilection of rushing in where angels fear to tread, said the definition was vague. "But not so vague as yours," replied the judge. Of course the room broke forth in a roar.

At another time after a long and involved question a matter-of-fact juror told him to state the matter plainly so he could understand it. He replied helplessly that he could not change it, whereupon the juror put the substance in a few words himself and answered the question.

At one time Knight flung it at Darrow that he didn't believe in "America," referring to an instance that occurred in Spokane when Mr. Darrow remained seated while "America" was being played. Darrow replied that he couldn't till the people

like Knight stopped talking. Knight's moves are amateurish. He talks too much. He seems to think that making a noise is showing genius. If he were wise he would know that he can't match Darrow's mettle, and he would watch for weak points in the defense case and land on them. But he don't know that and he is making himself the laughing stock of the courtroom.

James H. Hawley of Boise appeared on the scene Wednesday afternoon, so it evident that the state is not depending much on Knight.

The prosecution is asking the jurors minutely in regard to the taking up of lands, homesteading, claims, and so forth. One juror was asked if he had a lurking suspicion that a man was justified in killing a jumper; on his replying that he had, he was dismissed by the state.

Knight is also asking a very curious question of all jurors whether they believe that penalties should be visited the same upon the poor as on the rich. The unfortunate, persecuted rich! One would think to hear his mournful question that the rich bore the woes of mankind, while the poor went scot free and lived in a garden of bliss and security. This is certainly reversing the usual order of things with a vengeance.

The names of Mrs. Hazlett, Moyer and the mythical "Dixon" of Chicago seem to be veritable bogies to the prosecution with which no juror must have a suspicion of being contaminated. Questions are asked regarding every person's knowledge of these three. Finally the oft-repeated questioning in regard to Mrs. Hazlett became nauseating. Knight would turn to where she sat and point her out to every juror, in her place at the reporter's table, as the woman arrested for disturbing the peace in Spokane, and who had said according to the Spokesman-Review that she was going to Rathdrum to influence the prospective jurors. And then he would wind up by asking the juror, "You wouldn't care what Ida Crouch-Hazlett thought, would you?"

The questions were a gross misrepresentation all the way through. In the first place, Mrs. Hazlett was never arrested for disturbing the peace. No such charge was lodged against her. Knight even spoke of her inciting a riot. And it is the utmost injustice to drag her name up before the court in this way on a false charge, when she has no connection whatever with the case. Finally Mr. Darrow got out of patience. He denounced the report of the interview in the Spokesman-Review as a pure fabrication, and asked that Mrs. Hazlett's name be left out of the case. The prosecution retorted that they had the proof that these things were true. Darrow threw down his glasses and said, "Present it then. You don't know what you are talking about. The woman is here and we will put her on the stand and let her testify to the absolute falsehood of these assertions."

Then the prosecution began to crawl, and said they would have to have time to get their witnesses. The judge said he would not allow Mrs. Hazlett's name to be used in the questioning any more until he had looked into the matter as to whether there was any basis for its use.

Knight protested vigorously and said that Mrs. Hazlett was being used as an influence against the prosecution and was sitting within the railing as a reporter for the Appeal to Reason.

Darrow said, "Where do you want her to sit—outside the railing? She can sit outside if you want her to."

Knight covered with confusion, hastened to say that he didn't want her to sit outside at all.

Darrow replied, "You ought to be able to stand it here, if she can."

The outburst of mirth at this sally closed the discussion and Mrs. Hazlett's name was eliminated from the further questioning, assiduously.

The prosecution still asked the jurors, however, if they read the Montana News.

NEWS EDITOR ON WITNESS STAND

Explains Socialist Party Methods to the Court and Jury

Special Correspondence.

Rathdrum, Ida., Oct. 31.

One peculiar feature of the present prosecution of the Federation cases is the ferocious attacks Prosecuting Attorney Knight thinks he has to make on everything that smacks of socialism. And his zeal falls as flat as the echo of a last year's bird's nest. For instance, he asks every prospective juror if he ever belonged to any organization, opposed to government; and he says it in connection with other remarks in such a way as to show he is making a direct slap at the socialists. Nothing could be more malicious and unjust.

