To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Vote Their Own Emancipation

SEVENTH YEAR - No. 338

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE CLOSE OF A FEW

But for fear it might be argued that he mean he didn't know of Orchard's connection with the milk story, another answer is:

"Q. You had not read the testimony of your upstairs girl. Miss Bell."—that is the testimony about the milk and about getting it analyzed. "You had not read the testimony of your upstairs girl. Miss Bell? A. I had no information whatever as to the milk poisoning." Well, now, gentlemen, what do you think about it? Do you think that milk was poisoned and Bradleys never knew it? Can you conceive that Bradley's wife and, Bradley's girl found some strychnine had been placed in his milk and never told Bradley about it and no investigation was ever made? I haven't any doubt, if we could get at all the facts in this case, that you would find it was a lie, that the milk was doubtless bitter, but that in some way the chemist had got a bottle switched or else the strychnine had been put in after, or something or other. At least I don't helieve it was there then or Bradley would have known it and not waited two years for Orchard to tell him. Now let us see whether Orchard did it. And here I say we have got him where there is no possible escape even for Orchard. He swears that he went up on the flat, roof, not the flat toof of the adjoining house, gentlemen, oh no; but the flat roof of Bradley's house, and he waited there until the milkman had come and gone, and then he stepped off the flat roof and sprinkled the strychnine into the milk.

Now let us see. First, let me give you the exact words of this wonderful truthteller, Harry Orchard. Mr. Hawley, with a forgetfulness that does him credit—because there are some things you has better forget if you are going to make a reasonable argument to convict a man—be says he went on the flat roof of the next house. He says it is immaterial fling that Hawley has struck in this case.

ching that Hawley has struck in this case.

It is immaterial whether he went on the flat roof or not. He says, we don't lay any stress on it. Sure they don't lay any stress on it. Sure they don't. They don't lay any stress on anything but Orchard. He says we were not able to contradict it by anything but Glubbing, whom I will speak of later. But he says it must have been the flat roof of an adjoining house, because when he reads Bradley's testimony and Linforth's testimony and the carpenter's testimony he knows it must have been a lie. I don't care so much about one ils more or less of Harry Orchard's except I want to show what kind of a lie this one was. I want to trap bigger game than Harry Orchard in this particular lie.

First, what does he say? 'How long had the milkman been gone when you got there?' A. I was there when he came. There was a flat roof on his back story and I got over on there before daylight, the back story of the Brad-lay house.'

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1907

DARROW'S SPECH In the hour of the triumph of the brunt of the battle. We have been working class it is well to remember long on sympathy and short on material aid. Sympathy will not buy the

Now this man was in the habit of lains a drink every morning. Good many the state of the sadden and th

the Bradley flats, but there was a place where the corner came rather close. To the back stairs so if you would climb over the railing you might climb out offit the trailing you might climb out offit that Wise roof. Now that is what he says, but he had never done it. He had never measured it. He had never observed it. He didn't know, and at the most he couldn't reach the roof but he could only reach on the back stairs, where this man never went and never claimed to go.

But this testimeny isn't through Who do you think knows the most about it. Linforth, who owned the flats and built them, or Glubbiny, who couldn't tell whether that house was red or white or brown or yellow? He couldn't tell how many windows or how many doors there were in it. He couldn't tell anything about it excepting he thought one corner of the roof come somewhere near the stairs. Who do you suppose knows the most. Linforth or he? The contractor or he? Now let me show you what the other fellows say about that. First, what does Linforth say? We will see whether this man is a liar and whether somewholy helped him lie.

"Q. Was there any way to reach that flat roof referred to in your preceding answer other than through the windows, the datic windows. Of the Bradley or the sabout twelve feet in height above the level of the top of the Bradley but same kin and the climbing answer other than through the windows, the same kin of a scaloldness you built seme kin of a scaloldness you built seme kin of a scaloldness you built seme kin of a scalold for the windows are the top of the Bradley but the post of the top of the Bradley but the sabout twelve feet in height above the level of the top of the Bradley but anything a scaffold. The scaffold is the last thing he ever expects to have anything to do with as long as he can give anything to do with as long as he can give anything to do with as long as he can give anything to do with as long as he can give anything to do with as long as he can give anything to do with as long as he can give anything to

o, was there any structure a temporary scaffolding leading to that roof.

A. There was none.

"Q. Was there a building immediately to the north of your building?" And here is the one that Mr. Hawley talks about. Was there a building fronting immediately to the north of your building, a building fronting toward the north and immediately to the north of your corner building on the 17th of November, 1961; A. There was at that time a building to the north but not immediately to the north of the Bradley and the time of the search of the building to the north of the Bradley and the building weight of the the property of the product of the search of the searc

THE SOCIALISTS RICHARDSON'S ARGUMENT TO

Those who attempted the judicial assassination and who were caught with the goods on, have been worsted in the skirmish—the real battles are yet to come. Pettibone is to be tried. Moyer is to be tried. In Nevada in prison are two innocent men. In Minnesota the same thing is being attempted and the same forces are be-

against the man in the overalls. I do not wish to mince words. There is something on my mind and I am going to spit it out. The working class outdone their duty, the Socialist Party has not done its duty, and it is all due to lack of proper organization and weak knees. The working class are not solfdified. If the working class had all been organized in as militant a body as the Federation of Miners this game would last quick.

baby new shoes, feed the hungry, carry on the war. Five cents of your loose change will BUY MORE JUS-TICE than a basket full of your sympathy. The Socialist Party is a party bers. Had every one contributed \$1.00 we could have raised \$30,000. Deducting for those who might be unable to pay, we should have raised \$25,000. Have we done it? No. Will we do it? Yes! And the quicker we start in the better for all concerned.

one of two things: a party of paupers who can not do it, or a party of lobsters who will not do it! If we do not get into this fight in earnest, then form, "party of the working class," is an idle bluster. Big words on paper are cheap, but it takes money to buy The world is full of tin whisky. ornaments, but too few who can be The Socialist Party has been skulk- heroes when there is no crowd around ing in its tents while others bore the to look at what they are doing.

Let the Socialists in every state in the Union assess their members \$1.00 are unable to pay, others are more than able. Let us get into this fight so as we will be able to say to our s in the Western Federation: ood with you shoulder to should er, your fight was our fight, your vic as our victory;" and let us be abje to look him in the eye when we ar it and know that we are not lying. we will continue to stand with them until hell freezes over so tight we can skate in on the ice and pay our respects to the Mine Owners As-

Away with this rot about sympathy and resolutions. It is all right to have pressed in dollars and cents. There is nly one proper method of raising funds and that is by direct assessment and not by contributions or voluntary effort. This sporadic method of raising funds will not do. If the miners fould have tried that, Haywood would

assurance that the body behind me has some force. I would hate to have my neck in a noose and my party de pending upon raising funds in a basket like the Salvation Army on a street corner raising funds to save the un-SLADDEN.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT IN THE TIELD.

Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett, editor of the "Montana News," whose reports of the Haywood trial were eager ly looked for by many thousands of readers, took the lecture field immediately upon the completion of her work at Boise. Her first date was at Emmett, August 2, and from there she goes north through Spokane, etc., to British Columbia, where she has been engaged as Labor Day speaker at Greenwood.

