SEVENTH YEAR - No. 333

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

# WILL BETTINGS OF THE STATE OF T

Say Capitalist Reporters-We Say If They Convict On Present Evidence They Ought to Be Hung-Caae to Last Three Weeks Longer

BOISE, Idaho, July 2.—Rank capitalist correspondents who said a week ago "Haywood will be hung," now admit "the jury will be hung." We say if the jury convicts on present evidence they ought to be hung.

Colorado witnesses have made it plain that the Federation had no possible motive in pulling off the Independence depot explosion June 6, 1904. . Troops were brought back immediately and the unions destroyed from that day to this as result of that explosion.. The Vindicator explosion, November 21, 1903, had produced fearful results for the Federation. The one thing the unions did not want was any such act of violence as the Independence explosion. Therefore no conspiracy of miners could possibly account for Independence.

Other evidence makes the Vindicator explosion look like an accident. Bradley evidence is coming showing it improbable Orchard did that. Hardly any crime will be left to bolster up the theory of conspiracy except the Steunenberg assassination. That has been shown to be due to Orchard's personal hatred. Today Thos. Fostr of Cripple Creek, told how Detectives Sterling and Foster attempted to force a confession from him in November, 1903

The case will last three weeks longer. The jury will probably reach a verdict August 1.

Mrs. Titus will speak in Portland Sunday night, July 7th, 309 Davis Street; and Seattle, Sunday, July 14th. Subject "Scenes from the Haywood Trial." Illustrated with many pictures. HERMON F. TITUS.

### FOUR DAYS OF THE DEFENSE

Orchard Proved a Liar By a Dozen Witnesses-His Connection with Pinkertons Established— Revengeful Motives Also Shown—Independence an dVindicator Explosions Explained Otherwise - Union Leaders Always Counselled Against Violence

ing to keep their courage up. Both Boise dailies are printing everything they can find favorable to the State. Sissy Hugh O'Neill's daily prinkings published in the Denver "Post" and "Oregon Journal" are about all they can find and they parade them under such headings as "Darrow State's Best Witness," referring to his opening address to the Jury.

Of about equal value is that other lady's opinion, Ethel Barrymore, who was taken out by the Pinkertons to the Penitentiary to interview the Hero-Saint confined-no, residing-there. Ethel thought Harry "so sweet," just as Hughy does.

When the State closed its case a week ago, it was a bold man who would say Haywood could be connected. Since that time they have been getting bolder. They say Darrow does not know what he is do

Just as they criticised Richardson's cross-examination, now they are telling us how Darrow ought to conduct the direct examinations. They are sorry the Defendant is not better de

Darrow surprises people. He does not strut. He acts as if he hardly knew what to ask next. Those people who looked for pyrotechnics and brilliancy are disappointed. They fondly think-fondly is the word for their local hero-that Borah outclasses these importations, Darrow, Richardson, Breen, Miller. They cannt see what this plain, competent, watchful, calculating man is up to.

It appears as if the Defence was do ing nothing because it is so unostenta tious. But the Jury is learning to have confidence in this man who seems like one of themselves, rather than a great lawyer. They smile when Darrow smiles. They have already lost their grim and proper reserve. They look for Darrow's little touches of humor They-see that he is seeking to get at the truth rather than to beat the other side. When he comes to sum up the case, after all its complicated and endless mass of testimony is concluded, they will believe what Darrow tells them, when their memory is at fault. No juryman is allowed a transcript of the evidence such as counsel have access to. The result in a trial of this magnitude must be a dependence upon

Friends of the Prosecution are talk- , statements of counsel in their review speeches at the end. There is where I expect Darrow to shine.

> For there will be plenty to say to that Jury. The State and its dependents are professing to believe the Defence is making no progress this first week; that it is weaker than when the

> in the current "McClure's"-they assume that Orchard is and must be tel-

> ling the truth, since he is a Christian. Witness after witness has gone on the stand this week for the Defence and flatly impeached Orchard's truthfulness, directly contradicted his aworn evidence in the most explicit manner. yet these deluded partisans of the State stupidly reply: "You can't make out Orchard worse than he made himself; he not only admitted he was a liar, but everything else that was bad."

> How are you going to convince a man who will talk like that? He is an Ovchordomaniac, whose reasoning powers are inverted, subverted. For if Orchard, the liar, has not become Orchard the truth teller, their whole foundation is gone. If he is a liar still, even in a single instance, he is not to be believed in any instance whatever.

> Orchard, right now, is either a saint or a monstrous sinner. If he lies when he says he never told Dr. Mc-Gee in Wallace that he was a "Spotter" in the Canyon; then he is no saint, right now-since his marvelous

> Dr. McGee is no Union man. He has even made his living by means opposed by the Unions in the Coeur d'Alene. This man is an absolutely independent and disinterested witness. He is perfectly sure about his dates and the time-except one interval of several weeks when he says he was at Caliente Springs-Dr. McGee remembers his coming into his office while the campaign was in progress and asking if some "easy money" was in sight. And he distinctly recollects sending him to the chairman of the Campaign Committee. The State called this witness back for further cross examination, but falled to shake him in the least. Who lied, Orchard or

There are plenty of others like Dr. McGoo, completely contradicting

Orchard's testimony. But if McGee were alone, all their solid foundation of Orchard's impeccability falls to the ground. If he lies about his whereabouts in the summer of 1904, if he lies when he denies he said he was spotter," to Dr. McGee-then he lies everywhere when he wants to-and he is the same monstrous perversion of a man he always was-and no saint, except to save his neck.

Again, take the case of Chas. A Sullivan, now a watchman at the Brown Hotel in Denver. This is not one of those witnesses involved in Orchard's confession as accomplice. I have as many people say of those

so accused, ilke Davis, Easterly, Coates, Barnes and others, "Of course they will deny, because he accuses and implicates them; they are interested witnesses." As it Orchard was not a thousand fold more interested. None of these men are facing death for unnumbered and indescribable es. The only charge or suspicion against them is Orchard's unsupported wor. d

Why should such a man be called on to defend his good name because the inhuman and unhuman Orchard happens to mention him as an accom-

When I noted in Orchard's "narrative," that he had himself visited Seattle, my home city, I expected he might announce that Dr. Titus help ed him drown a man on the tide flats Suppose he had so charged me, would my word have been good for nothing against Orchard's word because, now that he is a "New Orchard." a Chris tian Criminal, he has seen fit to lay one of his crimes to my shoulders' By that same reasoning, if any insane man passes down the street, proclaiming, "I have been a murderer but now I am a Christian," and then points out Jones and Smith and Brown and Burns and a dozen others as his accomplices in his former murders, the word and oath of Jones and Smith and Brown and Burns, are worthless, because, forthwith, they are under sus picton, under charges, they are implicated?

This is a precise parallel to the Orchard case. He is unquestionably Degenerate, an abnormal man. It is a hideous libel on humanity to say he is saue and normal. This insane subnormal man, infinitely repulsive product of inheritance and environment, is now lifted up on a pedestal by the interests of Capital in its conflict with Labor, and is allowed from that elevation to name a dozen hon orable men as his fellow fiends. BUT THEY ARE NOT ALLOWED TO AS-SERT THEIR INNOCENCE AND HIS

It is imposible.

Take now the case referred to above that of the witness, Chas. A Sullivan. He is not one of caose our insane defenders of insanity would exclude

(Continued on Page 2.)

This is a reproduction of a cartoon published by this paper in the latter part of 1904 and represents Make, a union miner, chained to a telegraph pole—a position he was compelled to maintain for several hours in the bitter cold and which resulted in freezing his hands. Make is one of the witnesses for the Defense who is slated to testify this week and the cartoon has added interest for that reason. We publish it as an exhibit in the case against the Mine Owners' Association for conspiracy.



### A CONSPIRACY OF

Argument By Clarence Darrow Which Secured Admission of Evidence Showing Counter Conspiracy by Mine Owners' Association — If Orchard's Crimes Point to Conspiracy, Question Is, WHOSE Conspiracy?-Mine Owners and Pinkertons Must be Ex-

(Editorial Corre

evidence showing general opposition of Mine Owners' Association to the Western Federation of Miners occurred the very day the Defence began to present its evidence. Objections to evidence about detectives in unions, about deportations without trial, about black listing, about horrors, of bull pens, about outrages by military, about he very existence of a Mine Owners' Association; such objections are fired in by Hawley and Borah every day the Defence occupies the stage. The real fight occurred Tuesday when Darrow, who is conducting the Defence, made offhand the speech we give in full below. If Wood had ruled adversely here at the beginning, a great mass of material testimony would have been excluded all down

the line. The judge reserved his right to de cide on each case as it comes up, but the general principle cannot be wholly reversed. It was a great victory for the Defence to be allowed to produce evidence showing not alone the peaceable character of the Federation, the Mine Owners' Conspiracy.

With all the facts on both sides before them, it is the dury's business to reach a conclusion as to what side is really guilty of criminal conspiracy -if either.

