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# The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves  
of Capital to Vote Their  
Own Emancipation

SEVENTH YEAR — No. 331

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1907

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## ORCHARD'S CROSS - EXAMINATION

### GUN MEN TRY TO START TROUBLE

BOISE, Idaho, June 19, 1907.—Bob Meldrum, paid gun man of the Mine Owners' Association, brought here from Telluride, Col., assaulted Miner Fry of Silver City Tuesday noon without the slightest provocation, assisted by Bartell, another gun man from Colorado.

Fry was coming out of the Odd Fellows' building, where Orchard is taken at the noon recess of court. These two men stood at the street entrance. They asked Fry his business. Fry is a witness summoned by the State, though a member of the Western Federation. He was coming down from Hawley's office, where he had got an order for his witness fees. He started to tell the Mine Owners' thugs his business when Bartell struck him in the face. Meldrum shouted, "Soak the son-of-a-bitch another," and struck Fry on the mouth.

Fry has a great reputation as a fighter himself, but he only said: "I know you fellows want to make trouble here in Boise, but I'll fool you."

He met the Anarchists like a Socialist. Had he resisted they would have shot him like a dog and reported what they liked. Meldrum has "five notches" already. He shot dead a drunken man in Colorado because he would not stop talking when ordered. Meldrum was arrested by Police Chief Frances.

Bartell pleaded guilty and was fined by Police Judge Pefferly \$50 and costs. Meldrum pleaded not guilty, was tried in the presence of the courtroom full of Socialists and reporters. He had no counsel and no witnesses. He was fined \$100 and costs. Was asked after he was released if he had a gun. He denied it, but the chief of police searched him and found a .38 Smith & Wesson military revolver on his hip. Now he is threatened with prosecution for carrying a concealed weapon.

Meldrum is not a Pinkerton, deputy or officer of any branch of the government. He derives his authority from his majesty direct. College Graduate Bulkley Wells of Colorado, and Major Naylor, Assistant Secretary of the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado, are paymasters for Meldrum and Bartell. They are real Anarchists.

The Boise police are to be commended highly, but Boise papers are not. The "Statesman" completely suppressed this news, as it before suppressed the news that I, as a Socialist, recommended the imprisonment of Duncan, another Socialist, who was acting like an Anarchist. The "Statesman" is compelled to be fairer than a year ago, but is still rotten as a newspaper. If Meldrum had been a Socialist and started that row with a gun found on him no type would have been big enough to tell the news that a Socialist had acted like an Anarchist. Mine Owners are real Anarchists, as shown by their employes. Meldrum, Bartell, Naylor, Peabody, Goddard, Wells and the "Statesman."  
HERMON F. TITUS.

### NOTES OF THE GREAT TRIAL

By HERMON F. TITUS

#### Steve Adams.

Adams is the court talk since Orchard stepped down. He was led into court last Friday to be identified by an Ogdan detective who was testifying. He is as unlike Orchard as a goat is unlike a sheep. Orchard looks like a bank president. Adams looks like a brakeman. He is of medium height, light complexioned, smooth, thin face, about 30, walks with a swagger. His wife says, "He's always good to me." He has a reputation for drinking too much sometimes, certainly not a mark of meanness.

The state dares not call him and dares not call him. He said, when he was habeas corpused out of the penitentiary months ago, that he was forced by threats to sign the confession which he afterwards repudiated. Whether that confession which Orchard assisted in getting would help or hurt the state's case, is the doubtful question.

It is altogether probable Adams will go on to testify for the defense whoever calls him. His wife, who has the greatest possible influence on him, is here in Boise and there is no doubt whatever about her position. She is a constant companion of Mrs. Pettibone and the detectives of the state can do nothing with her set jaw, which is one of the most powerful you ever saw on a woman.

#### Gooding and McParland.

It is common gossip that Gooding yesterday gave McParland some well-merited curses. Certain it is the lawyers for the state have sent home some two score witnesses not found available, whom the Pinkertons brought here at great expense to the state. Five thousand dollars uselessly spent don't look good to Gooding and his taxpaying supporters.

Besides, the state locks ridiculous to find a swarm of its called witnesses, advertised so extensively, unless to convict Haywood. The lawyers have evidently depended, wholly upon the mighty McParland and his "Pinks" to furnish the evidence. What else are they paid for?

Now they find the goods spoiled, and they curse the salesman. What will become of McP. if he fails to convict Haywood? He will go down with sorrow to the grave, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

#### Borah, Senator Borah.

And what of Borah! This young Hero of Idaho, the W. J. Bryan of the Snake, a Roosevelt senator about to

enter on his Washington career, "our Mr. Borah," as Idahoan ladies say, if he falls in this critical case he has stood sponsor for, "23 for him," as the boys say.

For an indictment hangs over Borah like a sword of Damocles. This minor's case is the slender thread that suspends that sword over poor Borah's head. If it holds, all right. But if it breaks woe to Borah. His prestige will be gone. He will have brought disgrace on Idaho and Roosevelt, and the land fraud attorneys will drop on him.

A jury has today rendered a verdict of guilty in Northern Idaho against some prominent bankers for fraudulent entries on public lands and United States District Attorney Rulick is now in Boise to prosecute indictments now held in Judge Dietrich's court.

One of these is against Senator Borah. This state of affairs may have more to do with the Haywood case than appears on the surface. Borah is not making any more enemies just now than he has to. The defense has a pretty powerful array of legal talent around its table. These men—Darrow, Richardson, Wilson, Breen, Nugent, Miller, can easily force this matter of Borah's indictment on public attention and compel him to come to trial. This is what Borah dreads. He would give half of his life to hush up this case. His friends are denying there is any indictment in existence. But there is. Borah is a very ambitious and popular young man. And he has been known to trade in politics. He may even be willing to let this great case fall by McParland's bungling, if he can avoid his own indictment and escape political ruin. So political gossip runs.

#### And Judge Fremont Wood, Too.

If Borah falls, Wood, also, a United States Senator holds the state patronage in his hands. Postmasters, United States Marshals, even United States Judges, have to secure his endorsement before confirmation by the Senate. Judge Dietrich, now United States Judge, would make a fit successor to the unpopular and decrepit Heyburn. This would leave a vacancy on the United States bench, for Borah to fill. Who more appropriate than his personal friend, political henchman and complaisant judge in the Haywood case?

The political complexion of Idaho for years to come depends on the issue of this case.

Borah is in fact between the Devil and the deep sea. If he pushes this

case to the utmost, it is practically certain his own case will be pushed to the utmost. He cannot escape his indictment for land frauds. On the other hand, if he falls in the Haywood case, everyone will be down on him, and his indictment will be pushed. Borah, and with him his judicial friend Wood, are in a bad way any way you look at it.

#### Present Prospects of Haywood.

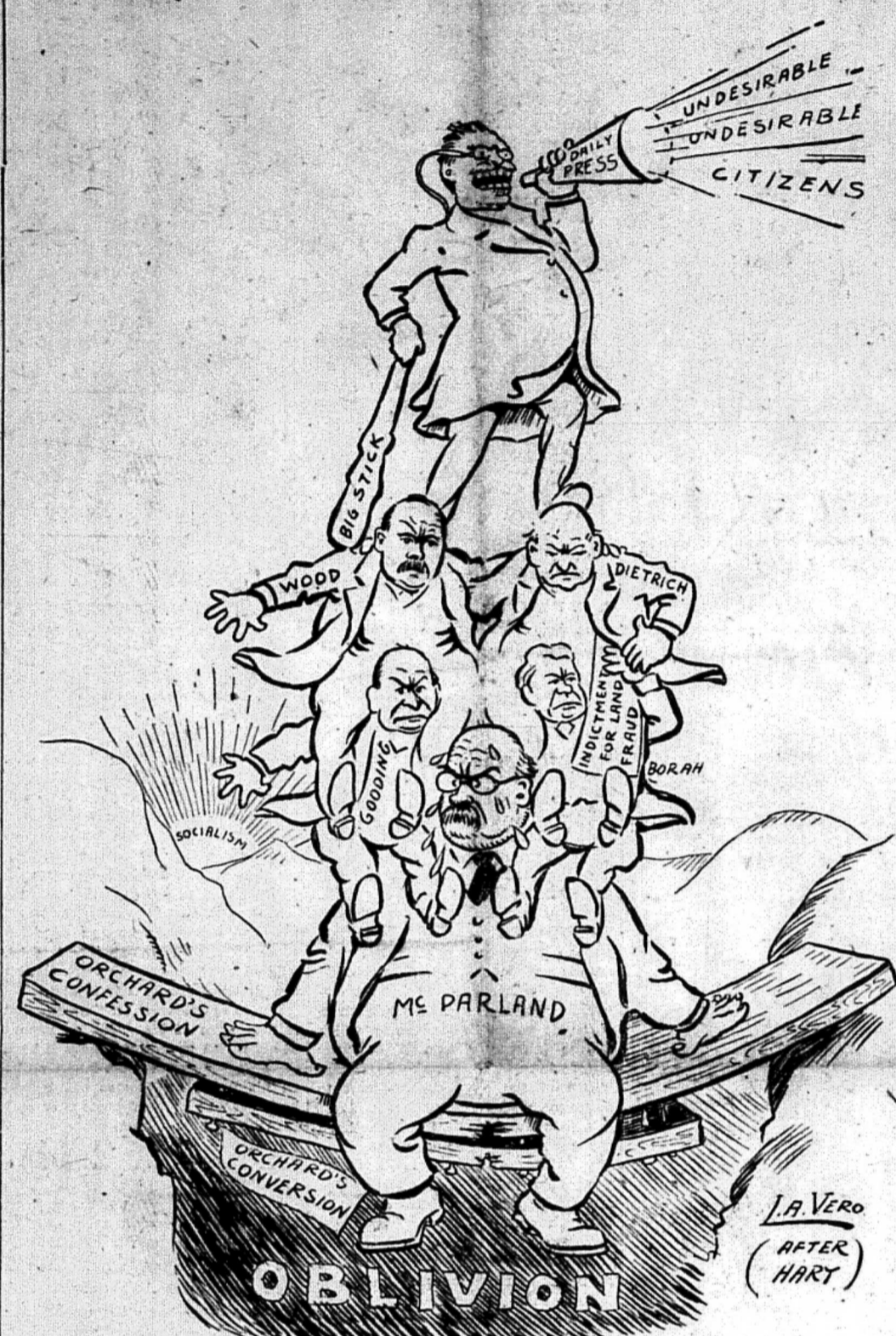
There is a lull today (Monday), while Judge Wood goes to Caldwell to set Orchard's trial over another term. In this day's respite, speculation is rife as to present indications. Great excitement was occasioned by the state's announcement on Saturday that the defense should get its witnesses here by Wednesday, which means the state will conclude its case in one more day.

