

DARROW IS OFF ON NEW TRACENT

Says McParland Tried to Fix Witness Against the Defense.

WHO IS HAYWOOD'S FRIEND

Orchard Said He Saw Haywood Pay Money at Bank—More About the Bradley Case—Moyer Will Testify Today.

BOISE, Idaho, July 9.—(Special.)—The effort of the defense in the Haywood case today to produce testimony from Al. A. Swain, of Denver, uncovered a new feature of the confession made by Orchard. Mr. Swain was in charge of the Denver office of the Pueblo Chieftain at the time of the Colorado mining troubles. Orchard, in his confession, stated that he went to Haywood at one time for money. The latter told him he had some money in a certain savings bank. There was a run on a number of such banks there and Haywood said he might as well get that money out or he might not get it at all. He took Orchard with him to the bank, drew the money and handed Orchard \$100. At the bank they met a man whom Haywood introduced as the representative of a Pueblo paper. Orchard did not remember the name. This man saw the money pass from Haywood to Orchard. Orchard described the man and from that description James McParland's men found it was Swain.

Denies Story Friend of Haywood. McParland saw the latter and asked him about the meeting with Orchard. He denied it. Mr. McParland asked him to think the matter over carefully and see if he could not remember, telling him his testimony might be important if he could recall the incident, but he denied ever meeting Orchard. This was after the arrest of the Federation officials.

It turns out that Mr. Swain is a warm friend of Haywood and has been in constant correspondence with him. Now the defense offers to put him on the stand. In making the offer Mr. Darrow stated the purpose was to show that Mr. McParland had endeavored to get the man on the stand to swear falsely. Judge Wood ruled the testimony out, and Mr. Darrow stated the defense would hold the witness until Mr. McParland had testified. Whether they have opened the door far enough to admit of the telling of the correct story remains to be seen.

Little Comfort for Defense. It is impossible to find anything in the depositions read to the jury today relative to the Bradley explosion that can be of benefit to the defense. One fact stands out conspicuously, that the explosion was just where Orchard said it was and that it tore everything up. Moreover, the explosion was tremendous, just as an explosion of 10 pounds of giant powder fired on a stone step would be. Some witnesses said they had smelled gas about the flats at different times, but there was nothing to indicate that the explosion was caused by gas. Through a dozen depositions were read, they threw no light whatever on the matter favorably to the gas theory.

There was a good deal of testimony to the effect that a man could not have climbed to the roof of Mr. Bradley's back porch, as Orchard said he had done, to await the coming of the milkman, but the deponents were not on that point. One witness, Mr. Kelly, who swore he passed the door a few moments before the explosion and saw the Japanese janitor removing his bucket and mop after cleaning up the vestibule, is the only one out of the whole lot who has offered positive evidence that would seem to militate against the statement of Orchard, but his testimony is impeached by Gubinski, the saloon man, at whose place he said he got a drink that morning before the explosion. The latter testified he was in bed when the explosion occurred, though Mr. Kelly, in that portion of his deposition read today, insisted he was served at the bar by Mr. Gubinski himself.

Mother Contradicts Son. The mother of Mr. Cummings, occupying one of the flats, contradicted her son's testimony in her deposition read today. He deposed he had left the vestibule only a few moments when the explosion occurred. He said he had taken pains since to time himself walking to the point he had reached, and it was a little over one minute, but his mother states positively that he left the building 15 minutes before the explosion. He might have walked past the covered bomb, but the mother's testimony leaves plenty of time for Orchard to have done what he says without anyone else entering the vestibule until Mr. Bradley appeared.

In view of what these depositions contain, one wonders why the defense has burdened the court and jury with their introduction. The principal one, that made by Mr. Bradley, showed there was no other explanation of the explosion at that given by Orchard and the others to a whole only emphasize that impression.

Paulson to Contradict Coates. Today the defense put on another witness, who testified he heard Orchard complain about loss of interest in the Hercules mine through the action of Governor Steunenberg, while a deposition from San Francisco was introduced from a man, swearing Orchard threatened to "get" the Governor. Haywood's lawyers are clinging to that thread with great tenacity, though they know that the jury will be shown that Orchard had not a lot of property in the Coeur d'Alene so he sacrificed after the riot of 1899. August Paulson, the Hercules man, arrived tonight as a witness for the state in rebuttal. Clarence Hammond, who was secretary of the Cripple Creek Miners' Association during the troubles, is also here, as is Mr. Ganey, the man

who had his feet blown off at the Independence Depot, and who has had some remarkable correspondence with Orchard since the latter's confession. Mr. Ganey will take the stand as soon as the reading of depositions is concluded tomorrow morning.