That socialists should be classed as opposed to government, is the height of ignorant bigotry, with the socialist ticket appearing on the official ballots at every election, under the direct protection of the government. Such unfair slurs do no credit to those who represent an opposing political organization. It is simply the persistence in a policy of poisoning the public against the socialists.

The defense has had to put up a big fight against Willes, the newspaper man from Coeur d'Alenes City. It is evident to all that he is intensely prejudiced against the defendant and his paper has been most vicious in publishing every lie and slander current against the Federation men. Still he evaded all questioning so cleverly that it took a peremptory challenge to get rid of him. It was proven that when Wade Parks was delivering a speech on the streets of Coeur d'Alenes city on the coast of the trials to the state of Idaho, that Willis had said, he ought to be driven out of town. When questioned as to why he made this remark he said the man was making a tirade against government, law and order and established society, and he said to a policeman that he ought not to be permitted to remain in town. He admitted that he had only heard the speaker for five minutes, and then got on his wheel and rode away. And yet this is the sort of an ignoramus that is poisoning the mind of the public against truth and science through the avenues of the capitalist press.

A goodly number of jurors are being excused because of prejudice against capital punishment and admitted prejudice in the case.

One question that Knight is steadily asking of each juror, is that if it should develop in the course of the trial that a contest between capital and labor is at stake, whether that would distract the mind from the real issues and crimes at stake. To a socialist this simply means that society is smothering the great crime of out-

rageous subordination and injustice to the working class, under the superficial perversions that are the necessary results of such an abnormal system, and which the ruling class label crime because they are a menace to their administration of the social structure. Hence any differences that may raise on the economic plane of a class nature must be minimized while the petty disturbances are shoved to the front.

Juror Doty was excused on a peremptory challenge by the defense.

Oscar Baker, a harness maker from Rathdrum, is a socialist drawn on the venire. All his answers showed that he was perfectly fair, with no prejudices, and only wanted justice done. But the prosecution do not want any socialist on that jury, and when they could not get anything adverse against him, even by bringing in a government official, one of the men working for the prosecution against him, they dismissed him on a peremptory.

The formation of the jury is going much more slowly than was anticipated here.

The prosecution in the Steve Adams case have insisted from the first in introducing Mrs. Hazlett as a factor in the case, asking every juror, as one of the test questions, as to whether he has heard her, her influence upon him, the reading of her paper, and similar questions. Mr. Darrow finally made such vigorous objection to this as a foolish and unwarranted proceeding, challenging them with the falsehood of their tactics that the prosecution was forced to make good its position.

The contention was over an interview a reporter for the Spokesman-Review had had with Mrs. Hazlett at the time she was arrested in Spokane, in which it was stated in flaring headlines that she was coming to Rathdrum to educate the jurors in the Steve Adams case. Mrs. Hazlett denied that she had made any such assertion in any interview.

Thursday morning the Spokesman-Review had its reporter there to prove its point. The reporter was young Harman. His father is a member of our party at Kallispell, but the young man has failed to walk in the ways of his ancestor, and is much opposed to socialism.

Mr. Knight put him on the stand and proceeded to hand him a copy of the Review containing the interview quoting Mrs. Hazlett. The reporter said that she had said that she was coming

(Continued on Page 3.)

SEATTLE'S FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH

One thousand dollars in gold was offered the police last night by Dr. Hermon F. Titus for the bail of his wife, Mrs. Hattie Titus, arrested for addressing an audience in Pike Place.

This amount was refused by Chief of Police C. W. Wapenstein. Mrs. Titus, who is not very well and who, it is said, would suffer by imprisonment in a place condemned by the health board a month ago as unfit for the housing of human beings, was locked up and kept in jail, as were also a number of men taken for the same alleged offense, until 10 o'clock this morning.

Justice of the Peace John B. Gordon at this hour ordered the street speakers released on the deposit of \$50 cash each. The date of their hearing will be set after an understanding between their attorney and City Attorney Ellis de Bruler.