He wanted everything in sight, but could not reconcile his expenditures with his duty to his class. He then "The Socialist". After

PROVE COUNTER-CONSPIRACY ON PART OF MINE OWNERS

(Continued from Last Week)

Now Senator Borah says we cannot do that because we have no evidence of the overt act of Orchard. That is of the overt act of Orchard. Into the the reason of it. Now he says you have got to prove that if "A" is charged with the offense of killing "B", and "A" is on trial, that in order to prove that "C" was connected with him you must show not only that "C" had a motive, that this is not sufficient to the that is not sufficient to the suf C" had a motive, that that is ficient standing alone, but that you must show that "C' actually did com

MR. BORAH: Do you claim that Orchard's act is the overt act in killing Gregory

MR. RICHARDSON: I claim that MR. RICHARDSON: I claim that that is the only overt act that is testified to by anybody with respect to the actual killing of Gregory.

MR. BORAH: Well, then, whose overt act was it?

MR. RICHARDSON: It was Orchard's overt act, and you say through Orchard's mouth that Haywood was connected with that overt act in this, that after it was done he said it was a good in the said it was a

MR. BORAH: Now they don't in-troduce any proof against that, but they say that somebody else did it.

they say that somebody else did it.

MR. RICHARDSON: Against what?

MR. BORAH: Why, against the fact that Mr. Orchard committed the crime or that Mr. Haywood was connected with it, but they say that someone else not connected with Orchard and his ourdt committed overt acts, but somebody else did it.

MR. RICHARDSON: Now the Senator's position would be absolutely

ator's position would be absolutely true if Mr. Orchard were on trial and Mr. Orchard was disclaiming that he had committed the act and was trying to prove that somebody else did it, because Mr. Orchard was the man who has been proven to have com-mitted the act. The fact of the mat-ter is that so far as that individual act is concerned, as your Honor will remember, that neither Haywood nor Moyer knew anything whatspver about it, and it is sought to maintain that act upon the part of the State in here by showing that Gregory was some time previous to that a detec-tive in Idaho Springs where some trou-ble occurred with regard to the blow-

ole occurred with regard to the blow-ing up of a transformer house on the Sun and Moon mine.

Now we come if your Honor please, to the bone of contention so far as this argument is concerned, and that is the blowing up of the Independence depot on the morning of June 6th of 1994. For the purpose of the argu-1904. For the purpose of the argument, because we cannot discuss that now, everybody has got to admit that Orchard was the man at least who par ticipated in the blowing up of that depot that he was the one, whether Steve Adams assisted him or not, who was guilty of the overt act. No pretense that Haywood was there, pretense, if your Honor please, that he had decided the terms or the means upon which it should be done, al-though Orchard said there was some

discussion with respect to it.

Now, what do we show? We show, first, our denial of having any connec-

tion with it. And we show, second, a connection

of other people with it both directly and inferentially. I say directly—not that they were there, but that they had absolute knowledge of the existe of that transaction. Now look at the surrounding cir-cumstances for a minute. Sterling

cumstances for a minute. Sterling was connected with the Mine Owners' Association. The mine owners were trying to work their mines with non-union labor. The pine owners were opposed to the Western Federation of Miners, a battle was being waged between the Western Federation of Miners, a battle was being waged between the Western Federation of Miners, a battle was being waged between the Western Federation of Miners. tween the western rederation of miners were out on a strike. They were picketing the mines. They were trying to induce others, if your Honor trying to induce others, if your Honor than the strike in the Miner Independence depot explosion? With the Mangendence depot explosion: With the Miner independence depot explosion in Telluride or the conditions which brought it about? to refrain from working please, to retrain from working whom the Mine Owners had imported there. That was the condition and situation. Moyer had been arrested for a viola-tion of a statue of the state of Colotion of a statue of the state of Colorado, which declared that the flag of the United States should not be descrated by having any advertising matter printed upon its folds—not that a picture of it should not, but that the a picture of it should not, but that the flag itself should not be desecrated in that way. He had been taken into an adjoining county and had been held under military rule in that county. He was under military rule at that time. He had been there for a hundred days, more or less—a little less than that. The Supreme Court had listened to argument upon it. It had announced, according to this record, that its decision would be rendered announced, according to this record, that its decision would be rendered upon June 6. A peace committee of the Western Federation of Miners in convention assembled had been appointed to go to Cripple Creek and look into the situation, and if there ever was a time and there ever was a set of circumstances that would sound the death knell of the Western Federation of Miners in the Cripple Creek district it was the situation which surrounded that district on the morning of that day.

THE HAPPENING OF THAT

morning of that day.

THE HAPPENING OF THAT
EVENT WAS THE JUNUISEST, THE
MOST FOOLISH, THE MOST ABSURD THING THAT ANY MEMBER
OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION
OF MINERS JOULD DO TO BRING
ABOUT THE DESTRUCTION OF
THAT OPJANIZATION.

THAT OPJANIZATION.

IT VAS THE HAPPIEST
TO ACCOMPLISH THE WISHES OF
THE MINE OWNERS AND RID
THEMSELVES OF THOSE WHO
WERE OPPOSED TO THEIR MANNER AND METHOD OF RUNNING
THE MINES IN THAT NEIGHBORHOOD. IT WAS A MOST FELICITOUS THING FOR THE MINE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

It was thing that they availed themselves of and when Senator Borah says, if your Heator please, that the

people rose en masse and expelled and deported these miners on account of these conditions that existed there, of these conditions that existed there, I want to say to him that he better look into the Cripple Creek situation. The Western Federation of Miners, those who were connected with it and in sympathy with it, formed the bulk of the population of that county. It took the Mine Owners, it took the Citizens' Alliance who were dependent than the when were the contract the miner was the contract the contract of the contract t upon the mine owners, and it took the Colorado state militia, hired out to them and paid by them virtually, according to the testimony of one of the witnesses who went upon the stand here, one of the miners, to accomplish THE THING WHICH WAS ONLY BENEFICIAL TO THE MINE OWN-ERS AND WHICH WAS DESTRUC-TIVE OF THE MINERS.

Those are the circumstances, taken in consideration with this testimony, that K. C. Sterling was the first man to fire the first shot on the afternoon of the 6th day of June of 1904, representing the Mine Owners' Association working in conjunction with the Citi zens' Alliance, in conjunction with the State Militia, to accomplish a thing which was suicidal to the Western Federation of Miners and which re bounded to the benefit of the Mine Owners' Association of that district.

Can't those things be shown where there is any connection at all estab-lished between the Mine Owners' As-sociation or anyone purporting to act for it and this man Orchard?

If your Honor please, it seems to me to strike out that evidence is to say this, the state is entitled to take the uncorroborated statement of Mr. Orchard alone upon that matter and all of the circumstances which they see fit to introduce as establishing Haywood's connection with it and that Haywood cannot show the balance of those circumstances for the purpose of showing whether anybody else was connected with the transaction or not

Now what is said, if your Honor please, with respect to that is true of the Telluride situation. They show in their evidence a condition existing in the Telluride district which they say calls for the troops in that district. We show, if your Honor please, that practically the only lawlessness or the great lawlessness in that district at that time was lawlessness which was brought about by the officers of the law, the Mine Owners' Associa-tion and those who called themselves the Citizens' Alliance in the city of

If those things are to be eliminated from this case, then we say that every-thing should be eliminated from the case, if your Honor please, with the exception of the Steunenberg incident exception of the Steunenberg incident itself. Now if you do that, of course, the State recognizes at once that it has no case. If they are entitled to any part of that situation we are entitled to all of it. If they introduce any piece of a conversation, we are entitled to the rest of the conversation, if they say through the mouth of Or-If they say through the mouth of Or chard that we were connected with him, who was the doer of the act, we then can show somebody else was connected with him, that there are facts and circumstances from which the jury have the right to draw that

the jury have the right to draw that inference.

Now, if your Honor please, Senator Borah says that that may be done if that is connected up. Where has he connected up the evidence introduced in support of the statement of Harry Orchard that he was working for the Western Federation of Miners?