But every one expected the prosecution to continue for several weeks more. It has presented only about 15 of its announced 150 witnesses. More important and significant, the state, even according to its own friends, has not yet made out any sort of a case against Haywood. There is practically nothing except Orchard's testimony and some corroboration of his accounts of his crime. BUT RATE ORCHARD'S WORD AS TO NONE WHATSOEVER TO CORROBORATE HAYWOOD'S CONNECTION WITH THOSE CRIMES.

Friends of the prosecution are dazed and amazed—but claim the state is holding back to present its full case in rebuttal, after the defense has shown its hand. This seems incredible, after all these months of delay and secrecy. Even friends declare such action must show a bluff game.

Friends of the defense are jubilant—hardly able to credit their senses. Is it possible this is all the terrible proof Gooding and McParland promised? Haywood declares he will be free in six weeks. The crowd of witnesses the defense has ready will overwhelm Orchard in contradictions and expose him as the most monstrous liar of all time.

So we wait for the next few days. This week will show whether the state is really as weak and pusillanimous as appears likely tonight.



### SAINT ORCHARD!

Criminal Canonized By Capital—Master Stroke of Master Traitor—Man of May Names Adopts His Latest Alias of Christian Disciple of Apostle McParland—Imitator of John Bunyan—He Also Writes a Book

The expected has happened. Harry Orchard has stepped from the scaffold to the pulpit. From being the Arch Criminal of the Ages he becomes the Arch Christian.

It is no less than a stroke of genius, this adoption of Christian Conversion as a Method of Escape from Hanging. Orchard never did things by halves. He was a Napoleon of Crime. But Boise will be his Waterloo. He has undertaken too much.

He was always a bluffer. He is now putting up the biggest bluff of his career. He blew up Bradley at San Francisco, according to his own account and went back an hour later, according to Witness Glubinski, talking among the rest of the crowd as to the cause of the explosion. His boldness saved him. At Caldwell, after Stenenburg's assassination, he tried the same bluff, but it did not work. Neither will it work now in Boise, as I judge.

He is very smooth. No one would ever suspect this bland gentleman, this pleasant fellow, this generous companion and gentle voiced man, of such unspeakable crimes. He was born of Quaker parents and he has the quiet, self-controlled, unassuming, meek and lowly manners of the Quaker yet. He is admirably adapted for the part he is now playing.

Orchard, and not McParland, is the originator of this last great crime of his. For this is his greatest crime of all. He intends to send Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone to the gallows. But not these alone. He has implicated many others. The Capitalist papers are already beginning to gloat over the prospect of a Mighty Killing which shall teach Labor an unforgettable lesson and bring endless dis-

grace and defeat upon Organized Labor.

In the solitude and despair of his cell in the Idaho Penitentiary in the month of January, 1906, when he was informed even his attorney had abandoned him, allowed to see no one but his guards and the condemned murderer in the adjoining steel cage, Orchard's planning mind conceived his present course of action. He would confess. He would repent. His early Christian teaching, his Sunday school experiences in Canada, his Salvation Army observations, all came thronging into his mind under the awful stimulus of fear and loneliness. He thought of suicide even. He was caught. The noose dangled before him. This place of bombs is a coward at heart. Those who saw him at this period, oring and shriveled, can never doubt that.

Like a hunted animal, his keen mind followed the direction of the instinct of self preservation and leaped at the Christian opening. His despair was lightened. Here was hope and life.

Then McParland came. He is no Christian. But he knows how to hold out inducements for criminals to turn State's Evidence. He has had long experience in that sort of thing. He did it himself in Mollie Maguire days. He told the penitent Orchard how easy and delightful the ways of virtue were. He pled every motive. He quoted Bible stories of the good men who had been bad, how all the greatest sinners had been among the greatest saints.

This fitted with Orchard's half-formed determination to become a great Confessor.

McParland went further. He gave

(Continued on Page 4.)

### Last Half Day's Questions and Answers Reported Verbatim for "The Socialist" Everyone Can Read and Judge for Himself No Account of this In Any Other Paper Shows Whether Orchard is Converted or Not Note the Shrewd, Evasive Replies

At considerable trouble and expense "The Socialist" presents below the official report by the official court stenographers of the final two hours of Harry Orchard's five days cross-examination at the hands of E. H. Richardson.

This was in several respects the most significant part of the whole examination.

Here Orchard reluctantly admits that he expects to escape the gallows. He discussed the matter with Steve Adams.

He knows Adams is to go on the stand and will testify to those days in the penitentiary cell when Orchard tried to work him into a confession, so he dared not deny what Richardson knew from Adams.

Notice how every admission has to be pulled out of him, slowly, resistingly, unwillingly. He dares not act like a man eager to tell the truth, as he is represented.

He even attempts to excuse his deceiving Adams concerning his own confession. This is hardly the style of the truth-telling Christian penitent he and his adulators claim he now is.

That Orchard was led by McParland and Gooding a year ago, and by their subsequent treatment of him, to believe his neck would never stretch, can not be doubted for an instant by anyone who reads the following record.

In the forenoon's examination it was disclosed that McParland had visited him after he had been kept in solitary confinement for many days—though called on daily by Warden Whitney. McParland's talk at first was about the Bible, about King David, the wicked murderer of Uriah, who nevertheless became a Man of God; and about St. Paul, who from the worst became the best of men.

Then McParland had told him what great service he could render the state and HOW THE STATE WAS ALWAYS FAIR TO THOSE WHO DID SUCH SERVICE. In this connection, Orchard made use of the expression that he decided to "do his duty to his God, his country and his fellow man." This was very effective, accompanied with a softened voice vibrating slightly with emotion.

This was the climax which the sensation-hunting reporters seized on and sent out with such trimmings as "Straining Eyes," "Bowed Head," "Handkerchief," etc., etc.

Such simple acting as any prayer meeting habitue is accustomed to was hardly sufficient to soften and capture the hardened hearts of "war correspondents." But it did. They capitulated to Orchard's suppressed tears like any country boy at his first revival. No wonder Orchard grinned at the guards and "gun men" as he walked briskly away to his carriage. Certainly they were "easy."

A careful reading and study of this extract from Orchard's cross-examination will enable the reader to understand the whole five days of it, almost as if he had been here to listen for himself.

Almost every characteristic of examiner and witness is revealed in this the most exciting hours of all.

By the way, the professed verbatim reports of the Boise papers proved a deception and a snare, as they were "doctored" whenever a good point was made by the defense. Important parts were cut out bodily, as well as misleading headlines placed over the reports. It seems impossible for Capitalist dailies to be fair and impartial.

Notice especially the actual origin of language which Orchard said God gave him. It was from his Federation pledge when he was initiated at Burke and Altman. This was the finest piece of work done by Richardson.

BOISE, Idaho, Thursday, June 13, 1907, 1:30 o'clock p. m.

Parties met pursuant to adjournment.

The clerk called the names of the jurors and announced all present.

Witness Harry Orchard on the stand. Cross examination continued by Mr. Richardson:

Q. You were speaking at the noon adjournment about an attempt you made to commit suicide; that was long after you made your confession, wasn't it? A. Some time after, yes, sir.

Q. You had made your confession before Steve Adams was put in the penitentiary? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it was quite a while after he was put in the penitentiary that you made this attempt to commit suicide? A. I did not make any attempt.

