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To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Vote Their Own Emancipation

SEVENTH YEAR - No. 335

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE CAPITALIST SENATOR



WM. E. BORAH

MOYER AND HAYWOOD ON STAND

The Great Trial nears its end. Today, Friday, July 12, the cross-examination of Haywood was concluded, all too quickly to satisfy the Defence. We can hardly realize there has been a trial for murder. Least of all, that Wm. D. Haywood has been tried for the murder of any one, certainly not for the cowardly assassination of Frank Steenberg.

THE STATE HAS CLOSED

Prosecution Rests, Depending on Bias of the Judge and Prejudice of the Jury to Win Their Case--McParland Did Not Dare Testify--Pinkertons Persecute Defense's Witnesses for Revenge

BOISE, July 17.--(Special Despatch to "The Socialist")--The State's case is closed, all rebuttal in. Again we are left in amazement. They told us, wait for rebuttal, then we will show our hand and the "Inner Circle" will be exposed. The Pinkertons fell down. McParland dared not go on stand, and Kelley, Wells and C. C. Hamlin were not put on, nor was the Neville boy. Not a shred of new evidence. The Prosecution's only hope is Judge Wood and a Prejudiced Jury.

PROLETARIAN "CRIMINAL"



WM. D. HAYWOOD

THE NEWEST PROFESSION

Net "Mrs. Warren's Profession." Indeed, it is rumored that McParland is already somewhat jealous at being overshadowed by his young rival and pupil. Orchard rides in his automobile almost nightly along the streets of Boise. Other members of the Profession, like Bob Meldrum and Warden Whitney, ride alongside, a distinguished and joyful company, while the antiquated and superseded professions, like lawyers and preachers, pursue their humble strolls over the hot sidewalks with the rest of the crowd.

The sheriff and all court officers are Republicans. The Pinkertons, hired emissaries of the Mine Owners, are thick about the room. A score of reporters, all Capitalist, because hired by great Capitalist journals, sit at all available points within the rail. Here are Turner of "McClure's," Connolly of "Collier's," Davis of the "N. Y. Times," Thomas of "The Sun," McClellan of the Denver "Republican," all bitterly hostile. Here, too, are a number of Democratic and "Independent" correspondents, representing the N. Y. "World," Boston "Globe," Chicago and N. Y. "Herald," Denver "News," the Hearst papers and the Scripps-McRae syndicate, all more or less prepared to be sympathetic because Proletarian votes can still be had for Middle-Class Capitalist politics, but at heart, and in fact arrayed against the little group of Socialist reporters who alone represent the Man on Trial.

WILL YOU PAY FOR WHAT YOU GET?

This is sure. If you do not, some one else will have to. We are giving you this week what no other paper in the world will give you. Is it worth anything to you? We had to print an eight page paper to give it to you. We had to do twice the amount of work to place it before you to read. Our Idaho representative had to do some tall hustling to get it. It is an historic document in itself. You will read it and keep it. You will appreciate what we have given you. Will you appreciate the fact that we worked like hell and had to spend what seemed to us a big pile of that money that is, as you know, very scarce in the Socialist Movement?

Haywood was really very much alone when he arose from his prisoner's chair, which he has occupied behind his counsel the last nine weeks, walked strongly around where his mother and his wife sat, past the guards and in front of the spectators lifted an untrembling right hand to take the oath and sat down face to face with Judge, Jury, lawyers, officers, reporters, all of whom stood for that great Capitalist Class, who, from Roosevelt and Taft down to Gooding and Borah and McParland, regarded him and his Class as "Undesirable Citizens."

Important Notice

The trustees of The Trustee Printing Company hereby call a meeting of the stockholders of the company to take place in the office of "The Socialist," 14 News Lane (rear of 112 Pike street), Tuesday, July 23, at 8 p. m. sharp. Every stockholder living in or out of the city should attend if at all possible to do so. Discussions of very important matters will take place. A. WAGENKNECHT, Sec'y.

Full Verbatim Report Secured for and Appearing in "The Socialist" Exclusively—A Historic Document—Intensely Interesting

William D. Hayward, the defendant herein, being called as a witness in his own behalf, and being first duly sworn, on oath testified as follows:

Direct Examination by Mr. Borah.

Q. Give us your full name please. A. William Dudley Hayward.

Q. Where were you born? A. Born in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Q. Salt Lake City, Utah? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How old are you? A. Thirty-eight—born February 4th, 1869.

Q. What were your father's people? A. My father was a Scotchman and my mother was Irish.

Q. And what was your father's business? A. My father was a miner in the latter days of his life.

Q. In this western country? A. This is the only place where that I must have been.

Q. And at the time of your birth were you in the mining business? A. Yes, sir, in the mining business.

Q. And did you become a miner? A. I did.

Q. How early in your life did you begin working in and around a mine? A. My father died when I was three years old and my mother was a miner and I worked with him in the mines when I was nine years old.

Q. Have you ever had any other business since that time excepting mining—generally speaking? A. No, not generally speaking.

Q. What have you ever worked at? A. In 1889 I was in the real estate business in Salt Lake City, and in 1891, during the panic of 1891 and '92, I worked at a number of different vocations—farming, surveying.

Q. Where were you in Nevada? A. I was married October the 24th, 1888.

Q. You have two children, I believe? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have brothers and sisters? A. I have one brother and two half-brothers and one half-sister—two half-sisters.

Q. Where were you living at the time you were married? A. I was living in Utah.

Q. Where were you married? A. At Pocatello, Idaho.

Q. Where you a miner in those days? A. At Bingham Canon, Utah.

Q. You had come to this state of Idaho, didn't you? A. I came to Silver City on the 20th of October, 1895.

Q. By the way, how did you lose your eye, Mr. Hayward? A. I stuck a knife in it when I was a little boy—how old were you? A. About seven years old.

Q. Now, once more, what do you say about the time you came to Silver City? A. October 20, 1895.

Q. How long did you live there? A. My family lived there until July 7th, 1907.

Q. What did you do in Silver City? A. Mining.

Q. How long did you work in Silver City? A. I went to work in October—the October that I arrived there and worked until the 1st of January, 1896.

Q. Some six years? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you work? A. I worked for the Trust Dollar Company in the Blaine mine.

Q. Is that the same company, the Blaine mine, that was the Trust Dollar Company? A. Yes, sir; I worked for the same company in the same mine at that time.