Practically all the facts are now bound to come to light for all the world to see what a real hand to hand conflict between Capital and Labor means. It is not surprising that counsel for

Capital fights every item of evidence

against Capital, but the lid is lifted and cannot be closed again. No other paper in the United States

publishes this crucial argument of Darrow's.

HERMON F. TITUS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF DARROW'S SPEECH, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1907.

MR. DARROW: Your Honor, I sup pose we might as well discuss this matter to some extent at this time as any other time. According to the opening statement in this case made by Mr. Hawley, the Western Federation of Miners and its leading spirits were charged with having entered into a general conspiracy right at the prestition of the organization. It was inception of its organization. It was said to this court that the murder of Governor Steunenberg was but ar incident of that general conspiracy that all the leading spirits of the Western Federation of Miners, even before this defendant had anything ristever to do with it, were member of that conspiracy. They began by proving the troubles in the Cocur d'Alene district THE COURT: Certain specific

MR. DARROW: Yes, that is what

MR. DARROW: Yes, that is what we are trying to do, your Honor. They began by proving that a few men got onto a train and went down to the Bunker' Hill & Sullivan mill, put powder under it and blew it up, up here in the Coeur d'Alenes. They carried us then to Cripple Creek. They attempted to prove that somebody had blown up the Vindicator mine; that somebody had tried to wreck a train on the Florence and

Cripple Creek railroad; that some body had blown up the Independence depot. They carried us back two or three years to prove that a telegram containing \$75 had been sent to Steve. Adams at Ogden, without any connection whatever excepting as these isolated cases might prove certain things to the jury. They carried us over to San Francisco to prove that somebody blew up a building in San Francisco at that time, for the purpose of drawing the inference that if pose of drawing the inference that if somebody did it these defendants did it. Now, your Honor, it is begging the question to say that they have the right to pick out whatever they see fit and to have somebody charge it onto these defendans and that we can only reply as to these specific things because we are charged—whether Haywood and Moyer had anything to do with the Independence depot, had anything to do with the Vindicator mine, had anything to do with Bradley's house, had anything whatever to do with the Steunenberg homicide, these are the questions of issue in this case, and we deny it. We say that whoever did it and however it happened these men had nothing to do with it. If Orchard did it, he did it for someone else—perhaps he did, perhaps he didn't. But the state has been permitted here to nick out any been permitted here to pick out any fact it sees fit from 1902 down to the time that Steunenberg was murdered and prove that fact so that the jury may from that fact draw an infer-They could pick out the explosion of the Vindicator mine, if they wished; they could pick out the blowing up of the Independence depot, if they wished, if they could show to the court and the jury that they believed that such facts would throw light up-on this case, and it is for the jury to say from all the history, from everything that they bring and from what ever we bring whether it proved that the defendants are responsible or that somebody else might be responsible. It has been proven upon the part of the state that there was a strike. It has been proven that these men were officials in the organization. It has been proven that during the strike and afterwards certain acts of violence resulted. How do we know who was responsible for these? How is this jury to say who was responsible for putting the powder under the Independence depot? It is material in this case, and the court has permitted it to go into this case as bearing upon the homicide of ex-governor Steunenberg. How is this jury to find out who was responsible for wrecking the train or attempting to wreck the train on the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad? How are they to find out who was responsible, if anybody, for the accident in the Vindicator mine? Or the act of violence, whatever it was, in the Vindicator mine? They can only determine by the history of the case. They introduced a part. I assume, your Honor, that we have a right to introduce a part, any part we see fit. If such evidence as we can introduce will lead to the inference that someone else was respon-sible and that this defendant was not responsible, could we be denied? Can the state pick out such acts, your Honor, as in their opinion terd to in-criminate us and forbid us to discuss any acts but those and refuse us the

right to prove such acts as we say tend to incriminate someone else and tend to prove that we are not guiky

in this one? Now our theory of this case is plain, as plain as theirs. They say that from the inception of this or-

ganization this organization has been

a criminal conspiracy, and therefore everyone of its acts of its most in-

significant member may be shown in

significant member may be shown in this court to prove a criminal con-spiracy and to connect this defend-ant with it. We say that it is a labor organization formed for legitimate purposes, and that from the begin-

has done everything in its power to derive it out of existence and to destroy its members; that every act in this affair, the blowing up of the depot, the dispersion of the members, those acts of violence, everyone of them, are a part of the conspiracy between the mine owners and the destroyer. tween the mine owners and the de-tectives in their employ to get rid of the union and the union men. Even if that were not the case, your Hon-or, would we not have the right to show, for instance, that a thousand men were in the bull pen in the Coeur men were in the our pea in the Coeur d'Alenes and the jury have the right, if they believe the evidence warranted it, to draw the inference that somebody connected with that might have been the one who killed ex-Governor Steunenberg? Would we not have the right to show the conditions that existed at Cripple Creek, the indig-nities that were heaped upon mem-bers of this union, the war and strife and bloodshed incident to be so that the jury may draw the inference as to who was responsible for the spe-cific acts? We insist, your Honor, that it cannot be said at any time that the State should be permitted to pick out any single act it saw fit, and if we believe that some particular acts are a part of the history of that time, tend to relieve us from responsibility or to place responsibility somewhere else, then we are estopped from showing it. Can it be said that they can only pick out incriminating acts and that we can inquire only as to those, when, perchance, right be-side those incriminating acts are acts which incriminate someone else, and relieve us from the responsibility? I take it, your Honor, that where the State has shown this strife and con-tention, where the State has shown this organization where they have claimed there was a criminal conspiracy from the beginning, where they have been permitted through all of these years and all of this territory to pick out any act they saw fit, no jury and no court can rightly base their judgment unless they can get the whole history of that struggle and from it all say who were the respon-sible parties. If any act they picked out tends to locate responsibility, so any act we may pick out may tend to locate responsibility. And, after they have shown what pleases them and we have shown what pleases us, it is for the jury, your Honor, to locate this responsibility. I submit—and I am not now discussing or criticising not been an incident, an act, an event, that the State has desired to prove that they haven't been permitted to prove it. There hasn't been a fragmentary conversation with a member of this union or a poor bystander that they haven't been permitted to prove for the sake of fastening a conspiracy if it could fasten a conspiracy, or fast ening an act if it could fasten an act upon these defendants. If they had desired to prove that the military au-thorities bundled up a thousand men in the Cripple Creek district and deposited them on the plains of Kansas, is there any reason why they couldn't have proven it? Is there any more why they shouldn't reason proved it than to have proven the explosion at the depot? Wasn't the deof putting men in ball pens, of boycotting, of blacklisting, wouldn't that have furnished the same motive ex-actly as the trouble in the Coeur d'Alenes, as the arrest of men, as the imprisonment of Moyer in the bull pen, which they proved in this case And can the court say that they may pick out acts which they think throw upon connections—they may pick any thing they please, any conversation they please, and when we are called upon to defend ourselves, that we can discuss the particular acts that they introduced in this case? They have clidmed that this whole history is a consolracy upon the part of the Western Federation of Miners. We claim that from the beginning to the end they have been the aggressors and every single act was moved and inspired and directed for the purpose of getting rid of this organization and

that these men are in no way respon-sible for it. And, assuming that Or-chard did some of those things or all

of those things, that they were not for us. Everyone of our men deny it and we have emphatically denied it, but

that they were for them or for him-self; and the jury cannot determine, without hearing such evidence as we

may introduce as to the history of this strike and the history of the

Satruday, June 29, Very Bad Day fee "the State" in Haywood Case. One Witness from Cripple Creek District Tells Terrible Story. McParland's Former Stenographer Also 'on Will ness Stand Points Out "Operative" in Audience of Court Room.

It is impracticable in a weekly co respondence to give full details of this interminable trial. Those even who read the reports in the Daily papers must grow confused with the endless details of testimony offered by so many witnesses. The same is true of us who set day after day and week after week in the court room and hear every word, watch every motion.

Capitalist reports purposely exage gerate daily details for the sake of furnishing a good "story" every day, and in order also to make the Defense look week. They will, for example, make a slight slip or embarrassment of a witness under cross examination appear as a serious break in the line of the Defense.

It is therefore the aim of these reports to present this moving picture inits general outlines, disregarding unimportant and unsignificant details, and by clear analysis select the salient points which will enable the absent comrade to know himself what progress has really been made from week to week.

But I know too how eager every reader is to get the local color and to judge for himself. That is the reason my reports have included the most interesting bit of examinations of prominent witnesses, and jurors as well as arguments by Chief Counsel

Thus far I have selected stenographic reports of portions, of evidence which no other paper is printing, yet which seems to me to be extremely significant as well as interesting.

