

HAVE YOU UNDER FIRE FROM BORAH

(Continued from First Page.)

buying a horse and buggy for Orchard to go out on killing expeditions with?

Orchard came one day to headquarters in a buggy with a colored man and said George Pettibone wanted to know if he could trade the rig for a gray mare which the Federation owned...

Never Talked of Killing. The witness denied severally and jointly that he had talked to Orchard or planned with him the killing of Sherman Bell, Governor Peabody, James H. Kern, David Moffat or Judges Goddard and Gabbert...

Haywood first met Steve Adams in 1902. He said the \$75 he sent to Adams at Ogdén, when the latter would be in jail there, was his (Haywood's) own money...

During 1904, Steve Adams was at headquarters several times. He said he had been to the "fall timber. Adams and his wife were both drawing strike relief at this time...

"Did you ever give or send him any money other than the \$75 you have testified to?" "No, sir."

"Did you ever get your \$75 back?" "No, sir. At Cripple Creek Adams and Miners, who went West with him, said they would settle up as soon as the strike was over."

Adams and his wife left Colorado in the Spring of 1905. Haywood said that some time later he received a letter from Mrs. Adams, saying she and Steve had located a homestead in Oregon. They expected to do well, but needed a little temporary relief, promising to pay it back in butter and eggs...

Ignorant of Steunenberg Plot. As to the letter he wrote to Harry Orchard's wife, November 19, 1905, Haywood said his note was in reply to one from Mrs. Orchard, inquiring as to her husband's whereabouts...

Haywood declared he knew absolutely nothing of any plot against Governor Steunenberg. "I don't know that I had thought of him after I left the State of Idaho."

"Had Governor Steunenberg ever tried to get back into politics?" "No, sir."

"Had he shown any disposition to become active in mining matters?" "No, sir."

The first Haywood heard of the assassination was in the newspapers, which said the crime was the culmination of the troubles in the Couer d'Alenes. The papers also reported that a union card had been found in the effects of Thomas Hogan, who had been arrested on suspicion...

At miners' headquarters there was considerable speculation as to who Hogan was, the consensus of opinion being that it was Orchard who had been arrested at first in leaving Cripple Creek to seek employment elsewhere...

That \$100 He Sent Simpkins. Haywood's explanation of sending the \$100 draft to Jack Simpkins on December 21, 1905, was that he was in the matter. "Simpkins came to Denver early in December to attend the meeting of the executive board. He drew \$23.50 per diem and traveling expenses while there, Cash-land a check for this, he gave Haywood \$100 and asked him to forward it to Spokane some time before Christmas...

Haywood said he could not remember whether he bought the draft and mailed it or whether one of the federation stenographers attended to the matter. "The witness said he had not seen Simpkins since the executive board meeting."

When the matter of employing counsel for Orchard and to look after the interests of the organization first came up, Haywood said he and Moyer consulted with General Counsel Murphy, who advised going very slowly in the matter. After considering the subject for a day or two, Mr. Murphy advised the employment of Mr. Nugent. The defense offered in evidence a letter written by Mr. Murphy to Mr. Nugent, but it was ruled out by Judge Wood on the ground of immateriality...

Haywood said he was indicted for inciting to riot at Victor following the independence depot explosion. He was in Denver at the time. The case never came to trial, a nolle prosequi being entered by District Attorney C. C. Hamlin, who, prior to his election, had been secretary of the Miners' Association.

Feeling Against Steunenberg. This ended the direct examination and Mr. Borah began to cross-question the prisoner in his own defense. He dwelt upon the interest that the miners at Silver City, Idaho, took in the Couer d'Alenes troubles. Haywood said a resolution was sent from Silver City to Northern Idaho at the time...

"The Western Federation of Miners came to think of Governor Steunenberg as a pronounced opponent of organized labor," questioned Mr. Borah. "I believe so; yes, sir."

"But prior to this trouble he was regarded as a friend?" "I think so; he was at one time an honorary member of a local union."

"The federation afterward regarded him as a friend of capital and was swayed by capitalistic influences, and I suppose you joined in this view?" "Yes, sir; as an officer I did."

"Did the Miners' Magazine reflect your views as well as those of the organization?" "Sometimes."

did not regard him in any other light than as Senator or Bartlett Sinclair, or any others who are concerned."

"I have understood that," replied Mr. Borah, who then questioned the witness as to the article which appeared in the Miners' Magazine at the time Governor Steunenberg left office and entitled "The Passing of Governor Steunenberg."

The article declared in substance that when Steunenberg's epitaph should come to be read it would read: "Here lies a hireling and a traitor."

"Did this article reflect your views and those of the federation?" "As to the Governor's official acts it did," replied Haywood, who added that he had directed against Steunenberg as a state official and not as a man...