Q. All the time you were in Silver City? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was connected with that mine—who were the owners, do you know? A. James Hutchinson was the general manager, and Joseph H. Hutchison was the superintendent.

Q. Joseph H. Hutchison after that had some position in this state, did he? A. Yes, sir; he was lieutenant governor of this State under ex-Governor Steunenberg—the late Governor Steunenberg.

Q. Your wife is an invalid, I believe? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did her health fail? A. The first time she was in 1892.

Q. When did it fail completely? A. After the younger child was born.

Q. How long ago? A. She is now ten years old past.

Q. She has been an invalid ever since? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where were you living then? A. Silver City.

Q. You are secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners? A. I am.

Q. When did you join the Western Federation of Miners? A. August the 10th, 1894.

Q. Had you ever belonged to a labor organization before? A. No, sir.

Q. How long had you been with you joined? A. A Silver City.

Q. Was there a local there before that time? A. Yes, sir; there was one in 1865, one of the first unions in the west.

Q. How long had you been there at that time? A. No, sir.

Q. And had you worked before there were any unions? A. No, sir.

Q. You joined this union at the time of its organization? A. I was a charter member.

Q. Do you know how many charter members there were? A. The night I was elected I think there was over a hundred initiated.

Q. Did you hold any office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. From the first, or later? A. I was elected on the finance committee at the time of the organization and held nearly every office in the union.

Q. Were you ever president of it? A. I was.

Q. When? A. I was president in 1900.

Q. In 1900? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have an office in 1897? A. In 1899 I was financial secretary, I think.

Q. Who was president that year? A. Wallace Johnson, if I remember correctly.

Q. Where is he now? A. He has been in attendance here at the trial.

Q. You were in Silver City in 1899, at the time of the troubles in the Coeur d'Alene? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And held this office of secretary? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you ever know Governor Steunenberg in his lifetime? I never knew him personally.

Q. Did you ever see him? A. I never saw him.

Q. Where was he when you were in Silver City? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And where was that? A. He was in Caldwell when we were in Silver City, if you know? A. Well, I should judge by signs and rail it was in Caldwell.

Q. That is, it was 60 or 70 miles in the usual way of travel? A. In the usual way of travel.

Q. Were you in any way interested in the Coeur d'Alene trouble? A. Only as a member of the organization.

Q. When did you get acquainted with the Miners' Magazine? A. The Miners' Magazine was not established until after I was acquainted with it as soon as it was started.

Q. Do you remember when that was? A. I don't remember.

Q. And have you been well acquainted with it ever since it was established? A. I don't think I have missed a copy.

Q. Did you join the union or both of you take any part in any way in the Coeur d'Alene trouble? A. Yes, sir; the union did and I did personally.

Q. What part did the union take in it? A. The union was organized to the extent of sending a committee to the Coeur d'Alene to investigate the permit system.

Q. When was that, or about when? A. I think that was along in the fall

of 1899, probably; I would not say positively.

Q. Was that during the time of the martial law, do you know? A. Probably was to raise money for the committee.

Q. Were you a member of the committee? A. No, sir.

Q. What other part did the union take in it? A. The most important part probably was to raise money for the committee for the wives and children of the men that were incarcerated in the jail.

Q. Did it do that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you contribute? A. I did.

Q. Do you know how many? A. And I also circulated a petition.

Q. Did you also circulate a petition among the townpeople? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you raise any money among the townpeople? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how much? A. We raised close to a thousand dollars with the subscription list, and from the union and what was assessed on the members of the union.

Q. And what was the purpose of that subscription? A. The purpose was to provide the necessities of life to the children of the miners in that district.

Q. Were any assessments made on your organization at that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how many? A. I think probably five or six, ranging from one dollar to three dollars a month.

Q. Well, were you assessed? A. I was.

Q. Did you pay it? A. I did.

Q. Did the union have anything to say about the conduct of the matter by the governor, and the declaration of martial law? A. Yes, sir; it was in its train.

Q. And you communicated with the governor and the union? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know to what extent other labor organizations passed resolutions in reference to the martial law? A. I think very generally throughout the United States.

Q. State whether that was confined to the Western Federation of Miners? A. No, sir; all kinds of labor organizations.

Q. Do you know whether or not the matter was taken up by Congress? A. I know that it was. That was one of the bills that passed by the Silver City Miners' union.

Q. And do you know what was done by way of investigation or otherwise about this campaign? A. A committee appointed by Congress.

Q. Do you know whether it ever reported? A. It never made a public report.

Q. Do you know whether evidence was taken? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether it was printed? A. It was.

Q. Did you ever have a copy of it? A. Yes, sir; I remember correctly.

Q. And who was Congressman Lent? A. He was the Congressman of Ohio, and also of Missouri.

Q. Did you know who he was? A. Yes, sir; he was the one who belonged to the Silver City Miners' union.

Q. How long did you live there? A. My family lived there until July 7th, 1907.

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Q. Joseph H. Hutchison after that had some position in this state, did he? A. Yes, sir; he was lieutenant governor of this State under ex-Governor Steunenberg—the late Governor Steunenberg.

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elect his friends and defeat its enemies.

Q. That is what I was trying to get at without asking a leading question. Have you also taken any interest in the matter of the strike in Colorado?

A. Yes, sir; we have taken an active interest in all labor measures, or measures that would benefit the working man generally, whether they were members of the organization or not.

Q. Did you ever see Governor Steunenberg? A. The anti-child labor law, bi-monthly pay day, the ventilation law, and laws in reference to providing more light in the mines in case of fire or any other trouble that the entrance would be closed up.

Q. In that state, I mean, generally speaking? A. In every state where the Western Federation of Miners is organized, and also in the province of British Columbia.

Q. Has anything been accomplished in the way of this legislation which you have mentioned? A. We have made fair progress in the province of British Columbia; an eight-hour day has been provided in Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Missouri and Kansas.

Q. In any of those states has it developed into a constitutional question as interpreted by the Supreme Court? A. In the state of Idaho it became a constitutional question as to whether the state of Colorado the constitution was amended; in the state of Montana the constitution was amended after the law was passed. I would say that in connection with the eight-hour bill we have been compelled to carry that measure through the Supreme Court more than one occasion.

Q. What did your organization do to carry this measure to the Supreme Court of the United States? A. Mr. Borah has represented the United States Supreme Court on that measure at each time it has been there, and also in the Supreme courts of several states.