TRIED TO "FAKE UP" EVIDENCE Haywood's Lawyers Make Charge Against Detective McParland.

BOISE, Idaho, July 9.—The defense in the Steunenberg murder case today charged that Detective James McParland has been guilty of an attempt to manufacture testimony against William D. Haywood, but was unsuccessful in getting the basis and details of the charge before the court and jury. Alva A. Swain, a newspaper correspondent who represents the Pueblo Chieftain at Denver, was called to the stand and questioned as to a conversation he had with Mr. McParland in Denver last fall. Senator Egan, for the state, objected to the conversation on the ground that no foundation had been laid for it. Clarence Darrow, for the defense, who was examining Mr. Swain, explained that the testimony was offered for the purpose of showing that there existed a conspiracy between the mineowners and the Pinkerton to secure the conviction and execution of the prisoner.

Mr. McParland approached this witness in an attempt to manufacture testimony, he declared, "and I believe we have a right to show it." Will Try Again Later. Judge Wood said there was nothing in the evidence that furnished a proper foundation for the introduction of such testimony and sustained the state's objection. The defense took an exception and said it would later make another attempt to secure the admission of Mr. Swain's testimony. Counsel for the defense are evidently counting on reaching the matter through Mr. McParland himself, but it is quite probable that the state will not call him as a witness.

It is alleged by the defense that Mr. McParland told Mr. Swain that he had a letter from Harry Orchard, saying that when Haywood paid him for the Vindicator job, he took Orchard to one of the Denver banks to draw the money, and that when they came out of the bank Mr. Swain was standing at the door and saw them. It is said that Mr. Swain told Mr. McParland that he could not remember the incident, whereupon Mr. McParland impressed him with the importance of it as evidence and significantly urged him to recall it and become a witness in the case. Mr. McParland denies that he ever suggested anything improper to Mr. Swain. He said he got the letter as described by Orchard, who wrote that Mr. Swain was at the door of the bank on the day in question, there being a run on the bank at that time. Mr. Swain might remember having seen them, he says that, when he went to see Mr. Swain, the latter said that he would not remember, but he remembered the incident or not and asked for another interview. Mr. McParland declares that he there dropped the matter and did not again see Mr. Swain.

Offered to Sell Hercules Mine. Allen A. Gill, formerly master mechanic of the Tiger & Poorman mine, and later of the Hercules mine, and his wife, Mrs. Gill, were also witnesses for the defense today. They jointly related that Harry Orchard attempted to sell them his interest in the Hercules mine in February and March, 1896, which was just prior to his departure from the Coeur d'Alene, and Mr. Gill, who saw Orchard at that time, he remembered the incident or not and asked for another interview. Mr. McParland declares that he there dropped the matter and did not again see Mr. Swain.

Moyer Testifies Today. Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, will be brought from the county jail tomorrow to give testimony in the Steunenberg case. It is expected that he will be called shortly after 10 o'clock and that it will take about all the rest of the day for both sides to conduct their examination. It is a chance that he may finish in time to permit the calling of Haywood, but the chances are that the defense will shape its arrangements to call him Thursday morning rather than at the close of a possibly trying day.

The day began with a continuance of the testimony of J. B. Kelly, who lived in the Bradley apartments in Washington street. Kelly declared he had passed the apartments but a few minutes before the explosion and saw a Japanese servant cleaning the stoop and vestibule. He did not believe it was within the range of possibility for any one to have placed a bomb there in the manner indicated by Orchard in the time which elapsed between his passing and the report of the explosion. Orchard testified that after placing the bomb he heard the explosion and ran out of hearing before the explosion occurred. The next deposition taken up was that of James Pickens, who was with Mrs. Crow had been employed by the Bradleys as cook. She told of having smelled gas in the house for several days before the explosion and had called up the gas company to complain of it. Mrs. Crow denied absolutely that she had gone to the theater with Orchard, as he testified. She declared that he told a falsehood when he testified to that effect. The witness declared the explosion was more like a thud than a sharp report.

Smelled Gas After Explosion. Mr. Darrow next took up the deposition of Mrs. Lucy A. Cummings, who testified she was in the flat in the building with the Bradleys. She described the explosion as the most terrible noise she had ever heard in her life. The witness and her husband were at breakfast at the time, and both jumped to their feet, exclaiming, "It's gas." Gas had been leaking about the house for some time. Asked if she had called one or two explosions, Mrs. Cummings said there was just "one big noise." Rushing into the hall, she smelled gas, but no powder. The witness did not know, however, whether exploding dynamite smelled like ordinary powder or not.