Western receration of Miners?
Where is there a single particle of exidence, except Orchard's that the Western Federation of Miners were connected with the spike pulling case; With the Independence depot ex-

plosion: with the adject incareta-tion in Telluride or the conditions which brought it about? With any of those things which they have charged, with the Goddard mat-ter, with the Peabody matter, with the Walley matter, with the Sherman Bell matter in the city of Denver, or a single particle of evidence connected with those offenses, if they were offerses against the law, except the nak-ed and bald statement of Mr. Orchard

Now, if your Honor please, of course, I am willing to concede that the Goddard incident, if it can go to the 'rry at all; the Gabbert incident, if it can go to the peabody incident incident, if it can go to the peabody incident inc Peapody inclient, it can go in a conspiracy of the Mine Owners' Association as specifically carried out by Harry Orchard. Why? Because the circumstances appear that those men were all favorable to the Mine Own-ers' Association.

But, if your Honor please, if there

ers' Association.

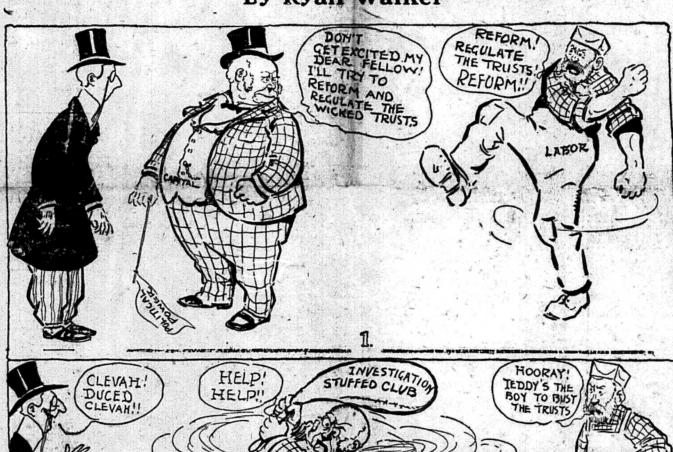
But, if your Honor please, if there were attempts made upon those men which were not carried out, those are things which could in addition be urged as a reason why the Western Federation of Miners was responsible when they had no connection at all. They could be used to inflame public sentiment. They could be spread broadcast over the country, if anything should ensue in regard to it, and I say, if your Honor please, that there is no more to connect Mr. Haywood with these transactions than there is to connect your Honor with those transactions if you had been living in the city of Denver at that time. Mr. Orchard might just as well have mentioned you or anybody else for all of any independent poof in this case that these men were connected with any one of those transactions.

So with regard to the Bradley incident, if your Honor please. There is

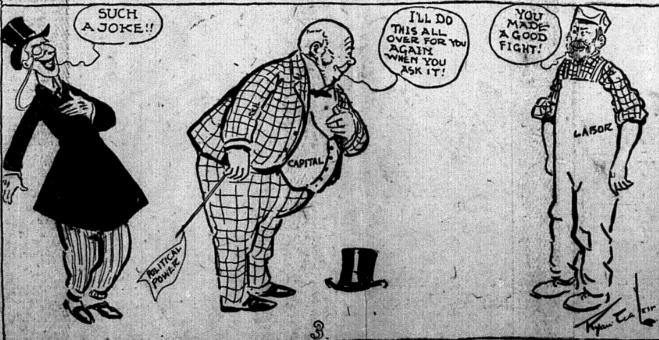
So with regard to the Bradley incident, if your Honor please. There is evidence there the same as there is in the Vindicator case that that is a pure accident, and I suppose it would have to go to the jury upon that theory, in this, that the Bradley incident varies slightly from the others in that there is some connection of Mr. Petti-

(Continued on Page 4.)

A FAIRY STORY FROM REAL LIFE By Ryan Walker







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DARROW CLOSES

And when they have captured this precious morsel Harry Orchard and they get him to talking about the Peabody bomb and the Peabody assassination which never came to anything, like every other man sagainst whom these defendants could be supposed to have any feeling, like every other man they are walking the earth alive and well today when they can be considered to the proposed to have any feeling, like every other man they are walking the earth alive and well today when they can be considered to the present the start man they are to the present the proposed to the presence and be to the presency and been to the Peabody and what better could they do than to say to Harry Orchard these two men were Harry Orchard and Steve Adams? And thus Miss Peabody has corroborated Harry Orchard.

You will not find a spot or a place in

Thereupon the court gave to the jury the statutory admonition, the ballins were sworn, the jury retired in charge of the ballins, the defendant was remanded and court took a recess until two o'clock p. m.

Boise, Idaho, Thursday, July 25th, 1907, 2:00 o'clock p. m.

Gentlemen of the Jury, I have promised to finish this afternoon, and I am going to keep this one promise if I never make another one in my life—I am going to keep this one—I mean, before we adjourn.

I want to say to you that there will be a whole lot of things if won't to be able to touch. If I was a farmer I could have said all these things in half the tima. If I had been a smelterman I could have said all these things in half the tima. If I had been a smelterman I could have, but we lawyers who are in the habit of talking, we have to use all the weak we can get hold of, and it takes a long while. I am sure that I will not be able to touch a number of things that I had expected to discuss

park, and there was Moffat and there was Hearne altogether in one fittle bunch, and all under the eyes of the Officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

If Orchard is to be believed, and McParland who has put together the testimony in this case, if he is to be believed, they took some six or eight month for the purpose of the first month of of

the Sugreme Court of Coorado and that court furned a deaf ear to him, and said, "No we cannot help you out of the buill pen." That was not what the supplied to the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, and that court issued a writ, showing that there was a court to which a workingman might appeal—there was a court left open that the Mine Owners' Association did not own, and they appealed there, and the United States Circuit Court issued that writ.

And then what did they do? The Governor sent down word to release him Why? To release him so that the United States Circuit Court issued that writ.

And then what did they do? The Governor sent down word to release him Why? To release him so that the United States Circuit Court could never render an opinion in that case—so they could never put to shame the supreme court of Colorado who sanctioned the most unholy kidnapping that has been told in this case—so that the United States District Courf could never condemn Governor Peabody. And then what did they do?

They then arrested him on a civil warrant for murdering a man down in San Miguel county, a man whose name they did not know; they did not know who was killed, and it afterwards transpired that very time, Moyer was several hundred miles any did to know thous they held him and been killed in that year in San Miguel county, and at the time, that very time, Moyer was several hundred miles any did not know who mark any difference had they held him and held him as long at they could, they discharged him.

EXTENT ALLESTS

Then what did they do? They went.

had been ousted; he had been declared elected but the Democratic governor was seated, and he had taken his seat under the agreement that he would resign inside of thirty minutes, and had filed his resignation in advance because they could not trust him to carry out the agreement after it was made, and before his time expired, he, a republican, had appointed this democrat, Judge Goddard, to the supreme court bench.

Well, Peabody finished him, and he went to Canon City, and Orchard started for Canon City, and Orchard started for Canon City, and Orchard started for Canon City, Now, that was a great examination, wasn't it? He was going down there to kill Feabody, and he took into his company a man named Vaughn with whom he had not been acquainted, who was not a Western Federation man at all, who was going down there with him to canvas life insurnee. Orchard says it was a blind I don't know whether it was or not, but he went down to Peabody's town. He saw his house and he learned that Feabody sat at the window night after night and he saw that he could set him by placing this bomb under Feabody's window, but he did not to it.

There was no difficulty in it whatever. He had every chance in the world to get him if he wanted to get him. Then the wanted to get him the walled he way what he had an alarm clock in his called why, he had an alarm clock in his aller who had that he brought it down there for Peabody, in a joking way.

