

ORCHARD TELLS OF ORDER ENTIRELY UNCONCERNED

Talks of Taking Human Life and Planning Crimes—Always Has Final Word Connecting Haywood With Plot

Boise, June 6.—"That man is playing the game of his career with the stake his own life," declared a noted criminal lawyer, sitting in the courtroom here today. He had listened to Harry Orchard, or "Horstley," as he declares he should be called, through the long, hot hours of Wednesday and today, recite the story of his crimes, which, if true, paint him the most unprincipled murderer that ever evaded a noose, and was visibly impressed.

SLAYS SIXTY PERSONS. And he was not the only one. Everyone who listens to this pale-faced, well-groomed witness, as he haltingly recites the stories of the shooting of men in cold blood with shotguns, picking them off at work with long range rifles, blowing them, unshriven and unprayed for, into eternity, with hundreds of pounds of high explosives, placing powerful poisons in milk, left at the doorstep in the hope that the men whom he admitted he never personally knew might drink and die, destroying thousands of dollars worth of property with deadly bombs, wonders how it will end.

Orchard says he killed for hire. He had no conscience in the matter. KILLS AS A TRADE. "Point out the man, show me the money, and I'll do the rest," was his motto, if his own story is to be believed, and this self-confessed, boastful murderer of sixty persons sits apparently unconcerned, adding his story to that of the prosecution, who hold Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone and Simpkins responsible for the killing of former Governor Steunenberg.

As he seemingly is placing his own neck in the noose, there is much speculation as to what is the secret of the game he is playing. The best posted criminal lawyer in this section said:

"They had the goods on Orchard for the murder of Steunenberg. He wanted to save his own life. What was more natural than that he should make an agreement whereby he can plead guilty to second degree murder and get a life sentence, then go on the stand and tell the story in an endeavor to prove the state's case against the men they desire to hang? No matter what anyone tells you, let me assure you Orchard has bargained not to be hanged."

PLAYING A GAME. And this is the general opinion of the best informed persons here. But there is a class here, and they are by no means friendly to the accused, who point out the apparent discrepancies in Orchard's story.

For instance, the feature of his evidence Wednesday was his description of how he placed a bomb under the doorstep of the Bradley residence in San Francisco, which, when exploded, blew Bradley into the middle of the roadway and tore out a goodly part of the building.

The owner of the building has obtained a judgment for \$10,000 against the San Francisco Gas company for damages alleged to have been caused by a gas explosion.

When Orchard's story, embodied in an affidavit, was presented to the Supreme court of California, that body refused a new trial on the grounds it had been clearly demonstrated the explosion was caused by gas, and not by a bomb.

Orchard swore he put enough strychnine in the milk left on Bradley's porch to kill an army, but how he obtained this deadly poison without a physician's prescription remained unexplained.

THERE ARE GAPS. And so with his entire story. There are many gaps that he must fill and he must also withstand as severe a cross examination as ever man was subjected to before his story can be considered by the twelve men who now are engaged in weighing the evidence.

(Appeal to Reason Bureau Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.)

Boise, June 7.—Harry Orchard, or, rather, Albert E. Horstley, continued his story of cold-blooded assassination yesterday in the presence of an audience that packed the courtroom to the doors.

Fully three-fourth of the spectators are women, and the attention paid the witness showed how eager they were to hear his glib recital.

As a result of the presence of women, hundreds of men, some of whom were in the employ of the Colorado mine, Colorado, were denied admission in court. It is expected that tomorrow and thereafter women will monopolize virtually all the space allotted to spectators.

With harrowing detail Orchard confessed to having committed the following crimes:

Assisted in blowing up Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mill in the Coeur d'Alene region in April, 1898, killing two men.

Made an attempt to blow up gang of union men in Vindicator mine, Colorado. Killed Charles McCormick, mine superintendent, and Mebeck, shift boss, by explosion of dynamite bomb in Vindicator mine.

Murdered Lyte Gregory, detective, in the employ of Mine Owners' association, in Denver.

Pulled a wire which exploded powder mines under depot at Independence, Colo., killing fourteen people.

Made several attempts to assassinate Governor Peabody of Colorado by placing bombs under sidewalk, in window at residence, and elsewhere, and by shooting.

Attempted to poison Fred G. Bradley at San Francisco by placing strychnine in his coffee.

Placed bomb on door of Bradley residence, which exploded and blew Bradley into the street.

Planned several attempts to assassinate Judge Gabbert of the Supreme court of Colorado.

Tried various times to kill Judge Goddard of the Colorado Supreme court. Exploded a bomb and killed Walley, a resident of Denver, trying to get Gabbert.

Tried two weeks to shoot Adjutant General Bell of Colorado.

Made attempt on the life of David Moffat, banker.

Went to Nevada to kill John Neville, who knew too much about the Colorado murders.

Tried to get Frank Hertz, president of the Colorado Fuel company of Denver.

Murdered ex-Governor Steunenberg with dynamite bomb at Caldwell, Idaho, Dec. 2, 1898.

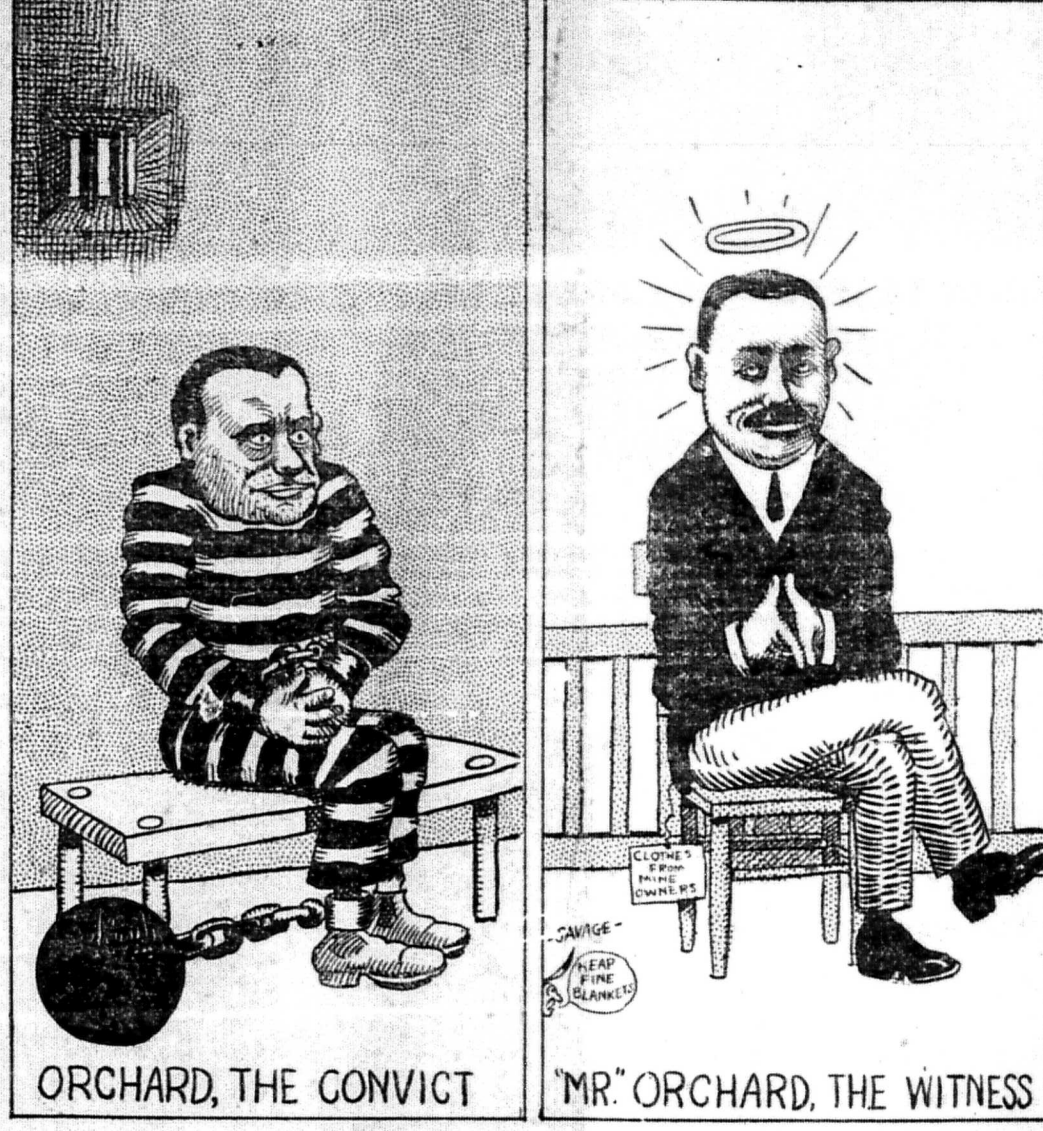
As he related the particulars incident to the commission of each of these crimes his voice grew stronger and his face lighted with a fiendish glow. Coolly, as if feeling nothing more sensational than a fishing trip, he spun his yarn and answered the questions propounded by Attorney Haxley.

Not once did he get excited or show embarrassment. If anything, he was the most self-possessed man in the crowded courtroom. When he entered upon the narration of the Steunenberg assassination, he dropped his voice slightly and punctuated his remarks with emphasis such as would most likely affect the jury and judge.

This part of his recital was extremely dramatic and bore all the earmarks of long continued rehearsal.

What effect Orchard's story will have upon the jury, of course, no one is able to determine, but that it affected the majority of the Boise spectators who heard it there is no doubt. The women especially were moved and the Boise papers tonight are full of the self-confessed murderer's story, written for the

THE REPENTANT SINNER



Isn't it funny what a difference a few clothes will make?