This time I am sending to you two selections from the official court report of the testimony. These come high for a Socialist to pay for, but they are worth the cost. The first one covering the entire direct and cross examination of Witness Amole, is al most enough to turn a Socialist inte an anarchist. No man with a sou in him can hear this acount of capital ist brutality without aching to take vengeance into his own hands. Action direct and immediate action. "The Deed," seems the only appropriate, satisfactory solution. One has to possess a pretty clear vision of the historic process whereby the Protetarian Class is made Master of the Future, a real faith in Evolution, Predestination, in a word, you must be possessed by Class Consciousness in its most intelligent form to hold yourself in and refrain from misdirected and revengeful activity.

The object on the part of the Defense in introducing all this evidence of Capitalist tyranny and savagery , is to expose the methods of Pinkertonism . "The State," alleges lawlessness, in the Federation of Miners. We prove lawlessness of the most cruel character by the Mine Owners through their twin tools, the Pinkertons and the Militia.

Hawley and Borah interposed objection after objection, but the Court did not dare to close the lid after having allowed the Prosecution to lift it for their purposes.

My second selection from the verbatim testimony reveals a brave Jew. Morris Friedman, created a general sensation when he took his stand on that witness box. He created more than a sensation, general alarm, among the swarms of Pinkertons here, from McParland down, McParland's Chief Assistant in Boise, actually lifted his coat skirt and showed me that he carried no "gun-"within two hours after Friedman's appearance, solicitous to prove himself quite harmless. I say he is a brave man because they are already calling him a thief, a traitor and a trader. I am told his real motive in revealing the secrets of his former employer, McParland, is his Hebrew Sense of Duty. He felt he owed it to these men on trial by the Pinkertons to let them know the Labor Spy System with which they are surrounded. Friedman may not know a great amount of inside history. it is hardly probable McParland

would disclose his criminal operations to a mere stenographer. But one fact stands out big to the jury and the World, namely, The Labor Unions of the Western Federation are infested with spies reporting to the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

These Labor Spies occupy high positions and are officers and delegates. They even suffer with their victims, are deported with them in order to prove their fidelity and to gain the confidence of the men.

## BRAVE TESTIMONY **UNMASKING "PINKS"**

MORRIS FRIEDMAN, a witness on behalf of the defendant, being first duly sworn, on oath testified as fol-lows:

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION.

BY MR. DARROW: Q. What is your name, please? A. Morris Friedman.

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Fried-man? A. At the present time I live

in New York.

Q. How long have you lived in New York?

A. Well, I have just gone back to New York from Denver,

gone back to New York from Denver, in January, 1907.
Q. Did you formerly live in Denver? A. Yes, sir.
Q. When did you live in Denver?
A. In Denver—you mean my residence address?
Q. Yes. A. Why, the last residence I had was on Stout Street, 2736 Stout.

I say when did you live in Den-I lived in Denver from 1900

Q. What is your business? A. Well, just at present I am a news-

paper correspondent. Q. What was your business former-iy? A. Well, the year before that I wrote, a book.

Before you wrote a book what was your business? A. Stenographer. Q. How long were you a stenographer? A. Well, about three and a

rapher? A. Well, about three and a half years I should say.

Q. Covering what time? A. Between 1901 and—well, I should say over four years, a little over four years, between 1901 and 1905.

Q. Were you a stenographer during the time of the strike? A. Yes,

Whereabouts? A. At the Pink-

erion Detective Agency.
Q. Whose work did you do there?
A. Well, principally the work of Mr.

Q. Were you familiar with the sys-tem of that office? A. Yes, sir, very thoroughly.
Q. What had you to do with the

correspondence that was recieved and sent out? A. Well, the main thing that I had to do was to handle the cor-respondence of Mr. McParland, that is to say, to write whatever letters he had to send to different parties.

Q. What had you to do with re-ports that came from your operators? Whenever I wasn't busy with Mr. McParland's mail, why, I would write

reports.
Q. Did you handle reports? A. a number. In what way would they come

in, in the regular course of business? A. Well, in the regular course of business they would come in on blank stationery, written in lead pencil or in ink, turned over to some assistant superintendent in the office and cor-rected by him; after being corrected they would be turned over to the chief clerk and then the stenographers would simply take these indiscrimin-ately and typewrite them, and subsequently they would be sent to their

clients.
Q. Sent to the clients of the office?

A. Yes, sir

Q. Were any of the reports or coples of them retained in the office? A. A duplicate of every report was retained in our files.

Q. Who was the general superintendent or who was the head man in the office? A. Well, the superintendent of the Denver office during the time that I was there was Mr. Frazer.

time that I was there was Mr. Frazer.

Q. Any man above him? A. Yes, sir, the manager of the division.

Q. Who? A. Mr. McParland.

Q. Mr. McParland was the head man, was he? A. He was manager of the western division, and is still so far as I know.

so far as I know

Q. And that included what? A. Well, that included the general super-vision of all the offices betwen Denver and the Pacific Coast.

Q. And Frazer, you say, was super-intendent? A. The local superintend-

nere now? A. I don't think so. I think he has been promoted, at least that is what I hear.
Q. What was the next in authority there? A. Mr. Corey.
Q. What was he? A. Assistant

superintendent.
Q. And who else, who was the next? A. Well, after him came Mr.

Prettyman.
Q. And what was he? A. Also an

assistant superintendent.
Q. And then who? A. Then came
Mr. Londoner.
Q. And has he a title? A. Also

an assistant superintendent.
Q. Do you recall the strike down at Cripple Creck? A. Yes, sir, it at Cripple Creek? A. Yes, sir, it started during the time that I was

Q. Had the office anything to do in connection with the strike? A.
Well, they did have considerable to
do in a way, that is to say, they were

mixed up with the strike when trouble began at Colorado City.

Q. Had they operatives there? A. They had one during the beginning and another one subsequently.

Q. Who? A. To start with they had Mr. Crane.

Q. Who? A. had Mr. Crane. Q. Who was Mr. Crane? A. Well,

he was an operative working as a smelter man in the Standard mill at Colorado City, known as No. 5:
Q. A member of the union? A.
Well, he wasn't a charter member but

he came into the union a little later

Was he prominent in the union? A. Became secretary, as I remember, and subsequently was appointed chair-man of the strike committee when the strike was inaugurated and was in full swing.
Q. Did he make regular reports?

Every day.

Q. Every day? A. That is reports to the agency, and reported besides to Mr. Hawkins by phone.
Q. Who was Mr. Hawkins? A. Mr. Hawkins was the manager of the Standard mill.
Q. Did you be a second or the standard mill.

Standard mill.

Q. Did you handle any of his reports? A. No. 5, quite a few.

Q. And he was No. 5, was he? A. He was No. 5, yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see him? A. I don't believe I ever saw him but once and that was only a hirdestee viscout. don't believe I ever saw him but once and that was only a birdseye glance; it was after his exposure and he had just issued a statement in the press stating that he never had anything to do with the agency and I happened

By Morris Friedman, Author of "The pinkerton Labor Spy." to pass through and heard some remark there, heard him mention some thing and—
MR. BORAH: Wait a minute.

Q. Never mind then. Where was at the time that you saw him? A.

Q. How long did you handle his reports? A. Well, never at stated intervals, simply when I wasn't busy

intervals, simply when I wasn't busy handling correspondence.
Q. Did you have any other men at Cripple Creek? A. In Colorado City?
Q. At Colorado City. A. Well, a little later, after No. 5's exposure, they did get another man in there.
Q. Who was that? A. That was Gadden, Joseph F. Gadden?
Q. Joseph F. Gadden? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he a member of the union?
A. No, he couldn't get in. He tried and tried for months but couldn't get

Q. Was he working in the mills?
A. Well, he did all kinds of work. I don't think he worked around the mill don't think he worked around the milibecause that would have queered him
with the union men. He worked for
some livery man, saloon man, tended
bar, did everything he could.

MR. HAWLEY: How do you know
this? Are you speaking of your own
knowledge?

knowledge?

THE WITNESS: Speaking of my own knowledge, yes, sir, that is from the reports as handed in by him.

Q. Did they have—do you know a man named Reimer? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he an operative? A. He was an operative at the time of the Cripple Creek strike.

Q. Where was he? A. He worked in the Cripple Creek district, travelled around from Cripple Creek, Victor, Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs.
THE COURT: What is the name THE WITNESS: Charles H. Rei-

Was he in the union? A. No. Q. He was not? A. No, sir, he was a general operative.
Q. Do you know a man named Rid-

A. Yes, sir. George W. Riddell? A. Yes, O. Was he an operative? A. Yes

MR. DARROW: Is Mr. Riddell in

the court room? .
THE WITNESS: I have seen him

here a number of times.

Q. Is that the man sitting there by the door? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he an operator of the Pinkerton Detective agency? A. Was he an officer of the Tel-

Was he connected with any of the unions? A. He was a member of the union at Telluride.

the union at Telluride.
Q. Do you know whether he was elected delegate to the union? A. It is my knowledge that he was elected this year, officially elected.
Q. Did you handle his reports regularly? A. Never: I never handled

Q. Never handled his reports? A. No. sir.
Q. Do you know what his number

was? A. I do.