Q. What has the organization done, if anything, in the way of providing a fund to help the sick and hospitalized miners? A. The Western Federation of Miners has in a number of places established hospitals. The Goldfield Miners' union has only recently opened a hospital containing 62 rooms, or rooms for 62 patients, at a cost of \$35,000. The Tolmie hospital has been established as fine a building as was in the state of its size at about a similar cost. A hospital also in British Columbia have hospitals.

Q. And what have they done toward providing reading rooms and libraries in different parts of the jurisdiction; it is very general in the local union? A. I don't think there is a local union but what provides a sick and funeral benefit, and also in extreme cases, and they care for the sick and bury their dead.

Q. How long have you held that position? A. From that time until now.

Q. You are nominally secretary-treasurer, are you not? A. Yes, sir; I was continued in office by the convention recently adjourned.

Q. How long has he ever been elected to you? A. No, sir.

Q. Anybody been doing the work? A. One of our members, the executive board, Mr. James Kirwan.

Q. What are the fees and emoluments and perquisites? A. \$150.00 a month.

Q. And found? A. Sir?

Q. Do you get your expenses, too? A. That has been my regular salary.

Q. And what are the duties? A. The duties are to attend to the financial relations of the union with the national organization, to keep a correct account of the funds and finances, to take care of all papers and documents, and to see that the dues are sent to the local unions previous to the convention, and assist the local unions in carrying out the program for the best interests of the organization.

Q. Do you have to give a bond for your money? A. Yes, sir, \$30,000.

Q. How much? A. \$30,000.

Q. The first year of your incumbency was that? A. Yes, sir; Edward Boyce was president; A. Edward Boyce.

Q. How long had you known Boyce? A. I had known him since 1890.

Q. How intimately? A. He was the president and organized the local union in Silver City and I afterwards met him in the convention in regular attendance, and I have been fairly well acquainted with him, and met him in the convention in 1890, and was elected to the executive board at that time and got very well acquainted with him. When I was elected as secretary he had just come to the time we lived in the same house.

Q. What did the organization have by way of officers or any other officers? A. There were a secretary-treasurer and members of the executive board. A. There were no other officers at that time.

Q. Have any been provided for since? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are the organizers appointed or elected? A. Also an editor of the "Miners' Magazine."

Q. How many organizers have you? A. I don't know.

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# The Lemon Life of Labor

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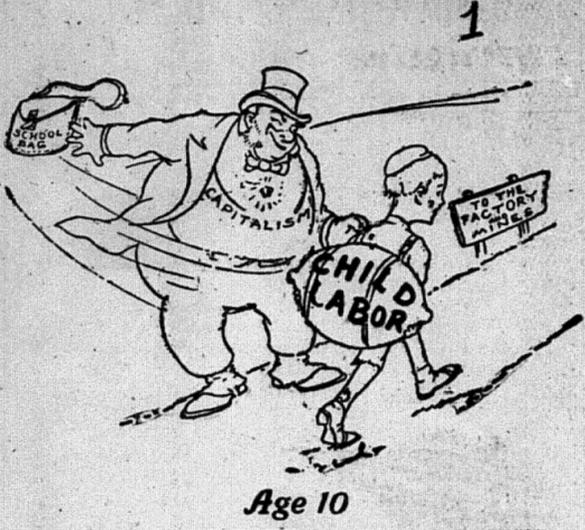
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Age 10

## DOCTOR DAY

By TOM SLADDEN

There as at last come to the surface a human football, a subject for the indiscriminate attack of every mongrel writer, every skim-milk intellectual, every fawning sycophant, every seeker after the praise of the mob. All that is necessary to be popular is to "damn Dr. Day."

But, in speaking of the mob, it is imperative that I qualify the statement. I do not mean the "unwhipped mob" as expressed by the great tin horn from the Sunflower State, Gen. Funston, but that mob of peanut merchants, fourteen-dollar-a-week newspaper editors, slyster lawyers with-out a retainer, evangelical ecclesiastics and some without the evangelical prefix, philanthropic settlement workers, whose income is largely derived from usury, one-horse factory owners, who work their employees the longest hours for the shortest pay, and all others of that ilk who might safely be, for general purposes, catalogued as "gentlemen."

No man who wishes to be honest in his fellows will attempt to impugn the motives of another. The motives of any person are a sealed book, his actions only are open for arraignment. To the best of my ability I shall try and analyze some of Mr. Day's statements.

I have little respect for Dr. Day or his sayings, but even in war some rules should be preserved. "War is a savage thing and wades through a sea of violence and injustice; yet even war itself has its laws, which men of honor will not depart from; nor do they so pursue victory as to avail themselves of acts of villainy or base-ness."

How far is Dr. Day wrong; how far right? In so far as he is right no person should condemn him. Where he makes a wrong statement he should be corrected.

Many Socialist writers are falling into the error of the shallow capitalist scribbler whose writings are but the antics of a puppy, who speaks for the reward. In the one case a better living from day to day, in the other a tid-bit. With the puppy failure to please brings a slap; with the writer, failure to please brings loss of a job. But the Socialist writer has not the condition to contend with as has the hired scribe of the capitalist press. If he fails to present an unbiased statement he has but himself to blame.

One of the most serious mistakes of Dr. Day is, that he ascribes to President Roosevelt an importance which that gentleman does not possess. President Roosevelt is not a wild engine. He is more like a toy engine run on a circular track which, when wound up, will run like the devil for spectators.

and other men of their kind are great men in their way is to brand one's self as a nonentity. These men are great men. They are the greatest organizers that the century has produced. Certainly there were others, but who, lacking the opportunity, were not enabled to bring themselves into the same prominence. These men are the outgrowth of the capitalist system. They are no better from a moral standpoint, neither are they worse than the rest of the social establishment of which they are a part.

It is claimed that certain of them have given rebates. I defy anyone to successfully contradict the statement that there is not one person in one hundred thousand who has reached the age of fifteen who has not either given or received a rebate.

If the housewife goes to a store to buy a bar of soap, she either buys one or a dozen bars. If she buys a dozen at a time she will pay 50 cents, but if she buys a dozen, one bar at a time, she will pay 60 cents. That is a rebate, a favor shown the larger buyer. If a child buys a stick of candy it is one cent, if she buys five cents worth it is six sticks. Has this ever been looked on as criminal, immoral or wrong? Yet it is a preferential rate to the larger purchaser. Preachers traveled on these railroads for years on a half-fare ticket or a pass. Did they consider it immoral? Yet, what is the difference?

