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# The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Vote Their Own Emancipation

SEVENTH YEAR - No. 335

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907

PRICE FIVE CENTS



WM. E. BORAH

# MOYER AND HAY-**WOOD ON STAND**

ination 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 Steunenberg.

The last witness to be put upon the stand in behalf of Haywood was Haywood himself. It is inconceivable that this frank, manly man with his straight eye and tender lips and gentle voice and winning smile and direct replies, should be a guilty accomplice of the sleek, cold, crafty villain, Horsley-Hogan-Orchard.

As a local lawyer said to me tonight: "I was in court this afternoon and heard the last two hours of Haywood's cross-examination. I was very much impressed with his sincerity and straightforwardness. I believe he is a much maligned man. If it were not for the widespread opinion that Orchard was telling the truth. Havwood would be acquitted by that jury without leaving the box."

It almost looks as if the Prosecution's lawyers had lost heart, too. Senator Borah, in conducting his cross-examination of both Moyer and Haywood, but especially of Haywood was almost considerate, or timid, or perfunctory, as you wish to view it Chief Counsel Hawley of the Prosecution, was absent all day today and most of yesterday. It is said about town that both Borah and Hawley would never have undertaken the job if they knew at the start what they now know. Pinkerton McParland and his crew of Professional Traitors will get the curses if Haywood is acquit-

Both Haywood and Moyer made a splendid impresion while on the

Moyer never looked better. He has recovered in this bracing mountain air and enforced rest during the last eighteen months, much of his rigor and health lost the previous trying years of his active work as President of the Western Federation of Miners. He is a nervous man, as could be seen by his self-repressed manner on the witness stand. His words are jerked out in short groups, his eyes roll quickly, his fingers are seldom still, his air is intense.

He is just the sort of temperament to be attacked, after having responsibility, with some neurosis, 'like asthma, to which he was sadly subject a year or two ago. When I met him in March, 1906, he was thin, sallow, haggard, worried. Now he looks robust, his skin is unwrinkled, his color ruddy brown, his eyes alert. His voice is still a bit hollow in sound,

yet strong, not weak. Mover, too, has a pleasant smile, occasional, not constant nor effusive. It was touching to see him again and yet again in pauses of his testimony, jury, at any rate a Capitalist jury, not as well as at the start, look around a Proletarism on it.

The Great Trial nears its end. To- | and to the right where his wife sat day, Friday, July 12, the cross-exam- beside her sister, a refined and handsome pair, till he caught her eye and smile with his own. Mrs. Moyer has suffered much from all this publicity. exposure, apprehension, anxiety. She has been twice in the hospital and always on the verge of nervous prostration. This last week, she was further tormented with the publication in the New York "Sun," Denver "News" and other papers of a false and lurid tale that she was urging her husband to "confess." The only basis for this newspaper "story" was the wish of some Republican "Society" women of Boise that she would do this thing and their too ready tongues. Mrs. Moyer is absorbingly anxious her husband should be free. Some cruel women here sought to work on her fears, but never "phased" her in the least. She sat through her husband's ordeal on the Witness Stand and heard his steady testimony with equal steadiness and an She is a strong contrast to her

band. He is dark and athletic. She is slight and fair.

I was reminded again of the favorable contrasts found throughout this trial, favorable to the Proletarian. Compare, for instance. Mr. and Mrs. Peabody, ex-Gov. Peabody and wife, with Mr. and Mrs. Moyer. In every respect that I can think of character and beauty, manliness and delicacy. good taste and mentality, the Moyers outclass the Peabodys. The Proletarian type is a healthy contrast to the Capitalist type.

. Haywood on the stand was a reveltion to everybody. His poise was perfect. Here again was the Proletarian over against the Capitalist. It was Haywood against Borah, the Man of the Mines, who told us he began at nine years, against the supposed Mar of Mind, the U. S. Senator, representative of Capital and Servant of the

Capitalist Class. Let those who boast of their Culture, who worship at the shripe of Conventional Training, who think graduation from a Capitalist College a guarantee of superiority, who fancy a lawyer or a preacher or a man with some social distinction or professional or political title, occupies a higher plane than a Common Workingman, especially an underground miner, or any member of the Western Federation of Miners, let such antedeliuvians attend this trial and hear Bill Haywood, the Miner, do up Bill Borah, the Senator.

It was a most dramatic day, this day of cross-examination of Haywood by Borah. Borah began with confidence. He ended without it.

The Court was constituted to con demn the Wage Worker. Judge Wood is a Republican, a member of that po litical organization which stands most perfectly for the Propertied Class. The jury is practically a Republican

# THE CAPITALIST SENATOR 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 enly hope is Judge Wood and a Prejudiced Jury.

Wood is expected to instruct the jury to disregard all evidence of a counter-conspiracy introduced by the Defence. There will be a great legal fight on this point Thursday. But such evidence should romain to combat the state's claim of motive for Federation conspiracy. The Cripple Creek and Telluride evidence, which the court intimated today he would exclude, proves Haywood and Moyer had no motive for violence but every motive against violence.

Arguments by counsel will probably be as follows: Hawley opening for the state, Friday and Saturday; Richardson for the Defence, Monday and Tuesday; Darrow, Wednesday and Thursday; Borah and Judge Wood's instructions Friday and Saturday. Case to go to the Jury Saturday, July 27. Verdict, Sunday, the 28th. "The Socialist" of August 4 will be "Verdict Edition," containing vivid description of the final scenes, speeches of counsel and everything of interest.

Falling to secure evidence the Pinkertons got up some excitement by arrests for perjury. Peter Breen argued Aller's case today before Justice of the Peace Savidge, showing clearly Aller only made mistake in date unintentionally, not Wilfully, as required for perjury.

Breen said: "We are going to ask your honor to arrest some of the state's witnesses. We have some rights

"I may say that the arrest of Dr. McGee and Mr. Aller is for the purpose of encouraging this jury in attendance at Judge Wood's court to say by their verdict that the poor crippled little woman who is there in attendance must be left without a supporter; that her future is only to be guarded over by two little girls, one of them not yet in her teens; that a man, who has always been considered as one of their witnesses said, 'an ideal citizen.' must be sent to a silent tomb to satisfy and glorify the Pinkerton detective agency.

"Against this man, your honor is asked to take the word of a coyote, trapped, at the end of his race, looking for excuses to fasten his offenses upon others. You know you wouldn't trust him if he was at large today. Whenever you saw him coming you would try to get him first. It has come to this, that whoever contradicts the testimony of this coyote, Orchard, will be arrested for perjury in the official prejudice of this locality."

Hardly anybody in Bolse expects Haywood's conviction. A fair-minded official told me today that it would be a hung jury, 8 to 4 for conviction. HERMON F. TITUS.

The sheriff and all court efficers 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," Mc-Clellan 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.

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."

But Haywood gave no sign that he felt alone. In fact, he was not alone. Behind him, fust outside the rail, was a line of a dozen or so Proletarian writers and delegates. We do not count for much in this court. It is not our court. Even the lawyers for the Defence are not our lawyers. The Proletarian Class in America has not yet developed its great lawyers or has not yet learned to depend on those it has. It is not yet sufficiently unifled in action to depend upon itself for anything. So we have here Democratic lawyers, Middle Class lawyers. really capitalist in all their training and attitude and appealing to conflicting Capitalist interests for success in this essentially Proletarian contest.

So I say we Socialist representatives do not appear to count for much, though we are in fact the only true companions Haywood has in the court room, standing for the same Class interests he stands for.

Without us, Haywood would have been lonely indeed on this day when he took the stand in his own defence Comparatively unorganized and inefficient as we are, it is yet the body of Socialists in America, in and out of the Western Federation of Miners. which has aroused the whole Working Class of the United States and railied

weak, poor, incompetent as we are, strong chiefly because we work along the lines of Social Evolution, Haywood would have been overwhelmed by the storm of public sentiment cre ated against him by the Capitalist agencies.

We Socialists stand for the Proletarian Class and its Coming Power. Haywood also stands for that class and its sure victory. I believe he is conscious of his representative character. It seemed to me he was conscious of his Class as he testified today. No man can be lonely in any real sense who carries that high Class Consciousness in his soul.

Whether he lives or dies, it is worth

is it worth anything to you?

very scarce in the Socialist Movement?

thing for nothing from a Socialist paper.
Do you realize this?

stamp it and mail.

It is a short letter but means much to us.

WILL YOU PAY FOR WHAT YOU GET?

had to print an eight page paper to give it to you.

We are giving you this week what no other paper in the world will

We had to do twice the amount of work to place it before you to

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,

"Comrades of "The Socialist":

"Enclosed find check for one dollar, donation to help defray extraordinary expenses incident to reporting trial.

"Fraternally,

"(Signed) W. HOGAN."

It is a snort letter but means much to us.

This is the second time Hogan has done this same trick.

He realizes that ne ene, not even a Socialist, should expect some

What have we done for you? Are you under obligations to us?

Will you help pay the one hundred dellars that it cost us to give

Those that will. Those that will not. Then that class of readers, large as the first two put together. The FORGETTERS.
We are addressing those that will and the forgetters.

This is what we ask of you.

You have "The Socialist" in your hand. Run your eyes over the eight pages of type. Does it look good to you? If a bigger man than you should take your only copy away from you right now, would you give him ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five cents for it should he ask that for its return?

You say you would. Well, lay down "The Socialist," do not read another word. Get two

We will send each one of the names you send us a copy of the eight edition of "The Socialist" which you have before you.

Is it a go?
It makes no difference whether you live in Seattle or China. We subscribers in both places.

It makes no difference whether you have thousands of friends to send the paper to or whether you have not a friend in the wide world. It makes ne difference if you have money to burn or are dead broke. Get the money. Write the names. Send both to us.

Well, lay down "The Socialist," do not read another word. Get two sheets of paper. Write the names of two, three, four or five of your relatives or friends on one of these sheets and then sign it. Now put your hand way down in your pocket and take out that ten, fifteen, twenty er twenty-five cents you have there. Wrap this money well in the other sheet of paper. Get an envelope. Address it "The Socialist," Box 1678, Seattle, Wash. Put the money and the names in the envelope,

We have given you in this eight page issue of "The Socialist" the full verbatim report of Haywood's testimony, both direct and cross-exam-

ion. .

Is it worth anything to you?

We will donate the work it cost us to give it to you.

while to have risen out of mere individualism above sordid self consciousness, into this upper air of historic Class Consciousness.

When Haywood replied to Borah in incisive sentences which dumbfounded his interlocutor and must have touched the jury too, about his experiences before the Legislative Committees of Colorado, when he had met Hearn and Hamlin and other representatives of the Rockefeller interests, and even drawn tears from the eyes of Capitalists as he depicted the awful conditions in which "his people" lived, then we all felt that he

(Continued on Page 3.)

# PROLETARIAN "CRIMINAL"



WM. D. HAYWOOD

# THE NEWEST **PROFESSION**

Not "Mrs. Warren's Profession." Bernard Shaw is not up-to-date, even he. The Haywood trial in Idaho has revealed a still more Modern Profession than that of the Capitalized Prostitute.

Prostitutes there always were since Poverty and Vanity co-existed and probably always will be so long as Vagrant Passion lasts, even after Povety vanishes under Co-operative Achievement.

But the newest profession is the native born Child of Capital. No other age except that of Capital could furnish the cellar soil and cellar air and cellar gloom needed to produce the Professional Traitor. He is a product of the cellar, the sub cellar

McPARLAND'S PROFESSION.

We name it McParland's Profession, the profession of Treachery. Other eras of Civilization have had their peculiar by products, like "The Stranglers" of Feudalism. But it was reserved to the Capitalist age to bring forth the Traitor and exalt him to the rank of an honored profession.

The "three learned professions" of the old days when Capital was very young, inheritances from the feudal age, have now that Capital is full grown been increased in number almost indefinitely. So much so, that even bootblacking as well as hair cutting and reporting require a technical training and are being named among the "Professions."

But McParland's Profession is not among these timid aspirants and doubtful claimants. His is a real profession, requiring as an indispensable prerequisite to its practice, many years of special preparation as well as a congenital fitness. For the Professional Traitor is both

born and made. It is said the most of us get our ancestral traits from the Working Tribe. But other animals of the ancient earth must have contributed a few drops of mother blood to the making of some, of us. Certain it is that no pure Monkey Mother could ever have supplied the Progenital Pap necessary to furnish in the course of never so many aeons that bastard Human, the Professional Traitor. Snakes and other crawling tribes whose only means of surviving were stratagems, wiles and all sneaking processes, must somehow have got their qualities introduced into the human stem, before we could create "The Professional Traitor."

You should see him walk abroad in honor and good company. You should see Governors and Senators, laymen and clergymen vie with each other to sit at the same table with members of the Newest Profession.

Bulkley Wells, graduate of Harvard. if he has not already entered the Profession himself, is at least distinguished by closest companionship with the Chief of Traitors and many of his subordinate professionals.

Harry Orchard is the most promis ing candidate as successor to the pres being overshadowed by his young rival and pupil. Orchard rides in his automobile al-

Indeed, it is rumored that McPar-

land is already somewhat jealous at

most 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.

THIS IS NO "STORY."

Maybe you think this is a news paper "story," just a "josh." Oh, no, this is all solemn truth. This newest of professions is even demoralizing the rest of society.

Take Riddell for instance, the Union man whom we have just discovered, thanks to Witnesses Morris Friedman and Joseph Barnes, to be a member of McParland's Profession He was one of the most trusted leaders in the trying times of Deportation at Telluride in 1903 and 1904. Barnes lived with him like a brother. He was even put into the Bull Pen with the rest, though somehow he got outs quicker than Barnes. When Barnes. came to Boise as a witness, he still doubted the possibility that Riddelli could be a Professional Traitor. Only when he saw him in daily associationwith the rest of the Professionals, was Barnes convinced.

Now how does Barnes feel toward other Union men who seem sincere and devoted? He suspects them. He distrusts them. He accuses them in his own mind of being traitors. The more genuine they seem, the more suspicious he is of them.

So with all other men. The common basis of society is undermined. That substratum of honor and truthfulness and mutual confidence without which there can be no society at all, has been destroyed by this introduction of the Professional Traitor.

Every person distrusts his neighbor. He loses all confidence in human nature. Brotherhood ceases. Society falls apart, reduced to its original sav-

Morality, social relations, love, no (Continued on Page 2.)

# **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. .....

# W.D.HAYWOOD'S TESTIMONY

# Full Verbatim Report Secured for and Appearing In "The Socialist" Exclusively-A Historic Document-Intensely Interesting

Q. And where were you when you joined? A. Silver City.
Q. Was there a local there before that time? A. There had been, but that was in 1865, one of the first unions in the west.
Q. Had there been at any time while you were there? A. No. sir.
Q. And had you worked before where there were any unions? A. No, sir.
Q. You joined at the time of its organization, did you? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You joined this union at the time of its organization? A. I was a charter member.