All the prisoners after their release signified their intention of keeping up the fight and asserted that they were ready to spend as many more nights in jail as was necessary. It is probable that several damage suits will be brought against the city for not allowing men and women to give bail in order to stay out of an unsanitary city jail.

Offers Cash Security.

Dr. Titus raised his bail offer last night from \$100 to \$1,000 after the chief of police had declined to accept the former amount upon the presentation of the following written tender: "To the Chief of Police:

I hereby tender you any sum you name up to one hundred dollars as cash to secure the appearance in police court for trial of my wife, Hattie W. Titus, arrested by your officers for attempting to address the people on Pike

Place on the subject of socialism. You exercise your discretion daily and release prisoners charged with petty offenses on cash bail. The responsibility for putting people awaiting trial into a jail condemned by the board of health as unsanitary and dangerous to health and life is upon you. If you refuse in this case, it will show you are determined again to punish the socialists before their trial. Mrs. Titus has violated no law. Scores of men and women spoke on the streets tonight unmolested by the police. Mrs. Titus was arrested solely because she is a socialist. If you do not accept the bail hereby proffered, even the exorbitant sum of one hundred dollars, when you know she would appear for trial on her own recognizance alone, you will display a brutal desire to inflict unwarranted and cruel punishment upon an innocent victim of your arbitrary power, and will lay the city liable for such damages as may accrue.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Hermon F. Titus,
2,000 Witness Arrest.

Two thousand persons witnessed the arrest of the socialists last night. Many were well dressed women. All were orderly, good natured and accommodating. They were careful to obstruct no sidewalks and to allow the policemen, most of whom acted considerably towards the crowd, to have ready passage through sidewalk and street.

The greater part of the speaking took place in cul-de-sac at the southwest curve of the Pike Place, a street that stops abruptly to the west ward because of the bluff forty feet high

(Continued on Page 4.)

EVENTS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., in speaking at a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor last week, referring to the \$1,500,000 fund that is being gathered by the open shoppers, said:

"Whatever may be claimed for it, the fund is to be used to suppress free speech and a free labor press. Every law of the nation declares for free speech. Free speech was not guaranteed that we may throw bouquets at each other or flatter the government. It was given for exactly the reverse. Free speech and a free press were given us that we might point out the flaws and imperfections in each other and in government."

The Mine Operators' Association at Bisbee, Ariz., started out to smash the Western Federation of Miners. Of course, they had the support of the smart Aleck business people in other lines. Result: The Goldfield Miner prints the names of twenty-one business concerns that went to the wall and says 40 boarding houses closed up besides. And the miners are still on earth. The M. O. A. stands for ruin and devastation for all weak-minded little plutes who help fight their battles.

Eight thousand cotton handlers went on strike recently at New Orleans, and the other freight-handlers on the railways declared themselves to be sympathetic. The steamship companies wanted 200 bales of cotton stowed daily, and the men refused to load more than 160.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul, Minn., has done the bidding of the open shoppers by con-

firmed the injunction against the building trades issued by the United States Circuit court restraining the builders from boycotting a large supply house. The boycott had been made very effective and the case was stubbornly contested by both sides.

Socialists and Trade Unionists in Canada are writing letters to England warning working people from being decoyed into emigrating to Canada, where competition is growing greater and there is no work for plasterers and bricklayers and very little for other trades. Protests are growing against workers in other countries being deceived as to the true state of affairs.

The socialists of Hancock, Mich., who are making a desperate effort to defend the right to carry the red flag in their parades have issued a statement to the socialists of the country in a large sheet entitled "The Red Flag." These socialists are composed entirely of our Finnish comrades. There are no workers in the world that are so persistent and determined in defending their rights as socialists as the Finns.

SOCIALISTS ELECTED.

The latest press reports state that W. C. Rogers, socialist, has been elected regent of the state university of Nebraska to fill a vacancy caused by resignation.

At Eureka, Utah, the socialists defeated the republicans, electing all but one of their ticket, which was headed by A. L. Mitchell for mayor.