Our morals are elastic. What is wrong on a large scale is right on a small. Is this logic or incipient insanity?

If Dr. Day were seeking financial preferment for his establishment, then his actions could be safely termed idiotic, for the tactics which he has pursued would in their very nature forbid either the giving or accepting of any extraordinary large endowment from the capitalist, assailed on every hand by mud-slinging shoddy gentlemen. His defense of these people renders it absolutely necessary that he hold himself aloof nor accept any favors from those he has assailed to defend. On the other hand, were he to need assistance for his college, it is hardly likely that a request for a donation would be denied in that the present time of newspaper turmoil and acrimonious criticism, a request to a multi-millionaire from an influential college professor for an endowment is practically a command.

It were far easier for a pusillanimous professor to accept money from a Rockefeller, sit on a fence and whistle the tune the crowd likes, but whistle it soft and low. Dr. Day is entirely mistaken; he undoubtedly sees farther than a great many of his critics. He is also more open and outspoken in his opinions.

But what has the great arch criminal of the day, John D. Rockefeller, done which every other business man is not doing or attempting to do every hour of his life?

sawdust-headed philosophers have to offer. Competition, they say, is the life of trade, "honest competition." What is competition? Two of us start out to look for a job. I have two dollars, another man has ten. Work is scarce. All other things being equal, we spend just the same amount, only what is needed from day to day. He has \$8 left on the day I land on the rock pile. Or we start in business. Every other thing being equal, except that his father left him \$1,000,000, mine left me \$1,000. I buy by the dozen. He buys by the carload. He can sell his goods at a profit for less than I pay for them. Where does the honest competition come in? To have what is called honest competition presupposes a society of people who are situated alike financially, which is a false premise.

If the man with the million sells at a small profit, I go broke. If I go to him and arrange to sell for so much it is an illegal combination to control the market. Capitalist society is imbued in a mass of contradictions, from which it is impossible to extricate it. Rockefeller, and I use his name only because he is the most highly developed representative of the system, is hounded on every hand by fools who do not know what they want, for if he

change the form from individual to social ownership. Then the genius of a Rockefeller, a Harriman, a Morgan, will bring the approbation of mankind and not their contumely.

And while the comedy goes on, the working class will remain disinterested spectators. Whether the Harrimans and Rockefellers get the results of our labor or it is whacked up by thousands of two-by-four labor bucksters makes no particle of difference to us. It is heads they win, and tails we lose until we take possession ourselves, in the name of the working class.

When steam was applied to machinery and the forces of nature harnessed to serve the wants of man, when Hell Gate and the Golden Gate were shackled together by iron bands to carry the commerce of a great nation, when the Occident was wedded to the Orient and thousands of fast-traveling steamboats carrying a hundred flags made men of all nations homogenous. On that day was created by the capitalist a Frankenstein, which all the forces of capitalism could not control.

Roosevelt and his admirers are those whose minds are on the past. They see what the trusts are leading to. Their cry is: "Stop it, stop it!" The answer from capitalist society is: "The damned thing is running away and we cannot stop it!"

The answer of the Socialist is: "We wouldn't stop it if we could! It is a thing of beauty and a joy forever! It has made possible all the advancement of the last century. What we are after is to own it, not to destroy it!"

SLADDEN.

**RIGG IS READY**  
 Upholds His Position on Surplus Value and the Best Tactics to Pursue in Reaching the Farmer—Takes Up Herman's Challenge.

Owing to a mistake, my name was dropped from the mailing list of "The Socialist," and I did not know of Comrade Herman's challenge until I wrote for and received some back numbers. I hope Comrade Herman will pardon me for not paying attention to him sooner.

Comrade Herman states that he had

duced a penny's worth of wealth in his life, who buys the same coat at the same price, is also robbed of \$5. But I have no sympathy for him, for he stole the whole push in the first place

For "The Socialist,"  
 E. L. RIGG.

THE STATE REFERENDUM.

The referendum on the acts of the state convention was counted by the State Executive Committee last Sunday and resulted in the adoption of all the changes in the constitution by large majorities, the largest negative vote being 63 against the anti-fusion clause. This clause, however, had 102 votes for it, and was carried. All the resolutions were endorsed, the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone resolution being adopted unanimously. The resolution against state autonomy had the largest vote against it—29, to 119 in its favor.

Tacoma was selected as State Headquarters, the vote being, Everett, 68; Tacoma, 103.

On the State Executive Committee Burr, Johnson and Stucart were elected. Those to be voted for on second ballot are Cook, Downie and Sandford—two to be elected.

On the State Committee Barber, Eddy, Gatchell, Halminen and Kruse were elected. Those to be voted for on second ballot are Bertoche, Croston, Finkenbinder, Harkness, Hendrickson, Longmire, Morris, Rhodes, Strausbaugh and Whiting—five to be elected.

Burgess was elected as National Committeeman and Boomer and Curtis are the nominees for the second ballot—one to be elected.

There was a total of 183 votes cast—a small number compared to the total state membership. Centralla, Ollala, Prosser and the English local in Spokane sent in their votes too late to be counted, which may account to some extent for the small vote.



Age 20



Age 30

cuts prices thousands of stockholders, banks and everything else go broke, if he keeps them up he is a robber, if he agrees not to enter a certain territory he is a criminal, if he gives his money to schools and colleges he is a hypocrite, if he keeps it he is a miser, if he lives he should be hung, if he dies you will all go in mourning.

Dr. Day sees many of these things, but he cannot solve the problem. He is a creature of his environments, past and present. Of the great laboring world he knows little. His ideal is a benevolent feudalism. He sees the evolution of society with the tools and means of production falling into the hands of the few. He can see that it can not be stopped. He dreams of the day when these few will found great schools and colleges and churches, when they will pay better wages to the serfs, and keep the children of the serfs from ever getting hungry. He sees the downfall of cut-throat competition and the end of misery. He hears the hue and cry of "stop-thief" raised and he knows it is but the cry of other thieves to divert attention from themselves. He sees the childishness of the unreasonable attack on a man who is trying to do what he always thought right to do the best of his ability and what almost every one else thought right until it commenced to pinch their pocket-books. We know the books Dr. Day has read, the society he has belonged to, the education he has had and the sources from which it sprung. We know the kind of bringing up he has received and what his general knowledge of the world is, and from these facts we know what Dr. Day is. And while I doubt the wisdom or diplomacy of the man from his own standpoint, yet I must give him the credit which is his due of telling the truth as he sees it.