PUT ALL NEGRO MEN INTO U. S. ARMY

Great Scheme to Force Black Workers to Labor and Produce Surplus Value

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Louisville, Ky., June 7.—The Courier-Journal today publishes a plan proposed by Owen E. Washburn, former head of the Southern Negro and Labor system, for the solution of the negro labor problem in the south.

It is that an industrial department of the United States army be formed, consisting of negro laborers, who shall enlist for five years and be hired out through the south, living in barracks, and under military discipline, with white officers.

TEACHERS' UNION TO PRESENT SOLID FRONT

Taxdoggers, Tribune and Schneider Must Work Under Cover

Margaret Haley, business agent of the Teachers' federation, is not to be laid on the shelf because she has applied for a pension. She will continue to conduct the work of that organization uninterruptedly in the future, as in the past, she says.

JAP NEWSPAPER THREATENS UNITED STATES

More Persecution of Orientals Will Mean Trouble

(Scripps-McRae Cable.) Tokyo, June 7.—The Nichi Nichi says: "Even traditional friendship will not escape a rupture should incidents like those that have occurred in San Francisco be repeated. Whether or not the sufferers are school children or restaurant keepers and the site of persecution be limited to California, our patriots are victims of anti-Japanese outrages."

MAYOR WILL UMPIRE COUNCIL GAME SATURDAY

Democratic and Republican aldermen will play ball in the South side grounds next Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and Mayor Busse will umpire the game.

SHIPPY DENIES PLOT TO DYNAMITE SHIP

"I am a law-abiding citizen. I never said such things," said Chief Shippy, when asked if it were true that he had threatened to blow up the gambling vessel, City of Traverse, with dynamite.

THREATEN CHUTES STRIKE

Weldon's band of thirty-five union musicians threatens to strike at the Chutes. The Italian band, led by Coroni Gallini, is on the program at the Chutes for June 15. It is a nonunion band, and if it plays the union men will walk out.

MOB DESTROYS MISSION

London, June 7.—A dispatch from Bangkok, China, says a mission station at Kaishien, in the province of Sze-Chuan, almost on the border of Tibet, has been destroyed by a mob.

POLICEMAN WHO HELD GIRL HEAVILY FINED

Compelled Her to Go With Him to St. Joseph, Mich.; Is a Married Man

James Payne, a Chicago patrolman, was fined \$100 by Municipal Judge Newcomer on the complaint of Georgie Woodlock, a young woman who met the policeman at a depot, and, according to her evidence, was his prisoner for three days.

Miss Woodlock said she accepted the officer's offer to escort her to the home of a friend, regarding the act as being part of his duty to an unprotected woman. She declares she testified and compelled her to drink until both were intoxicated.

When they returned to Chicago she threatened to expose him, she alleges, and he locked her up on a charge of drunkenness. Her hearing in police court developed the charges against Payne, who is a married man and had been missing from his post.

Payne will be compelled to face charges and may be dismissed from the force.

OLD SOLDIERS RAISE RED FLAG OF REVOLT

Find That the Railroads Are Both Ungrateful and Despotic

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Cleveland, O., June 7.—Ohio G. A. R. men will boycott the railroads because the railroads refused to give them special rates for their state encampment at Canton, next week.

The post commanders are advising members to go by electric lines, and not patronize the railroads.

J. J. Clark of Canton presented the request for reduced rates to the Central Passenger association. He made reference to the protection afforded by the soldiers to the railroads during the Civil war.

This answer was received: "Don't matter what occurred during the war. Did any veteran raise a voice against the 2-cent legislation?"

Special rates were refused by all roads.

The Cleveland veterans will go over the electric roads, although this city has two direct steam lines to Canton.

PRETTY GIRL IN AUTO COSTUME IS GUN WOMAN

Assisted by a Well-Dressed Man, She Plays Stricken Mother

A pretty girl in stylish auto garb, accompanied by a man immaculately attired, robbed Frank Seuff, a druggist, at 2034 Wentworth avenue this morning, entering his store before dawn and the claim that they wanted to get some cough medicine for their sick baby.

Seuff, mounted a ladder to get the medicine, when the girl, described as being quite pretty, stepped forward and deftly removed his revolver from his hip pocket. Turning he found himself confronted by the girl with his own revolver, and two others, one held by the man.

The pair ordered him to open the cash register. They got \$412, most of it belonging to the postal department, out of the store is a substitution, the remainder the property of the People's Gas & Coke Co.

After getting his wealth, the pair locked the drug store in rear room and locked the front door, also, after turning out the light.

THIS MACHINE WILL COUNT AND SUBTRACT

Wonderful Device Patented by a Chicago Man; Does Work of 300; Hits Clerks

Samuel E. Carlin, for years a bank attaché, has invented an adder that is an adder and will hit the bank clerk hard. His machine, which he has perfected in a room in a building on Canal street, it is claimed, will add, subtract, strike a balance and do anything that a bookkeeper can do, and do it so well that there is not a possibility of error.

The machine has been tested in the First National bank, where it can do the work of 300 employees, it is said. A company with a capital of \$5,000,000 has been formed to manufacture the machine.

Heretofore most inventions have been along the line of reducing production costs and throwing the small man out of employment, but this time the clerical personage gets it, and gets it strong, too.

GET MORE FOR CAUSE. St. Petersburg, June 7.—Armed men pilaged the postal station near the harbor yesterday and seriously wounded the carrier. They obtained \$510 and escaped.

HOMES OF 500 CITIZENS TO BE WRECKED JUNE 12

Startling Crime To Be Committed All By Due Process of Law—Confiscation of Property Without Compensation

The Chicago Daily Socialist gives below a matter of fact story of a crime as heartrending as any told in recent times. One hundred families, citizens of Chicago, making about 500 people, are to be thrown out of the homes they built by painful fragility.

All their property rights are confiscated by due process of law and they will be thrown out of house and home, penniless and without apparent recourse.

It is a lesson in home buying. Almost every natural man and woman hopes some day to own a habitation which will be his own, into which he may put labor and improve and make pleasing as they grow older, and, at last, supply a comfortable shelter in the days when limbs become weak and the work time of life is passed.

Of such a character were the people in the following story. They saved for years to build their homes and on June 12 they are to be thrown out into the street and their homes wrecked, all by due process of law and without compensation.

Five hundred men, women and children will be thrown on the street with their household belongings by the West Chicago park commission on the morning of June 12.

Their homes, the result of years of hard toil, will be torn down and thrown into the road as wreckage.

Over seventy of these men thronged the offices of lawyers today asking what could be done to stop this move, which is branded as rank injustice.

The West Chicago park commission has condemned the land these peoples' houses stand on and has refused to pay them for their houses. They are to be cast on the street homeless and the little they have accumulated by hard labor is to be wiped out of existence.

Making a Record. The park commission received \$1,000,000 to put into three west side parks. It is a Republican ward, with B. A. Eckhart, a millionaire, as president, and it wants to make a good showing before the public with this money. It saw this piece of land between Chicago avenue and Cornell street on the north and south, and Chase and Noble streets on the east and west.

The land was owned by Henrietta Boal and was divided into 100 lots, which she leased to different individuals, all hard working Polish and German people.

These people had taken their little earnings and built themselves houses on these lots, believing they could keep them as homes. The west park commission determined to take this land, it settled with Henrietta Boal for \$151,000. It paid her this money in full and obtained the control of the land.

Suit of No Avail. The park commission then started suit against the lease holders. Some of these lease holders were fortunate

enough to have lawyers to represent them that had political connections. Fred Bangs, former president of the board, acted as lawyer for some of them and secured immediate retention for his clients at remarkably good prices for the unexpired part of their leases.

Others, about sixty-four of the 100 lease holders, were not fortunate enough to have lawyers with political pull and as a result they will receive nothing for years, and perhaps never.

The jury that tried the case before Judge Tuttle brought in a verdict that would have, at least, been a small consolation to the people for their loss. It, at least, returned them the estimated rental of their buildings for the time of the unexpired lease, minus 50 per cent. It made no compensation for the buildings themselves. They were considered as wreckage.

Break Agreement. The lawyers for the park commission agreed with the lawyers for the lease holders to stand by the verdict of the jury. Immediately after the trial was over the park commissioners demanded a new trial. Judge Tuttle refused to grant and said that they should abide by the judgment he would impose according to the verdict of the jury.

He fixed the judgment at \$124,000 to be paid to the lease holders. The park commission then appealed the case to the supreme court, and under the statute of the state on impleader, domain, filed a bond which gave them the right of appeal for the next ten days.

These after days the helpless men and women will go onto the street.

The matter may now be held in the court for the next ten years, and meanwhile the park commission will

Continued on 2d Page, 3d Col.

Busse Begins Busting Fire Fighters' Union

Issues Orders To Force All To Abandon the Badge of Coming Freedom

Mayor Busse today leveled a blow at the union of fire fighters through Fire Chief Horan. It is the first gun in a warfare that is expected to reduce the firemen to individuals, each at the mercy of a municipal government run by persons interested in the exploitation of the working class, fire fighters included.

The mayor issued an order "prohibiting firemen from wearing any button or badge except that prescribed by the regulations and part of the official uniform."

This order is issued because a majority of the fire fighters, the men who risk their lives and give them often for property, have joined a labor union and wear the badge of freedom on their coat lapels.

Since the union button was discovered the capitalist class has made relentless war upon it. They found that it was one of the greatest promoters of solidarity of the workers. The great tenement strike resulted in orders by the State street in wearing union buttons from all their wagons and barns. To enforce this order a swarm

of spies to this day are on duty, constantly looking for men who wear the button after leaving the vicinity of their employers' agents.