I its organization;
y member.
Q. Do you know how many charter
tembers there were? A. The night
was elected I think there was over
hundred initiated.
Q. Did you hold any office? A. Yes,

Q. From the first, or later? A. It is elected on the finance committee that time, and afterwards held hear-every office in the union.
Q. Were you ever president of it? When? A. I was president in

In 1900? A. Yes, sir. Did you have an office in 1839? In 1899 I was financial secretary, I

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 1839, at the time of the troubles in the Coeur d'Alenes, were you? A. Yes, sir.
Q. And held this office of secretary?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you ever know Governor Steunenberg in his lifetime? A. I never knew him personally.
Q. Did you ever see him? A. I never knew him personally.
Q. Were you in the state when he was elected? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you know where he lived?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And where was that? A. He lived at Caldwell.
Q. And Caldwell was how far about from Silver City, if you know? A. Well. I should judge by stage and rall it was 70 miles—60 or 70 miles.
Q. And Caldwell was 60 or 70 miles in the usual way of travel?
A. 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 organisation.
Q. When did you get acquainted with the Miners Magazine? A. The Miners Magazine was not established at that time. I got acquainted with it as soon as it was started.
Q. Do you remember when that was? A. January, 1900.
Q. And have you been well acquainted with it as soon as it was started.
West at the was a started with it as soon as it was started with it ever since it was established? A. I don't think I have missed

when you wrote it? A. I was working in the face of the Dewey tunnel—that is, it was known as the old Dewey tunnel—that is, it was known as the old Dewey tunnel,—and I wrote it while I was at work on the bojiom of a candle box. Q. Took the time off to do it? A It did not take long. I probably had framed it as I was working.
Q. As you were working? A. As I was hammering.
Q. Was that resolution introduced and passed? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was that resolution introduced and passed? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know whether you made any statements orally or written in reference to Governor Steunenberg or the conduct of this campaign between him and the miners at that time? A. I think more than likely I did: I think was working there—MR. BORAH: That answers the question.

MR. BORAH: That answers the question.

MR. BORAH: That answers the question.

Q. Was it a matter of general comment amongst the miners? A. Very general; yes, sir.

Q. And was it a matter of comment generally or otherwise amongst other people who were not miners? A. Yes, sir. I might say in connection with that, Mr. Darrow, that probably the airongest article I read was from Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson, which is embodied in the statement to Congress.

Q. Now do you recall a witness who testified in reference to some statement you made,—what was his name? A. Mr. Stewart.

Q. Biewart, yes; you heard his testimony? A. I did.

Q. Do you remember whether you made any such statement to him in reference to Governor Steunenberg at that time? A. I am quite sure that I did not.

Q. Do you know whether you taked

erence to Governor Steunenberg at that time? A. I am quite sure that I did not.

Q. Do you know whether you talked to him about it? A. I don't know that I ever talked with Mr. Stewart about that: I don't think he testified to that effect.

Q. Do you know whether you ever talked in his presence is a reference to it, or discussed the matter? A. I might have done it.

Q. Did you use, or de you think you used any such language as that he gave, that the Governor ought to be exterminated? A. Not that. Perhaps the language I used was that he should be relegated.

Q. Did you take any hand in relegating him? A. I did; yee, sir.

Q. Did you at any time or place use any language in reference to him or anybody else, that you can recall, in reference to exterminating him? A. I don't believe I did at any time.

Q. Was the question of the acts of the administration in the Coeur d'Alenes carried into politics here in Idaho at the time? A. Yes, ali; vory generally.

Q. Was anything done by the unions.

Q. Who has been your regular attorney? A. John H. Murphy.
Q. For how long? A. I think the first work that he done for the organization was when he carried the Eight Hour Law of Utah to the United States Supreme Court.
Q. Aside from your regular attorney you have had more or less irregular attorneys, or attorneys at irregular attorneys, or attorneys at irregular itimes, haven't you? A. At one time we had twenty-three attorneys on the pay roll.

roll.
Q. Was that during a strike? A.
Yes, a number of strikes.
Q. All of them busy? A. I think so.
Q. Well, that is, all of them said
they were busy? A. Yes, sir, I believe Q. Well, you had a vice president at some time, did you, later? A. Oh, we had a Vice President all the time.
Q. Always had a Vice President? A.

Yes, sir.
Q. A salaried office? A. No, sir.
Q. Organizers—salaried officer? A.
They are now; that is, the executive board acts as organizers and are salaried.
Q. How many organizers

Q. How many organizers have you?

A. Each member of the executive board is an organizer and is paid for the work in his district.

Q. And are special organizers ever appointed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who does the appointing? A. The President.

Q. The President? A. Yes, sir, the President, with the sanction of the executive board.

Q. How many members about did you have when you went into this organization as secretary-treasurer? A. About 17,000.

Q. Has it been increasing or other-

sanization as secretary-treasurer? A About 17,000.
Q. Has it been increasing or otherwise since that time? A. It has been increasing all the time with the probable exception of one year during the Cripple Creek strike when about 2,000 men lapsed in dues—between three and four thousand, but that was only temporarily.
Q. Whereabouts were those three or four thousand men mainly—what section of the country? A. They were scattered all over the country.
Q. Had they come from any special section? A. From the Cripple Creek district.

Q. Had they come from any special section? A. From the Cripple Creek district.

Q. What in general are the objects and purposes of the organization? A. The aims and purposes of the organization? A. The aims and purposes of the organization are fairly seen that I sould say it is the purpose of the purposes of the purpose. In addition to that I sould say it is the purpose of the organization to organization to organize them politically and units them politically and units them politically and units them politically and units them politically of taking an interest in collical matters? A. Yes, sir. Taking an interest in selecting or defeating various candidates for office? A. More particularly electing.

Q. That some times includes defeating them, does it not? A. As a matter of course.

Q. Well, what kind of officials—what character—generally speaking? A. I don't think there is any particular class of officials that have been segregated, it is the general plan of the organization to. I would say that before we adopted the uniform policy, that it was the general plan of the amendal plan of the property of the present of the amendal plan of the amendal plan of the present of the present of the amendal plan of the present of the present of the amendal plan of the present of the present of the amendal plan of the present of the

neys.

Q. Can you give the names of them—the men who were there? A. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company was represented by Mr. Hearne—Frank J. Hearne and Case Harrington, their attorney; the American Smelting & Refining Company was represented by Mr. Hearne—Frank J. Hearne and Case Harrington, their attorney; the American Smelting & Refining Company was represented by their attorney, Mr. Scamon, and Mr. Chapelle. I would say that the C. P. & I. also was represented by their attorney, Mr. Scamon, and Mr. Chapelle. I would say that the C. P. & I. also was represented by John C. Osgood.

Q. Well, did the legislature pass a law? A. No. sir.

Q. Do you remember when it adjourned? A. Why, no; I don't remember the date when it adjourned—in the due course of procedure.

Q. Well, this legislature was in the winter and spring of 1903, was it not? A. Yes, sir: that was the time that Governor Feabody was inaugurated.

Q. in 1903? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Following the adjournment of the legisature did any strike result on account of an eight-hour day? A. The first strike that was strictly attributable to the eight-hour legislation, or rather the lack of it, was the Denver Mill and Smelterman's strike on July the 3rd, 1903.

Q. Was there any other demand made by them? A. Well, they did not make a demand, but they requested the officials of the company to comply with the spirit of the law at least as voted on by the people.

Q. Was there any other demand could be strike in Colorado City? A. The first strike in Colorado City? A. The first strike in Colorado City? A. The strike in Colorado City? A. The union had been of the company to comply with the spirit of the law at least as voted on by the people.

Q. Well, the representation by discrimination? A. The union had been of company to the other, and I think, on February 12th they discrimination against the company from two to eight years, and they were discharged an union.

Q. West the millita called in? A. The millith was called in on the 3rd of March following.

Q. Were you in touch w

peacefully conduct the strike.

Q. Did you learn whether the militia did go after a while? A. The militia was called into the district on the 4th day of September.

Q. Had a commission been down there before that? A. How is that?

Q. Had a commission been sent there before that? A. There was a commission representing the Governor that went up there on the 8:30 train, I believe, and left there some time early in the morning.

Q. You mean arrived there at 8:30 at night? A. I think so; some time late at night, and left very early in the morning.

Q. And was it on the report of the commission that the troops were sent

leading questions in the interests of time. I would rather you would be sworn, though.

MR. DARROW: And also save a chance of the witness not understanding it.

Q. As a matter of fact time had there be saved.

deading questions in the interests of the did go after a while? A. The militis was called into the district on the 4th Q. Had a commission been down there before that? A. How is that? G. Had a commission been sent there is the commission persenting the Governor that went up there on the \$3.50 train, 1 believe, and left there some time early in the live, and left there some time early in the live, and left there some time are 12.50 at night? A. I think so; some time inte at night, and left very early in the militing of the commission that the troops were sent that the sound of the sound of the troops were sent that the sound of the sou



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# Haywood's Testimony

(Continued from Page 2)

that occurred at the Independence de-port A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know when you heard of it? A. I heard of it that morning.

Q. Do you mean this on the morn-ing of the 6th? A. On the morning of the 6th.

ing of the 6th? A. On the morning of the 6th.

Q. Do you know how you got the first information? A. I think it was told me just as soon as I got to the office. I did not take a morning paper at the house.

Q. Had you had any information of any sort about it previous to that time? A. No. sir, never.

Q. Had you ever told Harry Orchard in the presence of Mr. Moyer or any-body else or alone to go to Cripple Creek District and he could not do any-thing too fierce for you? A. Never.

Q. Or anything to that effect at any time? A. No. sir, or that of the murder of Lyte Gregory? A. Yes, sir.

Q. About when, was that? A. I think that was about the middle of May.

Q. Do you know whether the specutive board were in session at that time?

A. They were.

Q. Was that matter discussed in the

husiness up to the time of the Independence explosion, as to whether it was increasing or running behind? A. Well, a substitute of the independence explosion, as to whether it was increasing or running behind? A. Well, a business outside of the membership of the organization.

Q. Do you know whether there was any opposition to it in that district? A. There was a considerable opposition on the part of the other store keepers.

Q. In how long a time from the first did-it take to establish the four stores? A. Well, we started in with three, that is, we didn't have anything at first, only simple groceries, potatoes and flour and such things, but from that small start they grew into quite good sized stores, and the stores were commenced early after the strike, I think some time in September.

Q. What was the reason for starting these stores? A. When the strike was declared, which was on pay day in the Cripple Creek district, the meschants had informed the miners that if they would pay up they would carry them as long as the strike lasted. A great many of the men paid their bills. It was only two days after that when the merchants informed all of the men of the Cripple Creek district, through posters or otherwise, that everything would be on a cash basis, and they at once raised the prices of goods, and as a matter of self defence, a matter of self defence, a matter of self protection, the stores were started.

Q. Now, you say Orchard came in Again in January, 1995: What was the occasion of that? A. Well, I don't know what the occasion was. He came up to headquarters, and if I remember rightly, came up for relief.

Q. Do you know whether he had been stoke or otherwise, that he strike in Cripple Creek district? A. What is int?

Q. Do you know when he left the Cripple Creek district? A. What is int?

Q. Do you know when he left the Know of my own knowleders.

Q. Do you recall any particular time you saw him? A. Tes; there was one time which was considerably later than that. I think along probably in the first for May that I saw him in Mr. Pettibone's store.

MR. BORAH: 1965?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
Q. Do you recall any time you saw him between January and that timedo you know whether you did or not?

A. No, I don't recall any particular instance.

Q. Did you

him between January and that timedo you know whether you did or not?
A. No, I don't recall any particular instance.
Q. Did you' have any extended conversation with him then or any time
up to May that you can recall, or any
kind? A. No, sir, than any other member of the organization.
Q. Did you know anything about
his business? A. At that time?
Q. Yes. A. You mean the time that
I met him in Mr. Pettibone's store?
Q. No, from January we will say up
to May. A. I knew nothing about his
business.
Q. You say you think you met him
in Pettibone's store in May? A. Yes.
Q. Do you know what alme in May?
A. Well, it was previous to our leaving for the meeting of the executive
board which took place prior to the
convention in Sait Lake City? A. We convention in Sait Lake City?
Q. And did you go to the convention? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did Pettibone go to the convention? A. Yes, sir.
Q. And what was your business at
his store at that time, if you had any?
A. Well, I had no particular business,
but I think I dropped in to urge kim
to go to the convention if he could.
Q. Hadn't you any business in that
vicinity? A. It wasn't far out of my
way soing home.
Q. And where was Orchard? A. At
the time I entered the store Mr. Orchard was standing at the railing in
front of Mr. Pettibone's desk, and
there was another man there by the
manie of Johnny Van Wourmer. I remember the instance because both of
them immediately on by coming in the
store, almost before I had time to say
"How do you do, they accosted me
with the proposition of taking some
life inpurpoc. They were both r-presenting the Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Q. Did you know Van Wourmer?
A. I lave him; yes.

feel like providing for some other man's children." And I looked at him and said, "She had those children when you married her, didn't she?" and he said, "Yes." "Well." I said, "the little woman married you in good faith." "Yes," he said, and hung his head, "but I ain't going to provide for another man's children." That is one of the conversations that I remember that occurred of those times that I was in Pettibone's house. Another time was Pettihone had received a letter from a man by the name of Arthur Parker, who was located up somewhere near Seattle. If I remember rightly on Horsehead Bay, and this Parker had written Pettihone quite a letter descriptive of his place and said it was the first time that he experiences, and so forth?

MR. BORAH: You haven't got that letter I suppose?

MR. DARROW: You haven't got the letter, have you?

THE WITNESS: No. I haven't got the letter, but I heard Mr. Pettibone read it.

MR. BORAH: Who did you say this

G. Yes. A. You mean the time that O. Norm Annahulows the control of the control o

## **Second Day**

this rig wasn't worth \$100; that we had been offered \$250 for the span of mares, could sell them in Cripple Creek for \$275, that I wouldn't split the team under any circumstances. Petitione wanted to get the gray mare then out of a team that had been brought down from Cripple Creek.

Q. What was this team? A. This was one of a number of spans of horses that was used in the Cripple Creek district at the time we were running the stores there and had been sent for by me through Mr. Harper, I believe. He was manager of the Victor store and had been sent up into the district to settle up accounts, to pay what debts we owed, and if I remember correctly, Mr. Harper wrote to Tommy Baine, who had been one of his drivers, and told him to gather the horses together and bring them down to Denvea. I had spokes to Mr. Roser, who ran a corral on the corner of Blake, I think, and Fifteenth, and asked him what kind of a deal he would make with me in regard to purchasing the horses, wagons and harness—

Q. How many horses did you have

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# The Lemon Life of Labor Portland



# **DOCTOR**

# By TOM SLADDEN

There as at last come to the surface a human football, a subject for the indiscriminate attack of every 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 state ment. I do not mean the "unwhipped mob" as expressed by the great tin hero from the Sunflower State, Gen. Funston, but that mob of peanut mer-

Funston, but that mob of peanut mer-chants, fourteen-dollar-a-week news-paper editors, shyster lawyers without a retainer, evangelical ecclesias-tics and some without the evangelical prefix, philanthropic settlement work-ers, 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

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 same prominence. These men are the soutgrowth of the capitalise 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

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.