The farmers combine to raise the price of wheat, the bakers combine to raise the price of bread, the coal men combine to raise the price of coal, the real estate men combine to raise the price of rent, the doctors combine to raise the price of getting cured when we are sick, the undertakers combine to raise the price of getting buried when we are dead, the preachers combine and raise the price of getting to heaven, and we make all the other combines do more combining, and when they have combined enough we will step in and take possession of the whole combination.

It is not Mr. Rockefeller that is wrong, but the basic structure of society. He is cursed for doing what he must. Society has reached a state of development where society must soon step in and take possession of the tools of production and distribution



Age 40

hoped we would be so well agreed that a debate would be unnecessary. I knew comrade Titus too well to have hoped for anything of the kind. I knew he loved a scrap too well to select two of the same opinion and put them in a box together. That would be entirely too tame for our worthy editor.

In the first place, I am writing these articles primarily for propaganda, and incidentally to help Socialists who have not had the opportunity to study the subject as much as I have. I will, therefore, not use too much space on technicalities or definitions. All I want is to be understood.

Comrade Herman understands labor cost to be not only what the laborer receives in wages, but also all the capitalist manages to fleece off him; that is, he would define labor cost as the worker's wages plus surplus value.

In the example given of the cost of freight on a carload from Idaho to Omaha the consumer pays \$150 to the railroad company, \$13 of this the company pays to their laborers, the balance it pockets. When I say labor cost, I shall mean that which the laborer gets. It expresses the thought I wish to convey better than to include what the capitalists get, too.

Now, as to surplus value. We are agreed on what surplus value is, if not on my definition of it. I said it was that part of the wealth the workers created, but did not get, it being appropriated by the capitalists instead. Now, in the above example, Comrade Herman says: the difference



Past 40

# SOCIALIST PARTY PAGE

Conducted by ERWIN B. AULT

## WASHINGTON.

The tremendous Socialist sentiment created, particularly in districts where we have no locals, must add shall be crystallized. This requires work and it is our duty to put our shoulders to the wheel. If we do our duty, success is assured. First we must have money. We have now a little over \$30 for organization purposes. We estimate that with \$100 as a reserve fund we can keep an organizer in the field in unorganized territory for three months. Such organizer is not to go on a junketing tour; he is to go into such territory to organize and to stay with locals, if necessary, until they are in good working order. Comrades you are not asked here to run up subscription lists and to burst thermometers, you are asked only to do what nearly daily you say you would like to see done. Here is your chance to help do it. Send in your order for one of the coupon books. Half of the proceeds is to stay in your local treasury. Daily you meet people who are not party members and it seems not possible for you to persuade them to become such but they will support the movement if properly approached.

Comrade Westerman, of Local Olympia, was a caller at the State office. He extends a cordial invitation to all comrades to attend Local Olympia's picnic on August 3. The steamer Reliance will take Tacoma visitors, leaving at 6:45 a. m. For the accommodation of Seattle visitors a special boat will be run. The full particulars will be announced shortly.

The anti-progressive, impassioned, revolutionary Socialists of Finnish descent in Aberdeen held a picnic on June 23. With their own band in the lead, 150 of them, men and women, marched behind the (by the Capitalist) so bitterly despised red flag.

Comrade Jonas reports that the picnic was a decided success from every point of view. The Finnish Comrades netted \$105.40. In one year they have paid on their hall something over \$2,000. For this occasion the English Local were also gainers, they accepted 13 new comrades.

Comrade T. E. Latimers work is highly commended in Aberdeen and Hoquiam. He will stay there during the month of July.

Comrade Longmire of Local Yelm sends in the proceeds from the Perpetual Campaign Coupon Books. Not only the share due the state office but his local's share as well; and he says, send some more books.

Some weeks ago it was reported that Comrade Lindstrom, of South Bend, was turned down by his local with his coupon proposition and that he said he would go it on his own hook. He did—he sent in the proceeds from the 10 books.

From all direction inquiries as to organization, requests for blank applications for a charter, and last week's "Socialist" had only left the press shortly when we received word from a prospective buyer of the 40 acres of land and the chances are good that the State Secretary may look for another real estate deal. We can assure you on days when these reports come in, Wayland's bull pup and the redheaded girl would look like 30 cents were they in the State office.

RICHARD KRUEGER.

## THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF WASH.

State Headquarters, Tacoma, July 7th, 1907.

The regular meeting of the local quorum convened at the usual hour, Comrade Downie in the chair and Comrades Johnson and Mudgett present. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Comrades Karl Schwantje, E. E. Martin and Mattie Allison, residents of Bangor and members of Local Seattle, applied for membership at large. Comrade Thos. Long, also a member of Local Seattle and now a resident of Marysville, made application to be applicants were admitted to the party as members at large.

An application for a charter from 12 comrades in Clallam was granted, also an application from 14 comrades in Bellingham, pending, however, the arrival of an application made out in proper form.

National Committeeman Herman's report was accepted and filed. Secretary reported that he had complied with instruction re locals Centralia and Seattle.

To a request from the State Committee that Local Seattle in accordance with Article IV, Section 12, present their case, together with a statement re the Muis controversy, Local Seattle reported that they depend upon the State Secretary to present the case to the Committee.

The State Secretary then presented all the evidence as same was submitted by the Dominion Executive Committee, S. P. of Canada, together with the correspondence between Walter Thos. Mills and Parker Williams.

The Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of same to all the State Committees together with a referendum, involving the following question: "Shall Local Seattle be expelled for failing to give Walter Thos. Mills a trial as per Constitution?"

On State Referendum "B"—A communication from Comrade Heckman reporting irregular conduct in voting upon said Referendum in Local Seattle; Comrade Downie reported the disfranchisement of the Finnish comrades by the City Executive Committee of Local Seattle.

The following resolution was passed: Whereas, a Local Seattle has failed to allow the vote of the Finnish comrades upon Referendum "B" to go on record and the reported irregular voting of Charles E. Randall on June 23, the Local Quorum hereby declares the vote of Local Seattle upon Referendum "B" void.