Scores of men loyal to their class have been summarily discharged for wearing the union badge.

This interference with the common human rights of citizens has been lauded by the capitalist press and thousands of dollars have been spent to prevent the firemen from wearing union buttons. It is thought the firemen will submit to the indignity and take off their Masonic badges, the union buttons, and all other badges that a man may wear if he is not under the Busse government or the rule of the State street stores.

MORALS IN LONDON RISE IN PROTEST

Discover That Living Status Exhibitions Are Not the Thing.

(Scripps-McRae Cable.) London, June 6.—Living status exhibitions, the latest fad to which the music halls have been running, are just at present the object of attack of a good morals crusade, started by prominent church people. The crusaders declare the shows are corrupting the morals of the community, and exceed the bounds of decency. The statues themselves, which appear on the various stages, are the principal offenders of the exhibitions and a merry war is on between the well-formed models and grave divines.

The battle is being fought out before the music halls committee of the London county council.

A delegation of reformers, headed by the bishop of London and representing Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches, today made a vigorous protest to the committee. When the chairman had left the council listened to the arguments of the statues. If the committee fails to suppress the exhibitions the crusaders say they will take the matter before the whole council.

CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY OF KING OSCAR II.

(Scripps-McRae Cable.) Stockholm, Sweden, June 7.—The 47th anniversary of King Oscar II. and Queen Sophia was celebrated here today with extensive ceremonies. Messages of congratulation were received from all the crowned heads of Europe, as well as from most of the foreign ministers and prominent persons over the entire world. Members of the diplomatic corps assigned to the Swedish court called in a body to pay their respects and wish the aged king and his consort many more years of happy domestic life.

CO-ED PLAYS BASEBALL WITH THE BOYS. Lexington, Ky., June 7.—In the game of baseball here Wednesday between the faculty and seniors of the state college it was necessary for the faculty to call Miss Bessie Hayden, a junior, into the game, and she played first base for eight innings. Her playing was the feature of the game both at the bat and in the field.

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ST. REGIS HOTEL IN A DYNAMITE PLOT

Blackmailers Demand \$3,000 and Claim They Will Blow It Up

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) New York, June 7.—Occupants of the Hotel St. Regis, in Fifth avenue, are excited today because of threats that have been made to blow up the building.

The proprietor, R. M. Haas, has asked the police to investigate. He has been ordered to deposit \$3,000 at a place in Fifth avenue, in order to save his hotel. The paper was signed by the Black Hand.

SKIN DISEASE BACILLI KILLED BY WINTERGREEN

Liquid Penetrates to the Roots of Distressing Ailments and Gives Quick Cure

Oil of wintergreen—that simple liquid so well known to every druggist in the land—is just coming to be properly appreciated. Its value long has been known to the medical profession, but only in recent years it has been found that a proper mixture, combined with other soothing agents, acts instantly in all cases of Eczema and other skin diseases, stopping immediately that awful itch.

One of the doctors to whom great credit is due in developing this discovery is Dr. Decatur D. Dennis, who, by combining oil of wintergreen in proper proportions with several other remedial agents, devised a "LIQUID REMEDY" that did away with greasy ointments and old-fashioned stomach remedies. The medical men were prevailed upon to give the general public the benefit of this lotion in the shape of "D. D. D. Prescription," now put up by a Chicago house, the company which makes the famous D. D. D. skin soap.

YOUNG GIRL WINS HONORS IN LAW

She Does Not Smoke; the Men Did: She Had More Time to Study

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) New York, June 7.—The highest honors in the law school of New York university have been won by Miss Florence Edith Bruning, 20 years old, and standing first in a class of more than a hundred students, of whom 95 were men.

The honor carries with it a prize of \$100. This is the second time in the history of the New York university law school that a woman has won first honors. The previous winner was Miss Alice Dillingham, in 1905.

Miss Bruning does not smoke a pipe. All the men students smoke, so she had more time to study. This is given as one reason for her success.

CHANCE FOR LITTLE B. M. TO RISE IN THE WORLD

Commercial Association Invites Little Trader to Pay Dues

If you are a small business man, owing the money, the commercial association has decided to help you. It will offer you an opportunity to get into fast company.

All small business men are to be brought into the ranks of the Chicago Commercial association, a boosting organization, the purpose of which is to bring out-of-town merchants here to buy at the big wholesale stores. The benefits of this organization directly go to a few big merchants, chiefly the Field, Farwell, Carson Pierre, Scott & Co., and other interests of the same magnitude.

To boost and bring outsiders to Chicago costs money. The commercial association has spent a lot of money, and much of it came from the men and things directly benefited.

Now, however, with their usual foresight, the big fellows have decided to let the small ones pay the freight. Five thousand small business men will be given the honor of sitting at the same table with representatives of Marshall Field & Co., and other multimillionaire traders, and in return they will be expected to pay dues to keep the booging going on.

PACKERS ENDOW MEAT TESTING COLLEGE

Unique Project to Offset the Recent Poison Squad Has Been Put on Foot Here

The American Packers' association has contributed \$250,000 for the establishment of a meat-testing adjunct to the University of Illinois. Briefly, the object of the school is to have experiments so conducted that there will be a complete test of all foods in the meat line. The idea was suggested by the operations of the "poison squad" some time ago.

Packers did not think they were getting a square deal, so they formed an organization, raised funds, and have prepared to go into the test business themselves, operating under the direction, of course, of the university authorities.

DAN COUGHLIN IS IN THE TOILS, MAYBE

Man Arrested at Mobile Declared to Be the Famous Fugitive

Chief of Police Shippy has prepared to send detectives to Mobile, Ala., to bring Dan Coughlin, one of the defendants in the famous Cronin murder case, who is said to be under arrest in that city.

After Coughlin's release from the penitentiary, where he was sent for the Cronin murder, he became involved in charges of jury bribing in a case against the Illinois Central railroad. He was released on \$10,000 bonds and escaped, his partner in the saloon business, Pete McNamara, having to sell all his property to make good the forfeited bond.

The man arrested at Mobile declares he was never in Chicago, and says he has been in Honduras for six years. He has been positively identified, however, as the Chicago fugitive by a traveling man who knew Coughlin here. The suspect gives the name of J. M. Davis.

Homes of 500 Citizens to Be Destroyed on June 12

Continued From First Page.

They paid the wealthy owner of the land a good price, but thought that the poor and helpless lessees could be gotten out of the way without any payment, at least for several years, and meanwhile, the buildings being destroyed, no future jury could examine them and the verdict, if it ever came to payment, might be greatly affected. The case was tried before Judge Tutbill, who opposed the action of the park commission.

The Fatal Day. On next Wednesday the park board will begin the work of tearing down these peoples' houses. After their years of hard labor, these working men and women who have been rendered homeless by the park board, will have returned to them by that public body, only the comfort of the green grass in a park that grows where their old homes once stood. Some of these homes sheltered the poor and women who were born and grew to maturity in these houses.

It is not thought that a restraining injunction will now be able to stay the action of the board.

Law Unjust. Judge Magruder says that the law of eminent domain that allows one to take possession of land on the filing of a bond, without the payment of a cent, is unconstitutional and the legislature should repeal it.

It is the law by which the railroads take possession of land and is constantly used by them.

But even the railroads seldom or never appeal from the jury decision in the trial court. They usually pay what that court decides at once.

It is the same law by which the school board condemns land, but that body has also paid, without exception, the price set by the trial court and has never appealed the case to the supreme court in order to hold back the pay from the owner for years.

Without Parallel. The action taken by the park commission is almost without a parallel, even in the dealings of railroads.

President Eckhart and the remainder of the Republican park board propose to furnish future Republican campaign material by making a good showing in park improvements before the public.

RAIL PRESIDENTS SEE PROFITS HURT STEEL

Good Product Expensive, So Lives Are Sacrificed

The railroad presidents of Chicago are, with perhaps one or two exceptions, heartily supporting the movement of the American Railway association to compel the manufacturers of steel rails to furnish a better commodity.

Nearly every railroad centering here either has made or is having made comprehensive statistics of broken rails which they have had in the past, so that comparisons may be made between the present-day rail and the rail of former years.

W. B. Jansen, vice president of the Santa Fe road, said: "For several years the Atchison has been a persistent and vigorous protestant against the quality of steel rails produced by the manufacturers. It has conducted all manner of tests in the effort to determine quality, causes of defects and possible remedies."

F. A. Delano, president of the Washburn, said: "There is no doubt that the railroads are sadly in need of a better rail. We have been gradually putting an extra duty upon rails and the burden has gotten to a point where the rails are insufficiently strong to bear it."

C. A. Goodnow, general manager of the Alton road, said: "We have not been getting the results out of the present-day rails that we should. One reason for this is that the sixty-pound rail of former days was run through the rolls at least fourteen times, while the modern rail is not put through more than seven times. Practical rail men tell me that steel rail making is like breadmaking, the more you knead the dough the better the product."

RISKED LIVES TO SAVE A COOPERAGE CONCERN

Forty Firemen Victims of Smoke in a Dense Blaze

Nearly forty firemen fighting a blaze in the dry kity of the Pioneer Cooperage company, North Hoyne avenue and Ferdinand street, were overcome by dense smoke yesterday.

The fire started on the third floor of the building, where 50,000 feet of hardwood had been placed to dry. When firemen arrived they were compelled to chop through brick walls to reach the blaze. Smoke poured through so thickly men were overcome and those working on the upper floors could remain only a few minutes at a time.