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

on a half-fare ticket or a pass. Did they consider it immoral? Yet, what

Our morals are elastic. What is wrong on a large scale is right on a

wrong on a large scale is right on a small. Is this logic or inciplent in-

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 extraordinarly large endowment from the capitalist, assailed on every hand

by mud-slinging shoddy genteels. His defense of these people renders it ab-solutely necessary that he hold him-

self aloof nor accept any favors from those he had essayed to defend. On the other hand, were he to need assis-tance for his college, it is hardly like-

by that a request for a donation would be denied in that at the present time of wordy turmoil and accrimonious newspaper criticism, request to a multi-millionaire from an influential college professor for an endowment is

It were far easier for a pusillanim-

ous professor to accept money from a Rockefeller, sit on a fence and whistle the tune the crowd likes, but whistle

practically a command.

is the difference?

sanity

No man who wishes to be honest to No man who wishes to be honest to 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 state-

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 villany 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 Where

Many Socialist writers are falling scribblers whose writings are but the antics of a puppy, who speaks for a reward. In the one case a better liv-ing from day to day, in the other a ing 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 falls to present an unbiased statement he has but himself to

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

President Roosevelt can only run so long as the steam is furnished, and if iong as the steam is turnished, and it the hoiler gets too much steam on, the "Associated Press" safety valve will allow some of the surplus energy to escape harmlessly by keeping it from obtaining circulation, as the "bad trusts" which the President is to dis-integrate control the sources of gen-

Dr. Day is right in his contention that the President has assumed arbi-

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?

What the Standard Oil Co. has done has been vividly portrayed by Ida Tarbell, and her story has so wide a circulation as to need no repetition.

John D. Rockefeller started in business. The oil industry was in a state of competition (anarchy). He started in to compete with others. His business grew larger (someone else's grew smaller). As his business grew he found himself in the position of many others. He must make certain railroads. John D. was for John D., and built a pipe line. Every time he made a move, he must go forward or backward. He went ahead. When he reached a new territory, as he must do, either he or his competitor must go down. He bought or fought. The wise oid man sold out. The fool walked out. He has made, some say, a billion. I do not know how much, neither do I care. I know he has more than I have.

But let us see what some of the that the President has assumed arbitrary authority which was never intended to be the prerogative of any President. He has established precedents which will be followed up to the sorrow of capitalist society. Rooseveit will be remembered in future generations much in the same way as the tailor who always brought down seven at one blow (flies).

But Dr. Day is unnecessarily alarmed. Roosevelt is harmless, in so far as he himself is concerned, to the great capitalist. Every law, every reform, every act of Roosevelt is easily turned aside by the big trust to advantage to themselves, and have so far never harmed any but those whom its purport or alleged purport was to assist.

Dr. Day sounded his eulogium of Harriman, Rockefeller, Morgan and other great capitalists, and in so doing he has been attacked by every punic faithed quill driver, who, in aspiring to cheap renown, and to win the approbation of the multitude to whom reason and intelligence is foreign, was willing to resort to a meaningless byplay to the grand stand.

To deny that Harriman, Rockefeller

Competition, they say, is the life of 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

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 pre-supis called honest competition pre-sup-poses a society of people who are sit-uated alike financially, which is a

alse 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 nim and arrange to sell for so much it is an illegal combination to control the market. Capitalist society is im-mured in a mass of contradictions, from which it impossible to extricate

Rockefeller, and I use his name only because he is the most highly devel-oped representative of the system, is hounded on every hand by fools who do not know what they want, for if he

YES THIS

and change the form from individual to social ownership.

Then the genious of a Rockefeller,

Then the genious 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 hucksters 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 machin-

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 dred flags made men of all nations homogenous. On that day was cre-ated by the capitalist a Lankenstein, which all the forces of capitalism

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"!

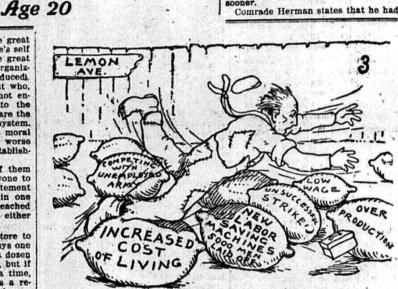
The answer of the Socialist is: "We wouldn't stop it if we could! It is a thing of beauty and a joy forever! It has made possible all the advancement of the last century. What we are after is to own it, not to destroy it."

SLADDEN.

Upholds His Position on Surplus Valu 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 Com-rade 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

Comrade Herman states that he had



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 proportie if he keeps it he is a mean 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.

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, and keep the children of the serfs from ever roing hunbenevolent feudalism. He sees the dren of the serfs from ever going hun-gry. 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 the what he always thought right to 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 mingled in, 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. 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 estaate 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 working men combine 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. The farmers combine to raise the

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



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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

Comrade Herman understands labore cost to be not only what the labore 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 laborers get. 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, Camrada Herman says: the difference

Our real difference is not what surplus value is, but what is the best course to take in eliminating it. Comrade Herman would raise the wages of the workers until all the surplus value was used up in higher wages. In our railroad example, the railway employees would have their wages raised more than ten times what they are at present. An engineer who now makes \$200 per month would then receive \$2,000. At first thought this seems both practical and attractive.

\$137, is surplus value, with which

attractive.

I, however, believe it would be more just, cause much less friction and disturbance, and be more satisfactory all round, to eliminate practically all of the surplus value by reducing the prices to the consumer. Under Social-ism the consumer and the worker would be in most cases one and the

same person.

Here are a few reasons why I be lieve the latter way would be better: First. Supposing the railroads to be taken over first, and we were to raise the employees' wages enough to eliminate the surplus value, everybody would want a job on the railroads on account of the extraordinary wages. And who would there be to say them

nay?
Second: Comrade Herman's proposition would not be fair to the workers employed in the industry to be taken over last, while if the prices were reduced, they would be benefitted from the start, as much as the ones employed in the industry first acquired.

Third: How shout the farmers?

Third: How about the farmers ? Third: How about the farmers? Up to date it has not been proven that farming can be done more economically by the collectivity than by private enterprise. The present indications are that the farming industry will be the last one to be taken over. According to Comrade Herman's idea, According to Comrade Herman's idea, the workers in most of the industries would be having their wages doubled, and in some cases multiplied by ten, while the farmer would be paying the present exorbitant trust prices for everything bought, and at the same time working long hours as at present. In the course of time he would have a better market, as most farmers would desert the farm for the higher would desert the farm for the higher wages paid in the other industries, thus lessening the competition among those who still remained on the farms those who still remained on the farms. The farmers, crowding into the other industries, would cause over-production in them, which in turn would lower prices of their products, and this would lower the wages, for it is impossible to give in wages more than the products amount to. This would impossible to give in wages more than the products amount to. This would eventually bring about re-adjustment again, but what a long and turbulent course, while the route I favor would land us at the same place, without all this disturbance and re-adjustment.

The former will take off his hat and

all this disturbance and re-adjustment.

The farmer will take off his hat and hurrah for Socialism if you show him that he along with all the other workers will get what they use at the labor cost, instead of the present exorbitant trust prices. While if you try to convince him that he belongs to the capitalist class (which he does not) that only wage workers will be benefitted by Socialism, that some sweet day he is bound to become a wage worker. is bound to become a wage worker, that he should vote against his pres-ent capitalistic interests and for what will be to his interest in the dim distant future, you will have him fighting Socialism till doomsday. Now, for Comrade Herman's ques-

Yes, I think one who has never produced any wealth in his life can be exploited. Just the same as a robber can be robbed.

The worker buying a coat for \$10,

the labor cost of which is \$5, is pay-ing \$5 more for the coat than he would have to pay under Socialism. The capitalist who has never pro-

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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

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 Suday 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 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 its favor.

to 119 in its favor.
Tacoma was selected as State
Headquarters, the vote being, Everett, 68; Tacoma, 103.

ett, 68; Tacoma, 103.
On the State Executive Committee
Burds, Johnson and Sinclair were elected. Those to be voted fo second ballot are Cook, Downle 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 Bertroche, Croston, Finkenbinder, Harkness, Hen-drickson, Longmire, Morris, Rhodes, Strausbaugh and Whiting—five to be Burgess was elected as National

Committeeman and Boomer and Cur-tis are the nominees for the second

There was a total of 183 votes cast

a small number compared to the total state membership. Ollais, 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

Hart

and the man of the

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# SOCIALIST PARTY PAGE

Conducted by ERWIN B. AULT

WASHINGTON:

The tremendous Socialist sentiment created, particularly in districts where we have no locals, must and shall be crystalized. 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 orders for some 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 Olalia, was a caller at the State office. He extends a cordial invitation to The tremendous Socialist sentiment

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

The anti-progressive, impossibilist, 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 pic-

Comrade Jonas reports that the pic-nic was a decided success from every point of view. The Finnish Comrades aetted \$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

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

Hoquiam. He will stay there during the mouth 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,

his local's share as well; and he says, send some more books.

Some weeks ago it was reported that Comrade Lindstam, 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 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

RICHARD KRUEGER.

THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMIT-

TEE OF WASH. State Headquarters,

Tacoma, July 7th, 1907. The regular meeting of the local quorum convened at the usual hour, Comrade Downie in chair and Com-rades Johnson and Mudgett present. Minutes of previous meeting were

read and approved.
Comrades Karl Schwantje, E. E.
Martin and Mattle Allison, residents
of Bangor and members of Local Seof Bangor and members of Local Se-attle, 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 Cle Elum 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 Com-mittee that Local Seattle in accord-ance with Article IV, Section 12, present their case, together with a state-ment re the Mills controversy, Local Seattle replied 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 submit-ted by the Dominion Executive Com-mittee, S. P. of Canada, together with

mittee, 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 Committeemen together with a
Referendum, involving the following
question: "Shall Local Seattle be expelled for falling to give Walter Thos.
Mills a trial as ner Constitution?"

pelled for failing to give Walter Thos.

Mills a trial as per Constitution?"

On State Referendum "B."—A communication from Comrade Heckman

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

The following resolution was passed: Whereas, as 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 en 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 the 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. Ta. or bad, so that all of our subscribers come is Headquarters for the next will know what each thinks of "The year; Comrades Burns, Johnson and Bocialist."

Sinclair are elected on the State Ex-ecutive Committee; Comrades Barber, Eddy, Gatchel, Halminen and Kruse elected as members of the outside State Committee and Comrade Bur-gess is elected to serve as National Committeeman.

Committeeman.

The Secretary was instructed to issue at once a second Referendum to elect two State Executive Committeemen, 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 gal stones, and it was found that the case could not be handled by less than two operations. It took 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 vinciple that
the Socialist Party should be ruled
and guided from the bottom, from
the foundation and up, of 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 Now what I want to say is this:

to carry out the will of the party, and anyone who insists on acting accord-ing to his own sweet will only is uning 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 not communicated with the

to when joining the party.

I have not communicated with the other committeeman, 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 unstituted support, especially now under the new management ly now under the new management with improvements made in many lines. The more we support it the better and larger and more influential

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 primeval cells, ire blasted and killed by the rise and distribution among us of Professional Traitors.

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

ONLY A PORTENT.

In fact the Professional Traitor is 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 Canitalist society would make sceptics of the most optimistic. Social achievement is not a myth, even though its vaunted types, like a Munsterberg or a Bulkley 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

## The Rebuttal Crowd

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 Bolse, was swayed considerably toward the Defense.

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 Na tion'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 Captalist 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 trialand 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 rederation 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

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 Ignor ance 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 Bulkley 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 Mc-Parland himself. These men are filling the ears of the Reporters 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 Rebut-

tal 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

His name was Dewey. He admitted ne came on the orders of his boss in "Vindicator," and he admitted also he forsook the Federation of Miners in 1906 when the crisis occured in Cripple Creek. It also appeared he has been Marshal of Goldfields, 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 testifled 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 rackabones of a man. His nose alone would betray him, long and thin as a hatchet. His gait also-shambling as a Siwash. His gaze, too-downcast and shifting He was the sorriest specimen of a man who has appeared on the standnot 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 unmolested 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 nuch 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 negative this Capitalist hypnosis 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

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 beleved Haywood guilty though he aoped he would be acquitted.

Why this belief? Because he has been swept off his feet by the Rebuttal Crowd and their persistent "whoon ing 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. fney intend to swamp the Jury with their psychological influence—assuming they have no other means of reaching them.

Remember, too, the Jury wa against us to start with. Remember the Judge is dead

against us and will instruct accord-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 follow ing bit of history concerning Orchard's antecedents should have just come to hand and accidently 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 tnoroughly investigated, the verlest 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.

Insanity, moral if not mental, 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 criminalty insane, though still the THE GROTE-RANKIN CO.

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most remarkable of his class.

B. W. McKinstry of Almedia, 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 Ephriam Maybee, who was next door neighbor and intimate friend of Patrick Mc-Kinney 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

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 Boire Penitentiary quite awhile after he had made his confession, when there was no aparent 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 med-ical 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 Haywod's, 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 workingmen. He never even alleged any higher motive than a few dollars 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 frank-

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 pub lication in any Socialist paper which does not give ite entire space to this one subject.

ness paralyzed the Prosecution, and

I believe it will paralyze the Jury.

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 \_aited States is at-

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

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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 glases 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.

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BUSINESS NOTES

By the Business Manager.

Business notes should appear week-Sometimes space does not permit sand 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 100 more. We sold out so quick that one of the newsboys 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 edition." Who was it that said we would not last long?

Our Seattle street sales are con-Our Seattle street sales are constantly on the increase. "Bob" Anderson, a Socialist newsboy 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.

streets at five cents a copy.

We are still hit hard occasionally. This time it happened on the great Fourth. Comrade Broddeson, 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.

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 LEC-TURE, 507 People's Bank, Seattle

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# WM. D. HAYWOOD'S TESTIMON'S

Where to? A. Filter.

We were then in the Mining Exbuilding.
Did the new offices have more
or less? A. More room.
Do you knew what became of
a after that? A. I found out
wards.
Did you find out then definitely
he was going to do or where he
going? A. No; I did not.
Did you meet Mrs. Adams at t.at
? A. I met Mrs. Adams shortly
? yes, sir.
Where? A. In Denver. She was
of the women that came from the

Why, I presume there was; all the men on strike received relief. I could all the men on strike received relief. I could all the men on strike received relief. I could all the men of the men more than any other member.