Q. You contemplated it—you prepared for it? A. Yes, sir, some.

Q. And wrote a letter which you wanted sent to your brother and put it between the lining and outside of your vest? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you told Steve Adams the means by which you intended to commit suicide, didn't you? A. I don't think that I did.

Q. You were going to break your watch crystal, weren't you, and were going to use that? A. No, sir, I did not tell that to Steve Adams then.

Q. You were very despondent, weren't you, at that time? A. I did not feel very well.

Q. How many weeks was that after you made your confession? A. Oh, I could not say exactly; I think two or three weeks—possibly more.

Q. You were taken down to the office of the penitentiary, weren't you, at that time? A. No, sir, not at that time.

Q. Weren't you? A. No, sir.

Q. Shortly after that? A. Shortly after that; a day or two after.

Q. And the lining in your vest was investigated, wasn't it? A. No, sir, it was not.

Q. An investigation was made and the letter was taken out of your vest? A. No, sir; I took it out myself.

Q. You at first denied to Warden Whitney that you were doing anything of that kind, didn't you? A. No, sir; he did not ask me anything about it.

Q. Did he send for Mr. McParland? A. No, sir—I don't know whether he did or not.

Q. But McParland came? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he had a talk with you on that subject? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he had been in almost daily communication with you during all that time? A. No, sir, he had not.

Q. How often did he come out there? A. He had been away from there for some time, but came back again.

Q. But you wrote this letter and concealed it in your vest? A. I think he had been away, yes, sir.

Q. Yes, then your confession was made prior to the time that you was

talking about this morning, when you spoke about your God, your country and society? A. I beg your pardon?

Q. I say, then your confession was made prior to the time you were talking about this morning when you said that you owed a duty to your God, your country and society? A. I made the confession before I had experienced anything of that kind, but I was thinking of it.

Q. WHERE DID YOU GET THAT LANGUAGE FROM, ABOUT YOUR GOD, SOCIETY, YOUR COUNTRY AND YOURSELF, ETC.? A. I DON'T KNOW; I BELIEVE THAT GOD GAVE IT TO ME.

Q. You got that from McParland, didn't you? A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. You are sure about that? A. Yes, sir, I am sure about that.

Q. DID McPARLAND SAY ANY THING TO YOU ABOUT YOUR DUTY TO GOD AND SOCIETY? A. YES, SIR.

Q. And to yourself? A. I don't know that he mentioned myself.

Q. And to your fellowmen? A. HE SAID just what he had said to me about that, THAT HE BELIEVED I WAS IN A POSITION TO DO A GREAT DEAL OF GOOD IF I WOULD.

Q. DID HE SAY IN SUBSTANCE AND EFFECT THAT YOU OWED IT TO YOURSELF, YOUR GOD, YOUR COUNTRY AND TO SOCIETY? A. NO, SIR, I DON'T BELIEVE THAT HE DID.

Q. Had you ever taken any obligation other than the one you took when you became a member of Burke Miners' Union, so far as the Western Federation of Miners is concerned? A. I think I took an obligation when I joined the union at Altman, Col.

Q. The same one, was it, that you had taken in Burke? A. I think it was, as near as I can remember.

Q. At that time you were stood upon the floor and you were advised by the president of the local union in this language: "You have been elected to membership in Burke Union No. 10 of the Western Federation of Miners. THIS BODY EXPECTS NO PLEDGE OR OBLIGATION WHICH IN ANY WAY CONFLICTS WITH THE DUTY YOU OWE TO YOUR GOD, YOUR COUNTRY OR YOUR FELLOW MEN. With this assurance from me as president of this union, are you willing to take the obligation?" A. I believe it is something like that.

Q. HAVING ASSENTED TO THAT, AS YOU DID, DID YOU NOT? A. I DID.

Q. The following obligation was ad-

(Continued on Page 4.)



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## FALLACY OF INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Can the Initiative and Referendum benefit the working class under capitalism?

The Initiative and Referendum is nothing but a middle class reform measure which finds its origin in that dying class, and which, in its death struggles, grasps at straws to preserve its own worthless existence.

As long as class government exists, the executives of that government will be the representatives of the dominant class in executive session. "The modern state, no matter what its form, is essentially a capitalist machine, the state of the capitalists, the ideal personification of the total national capital."

In society are two classes whose interests are divergent and no law can be passed by referendum or otherwise which can possibly conserve the interests of both classes. And no law passed by the initiative or by any other process will be effective for the working class, until that class shall obtain political dominance and constitute itself the ruling class, and in so doing abolish all class government for all time.

It is nonsense to speak about the "people" when we can not consider them as one people but as two peoples. Indeed, every state, in any event, is divided into two, at war with one another—the city of the poor and the city of the rich; and again these two are divided into very many other cities; and you will make an utter failure if you treat them as one state; but if you deal with them as many, and give to one class of citizens the property, the power, or even the persons of the others, you will have many allies and few enemies.

Every referendum which I have ever read has had its chief concern from the point of view of the consumer, and yet we, as a working class, are not interested in the least except from the viewpoint of producers.

"Shall we have a clean government?" "Shall we stop graft?" "Shall we lower taxes?" But, nowhere, "Shall we give the worker what he earns?"

No, as a matter of fact, as a worker, I am no more concerned in their "graft," "low taxes" and "clean government" howls than I am as to whether the inhabitants of Mars wear eye glasses or part their hair in the middle, or have a republican form of government.

What do I care whether you have horse thieves or parsons in your councils? They do not represent me. They represent the other fellow. What do I care for your taxes? I do not pay any; and 90 out of every hundred do not pay over \$5 or \$6 a year in taxes, and if the taxes on those were doubled they would more than get them back on account of the increased wage they would get through the larger amount of work to be done, and the larger sum of money expended.

And another item which makes its appearance is the fact that no referendum would be constitutional for a minute which was against the sacred interests of private property, as long as the servants of those vested interests were the watch dogs and interpreters of that constitution.

A wageworker is only interested in his wages. When he leaves his job on a Saturday night with his week's wages done up in a damned small envelope, he has been robbed already to a fare-you-well. No highwayman has held him up, no grafting councilman has skinned him, no one sold him a gold brick but his boss. He has earned at least \$10 every day that he

has worked and the capitalist class, through the instrumentality of his boss, has kept \$7 of it.

Every Referendum which has ever been initiated has been initiated for the purpose of whacking up that \$7 that that working man did not get. Out of that \$7 is built your city halls, jails and poorhouses; paid your lawyers, horse thieves, parsons and newspaper prostitutes; cleaned your streets and bought your automobiles; paid \$1,000 licenses and bought diamonds and jewelry for your mistresses; paid your bills for charity, which in the inherent goodness of your heart you must dispense; and paid the wages of the servants you kept to nurse your poodle dog.

We do not care if the councilmen swipe the city hall and peddle it to the railroad company for a depot. They have got to keep open enough streets for us to get back and forth to work on. No matter how much they graft or what they do, we will still remain wageworkers, and will be no better or no worse off. If the capitalists raise the price of my rent and my groceries on account of their rotten government, why they will have to raise the price of my wages, also.

(Funny word that, "price." Man gets mad if you tell him wages and price is the same thing. Figure it out. Groceryman sells rotten codfish and gets as much as he can for it. I sell work, rotten as I can palm off on him, for as much as I can get. Groceryman has the best of the deal though. He can eat some of his codfish and still live and sell what he has over for some new kind of breakfast food, while I can not eat my work until I can get someone to buy it first.)

But to come back: If the capitalist raises prices of his goods on account of his rotten government he will have to raise my wages or he has a strike on his hands and comes out second best, because he must pay me enough to pay that rent and grocery or I cannot work for him, and that is all he ever paid me no matter how much or little he made.

The only way that we, the working class, are ever going to materially benefit our condition, is by becoming the government ourselves. Then if the laws we pass are not constitutional, we will tear up the constitution and write a new one.  
THOMAS A. SLADDEN.

## A MIGHTY STRUGGLE, SAYS SOCIALIST

Titus Declares That Haywood Conviction Would Mean Millions to Mine Owners.—"Standard" Owns Mines.

Staff Special to The Daily News.

Boise, May 23—Dr. Hermon F. Titus, editor of "The Socialist," published at Seattle, and a well known advocate of Socialism, is one of the watchers of that faith at the trial. He is a graduate of Harvard and a doctor of medicine. His paper was issued for a time at Toledo, O., but he afterwards transplanted it to Seattle, Wash. Last summer he removed it to Caldwell, Idaho, where the Steunenberg murder occurred. He divided his time between editing and conducting corner meetings. Now the paper is back in Seattle, and the doctor is here to see what happens and let the world know about it if the square deal is not the order of the day.

BY DR. HERMON F. TITUS.  
Editor "The Socialist."

Whether the accused men are guilty or not, this trial is a skirmish on the great battle line between capital and labor.

If they are guilty they have become so in their conflict for shorter hours, better wages and improved conditions generally on behalf of the members of the Western Federation of Miners.

If they are not guilty, they have been arrested, kidnapped, held for 15 months, charged with the most awful crimes, because the mine owners of the Rocky Mountain region, representing enormous investments of capital, find these men and their organization in their way and are seeking to crush them.