Q. What was it? A. 36.
Q. He became "23" later, didn't he, with the union? A. It seems that Did you know Mr. Cummings?

Not personally, no, sir. Was he an operator? A. Yes,

Was he conected with the un-A. I don't remember exactly. Do you know what other men Q. Do you know what other men there were connected with the union that were operators? A. Well, at what point? Q. In Colorado? A. Well, at Flor-ence there was T. J. Conibear. Q. Was he connected with the un-ion? A. Yes sir.

A. Yes, sir.

Were you handling his reports?
handled quite a few.
How often did his reports reach the Pinkerton headquarters? They were supposed to reach there every day, but they didn't come regularly.

Q. Do you know when he went down there to Florence? A. To the best of my recollection he was an op-erative at the time I came to the agency; subsequently he met with an accident and was off of operation for

some months, then he came back and succeeded Cummings.
Q. Do you know whether he got any prominence in the union after he became an operator? A. I believe he was elected president.

Q. President of the union? A.

Yes, sir.

Q. Were you handling his reports while he was reporting? A. I believe I have written quite a few.

Q. Do you know whether he held any other office in the union? A. I

don't think so. Q. Now I just want to call your atention to the ones that were connect ed with the unions: Did you know Bob Bailey? A. Yes, sir. Q. Was he a member of the union?

A member of Victor Union No. 32.

A. A memoer of victor Union No. 32.
Q. What was his full name? A.
Philander P. Bailey.
Q. Did you handle his reports?
A. A great many of them.
Q. How long did you handle them that you know of? A. Oh, a number of months probably even

of months, probably over a year or a year and a half. Q. And what union did he belong

to? A. Victor Union No. 32.
Q. Do you remember his number?
A. He was No. 9.
'Q. No. 9? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know a man named
Luplow? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was he connected with any
union? A. To the best of my recollection he was also connected with
the same union as No. 9-32.
Q. And was he in the regular employ of the Pinkerton agency? A.
Yes, sir.

Yes, sir.
THE COURT: What was that

name?
THE WITNESS: Luplow.
Q Do you know his first name? A.
I do not. I never paid much attention Q Do you know a man named

Q. Do you know a man named Benzer? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was he connected with the union? A. He was a member of the Western Federation of Miners down at Cripple Creek. I can't say the exact union he belonged to. There were several there but that is my recollection, and I am also quite certain he was a member of the United Mine Workers, or at least if he was not he

did his level best down at Trinidad.
Q. Was he connected with the strike down at Trinidad, making reports? A. Yes, sir, he was making reports, first against the Western Federation of Miners and then against the United Mine Workers.
Q. And was the Pinkerton agency operating against both of them? A. Yes, sir, very strenuously.
Q. What connection did this man Benzer have with the union? A.

Q. What connection did this man Benzer have with the union? A. Nothing more than an ordinary miner, as I remember it.
Q. Do you know whether Benzer was deported? A. Yes, sir.
Q. With the rest of the Western Federation men? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was Riddell deported, too, if you know? A. I believe he was deported from Telluride to Ouray.
Q. Do you know any other Pinkertons that were deported at that time? A. No, sir.
Q. Do you know where Benzer was

time? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know where Benzer was deported to? A. That I don't know, but I know he came into Denver subsequently together with the others. Q. Do you know a man named Cumings? A. Who?

(Continued on Page 3.)

# FOUR DAYS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Orchard charged him with nothing. Sullivan got acquainted with Orchrd the last Sunday of July 1902, at Cripple Creek. He saw Orchard every day for 5 months. He roomed with him or next him for 2 or 3 months above Neville's saloon. He ate with him at Neville's house. Sullivan testified that Orchard on the porch of the Saloon, in the fall of 1902, told him he wondered Steunenberg had not been killed before and he "would kill him himself if no one else did."

Cross examination did not shake him a particle. He even said Orchard had repeatedly talked that way to him, at least 4 or 5 times. He reported Orchard as saying he would have been rich if it were not for Steun enberg, who had driven him out of Idaho and made him sacrifice his interest in the Hercules Mine, now worth a million dollars.

Orchard was confronted last Tues day with this man Sullivan, acknowl edged he knew him, but denied he ever said any such things to Sulli

Now who was lying, Orchard or Sulivan? The Capitalists and the Christians say Sullivan, McParland' says Sullivan, Gooding says Sullivan. The Mine Owners say Sullivan, "McClure's Magazine" says Sullivan, "Collier's" will say Sullivan. The whole pack will soon say Sullivan lied and Orchard tells the truth.

Why? Because Capital will profit by Orchard and lose by Sullivan.

Edward Boyce, former President of the Western Federation, is another such independent witness impeaching Orchard's narrative.

Orchard says he went to Butte in 1899 and got a sort of withdrawal card from Boyce, then President of the Federation. Boyce positively swears he never saw the man and could not possibly have given such a card.

Boyce is now a very rich man, holding with his wife, a large interest in the famous Hercules Mine near Burke, Ida. He is thus a Mine Owner himself. He owns property in Spokane and Portland and is therefore eminently respectable. But he tells the truth on the wrong side and his word will be forgotten by the Prosecution and by Capital generally. Orchard's lie is better than truth-for Capital.

Mrs. Lottle Day, of Denver, is another impeaching witness, free from being "implicated." Mrs. Day was brought here as a witness for the State but proved unsatisfactory and was sent back after being retained here some 11 days. Like a policeman witness of the Prosecution, all she could testify to which would help that side would be that she saw Haywood so into Orchard's room once.

But what she said for the Defense was this-that Orchard told her about that "old Devil of a Steunenberg, who had separated him from the only woman he ever loved and who ought to be killed."

Orchard, on being asked the question direct, denied he ever said any such thing to Mrs. Day. Agan, who is lying, the fiend Orchard, or the lady from Denver?

This statement of Orchard's expressing his enmity toward Steunenberg, comes from so many different and independent witnesses, that there can be no possible doubt he said it and said it often. YET HE, THE CHRISTIAN, ON WHOM THIS WHOLE CASE HANGS, DENIES HE EVER GAVE EXPRESSION TO ANY SUCH STATEMENT, "AT ANY TIME OR PLACE," as he puts it.

Easterly says he said it. Davis says he said it. Copley says he said it. And others will say he said it.

All these make it even likely that an old soldier, who was shown on cross examination to have been in an asy lum twice for some family trouble was telling the truth when he testified that a man who said his name was Hogan, told him on a train near Caldwell in Nov. 1905, that something was going to happen to Steunenberg, which would break up the Federation of Miners. Considerable ridicule was thrown

on this testimony, but the man was un shaken except he said Orchard or Hogan had a mustache when he saw him. But he is old and his eyesight

dim. The old man's testim ard's, as it is at least disinterested and involves nothing in itself incredible, like Orchard's accounts of assassins and conspirators on all hands.

The second accomplishment of the Defense this first week, after the central defence of breaking down Orchard's story, is the showing made that Orchard in 1904, was working with

Secret Service men. Orchard admitted he went to Scott and Stirling in Cripple Creek in the fall of 1903. But the testimony of Mrs. King and her pretty daughter, Nellie, and of Mrs. FitzHugh, all of them proprietors of the "Star" rooming house, proved that Orchar was in the habit of going to K. C. Sterling's room in that house as late as the spring and summer of 1904. K. C. Sterling was chief of Secret Service for the Mine Owners' Association, as was proved by D. C. Scott, called to the stand by Darrow for that purpose.

Orchard testified he never went to Sterling's room. This evidence, as well as that given by Station Agent Aller, who saw Orchard with D. C. Scott, Special Detective of Florence & Cripple Creek R. R., as late as "two weeks before the Independence Depot was blown up," puts Orchard far closer to the Mine owners than to the

It has also been clearly shown by the R. R. Engineer Rush that Scott and Sterling arranged a fake removal of a rail on the track at about the same time-in order to throw odium on the Union.

Today witnesses proved that bloodnounds employed after the Independence explosion went to the house of Deputy Sheriff first.

Two days ago another witness, Blizard, told how he, as representative of the R. R., was recalled from Orchard's track which was being followed by another dog, by telephonic order from K. C. Sterling, who said, "Call the dog off, we know who did it." . . . .

All this evidence goes to show that, if Orchard blew up the Independence Depot, as he says, he did it on behalf of the Mine Owner's for the sake of breaking up the Union. It certainly did break up the Union most effectively. The evidence has shown how the troops were at once brought in after that explosion, the Union men were hunted out, and their leaders scattered to the four winds. If Moyer and Haywood, Easterly and Davis, Parker and Kennison, planned and executed that Independence Explosion, as Orchard alleges, they must all have been in league with K. C. Sterling. agent of the iMne Owners, to destroy the Western Federation of Miners in that region.