Q. How was this relief generally givan her—where and in what form? A in the Crippie Creek district—
Q. Well, we will cut that out, about Crippie Creek; in Denver, when she moved to Denver? A it was given in cash, given in orders on the different stores, given in check, and we also paid the room rents.

Q. Whereabouts was it delivered to her? A Do you mean to her particularly?

Q. Yes, to her. A It would be delivered at headquarters.

Q. Do you know where she was liv-

stores, given in check, and we also paid the room rents.

Q. Whereabouts was it delivered to her? A. Do you mean to her particularly?

Q. Yes, to her. A. It would be delivered at headquarters.

Q. Do you know where she was living; did you learn where she was living; did you learn where she was living; A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know about how often you saw her? A. No, 1 was not in charge of the relief—that is, only generally.

Q. Did you see her some times when she came there? A. I think I did; yes, sir.

Q. Well, do you know when you saw Steve again? A. I saw Steve, in the fail of 1944:

Q. Whereabouts? A. In Denver.

Q. Whereabouts? A. In Denver.

Q. Whereabouts in Denver? A. At beadquarters.

Q. Do you know how he came there, or why? A. No, he had returned from—well, he said he had been up in the Coeur d'Alenes.

Q. And you know what name he was going by in the meantime? A. Well, I always knew him as Adams, but I think he was going by the name of Dixon.

Q. And when he came back was he alone for was anybody with him? A. He was alone as far as I know.

Q. Did he have any business with you at that time? A. Well, just the same business.

Q. Well, what do you mean by that?

A. Getting relief.

Q. Do you know what relief they were drawing. Steve and his wife? A. I do not.

Q. Do you know about what? A. I could not say, Mr. Darrow, as to what relief they received, but I believe a single man got \$1.50 a week, a man and a wife \$5 a week, a man and a wife \$5 a week, and if I remember correctly there was it added, or \$1.50 added, or \$1

Do you recall the occasion of his leaving, that you speak of?

A. I do.

tion to the relief they had been receiving.

Q. Why do you think that? A. That
was th. custom for any man that was
leaving to go in search of work, we
doubled up his amount of relief he
was gett. g si gave him two or three
weeks and s' pped his relief if he went
need to be a search of you had
from him again if a sile. A. I think
the next time I beard from him was—
Q. Either he or his wife, we wai
say? A. Well, it was his wife. They
were then in Oregon.
Q. Whereabouts? A. Haines.
Q. Haines, Oregon? A. Yes, sir.
Q. About when was that? A. That
was along in September or October of
1995, as nearly as I can remember. I
haven't anything to fix that date—I
could fix it, too, but I cannot remember it.
Q. Well, it was about that time

Any the letter.

Q. Do you know whether you have got any such letter? A I don't know that I have.

Q. Anyhow, you have not got it in Boise, have you? A. No, sir.

Q. Well, I will ask you in substance what was in it? A. Mrs. Adams told me that Steve had located a homestead and that they were going to gio pretty well, but just at that time they were hard up and asked if I could send them a little relief, and help them out, and she ended up by saying that some time we will pay you back in butter and eggs, as I remember the letter.

Q. Did you send her any relief? A. I sent her \$30.

Q. Have you ever got the batter and eggs yet, so far? A. Not any from Mrs. Adams.

Q. How was this relief, as to whether it was personal or a matter for the union? A. That was relief from the organisation. You ever sent them any more since? A. I never did.

Q. When did you next hear anything of Steve Adams? A. I think the next time I heard of Steve Adams was when he was arrested on the charge—
Q. After the Steunenberg matter, I will say. A. Yes.
Q. Now, did you ever know a man named Art Baston? A. I did.

Q. How well were you acquainted with him? A. I was not very well acquainted with him.
Q. How well were you acquainted with him.
Q. Was he a member of the union, or connected with the union in any way?
A. I think he was a member of one of the unions in the Cripple Creek district.

Q. Did you ever have any business dealing with him? A. He was\on re-

same time I got it—it occurs to me that I did.

Q. Well, what did that contain, generally, what was it about? A. An inquiry if I knew anything about her husband.

Q. And your letter was written in reply to it, was it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did you give her what information you had about him? A. Well I had not a said, so I gave the next best information to the had had with had a lid not want to tell her what he had said, so I gave the next best information that I could.

Q. Had you any information at that time other than what he had given you as to where he was? A. No, sir.

Q. And how long had it been since you had heard from him? A. I had never heard from him since the time he had left Denver about the middle of August.

Q. Did he ever ask you at any time — A. That is, I say the time he left Denver, Mr. Darrow, now I did not see him when he left Denver.

Q. No, the time you learned of it. I suppose? A. Well, the time I saw him, it was about the middle of August, and if I remember rightly just the last time I saw him was when he brought the horse and buggy to the office.

Q. Well, you had not heard from

brought the horse and buggy to the office.

Q. Well, you had not heard from
him excepting as you have related here,
is what you mean? A. No, sir.

Q. When did you next hear anything
about Harry Orchard or Thomas Hogan? A. I next heard of him in connection with the assassination of Governor Steunenberg.

Q. And in what way—through what
medium? A. I think first through the
press. ernor Steunenberg.

Q. And in what way—through what medlum? A I think first through the press.

Q. Had you ever heard or known that he had anything to de directly or indirectly with any pian to assassinate Governor Steunenberg? A I never had—never had heard of it.

Q. How long had it been since you had given any attention to Governor Steunenberg? A I don't think that I had thought of Governor Steunenberg slince I left the state of Idaho.

Q. Had he in any way taken any part or hand in the matters connacted with the unions to your knowledge since he cased to be governor? A. He never had, I don't believe.

Q. And so far as you know had he taken any hand in an attempt to get into politics or position or anything of that sort since? A. I never learned of it after he failed to be nominated. I don't know that he ever fried to get office afterward.

Q. Did you ever hear of his being in any way connected with any mining business? A. No, str.

Q. Or dealing with the Federation in any way? A. Never in any way to my knowledge.

Q. Now, what was the first information you got in reference to the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg?

A. I heard of it the next morning.

Q. Fou mean through the newspapers or otherwise in reference to the Western Federation of Miners?

M. BORAH: We object to that as leading.

Q. Well, what was said, if anything generally as to who was connected with that, in the public press? A. Shell, the first infunction of the public press in the said, if anything generally as to who was connected with that, in the public press A. Mell, the first infunction of the public press A. Mell, the first infunction of the public press A. Mell, the first infunction of the public press A. Mell, the first infunction of the public press A. Mell, the first infunction of the public press A. Mell, the first infunction of the public press A. Mell, the first infunction of the public press A. Mell, the first infunction of the public press A. Mell, the first infunction of the public press A. Mell the first infunction of th

took the money and put it in the safe. I afterwards—
Q. You had a safe in the office? A. Yes, sir. Remembering Jack's request along a few days before the holidays, i took the hundred dollars and wrote out a slip and got a draft at the Pirst National bank of Denver.
Q. With what did you pay for the draft? A. With the currency that Jack Simpkins had left with me.
Q. Did you buy that draft yourself, do you know? A. Well, I would not be sure about that, Mr. Darrow, I did not

d. Well, have you thought that over

I did

Q. Well, have you thought that overas to whether you did or not—whether you ever gave out any information about it? A. No, I have not.

Q. Did you give any consideration to the matter one way or another at the time? Lo you give any consideration to the matter one way or another at the time? Lo you give any consideration to the matter one way or another at the time? Lo you give any consideration to the matter one way or another at the time? Lo you give any letters were prepared for posting, the girls—it was according to the number of letters we had, and mail, or the amount of mail I was sending out, sometimes it took two or three of them—they divided them up and carted them to the box in the railroad building adjoining, and deposited the letters in the box and generally the packages and supplies, we were sending by mall were put either on, top of or under the box.

Q. Yes, a letter was introduced here which was sent—purported to have been sent from Denver on the 30th, to Caldwell, addressed to Thomas Hogan; do you know anything about that letter?

A. I have no knowledge of it whatever. I never heard of it until I heard it testified to here on the stand.

Q. Now, when is the last time you saw Jack Simpkins after the meeting of the executive board in December—the meeting that I referred to.

Q. This telegram you say came on the 4th and Mr. Møyer brought it down the morning of the 5th? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When Mr. Moyer brought that down, what did you do? We talked the matter over and it seemed to us of some serious import and we concluded

was informed that he was at home confined to his bed.

Q. How was Mr. Murphy in those days and since as to his condition of health. A. He was very ill at that time and has been since.

Q. Were you exercised over this telegram and the matters that were arising at that time? A. Yes, sir; we were.

Q. Then what did you do after you called up Mr. Murphy and found he was at home? A. We took the street carned went taken in the upper home and we laid the matter before him and Mr. Murphy advised us not to act hastily; he did not think there was anything serious about the matter, and the best thing we could do was to wait a few days, await developments and give him an opportunity to think it over.

Q. When did you next have any communication with Mr. Murphy about it?

A. I heard from Mr. Murphy, if I remember rightly, on Saturday or Sunday morning—Sunday morning, I think by telephone, in which Mr. Murphy advised me to get some good attorney in Idaho who would look after the interests of the organizations.

Q. Did you leall him up or did he call you up? A. He called me up.

Q. Then what did you do? A. After discussing the matter with him and talking over the different attorneys with whom I was acquainted, I told him I knew Mr. Nugent in Silver City, and I believed he was as good as man as I could get in this immediate vicinity, that is, the first selegram that has already been read? A. Yes, sir; that is, the first selegram that has already been read? A. Yes, sir; that is, the first selegram that has already been read? A. Yes, sir; that is, the first selegram that has been read, that was sent on, I think, the Think it was either Saturday or Sunday.

Q. Was all this talk over the telephone, or did you meet him personally?

A. It was all over the telephone.

Q. Was all this talk over the telephone, or did you meet him personally?

A. It was all over the telephone.

Q. Was all this talk over the telephone, or did you write to employ Mr. Nugent to look after the interests of the organization in Boise.

Q. When did you write t

I did.

Q. Who was it? A. Fred Miller of Spokane.
Q. When did you hear anything more directly from it, outside of newspaper reports? A. The first direct information we had was when Mr. Miller came to Denver.
Q. In the meantime, did you keep track through the press of the preliminary examination? A. Yes, sir; to some extent.
Q. And when did Mr. Miller come to Denver with reference to the preliminary examination? A. Shortly afterward.

Mr. Miller was

Denver with reference to the preliminary examination? A. Shortly afterward examination? A. Shortly afterward examination? A. Shortly afterward examination? A. Idid.
Q. Through whom? At the instance of Mr. Simpkins.
Q. When he came to Denver to see you did he bring anything with him?
A. Not that I know of.
Q. Well, did he bring anything in reference to the ovidence? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What? A. The transcript of the preliminary examination.
Q. Did you go over it. A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you discuss with him the case? A. Yes, sir.
Q. And the probabilities of the guilt or innocence of the men? A. We did.
Q. And did you discuss with him as to what had been said as to the connection of the Federation with it? A. Yes, sir; we went into the matter fully.
Q. Went into it failly? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who did he first see, as far as you know, in Denver? A. Mr. Murphy.
Q. And then where did you see him?
A. At Mr. Murphy's effice.
Q. Did you adviss with Mr. Murphy as to what you had better do in the matter with Mr. Miller? A. Yes, sir.
Q. And what did you finally do as

Was this the first money that the tern Federation had paid for that er? A. No, sir.

I mean in the matter of Mr. Mildefending Orchard? A. No, sir.
What other money had you paid?
We had paid a number of retainer

communicate with your attorneys. A. I asked the officer to notify Mr. Richardson, and Mr. DeLue told me that he had been notified, and I requested them to tell Mr. O'Neil, and have him tell my family, and I also requested them to tell Mr. O'Neil, and have him tell my family, and I also requested them to tell my family, and I also requested them to tell my family, and I also requested them that I would like the mind of the country and it may be my family and beaut I o'clock the country and it may be my family and beaut I o'clock the country and he came up to the corridor where I was locked up.

Q. Well, were any of your friends or counsel notified? A. No, sir, although Mr. Duffield promised me that he would.

Q. Well, were any of your friends or counsel notified? A. No, sir, although Mr. Duffield promised me that he would.

Q. Well were fou taken away from Denver? A. We were taken away from Denver? A. We were taken away from Denver? A. We were taken amay from the jail at 3 o'clock in the morning and placed on a special train at the Union depot where we were under a guard of Bob Meidrum, detectives—Pinketton Detectives Watson and Fisher, Bulkley Wells, milliary officer Strickland, an officer of the military leaving the depot that morning at 6 o'clock on that special train.

Q. All of thase men came with you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you come te? A. We came to Boise.

Q. And you have been here ever since? A. No; we were in the penitentary leaving the depot that morning at 5 o'clock on that special train.

Q. All of the time is Caldwell? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How well have been imprisoned ever since? A. No; we were in the penitentary part of the time and part of the time at Caldwell.

Q. How well have been imprisoned ever since? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I don't know but I omitted to ask you specifically, how long have you known Mr. Pettitone? A. Since 1900.

Q. How well have you known him?

A. Very well.

Q. What has been on any of your commenter of the mestern penitential the committee of the western Federation of Minera.

Q

Q. Has he been in yours? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have seen him very frequently the lass year, I take it? A. I have lived with him in the same room the last 17 months. Mr. Darrow, there is one statement that I made yesterday that I would like to add to.
Q. Very well, what is it? A. In speaking of the times. I have been absent from headquarters. I forgot to mention that there was one occasion that I went to the Black Hills?
Q. When did you go to the Black Hills?
Q. When did you go to the Black Hills?
A. That was in June, and previous, to that I had not been out of the office h. some little time.
Q. Following the explosion in Cripple Creek? A. Yes sir, that was your.

ple Creek? A Yes sir, that was June. 1904.

Q. June. 1904? A. Yes sir.
Q. How happened it you did not go to the office? A. Well, there were indictments out against me—against a large number of men, and I was named among the number.
Q. Were you indicted? A. Yes sir, we were indicted for riot and conspiracy and murder.
Q. Riot and conspiracy and murder where? A. In Victor on the 6th of June.

was in the Black Hills? A I was there about a veek. I spoke at Deadwood and Lead. iterry, and I spoke at Terry Park on the 4th day of July.

Q. Thit would be about the 4th of July. 1914. then? A. 1904. yes sir. It was the latter part of June that I left Deaver, and I came back immediately following the 4th, bonds having been fixed.

Q. Did you give ball in these riot and conspiracy and murder cases down there? A. Yes sir, for Sheriff Bell came-up to Denver and bonds were at headquarters.

**CROSS - EXAMINATION** 

Q. What date did you become an officer of the Western Federation of Miners, Mr. Haywood? A. I was elected on the executive board in May, 1900.

officer of the Western Federation of Miners, Mr. Haywood? A. I was elected on the executive board in May, 1900.