The Committee ordered the name of Comrade Robbins stricken from the list of candidates. The fact that his local amalgamated with Local Seattle and he being a candidate of former Local Ballard would give Local Seattle three candidates, contrary to the Constitution.

The Committee then proceeded to count the ballots and declared the result to be as follows: All Amendments to the State Constitution have carried and are now in force. Tacoma is Headquarters for the next year: Comrades Burns, Johnson and

Sinclair are elected on the State Executive Committee; Comrades Barber, Eddy, Gatchel, Halmminen and Krass elected as members of the outside State Committee and Comrade Burgess is elected to serve as National Committeeman.

The Secretary was instructed to issue at once a second Referendum to elect two State Executive Committees, five outside Committeemen and one National Committeeman.

Adjourned to meet again on Sunday, July 21, 1907.

Fraternally submitted,  
RICHARD KRUEGER,  
State Secretary.

## TO THE OREGON COMRADES.

My first thought after being elected National Committeeman for Oregon was to ask the comrades to let me know if they had any measures they wanted the National Committee to act upon. But only a few days after my election I had to submit to an operation for gall stones, and it was found that the case could not be handled by less than two operations. It took me three and a half months after the first operation to get strong enough to submit to the second, which took place June 13 last. Everything was a success and I hope to get restored to health again in the near future. This is why my intention to communicate with the comrades has been delayed.

Now what I want to say is this: Any local or any comrade affiliated with a local is invited to let me know if they have any suggestions, plans or measures of any kind that they think would be proper for the National Committee to act upon, and I am willing to submit the question to the Committee for action, if such question properly comes under the jurisdiction of said Committee.

I believe firmly in the principle that the Socialist Party should be ruled and guided from the bottom, from the foundation and up, and by the rank and file of the party. Every one who is elected to an office is elected to carry out the will of the party, and anyone who insists on acting according to his own sweet will only is unfit to serve the party. As an officer he serves and is dependent; as a member of the party he is free and independent and has to submit only to the principles and rules accepted by the party, and which he subscribed to when joining the party.

I have communicated with the other committeemen, Comrade Barzee, on this matter, but from what I know of him, I assume he agrees with me.

This communication is inserted in "The Socialist" because I presume there is not a local in all Oregon in which some, if not all, of its members read that paper. Right here I will say that every one who has the faintest claim to being a Socialist should show it by subscribing for "The Socialist," getting others to subscribe and, if possible, by buying stock. It certainly needs and deserves our unstinted support, especially now under the new management with improvements made in many lines. The more we support it the better and larger and more influential it will grow.

All communications to me should be addressed A. H. Axelson, 1070 Union Avenue North, Portland, Ore. Fraternally submitted,  
A. H. AXELSON,  
Portland, Ore., July 16, 1907.

## Newest Profession

(Continued from Page 1.)

bility, friendship, all the high qualities we have attained during the forward growth since we were primal cells, are blasted and killed by the rise and distribution among us of Professional Traitors.

It cannot survive, this Newest Profession. It is anti-social, unhuman, reactionary, self-destructive. If humanity is to survive as a social organism, the Professional Traitor must be eliminated. His spread and permanent survival is incompatible with progress.

### ONLY A PORTENT.

In fact the Professional Traitor is a sign of the Coming Change. Orchard and McParland are not normal. They are only symptoms of decadence and renewal. Like the Furies of the French Revolution, they exist only to die with the Social Economy that gave them birth.

Honor is not dead, though the universal distrust in Capitalist society would make sceptics of the most optimistic. Social achievement is not a myth, even though its vaunted types, like a Munsterberg or a Bulky Wells, in the interests of their Class, join hands with the Professional Traitors and encourage a real race suicide.

It is a passing symptom, treachery as a trade. It is the result of hideous conditions alone. The human being, with honor and social sense, will be best fitted to survive in the New Environment of Plenty for All, without enforced meanness and profitable treachery.

If this does not seem to some of you as a report of the Haywood trial, it is nevertheless. The fact of Pinkertonism McParland's Profession, the Trade of Treachery, is the most conspicuous and ominous revelation of this trial.

HERMON F. TITUS.

How do you like this week's paper? Tell us when you send that sub. you have your eye on, and consequently have occasion to write us. We want to print these letters, whether good or bad, so that all of our subscribers will know what each thinks of "The Socialist."

## The Rebuttal Crowd

From Colorado and Northern Idaho the Rebuttal Crowd is here in Boise.

While the one hundred witnesses and friends of the Defense were on the ground, public sentiment, meaning public sentiment of the United States as formed by the reporters in Boise, was swayed considerably toward the Defense.

Now that "the State" has its inning once more, that same Public Sentiment comes back to its normal condition of opposition to Labor.

To find out what the nation thinks on the Haywood trial, you have only to step into the lobby of the Idanha Hotel. The men who guide the Nation's thoughts on this subject are there. A thousand papers in every corner of the land print what these twenty men write and telegraph every morning and evening. The rest of the Eighty Million people in America must get their ideas from this score of young men hired to do what their employers order done. Every one of these employers belongs to the Capitalist Class and necessarily publish what is to the advantage of the Capitalist Class.

And how about the representatives of the Proletarian Class? How about the Proletarian Press and its reporters? In what Hotel Lobby can they be found?

Did the officials of the American Federation of Labor select a reporter, even one reporter, to be here and report for the Labor Press, the organized Labor Press of the country?

No, the A. F. of L. has no official nor unofficial correspondent here. Only one Labor Union paper in America has a reporter here, and he is not distinctively a reporter, but rather was chosen as a watcher, a member of the "Labor Jury" which was talked about before the trial—and that one comes from Seattle.

Not even the Western Federation of Miners has an official reporter here, but its official organ copies reports from Capitalist journals, more or less "favorable to Labor."

I do not overlook the local Boise "Unionist" which is subsidized by Federation money, but which has had absolutely no influence, local or other, since the trial began.

And what of the Socialist Party, which has claimed to stand up for these accused men from the start? What provision did this Proletarian organization of America make for guiding public opinion on the subject of this Proletarian trial?

There is a Wage Working Nation in America more numerous, more powerful than all the rest put together. What did this Mighty Class do to provide itself with the truth in this historic trial of its brothers.

NOTHING, NOTHING WHAT-EVER.