Now, they have brought Vaughn here from Minnesota to corroborate it and Vaughn says he told him it was a bubble, and he did not say anything about Peabody.

Well, it is a little strange that without a moment's notice he should have told Vaughn who, up to that time had been a stranger, and who, I suppose, is

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HOW ORCHARD TRIED TO HILL (? GABBERT AND GODDARD.

orchard and McParland charged it up to Orchard. That is all there was to that.

Now, a few words about the Goddard bomb. That bomb was dug up by a pirty of men whe went from the Pinkerton office,—three Pinkerton men and Bulkley Wells. The fact that the Pinkerton stook Bulkley Wells with them shows they are not proud. They started out to dig up this bomb, and the Pinkerton fellows went right to the spot where the bomb had been buried for almost a year. Now, I don't know when it was put there. Do any of you gentlemen know? You are wiser than I am. The information was obtained from the Pinkertons. It was dug up and it was taken by the Pinkertons to the Pinkerton office. The exhibits were put together by the Pinkertons. It is suspicious to say the least,—mighty suspicious. Let me look at the other side of the question. Orchard says he planted it in June; he dug up a square place in the furf near the Judges gate. The turf near the Judges gate as a women over regularly. Orchard says he went back there after it did not explode and way a yellow grass glot in the midst of the green.

It lay there all summer, a little yellow plot in the midst of the green.

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art in this case is this, that he killed normor Steunenberg at one time fit he would shoot him at one thought he would shoot him at one malice; that he killed him to satisfy thought he would crawl under an old grudge; that he killed him on and plant a bomb but he did a bomb and he did not think had anything whatever to do with it.

was going to come bask if he got rich, according to Mrs. Day.

ONLY WOMAN RE TRULY LOVED.

Now. Orchard corroborates most of this himself. He left his home with this woman; he took her clear across the continent and brought her part way to he continent and brought her part way to he continent and brought her part way to he woman too, because a passenged her back to her husself it him and went back to her husself it him and went back to her husself it him and went back to her bushed it had been and lewelry and trinkets and everything.

Now, is there any doubt but what he told this to Mrs. Day? I wonder what excuse anybody could give for doubting that story. As to the rest of Mrs. Day's story, she did say that while they were sitting there talking on the lounge. Haywood came in and he and Orchard went back to Orchard's room, to the back part of the house.

Now, Mr. Haywood says that is not true. There is a great deal more chance that she could be mistaken in that than that Haywood could, and that Haywood went to that part of the building for the formal she would be mistaken in that than in this story she tells; although I don't care whether he went back to Orchard's room or not. It does not follow that because he went back to Orchard's room that they were engaged in crime.

And that was not all that this man whispered into the ear of Mrs. Day. She told him he better quit gambling; I never saw a man that did not go broke in the end; and he says, "Oh, I won't go broke; whenever I get any money I give it to Pettibone to take care of, and then I call on him whenever I want it."

Now, gentlemen, if that is not true, then it is a plain plece of perjury. Either that story is true or not, and in some way, or for some reason, we have been able to get Mrs. Day to come here and perjure hereeff; we have been able to get Mrs. Day to come here and perjure hereeff; we have been able to set this woman whom they brought here, whom they gave credit to,—we have been able to fine the sum of the reason or the alightest right to disbe

Orchard came down here to kill Steunenberg. In the meantime, for a monant we will go back to Denver. Jack Simpkins left Caldwell to go to Lack Lack Simpkins left Caldwell to go to Lack Lack Simpkins left Lack Simpkins on Spokane and then to Denver. It of Spokane, and from Spokane to Denver, to attend the meeting of the executive board. Orchard knew where he was going, he says so himself. If he had needed any money he would have wired for it to Spokane—but he didn't. Jack Simpkins went to Denver, I told you in the opening that he went on Harry Orchard's ticket. I have not proven it and I hope you will forgive me for that. I have not proven it and it hope you will forgive in soft denve that a certain member of the executive board started for Bolse and was killed at the Colerado depot in the night time as he was leaving—Frank Smulzer. Now, whether we would have proven it by him, or could not prove it, or whether it was a statement carved out of the heart, you cannot say. I told you this was true in the opening statement, but I have not proven it; but I think a large share of the other citatements I have made—al-

It is a suspicious circumstance, and it orchard instead of turning upon these men had turned upon Paulson and said to him, you furnished the money; it would have been a suspicious circumstance,—nothing else in the world.

Not one of this jury would ever draum for a single moment that Paulson ever did anything but a kind, neighborly act in that he had furnished Harry Orchard the money with which to go down to Caldwell to kill Steunenberg. At the most, it could be nothing but suspicion from beginning to end.

DID PETTIBONE WRITE TEAT LET-TER?

But, do we know whether Pettibone wrote the letter? So far as the direct wrote he letter? So far as the direct word, which no we have anything, but there are some excumstances walch might fend to show it. I was a letter written on the 30th; if it referred was mailed on the 30th; if it referred was mailed on the 30th; if it referred was mailed on the 30th; if it referred was the man who knew of it. and the man who knew of it. and the man who knew of it. I was a letter written on the 30th; it is entirely possible that Haywood might have told him that he sent the draft; it is entirely possible that Harry Orchard may have written down to find out if the draft was sent, but if that was all true it would prove nothing whatever in this case. Is there any connoction between that and hiring a man to kill another? Harry Orchard does not claim, and nobody has ever claimed in this case that that money was ever sent to him for that purpose. The most that is claimed was that from time to time he could send to Pettibone for money and could get it.

Gentiemen, whether that was Pettibone's letter,—whether the Jack referred to was Jack Simpkins, can only be developed when Pettibone's case is tried or when Jack Simpkins, can only be developed when Pettibone's case is tried or when Jack Simpkins, can only be developed when Pettibone's case is tried or when Jack Simpkins case that Harry Orchard was in business with Jack Hulligan in the Belmont botel: thest they had sold a rooming house to f

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than that Harry Orchard sent two telegrams asking to have \$150 sent to San Francisco by telegram. and to send it and waive identification so that he could draw it.

Now, if Harry Orchard asked to have this done he must have told Pettibone who to sand it to and whose name to sign to the telegram. Harry Orchard asked to have this done he must have told Pettibone or the left it under cover as he swears himself; he left it to prevent be ing arrested by the officers of the law, the had gone to San Francisco using another name, and in corresponding with anybody in Danver any more than he could help for fear he would be traced.

If he sent for this money, as he doubtless did, he must have told Pettibone whose name to send it to, and who was to be the sander. He must have told Pettibone to wire that money to Harry Green and to send it in the name of Pat Bowen, which was a nickamam that had been applied to Pettibone.

Now, what is there of that? Is there anything strange that Pettibone sent him that money at San Francisco? He did not kill anybody. If he had, it would not affect his case; it could only be used as a circumstance he swan not here to kill anybody. If he had, it would not affect his case; it could only be soon sent him that money as an exhauncisco? He did not kill anybody. If he had, it would not affect his case; it could only be used as a circumstance hat may connected with Pettibone of the leaster that was sent to connect in this crase to show the connection of these two men and nothing else, even with this and even with this and even with this case?

Gentlemen, they talk about evidence in this crase to show the connection of these two men and nothing the leater—that letter that you find out at Caldwell. Take the testimony of this connect if many way with Pettibone of the leater that was sent to connect in the same that would warrant you in taking away the life of connect in the same that the did not a fellow man. Do you think there could be no other explanation exception that that money was sent there to

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RICHARDSON'S SPEECH

determination of the jury and not one for the dete wination of the court. Now at out these Pinkertons: I want to 6 y a word about them, because 20 one is ever justified in talking 200 any branch of this case unless he has something to say about the Pinkertons. We showed in the Cry of Telluride, if you Henor please, which was one of the places that we were charged with the pursuit of unlawfil acts, that for a seriod of more than two years a granulant member

bone independent of the evidence of Mr. Orchard, but not of any other one of these defendants.