WHAT IT MEANS.  
Few people stop to calculate the

actual amount of money involved in this conflict. Assuming the miners' union has 50,000 members, a reduction of wages to the extent of 50 cents a day, which would easily follow the conviction of these men and the consequent break down of their union, would mean \$25,000 a day gain in profits to the employing mine owners. In one year of 300 work days, this multiplies up to no less than seven and a half million dollars.

That is what it is worth in one year to "Standard Oil," which owns most of the metal mines, to convict these two officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

And that is what it is worth to the miners, and more, in a single year, to secure their acquittal.

All this takes no account of the effect on organized labor at large in America, some two million strong, of the defeat of the defense in this "cause celebre."

### TREMENDOUS STAKES.

Because of these tremendous stakes of vast moneyed interests, capital and labor fight a furious battle, centering just now in Idaho.

The Socialists welcome this skirmish as bringing to public view in an unmistakable manner the fact of the class struggle. They welcome all the facts, and have no object but to tell the truth.

HERMON F. TITUS,  
Editor of "The Socialist," Seattle, Wn.

The above article is clipped from the Minneapolis, Minn., "Daily News," and was sent out by Jacob Waldeck, Scripps-McRea special correspondent at the Haywood trial. It appeared in all the Scripps-McRea papers in the east. The Scripps News Service and the Newspaper Enterprise Association serve about 70 eastern evening penny papers with a combined circulation of more than a million copies daily. The independent attitude of these papers makes them popular with the working class, so by the publication of this interview, Comrade Titus was enabled to reach several million workers.

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# ALASKA TRAPS WORKERS

The Chance to "Strike It Rich" a Will-o'-the-Wisp—Methods of Creating an "Unemployed Army" to Reduce Wages Described—Straight Stuff from a Man Who Was There.

As the open season for Alaska is drawing near, I am tempted to write of conditions in that so-called Mecca for the workers as I found them last summer.

As a land of gold it was very much talked about, in fact, from April till June the capitalist press was out regularly with news of new discoveries, the spring clean-up yielding millions, the vast amount of ditch work to be done the coming summer, and always prominently in their columns the seeming impossibility of securing enough men to do the work contracted for.

In spite of the fact that stories had been told by many men coming back, that labor was ground down in Alaska as elsewhere, yet laborers from all over the country, who happened to be in Seattle found themselves eagerly devouring every bit of news in the press concerning this land of possible riches for the many.

Any person trained in the Socialist movement would quickly recognize the economic interest at stake back of this news (?). When one takes into consideration the Class Struggle as waged all over the world and especially in Alaska, the last few years, the realization by the capitalists interested that the workers in the north had organized into unions not only to resist encroachment, but were taking an aggressive stand to better their conditions, drove them to use any means in their power that would have the effect of flooding the labor market, fully understanding that they would be more successful in exploiting individual workers if they could have an unemployed army standing ready to step in their shoes.

I was among those who went on the first feet and came out on the last boat.

I might best illustrate the METHOD used by citing an individual firm of contractors, that of the C. L. Morris Co., contractors for ditches and team work. They let it be known through the press and employment agencies that they were to send hundreds of men north for their work, especially teamsters; that they were paying five dollars (\$5.00) a day and board; that there would be about a hundred day's work.

Many men who had not the slightest intention of going to Alaska, suddenly found it was not such a risk as had been reported to go to Nome, insofar as they were guaranteed work as soon as they got there. So they went to the company's office and applied for work. They were given a card stating their salary, and that they were to work in some of the camps at Nome, Deering or Council City. This card was void unless stamped by the Northwestern Steamship Co. and not stamped unless a ticket was bought. (This should not be lost sight of.)

As I was told by one in a position to know, the contractors received a rebate on each ticket bought with a card. Tickets were \$35 steerage. Although this card guaranteed them a job, it was no guarantee the job could be held.

Arriving at Nome from the various steamers they repaired to the local office only to be confronted by a sign stating, "No more men needed now. Men with cards will be sent out to camps as soon as they can be placed. A sign will be put up to that effect when needed."

Many men waited around as much as ten days before being sent out. Some were fortunate enough to get other jobs, while a few who had a little money left, came back out on the same boat.

Men were sent out to the different camps and worked all day in the mud. From the nature of their work they moved often, and in many instances had to roll their blankets out on the wet ground, which made their resting hours very miserable. Many of the men applied their entire energy to the work, and yet a vast majority of them would come back to town in from five to ten days, FIRED. Although they were good workers they had to make room for more men presenting working cards.

Personally, I heard Morris tell one of his foremen to work the men harder. He answered, "they are doing all they possibly can, and will all quit if I make any great holler." At which Morris replied, "Work hell out of them, there are plenty of big, strong men in town who want work, and if you can't get more work out of them there are others who can." Many of the men I knew personally. One big, husky lumberjack I knew came down after eleven days. I asked him what was the matter up at the camp, knowing he was a splendid worker. He answered, as many others had done. Says he, "After dinner the boss gives me the high ball, hands me a slip of paper, and the next thing I knew I was mushing down the trail talking to myself."

I might add here that not one-fourth of the men who went up as teamsters got teams to drive. They were told to take a muck stick (shovel) till something else turned up. Invariably the expected never turned up.

The N. W. S. Co., N. W. Development Co., The Alaska Commercial Co., N. W. Lighterage Co., and the Seward Peninsula R. R. are only so many different names under which is operated the capital of practically the same stockholders, so it is readily seen where they come in on the game.

These men who had lost the opportunity to work, came very handy to the master class, when the longshoremen went on strike. Some of them even carried cards from pure and simple unions, outside, and gave as their reason for scabbing, that every man had to look after himself individually. Some old delusion.

I will not dwell in this article on the strike and the failure of accomplishing its immediate purpose; nor the opportunities of striking it rich up there, as I deem this sufficient for this time. In a later article I will cover that subject, also the matter of organizing for the Socialist Party.

In conclusion, let me say to the many readers of this paper, if you go to Nome this spring, go prepared for a strike. That the Longshoremen will be forced to strike again next summer seems to me inevitable. There are two strong unions in Nome, a branch of the W. F. M., known as

Nome Miners Union, and Industrial Union No. 377 (Longshoremen), formerly known as Federal Union. Both are composed of splendid material. S. G. ROULEAU.

## "CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIALISM."

But there may be even a shorter way.

Some day a couple of thousand angry citizens may get hold of both Yockey and Corcoran and throw them both into the Milwaukee river—possibly on some particularly warm July day, and when the flushing engines are out of order.

And that would not be the worst thing that could befall our city.—Victor L. Bergee, in "Social-Democratic Herald," Milwaukee.

The above from the exponent of "peaceful methods," and "slow and gradual evolution" (with an accent on the slow). We thought it was only Anarchists and "Revolutionary Socialists," so-called, who are really Anarchists, who talked this way. Hurrah for "Constructive Socialism."

# BOOSTERS

In this column each week we shall report the names of comrades who have boosted our subscription list. Some comrades make it a point to send in some subscriptions each week.

Everyone needs encouragement occasionally. Even Socialists are not altogether self-sufficient. Socialists want Socialists. An easy way to encourage Socialists in getting what they want, is to prove you are in the same business. The name "comrade" means "working partner." Show that you are worthy the name which your red button gives you the privilege of bearing.

We publish "The Socialist" because we want Socialism. We want your co-operation, too, so that our work may accomplish the greatest good.

We want more "Boosters." More "Boosters"—more subscribers; more subscribers—more Socialists; the more Socialists the shorter time will wage slavery exist. Everybody boost.

Get your comrade's subscription; get your neighbor's subscription; order copies to show them. If you have friends at a distance, send us their names and let us put them on the trial list. And don't forget that boosting Socialism pays. Those who boost most say so.

### WASHINGTON.

Isaac Scholberg. M. Wingrove. Richard Krueger. Mrs. F. Hyde. J. C. Dunham. Fred Rupp. John Downie. Sam Potts. Peter L. Kilde. Harry Meek. John Drummond. F. L. Sill. A. H. Closterman. J. A. Larson. B. Kubaski. Floyd Hyde.

### OREGON.

F. A. Reichlein. C. A. Anderson. C. W. Barzee. E. Peterson. J. McArthur. Gerald O'Connell-Desmond.

### IDAHO.

Mrs. E. C. Hart. Thomas F. Jacobs.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Joseph Zelinski, Ohio. W. H. Brown, Minn. Hiram Platt, Mont. Harry Howell, Nebr. Madge Cornell, Ohio. Joseph M. Jacobs, Ind. Joe C. Curtis, Wyo. G. W. Lindgren, Alaska. Otto Flinka, Alaska.

### WHO THREW THAT BRICK?

Last Monday the Socialists put an "extra" upon the street. In glaring red letters the statement was made that Orchard had gone insane. Nothing in the text of the story that followed this heading verified it. It is bad enough when the "yellow journals" of the "capitalist class" spill red ink to capture the workingman's nickel, but what ought to be said of a "class conscious" rag that lies in the same manner for the same purpose?—"The Union Record," Seattle.