That those who were unconscious of their Class interests, who did not even admit that Capital and Labor are antagonists, like most of the members of the A. F. of L., like Gompers and Mitchell, that these should trust their enemies' organs to furnish information, is not surprising.

But that the Socialist Party, composed of the Class Conscious Proletarians of America, should make no provision to control public sentiment and to educate the vast body of ignorance in the Proletariat by means of this trial, becomes more and more and more incomprehensible the longer one observes the trial in progress.

A magnificent opportunity lost! By the spending of even One Thousand Dollars the Socialist Party could have placed in the hands of every Labor Editor in the country, to say nothing of a hundred "sympathetic" papers, reports which would have been eagerly read by Five Million Proletarians in preference to the "dose" of the Capitalist dailies.

The occasion and reason for these critical remarks is found in the Lobby of the Idanha Hotel at Boise where C. C. Hamlin and Bulky Wells tonight are furnishing "Public Opinion" for America.

These two men are only samples. There are others of the "Rebuttal Crowd." Chief among them, old McParland himself. These men are filling the ears of the Renorters full of their stories and interpretations. It is their last chance. The state must produce its final trump card, if it has any, on this Rebuttal.

They have had one day of it and they threaten two more days, Monday and Tuesday.

To influence public opinion, they have arrested Dr. McGee, of Wallace, charging him with perjury because he testified that Orchard was in the Coeur d'Alenes in the Summer of 1904, when Orchard says he was in Denver. A Denver Lodging House Keeper—with no records and no memory except for this one occurrence, is their Rebuttal witness against McGee. This charge against McGee is made by the Republican sheriff of Shoshone county to pay off a political grudge against the Democratic McGee and for the immediate ends of this trial.

Another spectacular event in Rebuttal was the appearance of a man who claims he was on the famous train which carried the men in 1899 who

blew up the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mill.

His name was Dewey. He admitted he came on the orders of his boss in the "Vindicator," and he admitted also he forsook the Federation of Miners in 1906 when the crisis occurred in Cripple Creek. It also appeared he has been Marshal of Goldfield, Colo., in the Cripple Creek District. He was paid to come by the Pinkerton office in Denver.

Still more significant, to those who know that every Union man in the Coeur d'Alenes in the summer of '99 was scooped into the Bull Pen, if he stayed there, this man Dewey testified he remained and was not put into the Bull Pen—even though he was on that famous train, carried a "long gun" and wore a mask.

No mask could hide this rackabone of a man. His nose alone would betray him, long and thin as a hatchet. His gait also—shuffling as a Siwash. His gaze, too—downcast and shifting. He was the sorriest specimen of a man who has appeared on the stand—not even excepting Major Naylor.

If his testimony is true, then he is liable to arrest for murder—for every man on that train who took part in the blowing up of the mill and bore arms, is certainly liable—as Paul Corcoran was liable. Yet he is un molested and will be. He was brought on to rebut the testimony of the brave W. F. Davis, who came up here into Idaho to testify for Haywood well knowing he was likely to be arrested for alleged participation in that train exploit.

Davis' oath is certainly worth as much as Dewey's, but neither one nor the other connects Haywood with the Steunenberg homicide. Davis is not on trial and whether or not he was present at the Coeur d'Alene Battle of Bunker Hill, will not affect the value of his testimony with respect to events in Wyoming or Colorado.

The Rebuttal Crowd in the Idanha Lobby, led by C. C. Hamlin, who made the incendiary speech in Victor, June 6, 1906, will work day and night from now on to control Public Opinion in the United States and the Defence has no one there to meet it except Clarence Darrow, who wisely sizes up the situation, and one solitary Socialist correspondent. The others never go there. With a dozen of our ablest men on the spot we could withstand and negate this Capitalist hypothesis not only in Boise but in America.

Remember, too, the Jury is in Boise, the Jury will decide this case, and the Jury is enveloped day after day in the hypnotic atmosphere of the Capitalist correspondents and court audience.

Let it not be inferred because we have the best of the evidence, that the case is sure for Haywood. One of the most sympathetic observers in attendance on the case, who has never missed a day, told me today he believed Haywood guilty though he hoped he would be acquitted.

Why this belief? Because he has been swept off his feet by the Rebuttal Crowd and their persistent "whooping her up." A week ago he would have been just as sure of an acquittal—when the Defence Crowd was here. The Rebuttal Crowd is here to stay. They intend to swamp the Jury with their psychological influence—assuming they have no other means of reaching them.

Remember, too, the Jury was against us to start with. Remember the Judge is dead against us and will instruct accordingly.

Therefore remember we have no "cinch." If we secure a divided jury, we shall do well.

If the verdict should be "Guilty," we have by no means lost the case. The fight then will have just begun.

HERMON F. TITUS.

## New Evidence Discovered

It seems surprising that the following bit of history concerning Orchard's antecedents should have just come to hand and accidentally at that.

That Orchard was physical and hence mental degenerate was the first suggestion made in my correspondence in March, 1906. That the history of his family should have been thoroughly investigated, the veriest amateur in law takes for granted.

Even if Orchard's birthplace and family records were unknown to the Defence until he revealed them six weeks ago, there has been plenty of time since then to find out all about his grandfather and his uncle and all collateral branches of his family.

Insanely, morally if not mentally, could have been suspected in Orchard at the outset. Why this branch of inquiry has been neglected is beyond telling. It is too late in the case to introduce new evidence—unless it be in cross-examination of Orchard when he is put on the stand in Rebuttal.

If Orchard's grandfather and uncle were insane on the line of criminal auto-suggestion, this fact practically explains all of Orchard's motive and method hitherto—seemingly mysterious. He takes his place among the criminally insane, though still the

most remarkable of his class.

B. W. McKinstry of Alameda, Columbia county, Pa., writes that his wife's mother, Mrs. Margaret Bull (or Brill), lives at Wooler, Northumberland county, Ontario, Canada; that Mrs. Bull was the daughter of Ephraim Maybee, who was next door neighbor and intimate friend of Patrick McKinney for years. Patrick McKinney was father of Orchard's (or Horsley's) mother. McKinney was an old-style Irish gentleman, and respected by people generally, but began acting in a strange manner, finally becoming ugly. There being no asylum near, as the country was new, his family kept him chained for years. During this time he used to relate tales of the awful crimes he had committed in the old country, Ireland. Some believed them, others did not. Most of the time to all appearances he was sane.