Every witness on the stand from the Cripple Creek region has told of the awful results of that Independence explosion. Easterly told vividly of the attacks on Union men by troops following Mine Owner Hamlin's speech at Victor, described how the military fired into the Miners' Union Hall, how he and others fled to the hills and were shot at while hiding in prospect holes, how they all left the district under false names and have

never been able to return to this day. If Orchard did this deed, he certainly worked well for the Mine Owners. If there was a conspiracy behind this outrage, it worked for the Mine Owners' benefit and for the Miners' overthrow. It has been proved that Mover and Haywood, as well as Park er and Davis, at a Miners' picnic held a short while before this explosion, all counseled against all acts of violence, as sure to react against the Federa-

point? Certainly, not to a conspiracy on the part of the Miners.

Fresh evidence was introduced today concerning the Vindicator explosion which killed McCormick and Beck in Nov. 1903, the glory of which was claimed by Orchard, going to show that it was the result of an accident as has always been supposed Witness Wood, a canny Scotchman, who was not summoned to testify at the cornoer's inquest, furnished evidence that probably disposes of Orchard's claim. Taken together with the weak and improbable story of State's witness Darrah, who was brought in corroborate Orchard's story of shooting at a cougar who chased him in the drift it now looks as if Orchard had been at his old tricks of yarning by the yard.

if the Bradley investigations now being conducted by Lawyer Miller in Frisco, shall show that Orchard's bomb out there was also an impossibility, it may be that the Steunenberg assas ination will be all that will be left to our Hero's credit. Even his Christianity will then fall from him and we shall have left only the old Villain Orchard, though despoiled of some of his boasted deeds of tyranny.

The witnesses for the Defense show finely in contrast with those of the Prosecution. Strong, straightforward. manly faces, like Boyce and Davis and Easterly, over against a sneaking smile like Maj. Naylor's or the coarse brute countenances of Peabody and Goddard , cannot fail to impress event a prejudiced jury.

I cannot close this report without another reference to "McClure's Magazine' for July. McClure himself has seen out here and is personally responsible for the publication, in advance of the trial of Moyer and Pettibone, of this pious endorsement of Orchard's truthfulness and absolute

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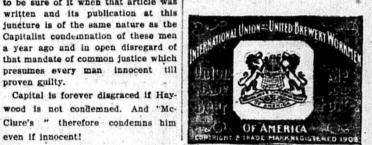
reliability as a witness. It cannot fail to prejudice still more the minds of prospective jurors not only in this community but in every other where they might be tried. I personally know that the writer, Turner, a gradnominational college, made up his mind before he had heard the other side, and I believe the Magazine should be boycotted by every workingman and workingman's friend in the United States

Even if Orchard's story were true, I there was no possible way for anyone

to be sure of it when that article was written and its publication at this juncture is of the same nature as the Capitalist condemnation of these men a year ago and in open disregard of that mandate of common justice which presumes every man innocent till proven guilty. Capital is forever disgraced if Hay-

Clure's " therefore condemns him even if innocent!

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don't know how long you intend to

THE COURT: Until twelve, and from half past one to three.

MR. DARROW: Your Honor fold me, I think you will bear me out, that you would probably adjourn at half past eleven, and I haven't got the copies of these reports and I am not appealually super absolutely sure as to what ones I wish to offer. But I have got other witnesses, here, if the court will let me withdraw this witness, and put

others on.

THE COURT: Is there any objection to withdrawing this witness?

MR. HAWLEY: No, go ahead.

THE COURT: Withdraw this witness and put on another, Mr. Darrow.

MR. DARROW: Very well, they can cross examine up to this point, but I suppose they would rather have it all in first.

(Witness Morris Friedman with-

(Witness Morris Friedman with

I hope the comrades everywhere will rally to the support of "The So-cialist." Get subscribers and sell stock. I like to use my little money to pay a fourth or half the subscription price to new subscribers than to pay for a share of stock. It must be subscriptions eventually that keeps the paper going. And the more we have, the much more Socialism is spread over a wider surface.—W. H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.

I have been told before coming here that I should respect the office of the President. So I do. But the office and the incumbent may rightly be regarded as two different things. The private may salute the shoulder-straps instead of the wearer. Had Mr. Roosevelt respected his office he would have kept silent on this matter. Yet I can easily sympathize with him in some respects. He was doubtless so exasperated that Mr. Harriman had nailed him in a falsehood, that found some relief in taking out spite on the weak and helpless, just as a bully who has been soundly Just as a builty who has been soundly thrashed by an equal opponent will sometimes kick a little boy who happens to be in his way, just to get even with someone. It is human nature of a sort I suppose, but I can't help thinking that after all Theodore may have made a slight mistake in his selection of a victim.—From speech by Jos. Wanhope, New York, May 4, 1907.

If ever a Socialist paper needs the full, intense, zealous assistance of the present subscribers and readers and of the country, that paper is the Seat-tle "Socialist," for the reason that it has never upheld fusion or compro-mise of any kind whatever, and at the same time has never feared to criticize the violations of the true, primal, fundamental principles which are absolutely necessary to keep the movement from deterioration and de-struction.—W. H. Brown, Minneapolis,

### A GREAT DAY

(Continued from Page 1.) It is an infamous practice this, of

the paid and professional informer.c McParland was one himself, among the "Mollies" and now he has many hired disciples, chief among them, Harry Orchard. I have never yet believed even the

Pinkertons capable of hiring Orchard to assassinate Steunenberg and other conspicuous antagonists of Organized Labor, for the sake of throwing the ignominy and fastening the crime on Labor and its Leaders. But the revelations of these witnesses given before and others who are here, create in my mind a readiness to believe any fessional snakes. McParland's own brother, a shoemaker from Cripple Creek, is here as a witness for the Defense and he will tell things he saw done by "fin Soldiers" to nursing women that will make men shut their

trial here as well as the Mine Owners' Asociation behind it and Capital

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Conibear. A. You asked me about Cummings and that drifted on to Conibear, I remember Cummings, though; he was at Florence. Q. Which one was it that became president of the union A. Connibear. Q. I thought that was the one I asked you about all the while. Was Cummings connected with the union? A. That I don't remember.
Q. Don't remember that, whether

UNMASKING

(Continued from Page 2.)

Q. Cummings, J. H. Cummings? Why, yes. You asked me about

him before.

Q. I thought I asked you about

Q. Do you know a man named Londoner? A. Yes, sir.
Q. I don't mean now the Londoner who was assistant superintendent of the Pinkerton agency, but there was another man in the Cripple Creek dis-

trict by that name. A. That is the Q. Is that the same one? A. The

same one.

Q. Where was he operating first?

A. Well, he was a general operative and has operated in different places. At one time he operated in Butte.

Q. Was he connected with the union at that time? A. No, at that time he was supposed to be a capitalist and trying to find out the secrets of Mr. Heinze.

Q. Was he at any time a member of the union? A. I don't believe he

Q. And he is now the assistant superintendent at Denver, is he? A. Denver; that is, he was at the time I

Q. Do you know a man by the name of Frank E. Cochran, do you know who he is? A. I know who he

Q. Is he connected with the union?

Q. Whereabouts? A. Down at Keswick, California.
Q. Is that Emmett Cochran? A. That I don't know. He was known as

Q. Was he a Pinkerton operator? A. Yes, sir, making regular reports to the San Francisco office. Q. In reference to the members of the Federation? A. In reference to the union down at Heswick. They

had a strike down there.
Q. Do you know A. W. Gratias?
A. I know who he is, yes, sir.
Q. Was he connected with the un-

Q. Was he connected with the union? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Whereabouts? A. Globeville.
Q. Globeville? A. That is a suburb of Denver. It is included now in

the county of Denver.

Q. Do you know what part he took in that union?

A. He was vice president, president, chairman of the relief committee and delegate to the

Q. That is all the offices he held in the union that you know of? A. That is all he held, he got them all in

about ten months, or nine months af-ter he joined.
Q. Was he a Pinkerton when he Q. Was he s Pinkerton when he went in? A. Yes, sir, he was an operative at the time he was detailed

on this operation.

Q. Was this man distributing relief funds to the strikers down there?

A. I don't know whether he distributed them personally, but he had directions of it.

Q. Under whom? A. I don't know the rules of the organization or how he was limited, but he was chairman of the committee that had charge of that.

Q. Was he also distributing that

Or that.

Q. Was he also distributing that under the direction of the Pinkerton agency? A. Well, he received his instructions from Mr. Carey or whatever assistant superintendent handled him, and Mr. Carey was once or twice

him, and Mr. Carey was once or twice instructed, or that is the superintendent of the office was once or twice instructed by Mr. McParland.

Q. Was he told how to distribute the funds? A. Yes, sir.

Q. fa what way? A. Well, at first the instructions were to make the relief bills as large as he possibly could in "order to try and drain the Western Federation treasury, that is, if possible. Then when these tactics didn't work, just before the convention in 1904, possibly a week or two

before that, the operatives were in-structed to cut the relief bills down to the very minimum, in fact as low

to the very minimum, in fact as low as they possibly could, in order to make the members dissatisfied with the union and then possibly they might go back to work, if they didn't get sufficient relief.