John J. Eckelmann, a member of the San Francisco fire department, who was with the company which responded to a fire alarm following the explosion, told of smelling gas strongly when he arrived at the scene. The explosion was not a sharp report, as he remembered it, but a loud roar. Several other members of the fire department gave similar testimony. One of these, John W. Parry, said he had had considerable experience with dynamite explosions, and they differed in

sound and effect from that of the Bradley apartment. All of the dramen said they heard but one explosion. Mr. Parry declared that the explosion at the Bradley apartment was louder than most gas explosions he had heard. Joseph Vincent de la Veaga, an attorney of San Francisco, who occupied the apartment directly under the Bradleys, told his deposition of having smelled gas in the vestibule of the house six or seven days prior to the explosion.

Whence Explosion Came.

One of the most important depositions read during the afternoon was that of Peter W. Doyle, a foreman of carpenters, who had charge of the repairs following the explosion. He declared that not the slightest trace of lead was found anywhere in the wood-work or debris. Asked his opinion as to where the force came from which caused the damage, he declared it seemed to come from the direction of the Cummings apartment, where the gas pipes ran up the east wall. Mr. Doyle gave in detail the extent of the damage. He said that in the Cummings and De la Veaga flats the wall panels and plaster had been blown out by the force of the explosion coming from between the studding in the wall.

Allen F. Gill, of Spokane, Wash., former City Engineer of Spokane, the man to whom he sold his interest in the Hercules mine. The witness met Orchard and Jack Simpkins in Spokane in 1905 and talked with them on the street about the Hercules mine. Orchard's Blighted Hopes. "I told Orchard that my wife and myself felt unfortunate that he had never come around to close up that deal," said the witness. "Orchard replied that he was hard up at the time he offered his interest for sale, but that he afterward sold out his wood business and had gone to work in the mines. He said that he ought to have his pockets bulging with money, and would have had it and would have been able to erect blocks of buildings, as his partners were doing, if that — Steunenberg had not driven him out of the country."

He also spoke of Cordner, the man to whom he sold his interest in the mine and said — "dag" was having a good time spending the money that ought to be his. Cross-examined by Senator Borah, Gill said Simpkins was a party to this interview; he knew both Orchard and Simpkins quite well. Mrs. Gill said she knew Orchard when he was in the wood business at Burke. Orchard had offered to sell his interest in the Hercules mine to her, she testified, in February, 1899. She consulted her husband about the matter and he decided to make the purchase. Orchard did not return, however, and she did not see him again until the following March.

More Evidence of Gas. The deposition of C. A. Creamer, the contractor who repaired the Linforth flats after the explosion, was read. The deponent gave an extended description of the building and the damage caused by the explosion. His description indicated that the explosion was caused by gas, but on cross-examination he said he could not tell whether gas or dynamite damaged the building.

The affidavits of B. B. Linforth, a plumber, told of the discovery of gas leaks at the Linforth flats and the efforts to locate them before the explosion. Mr. Lewis testified that he found a leak in a gas meter and the meter was replaced by the gas company. F. A. Gilley, who had charge of the plumbing in the Hercules mine, described the discovery of the leaking meter and told of its removal. The last deposition was that of W. A. Abernathy, a contractor, who testified that he met Harry Orchard at San Francisco in November, 1904. Orchard had been introduced to the witness as a man with a silver-lead property in Idaho, so the witness said. Orchard told Mr. Abernathy that, if it had not been for Steunenberg, whom he called a vile man, he would have sold the mine and that he intended to fix Steunenberg. Orchard offered to look up the silver-lead property in Idaho for \$100.

Longshoremen Vote Cash. DETROIT, July 9.—The biennial convention of the International Longshore, Marine & Transport Workers Association today adopted resolutions of sympathy with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, voted 296 toward their defense and denounced the attitude of mineowners and officials toward the Western Federation of Miners.

RUNYAN WAS "GOOD THING" ABSCONDER'S COIN SEPARATES WOMAN FROM PARAMOUR.

Mrs. Carter Shakes Off Old Love to Entertain Dishonest Bank Employee With Money. NEW YORK, July 9.—Late today the police arrested Harry Kirkstein, a telegraph operator, 22 years old, on a charge of acting with Mrs. Laura Carter in receiving and disposing of \$5000 stolen from the Windsor Trust Company by Chester B. Runyan. The complaint was signed by George W. Young, of the trust company.