YERKES' PROTEGE IN NEW DIVORCE CASE

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) New York, June 7.—Mrs. Julia A. Loomis of Tuxedo, wife of the widely known physician, Henry P. Loomis of New York, has appealed to the courts for a separation, basing her petition on certain incidents connected with the last trip to Europe taken by her husband. When the case comes to trial it will be found that, according to Mrs. Loomis' complaint, she thought she had cause to be jealous of Miss Emilie Grigsby, the former protegee of Charles T. Yerkes, who is said to have settled her claim against Mr. Yerkes' estate for \$1,000,000. Friends of Miss Grigsby declare that Mrs. Loomis has no grounds for her jealousy and that, while Miss Grigsby and Dr. Loomis may have taken auto rides after a chance meeting abroad, there was nothing in their friendship that has caused Mrs. Loomis a moment's anxiety.

KILLED FATHER; NOW AN M. E. PREACHER

Marion, O., June 7.—Believing he was called by God to serve him in the ministry to atone for the killing of his father, George Kenyon, aged 32 and married, died yesterday morning, City, S. D., where he has accepted a Methodist Episcopal church pastorate.

Eight years ago Kenyon slew his father and saved his mother from a death blow. Two years ago he applied for a local preacher's license, but failed to pass the examination. He continued his studies, however, and was granted a minister's certificate.

MAN WHO SLEW HIS SISTER-IN-LAW ENDS ALL

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Minneapolis, Minn., June 7.—The body of George Kadelbach, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katherine McCart, his sister-in-law, was found in the woods near Long Lake.

Rather than be captured by scores of farmers, armed with pitchforks, who were hot on his trail, Kadelbach took his own life. The mutilated body of Mrs. McCart was found Monday night in a thirty-foot well on Kadelbach's farm.

CHARGES OF GRAFT KILLS ONE POLITICIAN

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Lebanon, Ind., June 7.—Americus C. Daily, former auditor of state and the wealthiest man in Boone county, died here at his home after a lingering illness. The suit for \$28,000 filed against him by the state for alleged illegally retained fees preyed deeply upon his mind and undoubtedly hastened his death.

CONFERENCE MAKES MORE NEW PLANS

Will Extend Labor Press Service; It May Become Great Factor in Class War

Seventy representatives of trade unions attended the Moyer-Haywood defense conference last night at 55 North Clark street. Most of them had read the first part of Orchard's testimony, but as past experience with informers and detectives in unions had fallen to most of those present, it had no effect in reducing the enthusiasm for the defense.

Reports from the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver were received, giving a complete list of contributions from Chicago. The total is about \$10,000. This list will be published in these columns shortly.

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Will Extend Labor Press Service; It May Become Great Factor in Class War

Seventy representatives of trade unions attended the Moyer-Haywood defense conference last night at 55 North Clark street. Most of them had read the first part of Orchard's testimony, but as past experience with informers and detectives in unions had fallen to most of those present, it had no effect in reducing the enthusiasm for the defense.

Reports from the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver were received, giving a complete list of contributions from Chicago. The total is about \$10,000. This list will be published in these columns shortly.

It was decided to raise more money for the labor press service. The value of having newspaper men on the ground to tell the truth about affairs is being realized and the work will be extended. Indications are that this feature of labor union activity will be extended until a great press service is established, available for any publication that cares for the truth in the class war.

On Aug. 11 there will be a great Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone day at Luna Park. All the money from the sale of admission tickets will go to the defense fund and the Luna Park management further has agreed to give 10 per cent of the gross receipts from all attractions in addition to the tickets. It was the opinion of many at the conference that the trials of the miners will continue for two years at least.

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TEDDY MEANS TO GO FOR HARRIMAN SURE

Significant Conference is Held at Washington with Attorneys

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Washington, D. C., June 7.—President Roosevelt held conferences with Attorney General Bonaparte and Frank B. Kellogg, the administration's special railroad prosecutor. The subject of the conference was E. H. Harriman.

The president is desirous of bringing suits against the Harriman combine and Harriman personally, if such action should be found to be feasible.

Being in difference of opinion in administration circles the situation is being thoroughly canvassed. It is understood that Kellogg has recommended prosecution, but that some of the members of the interstate commerce commission are doubtful as to whether Harriman has violated the letter of the law in his various manipulations of railroads and railroad securities. No official announcement was made regarding the result of the conference.

VANDERBILT GOES IN FOR FANCY HORSES

New York, June 7.—Alfred Gwynn Vanderbilt, who is fast gaining prominence as a lover of blooded horseflesh, today closed a deal for a long-term lease of James Hazen Hyde's private stable in West Fifty-eighth street. Vanderbilt has a long string of valuable horses in London and will be a prominent exhibitor at the horse show to be held there soon. He also has a few yearlings at Newport and some in this city which will be removed from his present stable to this new place.

TIRES OF PRETTY GIRL: WILL WED HIS IDEAL

A Gilded Youth Boldly Tells Court He Wants Another

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) New York, June 7.—Openly asserting his love for another woman and making no secret of his desire to wed her when he has secured a divorce from his present wife, Robert Rogers Burnett, known in New York club circles as "Tod" Burnett, millionaire grandson of Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's secretary of war, appeared before Justice McCall and through his attorney argued a motion to hurry his pending suit against his wife.

Burnett's wife is a well known beauty, formerly Miss Belle Goldberger. Mrs. Burnett has already filed a suit for separation from her husband, and another suit seeking \$50,000 damages from his mother for alleged alienation of his affections.

Burnett's new charmer is said to be Vera Michels, a vaudeville favorite. Burnett today is quoted as saying: "It is true I am now devoted to a young woman of the stage. She typifies everything to me in my life, which, because of irreconcilable differences, I was unable to discover in my wife."

Mrs. Burnett, contrary to expectations, holds no ill feeling against the actress because of the influence she wielded over Burnett.

"I have nothing to say regarding my husband's attentions to Miss Michels," said Mrs. Burnett. "From everything I know she is a most estimable young woman. Knowing he is devoted to her, I can see no reason why he has assumed so cruel a position toward me."

Burnett is 23 years old. He was only 17 when he married Miss Goldberger, who was a mere girl.

GREAT EASTERN SALVAGE CO.

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SPECIAL

A genuine Hampden, solid nickel 17 jewel, 16 size movement, with Breguet hair spring, patent regulator and all other late improvements; fitted complete in a 20-year open face screw B & B. gold filled case, with plain polish, plain Roman or engraved, \$12.00.

15 jewel Hampden, otherwise same as above, \$10.00; Hunting case, \$1.75 additional.

Remember these watches are 16 size, not 18. Sent to out-of-town customers prepaid on receipt of price or C. O. D. with privilege of examination.

Catalogue Free, quoting 5,000 watch bargains. If your watch "goes on a strike" bring or send it to us, we will adjust the trouble.

A Satisfied Customer Is the Best Advertisement

WE have many thousands of satisfied customers and old friends. Season after season they come to us for their clothes. They come with confidence, they buy with confidence, they recommend their friends with confidence. We have gained their confidence by selling them honest clothing and shall always endeavor to sustain our old time reputation for a square deal. Our new lines of summer suits are without a doubt the nicest we have ever shown.



It Will Pay You Immensely to Inspect Them. They come in single and double breasted styles, fancy and black and blue colors and are equal to the made-to-order garments. Regular, Stout, Slim and Extra Large Sizes.

\$7.50 to \$25

THE ATLAS CLOTHING CO.

Corner Blue Island Avenue and Eighteenth Street. Open Saturdays to 10:30 p. m. and Sunday Forenoon.

Advertisement for Tom Murray's clothing store, located at the corner of Milwaukee Av. and Ashland. The ad describes the store's location and the quality of its goods, including stock, hats, and furnishings.

Glasses

Fitted scientifically by our expert optician, Dr. J. Clawson, eight years actual experience. Positive satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prices from 15 to 25 per cent lower than the average optician. We make no charge for examination, neither do we urge you to buy, simply tell you the facts and leave the rest to you. A. B. CONKLIN CO., 25 McVickers Bldg.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

Classified set in nonpareil, per line, 10c. Classified per week, per line, 8c. Measurement for classified advertisement is six words to the line. No advertisement less than two lines will be accepted.

HELP WANTED

WE CAN USE Several hundred girls as telephone operators at once. Paid while learning. \$4.50 per week, 8 hour day. Ideal conditions—light, airy work rooms, rest rooms—luncheons free. Applicants must be 18 years or over, in good health. Apply at Room 9, 193 Washington St. CHICAGO TELEPHONE CO.

LOANS

SALARY LOANS On Easy Terms. Room 905, 153 La Salle street. THOMAS & CO.

PERSONAL

ECLIPSE INSECT EXTERMINATORS—Eight years practical experience; insects of all kinds exterminated; yearly guaranteed contracts taken; we also do work at stated price per call. 42-45 La Salle st. and 479 Wells st. Phone North 1796.

A WORKINGMAN OF 23 WISHES TO correspond with a fair girl or widow within 20. One with good sense on Music and Socialism, and strictly temperate preferred. Address C 194, Chicago Daily Socialist.

THE SOCIALIST WOMAN IS NOW out; send in your sub. today; 25 cents a year. Address 613 E 55th st., Chicago.

SILAS A. HUNT PIANO TUNER, 1061 Lincoln avenue, second flat. Tel. Humboldt 216. All work guaranteed to be first-class.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL LIGHTED rooms; \$125 to \$12. 64 Whitte st., near Wells, 34 flat.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE FOUR BEAUTIFUL LOTS FREE with every 20-acre purchase of the best fruit farms in Michigan, 2 1/2 miles from town, on a chain of seven beautiful lakes in Newaygo Co., Mich.; \$1 per acre, balance just as you want it. Write for booklet and maps. Michigan Land & Outing Co., Rooms 920-922, 209 State st., Chicago.