Q. And was anything said as to who should be charged with having cut down the relief fund? A. That I don't know, but the operatives once reported that he intended to throw the blame on Mr. Haywood for it because Mr. Haywood was objecting to the large relief bills.

Q. And did he make a report as to whether he had done this? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In a general way that was the character of the reports made from time to time by these operatives in the union, covering what subject? A. Opvering the work of the men, how they worked, what they said during the work, what the talk was during the meals, how they spent their evenings, also the reports of the union meetings.

Q. What took place in the union meetings? A. What took place, everything said.

Q. Have you any copies of those reports? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many have you go?? A. I haven't counted them—quite a number of them. Q. In a general way that was the

Q. Have you got copies of these re-ports from these different men whose names I have given you? A. Yes, Q. What was done by Mr. McParland and his assistants by way of sending these reports to their subscribers? A. I don't quite understand that.

Q. What was done by way of send-Q. What was done by way or sending these reports after they were made, or copies of them, to their clients? A. Well, after they were typewritten they would simply be put into an envelope and addressed to their clients and mailed to them provided the client was out of the city; if he was in Denver it would be de-

livered personally. Q. Regularly as quick as they were received, or when? A. W. I, as quick as they could be written up. It all depended on how the work in the

flice was. Q. To whom did Mr. McParland report? A. Mr. McParland reported only to those above him, that is to the general management in New York. Q. What was his name? A. Mr.

Bangs.
Q. Did Mr. McParland and agency take a hand in the political campaign down there in connection with the strike? A. I don't believe they had anything to do with any political campaigns.

Q. You don't? A. That is, not to my knowledge.

my knowledge. My knowledge.

Q. How long, so far as you know, did their work continue in connection with this strike? A. Well, they had operatives in Cripple Creek district and Colorado City and in Telluride throughout the entire time the strike was in progress.

was in progress. Q. How about Trinidad and Globe-ville? A. All the time of their strikes. Q. Any at Leadville? A. I don't

know.
Q. Do you know a man named Smith? A. I know who he is.
Q. Who is he? A. He is No. 28.
Q. No. 38? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did he obtain a position in any union A. Well, he was one of the most prominent members of the United Mine Workers down at Triniad or Armilar, where he was mainly.

United Mine Workers down at Trinidad or Aguilar, where he was mainly.
Q. An official? A. I don't believe
he held any official position. He used
to assist Mr. Simpson, the district
secretary, and after the strike, why,
he was appointed as a national organizer under Mr. Mitchell.
Q. A national organizer for the
United Mine Workers? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know where he is now?

Q. Do you know where he is now?
A. I don't know. It seems that after
this book was published and he was
exposed that he disappeared.

Q. Do you know a man named A. C. Cole in Victor? A. No. sir.
Q. Did you know of his reports being received? A. I don't recollect the name. Q. You don't remember that name?

A. No. sir.

Q. Couldn't swear to that? A. No.

Q. Have you copies of the reports
here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you bring them with you
this morning? A. Not with me.
There are two duplicate copies. I believe you ought to have some of them.
MR. DARROW: Your Honor, i

HERMON F. TITUS.

teeth and clench their fists. Certain it is Pinkertonism is on

behind that.

A BOOMERANG

# CRIPPLE CREEK--SHOW-ING PINKERTON THUGISM

WILLIAM AMOLE, a witness on behalf of the defendant, being first duly sworn, on oath testified as fol-lows:

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION.

BY MR. DARROW:

What is your name, please? William Amole.

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Amole? Denver, Colorado.

How long have you lived there? This last time, since September,

Q. Did you use to live in the Crip-le Creek district? A. I lived in

Victor.

Q. When? A. From 1898, February, 1898, until July the 25th, 1904.

Q. What was your business? A. I was watchman on the Portland

Q. Were you watchman during all that time? A. All that time. Q. You were there during the strike, were you? A. I was. Q. And that was some time in August, 1983, was it not? A. Yes, sir.

Who was the chief spirit of the

Q. Who was the chief spirit of the Portland mine? A. The president was James F. Burns.
Q. Residing at Colorado City? A. At Colorado Springs.
Q. Or Springs, I mean. How big a mine was that? A. At the mine they employed in the neighborhood of six hundred ment. In the mill some city hundred ment. six hundred men; in the mill some two hundred, perhaps eight hundred men all told, in that neighborhood. Had their own mill, did they?

A. Yes, sir.
Q. How did it compare in size with the other mines in the district? A. It was much larger than any other mine in the district, perhaps working, with the exception of the Independence, more men than any other three

mines in the district, perhaps.

Q. About how many were there in the Independence? A. I am unable to say, only just to estimate from seeing them coming and going, I would judge three hundred and fifty or four hundred.

Was this the only mine that had own smelter in the district, or 1? A. As far as I know. A. As far as I know.
Well, did the Portland mine
down during the strike at first?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how long? A. About eleven days I think it was. I ain't positive about that. I ain't very much wrong though when I say eleven days, eleven or twelve, I think.

Q. That was right in the beginning, was it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then what was done? A. An agreement was made with the Western Federation of Miners and it was oneed up started again as bewas oneed up started again as bewas oneed up started again. A. Yes, sir.

opened up, started again, as be with the old men.

Q. It ran all winter and spring, did it? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long did it run uninterrupt-edly after that? A. It run up to June 6th uninterrupted. At that time, why, the militing began to take in some of the union men from the Portland

mine, compelling them to hire men quite often.
Q. And did it run after that? A.

It was running the night of June 6th, is all I am able to say, for a short You were running after that

were you? A. Yes, I run.
Q. Well, what were you doing just before that time? A. Just before

'Q. Yes. A. Well, I was watchman on the mine on that night. I started to work the same as ever at seven o'clock. On my way up there, at the corner of 4th and Victor Avenue the street was guarded as I saw with people, all appeared to be armed, had rifles and revolvers. I walked to the corner of Fourth and Victor, and as I went to turn the corner at the bank there was a man by the name of Scott stepped in front of me, had a rifle in his hand. I went to step around him and he stepped in front of me again. He looked up and I says, "Hello, Gene." He says, "Hello," I says, "What are you going to do with the men?" I says, "What are you doing with those guns?" "Why," he says, with those guns?" "Why," he says, "I don't know as that is any of your damned business." I said, "No." And I says, "It don't look as if it would be tonight." He says, "It might some day, though." He says, "You better make it your business right now." I says, "No, it ain't my time." And just then I saw him look up and there was two fellows that had badges on was two fellows that had badges on was two fellows that had badges on, stars or something of the kind, special

deputies, grabbed me by the shoulder and says "You come with us." Just then there was two or three I think four-three anyway, soldiers behind me grabbed hold of my shoulders and jushed me along and they drug me Victor Avenue towards where they had put a number of the men in Armory hall, started down there with me, got almost there and a man by the name of Williams, he was alder man there, saw this occurrence. He came up and through his influence and the influence of others he kent them from putting me in the hall, and I went on to work that night the same I came home the next day, the next morning, and they had been taking in all the union men and their sympathizers. I had been thinking of going to the World's Fair at St. Louis. I told my wife it didn't look

Q. Did you go away? A. Yes, sir. Q. And did you come back? A. I did: I come back.

Q. When did you get back? A. About the 11th of July.
Q. And what happened to you then? A. I went back to the mine and worked a few days, I think until the night of the 20th or 21st, I ain't pos-

MR. BORAH: 21st of what?

MR. BORAH: 21st of what?

Q. Of July? A. Of July; and then about two o'clock or ten minutes past two I noticed the militia coming up to the mine up over the dump, up the steps, and I didn't want them to get me, and they got around almost before I could get away and I laid down behind a pile of cribbing, logs. They came in, surrounding the shaft house, went in the shaft bouse and waited there until the night shift came up. They had a list, read off the names of the men wanted. They took the men as they came up, that is, they caught those men and just put them in one part of the shaft house and those they didn't want was left on the other side.

Well, they got interested there, got quite a number, and I seen a chance to get away. So I clumb down the side of the cribbing and got down on the railroad track, went home and changed my clothes and came back, hurried back and hid down along the railroad track in a car.

hurried back and hid down along the railroad track in a car.

Q. Who were the ones that were wanted, were they union men? A, The? were union men, yes, men that had belonged to the union; and I watched them take these men down town. Then I went back up to the mine and looked around satisfied myself that there was no militia there and I went back in the mine, into the shaft house. There was one of the shaft house. shaft house. There was one of the watchmen that was working under me was there, and the engineer and fireman. I had a talk with them. I gave them—him, the keys to the office, and I hit the trail for Cameron.

Q. For what? A. Cameron, another station out about four or five miles.

miles.