Q. That was about a year after the troubles in the Coeur d'Alenes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have been a prominent officer of that organization in some capacity ever since? A. Yes sir, having been elected as secretary-treasurer in the following year, I have been in that office continuously ever since.

Q. During the troubles of 1899 you were working in the Silver City district, in that vicinity? A. Working at the Blaine mine in Silver City district, in that vicinity? A. Working at the Blaine mine in Silver City.

Q. You had been a miner for some little time prior to that, practically off and on all your life, I understand? A. Yes sir.

Q. You had been then an active member of the local union of the Western Federation of Miners, at Silver City, August 19th, 1856.

Q. You had been then an active member of the local union some three years prior to the troubles in the Coeur d'Alenes? A. Yes sir.

Q. The Silver City camp became greatily interested in the troubles in the Coeur d'Alenes? A. Yes sir.

Q. There were meetings of the union having the object and purpose of discussing those matters and acting in regard to those matters alone, were there not? A. I don't think that there was ever a special meeting held on that matter alone.

Q. They were meeting held on that matter alone.

Q. They were meeting became from the decings, I suppose? A. Yes sir.

Q. You had a great many acquaintances at that the, Senator.

Q. To have the matters which were taken up and discussed quite often in the meetings, I suppose? A. Yes sir.

Q. And you expressed yourself and you presonal views with reference to those matters on different occasions? A. I don't member of your personal views with reference to those matters on different occasions? A. I don't member of your personal views with reference to those matters on different occasions? A. I don't member of your personal views with reference to those matters on different occasion

employes of the mill or the mine did you at the time of the trouble?

A Now of Course you became entrely familiar with Governor Steunenberg's attitude in regard to that matter up there, what he did and so forth?

A Yes sir.

Q. With the fact that he caused to be erected wint was called a built pen or improvised prison? A I know of that

Q. And that a great number of the members of the Western's Federation were incarcerated in that prison? A A great number of the members of the Federation, and also a great many other people. If your honor please, may the shutters be closed on that window. While I will be talkink most of the time to the jury, I cannot see the Senator's eyes with the shutters open.

THE COURT: Yes.

Q. A great number of the members of the Senator's eyes with the shutters open.

THE COURT: Yes.

Q. A great number of the members of the Western Federation, with other people, you say, were incarcerated in that prison? A I think so, yes six of the western Federation, as you learned, in the second of the governor and his representatives with reference to the permit system's similar to that prior to that time? A No personal knowledge.

Q. Had you ever had any knowledge of a permit system similar to that prior to that time? A No personal knowledge.

Q. This was the first conspicuous instance of what was known as the permit system in regard to anyone's actions as to the Federation itself? A How do I understand you?

Q. I say this was the first conspicuous instance of what was known as the permit system in regard to anyone's actions as to the Federation itself? A How do I understand you?

Q. I say this was the first conspicuous instance of what was known as the permit system in regard to anyone's action as to the Federation itself? A How do I understand you?

Q. I say this was the first conspicuous instance of what was known as the permit system in regard to anyone for the second of the pe

that he was regarded as ative of the capitalists capitalist interests? A.

this Miners' Magnaine with which you was connected officially, were they not? A. Yes, we published any number of affidavits that were given by different people in the Coeur d'Alenes—

O. And you nublished—

Mr. RICHARDSON: Let him finish his answer.

THE WITNESS: I way we published any number of affidavits that were given by men and women detailing the outrages that were perpejrated and the indignities that they suffered. We also published the investigation in Congress

sir.

Q. And in publishing those matters, whatever they were, they reflected your individual views as well as your official views of the organisation? A. Well, now, I had nothing to do with the preparing of the affidavits.

Q. I am asking if they reflected your views upon the situation? A. Do you mean to say that or do you wish to know whether or not I approved the publishing of those affidavits?

Q. Yes. A. And the recounting of the conditions of the Coeur d'Alenes in the magezine?

Q. Yes sir. A. I most certainly did.

Q. And such criticisms as were made of the officers, including Governor Steunenberg, St. Clair and others, they also reflected your views? A. To a certain extent.

Q. Do you mean they were not strong enough or too strong? A. No, I am not speaking as to the strength of them. I don't know which particular articles you refer to, Senator.

Q. Some of them have been read here in your presence—with reference to the a ticle which was entitled. The Passing of Steunenberg. Some year and a half after these troubles, did that reflect your views with reference to Steunenberg and his character? A. You mean the article that has been published since Mr. O'Nell was editor?

Q. No, I mean the article that was entitled. The Fassing of Steunenberg, which was published in 1900, in which he was referred to as a traitor, and so Morth DARROW: Senator, I think you have got the article, haven't you? MR. DARROW: No, we returned them all.

(Mr. BORAH: Very well. I think you have got the article, haven't you? MR. DARROW: No, we returned them all.

(Mr. BORAH: very well. I think you have got the article, haven't you? the pamphiet containing the article referred to, which was handed to the witness.)

Q. I will call your attention to, the article on page 7. Just glance over it and see if you have seen that before or read it before? A. Yes, I have seen this. I remember it.

Q. And you were familiar with it at the time it was published, Senator.

Q. En you say now, after reading that time, did you not? A. I couldn't say now as

think I first met Jack Simpkins 1802,

Q. In 1902? That was about t years after the difficulties up the Year safter the difficulties up the Year safter the difficulties up the Year Safter Safter Safter Safter The Year Safter Th

that he ever missed a meeting of the executive board.

Q. A pretty active member of the Federation, was he not? A. No, he was not very active. I think he did less work on the board than any other member on it.

Q. Was he active in his home jurisdiction with reference to organizing, and so forth? A. No sir, he was not.

Q. He did do some organizing for you, did he? A. Some, vec.

Q. His home was at Wardner? A At Wardner.

Q. The last time I believe that you saw Mr. Simpkins was in Denver in the middle of December, 1965? A. Yes str. A. I never have.
Q. And don't know where he is? A. I do not.
Q. He is still a member of the executive boards is he? A. I believe at the last convention that he was continued as a member.
Q. There was an alternate elected and the state of the duty while he was ab-

understand, at Hailey? A. I don't belleve he did.

Q. He was up there, as you understood? A. I think he was.

Q. Did he tell you about having been
at Caldwell immediately prior to his
coming to Denver? A. No sir.

Q. Or a short time prior? A. No
sir.

Q. Did he say anything about having seen any of the Colorado members
of the organisation out in Idaho? A.

No sir.

Q. Didn't refer to Mr. Orchard in
any way? A. He did not.

Q. You had he said about him at
all? A. No sir.

Q. His name was not mentioned at,
his visit there? A. In no way.

Q. You didn't know that he went to
Denver upon Mr. Orchard's ticket? A.
I did not.

Q. You had no talk about that at
the time that his expenses were being
considered or anything of that kind?

A. No sir. I pid his bill just as he
submitted it.

Q. Did you know that Mr. Simpkins
knew Orchard? A. No sir.

Q. Ho had no knowledge of any acters at any time when Orchard was
there? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. You had no knowledge of any acquaintanceship upon the part of Orchard
and Simpkins or Hogan and Simpkins? A. No sir.

Q. Now you didn't hear from Mr.
Simpkins again after he left there until you received this cipher telegram?

A. Yes, we had received some letters
from him previous to that telegram.

Q. With reference to any matters
other than the general business of the
organization?

A. The first letter that
we got was from Sait Lake wherein he
stated that he had neglected to take
his credentials, which credentials him
from the purpose of pretty of the Index
Miners' Lulen to the Federation on a
more the mortgage and the insurance papers.

Q. And were those the only letters
or words which you received from him
from the time that he left until you
received this telegram? A. I think
wherein he sisted that he had neglected to take
his credentials, which credentials him
from the mortgage and the insurance papers.

Q. And were those the only letters
or words which you received from him
from the time that he left until you
received this telegram? A. I think so.

Q. Thos

Q. It is the same name at the post home to a certainty. He didn't give that same name at the lime.

Q. Didn't tell you about his name down there; A. No sir.

Q. Well, did you become well acquainted with Adams when you first met him or was it simply a passing acquaintance; A. Well, I got very little acquainted with him at that time.

You say he was at headquarters?

nat would be ratner indennite. Sentor: probably March.
Q. You think probably March? A.
Q. Was there anyone in the office to the time, do you recail, except those wo gentlemen and yourself and the tenographers or employees? A. No. don't recail.
Q. There is nothing connected withese sfair by which you can fix definite-to the work of the month?
Q. There is nothing connected withese sfair by which you can fix definite-to the work of the month?
Q. There is nothing connected with the sfair by which you can fix definite-to the work of the month?
Q. Was in did they call at headquarers more than once about that time or has it a single visit? A. I think they rere may twice the same day. The second time they came up was when I rent down with them.
Q. And was that the time when they rere going on this trip? A. Yes sir.
Q. You simply went down on the treet with them? A. I went down—ur headquarters were then in the Minney Exchange—I went down to 15th treet, up to Curtis and down to Watous place; that is about half a block own Curtis Street from 15th.
Q. And then they told you that they were going upon a trip, prospecting rip, and they would likely locate youn if they found anything? A. They idn't put the substance of it?
A. Yes, that was about the substance of it. Yes, that was about the substance for the the wood-night, they said. "If we find anything, fill, we will locate you in."
Q. Did you advance them any money? A. I did not.

1903? A. 1903, yes sir.
That was about what time in mber? A. The latter part of No-

Q. That was about what time in November? A. The latter part of November? Q. The latter part of November? A. I think it was immediately following the Vindicator explosion.
Q. And you did not go down into the district at that time se you didn't see Mr. Adams? A. No. I did not.
Q. You simply learned this by hear-say? A. That is all.
Q. The next time you saw him you say was what day? A. After the independence explosion he came to head-quarters with a number of other deportees. Q. The next time you saw him you say was what day? A. After the Independence explosion he came to headquarters with a number of other deportees.

Q. About what time did he get to headquarters with a number of other deportees.

Q. About what time did he get to headquarters with reference to that explosion? A. Well, I couldn't say exactly. Senator. I think probably two or three days.

Q. And did he come alone, do you here? A. He didn't come alone to headquarters. There was a big crowd there.

Q. Did you have any talk with him about conditions in Cripple Creek at that time? A. Some I believe. I wouldn't say positively that I had a conversation with him personally.

Q. Do you remember of talking with him about the explosion? A. No sir, no definite conversation.

Q. That subject was not refegred to by Adams or yoursel?? A. Not that I can recall.

Q. That was the principal subject of discussion I presume, just at that time, was it not? A. Well, that and the manner in which the men and women, were being treated in that district was the matter under discussion.

Q. Your, recollection is that the subject matter of the independence depot was not mentioned by you to Adams nor by Adams to yoursel? A. Not that I recall.

Q. If it had been mentioned you? A. Well, that probably it was mentioned by nearly every man that I spoke to in some way or other. Q. Well, you didn't talk with Adams anything with reference to what he knew also here. A. No sir.

Q. You know where he was Ilying in Denver at that time, where he was stopping? A. No sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not his wife was there? A. I believe that she was stopping? A. No sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not his wife was there? A. I believe that she was stopping? A. No sir.

Q. Do you control that time, where he was stopping? A. No sir.

Q. You say you don't know where their address was? A. I do not—did not.

Q. Did you see Orchard about that time? A. No sir.

not. Q. Did you see Orchard about that time? A. No sir. Q. Wasn't Orchard there about the time, a little after the explosion? A. No sir. No sir.

Q. Didn't hear of him at all? A.

Not to my knowledge, not at that time.

Q. When did you next see Adams
after the Independence depot explosion?

Q. That is the first time you saw
him? A. Yes sir.

Q. Was he at headquarters again?

A. Yes sir.

trict, or in the Cripple Creek district. The Cripple Creek district was a union district up until the strike of 1905, was it not?

A. Not altogether, Senator.

Q. Well, it was considered as a union district was it not? That is, a great majority of the miner were union mises.

Q. What mine was operating there prior to the strike that was not a union mine? A. Well, there was no mine but what employed some union men. There was some mines that in a manner discriminated against union men.

Q. Which mines were those that discriminated against union men.

Q. Which mines were those that discriminated against union men.

Q. Any others? A. I couldn't mention any others.

Q. How many mines were there in the district? A. Well, there is a great number of mines. Not being very well acquainted with the district, I couldn't mame them.

Q. It was practically a union camp then, was it not? A. Yes, it was a well organized camp.

Q. In some of the mines men could not get employment unless they were union men? A. Well, no, that condition does not exist anywhere in the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners. There is no place where a man can't get work because he is not a union man.

Q. Did you know a man by the name of John Curry? A. John Curry?

Q. Yes. A. Yes, secretary of the miners' union at Victor.

Q. He was president, wasn't he? A. I think that he was—yes, he was president, too, if I remember correctly.

Q. What time did he serve as president of that organization?

A. I don't remember what time; previous to the strike, however.

Q. Do you remember of a notice being posted by Curry in the district requiring all men working in the mines to join the union before they would be permitted to work?

A. Not before they would be permitted to work? A. Not before they would be considered as an enemy of the community and are enemy to himself, the community and are enemy to himself, the community and are enemy to the considered as an enemy of the community and treated as such. Wat did you understand by that? A. That all men wor

understand by that? A. That all men working in the camp were requested to join the union.

Q. And if they didn't join that they would be considered as an enemy of the community and treated as such! A. That they would be considered as an enemy to themselves and to the community yes sir, I understood that. But I would like to explain that, if I may, Senator.

Senator.

Q. I will permit you to do so. A. At that time there was an endeavor being made by a good many of the companies to reduce the wages in the Cripple Creek district. There was a meeting of the mine owners held in the office of James Burns where an effort was made to bring him into line to reduce the wages in the Cripple Creek district. They notice if I remember

strike.

Union No. 32 was he not?

A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you know the under-sheriff, Jim Goughn, ves, he was with the sheriff at the same time.
Q. He was a member of Miners' Union No. 19, was he not?
A. I couldn't say as to that.
Q. Do you know that he was a union man? A. I do not.
Q. Did you know the coroner, M. J. Doran? A. No sir.
Q. You didn't know him? A. No sir.

Q. You didn't know him? A. No sir.
Q. Did you know that he was a member of Miners' Union No. 22, or a man by that name? A. No, I did not.
Q. Did you know any of the officers except those whom you have mentioned. Roberts and his deputy? A. I think those are the only ones that I know personally. I would say, Senator, that that was the first time that I had been in the Cripple Creek district for quite a while, and I wasn't very well acquainted with any of the men personally.
Q. Do you know any county officer who was in office during those years who was not a member of the union.
A.) Oh, yes, there was.
Q. 1902 and 27 A. Yes, I should say that there was very few members of the union—if you would give me access to this reply to the book that you are reading from I think I can tell you.
Mr. RICHARDSON: That is the red

pou are reading from I think tell you.