We presume the editor of "The Union Record" meant "The Socialist," as that is the only labor paper in the city with either the ability or facilities to get the news of the workers while it is still news. Incidentally, the paragraph is one of Rice's "end-man" jokes, as "The Socialist" did NOT say that Harry Orchard had gone insane, and its despatch was true in every particular and borne out by later "capitalist press" reports. "The Union Record" in its haste to say something disparaging of "The Socialist," has succeeded, as it usually does, in making a fool of itself. Try again, Gordon.

We do not seek to incite class warfare; it already exists and has for years raged with intensity unparalleled in the West. The arrest of these men is in itself a direct result of that class antagonism. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were true to their class and of necessity therefore opposed to the exploiting class—the Mine Owners. It was because of this very fact that their destruction has been resolved upon.—From speech by Jos. Wanhope, New York, May 4, 1907.

Why don't you get comrade Socialists who will act as agents for the Socialist all over the United States, to give you their address and name, and have an agents' column in every issue? Then any comrade or reader could call upon them and give their subscription in and save themselves the trouble of going to the postoffice for a single money order. I pay the little money orders cost gladly myself, and if people and comrades will only subscribe, nothing can please me better than to be out that little myself, and I always guarantee them against the loss of money.—W. H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.

# CALL TO WRITERS A CHEAP SKATE

The Socialist Women of Greater New York Endeavor to Create a Populist Leaflet for Reaching Women with Socialism by Offering a \$100 Prize—A Field Which Has Been Long Neglected.

Comrades and Friends!—The Socialist Women of Greater New York address these lines to you in the hope of securing your co-operation to the end that the great armies of women may be enlisted in the work of the Socialist movement. On the growing importance of woman to the Socialist movement much can be said. Woman is becoming an important factor in the solution of the social problem. The development of modern machinery tends ever more to the displacement of male by female labor, and the creation of industries dominated by woman. It becomes necessary, therefore, to educate, organize and train woman in order that she may be prepared to play her part in the inauguration of the Socialist commonwealth.

The development of capitalism proceeds with great speed. Class divisions become more emphatic daily. There is need of reflecting these facts on the minds of the working class, irrespective of sex, so that capitalist tendencies may be fully appreciated and met. We intend to pay exclusive attention to the work of education among women. This phase of Socialist activity has been generally ignored; despite the fact that, in the United States, for instance, there are 5,000,000 women wage workers; and at least 10,000,000 wives, daughters and sisters of men wage workers. In this work of woman-education, the Socialist Women of Greater New York, deem the creation of a popular leaflet literature, dealing with woman in modern society, the first necessity. Some of these leaflets will be distributed broadcast, at factories where women are employed; and an extensive organization will be created for the purpose of doing this work on the gigantic scale that the conditions demand. Other leaflets will be sold at a low cost, possibly one cent each.

### DEVELOP LEAFLET LITERATURE.

In order to create this popular leaflet literature, The Socialist Women of Greater New York feel impelled to rely upon your hearty co-operation and voluntary contributions. We therefore appeal to you to favor us with an article of not less than 200 and not more than 1,000 words on any of the following topics:

1. Woman as an industrial factor under the capitalist system.
2. Woman and marriage.
3. Woman as the wife of the wage worker.
4. Woman as an economic dependent.
5. Woman and politics.
6. Woman and the family.
7. Woman and industrial unions.
8. Woman and her relation to the Socialist movement.

Also articles bearing in general on woman in all her activities under capitalism.

Each article must be as simple as the subject will permit. It must advocate the Socialist remedy and make plain that no hope for relief can be expected from capitalist society. All the articles will be sent to the various Socialist publications of the country, thus making the women readers of these publications the beneficiaries of the knowledge thus gathered, leading to the creation of "Woman's Columns." The respective publications will be permitted to exercise the freedom of criticism, as some of the articles may not accord with the tactics which they espouse. This would be creative of wholesome discussion, which will no doubt prove satisfactory to all concerned. The article pronounced the best will be printed in leaflet form, over the writer's signature, and distributed, it is hoped, by the millions, through the efforts of the women of the land.

### \$100 PRIZE FOR BEST ESSAY.

The Socialist Women of Greater New York have, in pursuit of their educational objects, already offered a prize of \$100 (one hundred dollars) for the best essay on the general subject of "Woman and the Socialist Movement." Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the distinguished authoress and lecturer; Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, and Mr. W. J. Ghent, Secretary of the Rand School of Social Science, have consented to officiate as judges and award the prize to the winner. This offer has met with a favorable response and promises to prove productive of good results.

Our experience has taught us that our sex can only be appealed to in a special and peculiar manner; that regardless of whatever we may desire to the contrary, the nature, training, propensities and social ideals of modern women are such as to make a special literature and other machinery of propaganda essential. In fact, such is modern woman's conservatism—such the benumbing and degrading influence of capitalism upon her—that a special and peculiar appeal to her and her interests is necessary on the part of more enlightened members of her own sex.

There is good reason why this appeal should issue from the United States to our comrades and friends in Great Britain, Canada and Australia. The need of woman's education is most acute here, owing to the growth of industry dominated almost exclusively by women. So Marx well said: "The country that is more developed industrially only shows, to the less developed, the image of its own future."

Comrades and friends, our purpose is clear; our goal yours. Help us to realize both! On with the education and organization of woman! On with the Socialist Revolution!

Address all contributions to Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and Mrs. Anna B. Tourouff, 698 St. Mary's Street, New York City, N. Y.

All that is necessary is for each subscriber to do all in his power to get new subscribers, and the day will be won. Let every subscriber now getting the paper use his copy each week to let some one or several persons read till they get interested, and then get them to subscribe. Let us all keep at it, early and late, till we get "The Socialist" secured in its position.—W. H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.

How a Local Capitalist Journal Abides By Them—A Despicable Attempt to Steal Fifty Cents From "The Socialist," by the "Daily Times" of Seattle.

Comrade H. H. Larson, of Tacoma, is a stockholder in the Trustee Printing Company to the extent of five shares. When his May stock installment was called for he promptly remitted fifty cents, addressing his letter to the Trustee Printing Company, 14 News Lane, Seattle. For some time he waited for an acknowledgment of the amount and was about to write, complaining about the matter, when he received this letter, written on the regular letter-head of the Times Printing Company, which published the Daily and Morning and Sunday "Times":

"Dear Sir:—We return herewith money order for fifty cents, payable to the Trustee Printing Company. We cannot cash this order until it is made out correctly. Please, therefore, have a new order made out payable to 'The Times Printing Co.' Yours truly,

"THE TIMES PRINTING CO."

This, notwithstanding the fact that his letter recited that he was remitting payment because it was not endorsed by the right parties.

"The Times" actually received the money, through the Scandinavian-American Bank, but when the order was presented to the postoffice it was refused payment because it was not endorsed by the right parties.

Up to date "The Times" has not apologized. And neither we nor Comrade Larson expect to hold our breath till it does.

### HEALTHFUL SIGNS.

Editor "The Socialist": We note the creation of some landmarks attending the developments of our party's progress that should be met with favor and interest.

Many, too many, in the rank and file, deplore the actions taken by some of the more aggressive and progressive comrades in bringing such matters out before the membership and the world, not measuring the benefits derived.

The former Berger affair, the Utah affair, the late Mills-Seattle farcical, etc., all tend to an evolution and advancement that will develop in a progressive way the party membership.

It is the great social evolution and scientific progress of human advancement of such an insignificant and minor importance...at an investigation will strand it. Shall we not sound the shallows of the outlet and discover the channel that leads from the tide-bound bay to the broad expanse of the ocean. We society be balked in its course to the co-operative brotherhood, the creature of its own evolution?

Aye, to avoid stranding on shoals, it is necessary that soundings be taken. We must of a certainty know where we are. Let no one despair of these things, the actuality of what we are, the inevitability of what we by force of evolution must accomplish and become, presages the outcome, dumps all garbage into the competitive cesspool, moving us irresistibly forward toward the next social outcome. We are not seeking a great captain of intellectuality to dictate and direct our course. The people are now under these environments, mentally herded about as dumb driven cattle.

We want and must have ere we are fitted for the new order, a mentally developed constituency, with wisdom to discern our necessities.

We would rather believe these investigations of a healthful growth and conducive to our certain advancement. The necessary duality in our lives tends to dwarf each of us. The actual fact that we are parties to the "struggle for existence" under our forced barbaric relations mystifies our more perfect vision. We need the experience thus gained.

Let the soundings be taken as often as demanded. Fear not the stranding of the craft, there is an adequate channel leading to the broader expanse. Let us make haste by cautiously moving along the line of economic determinism, which prepares the way.

The world is taking notice of conditions. A reconstruction is at hand. Pyramids do not stand on their pinnacles, nor can society long remain upside down. In the final reckoning, justice will be given to all, measured in fairness by the world's dispenser, who have nothing to lose and all to gain.

Fraternally,  
C. W. BAAZEE.