THE BEST FORMS OF LIFE, FIRE and accident insurance, in the best and most reliable companies. Information as to the standing of any company furnished free of charge. F. Spies, 259 E. 34th st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-SIZED CORNER lot in Indiana Harbor; most improvements in. N. FAIRBORN, 1056 Ward st.

BUSINESS CARDS FOR CIGARS call on or write to B. BERRY, 442 E. 63d St., Chicago. Ill. Phone Hyde Park 8485.

BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM SACH'S—drugs, prescriptions, our specialty; steamship tickets and foreign exchange. S. SACH & CO., 715 N. Western av.

TYPEWRITERS—ALL MAKES NEW and slightly used, bought, sold, repaired. Office furniture, stenographers furnished. O. T. Anderson, 322 Dearborn St., Chicago. Reference, Daily Socialist.

Large advertisement for S. E. Hearn Clothing Co. featuring a man in a suit and hat. The ad promotes their suits, priced at \$10 up to \$30, and includes a list of prices for various suit styles: \$14 suits on sale at \$9, \$16 suits on sale at \$11, and \$20 suits on sale at \$15. The store is located at the corner of North Avenue and Larrabee Street.

Orchard Tells His Story of Wholesale Murder; Testimony Most Startling Ever Heard in a Court Room

Continued From First Page.

ages resulting from the explosion which he claims was caused by escaping gas. It is possible that Bradley may be called by the defense to refute the testimony of Orchard.

After Bradley.

Fred Miller, one of the counsel for the defense, is said to be in San Francisco and it may be that he will secure the presence of Bradley. Mr. Miller was the first of counsel to reach Orchard after the murder of Steuemberg, and it is stated that he will be called by the prosecution, should he return in time to testify from whom he received instructions to take up Orchard's case in Spokane. He was at that time a lawyer in Spokane. One of the statements made by Orchard and which he did not explain, was what became of the milk into which he said he put strychnine as "his dose." This may be brought out in future examination, but it is understood that the servants at Bradley's house tasted the milk and finding it was bitter from the strychnine took it over to a near-by saloon or grocery store, where they bought fresh milk and left the poisonous bottles. The keeper of the store may be a witness.

Defense Plans.

The evidence to be produced in corroboration of Orchard's testimony is now the most interesting feature of the case. It is considered that the very fact that Orchard's statement on the stand is so remarkable calls for the most minute corroboration. Counsel for the state say that every important detail will be substantiated by good witnesses, and it is pointed out that the details brought out yesterday could have been suppressed had not the evidence to support it been at hand.

It is thought that the state, after sketching Orchard's life for the last five years, may go into further details covering the same ground before turning him over to the jury at the courthouse today. He was brought in from the penitentiary before the people were stirring by the warden, accompanied by guards.

Beginning his testimony, he said he left San Francisco two weeks after the Bradley explosion. Before leaving Pettibone wired him money and he returned to Denver. He got there before Christmas, 1904, and disguised himself as a soldier, wearing smoked glasses. Orchard at once telephoned Pettibone, who came to his room with Steve Adams. Pettibone, he declared, told him he had done a fair job on Bradley, but should have killed him.

Orchard went to Adams' house, where he remained in hiding for awhile. He lived there until April, 1905.

Saw Haywood.

Orchard swore that he saw Haywood on the night he arrived in Denver and declared the latter had said Bradley, maimed, would be a living example of justice, happening to men who fight the federation.

He said Haywood told him he could have all the money he wanted, but must keep out of sight. Orchard's memory was only strong on those points. He could not remember anything else of the conversation which, he admitted, lasted some time.

During his stay in Denver he saw Haywood and Pettibone frequently at the former's residence and the latter's store. They wanted him to help assassinate Judge Gabbert of the Supreme court, who declined to release Moyer on a writ of habeas corpus. Moyer had been arrested in Telluride.

After Gabbert.

Orchard and Adams hung about Judge Gabbert's house for some time. They then unsuccessfully tried to kill Governor Peabody. According to Orchard, Peabody's death was desired by Haywood, who said that Peabody's name was slated as governor the organization would have to leave Colorado.

Orchard, Adams and Steve Ackerman constructed a lead bomb of powder and shot caps and put it under the sidewalk at Grant avenue and Twentieth street, at the spot where Peabody crossed daily en route to the capitol. The bomb was put in position early in the morning, about 9 o'clock. He stretched a wire from the bomb to a doorway a block away and covered everything with snow. As the governor came along two coal wagons passed and were on the wire when the governor reached the spot, so the bomb could not be exploded. Orchard took the bomb home.

After Moffatt. He reported the failure to Pettibone, who said it was too bad. Adams, he swore, destroyed the bomb. They made a couple of other attempts to shoot Governor Peabody and Judge Gabbert, but in each instance failed.

"They also tried, at Haywood's instance, to assassinate Frank Harne of Philadelphia, president of the Colorado Fuel company," he said, hanging around Harne's house, but failed to see him. Haywood, witness declared, told him that David Moffatt, the Denver financier, was behind the entire opposition to the federation, and asked him to investigate Moffatt's residence to see if he could get an opportunity to kill him.

He and Adams spent several days watching Moffatt, and finally decided it would be too risky a job to put him out of the way.

Later Haywood purchased for them a horse and buggy, so they could get about handily and unnoticed.

Waits on Gabbert. Orchard said Haywood next asked him "to go to work on Judge Gabbert, of the Supreme court of Colorado." He said Judge Gabbert had been rendering decisions against Moyer, whom we were to try to kill. He said he was to go to work on Judge Gabbert on habeas corpus. I went to Judge Gabbert's house the following Sunday night with Steve Adams and a shotgun, but we did not see the judge. Haywood also wanted us to try to kill Governor Peabody, saying he didn't care how we got rid of him.

"At this time it seemed that Peabody was about to be elected for another term," Steve Adams, Billy Ackerman and I set to work and made a bomb. We put it under the sidewalk at Thirtieth street and Grant avenue in Denver. The governor walked along here every morning. Adams and I watched for the governor until he came out. Just as the governor walked over the place where the bomb was two heavy coal wagons came out of the alley and passed over the wire leading to the bomb and we could not pull it.

"Did you try?" "No, sir. After the wagons passed and the governor had gone I went and got the bomb. The streets were almost deserted. We threw the bomb in the river and reported to Pettibone that we had failed. He said it was too bad."

Try to Shoot Peabody. "After this we tried to shoot Governor Peabody, hanging around his house for a long time, but not getting an opportunity. We also tried to shoot Frank Harne of Philadelphia, president of the Iron company. Haywood said Harne was trying to fix the legislature against us and would be a good man to get out of the way. He said he was convinced that Moffatt was behind the people who were fighting the Western Federation of Miners."

Adams and Orchard watched around Moffatt's house for some time with a gun, but accomplished nothing. "We were also told by Judge Goddard, who, Haywood said, was instrumental in defeating the eight-hour bill, which had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court of Colorado."

"At the fall elections Peabody was succeeded by Governor McDonald. Peabody went to live at Canon City. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone all three told me to keep after Peabody. It was arranged that I should become a life-insurance solicitor."

Orchard declared he got recommendations for that position with one of the big agencies in Denver from Mr. Hawkins, an attorney and partner of E. F. Richardson, one of the attorneys now representing Haywood, and from J. C. Sullivan, state president of the State Federation of Labor.

State Shows Bomb. Orchard said he decided to place a bomb to place beneath Peabody's bedroom window at Canon City. The state attorney had evidence the lead casting of the bomb. It was the size of a two-gallon can. Orchard identified it. He said he had shown the casting to Pettibone in Denver and loaded it in the basement of Pettibone's store, the latter assisting him. Thirty pounds of giant powder were used.

Pettibone, Orchard declared, gave him \$100 before he returned to Canon City with the bomb. On his way to the jail he had a companion by the name of "Tom" who was with him in the grip with the bomb and wanted to know what it was. "I told him, jokingly, that it was a bomb and I was going to put it under Peabody if I got a chance," Orchard went on. "But when I reported this conversation to Pettibone he told me I had better not try it on Peabody at that time. He said, however, that he wanted something pulled off before the convention—that we must have something to show for the money we'd spent."

"Pettibone and I then went to work and prepared a bomb for Judge Gabbert. We made it out of a half gallon syrup can, using ten pounds of giant powder."

Got the Wrong Man. "Pettibone and I planted the bomb in a vacant lot which Judge Gabbert crossed on his way home. We left a wire out of the bomb and to the wire I fastened a pocketbook, the idea being that Judge Gabbert would pick up the purse and thus upset the bottle of sulphuric acid inside the bomb. We tried one day to fasten the purse, but Judge Gabbert came too fast and we had to leave it alone. "Pettibone had to go next day to Salt Lake to attend the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, leaving me to attend to Judge Gabbert. He said we must certainly do something before the convention. I was afraid to touch the old bomb, so I prepared a new one. As Judge Gabbert started out the next morning I rode ahead of him and fastened the pocketbook to the wire. I rode off down town and did not hear an explosion until an hour afterward. A man named Wally had picked up the pocketbook and was killed. Judge Gabbert had passed without noticing it."

When he reported the result to Pettibone the latter said it was "hard luck."

Goes After General Bell. Orchard told the details of his movements almost day by day, stretching his narrative out to great length. He said the next man selected for attack was Sherman Bell, former adjutant general of Colorado, who had been instrumental in breaking up a strike.