Now there is one other matter, if your Honor please, that Senator Borah urges and that is the matter of the education of these dogs. I hate to follow a trail of that kind myself. It emanates from the pen tentiary and it returns to it. But if your Honor will read this record you will find that Senator Borah objected to the qualification of those dogs.

App. BORAH: Let me read that

MR. BORAH: Let me read that MR. RICHARDSON: And thereupon

we proceeded to qualify them and in-troduced the balance of the evidence without objection, as I think the rec-ord will show, but in any event, if your Honor please— MR. BORAH: Just a moment, Mr.

Richardson.

MR RICHARDSON: All right.

MR. BORAH: Now we objected to
this evidence as incompetent, immaterial and irrelevant, and no foundation has been laid for it; and, further, that this kind of evidence is incompetent and immaterial in any view of the case because, you cannot introduce that kind of evidence in a case of this

MR. RICHARDSON: Very well. Then we went on and made the proof.

MR. DARROW: That is when Blizard was testifying wasn't it?

MR RICHARDSON: That is when
Ira Blizard was testifying wasn't it?

MR BORAH: Yes.

MR. BORAH: Yes, MR. RICHARDSON: Then we went

on and made proof by two other wit-nesses, if your Honor please, and they gave the testimony with respect to the

dogs without objection whatsoever.
But there would be another reason why.—
MR DARROW: The objection of accomplice might be good.

MR BORAH: I objected to it because it was not a imissible in the cause it was not a imissible in the case for any purpose.

MR RICHARDSON: You did not object to it then on the ground of the disqualification of the dogs?

MR BORAH: Yas, I objected for that and for the other, too.

Suppose a strict in the strength of the Western Federation of Miners stemed to constitute himself a committee of one

that and for the other, too.

MR. RICHARDSON: Suppose a case: An expert is put upon the stand who testifies to his experience, and we object to his competency. Your Honor rules upon the objection at the time that he cannot bestlify because he has not shown himself competent, and thereupon they resume their examination of this expert to show additional Honor rules upon the objection at the time that he cannot seesity because he has not shown himself competent, and thereupon they resume their examination of this expert to show additional facts and circumstances which tend to make him competent. Again the objection is urged and again the examination continues until finally the defense, or whoever is on the other side, failed to make any further objection to the competency of that witness as an expert, and his testimony goes in. Can they experiment with that testimony and then move to strike it out afterward upon the ground that they made an objection while he was attempting to be qualified? I think not, if your Honor please.

MR. DARROW: And then suppose you put another on?

MR. RICHARDSON: Yes, and suppose, and they were competent and willo agree with him upon his testimony. Now we introduce a witness, after that objection who showed that he had seen those identical dogs experimented with by running a convict around through the woods in the foremon of the day and putting the dogs on the trail in the afternoon of the same day and seeing them take the same trail and core around and come back to the penticularly.

MR. RICHARDSON: Furthermore, if your Honor please, while a penisher of the fact that they have been seeing them take the same trail and core around and come back to the penticularly.

MR. DARROW: They were therein that penisher year is an approached while it directly disqualifies a winess if the fact of his conviction be shown, it is the very best school for degr that you could possibly have, because it is a place where convicted of crime, if your don't don't have the penisher of the provided what the penisher of the penish

MR. RICHARDSON: Furthermore, if your Honor please, while a penitentiary den't qualify men for some things and while it directly disqualifies a witness if the fact of his conviction be shown, it is the very best school for degs that you could possibly have, because it is a place where convicts are kept and where they become acquainted with those who have been convicted of crime, if your Honor please, and they are kept there—the fact that they are kept there in and of itself is some evidence of their competency as bloeshounds especiacquainted with those who have econvicted of crime, if your Honcase, and they are kept there—
act that they are kept there in act that they are kept there in if itself is some evidence of their hare, BY SCMEONE ELSE.

So I think, if your Honer please,

son whomsoever, it would have a tendency to show, if your Honor please, that at least the man who was on trial. If he was not proven to have been connected with the offense charged and the weight of it would be a matter which should be given to the jury. If Al Bemore was not connected with the Mine Owners' conspiracy, which Senator Boran said for the purposes of the argument he admits existed, if ne had nothing to do with them in any way, shape or form, if the dogs went ne had nothing to do with them in any way, shape or form, if the dogs went to his house, it has a tendency to throw discredit, if your Honor please, upon the story of Harry Orchard, the self-confessed criminal, with respect to that matter.

So I say, if your Honor please, that all of these matters should either be submitted to the jury under proper instructions or none of them should be submitted at all, and either horn of the dilemma is satisfactory to as.

I will be prepared to decide this mat-ter in the morning although I may not as to the entire questions involved. journment until 9:30 a. m., Friday, July 19, 1997.

SEATTLE.

In response to a call for a mass meeting of the members of Local Seattle, which for some reason which the secretary can probably explain, appeared only in the Saturday Evening Tribune," some of the members with revolutionar inclinations were present last Sunday night at the Socialist Temple.

Organizer Humphrey called the meeting to order and stated that it these indisputable facts are broached was for the purpose of considering plans for carrying the state referendum against the action of the State Committee in revoking the charter of ers had been selected (by whom it was not mentioned) to present the

case, and called on J. C. Robbins. Mr. Robbins was not in a particularly felicitous mood for public speaking, he stated. The reason was not given at the time, but we learned later that he had been on a mission to Local Olalla that morning in an en- but still refuse to join the movement. deavor to get them to support Local. They seem to ignore the advantages of Seattle's appeal, and had been fustrated in this attempt by the presen-Comrade J. W. Morris, of Arlington, who also happened to be present at the meeting of Local Olalla. Mr. Robusual tirade against the "autocrats" in the state office.

Mr. Wolfe was then called, after some appropriately misleading re- candidate for Mayor on the Demoportions of his "Cause of the Factional lity of 600 votes. In others words the Fight in the Socialist Party of Wash- Socialists, so-called, decided the elecington," which has just been published | tion of mayor and still had 300 votes by the Ninth Ward Branch, and notice to spare. What a shameful attair! It

were charged with the pursuit of unlawful acts, that for a seriod of more than two years a prominent member of the Western Federation of Miners and in the fullest exient within its councils and ind lawareige of everything which was one in that city, it is the strangest plees of evidence upon the law sliding character of the Western Federation of Miners that year could possibly have. Here was a, I halverton presumably making the regular daily Pinishing report to his Miners, and in all the time that he was connected with that local at the city of Tellucide there wasn't a crime commained of, there was not a particle of testimony that this Pinishin was convented with the local at the city of Tellucide there was not a particle of testimony that this Pinishin was ever called upon to give or show that we had committed any crime of any kind or chraater whatsoever, and he was there for the purpose, if your honor phase, if he could, or fastering some unlawful act upon the Western Federation of Miners, to the end that the same Mine Owners' Association might accompise their At this point the chairman read a "Stand pat. Appeal. Fight it out in need of education of the right kind. referendum in state. Will canvas the state during September." This was strengthen our organization. Everyreceived with appropriate

stitute himself a committee of one for the preservation of law and order, which was directly in line with the specth which had been made by both M. Moyer and Mr. Havrood in Pinnacle Park on August 15th of 1903.

MR. BORALS Do you claim that that lends to show caneary? sor, who was the last speachr. Mr. Winser spoke for more than an hour, devoting his time case by to a denucia-tion of Comrade Wagenknecht, whom he called "autocrat," "dictator," referred to his criticism of the State of the boss," and made other endearing remarks.