Mr. RICHARDSON: That is the red book that you have Senator.

THE WITNESS: We have a green book in reply to that red book.

MR. BORAH: I am not reading from a red book.

RICHARDSON: There is a red MR. RICHARDSON: matter. MR. BORAH: I am not reading from a red book.

MR. RICHARDSON: There is a red book that contains that matter.

MR. HORAH: Yes, I think perhaps it is.

THE WITNESS: I think it mentions here the local officers who were not members of the union. Mentioning other mines where there was discrimination, I would say there was the Strong, the Ajax, the Elkton and the El Paso.

Q. Ajax, El Paso— A. Elkton and the Strong.

Q. Well, go ahead with the officers.

A. (Witness looks at book handed him).

Q. Well, go ahead with the officers.
A. (Witness looks at book handed him).
Q. Well, you can look that up later, Mr. Haywood.

THE WITNESS: All right. I rather think now it was in the statement we made to the Senate. It is in the statement to the United States Senate.
Q. You testified yesterday with reference to one Frank J. Hearne. When did you first become acquisinted with Hearne?

A. The first time I ever saw Mr. Hearne was at a conference in the assembly hall at the capitol building, state, of Colorado, at a meeting that was held before the committee on mines and mining.
Q. That was a meeting in reference to the eight hour law?

A. Yes, sir, if I remember that committee rightly.
Q. And at that time Mr. Hearne was representing one side of the controversy, or with other people, and yourself with other people the other side?

Q. Then the questions which were asked by your counsel of Mr. Orchard with reference to the controversy between Mr. Hearne and yourself did not exist? A. As to a controversy.

MR. RICHARDSON: I didn't ask any such thing.

MR. DARROW: I don't believe I asked anything of that kind.

MR. BORAH: No, you didn't, but Mr. Richardson did.

MR. RICHARDSON: I would like to have you point it out to me.

MR. BORAH: I will. I have got my memory fixed on it.

THE WITNESS: I wish you would state what the controvesy was.

Q. Mr. Richardson asked Mr. Orchard if you did not denounce Mr. Hearne there as the representative of those organizations and tell him to his face what you thought of him: Did you?

A. No, but I told—I didn't denounce him. I told them what they were endeavoring to do with reference to the eight-hour legislation. I told them it was just such men as were congregated there representing the capitalist interests that was corrunting legislation and corrupting the courts of that state. I had no hesitancy in telling Mr. Hearne. Mr. Grant and Mr. Osgood exactly what I thought of their endeavors to defeat it he eight-hour law over the heads of the people that had, by a tremendous majority voted it for us.

Q. Now then, getting down to the question which I asked you, did you indulge in any controversy there with Mr. Grant and Mr. Osgood exactly what I thought of their endeavors to defeat to him personally, no sir.

Q. Did you include him so that he would know that you were including him, either by name or personal reference in your conversation? A. I don't think so more than I was talking to all of them.

Q. Then there was no controversy there which could be considered as being between Mr. Hearne and yourself at that time personally no sir.

Q. You had no personal controversy with him and hopersonal controversy with him and hopersonal controversy with him and hopersonal cont

or, I would say that I regarded them, a part of that corrupt administration, s sir, and R. RICHARDSON: A little louder, Haywood. r. Haywood. THE WITNESS: Does the jury hear

Mr. Haywood.

THE WITNESS: Does the jury hear me?

MEMBERS OF THE JURY: Not entirely, speak a little louder please,

Q: And you regarded them, Mr. Gearne, Mr. Goddard and Gabbert and Peabody and Bell and former governor steumenberg all as the representatives of this corrupt organization or influence which you say you were fighting and which you were denouncing the result of the system.

Q: How you heard about the Vindicator explosion.

THE COURT: Before taking up another subject—it is now half past eleven—I will say to counsel in taking this recess the recess will be until two o'clock; and, Mr.Borah, if you find at half past three that you cannot get through with this cross examination by four, the court will continue that time; but if not, you will please indicate to conclude this cross examination to-day.

Mr. BORAH: I feel very sure I will

to conclude this cross examination foday.

MR. BORAH: I feel very sure I will get through by four o'clock under those circumstances.

Thereupon the statutory admonition was given to the jury, the balling were sworn, the jury retired in charge of the ballins, the defendant was remanded, and a recess was taken until two clock this afternoop.

Recess.

Receas.

Boise, Idaho, Friday, July 12th, 1907.
2:00 o'clock P. M. Court convened to
adjournment. The clerk called the
names of the jurers and announced all
present.
THE COURT: You may proceed, Mr.
Borah.
Witness William D. Haywood, on the
stand. Witness William D. Haywood, on the stand.
CROSS EXAMINATION, Continued by MR. BORAH.
Q. Mr. Haywood, at what time was the difficulty at Colorado Springs which you mentioned in your testimony of yesterday?
MR. NUGENT: Colorado City, you mean.

MR. NUGENT: Colorado City, you mean.
Q. Yes, Colorado City? A. Strike?
Q. Yes? A. November 14th.
Q. What year? A. 1963.
Q. Was that the time that Mr. Copley, one of the members of the executive board, was arrested with reference to these matters in some respect? A. In Colorado City?
Q. Yes. A. I don't think Mr. Copley was ever arrested in Colorado City.
MR. DARROW: That was in Idaho Springs.

MR. DARROW: That was in Idaho Springs.
Q. Well, where was the difficulty in which Mr. Copley was interested? A. In the Cripple Creek district, but not—he never was interested in any difficulty in Gdaho Springs other than being arrested there.
Q. He was afrested there? A. Yes sir, he was.
Q. And about what time was that?
A. It was some time after the 29th of July, 1903.
Q. And do you know what he was

A. I don't know what the charge was?

A. I don't know what the charce was against him.

Q. Do you know of some trials at some of the members of your organization were interested?

A. Tes sir.

Q. About when was that? A. It was shortly after that time. I remember this particular date as being the date that fourteen men. were taken from their homes and deported.

Q. And about what time was it that those charges were lodged against your-people? A. Some time after that.

Q. And was there a trial, or a preparation for a trial?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you know that Lyte Gregory was a witness in those cases?

A. I have 'dearned it.

Q. i Since you have been here?

MR. RICHARDSON: I don't want him to testify to that because as a matter of fact Lyte Gregory was not a witness in those cases.

MR. BORAH. You may be sworn.

MR. BORAH. You may be sworn.

MR. RICHARDSON: You asked the

aim to testify to that because as a matter of fact Lyte Gregory was not a witness in those caases.

MR BORAH You may be sworn.

MR RICHARDSON: You asked the question and I have told you the fact about it.

MR BORAH: I asked the question and the witness answered it, and he is responsible for the answer.

MR RICHARDSON: That is not fair, for the witness did not attend that trial.

THE COURT: The witness has answered the question and you will have the privilege of examining him in regard to it.

Q. Where was the Vindicator mine located? A. In the Cripple Creek district.

Q. About where with reference to the Cripple Creek depot—how far from it? A. I don't know just how far.

Q. Where was the Findley mine located? A. I could not tell you that.

Q. Could you approximate it? A. No sir.

Q. Do you know where Steve Adams was living at the time of the Independence depot explosion? A. In the Cripple Creek district.

Q. Was the Vindicator mine a union mine prior to the strike?

A. Yes sir.

Q. One of the first mines that crawled out? A. I think so, among the first—now I don't know, whether I should say the first or among the first;

They all came out about the same time? A. Yes sir.

should say the first or among the first; they were all called out on the same day.

Q. They all came out about the same time? A. Yes sir.

Q. And under the same call? A. Yes sir.

Q. And after that the mines in the district were all non-union mines practically excepting the Portland? A. Yes, for a time.

A dand for what length of time? A. Well, there was a number of lessees that were on the fair list.

A deal there was a number of lessees that were on the fair list.

Or and did you know from the word of time? A. Yes is considerable length of the time of the Independence depot explosion with reference to being on the unfair list?

A. It was an unfair mine.

Q. Did you know any of the men coming from the Findley mine, do you?

A. Not of my own knowledge.

Q. Did you know any of them as non-union men? A. No sir.

Q. Were there any of them union men that you know of? A. I don't think so.

Q. You say you first met Harry Orchard at the labor convention in the spring of 1904, I understand? A. January 2nd, 2rd and 4ith, 1904.

Q. That was ageneral labor convention? A. A mass convention called by the Fresident of the Colorado State Federation of Labor.

Q. And orchard was there as a delegate from Altman No. 19?

A. I don't remember, Senator, with any degree of certainty of having seen him at least that town with them.

Q. You recall the fact that he was on the committee of ways and means with Mr. Moyer? A. Yes sir.

Q. And is that your best recol

Q. Was that your first introduction to him? A. Yes sir, that I can remember.
Q. Was you introduced to him as Orchard? A. Yes sir.
Q. And Mr. Moyer introduced yeu?
A. I think so, yes sir.
Q. Did you hear the remarks between Mr. Moyer and Orchard with reference to the trip to Ouray? A. Only a part of it.
Q. What part of it did you hear?
A. I heard them figuring on hew they should prepare themselves to make this trip.
Q. With reference to protecting themselves, etc? A. Yes sir.
Q. You heard them talking about getting some shotguns? A Yes sir.
Q. And who should be called to get them? A. No, I think Mr. Pettibone dropped in about that time.
Q. Now, isn't it true that Mr. Mayer telephoned to Mr. Pettibone? A. b. I heard him say.
Q. What is your recollection of it?
A. I have no recollection is that the trip.
A. He may have telephoned him, or he may not; I don't remember about that.
Q. Your recollection is that he drop-

Q. Your recollection is that the trip

A. He may have telephoned him, or he may not; I don't remember about that.

Q. Your recollection is that he dropped in, you say? A. He may have.

Q. And did you hear the conversation between Pettibone and Moyer and Orchard in regard to the fire arms? A I don't want you to understand that he casuality dropped in; he came into the office but it may have been in respense to Mr. Moyer's telephone.

Q. And the last question was, did you hear the conversation between Pettibone and Meyer there, over the phone, or when he was present in reference to the fire-arms? A. I heard them talking about it, and measuring the suit cases there.

Q. Had you known of Pettibone purchasing any fire arms prior to that time for members of the organization? A. Not of my own knowledge.

Q. Did you know of his shipping any fire arms for the Western Federation to any point from Denver? A. Ne sir.

Q. At any time prior to that? A. No sir.

Q. Or after that? I believe one time after that at the instance of the Federation. Pettibone purchased some guns for the laterstate Mercantile Company.

Q. And what kind of fire arms did they get finally at this particular time I am talking about? A. I think they got take down shotguns.

Q. And what kind of fire arms did they get finally at this particular time I am talking about? A. I think they got take down shotguns.

Q. And what kind to fire arms did they get finally at this particular time I am talking about? A. I think they got take down shotguns.

Q. And what kind the men would not wait down there for him to make use of that revolver carrying it the way he was carrying it? A. I remember making that remark, yes sir.

Q. And myou told him that the men would not say that Sensior.

Q. I took it from that? A. No. I remember making that remark yes sir.

Q. And what form that fa. No. I remember making that remark yes sir.

Q. And what form that sensior.

Q. I took it from that a kesser and of shotguns in their suit cases? A. No. I denote the more expeditious to have s

A. Yes sir.
Q. Who was with him? A. He was alone.
Q. Did you talk over with him the experiences of Mayer? A. Very briefly.
Q. Do you recall what was said by him and what was said by yourself?
A. I recollect a part of it at least. He told me he thought Mr. Moyer could have evaded the authorities there; he told me that in this room there was either a trap door or another door that he could have made his way out of, and could have got away from the sheriff if he had wanted to. He also told me that Mr. McLean had sent up a specimen for Mr. Moyer and I to be sawed in two.
Q. Who was Mr. McLean? A. He was the secretary of the Ouray miners union No. 15.
Q. Did you talk with him about the particulars of the arrest, the charge made against Moyer or anything of that kind?
A. No, I did not go into details with

Q. Did he bring back the shotgun?
A. No sir.
Q. Neither one of them? Not to me.
Q. And hothing was said about it?
A. I don't think he mentioned it.
Q. The next time you saw him, I understand, was in May, 1904?
A. Yes sir, I think I saw him at that time.
Q. Where was it you saw him at that time?
A. I believe in the
Q. How long was it prior to the Independence depot explosion that you saw him in May, 1904?
A. Probably in the early part of the convention; we convened on the fourth Monday in May.

we convended on the fourth Monday in May.

Q. And it was some time during the early days of the convention? A. I think so.

Q. Was Mr. W. F. Davis present at this convention? A. Yes sir, and acted as Vice President of it if I remember rightly.

Q. And was Mr. Parker there? A. He was.

Q. Can you fix with any degree of certainty the day of the month when you last saw Orchard prior to the Independence depot explosion? A. No. I could not not with any—not to be certain.

Q. It would be within the range of a week or ten days. I presume? A. Well, the explosion having taken place on the 6th of June, we met on Alfonday—it may be a week or probably a little longer.

Q. Did he stay around the convention any length of time? How many days did you see him there? A. I am yot very positive about having seen him there, He may have been there. There was a great many men in attendance and some who were attending the convention, and I did not pay any more attention to him than to any other visiting men.

Q. You had become fairly will acquainted with him? A. Oh. I knew him, but no more than any other man attending the convention?

Q. And that was the next time you may him was at this convention? A. I think I stated it in about the same words before,

Q. And that was the next time you saw him? A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. And if you did see him it was within a week or ten days of the Independence depot explosion? A. Yes sir.

Q. And you do not recall how long he remained there? A. No sir.

Q. And you do not recall any conversation with him? A. I did not have any conversation with him in particular. I may have greeted him occasionally as any other member.

Q. Then I understand you that you saw Sheve Adams a day or two after the explosion? A. A few days after.

Q. You did not see Orchard or know of his whereabouts from the time of the Independence depot explosion until January, 1965.

Q. You did not see Orchard or know of his whereabouts from the time of the Independence can be used to the ladge of the language of the languary to a s

A. I know I never was in his room at any time.

Q. Do you recall whether you were in a room—some other room with Orchard at any time in the Belmont rooming house? A. No sir.

Q. You were not there? A. No sir.

Q. You are quite certain of that?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And did you ever meet Orchard at what is known as the Virginia rooming house? A. No sir. I did not so there to meet him, I went there with him.

Q. About when was that? A. I think

there to meet him, I went there with him.

Q. About when was that? A. I think that was in the early part of August of 1905.

Q. In the early part of August,—this was later than the time we are talking about then? A. Yes sir.

Q. Then you say he came to head-quarters in January, 1905, for relief? A. Yes sir.

Q. Was he on the relief roll at that time? A. Well, a miser being there and out of work, he could get relief at that time, one of the Cripple Creek that time, one of the Cripple Creek men.

And he was really on the relief roll,—that is, he was one whom you regarded as snittled to relief? A. Yes sir.