Orchard said it was decided to lay a mine at Bell's house. He took Haywood to ride in the rig and then bought it for \$150. The bill of sale was made out in Pettibone's name. He and Pettibone drove out to Bell's house several times in all.

About this time Moyer returned to Colorado and when he found out what was going on ordered it stopped. Moyer, Orchard declared, said he did not want

anything pulled off in Denver while he was there, as he would surely be arrested. He also said he had some outside work which was more important. Orchard had now brought his story down to August, 1905. The witness went back to June of that year, however, to tell of another attempt on Judge Goddard. This was made a few days after the failure to "get" Judge Gabbert. The bomb for Judge Goddard was planted in a grass plot near the gate leading into the front yard of his residence.

Goes to Canon City. At the afternoon session Orchard said he started for Idaho two days after talking with Moyer and the others on the subject. Pettibone helped him get his trunk ready. He put the Peabody bomb, prepared for use at Canon City, in the trunk and took it along. Pettibone knew about this.

"Before starting for Idaho," said Orchard, "Mr. Haywood gave me \$240 in cash. He had given me \$90 before this. I was to send to Mr. Pettibone for any additional funds. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were all present when this arrangement was made. I went from Denver to Salt Lake, spent four or five days there, and then came on to Nepes stopping at the Commodore Hotel in Salt Lake. I stayed in the Commodore Hotel for three days. I registered again as Thomas Hogan. I began at once to make inquiries about Governor Steuemberg. This was about the 6th of September, 1905. He stayed in Caldwell two or three days. I found out where Steuemberg lived and learned that he was not at home. I came on to Boise to try to locate him here. I was told he was living at the Idaho hotel."

Looks Up Ranch. The Portland exposition was going on at this time, and I decided to go there for a few days. Then I went to Seattle to look at a ranch. Pettibone told me to do this. He thought it might be a good thing to have a ranch where we could hide out whenever it became necessary. From Seattle I went to Spokane, and then went to see Jack Simpkins. I told him what my object was.

Orchard remained in the mining district for a month. While he was there he talked with Simpkins about kidnapping the child of one of the mine owners, but nothing came of it. Simpkins finally decided to return to Colorado with Orchard, to help in the assassination of Governor Steuemberg. From Wardens, Orchard and Simpkins first went to Wallace, Idaho, where Orchard decided to get rid of the Peabody bomb. Simpkins had said it was a dangerous thing to have around and he thought it had better be thrown away. Orchard said he gave the bomb to a friend named Cunningham to dispose of in the river.

New Bomb Material. Proceeding from Wallace to Spokane, Orchard said he and Simpkins bought ten pounds of powder there to make a new bomb when they reached Caldwell. Simpkins bought a pair of field glasses. On the way to Spokane Orchard said his trunk was lost and Simpkins took him to see a firm of lawyers about getting the railroad company. The firm was Robinson, Miller & Rosenthal. Mr. Miller now being a member of counsel for Haywood. This firm, Orchard said, Simpkins told him represented the Western Federation of Miners.

Arriving at Caldwell for a second time, Orchard said he registered himself as Hogan and Simpkins as Steuemberg. Orchard identified his writing in the Pacific hotel register, introduced in evidence yesterday.

"We tried to locate Governor Steuemberg at once," said Orchard, "but could not. We went out to his residence several times and finally saw him in the Saratoga hotel on Sunday evening. In the meantime we had fixed up the bomb, so Simpkins and I took the bomb out at once and set it under the sidewalk, with a string stretched across the walk, so when he struck it it would upset the bottle of sulphuric acid. We went back to the hotel to wait, but heard nothing. After two or three hours we went out and saw the bottle. We found someone had broken the string, but had not upset the bottle. We hid the bomb in some weeds. The bomb was made in a wooden box just big enough to hold ten pounds of powder."

"Next day Simpkins concluded he had better not stay around any longer, for he had seen several persons who knew me if I was caught in his company. He said I had better remain and finish the job alone. This was some time in November, 1905."

"Simpkins at this time was a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners. After he went away I tried to catch Governor Steuemberg downtown some night, so I could slip out and plant the bomb for him near his home. He was out of the city a large part of the time. Once I came to Boise, but could not find him here. I returned to Caldwell and stopped at the Saratoga hotel, carrying the bomb in my grip. I finally located Governor Steuemberg on Christmas night, 1905, and taking the sawed-off pump shotgun Pettibone had given me, I went out to his house. I heard the governor come and tried to get the two parts of the gun together, but had not succeeded before he passed into the house. I then went downtown again."

Finally Gets Steuemberg. "The next time I saw the governor he was sitting in the Saratoga hotel. I went up to my room and got the bomb hurriedly out to the Steuemberg house, and planted the bomb by the gate. I then started back to the hotel, and when about two blocks away I met Steuemberg on his way home. I ran as fast as I could toward the hotel, but did not reach it when the explosion occurred."

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BUY DIRECT and save agents' and teachers' commissions. No trading stamps, piano certificates or guessing contests, but the BEST PIANO VALUES IN CHICAGO. Our new and original method of piano selling is greatly admired and appreciated by the buying public. A call will convince you and you are not urged to buy. We ship pianos EVERYWHERE and MONEY BACK if not as represented. If you cannot call, do not fail to write us for our special cash offers this month.

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"Cold Feet" Sale begins Saturday. "Cold Feet" Ten weeks cold weather too much for me. Suits 7.95, 8.95, 9.95, 11.95, worth from 10.00 up to 20.00.

SALE.

Sale in every Department—Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing Goods. Come and look in the windows—then come in any way. Creditors, don't worry. You can come in too (and get the money), if your feet are cold.

Tom Murray JACKSON AND CLARK

Tom Murray JACKSON AND CLARK

AMUSEMENTS

Review

Cheer Up

Summer is Coming Although it Seems to Make Little Difference in Our Groceries.

THEY COME! THEY COME! AND STILL THEY COME!

It is here on this way we'll have to add some more acreage next year.

Kyrl Only One Week More.

Review

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and save agents' and teachers' commissions. No trading stamps, piano certificates or guessing contests, but the BEST PIANO VALUES IN CHICAGO. Our new and original method of piano selling is greatly admired and appreciated by the buying public. A call will convince you and you are not urged to buy. We ship pianos EVERYWHERE and MONEY BACK if not as represented. If you cannot call, do not fail to write us for our special cash offers this month.

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We stake our reputation on this line of \$15 Suits. They are this season's cut—have long lapels, semi-fitting backs, moderately long coats and are hand-tailored throughout. They could not be duplicated down town at this price. We give you just as wide a selection as can be found elsewhere and our prices are very much less.

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Varicocele

Restoration to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this common ailment, when neglected, dangerous disease.

Over four thousand cases treated in 28 years is not a boastful figure.

If you are looking for the treatment that has cured in thousands of cases, and will in yours, consult the only person who has cured thousands of cases.

J. H. GREER, M.D.

29 Dearborn Street, Chicago

The office of the Chicago Daily Socialist is now prepared to take all kinds of orders for LITHO TYPE COMPOSITION. Conferences and friends everywhere are urged to remember this and get work coming this way.

Once More—Look Out

The one thing which would make the diabolical plot of the Mine Owners' Association completely successful is for some fanatical idiot or police spy to attempt an act of violence, either now or at any other stage in the affair.

There is not the slightest doubt that if those who are managing the exploiting system of today were certain that the death of Moyer and Haywood would bring about some overt act on the part of the workers that their doom would be sealed.

EVERY HINT OF VIOLENCE DRIVES A NAIL INTO THE SCAFFOLD THAT IS BEING PREPARED FOR THESE MEN.

Any attempt at terrorism, an armed uprising, a violent rescue, would invite a "white terror" from the powers that be. Such a movement would set back the revolutionary movement for years. In the present state of the public mind, where a large proportion of the working class (to say nothing of the small capitalists and capitalist hangers-on) still get their day's supply of ideas each morning from the trust owned and dominated press, any such act would close the ears of millions to all reason.

How true this is is seen by the eagerness with which every such expression coming from working class sources is distorted, exaggerated and spread broadcast into every corner of the country. The smallest anarchist group, that has existed and raved on for years unnoticed by the press, can now be assured of the widest publicity if one of its members will but hint at violence in connection with the Haywood and Moyer case.

That more of these remarks are not discovered speaks remarkably well for the intelligence and self-control of the workers.

The one thing that has caused any hesitation in carrying out the murderous plot has been the exhibition of quiet, intelligent solidarity on the part of the Socialists and organized workers of the United States.

If it becomes evident that the hanging of these men will serve to drive the laborers of the United States into one solid mass in resistance to capitalism; if the workers show that this solidarity is not something momentary and hysterical, but is for the purpose of firmly and steadily and irresistibly resisting the encroachments of capitalism today, and of ultimately overthrowing it, THOSE MEN WILL NOT BE HANGED.

Do Not Forget

Remember that this is your paper, that it is fighting the battles of the working class, that it is owned by that class, that it can never make a profit for any one except that class, and that if you are going to make it the most effective property for your purposes, that it must have some working capital.

The subscriptions on the loan are coming in, yet something over three thousand dollars are still needed to secure the minimum sum which will mean safety and efficiency.

This three thousand dollars only requires that three hundred out of the thousands of readers of the Daily Socialist should loan ten dollars to secure the desired end.

This ten dollars will be repaid in one year with five per cent interest.

THERE IS NO INVESTMENT WHICH A WORKING MAN OR WORKING WOMAN CAN MAKE WHICH WILL RETURN AS LARGE DIVIDENDS AS THE LENDING OF TEN DOLLARS TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.