Q. "Hitting the trail," that means getting out on the road afoot? A si walked, yes, sir, I walked. I went there and waited until a passenger train came along for Colorado Springs, I got on that train and went to Colorado. Springs, and served. Springs, I got on that train and went to Colorado Springs and remained there until the next Sunday when there was a big excursion coming up, and I thought perhaps I could sneak in with the crowd and get my furniture and get my belongings there and get out. I succeeded in getting in there without being caught, packed some of my things and I had to have some boxes and barrels to pack my dishes and the balance of my things in and had to go up town after them. I went up town, and had to go to the mine and I was seen by someone—General Reardon was one I know that saw me, and when I got back or shortly afterwards, they came to the house. the militia did, and got me, took me up to where they was keeping the prisoners, which at that time was in the union hall that they had taken before and was using that for a prison, kept me there until about nine occlock that night and they took me occlock that night and they took me oclock that night, and they took me before this military board of inquiry or whatever it is and examined me

me whatever it is and examined me there, or questioned me, and charged me with conspiracy.

Q. Did they say conspiracy for what? A. They accused me of going back, there to take these engineers and union men off the Portland mine that was working there, and they took me in there and Major McClelland done the questioning; they questioned

me in there and Major McClelland done the questioning; they questioned me there about a number of things and finally took me around into the Citizens' Alliance headquarters.

Q. What did he say to you, Major McClelland? A. He asked me many—some of the questions was he said, "What did you do with the keys of the Portland mine, Portland offices, on such and such a night—he meant the night of the 21st or 22nd, the last night the soldiers were there to get the union men. I says, "I don't know as that is any of your damned business." He,says, "What?" He says, "You talk to me like that?" He says, "I will have that soldier beat you with a gun." I says, "You will have to have somebody," I says, "You can't do it." And he says, "What is that?" He jumped up and I jumped up and Mr. Reardon, General Reardon was sitting between so he jumped up, and the soldier put his hand on my shoulder, and he said, "Sit down." Reardon motioned to McClelland to sit down. He sat down again and he said, "You came back here," he says, "pethips, look and the trouble." I says, "I didn't come." came back here," he says, "perhafps, to make trouble." I says, "I didn't come back here for anything of the kind." He says, "We have been trying to get rid of such men as you," or something to that effect, that may not be just his words, and they went on with his words, and they went on with a lot of questions that I don't remem-ber, I don't remember just what. Q. What did they do with you? A.

They took me around in the Citizens' Alliance headquarters where Captain Hoag was and left me there about

forty-five minutes—
Q. Took you from military head-quarters to the Citizens' Alliance? A.

Yes, it is round—
Q. Close together? A. Yes, it isn't any more than one door between,

Q. Close together? A. Yes, it isn't any more than one door between, a little ways anyway.

Q. And that was open, that one door? A. Yes sir, I went in there and in about forty-five minutes or an, hour Captain Moore came in and says, "We have decided to discharge you." I says, "What else could you have done?" Now, I says, "Do I understand I am through with you people?" Captain Moore says, "As far as I am concerned you are." Captain Hoag, who was secretary of the Citizens' Alliance, says to me, he says, "You can't get a job in this district." I says, "I will never ask you for one." And he says, "You can't work in this district." I says, "I will not ask you to work here." Then he says, "You can't get a working card in this district. A Mine Owners' card." I says, can't get a working card in this dis-trict, a Mine Owners' card." I says, "I will never ask you for one." Well. I says, "Now am I through with you?" And I don't think he made any reply, and Captain Moore says, "You can go now." I then went over to the drug store down about a block from there

and stopped in there and got a glass of soda water. I believe, and talked perhaps five minutes, started home down on Second Street; as I got down within a block of home there were four men come rushing up behind me, there was two filters.

four men come rushing up behind me, there was two of them, one on each side, grabbed me by the arms. I looked around, I thought it was some of the militia men, I says, "I thought I was through with you fellows," and I see that they had handkerchiefs or masks on and I see it wasn't the same fellows I had been talking to, and he says—they both had guns, or all of them had guns, they put their guns—these' two put their guns in my face and says, "Don't you squeal," they says, "or we will blow your damned head off."

Q. So you didn't squeal? A. I

bead off."

Q. So you didn't squeal? A. I kept going, and they took me down the Canon City road, walked me about an hour I would judge, I went down there about six miles. Finally one of them says, "I guess we have gone far enough." and one fellow grabbed my coat collar and he says. "Let's see if this sen-of-a-bitch has got a Western Federation card on him." He says. Take off that coat," and he grabbed my coat. I says, "Walt a minute," I says, "I will take off the coat," and I took off the coat and

CIRCLE OF CONSPIRATORS CAPITAL MINE OWNERS ASSOCIATION COLERAMENT PROTECTION CRAMENT PROTECTION

MINE OWNER-"And to think I threw it!"

handed it to him. Just as I was handing it to him some fellow hit me with the end of a blacksnake right across the head. I turned around to see what it was and just about the time I looked around some fellow hit me on the other side with a revolver or something and—well, I was too busy, they kept pounding me then. Finally, something and—well, I was too busy, they kept pounding me then. Finally, I was about all in, I got weak, and they just stood off with that blackshake whip and laid it on me as hard as they could. I couldn't do anything except about the only thing I could do was to cover my eyes to keep the whip cracker from hitting me in the eyes, so I covered up my eyes and pretty soon they quit, and I says, "Boys," I says, "I would like to know what this is for." I says, "What have I done that necessitates any such treatment of this kind?" And one c'them spoke up, he says, "You bave been too damned good a friend of the Western Federation of Miners, Jim Burns and that whole Portland outfit." He says, "You have got to get out of here, and," he says, "never come back:" he says, "Now run." I picked up my hat—it got lost in the shuffle back:" he says, "Now run." I picked up my hat—it got lost in the shuffe—and my coat, which was throwed down in the path on the other side, and I walked off. He said, "Run;" I didn't run, but I walked on, I walked down a ways and at first thought of going back and then I changed my mind and went on down to where the toll gate was; which wasn't very much

further.
Q. Then after that you went out of the district, did you? A. I did.
Q. Ever been back since? A. No,

MR. DARROW: That is all.
CROSS EXAMINATION.
BY MR. BORAH.

Q. Did you come on to Denver? No, sir, I went to Canon City Q. When did you come to Denver to live? A. To live?

Q. Yes. A. I didn't come—that was the 25th of July and I didn't come

was the 25th of July and I didn't come to Denver to live until September.
Q. Now this occurrence which you have narrated was about the last days of July, 1903? A. That was the night of the 25th of July.
Q. That was about a little over a month after the Independence depot explosion? A. Yes; that was the 6th of June.

Q. And this was about the 25th of July? A. Yes, sir. Q. And this was about the 25th in July? A. Yes, sir.
Q. And where were you the night of the explosion at the depot? A. At the Portland mine.
Q. And this first incident with

Q. And this first incident with which you were connected, where you were arrested, was the next evening after the explosion, as I understand?

A. The explosion was about 2:40 in the morning and it was the evening of that morning.

the morning and it was the evening of that morning.

Q. Prior to that you had not been disturbed at the Portland mise, had you?

A. No, sir, I had never been arrested, or any disturbance.

Q. Never had any trouble up there?

A. No trouble at all.

Were you acquainted with any

A. No trouble at all.

Q. Were you acquainted with any of the parties who were killed at the depot explosion? A. I was not.

Q. Were you a union man at that time? A. I was not.

Q. You were working in a union mine? A. I was. I was unionized.

Q. As I understand, this Portland mine had its own mill? A. It did.

Q. And it was permitted to run by reason of an agreement with the by reason of an agreement with the Western Federation? A. Yes, sir. Q. It couldn't have run without

Q. The other mines in the district were not running with the Western Federation men? A. No, sir, not to my knowledge, with the exception of

a few leases.
Q. They were all out on a striks, that is, the union men were out of the mines? A. Yes, sir.
Q. And they had been filled up with non-union men so far as they were being worked at all? A. Yes,

were being worked at all: A. 168, sir.

Q. Were you there from the 10th of August, 1903? A. 'I was.

Q. That was the time the strike was called? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Between the time that the strike was called and the time when this independence depot explosion occurred was the time in which these raines had been filled up with non-union men in so far as they had been union men in so far as they had been filled? A. Yes, sir.
Q. And during that time the union

Q. And during that time the union men had all gone out of these mines, and were there in the district, were they? A. A great many of them were; some of them had left the camp.

Q. There had been no disturbances no arrests or deportations that you know of prior to the Independence depot explosion, had there. A. Nothing only through hearsay; I have heard of it.

You heard of those little mat-Q. You heard of those little mat-ters in December, 1902, I suppose you have reference to? A. I did, I heard something of that. I had no personal

knowledge of it.

Q. Did you know anything about the parties who were deported at that time?

A. I did not.

Q. You didn't understand that it

was a deportation by reason of any conflict with the union men, did you? conflict with the union men, did you?