Q. And he came there for that purpose? A. Yes gir.
Q. Do you remember whether you gave him any relief yourself in the way of a check, or did he get it from some one else? A. If he got it, he got it from some one else, for I did not have charge of that.
Q. You don't know of your own knowledge that he was there for relief?
A. I am quite satisfied that that is what he came for.
Q. Did you have any conversation about it with him?. A. Yes sir.
Q. And yeu remember the conversation? A. I do,—that is, I remember that as I remember that as I remember that as I remember that and Adams came up for relief.
Q. Did Adams come with him at this time? A. Yes sir.
Q. And Orchard and Adams came there in January, 1905, for relief? A. Yes sir.
Q. And had some talk with your about the matter so it is fresh in your about the matter so it is fresh in your

edge.

Q. De you know where Billy Alleman was? A. I think he was in Denver.

Q. Now, Alleman, Steve Adams and Orchard were all there in Denver about that time? A. I believe they were.

Q. Do you know where they were living? A. No sir.

Q. You don't know that they were living? A. No sir.

Q. You don't know that they were living together? A. I do not.

Q. Neither one of them informed you of that fact? A. No sir.

Q. Do you know Jimmie Lafferty?

A. No, I don't know Jimmie Lafferty?

A. No, I don't know Jimmie Lafferty?

A. No, I don't know Jimmie Lafferty?

Q. Do you know Mr. Easterly? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When about headquarters during this period in the fore part of 1905, or had he left the country? A. He was not there at that time.

Q. When did William F. Davis leave Denver, if you know. A. I don't know exactly when he left, but I think some time about the middle of June.

Q. It was within a few days after the Independence depot explosion? A Yes sir.

Q. Did he leave from headquarters, was he at headquarters immediately prior to his going? A. I could not say as to that.

Q. Do you recall any conversation immediately prior to his going. A. No, I do net.

Q. But you know he went away about that time? A. Yes sir.

Q. Now, Mr. Haywood, as I understood you yesterday, you stated that Orchard was treated through the newspapers as a suspect in regard to this independence depot explosion some few weeks after it happened? A. Some few weeks.

Q. Yes, A. Did I say that Senator Borah.

Q. I understood that, A. I said a fext days after.

weeks after it happened? A. Some few weeks.

Q. Yes. A. Did I say that, Senator Borah.

Q. Yes. A. Did I say that, Senator Borah.

MR. DARROW: I am not sure that he understands your question; you referred to.

MR. DARROW: I am not sure that he understands your question; you referred to.

THE WITNESS: The Independence depot explosion I understood you to mean.

MR. BORAH. Yes sir, that is what I meant.

Q. How long was it after the Independence depot explosion until you saw in the newspaper that this man was suspected of the deed? A. I don't think it was more than three or four days.

Q. And was there some considerable comment in the paper on the matter?

A. Yes.

Q. And it was noted that he had left the country? A. Yes sir.

Q. In company with John Neville and his son? A. Yes sir.

Q. In company with John Neville and his son? A. Yes sir.

Q. And it was noted that he had eft Cripple Creek immediately prior to the explosion? A. I think that was a part of the story.

Q. And he had gone into the Wyoming country some where? A. They seemed to know where he had gone?

Q. Did you know where he had gone?

A. No sir, other than what was stated.

Q. When I's came back did you talk with him about the matter of his being suspected? A. I believe I did.

Q. And he was still on the relief roll at the time and you knew he was a suspect? A. That is—how is that?

Q. That he was on the relief roll? A. Yes.

Q. And after the matter of his being charged with this matter he came back to headquarters and again got his relief? A. Yes sir.

Q. And after the matter of his being charged with this matter he came back to headquarters and again got his relief? A. Yes sir.

Q. And after the matter of his being charged with this matter he came back to headquarters and again got his relief? A. Yes sir.

Q. And sir, other than which she was a treated, leads me to believe that prehaps there was something in the press at that time.

Q. You never heard of that, Mr. Haywood?

Q. Well, it was connected with it of the matter of fact, but I am satisfied

Q. When did Steve Adams commence to pass under the name of Dixon? A. I am not sure as to that.
Q. When did you first know of him as Dixon? A. I could not say.
Q. Wasn't it shortly after the explosion, when he came into Denver? It may have been, but I would not be positive as to that.
Q. You did not know of his being called Dixon? A. Yes sir. Now, immediately after the explosion, of a very short time after the explosion I was not at headquarters myself.
Q. But you knew of the fact that Adams was passing under the name of Dixon? A. I did.
Q. Did you know that W. F. Davis had taken the name of Jones, but I did know that he took the name of Morris.
Q. Then it seems that Adams, Orchard and Dayis had taken assumed names some time after this explosion, while they were still there in Denver? A. No, Mr. Daxis—I head from him some where in Encampment. Wvoming, I am not certain just where it was. He had organized a local union, or sent in a number of names of a union at large, and I think he was using the nome of Morris.
Q. About what time was this, Mr. Haywood? A. Well, that was some time in the summer of 1904.
Q. As near as you can recollect? A. Probably in September; I would not be positive as to that.
Q. When was it you saw Orchard at Pettibone's store in which he referred to the matter of life insurance? A. I think that was in the early nart of May, 1905, just previous to my going to the Salt Lake convention.
Q. That was after this time that you saw him in January that we have just been talking about. A. Yes sir.
Q. And he was staying at Pettibone's house later, a part of the time?
A. Yes, at the house I have seen him more than once at Pettibone's house or store? A. Yes, at the house I have seen him more than once at Pettibone's house or store? A. Yes, at the house I have seen him more than once at Pettibone's house or store? A. Yes, at the house I have seen him more than once at Pettibone's hous

A. I think that was in the early part of August.
Q. In 1905? A. Yes sir.
Q. And was Pettbone present? A. He was not present, but he was in the house.
Q. That was during the time that Mrs. Pettbone was absent, visiting in the earl? A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you see him more than once that summer there at Pettibone's? A. Yes, two or three or four times.
Q. Were you over at Pettibone's a Continued an Page E.)

(Continued on Page L.)

# Haywood's Testimony

good deal? A. I think probably two or three times.

Q. Did Pettibone live far from your place? A. Immediately opposite, not quite but almost so, on the same street.

Q. And did Pettibone and Orchard ever come over to your place? A. Not at that time.

Not at that time.
Q. Did Orchard come later? A. No sir, I don't think they were ever there together. Although, Senator, I don't want you to understand that they have not both been at my house.
Q. Yes, but I mean at the same time?

Yes sir.

And they drove to your place and hard came up to your place of busins and you came down and got in bugy with him? A Yes sir.

And drove around for a while? Yes, we drove a block and a half, a little more.

And came back? A Yes sir.

You understood from him that Pettibone wanted to trade to get gray mare that you owned? A. sir.

It was Pettibone that wanted to e trading? A. Yes sir. But Pettibone was not home? A. e was not there. He wanted to be gray masse. he was not there. He wanted the gray mare.
Who did this animal belong to Orchard was driving—to the colman? A. I think so.
Did you have anything to do buying the animal afterwards? A.

when your wife told you that Orrd had gone that was the last you
rd of him? A. Yes sir.
Had he been at your house before
so that Mrs. Haywood knew him?
Yes sir.
When was he at your house? A.
In the—she told me he had been
he house while I was in Chicago.
He was never there when you
e there? A. Yes sir, he was.
Oh. was he? A. Yes sir.
When was he there when, you
e there? A. Some time in the
tag of 1905.
On more than one occasion? A.

ere? A. Yes sir.
Q. Now, you wrote to Mrs. Orchard a
tter which you have referred to; did
ou ever see Mrs. Orchard and get acninted with her personally? A. Yes

ou never learned he was in Al-

And as I understand you wrote letter to her because you did not Q. And as I understand you wrote this letter to her because you did not care to convey to her the actual facts in your possession? A. I think that was my feelings at that time.

Q. Did you know that Mr. Moore had gone to Alaska during the month of August and September to organize some unloss in Alaska? A. I think he left on the 20th of July.

Q. And did you know that he returned to Denver upon the 24th of September? A. I don't remember when he returned.

curned to Denver upon the 24th of September? A. I don't remember when he returned.

Q. You know he did return? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you have a talk with him after his return? A. More than likely.

Q. Did he say anything about Orchard heing in Alaska? A. I think not, no sir.

Q. No reference was made to Orchard in any conversation that you had with Mr. Moore upon his return? A. Not that I remember of.

Q. You say you have not the letter which Mrs. Ordard wrote to you with reference to which you were making answer at this time? A. I have not got it with me.

Q. Do you know whether or not you have it in your possession? A. No sir, I could not say.

Q. Was it your habit or custom to keep files or otherwise. A. Yes sir.

Q. You would more than likely have the letter? A. It is the custom of the office to keep all letters connected with the business transacted betwen the local unions and the Federation.

Q. Then according to the custom it should be in the files of your office? A. It not being a matter connected with the business of the organization, it might not.

Q. Have you made any search for it?—A. No. sir. I understand these.

It not being a matter connected with the business of the organization, it might not.

Q. Have you made any search for it?

A. No, sir. I understand there is a—MR. RICHARDSON: We have telegraphed for it since this forenon, Senator, as I told you I would do. We telegraphed to Kirwan to make a search for it and send it.

Q. Mr. Hawwood, do you know a man named Pat Muhaney or Maloney, or Paddy Malaney? A. I guess you mean Paddy Maloney.

Q. Yes, Paddy Maloney? A. I know him, P. F. Maloney.

Q. Where is he now? A. I think he is in Goldfield.

Q. Goldfield, Nevada? A. I believe so.

Q. Goldheid, Nevada? A. I believe so.
Q. What employment had he with the Western Federation in 1905, if you know? A. I don't remember of his being employed by the Western Federation at that time.
Q. Do you remember of his having to do with the affairs of the Federation at Cripple Creek during that time? A. Alie may have been in charge of the buildings. We had one or two men looking after the property of the Federation there. eration there.

Q. Did Mr. Orchard ever arrange through the organization to your knowledge, for the maintenance of his wife during any of his absences? A. Q. She was entitled to no relief

- 10/8

to her affairs other than what she might be entitled to by reason of being the wife of a member of the organisation? A. That is all.

Q. Did you ever transmit to her any money by reason of her being the wife of a member of the organization? A. I think she got her relief.

threats of any kind against Steunenberg? A. I don't think I ever did. SHILVOCK.

Q. Did you ever hear of his having made any threats prior to the time you were arrested? A. No, str.

Q. Did Easterly, or Copley, or Davis, or any of those members ever convey to you, or Mr. Moyer to your knowledge, anything with reference to these threats which Orchard had made? A. No, sir.

Q. And that telegram was a function of the was used in the ritual of the Western Feducated in the ritual of the Western Feducation A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you ever received a cipher telegram from Mr. Simpkins prior to that time? A. No, never from Mr. Simpkins. We had received one from Simpkins. We had received one from James Baker, I think, in cipher—well,

James Baker, I think, in cipner—well, I know it in fact.

Q. Did you recognize this telegram or believe it to be from Simpkins at the time you received it? A. We did not know whether it was or not.

Q. Did you telegraph to Simpkins to satisfy your mind on that question?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was there any reason why you should not telegraph him? A. No, I satisfy your mind on that question?
A. No, sir.
O. Was there any reason why you should not telegraph him? A. No, I know of none.
Q. You believed it to be from him sufficiently strong to act upon it before yeu heard from him? A. Yes, sir, and before we would wire him.
Q. Now he said in this telegram as it is now translated, cannot get a law-yer to defend Hogan. Answer. Did you answer? A. No, sir.
Q. Never did answer? A. No, sir, not to Simpkins.
Q. What did you understand, cannot get a law-yer to defend Hogan? A. Well, I might add that I had in mind this man at Caldwell.
Q. You understood the telegrams both sent from Spokane, referred to the affair at Caldwell? A. Yes, sir, but I would say, Senator, that the manner in which the telegram is deciphered is not the manner in which we translated it.
Q. Do you recollect the language in

but I would say, Senator, that the manner in which the telegram is deciphered is not the manner in which we translated it.

Q. Do you recollect the language in which you translated it? A I rather think it was "Can get."

Q. Can get? A Yes, er "I can get," or, "Can I get;" I am not just certain as to the lainguage but I am satisfied it was not just as it is now deciphered.

Q. Well, did you have any idea as to what he was driving at, what he meant when he said, "Can not get a lawyer to defend Hogan?" A I thought he had in line this man who had been arrested at Caldwell.

Q. But did you understand that he could not get a lawyer in Bpokane and for you to send one from Denver? A I am not certain as to that. I don't believe we had arrived yet at any understanding in regard to it.

Q. Now, Mr. Simpkins, as a member of the executive board, would have been authorized to have employed an attorney if he had seen fit? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was no reason for his sending a telegram to you, "Can I get a lawyer to defend Hogan." A No. I think the question with Mr. Simpkins, and in fact with every other member of the executive board was that they could act upon their own authority in their own district subject to the sanction of the President or the vest of the members.

Q. When he said, "Can I get a lawyer to defend Hogan," did he make him self plain? A. No. sir.

Q. If was a matter you did not unself plain?, a. No. sir.

Q. When he said, "Can I get a lawyer to defend Hogan," did he make him self plain? a. No. sir.

Q. When he said, "Can I get a lawyer to defend Hogan," did he make him self plain? a. No. sir.

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Q. When he said, "Can I get a lawyer to defend Hogan," did he make him self plain? a. No. sir.

Q. When he said, "Can I get a lawyer to defend Hogan," did he make him self plain? a. No. sir.

January? A. No, str.

Q. Did he ever write you a letter?
Q. Did you ever get any further telegram from him? A. No, str.
Q. Or any further letter? A. No, str.
str.
Have you ever had any explanation from him to this day as to these affairs? A. No, sir.
Q. When Mr. Miller arrived incame to Denver upon the 30th of January. 190%, to get his first compensation, did he tell you about what he had been doing with reference to Orchard's defense? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Told you that Mr. Simpkins had employed him? A. I think so.
Q. And you endorsed that employment as a representative of the Federation by paying the fee? A. Yes, sir—now how do I understand you. Sehator? That we endorsed it by paying the fee?
Q. Paying a fee? A. Yes, by paying

Q. Paying a fee? A. Yes, by paying a fee.
Q. That was not all that Mr. Millica was to get then? A. No, sir.
MR. RICHARDSIN: A little louder, Mr. Haywood. A. Little difficult to hear you from here when your face is turned that way and I suppose it is difficult for the jury to hear you.
Q. Do you know Mr. Jim Sulivan, the attorney? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you know of his going to Caldwell in the fore part of January, 1966? A. I did.
Q. Did you know who sent him?
A. No, sir.

Q. Anu that 'Wire at length in that 'Wire at length in you wish Nugent to proceed'— A. Yes, sir. 'He wants full particulars to what is the attack on the organization and what is the complaint'— A. Yes, and what is the complaint Than the next

Yes, sir.