The "Appeal to Reason," no doubt is a good paper in its place, but it would be fatal to the Socialist Political Party not to have a paper like "The Socialist" to point out the mistakes and violations of the party's principles, by-laws and constitutions. Of the two classes of papers it is many times over more important to every Socialist to subscribe for such a paper as "The Socialist" for this reason if for no other.—W. H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.

It is just because we have failed to realize our own power, that this attitude of the capitalists is justified. On the whole, people get what they deserve, and we are getting in a sense, what is coming to us. We have allowed these people to think for us, we have hurrahed ourselves blind, and silly for their candidates for office, and worked like horses—or should I say asses—to place in their hand the power of the state, the whip with which they now scourge our backs. We have abused ourselves mentally before them and allowed their assumption of intellectual superiority to go unchallenged. We have toiled to place the wealth of a continent in their hands, we have surfeited them with a luxury of which the monarchs of Europe never dreamed. We have placed them in the seats of the mighty and said unto them, "Rule ye over us. Ye are practical men." For this be the kingdom, the power, the knowledge and the glory, forever, Amen. Recollect that if they repay us with murder and pour forth the vials of their scorn

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Signed,  
ONE HUNDRED BOOSTERS IN PORTLAND.

and contempt upon us, it is primarily because we have assumed an attitude of mental abasement before them, and so far as this is true, so far is it the measure of their justification.—From speech by Jos. Wanhope, New York, May 4, 1907.

Many Socialists belittle the efforts to adhere closely and live up to the requirements that alone will enable us to live and keep intact the body of true Socialism. They say, "Wink at this wrong." Allow this, that and the other little infringement of the by-laws and constitution of the party. We can add vast numbers of adherents if we are not such sticklers. But in permitting this, to gain present numbers, they influence each new member to suit his own whims and fancies, and he begins to do the same thing, and that allows the enemies and humbugs in the old capitalist parties to join the Socialists in order to still further weaken it and do that which will finally destroy it. They can call it "Constructive Socialism," and by as many high sounding names as they like. It can be advocated by such men as Mills, who is noted for boosting and booming a party of some other name outside the regularly recognized one. Or it may be a so-called great man, Berger, who for expediency's sake advocates the election by Socialists of a Republican judge; but that does not alter the fact that the adoption of these tactics means the end of the Socialist party as a weapon for proletarian emancipation.—W. H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.

**MEN WHO DO THINGS.**  
Captains of industry, Republican politicians and porch-climbers—"The Public," Chicago.

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**SAINT ORCHARD**  
(Continued from Page 4)

to his head and produced cerebral apoplexy.

"Economic determinism" secures its results independent of individual consciousness, let us charitably suppose in the case of these Capitalist reporters at Boise who have gone daft over Saint Orchard. It serves as a warning to all Socialists and Working Men not to trust any Capitalist reports of this case. Beginning with apparent candor when nothing was of much consequence, the reporters, even of the Associated Press, have now gone over to their own side in this fight.

Some of them, like those in Boise, are openly and boldly untruthful, as "The Statesman" this morning has in great headlines on page one, "REAL MOTIVE WHICH LED ORCHARD TO FULL CONFESSION. WITH STREAMING EYES HE TELLS OF HIS FAITH IN GOD."

Not a tear, in fact, did he shed. His voice was full of tears, but his eyes were dry.

How sincere all this crocodile gush really was, appeared when Richardson asked him where he got that language about doing his duty to God, his country and his fellow man, and Orchard replied, "I think it came from God." In the next question, Richardson read those identical words from the solemn pledge taken by every one who joins the Western Federation of Miners and twice sworn to by Orchard himself. "Got the words from God! Faith! It is too cheap!"

There is a certain hypnotic effect produced on these reporters in Boise. Hundreds of Pinkertons and other friends of the Prosecution, especially Bulkley Wells and Gov. Peabody, as well as the lawyers and papers of Boise, all making big effort to entertain and influence the reporters, succeeded to a considerable extent.

But the controlling influence is, after all, the fact which they all admit, namely, that it is to the interests of Capital to convict Haywood and therefore, since Capital owns all the big dailies and monthlies, it is inevitable that these publications shall lean to their own interests.

The vital need of an adequate Socialist press was never more evident than now. If we were able to report this case to all the wageworkers of America and interpret it correctly, with the vast attention the case itself commands, we could educate literally millions in a single season.

HERMON F. TITUS.

**MY COUNTRY.**

"The land of the Free and the home of the Brave" (?) NIT!  
The land of the FLEA and the home of the slave.—M. McCracken.



# CROSS EXAMINATION OF HARRY ORCHARD

(Continued from Page 1.)

ministered to you, was it not?  
 "I, stating your name, in the presence of Almighty God and the members of this union, solemnly pledge myself to be a true and faithful member of the Western Federation of Miners, and that I will support and obey all the laws, rules and regulations contained in the constitution and by-laws of this union, and of the Western Federation of Miners."  
 "I further pledge that I will not work for a less compensation than the rate established by this union or any other union of the Federation of which I may hereafter become a member, or within the jurisdiction of which I may be employed."  
 "I further pledge that I will practice the principles of fraternity by giving support as I may be able to my brothers in time of trouble or affliction; that I will uphold and at all times aid in securing the rights of the working man; that I will not unlawfully receive or misappropriate any of the funds of any union of the Federation; that I will keep secret all business, signs, grips and pass-words of the Federation, and will endeavor to be useful and efficient in our efforts to advance true labor reform."

"And in pursuance of the pledges I have taken, I, as a faithful and loyal member of this union, further pledge that whether I remain a member of this organization or not, the obligations I have taken shall be preserved inviolate. So help me God."  
 MR. HAWLEY: I object to that as immaterial and not proper cross-examination.  
 THE COURT: He may answer the question.  
 A. I would not say it is all that; I don't remember.

Q. Have you ever taken any other obligation? A. I took an obligation when I joined the Masonic order.  
 Q. Well, you don't remember any other or a different obligation, that you took from the Western Federation of Miners than the one I have just read to you, do you? A. No, sir, I don't know that I ever did. I don't know—I believe that I took that one in substance; I would not say it is just like that.

Q. And when you joined Altman Union didn't you join it by a card from the Burke Union, or did you join it as though you had never been in a union before? A. I joined it as if I had never been a member before.  
 Q. You repeated that same obligation. A. I REPEATED SOME OBLIGATION. I COULD NOT REMEMBER THAT THAT IS THE ONE, BUT IT WAS SOMETHING LIKE IT.

Q. AFTER BEING ASSURED THAT THERE WAS NOTHING IN THAT OATH OR YOUR DUTIES AS A MEMBER THAT WOULD CONFLICT WITH YOUR DUTIES TO YOUR COUNTRY AND YOUR GOD? A. I THINK IT WAS SOMETHING LIKE THAT.

Q. Then, these are the only two oaths you have ever taken so far as the Western Federation of Miners or its members are concerned? A. I think it is the only oath.

Q. You have heard McParland talk about the inner circle? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. HAS HE EVER TOLD YOU OR HAVE YOU EVER TOLD HIM ABOUT ANY IRON-CLAD OATH OF THE INNER CIRCLE? A. NO, SIR, NEVER.

Q. And you never took any such oath? A. No, sir.  
 Q. Nor never was called on to take any such oath? A. No, sir.  
 Q. Nor never heard of it? A. I have heard of it.

Q. You have heard of it from McParland, have you? A. I don't know that I have, and I don't think I ever have heard of it, either. I may have, but I have forgotten whether I have or not.  
 Q. But you have read in the newspapers about the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you may have read something in the newspapers about the iron-clad oath of the inner circle? A. I don't remember of reading anything about it.

Q. AND YOU KNOW NOTHING ABOUT IT? A. NO, SIR.

Q. How long did McParland continue to remain in Boise and call on you at the penitentiary the first time he was up here? A. I don't know how long he remained here; he called on me several times—a few times.

Q. As long as you had made your confession your cell was changed, was it not? A. It was changed some time after that.

Q. Right away after it, wasn't it? A. No, sir, not right away.

Q. How soon after? A. I think about two weeks.

Q. You were taken over to the hospital building and put in a room weren't you? A. I was, some time after—I think three or four weeks after.

Q. Three or four weeks after you made the confession? A. Yes, sir, I think it was about that time. I was sick and they took me over there.

Q. You have been in the penitentiary constantly, with one exception, until now, haven't you—the time you went over to Caldwell to plead? A. I was away from there—I have been over to Caldwell a few times.

Q. How many times? A. Four or five times, I think.  
 Q. Been anywhere else? A. No, where except down here.

Q. You were taken over to Caldwell for court purposes, were you? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. Every time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you appear in court every time you went over there? A. I don't know that I appeared in court every time that I went over there; I went over there once when I did not appear in court.  
 Q. I mean since you made your confession, how many times have you been over there? A. I think four or five times.

Q. Did you go over there before your confession? A. No, sir.  
 Q. Didn't you have a preliminary examination over there? A. I did.  
 Q. Didn't you attend that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was before you made any confession? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. Then you did go at least once before you made your confession? A. No, sir, I was there.

Q. That was before you came to the penitentiary? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. What was the occasion of your making this trip over there when you didn't go to court? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. What was it? A. I was before the grand jury.  
 Q. That was part of the court? A. Perhaps it was.