In a fervid peroration, in which the hot air was expelled under great presbelief in the innocence of Walter Domas Mills and called down anthema on the head of anyone who dared say him nay.

And then the chairman declared the

meeting adjourned # Comrade Wagenknecht, a membe of Local Seattle in good standing at the time the charter was revoked, the movement and support it by all, asked for the floor to defend himself, means at his disposal. and was told that if he wanted to speak he would have to find his own

platform. ing been settled beforehand by the "leaders" that "Local Seattle" would torty people present, anyway, and it

All of which goes to show how "har party member in the state could h seen that meeting. There would have been no question of how the referendum would go if they had E. B. A.

that it is not the law when "A" admits the commission of a crime by himself and seeks to say that "G" is responsible for it by showing facts and circumstances, that "G" may not show some similar facts and circumstances upon the part of "B", because there is no overt act upon the part of "B", because there is no overt act upon the part of "B", admit all that swaltor Borah says, he has not produced a case while he has not produced a case while he has not produced a case while the force and effect of this testimeny which would be introduced against him, we say for the purposes of this case conceced, although it is not true universelly, that then an overt act would have to be connected with somebody else. There is one thing that Mr. Derrow calls my attention to that I will speak upon briefly and then I am done, and that is with reference to these dogs following a conspirator. It don't make any difference whether, Al Bemores was a part of a conspiracy or not. If they followed anyone, any other person whomstoever, it would have a vent some homough to understand that the inter-son whomstoever, it would have a vent son whomstoever. DO YOUR PART?

cuse for any one not to get posted est of the wage-slave is diametrically opposed to the interest of his master." The masters never fail to see to it that their interests are furthered and arrange it so that everything is under their command, and that means a whole lot. The press, whether yellow or not; the pulpit, whether occuconcern political economy, geology or any old thing-I say the masters will more are employed and set to work in order to misinstruct and de'ude the of the dilemma is satisfactory to its. wage-slave to think, believe and assert THE COURT: Gentlemen, I think, that his interests are identical to and wage-slave to think, believe and assert To any one who is not blind and

asleep at the same time this seems unthinkable, but still it is a deplorable fact. Every real Socialist, and THE STRANGE CASE OF LOCAL even the "half-baked" ones, know this, because as soon as they approach one of these deluded dupes and call his attention to the existing evils—that labor makes all wealth and posseses none; that the big and small fortunes are appropriated (that means legally or otherwise stolen from labor); that if every laborer was recompensed in full he would at once be out of poverty and dependence and the misery that is a consequence thereof-as soon as to one of me acluded, misguided, or intellectually prostituted fellows a collision takes place and the deluded fellow in many instances explodes.

All of this and a whole lot more every Socialist, whether affiliated with the movement or not, knows perfectly well, and there is no need to tell this on that account. But the reason I of organization and propaganda. There exist a sarge number of men and women who claim to be Socialists uniting and banding together, without which our common cause can not be attained. That means lack of education. And what is the result?

As an illustration, take the last city election of Portland. The average bins had but tittle to say, except his I vote for the candidates on the Socialist was, let us say, 1,300, while the candidate for mayor on the same ticket received only 300 votes. The pinch there is in Portland, out of some telegram from Walter Thomas Mills, 23,000 voters only 300 Socialists to which was semewhat as follows: rely on. I think the mass is sorely in

But before we can educate we must The "piece de resistance," as it actively engaged in educational propawere, of the evening, was Judge Win- ganda and organization work, but everybody can help to build up and maintain a strong organization, and agen we will be able not only to put speakers and organizers to work, but also to buy, sell and distribute literature for disseminating our ideas and Committee as "the lash of the while principles. This is absolutely necessary.

Always bear in mind that we will not and ought not to wip, nor even to advance towards the end we are sure, the honest judge declared his aiming at without effort. It means fight, bitter fight, relentless fight; and the proper weapon is education-back of which must be a solid organization. But it takes money to set this in motion. Only thoughtless people can expect this work to be carried on by nothing, and everyone claiming to be a Socialist is in duty bound to join

Many excuses are put forth for not joining, and one very usual is, "lack of means to keep it up." Certainly Incidentally there was absolutely no there are instances when this is true, discussion of the the question, it have but in most cases it is a lie, politely told. I have seen a man (fool?) on one end of a cigar and fire and smoke send men out through the state to on the other end asserting he can not present Local Seattle's side to the afford to join and keep up his afflianembership. There were only about | tion with the movement. Why a man can not afford to support his own day and some of the night. I never cipation of mankind from wage slav ery? Every sensible person should be able to understand the folly of this sition. I don't expect any one to it smoking and boozing, although I quit smoking and boozing, although 1 think it would be well, but I do expect every one who claims to be a So-

During the struggle for existence, cialist to support liberally the principles we advocate first of all, and then support his useless habits if he

Others, again, for some reason, mostly without reason, think they were insulted, overlooked or not and for that reason, which is no reason, get cold feet and feel too big and dignified to associate with the com-This, of course, doesn't apply to all, rades. Well, Well. If I can't be (and I don't deserve to be) the whole thing I am well satisfied to be a fraction of the whole, and that is all anyone is anyhow.

all of which I have to say: One who don't want to square himself with the enhanced. Not only that, but they also movement will always find an excuse for not doing so.

In conclusion, I will say, let us build up a powerful organization in order to be able to send out and keep speakpled by a Catholic Bishop or a Unitari. ers and organizers who are not only an Reverend D. D.; the professors of able, scientific and well posted, but an grades, whether their teachings who are also candid, cool and collected, and so help to hasten the day when masters and wage-slaves will will be allowed to keep all he produces, when no one under any pretext whatsoever will be able to snatch the fruit of labor out of the hands and mouth of the laborer.

> I long for the day. Don't you? A. H. AXELSON. National Committeeman Oregon

MRS. MOYER'S BOLD DENIAL.

Editor Denver Times: Will you kindly print a statement for me in regard to an article in the issue of your paper of July 6th, containing a rumor to the effect that I was trying to influence my husband to desert, at this late day, the cause for which he has spent seventeen months in an Idaho fail?

-uoo. of Sulution sen pusque AK fess. If he had he well might merit my contempt and that of all right thinking people should be turn "state's evidence" or become a traitor to the organization whose westere he has always had so much at heart, and for which he has suffered so greatly.

I wish to state emphatically that I I wish to state emphatically that I positively have no speaking acquaintance with, nor do I even know by sight, the so-called "leader of Boise society," Mrs. Cobb, although I understand her husband is the owner of the "Statesman," a local paper that tried these cases and convicted the men long before the jury was even selected. Scarcely probable is it that I would

methods are so completely antagonistic to my husband's interests, especially when I have never thought forone moment that I was in any danger
of being "made a widow through the
verdiet of the jury," as your paper so
deficately. (?) puts it, simply because
I have always been firm in my conviction that no jury could ever find
my husband guilty of anything except
it might be lovality to the working ti might be loyalty to the working class, and this loyalty I can assure you is fully endorsed and commended by myself, and always has been, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary.

I must say that I am surprised that a paper as fair as the "Times" has been would give enough credence to such a rumor as to print it. I can well understand the anxiety of such corre-spondents as the "New York World" and some others, to find sensational features in this case, and if the case does not furnish them, they must man-ufacture a story to suit themselves, ufacture a story to suit themselves, or what they may think the occasion

warrants. In my opinion these re-porters had better confine themselves as the presecution. I trust you will give this a prominent place in your paper, as I feel to assert my lovalty to the working people as well as all sympathizers who have come forward so nobly to our aid in this the hour of our great-est need.