A. I didn't understand any reason whatever. I just simply heard of the affair and knew nothing of the reason.

Q. The deportations which you refer to as taking place there and with

which you were connected more or less yourself, or of which you were a victim more or, less we will say, was all after the 6th of June, 1904? A. Yes, sir, the majority of them after

Q. About how many non-union men were there in the district at that time, at the time of the explosion, working? A. Oh, I couldn't attempt to say. I couldn't give you anywhere near an

couldn't give you anywhere near an estimate.

Q. Well, couldn't you give a general estimate from your knowledge of the mines in the district, and so forth, how many non-union men had been brought in there? A. No, I couldn't. I couldn't do it.

Q. Do you know where they had been brought in from, what point? A. Why, I was talking with one that said he had been brought in from Minnesota. How I come to be talking

said he had been brought in from Minnesota. How I come to be talking with him, he said it was alisleading to him, that he didn't understand there was a strike on when he was hired up there in Minnesota and brought down there.

Q. Or he wouldn't have come? A. He wouldn't have come:

Q. He joined the union afterwards?

A. I don't know whatever become of him, 'I never saw him afterwards.

Q. J×d you learn from anyone else where they came from? A. No, I didn't.

didn't.

Q. Well, did you ascertain generally the points from which they came, without knowing any specific individual, did you learn generally from what points of the compass the men were brought? A. I heard of three different points.

Q. What were the three different points? A. Some from Missouri and Minnesota and some from the Coeur d'Alenes.

Q. Now, were there any troubles

d'Alenes.

Q. Now, were there any troubles there prior to the 10th of August, 1902, with reference to these conflicts between the union and the non-union men? A. No.

Q. It all occurred after the 10th of August, 1903, and all the deportations; occurred after the 6th of June, 1904? A. Not all the deportations;

all that I have any personal knowl edge of.
Q. There were no conflicts between

the union and the non-union men pri-or to that time in which deportations took place, were there? A. Nothing of any importance. you spoke of, what is his first name?

A. Eugene. Q. Was he an employe of the authorities there at that time, was he a military man or deputy sheria? A. No, I had always known him previous to that as a pump man. He had run

pumps in mines. pumps in mines.

Q. Well, did you say he had a badge on? A. I think he had a star, deputy sheriff's star, or something, on. Now I couldn't describe it. I didn't notice it thoroughly.

Q. Did you know the names of these parties who accompanies you

those parties who accompanied you out of the district the last time? A. I did not.

Did you ever see them before?

Q. Did they nave.
No, sir.
Q. Were they working men apparate were they men who were not Q. Were they working men apparently or were they men who were not working? A. Well, that is hard to say. They were disguised. One of them had a great, big, white, a dealy hat on, and the other one had a derby hat on which evidently wasn't his for

it was too small for him.

Q. And you were not able to identify them in any way so as to know who they were? A. No, sir, I don't remember of ever seeing them before

Nor what their connections

were? A. No. sir.

Q. Their relations to the authorities or anything else? A. Nothing more than what they told me when I asked them what I had done and why they done that.

they done that.
Q. They told you you were too good a friend to the Western Federation? A. Yes, sir.
MR. BORAH: I believe that is all. MR. DARROW: That is all, Mr.

7.

Everybody Should Attend the Picnic Given by Finnish Socialists at Pearson Round Trip from Seattle Fifty Cents

## HOW TO ORGANIZE

Capacity for organizing is a special faculty. A man may be both a good speaker and a good organizer. Frequently, however, a brilliant speaker cannot organize at all. But for success in organizing one must talk well apour talk well enough at least to make principles and purposes very clear. To be a successful organizer a man must have a considerable knowledge

of human nature. He must also have the faculty of persuading people to do what they ought to do, often a harder task than getting them to do what they ought not to do. To be a successful Socialist organ-

izer a man must be a clear-seeing scientific, revolutionary Socialist. He must have the courage of his con-victions and place the good of the cause above personal popularity. Otherwise he will teach false doc-trines and loose tactics, the fruits of which are trimming, compromise, fu-

As soon as stated, the reasons are plain to any thoughtful person why all Socialists should be gathered in-to an organized body. It is a platito an organized body. It is a plati-tude to say that organization (of the right kind, is strength. It means great economy of time, energy, money. In work requiring many heads and hands, co-operative effort is always much more effective than individual effort. But people co-operate best when organized. when organized

when organized.

To illustrate the waste of individual effort: A western town had one thousand voters. The own had no local but several unattached Socialists. Without consulting each other, one comrade bought one thousand contest of a Socialist near and annexes. copies of a Socialist paper, and another five hundred copies of the same issue. The papers were given out from two points in such a way that not more than one-third of the voters received a copy, though five hundred more than needed were purchased; but that one-third averaged five cop-ies each. I could multiply by the score, similar instances of the waste resulting from unorganized effort.

#### A FEW PAY ALL EXPENSES.

To a surprising degree, the press and other Socialist propaganda in this country have been supported by the sacrifices of a comparatively few people. If all the people calling them-selves Socialists would join a local and contribute their share of the work and expense, how greatly the burden would be lightened and the power and influence of the movement increased In 1904 there were 498,000 votes cast for Debs. If everyone of these voters would join a local and pay twenty-five cents per month dues, about five-sixths of one cent per day, it would give an annual Socialist it would give an annual Socialist propaganda fund of \$1,224,000. Think what a mighty work could be done with a fund like that and no strain on anyone. Socialism is not YOUR cause, nor

Socialism is not YOUR cause, nor MY cause, nor the cause of Massachusetts, or California. Socialism is OUR cause. By "OUR" I mean the the whole wage working class, plus that large economic element which through competition is being inevitable. ably forced down into the wage work ing class. The cry so often heard, "We want

OUR money spent in OUR locality:"
"We want to win a victory and furnish an object lesson," reveals a poor conception of how Socialism is to be realized. A local victory has little value beyond giving experience and discipline to a few successful candi-dates. There must be a general tri-umph—a wide-spread power to make, administer, and judge the law before the world will have a valuable So-cialist object lesson. Therefore let us bring up the whole Socialist line and not a platoon or company here and there. Socialism should be vigorously pushed in Boston, New York and Chicago; also in Spodunk, Squaw Hollow, and Yuba Dam. So join a local, pay your dues, and help the state and national offices to strengthen the weak places.

MUST HAVE ORGANIZER TO OR-GANIZE.

Organizing being the purpose in a state, be SURE and get an organizer. Then let him ORGANIZE. Going through a state with a rush, one night

every night; declaring our purpose to our opponents, and giving them a chance to spot every man who joins the local; organizing a local in thirty minutes at a time when workers are anxious to be in bed, IS NOT ORGAN-IZING in any right meaning of the

Two days at least, often more, should be spent in every town where a local is to be organized. Gather prospective members into a private room; make very plain to them the doctrine and tactics of revolutionary Socialism; brace them strongly against fusion and compromise; instruct them carefully in the propaganda work of a local, also how to keep their books, make their reports, etc. In the hurry process in vogue I confess that I have never been able I confess that I have never been able to do this very necessary detail work satisfactorily to myself.

How often the writer has been sharply reproached for not making a "hip hurrah" bid for members at the close of a speech. Once he was severely criticised to the national office because "he didn't go round town and shake hands with the people." Good material for membership is not gathered in that way. Revolutionary Socialists of the sticking sort are no the product of pentacostal shouting.

Organizing should be done very quietly. What is done concerns only the members. A good time to an-nounce an organizing tour is when it is completed. A lecture tour is dif-ferent. Socialism is not yet so popu-lar that we can profitably to its mem bers proclaim the beginnings of a local from the housetops.

#### STATE SECRETARY IMPORTANT FACTOR

The capable organizer, having done his work thoroughly, is far from being the only factor necessary to success. At the best he can only give a good start off to the Me of a local. Things over which he has no control may largely nullify his good work. The state secretary is a very important feetor in the life and progress of ant factor in the life and progress of a local. This official is the heart of a state movement. A poor heart in any-organism spells weakness. So importorganism spells weakness. So important is the state secretary, the members may well give their most careful thought and efforts to getting the right man. Then devise ways and means to pay him and demand his best services.

The state secretary should be an earnest, honest, practical man, with a goodly fund of common sense. He should be a clear seeing scientific Socialist. He should have in a large degree the instincts of an organizer. He should have the faculty of keeping in close sympathetic touch with all locals, members-at-large, and unat-tached Socialists and sympathizers. He should understand how to nourish He should understand now to noursh and strengthen young or weak locals. He should be prompt in answering letters, making reports, forwarding supplies, and be able to command equal promptness in others. Above all he should have the judicial mind and be above personal likes and dis-

I have not described an impossible man to you. More than one such man can be found in any state movement. Put one of them in office and I will guarantee the value of results.

M. W. WILKINS.

We serve notice upon the prosecution and those behind it htat we suspect them. That they will bear watching, and watched they will be. And should the outcome of this trial clearly justify our suspicions, then we serve notice on them further that we will take the necessary steps to do away forever with an industrial system that depends on murder for its continuance. And if this be treason let them make the most of it.-From speech by Jos. Wanhope, New York,

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