Warning to Nonunion Miners. The witness was taken through a long line of questioning as to Jack Simpkins, developing the fact that whereas Simpkins disappeared more than a year ago, he is still continued as a member of the executive board of the Federation. When in Denver in December, 1905, Simpkins said nothing of having seen Orchard in Caldwell, Borah asked Haywood about the posting of certain notices in the Cripple Creek district in 1901. One of these read:

"Notice take notice that on and after September 15, 1901, anyone working in the mines, mills and power plant of the Cripple Creek district who is unable to produce a card of membership in the Western Federation of Miners will be regarded as an enemy to himself and to the community at large and will be treated as such."

Haywood said, in explanation of this, that there was a movement on foot to reduce wages throughout the district. A second notice called for the attention of the miners to the fact that September 15 was near at hand; that the time of grace had about expired, and that all who were not for the union must be against it. There could be no middle ground.

"So," said Mr. Borah, "the Western Federation of Miners had a permit system of its own, and no one could work where it was in control unless he had a union card?"

"No, sir; a man could go to work anywhere without a card, but we expected him to join the union if he wanted any of the benefits which accrued from membership in it."

Made Governor Grant Weep. Haywood was questioned closely as to his appearance before a committee of the State Senate in Denver to argue the eight-hour law. Haywood said he spoke his mind very freely to the representatives of the capitalistic class who were present, including Frank J. Hoar, of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and ex-Governor Grant.

"I compared the palace in which Governor Grant lived to the huts of some of the men present, and did it so vividly that tears rolled down Governor Grant's cheeks and he said he was going to leave the state. I told the men present that what such influential men represented that corrupted Legislatures and courts."

"And you referred to the court of Judge Gabbert and Goddard were members?" "I referred to the Supreme Court."

"And you regarded Judges Gabbert and Goddard as representatives of the corrupt corporation influences?" "I would not like to say that personally."

Borah complained at one point during the examination that the witness was endeavoring to evade a direct answer. Haywood disclaimed this and declared he was ready and willing to answer any and all questions to the best of his ability.

Denies Visiting Orchard. After recess, Mr. Borah questioned Haywood as to his various meetings with Orchard. The witness said he knew absolutely nothing of Orchard's whereabouts from the time of the independence depot explosion, June 4, 1904, until he came to headquarters in Denver in January, 1905. Haywood could not recall ever having met Orchard in company with Mrs. Lottie Day at the Belmont lodging-house in Denver and declared positively that he did not at this time or any other time enter Harry Orchard's room. Mrs. Day, a witness for the defense, told on cross-examination of the incident which Haywood denied. Within a few days after the independence depot explosion, Haywood said the papers began to connect Harry Orchard's name with the affair. They commented upon the fact that he had left Cripple Creek and gone to Wyoming.

"The papers seemed to know where he had gone," said the witness. "Did you?" asked Mr. Borah. "No, sir."

Concealed Truth From Mrs. Orchard. "Did you ever meet Mrs. Harry Orchard?" "Yes, sir, I met her at headquarters."

"How many times was she there?" "I can't say."

"In your letter to Mrs. Orchard, you said that the last information you got as to Orchard's whereabouts was from Alaska?" "Yes, sir."

"And the only information you had was his statement that he thought of going to Alaska?" "Yes, sir."

"And your reason for saying what you did was because you didn't want to convey to her the real facts that were in your possession?" "Yes, I think that was it."

"Did you ever talk to Harry Orchard in any way about Governor Steunenberg?" "I don't think I ever did."

"Did you ever hear Orchard make any threats against Governor Steunenberg?" "I don't think I ever did."

"You had no knowledge of any personal enmity Orchard may have had toward Steunenberg?" "No, sir."

No Inquiry Into Orchard's Guilt. Before employing an attorney to defend Orchard, Haywood said the organization did nothing to discover what Orchard had been doing prior to the murder of Steunenberg. Neither was there an investigation to determine the man's guilt or innocence. The Federation officials went over the transcript of the evidence at the preliminary hearing, before finally engaging Fred Miller and paying him \$500. Orchard made no request to be furnished an attorney.

and you sent him a Federation draft on December 21, 1905?" "Not a Federation draft, no, sir. You have the draft."

"It is signed by you as secretary-treasurer?" "Yes, sir."

This ended the cross-examination. On redirect, Haywood said he had an impression that he had heard Orchard speak of having once owned an interest in the Hercules mine.

"But I have heard so many tales of woe since I have been secretary of the Federation, I can't say positively about Orchard," he added.

In all of his acts in connection with the defense of Orchard the witness said he first consulted with Mr. Murphy. Mr. Borah on re-cross-examination asked:

"Did Attorney Miller, when he came to Denver, say he had been sent by Simpkins to defend Orchard, explain to you why Simpkins sent a telegram on January 4, saying he could not get a lawyer when a matter of fact Miller had left for Caldwell on January 3?"

"No, sir."

Haywood said he had no way of knowing whether Simpkins knew that Miller had really gone. However, his greatest enjoyment of all is found in his piano—the Pianola Piano, which any man can play, regardless of musical training—and he has supplied will prove a hundred times more attractive than the one without it.