MRS. CHARLES H. MOYER.

(This letter was despatched to "The Socialist" by special telegram, and ap-peared in our "red extra" which was sold on the streets of Seattle and Portland two weeks ago. Owing to an error to has not appeared in the regular edition sooner.—Mng. Ed.)

LETTER EXCLUDED BY JUDGE

This letter was enclosed by Hayrood in his own letter to Silver City, Idaho. It shows exactly why the Federation undertook Orchard's defense before they knew his guilt. But Fremont. Wood refused to let the jury hear it, though it really constituted a part of Haywood's letter.

part of Haywood's letter.

Denver, Jan. 8, '06.

Mr. John F. Nugent,
Attorney at Law,
Silver City, Idaho.

My Dear Sir:—

Owing to the newspaper reports indicating that there was a determination to connect the Western Federation of Miners with the murder of ex-Gov. Stenuenberg of Idaho, and also with the blowing up of a railroad depot in the Cripple Creek district a couple of years ago, and my attention having been called to these reports, I advised the officers of the association here that it was their duty to employ a reputable lawyer in ports, I savised the officers of the association here that it was their duty to employ a reputable lawyer in idahe to look after the defense of these med, so that they might not be the victims of a conspiracy, which I have reason to believe exists. First of all, I wish to state that I do not believe there is any association of men in the world that is freer from orthorial designs than the Western Federation of Miners. Its officers understand that no organization can or ahould five, that commit unlawful acts; or to accomplish lawful things by unlawful means. Every day the arganization is adding widews and or

phans. It is burying the dead who are killed in the discharge of their duties in the mines, and other dangerous places in which it is necessary for men to work for a livelihood. It is taking care of the sick, building hospitals and the like; and in all of its councils I have never heard any of its officers advocating crime; but, on the contrary, they have expressed themselves in a vigorous manner against its perpetration, and anywhere that it was known that the members of the organization might be likely to violate the law, a warning for them of the organization might be likely to violate the law, a warning for them to desist from doing so, and staying within the law, has been sent. In Colorado large numbers of their mem-bers were arrested and thrown into prison and charged with heinous crimes. For the time being I was sunned and shooked at the terrible charges, and they came from such a high source that I thought there must be some foundation for them. And yet knowing the attitude of the organization are large comyet knowing the attitude of the or-ganization against crime. I was com-pelled to beli-ve that at least the or-ganization itself would be found wholly disconnected with any evil do-ings of individual members. The re-sult has been that out of all of those horrible and terrible charges, not a single conviction occurred; but, on the contrary, some of the accusers of the members of the organization have found their way to the penihave found their way to the peni-tentiary on account of their own evil doings. The district attorney admitted to me that the attorney for the Mine

the district attorney called for the in-formation, he insisted that they had it and in due time would produce it but that the arrests should be made and charges all the way from murder to assault and battery were made, and men were imprisoned upon the charges. In dismissing a large num-ber of cases the district attorney admitted to me that he had no evidence but took the word of the attorney for the mine owners, that he had criminal evidence against the men so charged. The mine owners attorney was at that time Mr. C. D. Crump; I think he is yet the attorney, and I am told he is on his way to Idaho in conec-tion with the charges made against the members of the Miner's Union arrested at Caldwell. Now, of course, I am very reluctant to say anything about the integrity of an attorney, but if Mr. Crump did such things here, it is natural to suppose when he is working in the same interest, that he will endeavor to do similar acts there. His going there causes me to believe consummated, and therefore the men arrested deserve the counsel and assistance of one of the best attorneys in the State. Whoever murdared Gov. Steunenberg was a cold, cowardly rascal, and he deserves the full penalty of the law, and the Western Federation of Miners will have nothing to do with his defense. But when it is attempted to fasten black crime on this organization, that helps the widows and orphans of deceased memwidows and orphans of deceased mem-bers, aids their sick members, builds

members,-then it is the duty of the organization to step in and prevent any man being convicted by reason of the conspiracy existing. So, the purpose of defending the innocent has been the sole object of my suggestions of employing an attorney in Idaho. If I were led to believe for a moment that the officers of the Western Federation of Miners were encouraging any of their members to commit crime, I would sever my connection with it in an instant; but averaging that I have seen since my nection with it in an instant; but everything that I have seen since my connection with it as an attorney, has been in the opposite direction. And of course, if it were otherwise, then these accusations against its members would have shown its true character; but the most stringent inquiry slways showed the organization absolutely disconnected with any offense charged and also showed that the showed the organization absolutely disconnected with any offense charged, and also showed that the members were the victims of a conspiracy, and that the charges were made only for the purpose of inciting hatred and the ill-will of the public against the organization, and its members, for the purpose of accomplishing the evil designs of the accusors.

So, kindly see the defendants, give them such advice as it is proper for an attorney to give to a client, and such a defense as the law warrants in their case. Yours very truly, (Signed) JAHN H. MURPHY."

THE CAUSE OF THE FACTIONAL FIGHT IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF WASHINGTON."

Ira Wolfe, member of former Local Seattle, has written a little historical novel with the above resounding title. and is sending it free throughout the state. Like most of the writers of historical nevels, the author is a poor student of history, and where he really is posted, he takes libertles with the facts. The little book will receive attention at our hands next week. In the meantime, it can be secured by addressing the "Saturday Evening Trib une," 311 Fourth avenue north, Seat-

THAT "SPECIAL HISTORICAL EDI-TION."

Owing to the length of Darrow's speech and the necessity for issuing early this week in order to get it to our readers, we have had to postpone the special historical number which was announced for this week. How-ever, we will get it out next week, and it will be all the better-for the wait. Comrade Titus is just back from Boise, worn out with his arduous duties there, and needs the rest this respite will give him. We may expect, an interesting, comprehensive analysis of the whole case from his pen

in a short time.
"The Special Historical Edition" will contain reproductions of photographs which have never been published. It will be printed on superior paper, on a flat-bed press, and will be a gem typographically. The subject spects of the Boise trial and will be the best possible Socialist propaganda. Many orders have already been re-ceived. You have still another chance. Sit down and write for a bundle now Prices under the editorial head. Look

DARROW CLOSES

and go into the insurance business with him, that he could make plenty of money in the insurance business, and that he telephoned him asking him to come and go into the insurance business, and he refused to come.

Is there any reason why you should disbelieve him, gentlemen of the jury? What was the fact? He was bringing him murdered Steunenberg and in the homodered Steunenberg and in the homodered to be caught. If he was bringing him would be the man and over here that he might shift the murdered to the sught. But he might shift the proposed to be sught. But he might shift the might shift the man and over here that he might shift the proposed to be sught. But he was bringing him that he did not want to come. Bill Fasserly would have been here on trial for the act of Harry Orchard.—nothing else.

HAYWOOD'S LETTER TO MRS. ORCE

There is another letter in this case that counsel have made considerable mention of. It is a letter written by Haywood to Mrs. Orchard. Is the aby Haywood to Mrs. Orchard. Is the facts of that? Orchard had lived our enough with this woman he is managed to go the country of th

Now, what of it, gentlemen, what of it? Haywood swears that he had talked with him about going to Alaska. He had disappeared two months and a half hefore. He had never heard of him in Montana or anywhere else in the meantime. He had gone up north, as he supposed, on his way to Alaska, and is gone; and he gave her all the information he had. It was not up to him to tell her that her husband had deserted her, even if he knew it. At the most, the most that could be thought of this letter would be that he might have been helping to deceive Mrs. Orchard as to Orchard's whereabouts, but it is about and ridiculous in the extreme that direcumstances like those—mere baseless circumstances that could not prove anything if true, should be brought into this case to prove by the evidence of a cray liar—of the greatest liar of modern times.