Q. "He wants full particulars to what is the attack on the organization and what is the complaint"— A. Yes, sir.

Q. "N. J. Hanlon." Then the next telegram which was sent in answer to that, was the telegram which Mr. Murphy dictated himself? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you read in the newspapers prior to the time-that you sent the telegram, the first telegram on the 7th, that Mr. Orchard had, stated in the court room that if the matter was published in the Denver papers a lawyer would be sent him? A. I think not.

Q. Wasn't that published in the Denver paper? A. I don't remember of seeing it in the Denver papers.

Q. You don't recall any such thing in any of the papers which you read concerning the matter. A. Not that I remember, at that time? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Orchard make any request of the organization in any way to send him an attorney? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Orchard make any request of the organization in any way to send him an attorney? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Orchard make any request of the organization in any way to send him an attorney? A. Mr. Miller or in any other way? A. Mr. Miller or in any other way? A. Mr. Miller or in any other way? A. Mr. Miller may have and I think did tell of some talk with Orchard.

Q. Did Mr. Mier present an order from Orchard, a written order for any money that might be due him? A. A written order to Mr.

Q. To you had no knowledge of such an order? A. No, sir.

Q. A written order to anyone, that is stating generally, to whom it may concern? A. I knew of no such order.

Q. You had no knowledge of such an order? A. No, sir.

Q. Then you had no request from Mr. Orchard in, any way, either directly or indirectly, unless it was by reason of Millers visit that he wanted any help from the Western Federation of Miners? A. That was all.

Q. Then you had no complete to anyone that it was the same party who had been suspected for a long time of blowing up the Independence depot? A. How is that?

Q. You recognized at once that it was the same party who had been suspected f

Q. Now if Mr. Simpkine and Mr. Or-chard had been there on any personal affair of their own, under no rule of

the organization which permits you or authorizes you to employ counsel, would they have been entitled to send to you for counsel for their own personal affairs? A. No, sir.

Q. They would have no right to call upon you for counsel or send any telegram with reference to employing counsel if it was a personal affair of their own? A. No, sir, we don't employ counsel only for members and for matters connected with the organization.

Q. Did you hand this telegram which you sent to Hanlon, the last one I read a moment any—or the one which was dictated rather by Mr. Murphy, you handed to the Associated Press, at the same time you sent it to Mr. Hanlon, it was given out to the Press, want it? A Yes, sir.

Q. It was given out to the Press, want it? A yes, sir.

Q. It was given out in Denver before it was delivered to Mr. Hanlon?

A. I don't know how long it took it to be transmitted, but it occurs to me the press you that telegram.

Q. Now here was no reason, was there, Mr. Haywood, that you know of, why you should not have proceeded to the defense of Mr. Orchard without any cover, if you understood him to be innocent? That was one of the rules of the organisation, that you should proceed when is a for the rules of the organisation, that you should proceed when ever you knew that a man was innocent and charged? A. That was the general understanding of the organization.

Q. It was the open, notorious policy

Q. It was the open notorious policy of the organization?

A. We had never turned our back on a man that was being persecuted if we believed him innocent.

Q. You had always proceeded in an open way to defend any member whom you believed to be charged and innocent whenever his act was in any way connected with the Western Federation or represented them in any way? A. As a rule, yes sir.

Q. And it was upon this theory that you were proceeding to defend Orchard?

A. Yes, I think I might be safe in saying that.

was of his view of the control of th

A. Yes, sir.
Q. You sent it upon the first of December, 1805? A. Well, I think probably about that time.
Q. That was the date of it? A. Yes, sir; he asked me to send it to him so that it would get to Spokane about O. That would get to Spokane avoid that it would get to get those that you had son this draft? A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you authorize him to write to anyone concerning the matter? A. to anyone concerning the draft was something by A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.
Q. Did you authorize him to write
to anyone concerning the matter? A.
No, sir.
Q. But it is a fact that the draft was
sent upon the first of December by
yourself out of money which was given
you by Mr. Simpkins? A. I am not
sure as to whether it was sent on the
first or not

you by Mr. Simpkins? A. I am not sure as to whether it was sent on the first or not you know of Pettibone's writing to Orchard at any time while he was assent during the fall of 1905?

Q. Did you ever have a talk with Pettibone about Orchard or his whereabouts? A. No. sir.

Q. The subject was never mentioned between you as to what had become of him, where he was? A. I don't think so. I hadn't met Mr. Pettibone but very few things that fall.

Q. Didn't know anything about the relationship of Pettibone and Orchard at any time after Orchard left here? A. No. sir.

Q. And at no time that you met Pettibone was the subject of Mr. Orchard eard ever mentioned? A. I don't think so.

Q. How long had it been, Mr. Haywood, since Mr. Orchard had performed any work as a miner, to your knowledge, prior to the time of the death of Governor Steunenberg? A. I haven't any knowledge as to Mr. Orchard.

Q. Did you ever know of his performing any labor after the Vindicator explosion, in 1965? A. I couldn't say as to that, Senator. I don't know anything about it and the seep up his dues in the Q. Lattley and Teamidn't fell you

phosion in 1905? A. I couldn't say as to that. Senator. I don't know anything about it.

Q. Did he keep up his dues in the organization? A. I couldn't tell you as to that.

Q. Then at the time you received this telegram, or rather, received this news from Caldwell, you had no information as to whether or not he had been a member of the organization for the last year or two, had you? A. More than the fact that every member that was exiled from the Cripple Creek district was kept in good standing until they got into another local union.

Q. Did you regard and respect Orchard as a member of the organization?

A. I think so; yes, sir.

Q. And there had been nothing which had transpired during any period of that time which would cause you to regard him other than as a member of the organization? A. No, sir; not that I know of.

regard him other A. No. 20, the organization? A. No. 20, the organization? A. No. 20, the organization? A. No. 20, the organization of the organiz

MR. BORAH: That is all, it your Honor please.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

BY MR. DARHOW:

Q. Mr. Haywood, do you know Lyte Gregory was a witness down at Idaho Springs—or Georgetown? A. I didn't know it at that time.

Q. Do you know it now? A. I have read it in the paper within the last two weeks.

Q. You mean read it as coming from where? A. Coming from the papers and coming from an attorney that was connected with the case.

as to whether any efforts you took in that direction after those charges were made were on your own account as well as on account of the Federation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. These charges and efforts to connect you, did they give you any concern? A. They did.

Q. How was it from the first time you met Mr. Murphy—or from the first time you consulted Mr. Murphy, which I believe you put on the 5th day of January, whether you consulted regularly on all your acts in reference to this matter? A. Yes, sir; at all times.

MR. DARROW. That is all.

RE-CROSS EXAMINATION.

By MR. BORAH:

Q. Just a question, Mr. Haywood. Did I understand you to say that you had learned from Mr. Miller since that he did go to Caldwell on the 3rd? A. No. sir.

MR. DARROW: He said he had

sir. MR. DARROW: He said he had learned about it. learned about it.
MR. BORAH: About what?
MR. DARROW: About what was done; whether he did er did not, as I MR. BORAH: About what?

MR. DARROW: About what was done: whether he did or did not, as I understood.

Q. You have learned then, that he did not? A. No, sir. The question was not as to whether he went to Caldwell.

Q. Bold you learn that he started for Caldwell.

Q. Did you learn that he started?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And went back? A. Yes, sir.

Q. From Walka Walta? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And went back? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And went back? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And went back? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that he went back on the evening of the 3rd? A. Now I don't know what time he went back with reference to the time that Simpikus seat the telegram on the 4th? A. No, sir.

Q. Did he explain to you why that telegram from Simpkins was sent? A. He did not A. No, sir.

Q. In proference to this conversation about the Hercules mine with Orchard, there was nothing in the conversation which impressed it on your mind as different from any other tale of woe which you speak of? A. No; not particularly.

Q. If there had been anything said with reference to Steunenberg in the nature of a threat you' would likely have remembered that, wouldn't you?

A. I think I would.

Q. But this impression of the conversation a threat.

threat.
Q. But this impression of the con-creation in regard to that mine— A am quite certain that we talked that natter over. Q. That he lost his mine? A. Yes,

Q. That he lost his mine? A. Yes, sir. Q. His interest in the mine? A. Yes, str; but I would say that that made no great impression, as I heard a large number of miners telling about their mines that they had lost or ones that they could have discovered.
Q. Most of them could have been rich some times? A. In their mind.
MR. DARROW: The same as fishermen that tell about the firsh that get away, I suppose.
MR. BORAH: That is all.
QUESTIONS BY MR. DARROW:
Q. Just a' word now about this matter on the 3rd. De you know or have you learned whether when Jack Simpthins sent the telegram on the 3rd—that was dated, I believe, about four o'cleck, four o'clock and two minutes on the 4th, wasn't it? A. Some time after four p. m.
Q. Do you know whether at that time he had learned by a telegram, telephone, or any other way, that Fred Miller had gone on to Caldwell? A. No. sir.
MR. DARROW: That is all.

MR. DARROW: That is 'all.

Comrade H. D. Harkross of Local Liberty, who assisted by Comrade Enenkel and Wienicke, visited Cle Elum on June 29 for the purpose of reorganizing the lapsed local, reports in a letter highly satisfactory results. Is it not possible that other comrades could do likewise? If there is not a lapsed local in your neighboring town, so much the better, it is by far easier to organize a new local than to reorganize an old one. The next local to be organized by Comrade Harkness is one on the Tramway near Cle Elum, and we feel tempted to enroll this lo

Local Spokane announces the ex-pulsion of former Comrade F. O. Mil-Miller. Former Comrades Witter and Teel, of the same local, against whom charges were pending, withdrew from the Party and in consequence the charges were tabled.

Comrade Leslie E. Allen has presented the State office with 1,000 printed letter heads.

Q. What attorneys A. Ralph Talbot.
Q. That he testified? A. No, sir; that he expected to use him in the case.
Q. Well, do you know whether he organization cut people off, or the organization cut people off, or

thing which annoys me a little is that I had spoken in Victoria, when on the 19th day of April they had signed a statement involving the following: "We find that Walter Thomas Mills came to Victoria at the request of a Capitalist Labor Party," I suggest that you make some statement cor-recting this document which you did not write but which unfortunately you have signed. The statement copy of which was shown me, and in the first sentence of their state-ment they said 'on the 28th of Dec last a lecture was announced by Prof. whether I had been entrapped into speaking for people under a misrepresentation of the facts to me, and asked you with the others under whose auspices the meeting was actually held, neither you or any of the

The statement referred to, and from which it, was stated, in your presence, the information contains also the fol-

THE INDICATIONS ARE NOW THAT I SHALL BE OBLIGED TO MAKE A STATEMENT VERY SOON, ment, without first giving you an opnortunity to make a correction, which am sure you will be glad to do.

Awaiting pleasure of your reply,

I am, fraternally yours,

WALER THOMAS MILLS. PARKER WILLIAMS' ANSWER TO

W. T. Mills, Esq., Seattle.
Dear Comrade:—Yours of recent date to hand. Replying to same may say that I do not hapen to have a verbatim report of this interview with yourself, but if you are correct in stating that either Messrs. Mcinnis, Hawthornthwaite or myself told you that we did not know under whose auspices you spoke in Victoria on Dec. 28, 1906, I here and now cheerfully make correction. That statement, if ever made was incorrect, and further, could serve no useful purpose to us even were we disposed to attain any desired end by falsehood. UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE MOST REASONABLE SOLUTION OF YOUR DIFFICULTY IS TO ASSUME THAT YOU ARE MISQUOTING US. I must say that I fail to see anything "unfortunate" in the fact that my signature is attached to the document to which you refer. EVERY STATEMENT THEREIN IS CAPA-

"where they are at."
In this connection we give another letter from B. C., or rather from a B. C. comrade in Alaska, as further evidence of hills misrepresentation of his acts in Victoria. Comrade Mose McGregor has long been a mem-ber of the Socialist Party and his statement is undoubtedly true in ev-ery detail. His letter follows:

## MOSE MCGREGOR'S LETER.

White Horse, Y. T., June 19, 1907.

Dear Comrade Morgan:

I received your letter some time ago, but I had some time to wait for the paper and I have not much time to write or do anything else but work. We are working late every night and sometimes all night, but the rush will soon be over and I will be back in

Victoria.

I HAVE READ THE MILLS PAPER OVER CAREFULLY AND
WHAT HE CALLS HIS VICTORIA
SPEECH IS ONLY PARTLY TRUE,
AS HE SAID A GREAT LOT MORE
IN HIS SPEECH THAN HE HAS IN THE PAPER; but he admits that he advised the audience to vote for Dr. Hall, one of the Labor Party can-

Just to encourage the Boosters by showing how much is being done, we publish this week the list of those who boosted last week. The list has not appeared for some time on account of the pressure of Haywood trial reports and this list does not contain those who boosted in the interim, but only the names for last week:

only the names for last week:

This is an encouraging showing.
We will be hard pushed for the next
few weeks to pay for this issue of the
paper. \$200 additional expense is
felt. Do your part by donating, sending subs. or buying papers and distributing them. AND DO IT NOW.

tributing them. AND DO IT NOW.
Following is the list by states:

WASHINGTON.
Clarence Fox, R. Krueger, Bob Anderson, M. Utterback, Thos. Long, Floyd Hyde, Foster Cash Crocery, Wm. H. Benson, J. G. Bown, H. Taplett, Ara Collins, L. W. Longmire, P. L. Byrns, Carl Enenkel, Wm. Humphrey, C. A. Wellman, N. Vorhies, J. E. Anderson, Wm. Bennett, Joe Harrison, H. Y. Wierk, W. H. Hetzer, Wm. Peters, Ada Gatchell, Lampe, E. E. Martin, Will Barrows, Joe Trownson, J. E. Sluclair.

OREGON.

C. W. Barzee, W. F. Bolton, W. H. Hosteller, P. W. Lemmer, Geo. W. Hillman, Lou B. Alspach, Thos. Sladden, Sam Anderson, H. S. Gooding, Nat Fimland, Aaron D. Winner.

Nat Fimland, Aaron D. Winner.

IDAHO.

T. E. Files, Frank Baker, R. H. Wregand, R. M. Gooby, John Syako.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. Deneke, B. C.; Wm. Dreyer, Mich.; R. C. Decker, N. D.; H. Halvalson, Alaska; R. F. Musson, Ill.; Frank Rivers, Colo.; Kaspar Bauer, Calif.; D. A. Hastings, Wyo.; S. Gangestod, Minn.; Jonas Solberg, Alaska; E. Lowenthal, Ill.; Sumner W. Rose, Miss.; Jacob Klein, B. C.; A. J. Estes, Georgia; Wm. Patton, Ohio; W. H. Brown, Minn.; H. Howell, Neb.; Geo. H. Flartey, N. J.; Adam Langhill,

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