Men like music, as a rule, but few men are able to play. Here, then, may be appreciated what is provided in an instrument like the Pianola Piano, upon which may be reproduced any one of nearly twenty thousand selections embraced in the Pianola Musical Library, which may be played by any one with as much artistic skill as Paderewski, the sensational Hofmann, or any one of the world's great artists would command.

The display now occupying the corner window of Eilers Piano House, at Washington and Park streets, is worthy of note, not only by the bachelors, but by the public in general. It would be a good idea for the district attorney to have a descriptive literature, telling all about the Pianola Piano. In this grand instrument there awaits for the music lover endless pleasure. It makes a finished player out of the untaught, it opens wide the door to a treasure house of melody, and whether it be in the bachelor's den, the family domain, or the quarters of the bachelor-sister, it will prove equally satisfying as a source of entertainment. Genuine Pianola Pianos may be purchased in any one of practical usefulness, may be purchased for as low as \$250. These incomparable Pianola Pianos and Pianola Players are sold throughout the Pacific Northwest. "Music in the Home" is the title of an interesting little brochure, handsomely illustrated and entertainingly written, which is worth sending for, and it will be forwarded to any one upon request by Eilers Piano House.

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There the men fled into the country, but some policeman who were notified pressed an automobile into service and the negroes were soon overtaken and arrested. They gave their names as Joe Wilson, John Johnson, Norman Tobin and Florence Davis, all of Philadelphia.

Ten Years for Criminal Operation. BAKER CITY, Or., July 12.—Dr. Roy Fuller, who was last Saturday convicted on a charge of manslaughter, was sentenced by Judge William Smith to serve ten years in the state penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$2000. He was charged with having performed a criminal operation on one Mrs. Dave Gover, which proved fatal.

Eight Pittsburg Trains Daily. From Chicago over the Pennsylvania Short Line. The Pittsburg leaves Chicago at 8 P. M., breakfast dining-car, in Pittsburg before business was returned by the jury in the case of Mrs. Bowie and her son, who were tried for the murder of Hubert Posey. The

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Traffic Director in the City. W. W. Broughton, of St. Paul, traffic

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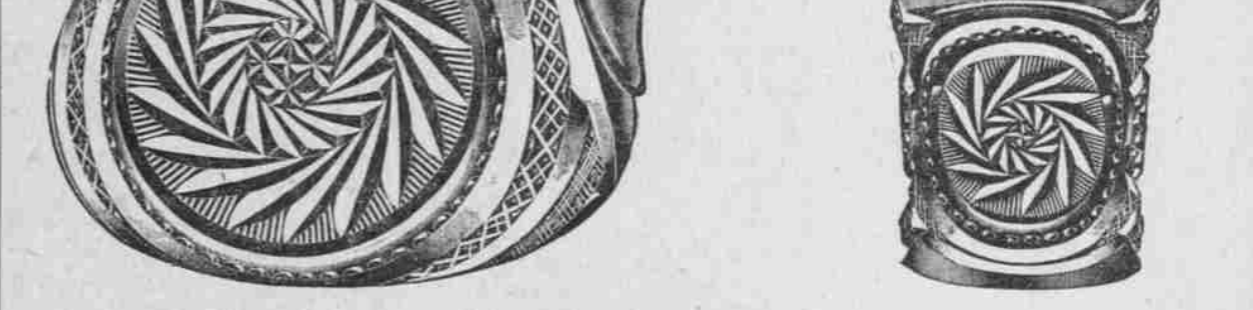
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DEFENSE OF HOME Plea on Which Mrs. Bowie and Son Are Acquitted.

KILLED GIRL'S BETRAYER Congressman Mudd Successfully Pleads Unwritten Law and Maryland Jury Finds Verdict in Few Minutes.

Blamed for Death of Two Men. COLPAX, Wash., July 12.—Coroner D. B. Crawford's jury decided that Richard Falls and Sam Guarasci, Italians, were killed July 9 by a Spokane inland construction blast, near Palouse, through the carelessness of the foreman. Two hundred sticks of dynamite exploded. The bodies were blown to pieces. Falls has check for \$500 in currency.

FOR TORPID LIVER Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It rouses healthy activity, relieves constipation, sick headache and malaria.

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Table with columns for time (8:30 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.), item name, and price. Items include Dressing Sacques, Long Spring Coats, White Linen Wash Skirts, Heather Bloom Petticoats, Muslin Drawers, Serge Box Coats, Lawn Suits, and White Wash Suits.

It's our fixed determination never to carry goods of a given season over to another season. We find various departments loaded with merchandise that by this time should be in your hands. When Fall opens we will not have a dollar's worth of Summer Goods in stock—everything must be strictly fresh. Meantime, you've one of the opportunities of your life for effective money-saving.

Table with columns for time (3:00 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.), item name, and price. Items include Waists, Mull Dresses, Waists, Muslin Underskirts, Wool Skirts, Fancy White Hose, and Gowns.

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