ING TO END.

Gentlemen, from beginning to end this is a case of Orchard. He was caught and he turned to shift his crime upon these men. They tell us it was suspicious that these men rushed into his defense. Was it? Was it?

Gentlemen, it seems strange to me that a lawyer can argue a proposition like that. These men have been pursued and hunted for years. Every means, fair and foul, had been used to bring them to the scaffold. Every means had been adopted to crush out the union. They had made arrest after arrest. Violence of all sorts, and every effort made to destroy them.

Aman—an ex-governor of the state of these was tilled in Idaha.

to destroy them.

A man-an ex-governor of the state of Idaho, was killed in Idaho. At once the newspapers and the mine owners and the Pinkertons took up the cry that the Western Federation was guilty. and the Pinkertons took up the cry that the Vestum Federation was guilty, where this as a late to the door of Moyer. Haywood and Pettibone. At once they were pronounced murderers, and the time had at last come. What would you have done? What would anybody have done? What would anybody have done? Is there any human being on earth who would not give you every means an your power to defend yourself, and everybody connected with that, accused of this crime? If I would make any criticism of this, I would say they acted toe slowly instead of too hastily. Jack Simpkins was up in Spekane. He had been in Caldwell with him, and he went to the office of Robertson & Miller and employed Miller to come down and defend this man. What of it? Suppose he started down and concluded to go back unless he got direct word from his client? He started down and did go back and then he got a telegram calling him there and he went.

And when the clouds began to thicken and the mine owners and the lawyers farted up here to Idaho and commenced to weave their meshes around the Western Federation, then Moyer and Haywood began to write and white to Silvy to the secretary of the union there to have a lawyer come here and look after this case and after their interests.

Is there anything strange about it?

ests.

Is there anything strange about it?
The strange-thing is that they did not send a lawyer from Deuver at the very first. Remember their experiences. Remember what they had been to. Remember all the schemes to catch those men. Remember that at this time rewards were offered and the newspapers were talking about it.—the Pinkertons were active.—the nine owners were busy and they were all after the blood of these men.

There is not a man on earth would

of these men.
There is not a man on earth would have done anything else. There is not a man on earth who would have slept a man on earth who would have slept quietly in his bed, whether connected with it or not. But one thing, gentlemen, remember this: They did not run away. They stayed right there in Denver where they were found when they were kidnapped and brought to Idaho.

TION.

ply.

I can only ask you, gentlemen of the jury, to weigh with care and consideration every word that is uttered. I can only ask you to answer when I cannot answer, I; there are any facts and gay circumstances which will jurify an answer.

I only ask you to remember that you are to explain every fact and circumstance in this case consistent with this man's innocence if you can, and I shall ask you to try, and if you try it will not MEN TO SAVE HIS LIFE.

Gentlemen. Mr. Hawley has told you that he believes in this case. That he would not ask you to convict unless he believes Haywood was guilty.

I teil you I believe in my case. I believe in it as I believe in my very life and my belief does not amount, nor his

belief does not amount to anything or

I MAY HAVE BEEN UNWISE, MAY HAVE BEEN EXTRAVAGANT

IN MY STATEMENTS, BUT THIS ER IN MY LIFE DID I FEEL ABOUT A CASE AS I FEEL ABOUT THIS JURORS IN A HISTORICAL CASE.

make history that shall affect the nation

DICT TO MAKE HISTORY HERE, to

GENTLEMEN. HE AND HIS MOTHER. THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND WORLD WILL SEND THEIR MES-SAGES OF KINDNESS AND GOOD THEIR BEREAVEMENT. IT IS NOT DIED IN THE SAME CAUSE IN DEVOTION, MEN WHO LOVE LIBER-MADE THEIR GOOD FIGHT AND HAVE MET DEATH ON THE SCAF-AGAIN UNTIL THE WORLD GROWS FOR A MOMENT THAT IF YOU HANG BOR MOVEMENT OF THE WORLD, DON'T THINK THAT YOU WILL KILL THE HOPES AND THE ASPIRATIONS AND THE DESIRES OF THE WEAK

AND THE POOR.

GENTLEMEN, 17 IS NOT FOR HIM

ALONE THAT I SPEAK. I SPEAK

FOR THE POOR, FOR THE WEAK,

FOR THE WEARY, FOR THAT LONG

LINE OF MEN WHO IN DARKNESS

AND DISPAIR HAVE BORNE THE

LABORS OF THE HUMAN RACE. THE

EYES OF THE WORLD ARE UPON

YOU-UPON YOU TWELVE MEN OF

IRAHO TO-NIGHT. Wherever the Eng-

ish language is spoken or wherever any foreign tongue known to the civilized world it spoken men are talking, and wondering and dreaming about the verdict of this twelve men that I see before me now. If you kill him your act will be applauded by many. If you should decree Bill Haywood's death in the great railroad offices of our great cities men will sing your praises.

IF YOU DECREE HIS DEATH

AMONGST THE SPIDERS OF STREET WILL GO UP PAEANS OF PRAISE FOR THOSE TWELVE GOOD MEN AND TRUE WHO KILLED BILL

HAYWOOD.

DARBOW'S MAGNIFICENT PERORA

You men unless you are anxious for this blood, are you so blind as to believe that liberty will die when he is dead? Do you think there are no other hrave hearts and so other strong arms, no other devoted souls who will risk their life in that great cause which has demanded martyrs in every age of the world? There are others and these others will come to take his piace, they will come to carry the banner where he could not carry it. Now, gentlemen of the jury, there are many things more I would like to say, but I have not the strength and I have not the strength and I have not the voice to say them. Perhaps it is lucky for you that I have not either one, and I must leave the case here and hand it over to you. Under the laws of the State of Idaho the State has the last word, and when my voice is significant when Moyer and Haywood cannot speak, their accusers can be heard pleading against them.

I know the ablility of the eminent geatleman who will close this case. I know the appeal he will make to this jury. I know that he will take of law and order, the flag which the mine owners have desecrated time and time again. I know the suspicious cirracustances which will be woven into that appeal, and handled by a skilled tongue and a skilled brain, and I must sit still and listen to it without any chance to reply.

be difficult to accomplish, for THERE IS NOTHING IN THIS CASE BUT HARRY ORCHARD-HARRY ORCH-ARD, AN UNSPEAKABLE SCOUN-DREL: HARRY ORCHARD A PER-JURED VILLAIN, HARRY ORCHARD, THE BIGGEST COWARD; HARRY ORCHARD, AS SHIFTING THE BUR-DENS OF HIS SINS UPON THESE

IF YOU MEN CAN KILL MY CLI-ENT ON HIS TESTIMONY, THEN PEACE BE WITH YOU.

MEN AND TRUE WHO Estingly Blue.

In every bank, almost, in the world, where men wish to get rid of agitators and disturbers, where men hate him because he fights for the poor and the accurage system upon which they live and growand grow fat, from all those you will receive blessings and praise, that you have killed him.

There are still those who will reverently bow their heads and thank these twelve men for the life and the character they have saved. Out on cur broad prairies where men toll with their hands, out on the wide occun where men are sailing the ships, through our mills and factoriest, down deep under the earth thousands of men, and of women and children—men who laber, men who suffer, women and children wainly with care and toll—these man and these women and these children will kneel to-night and ask their (so to guide your judgment—these men, and these women and these ittle children, the poor, the weak and the suffering of the world, will stretch out incinhands to their jury and implore you to save Haywoods life.

cause but can afford to keep fire members of the former local are with agoing under his nose the most of the monious" and "broad" and "tolerant" and the other things which the "con-