Horsley's uncle also became insane, imagined he had committed an awful crime and finally hung himself.

It will be recalled that Orchard came near committing suicide in the Boise Penitentiary quite awhile after he had made his confession, when there was no apparent reason for his doing so.

No one could see his changeling eyes, his asymmetrical head and his chameleon face without suspecting what President Stanley Hall, of Clark University, a scientific psychologist, perceived even from his pictures and published in Eastern papers, that this man was a Degenerate. Prof. Hall added that he was a Congenital Criminal, in his opinion.

Why his family history has not been discovered and a commission of medical experts of national repute called to pass upon his normality is known only to the criminal lawyers.

HERMON F. TITUS.

## Moyer and Haywood on Stand

(Continued from Page 1.)

felt he was speaking then and now for his own class.

In awful contrast with this attitude of Haywood, we remembered Orchard. The one terrible omission in all Orchard's story was any sense of obligation to his class. He never even suggested that he had done the horrors he related for the benefit of other workmen. He never even alleged any higher motive than a few dollars' pay.

Will Haywood be Acquitted? I can not answer that, except to say I do not expect he will be convicted. Though as one man said to me today, it is a Gooding Jury, chosen to convict, yet the evidence is so absolutely wanting, it seems impossible any twelve men can possibly agree to vote Haywood guilty. The only two possible connections heretofore made; namely, the letter of Haywood to Mrs. Orchard and the payment of \$100 to Simpkins, were completely explained by Haywood himself. Haywood actually told o. relations to Orchard which the state knew nothing of. He had nothing to conceal. His bold frankness paralyzed the Prosecution, and I believe it will paralyze the Jury.

The entire testimony of Haywood, both direct and cross should be read by every one who can get it. I would send it with this letter but it is impossible to get more than one copy and it is probably too long for publication in any Socialist paper which does not give its entire space to this one subject.

If we can possibly afford it, I shall give it in full in my own paper, "The Socialist," of Seattle. No other publication in the United States is attempting it.

HERMAN F. TITUS.

(See page two for Haywood's testimony in full.)

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as well as for making it easy for the laboring man to enjoy the pleasures and comforts of a well-furnished home by paying what he can when purchases are made, the balance being paid in installments at intervals to suit purchaser.

You are perfectly safe in buying at the Grote-Rankin Store, as every effort is put forth to see that store service is the best, that goods are marked fairly, and that every customer is satisfied, no matter how small or how large his purchase.

Watch our advertisements in the Daily papers for Special Bargains.

The Store That Saves You Money



Everything to Make the Home Comfortable

## Enterprise Hardware Co.

### THE TOOL HOUSE

HARDWARE PLUMBING TINNING PAINTING  
We Guarantee Every Tool We Sell

Phones: Main 4702, Ind. 2974 409 PIKE STREET

## Two Books You Should Read

### THE TERRIBLE TRUTH ABOUT MARRIAGE

and

### THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY

25c Each

THE SOCIALIST 14 News Lane

## Good Health Assured If You Eat At The

### VEGETARIAN CAFE

214 Union St. Seattle

THE ONLY PERSON WHO VOLUNTARILY GIVES SOMETHING FOR nothing is the Wageworker. I do not pretend to do that but when you buy a Diamond, Watch, Clock, Artistic Jewelry, Silverware of me, or have your eyes fitted with glasses by me I try to treat you in a way that makes you a permanent customer. My light expenses and long experience in the business enable me to serve you economically.

Chas. Lampe, 422 Denny Way  
Corner Fifth Avenue, North  
On Cedar St. and Virginia St. Car Lines Phone, Independent A7894

## Two hundred Seattle Boosters

have pledged themselves to support the advertisers in "The Socialist." Are YOU getting any of their trade?

### BUSINESS NOTES

By the Business Manager.

Business notes should appear weekly. Sometimes space does not permit and sometimes we are very busy. Sladden, of Portland, writes: "Until further notice send us 400 papers for street sales weekly." Right after increasing the Portland bundle to 400 he writes us this little note: "I said to change the order to 400 until further notice. Consider this notice: Was sold out of those that came this week and could have sold 10% more. We sold out so quick that one of the newboys did not get a chance to sell any. After this send 200 of the regular edition and 300 of the special edition." Who was it that said we would not last long?

Our Seattle street sales are constantly on the increase. "Bob" Anderson, a Socialist newboy and a member of the union, has charge. The first week he worked he sold 468 copies of "The Socialist" on Seattle streets at five cents a copy.

We are still hit hard occasionally. This time it happened on the great Fourth. Comrade Brodeson, of Sultan paid us a visit. There was a reason. He wanted to buy fifty shares of stock in The Trustee Printing Company. And he had instructions to invest twenty dollars of Comrade Peter Anderson's money in the same way. A pocket of ours bulged with two twenties and a five when he left. These forty-five dollars in gold went a long way toward paying for a good printing plant.

HERMAN F. TITUS.

(See page two for Haywood's testimony in full.)

### SERIES OF SOCIALIST LECTURES

delivered by Vincent Harper in Seattle which attracted wide attention. The Social Unrest interpreted in the light of classical types. The Three Jews, The Modern Shylock, The Modern Hamlet, The Modern Lear, The Modern Don Quixote, The King's Fool, Ivan the Terrible, The Two Brothers, The Modern Job. 25c each or \$2.00 for the set. Address HARPER LECTURE, 507 People's Bank, Seattle

### THE BROWN DENTAL PARLORS—

Dr. E. J. Brown, 713 First Avenue, Parlors 1-6 Union Block, is pleased to announce that he is now giving his personal attention to his dental practice and may be consulted from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily; Sundays from 8:30 to 12:30.

### SEATTLE SHOE MFG. Co. and QUICK REPAIR WORKS.

Repairing of All Kinds Neatly and Quickly Done.

Best Work in the City Guaranteed.

2011 First Avenue, Seattle

Continued from Page 3.)

Q. Do you recall the occasion of his visit? A. I do.

I have never received that. Q. Now when was this time he was leaving that you speak of? A. I believe it was in August 1905.

Q. Do you know where he was going? A. He and Joe Malachuk were going to Park City to see the mine.

Q. How much comment was caused by it through the country generally? A. There was very general comment.

Q. How did you feel about the very morning we learned of it? I went to the office Monday morning and there was some of the members of the board there.

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