Q. You went once to the grand jury and four times to the court? A. I think so.  
 Q. Have you ever been out of the penitentiary since you were here until you was brought down here to this trial? A. No, sir.

Q. Never have? A. No, sir.  
 Q. How long did McParland remain there on that first visit? A. I don't remember just how long; I think a couple of weeks.

Q. And how many times did he visit you during those two weeks? A. I could not say just how many; I think three or four times, or four or five times altogether.

Q. And the subject of his conversation every time was going over pretty much this same ground that you have stated? A. No, sir, not after I made the confession to him.

Q. After you made the confession he did not go over the Molly McGuire ground with you? A. He spoke of it sometimes.

Q. HE DID TELL YOU THAT THE STATE USUALLY TOOK CARE OF ITS WITNESSES AND NOW THAT YOU HAD MADE A CONFESSION, YOU WERE ALL RIGHT? A. NO, SIR, NOTHING TO THAT EFFECT WHATSOEVER.

Q. WHAT DID HE SAY ABOUT THAT? A. HE NEVER SAID ANYTHING TO ME ABOUT IT AFTER I MADE THAT CONFESSION—ABOUT WHAT THE STATE WOULD DO TO ME.

Q. F. V. came to visit you right along? A. Yes, sir, he did.  
 Q. And you were invited into the warden's office? A. Into the clerk's office.

Q. And you and McParland sat there and chatted as long as you saw fit to do so? A. We chatted an hour or so.

Q. And McParland, after going away for a couple of weeks came back again? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. In the meantime Steve Adams had been arrested? A. I think he had, yes, sir.

Q. And you had been thrown into the same cell you occupied when you were brought in there? A. No, sir, it was not.

Q. Into a similar cell? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. You were taken out of your cell and put in with him, weren't you? A. No, sir.  
 Q. Weren't you? A. No, sir.

Q. How many days before you were put into the cell with Steve Adams? A. I was not put in the cell with Steve Adams at all.  
 Q. Not at all? No, sir.  
 Q. In a cell next to him? A. No, sir.

Q. Where were you? A. I was in the same cell that he was.  
 Q. Then he was put in the same cell that you were? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. They put him into your cell, did they? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many days did they keep him in the cell with you? A. I don't remember just how long; I was taken sick and was taken over to the hospital a few days after that he was there.

Q. McParland had told you that Steve was going to be arrested? A. That they would arrest him if they could find him.  
 Q. You knew he was going to be arrested and thrown into the cell with you? A. No, sir.

Q. Were you told to work on Steve? A. No, sir. When Steve was arrested and brought there the warden asked me if I wanted—if I thought he had better put Steve in with me.  
 Q. You were not told to work on Steve? No more than that; he asked me what I thought about it.

Q. What did you say? A. I told him if he put him in there I would try to get him to tell what he knew, that I would tell him I had told all that I could.  
 Q. That you would do the best you could to get Steve to make a confession? A. I did, yes, sir.

Q. And you did start right in to work on Steve as soon as he was put in the cell with you, didn't you? A. I did, in a way.  
 Q. And you worked on him so constantly and so hard that you got sick? A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. How many days did you work on Steve? A. I think only a couple of days, or three, when he promised—well, he never promised me he would make a confession.  
 Q. Never did? A. Not before he said he would make one.

Q. Not before he said he would make one? A. Not before he promised Mr. McParland.  
 Q. But you kept talking to him about your confession? A. I told him just before he went outside that I had made a confession and told everything.

Q. You told him that the first thing, didn't you? A. No, sir.  
 Q. Did you refrain from telling him after that in order to sound him? A. I refrained from telling him at first.  
 Q. You did? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. How many times? A. Four or five times, I think.  
 Q. Been anywhere else? A. No, where except down here.

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Q. That was before you made any confession? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. Then you did go at least once before you made your confession? A. No, sir, I was there.

Q. That was before you came to the penitentiary? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. What was the occasion of your making this trip over there when you didn't go to court? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. Do you remember? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. What was it? A. I was before the grand jury.  
 Q. That was part of the court? A. Perhaps it was.

Q. You told him that you would? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. AND THE PURPOSE OF THAT WAS TO MAKE STEVE THINK THAT YOU WERE STILL RIGHT WITH HIM? A. I wanted to see whether he would or not.

Q. But you had already been told that it was the proper way to work? A. No, sir, I had not been told nothing.

Q. Hadn't McParland told you about that? A. No, sir, he had not.  
 Q. You had not got religion then? A. I had not got much religion, but I thought I would lead a better life if it was possible for me to be forgiven for what I had done.

Q. And you had not any instructions as to how you were to handle Steve? A. No, sir.  
 Q. AND YOU COMMENCED TO LIE TO STEVE, DID YOU? A. I DON'T KNOW AS I EXACTLY LIED TO HIM; I DID NOT TELL HIM I HAD MADE A CONFESSION.

Q. WASN'T THAT A LIE WHEN YOU SAID TO HIM THAT YOU AND HE HAD BETTER MAKE A CONFESSION? A. I DON'T KNOW AS IT WAS A LIE, NO, SIR.

Q. DIDN'T YOU FINALLY TELL STEVE THAT WHEN THIS THING WAS ALL OVER YOU WAS GOING TO PUT WATER BETWEEN YOU AND WHAT WAS LEFT OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION? A. NO, SIR.

Q. Nor anything like that? A. I did not at that time.  
 Q. When did you tell him? A. I think I said something to Steve that if it ever happened that I got out of this that I would go across the pond, or something like that.

Q. You told him you were going to get put of it? A. No, sir, I did not. When I told him I had made a confession I told him I had not been promised nothing for it.

Q. Didn't you tell him that you had been promised immunity and that the first thing you would do would be to put the pond between yourself and the Western Federation of Miners? A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. WHY DID YOU SAY THAT YOU WOULD PUT THE POND BETWEEN YOU IF YOU NEVER EXPECTED TO GET OUT? A. I DID NOT EXPECT TO GET OUT.

Q. Why did you say that? A. It had been always talked amongst these men, the Federation, Haywood, Pettibone, Moyer and myself and others, that any one that ever coughed up anything we had been doing, it would not do them any good, that they would get hit soon after.

Q. WHAT DIFFERENCE WOULD THAT MAKE TO YOU IF YOU DID NOT EXPECT TO GET OUT? A. WE WERE TALKING ABOUT THAT IN A CASUAL WAY, IF IT WAS POSSIBLE FOR US TO GET OUT OF IT, AND SPOKE ABOUT THESE THINGS.

Q. You had killed Steunenberg? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. Murdered him, hadn't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You knew that you deserved death at that time? A. I knew I did.  
 Q. And the penalty was hanging? A. Yes, sir.

Q. AND THAT YOU OUGHT TO HANG? A. YES, SIR, I BELIEVED I HAD; YES, SIR.  
 Q. AND YET AT THAT SAME TIME YOU WERE DISCUSSING THE PLANS OF YOUR FUTURE LIFE? A. WE TALKED ABOUT THAT, YES, SIR, IN THAT WAY.

Q. WAS THAT HOPE IMPLANTED IN YOUR BREATH BY THE TALK OF McPARLAND THAT THE STATE ALWAYS TREATED ITS WITNESSES FAIR? A. I DON'T KNOW AS I HAD ANY HOPE. WE WERE TALKING IN THAT WAY AND THIS TALK CAME UP.

Q. AND YOU WERE TALKING ABOUT LEADING YOUR FUTURE LIFE ACROSS THE POND, MEANING THE OCEAN? A. IT WAS SPOKEN OF IN THAT WAY, THAT YOU DESERVED DEATH AND EXPECTED IT RIGHT THEN BY HANGING—THAT IS WHAT YOU TOLD US, IS IT? A. I DON'T KNOW JUST WHAT I THOUGHT AT THAT TIME.

Q. Well, after Steve had been there and after you had worked on him several days McParland came back, didn't he? A. He came back in three or four days.  
 Q. Isn't it true that Warden Whitney came each day and took you out of the cell each day for a little while? A. I think I was out nearly every day, yes, sir.

Q. But Steve was not out, was he? A. I don't know that he was clear out—he was in the corridor.  
 Q. You know that you were taken out and taken out by Warden Whitney himself, wasn't you? A. I think Mr. Whitney took me out most of the time.

Q. And you went down to Whitney's office with him and held a consultation with him about the progress you were making on Steve? A. I think I went out once or twice.  
 Q. And made a report of progress? A. I told him; yes, sir, I did.

Q. And that is what you and Steve were in there for? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. For you to work on him? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. And you knew it? A. I knew it was, from Mr. Whitney.

Q. And you told them when to send for McParland, did you? A. No, sir; I did not.  
 Q. But he finally came? A. He came in three or four days.

Q. And when McParland came you were taken away from Steve and put in the hospital pretending to be sick? A. No, sir; I was taken over before.

Q. About the time he came? A. No, sir; it was before; I think.  
 Q. Nothing was said, and Steve got a few days of solitary confinement before he came? A. I don't know anything about that part of it.