They and their children will be reaping dividends in increased happiness, in greater liberty, in a wider humanity and a better social organization, when the present civilization shall have long passed into the better one that that loan will help to make possible.

The response already made indicates that the paper is here to stay and prosper. Its receipts for subscriptions so far this week were almost the largest in its history. That deficit is rapidly disappearing. New job work is being constantly secured. Trade unions are getting their organs printed here and the profit which previously went to capitalist printers is helping on the cause of labor.

With this one lift that is now asked for the hard struggle would be ended.

The Chicago Socialists are going to hold a mass meeting a week from next Sunday, June 14, to organize the work of and for the paper. This meeting promises to be a record breaker. If we can carry the news to that meeting that the Socialists of other places have rallied with an enthusiasm which is even greater than that of the local workers, it will redouble the work of that great meeting.

Every local of the Socialist Party should be heard from. A little work by any member will bring at least a share of stock.

Nearly every trade union will do something if asked. See that your union is asked.

Then ask yourself whether you have done all that you can. Are you willing to have your love for Socialism and freedom and your class and coming generations measured by the efforts you have so far put forth?

If not, are you ready and willing to add to those efforts now when the effort is needed?

IS HUMAN LIFE SACRED?

BY DR. S. A. KNOPFENAGEL

Three stages mark the historic progress of human society: savagery, barbarism and civilization. One stage differs from the other mainly in the means of production and in the mode of distribution.

Primitive man was not only ignorant of the secrets of mother nature, he was also ignorant of his own labor power. This ignorance forced him to depend upon the spontaneous produce of nature and made him her slave. To free himself from this slavery was man's first and most absolute necessity. To succeed he had to unite with his fellow creatures. This gave birth to the first form of human society—the savage social order.

It is reasonable to suppose that man's instinctive consciousness of his dependence upon the spontaneous produce of the earth, the scarcity of food supplies, and the ignorance of human labor power made human life so valuable that no one cared to save it when an enemy was conquered. As a consequence cannibalism appears at this stage.

Man differs from the lower animals in that the impressions received by his senses impel him to crystallize them into the invention of means to better his economic conditions. He therefore, in course of time, invents tools and weapons, which at that stage are very imperfect when compared with the complete machinery of to-day. Yet this marks the greatest progress ever made by human kind. Today it is easy to invent. We have a history behind us. We have the experiences of ages behind us. We have the accumulated efforts and labors of the past generation behind us. They had none.

The invention of tools and weapons not only enables them to obtain more food and to fight the enemies more successfully, it also raises them to a higher stage at which cannibalism is abandoned forever, and only obtains in tribes who failed to attain this stage of economic development.

As long as population remained small in number and no new sources of food were found, no inventions changing the mode of production made, human society had one common aim in life, owned and controlled everything in common, and was a society of equals, no rich and poor, no masters and slaves.

With the invention of new tools of production and the discovery of the value of certain animals, land and human labor power, as productive labor forces not only in the mode of common ownership and control of everything changed into private ownership and control, but the increased productivity, which resulted from these inventions and discoveries, gives rise to an heretofore unknown need in human labor power. Human life rises in value and becomes a more desirable and highly

coveted possession as a productive force. While in the cannibalistic stage the captured enemies were devoured, they now are made slaves, the private property of their conquerors. When human kind enters the stage of civilization it is no longer a society of equals. Human society is divided into antagonistic classes: rich and poor, exploited and exploiters, masters and slaves.

For the first time in the progressive march of human kind the life of man is declared sacred by law. The life of the master is declared sacred to prevent attacks upon it. The life of the slave is declared sacred, because it no longer belongs to the slave but is the private property of the master, and all private property is made sacred.

Human ingenuity is a threeless invention and discoverer. New inventions and discoveries replace the old ones altogether, or so cheapen them that they become almost useless. Human labor power is no exception. Its increase in numbers and mechanical inventions place the master classes in a position that they need not depend upon human labor power alone for the production of wealth. Human life is no longer valued so high as to be coveted. On the contrary, it becomes so cheap that the master classes wantonly destroy it.

In ancient times the slaves were massacred for the pleasure and amusement of the masters. In the middle ages the serfs and artisans have not fared any better. And today? Need I tell you, striking men and women, how recklessly and mercilessly your class is being massacred by your masters, the capitalist class? Need I tell you that our children are being crippled physically, stunted mentally and perverted morally? Need I tell you that our daughters are forced to a life of shame, our sons to a life of tramps and our husbands and fathers are being imprisoned, blacklisted and murdered? Need I tell you that the conspiracy of King Capital against the lives of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone is a conspiracy to crush the lives—physical and moral—of your class?

Human life sacred? No! It is a brazen mockery, a shame, to make obedient and abject slaves of you, to murder you in the name of this very sacredness!

If human ingenuity would have reached its last stage of development there would be no hope for the life of the working class to ever become sacred indeed, and not in law only. It had not. Inventions and discoveries multiply. A glance at the historic march of human society shows that the development of material production forces produced such economic changes that one social order had to be transformed into another new and superior one. The capitalist order cannot, will not, be an exception.

The productive forces of today created conditions which lead to abolition of the capitalist system, to the abolition of the division of society into antagonistic classes and to the establishment of a new social order without antagonistic classes, without masters and slaves, exploiters and exploited.

Like conditions produce like effects. Human life was sacred indeed when, in the past, it owned and controlled everything in common, when all society had one common aim in life. Human life can and will be sacred only when human society owns and controls everything in common.

The co-operative commonwealth is this new social order, and we Socialists advocate and fight for it.

A Laugh or a Smile

By A. E.

Responsible.

Jiggs—Scorcher and his wife wear the same downy, yet expensive work. How do you account for it?

Edgus—Mrs. S. acquired her's by looking under the bed and Scorcher got his by looking at the underneath parts of his automobile.

The threat of Pat Crowe that he will again kidnap young Cudahy leads to the suspicion that Crowe is going into vaudeville.

Chicago is after the Republican and Democratic national conventions. Modest Chicago does not ask for the prohibition convention.

Opposition.

A newspaper man has been elected manager of the Pittsburgh orchestra. The press agent will at once begin a campaign to offset the work of the Pittsburgh avil chorus.

It is constitutional for some people to disagree.

June days are still rare.

Reciprocity.

When John W. Gates goes on hat trip around the world and gets to Japan he will show himself a loyal American, and at the same time prove that he is not broke if he will show the employees in the Japanese hotels that an American knows how to pass out tips just as well as the great Kuroki.

Campaign lithographs of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, with one of those hump-backed cigars in his mouth, ought to make a hit in Pittsburg where the stogies come from.

Orchard's Confession

That Orchard was a murder fiend seems certain. That he was also in the employ of the Pinkertons is claimed, and, knowing the record of that organization, it seems probable.

That he has lied with a recklessness that will make him immortal as the synonym for untruthfulness is already apparent.

He admits that his motto for years was "point out the man, show me the money, and I will do the rest."

"Teach me the story, show me the money, and I will tell it," is evidently but another version of the same motto.

He has confessed to all the crimes committed in the Rocky Mountain district and a few in other parts of the country for the last decade. He seems to be the man who "struck Billy Patterson" and has waded in gore ever since.

He has confessed to the killing of men who were blown up by gas companies, to blowing up of mines and slaughtering of human beings as pigeons were slaughtered by early settlers.

That he is an insane murder fiend seems the only possible explanation of his story.

He has undoubtedly been coached for months upon this story, been promised immunity if he succeeded in landing Haywood upon the gallows and threatened with hanging himself if he failed.

Around this story there has undoubtedly been built up a mass of evidence intended to be corroboratory.

The first impression would seem to be that the prosecution had overshot the mark here, as they have many times in the past. They have proved too much. Introducing a human fiend of this kind and trusting to his half-crazed brain to substantiate a tale of blood such as has never before been heard upon a witness stand is a little too much.

It asks the jury to believe, not simply that Haywood and Moyer were two of the most diabolically cool, calculating fiends that the world has ever known, but that at the same time they were the most absolute fools that could be conceived.

That men who were engaged in wholesale secret murder should have openly associated with the man they employed for this purpose, and permitted him frequently and publicly to visit the union headquarters and plan murder with him on the streets and in all sorts of public places, as his evidence claims to show, is unthinkable.

The most plausible explanation would seem to be that this degenerate murder fiend had been engaged in the killing of all those who chanced to displease his fancy, and that he was caught in some of these crimes by the Pinkertons, who then used the hold which this knowledge gave them to compel him to do their work.

He could then be sent into the unions and brought into prominent connection with the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, meanwhile being permitted to pursue his bloodthirsty inclinations until the time should come to spring the trap.

THE WORKED GIRL WHO QUIT WORKING

By Beane Laidlaw

There are two kinds of Marguerites. One is the diamond-bedecked Marguerite who sings so high and goes to the bad every night in "Faust," when the grand opera season is on at the Auditorium. The other is the Marguerite who goes to the bad but once and "hangs out" every night in a back room at McGovern's on the north side.

McGovern's is a cheap saloon in North Clark street with a "wine" room in the rear where there is plenty of interestingly a badly tuned piano. It is playing on a badly tuned piano. It is not quite so elaborate a place as "Mike" Feaver's over in Halsted street, but that is perhaps due to the fact that the law is stricter on the north side than on the west. Nevertheless, it is one of the hundreds in Chicago where thousands of the second kind of Marguerites may be found.

As this is the story of a girl who may be found most any night in McGovern's, where she disclosed it, it is appropriate that McGovern's should be mentioned as the scene of the story. The girl's name is not Marguerite, but that name will serve well enough as a substitute. The publication of names in stories of this kind sometimes prove embarrassing to the owners and even Marguerites like this one are entitled to some consideration.