Kirkstein said he had lived with Mrs. Carter at a flat in West Sixty-sixth street for about a year and a half, until recently she told him she had a "good thing" and he left. On the evening of the Fourth of July he said Mrs. Carter telephoned him to meet her the next morning, which he did. She told him, he said, that the "good thing" was Chester D. Runyan, the missing teller of the Windsor Trust Company, and he had given her \$5000, which she had in her hands. Kirkstein said he advised her to take the money to the trust company and tell the officers where Runyan was. She replied, Kirkstein said, that she would return the money to Runyan and then give him up. He did not see the money and had no idea whether she returned it to Runyan.

Tells How Money Was Stolen. NEW YORK, July 9.—H. J. Wilson, the messenger of the First National Bank who disappeared a week ago, collecting \$4,000 in checks and \$1000 in cash, has appeared before representatives of the bank and the company which was on his bond and explained to them in detail how he lost the bank's property. Wilson was not placed under arrest, nor will he be unless the company which approved his story false. The officers of the bonding company are practically convinced of the truthfulness of his statement.

Five Deaths in Chicago Monday. CHICAGO, July 9.—Five persons died in Chicago yesterday from the heat. Ten more were stricken and three of these may die. The maximum temperature was only 84 degrees, but excessive humidity combined with the sun's direct rays was too much for flesh and blood to bear.

Ladies' Home Journal Quarterly Style Books We have a new supply of these now. About 400 more for customers who come promptly. Splendid Summer quarterly style book, with each one we give a 10c pattern free. The price of the style book and pattern combined is only 15c

OLDS WORTMAN & KING FIFTH STREET WASHINGTON STREET SIXTH STREET Mail Orders Very Carefully Filled

An Extraordinary Sale of 18c and 20c Wash Goods at 10c the Yard We have thousands of yards in a wondrous Wednesday sale. The very choicest laundry-able fabrics in pretty patterns and colorings, in many weaves, in many weights. Every yard in the lot is made for this season's business; every yard in the lot is worth double, or nearly double, the price we ask. The weaves are voiles, etamines, printed batistes, figured dimities, novelty batistes, Swisses and organdies. They come in pretty mixtures, or flowered or figured patterns. Small or large designs. They are the very cream of this season's moderate-priced wash materials. 18c and 20c values; special for today, only 10c None Sold on Phone Orders, None Laid Aside, None C. O. D., Mail Orders Carefully Filled, but no Samples Sent, and Limit 30 Yards to One Customer

Women's Canvas Oxfords Worth to \$3.00 Pair \$1.98 Men's Fine Oxfords \$2.89 Children's Scuffer Shoes \$1.19

200 Trimmed Hats Worth to \$10.00 at 98c Black Banded Sailors at 50c Black Banded Sailors at 75c

Children's Scuffer Shoes—A very complete line. Come in patent, calf or kid leathers. The easiest and most light shoe made for children's feet. Regular prices, \$1.75 and \$2.00; special today, Sizes 8 1/2 to 12... \$1.49 Sizes 3 to 8... \$1.19

Women's Oxfords, Juliets and Slippers—Comfortable shoes in 10 styles. Some with rubber heels, with plain or tip toes. Come in canvas or light leather; \$1.75 value, special \$1.39 for today only, pair. Buy a Drape to Match and Be Foremost in Present Fad

Lawn Kimonos Worth 69c to 1.50 These Kimonos are made of very pretty figured lawn. There are an even 400 of them for today's selling, in light or dark colors; light colors predominate. They are in floral and figured patterns, in polka dots and fancy stripes. They are finished with bands of plain white lawn, with embroidered scalloped edges or Persian bands. They are delightfully cool and dainty house garments, well made and of good material. They sell regularly for \$1.00 to \$1.50. Special for today, 69c only None Sent on Approval, No Phone Orders Taken, None Laid Aside and None Sent C. O. D. 400 to Choose From. Limit Three to a Customer

LACE CURTAINS Odd Pairs ABOUT HALF In lots of one or two pairs, of extremely rich and beautiful Renaissance and Arabian Lace. A little more than half regular price. THE ONE-PAIR LOTS ARE PRICED LIKE THIS: Curtains that sell regularly at \$5.00 pair; sale price \$2.75

Table listing various lace curtain pairs and their sale prices. Includes categories like 'THE TWO-PAIR LOTS ARE PRICED AS FOLLOWS:' and 'THE ONE-PAIR LOTS ARE PRICED LIKE THIS:' with values ranging from \$2.35 to \$32.50.