Q. About four or five or six days before McParland came? A. I don't think it was that long; I am not quite sure whether it was before or not.  
 Q. You was not so sick but that when McParland came you went out and met him and made a report to him on Steve's condition; isn't that right? A. I ain't quite sure whether I saw him before he saw Mr. Adams or not.  
 Q. Are you sure you did not? A. I would not say that I did not.

Q. Don't know whether you did or not? A. I kind of think I did see him.  
 Q. And you reported to him, did you not, the work you had done on Steve? A. If I seen, I told him; yes, sir.

Q. That you had prepared the soil sowed the seed? A. If I seen him I told him something of what I had said.  
 Q. Did you tell him that you had told Steve about putting the pond between you and the Western Federation? A. No, sir; I did not.  
 Q. Didn't say anything about that? A. No, sir.

Q. But he had led you to believe that was what you would be able to do after this case was over? A. No, sir.  
 Q. That after you got the Western Federation officials hung you would go at large? A. No, sir; he did not.

Q. And he told you at the same time that he did tell you that he could make no promises, that all these men who had been informers under him had got out all right? A. No, sir; he did not say that. He said that he could make no promises, for if he did he could not keep them.  
 Q. He did not tell you that in the same breath, in effect—A. He told me what I have told you.

Q. HE TOLD YOU HE COULD MAKE NO PROMISES, DID HE? A. YES, SIR.  
 Q. AND HE WAS IN REALITY MAKING PROMISES TO YOU BY TELLING YOU WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO OTHER MEN? A. I DID NOT BELIEVE MUCH OF WHAT HE TOLD ME. HE TOLD ME HE COULD MAKE NO PROMISES, AND IF HE COULD NOT KEEP THEM, BUT HE WOULD HAVE THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY COME AND SEE ME, AND I TOLD HIM THAT HE NEED NOT COME TO ME.

Q. WHEN DID HE TELL YOU HE WOULD HAVE THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY COME? A. The second time he was there, I think.  
 Q. WHAT DID HE TELL YOU THAT FOR? A. I DON'T KNOW JUST WHAT HE TOLD ME FOR, BUT HE TOLD ME HE COULD NOT MAKE ME NO PROMISES, BUT PERHAPS THEY COULD FIX IT.

Q. That while he himself could not make any definite promises that he would send the prosecuting attorney up who would fix it for you? A. He said he would send him up to see me and I told him that he need not do it.  
 Q. That is what you said? A. I put that construction on it myself.  
 Q. You put that construction on it yourself? A. Yes, sir; just now.

Q. That is the construction McParland intended you should put on it from the language he used, wasn't it? A. I took it that way, but he told me that he would send him up and I told him he need not send any prosecuting attorney, that I would tell what I had to say.

Q. And about that time the Governor came to see you, didn't he? A. No, sir; he did not.  
 Q. When did the Governor first come to you? A. I don't know just when it was—about three or four weeks after I was up there.

Q. Three or four weeks after you was up there? A. Yes, sir; something like that.  
 Q. Well, it was right after you made the confession, wasn't it? A. No, sir; it was not.

Q. Did he come before you made the confession? A. No, sir; he did not.  
 Q. Did you have any word from the Governor through Warden Whitney or McParland? A. No, sir.

Q. AND THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE CAME UP TO CALL ON YOU AFTER YOU MADE YOUR CONFESSION? A. Quite a while after.

Q. AND HE CAME IN AND CALLED YOU HARRY? A. I think, possibly, he did.  
 Q. SHOOK HANDS WITH YOU? A. YES, SIR.

Q. And he has made a great many visits to you since, hasn't he? A. Not many; I have seen him several times since.  
 Q. How many times? A. Probably seven or eight times, I think.  
 Q. More than seven or eight? A. I don't think it was much more.

Q. The first time he met you he called you Harry? A. I am not sure what he called me.  
 Q. HE CALLS YOU HARRY? A. I THINK HE DOES.

Q. SHAKES HANDS WITH YOU WHEN HE MEETS YOU? A. YES, SIR.  
 Q. Sits down and chats with you? A. Yes, sir; talks to me some, yes, sir.

Q. AND YOU KNOW FROM THE WAY HE TALKS TO YOU THAT HE HAS NO INTENTION OF ALLOWING YOU TO BE HANGED? A. HE NEVER SAID ANYTHING OF THE KIND TO ME.

Q. I didn't ask you what he said. He has told you that he would not say anything to you—could not make a promise to you? A. No, sir, he has not.  
 Q. BUT HE HAS TREATED YOU IN A WAY THAT ALLOWS YOU TO KNOW THAT HE REGARDS YOU AS A FRIEND? A. HE HAS TOLD ME

THAT HE BELIEVED I WAS DOING RIGHT AND THAT I WAS DOING A GREAT THING FOR THE STATE AND FOR THE COUNTRY.  
 Q. THE STATE AND THE COUNTRY WOULD BE UNDER GREAT OBLIGATIONS TO YOU IF YOU WOULD GO ON AND GET THESE OTHER THREE MEN HANGED? A. NO, SIR.

Q. WAS THAT THE EFFECT OF IT? A. IT WAS NOT SAID IN THAT WAY.  
 Q. YET, SPEAKING AS THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, HE GAVE YOU TO UNDERSTAND IN THAT LANGUAGE THAT THE STATE OF IDAHO WAS UNDER GREAT OBLIGATIONS TO YOU? A. NO, SIR, HE DID NOT USE THAT REMARK AT ALL.

Q. Didn't he use it? A. No, sir, he did not.  
 Q. He believed you were doing right? A. He believed I was doing right, yes, sir.

Q. And that the state was under great obligations to you? A. No, sir, I don't remember it.  
 Q. Did you say that the state and the country—A. He said he believed I was doing a great thing for the state and the country.

Q. But he did not say that they would be under great obligations to you for doing it? A. No, sir.  
 Q. Bring you out anything to add to your comfort? A. No, sir.  
 Q. Never been in a cell since that time, have you? A. Yes, sir; I was for a while.

Q. You have been put in a cell since the time you went into the hospital, after Steve Adams came there? A. Yes, sir.  
 Q. When? A. Well, a little while after that.

Q. Was that about the time that Steve Adams went back on his confession and said it was extorted from him? A. No, sir.  
 Q. A little while after that? A. No, sir, it was before that.

Q. How did you come to be put back in a cell? A. I was all right and they put me back from the hospital.  
 Q. With Steve? A. Yes, sir, we were together.

Q. Now, since Steve was taken away from there—A. Steve was over in the hospital with me.  
 Q. HAVE YOU EVER SINCE STEVE WAS TAKEN AWAY FROM THERE BEEN IN A CELL? A. NO, SIR, NOT TO STAY.

Q. How long did you stay in a cell at that time? A. A few days.  
 Q. You have full liberty around there, do you? A. Around the yard.  
 Q. Go where you please? A. I go around the yard inside if I want to.

Q. Do as you please pretty much? A. I obey the rules around there.  
 Q. THE WARDEN CALLS YOU HARRY, DOESN'T HE? A. YES, SIR.  
 Q. And always shakes hands with you when he sees you? A. No, sir.

Q. LOOKS CAREFULLY AFTER EVERYTHING YOU WANT? A. THE WARDEN HAS BEEN KIND TO ME THAT WAY, YES, SIR.

Q. Furnishes you everything you ask for? A. No, sir; he has furnished me what things I needed.  
 Q. Got you money when you wanted it? A. No, sir.  
 Q. He has done that for you? A. I have not asked him for any money, other than what I told you.

Q. You got it at a time, didn't you? A. I got it after a time, not at once.  
 Q. And if you wanted more you could get it? A. No, sir—I don't know.

Q. And you have been petted and all that during the time you have been out there? A. No, sir.  
 Q. And made a hero of? A. No, sir, I have not been made a hero.  
 Q. Both by the governor and the warden and McParland? A. No, sir, I don't know what you mean.

Q. Have you been allowed wine with your meals? A. No, sir.  
 Q. Have you been served with meals the same as the rest of the convicts? A. No, sir.  
 Q. YOU HAVE EATEN FROM THE WARDEN'S TABLE FOR A LONG TIME? A. YES, SIR.

Q. Have you eaten with the warden's family? A. No, sir.  
 Q. Have you eaten with the warden when his family was away? A. No, sir.  
 Q. At the warden's table? A. I ate with the warden once at his table.

Q. But your food comes from the warden's table and is prepared by the warden's cook, is that right? A. I believe it is.  
 Q. Is there any other person in that institution that is fed that way? A. I don't know of any except the cook and the waiter.

More questions followed concerning a suit of fine clothes, shoes, shirts, etc., worn now by Orchard, showing how well he is cared for and attended, Warden Whitney even furnishing him his own overcoat.

Q. Did you say in the last five minutes that he said the state was under great obligations to you? A. No, sir, I don't remember it.  
 Q. Did you say that the state and the country—A. He said he believed I was doing a great thing for the state and the country.

Q. But he did not say that they would be under great obligations to you for doing it? A. No, sir.  
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 Q. And always shakes hands with you when he sees you? A. No, sir.

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