Marguerite and her "lady friend" were sitting at a table. So was I—at the same table. If I had been at the Auditorium I would never have found out the facts herein contained. They wanted a drink—not because each got a commission check that was worth money to them—and I bought it.

Marguerite and her "lady friend" had come from different country towns. I learned. They picked out Chicago when it was devolved upon them to make their own way, and discovered that finding work was a decidedly tough proposition. Work they found, though, and started in at it. One trouble, however, was that they were skilled in nothing. They hardly knew how to work, and as a consequence they were simply worked.

"Why don't you get out of this damnable business and be respectable. Get a job some place." This is what I suggested before I knew they had worked. "Hell," said Marguerite, "did you must that? Now, didn't I try that once? Five or six per, standing on your feet all day, every day, trying to make people think it's a pleasure to wait on 'em. Why, I make that much money in a single night and sometimes a lot more."

"I know, but think of your future life. What will become of you?" "Well, I'm not going to stay in this very long. I'm saving my money so I can quit and go home."

This girl's parents think she has a good job in a store. She declares that she sends money home every week. "Oh, I can be decent, all right, when that is necessary," said the girl. Then she told of a vacation she spent last summer at her "lady friend's" home. Both of them were decent, they said, for a week.

"We behaved ourselves as well as anybody. Nobody suspected but what we were working together in the city," said Marguerite's "lady friend."

"Her folks thought I was just about the candy, added Marguerite. "It was awful hard to do what we did, but we did it, anyway." The girl stopped for a moment, drooped her head and the front of a big hat hid her face. I leaned forward and looked under the big hat. Big tears were starting furrows in the paint on my cheeks. "Well?" I asked. "Strange, ain't it, how with a decent people can be so much?" she said. "Respectable and respected for just a week—then come back here to mix with — and — and be a common, low-down — Oh, you know what I am."

Certainly, she was one kind of Marguerite. Did you ever see the sympathetic ladies and gentlemen in the handsome evening clothes weeping tears of sympathy for poor diamond-bedecked Marguerite who can't resist the temptations of Faust in his gaudy silk tights and the sparkling jewels sent by the dev? How about the Marguerite of the shop or factory—low wages, long hours, hard discipline, same thing every day and a future without hope? How many times haven't you heard it said that the police are neglecting their duty when they allow such things as these very Marguerites that have fallen and had no diamond necklaces about their necks. Just now we are having a spasmodic crusade against the "white slave" traffic in Chicago and it is attracting great deal of attention. Good people are excited and indignant upon learning what the "white slave" traffic really means. They are demanding out, not realizing that police men, bed-stay mayors and Rev. Mr. Bell (with all his good intentions) can never do such a thing. It is true that a little good has been done—half a dozen or more girls have been rescued from hideous lives. The thinness of reforms have some good in them. Yet it is also true that something more than excitement and indignation are needed.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

Union Champions Woman

ONE pretty little Western Union Telegraph operator may be the cause of a strike of all the telegraphers of that company in Minneapolis. The young woman is Miss Doris Bonticou, pretty, vivacious, attractive, and very popular, who, until three weeks ago, was the manager of the Bank of Commerce Western Union branch office.

For some time Miss Bonticou, who was discharged and admitted to the interests of the commercial telegrapher's union, and three weeks ago was discharged and admitted to the interests of the commercial telegrapher's union, and three weeks ago was discharged and admitted to the interests of the commercial telegrapher's union.

Western Union officials say that they have not paid any attention to the communications from the union, but it is said that a conference of Minneapolis and St. Paul officials was held in Minneapolis Thursday and the matter discussed.

The operators have all declared they will stand by Miss Bonticou, even through a prolonged strike.

To Socialist Women of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa

For some time we have been considering a joint conference of the Socialist women of Kansas and Missouri, and now the request has come that the Ladies of Nebraska and Iowa be included to complete the Kansas City circuit.

Today we are suffering because the great process of producing and distributing life's necessities has not been organized. This competitive condition of industry produces slavery and poverty on the one hand, and idleness and luxury on the other and fills the world with crime and misery.

Industrial systemization, or Socialism, means the industrial, the intellectual and the moral hope of the race. It would liberate our men from financial crime, our women from sexual degradation, and our children from manual slavery. Every true woman who understands Socialism will support it.

I have addressed a large number of clubs, unions and women's meetings of various kinds in the last three years and I find that all prejudice is the result of ignorance. Our women have been taught to let politics alone, but if they were taught that everything in life is dependent on economic support most of them would become interested and many of them would become active.

I would be glad to hear from any woman who is interested in this movement. Write me at No. 5 East New Street, Coffeyville, Kas.

When Sweet Kate Sings

When Sweet Kate sings, the air thrills, For 't is the world, but most for me, And all her words are beating wings, That move in all the ways that be, And joy sits in the heart of things.

I wonder then at every trill Why accents so sweet the soft air fill, And think wild bees surely bring, To every note, the red lips spill, Such lovely breath the swift bee brings, When Sweet Kate sings.

A thousand sighs of other days, Of other lands, and other ways, Rich Fancy on the landscape flings, And, thronging through Romance's haze, Come maid and knights and queens and kings, When Sweet Kate sings.

Socialist Cook Book

One pint juice of black raspberries, one pint water, one small teaspoonful gelatin, juice of one lemon, sugar to taste. Dissolve gelatin, heat water and pour over the raspberries.

"Perhaps," suggested Mrs. Knox.

A Southern Woman's Invention

Mrs. Caroline Nichola Muller, a member of the Colonial Dames of the south and a direct descendant of some of the nobles of the howland of Louisiana, has invented an apparatus for removing patients from the bed to the bathtub without inconvenience to the sufferer or any unnecessary labor upon the part of the nurse.

Edging called to New York, and greatly interested in philanthropic work, she started something new for the northern patients by having southern delicacies sent to northern invalids. While she likes the northerners, she declares they have no idea what to feed a sick person.

New York's new child labor law provides that no minor under 16 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory in the state before 8 a. m. or after 10 p. m. This law will go into effect Jan. 1, 1908.

For Home Dressmakers

The story is told us of a somewhat flustered and disconcerted lady on a street car, who asked the conductor by which door she could get out through at her destination. He replied to her: "Either door, madam. This car stops at both ends."

This incident should be carried in mind by some of the nearly-wise who pretend to talk about Socialism. Among the nearly-wise is the fellow who is interesting because he is so stupid.

I am against Socialism, because if we were to divide up all the wealth in the world it would be only a little while till it would all be back in the hands of those who have it now, and I am against Socialism (2) because it would drag everybody down to the same level and not give the strong, original men a chance." Thus does Mr. Nearly-Wise talk.

Notice what he says. He says in effect that two opposing and conflicting industrial systems can be in operation at the same time: (1) The competitive system under which all of those strong, original men whose wealth had been confiscated and divided would get some other kind of a system that would respect, sit heavily on and level down the strong and original man.

Mr. Nearly-Wise has another thing coming. He does not stop his car at both ends.

The Chicago Daily Socialist is doing splendid work for the revolution. Its glibly interpretation, in headlines, over-Associated Press dispatches are simply immense. It is issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 188-191 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Send for a sample copy, or, better still, pot-lach right away on spec. It's worth the money.—Western Clarion.

LADIES' TUCKED DRESS, 66-68-70. With Low Neck and Flaring Sleeves. Paris Pattern No. 1044. All Sizes Allowed.

The low neck and flowing sleeves of this pretty kimono of lavender crepe cloth will appeal to the women of dainty tastes, because it expresses the Summer features. The same development in any of the thin white materials, or in China silk, would be pleasing and practical.

TO THE EDITOR

Little About Gambling.

If a man sells a ticket for the Louisiana lottery, and is caught, he is sent over the road, or if you go down and play a poker game and are raided you will have to pay the fine, and, furthermore, if you are a gambler without any other occupation you are a vagrant and put on the next.

And this is just, so far as it goes, because no gambling is lawful in the United States.

So if there is more gambling going on in this country than perhaps in countries where no anti-gambling laws exist. You need only to take a trip through the western mining towns, or if you don't like to travel you can stop right here, in Chicago, and walk La Salle street until you come to a building named the board of trade, to see gambling in plenty. Here you can step aside and take a look at the gambling crowd, and the gamblers who operate in the western mining towns will look just like thirty cents in comparison.

But, then, here you will find an Armour and several other multimillionaires playing. And the playing is different, too.

In a gambling house the goods you are playing for are there, and if the bank bursts you can close up the house and nobody will suffer except those concerned. Not so when Armour and other "respectable" board of trade men play. They play for something that does not exist. For example, about wheat that grows next year, and in the meantime the price of flour will go up according to what those "gentlemen" find it suitable, and will be felt by every housewife from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Send a Boy.

I have just returned home from the debate, and feel the same way about it, I presume, as you do. I would therefore want to make the following suggestion. Announce in the Socialist tomorrow that you have a young man, John Jones, aged 11, who will undertake to continue the debate with Mr. Mangasarian, and who will fully answer all those questions he has put forth, and which seem to perplex him so much. You will say that this would be too humiliating to Mr. Mangasarian. I answer, was it not to Mr. Lewis, or to the audience? I tell you such a boy ought to be taught a lesson which would imbue them with a sense of responsibility, which they owe to an audience like yesterday's.

Poor Fellow

"My husband," said Mrs. Gadabout, "is so careless about his clothes. His buttons are forever coming off."

"Perhaps," suggested Mrs. Knox.

Dr. Long better watch out or all the text of his forthcoming "book" will be used up in press notices.