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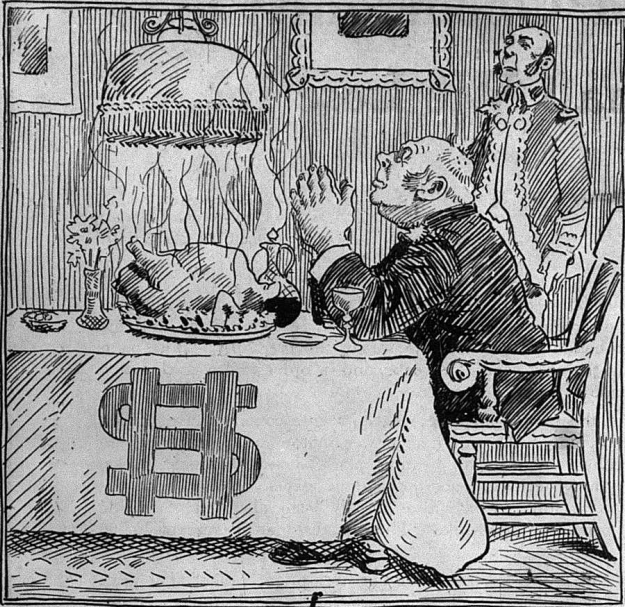
The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves
of Capital to Vote Their
Own Emancipation

Eighth Year--No. 357

Seattle, Washington, Saturday, December 17, 1907

Price Five Cents



"I was an hungered and ye gave me meat."

MASS TRIAL

Individual Rights Abolished -- DeBrueler and Gordon Introduce New Court Custom In Seattle--Individual Trials Out of Date--Capital No Longer Concerned with Individual.

The city court in Seattle has gone the limit. Hoboes and Socialists are now put on trial in masses. It takes too much time to give individuals separate trials and costs too much money. And what's the use, anyhow? When the decision is made up beforehand, why not deliver it in a business-like manner? Why go through mere forms of law, why pretend to keep up the farce of "Individual Rights," when everybody knows there is no such thing ever thought of in a Police Court?

Still, it came as a shock even to well seasoned lawyers, long accustomed to police court procedure. Forty Socialists were lined up. The city attorney began to read off the names that each one might plead "Guilty," or "Not Guilty," in the way the common law of centuries has taught us, in the way won from autocrats by a thousand years of fustian struggle.

But it was too tedious. They all plead not guilty, your Honor, Call Officer Humphreys. In 10 minutes it was all over. Two officers testified the whole forty men were "obstructing the street." Two out of the forty were called and deposed obstructing the street, one of them protesting, and demanding a separate trial. The judge fined them all \$25 apiece and ordered them taken back to jail.

One of the jury made a "scene," insisted to the judge he be given an individual trial, denounced the whole proceeding and refused to move.

The city attorney snarled at him: "You miserable whelp," and the judge directed the bailiff and officers to clear the room.

"That's a quick way to put a thousand dollars into the city treasury and to get rid of forty old-fashioned trials without expense to the taxpayers.

Forty trials in ten minutes! That beats the record, one-quarter of a minute to a man. If that is not business, what is?

The effete East, even London, Berlin and St. Petersburg, must take lessons of Seattle, with its Gordon and DeBrueler, and it's all right. Capital no longer keeps up the old forms of "Justice" in the police courts.

Why should it? The police court has abolished jury trials. The judge renders the verdict and the prisoner must "appeal," if he wants an old-fashioned "trial by jury." An appeal takes an attorney and bonds. That means property.

But police court prisoners have no property. They are Proletarians. Therefore they have no "rights." "Individual trials" "trial by jury," the "rights of men," Liberty and Equality--all these old-fashioned things were bourgeois for the bourgeois. When the Bourgeois deals

with the Proletarian, as Capital does with Labor in cities, all these antiquated notions are out of place.

Why, then, keep up the farce? De Brueler and Gordon don't keep it up. They act candidly. They abolish individual trial and substitute mass trial.

In the mines and factories and railroads, wage workers are no longer known by name. They are numbered. Individuality is lost. The mass of workers becomes the unit.

In masses Capital blows up wage workers in its mines. In masses it condemns wage workers in its courts.

Very well, ye Capitalist masters. But remember also that in the mass the Proletarian is learning to act as one, and that his mass vastly outnumbers your mass. And remember too, that the Proletarian is not so great a fool as you think he is, nor as he once was.

LICE, who drove them away from the unused Pike place and prevented them from returning by a strong cordon of officers extending entirely across the intersection of First avenue and Pike Place.

At this point, Dr. Titus climbed on the one-story market building by the rear, pulling the ladder after him. At this moment, when it seemed the police had complete control of the situation, Titus appeared on the building above the crowd and addressed them for ten minutes before the police found a way to reach him from an adjoining building. The crowd cheered wildly.

From this time on, a dozen or more speakers succeeded in attempting to speak on Pike Place, but were all arrested. The city jail was packed with the Socialist prisoners. All were placed in two cells and slept on the stone floors, all except Titus, who was singled out from the rest and placed in the steel cage next the outdoor opening; where there is no heat whatever. Shadden had a few others to go with Titus and the jailer permitted them. It was a frozen night for those in that cell, especially for the left, Krumin, who had not even an overcoat.

Titus was kept in the steel tank three days and nights, the last 24 hours alone, denied even blankets, obliged to sleep on the iron slab. Shadden was also selected for special punishment in the steel cage. But not one of the comrades flinched. The Finnish comrades in particular were always smiling and determined.

The first thing after their Martial and sentence, referred to elsewhere, as soon as they were marched down into cell No. 9, they organized with Downie for chairman and immediately voted "to pay no fines."

Next they decided unanimously to refuse to go on the chain gang. This was after full discussion in both English and Finnish, translated to all.

Up in the County jail, where the city boards its chain gang, all the comrades except Titus, who was left in the "A" block, were lined up for addressing the audience. When they smugly refused, Guard Roberts smothered an order to put them in the Black Hole. But this held only nine of them. So all the thirty odd were marched into the "South tank," a cold place of steel, stripped of all furniture to make it as nearly a Black Hole as possible.

Then came the indignation of the public, Judge Gordon's rapid retreat and another victory.

Refuse to Work

The following was the official refusal of our boys to go on the chain gang:

To whom it may concern and To William Hickman Moore and Chief of Police of Seattle:

A statement to you from all Socialists and others arrested on Pike Place Monday night, December 16th, 1907:

1. The people of Seattle know that Mayor Moore allows street speaking on University Street, between Second and Third avenue in the very center of the district where traffic is exceptionally heavy.

2. A meeting of Seattle's unemployed was called for Monday night at Pike Place, a deserted thoroughfare after 7 p. m. but have been repeatedly arrested at this place.

3. After being in jail all night, these forty persons were brought before Justice Gordon and without consent of the prisoners, and in spite of the fact that every case should have been

tried separately, many cases being different, some having been arrested for clapping hands, some for cheering, and many for addressing the audience. All cases were tried as one, though separate trials were demanded, and all persons arrested were convicted, together, being fined \$25.00 in each case.

4. We believe the chain gang a reversion to the barbarous practices of the Middle Ages, a form of inhuman cruelty unparpassed anywhere, and that Seattle which considers itself at the apex of present day civilization should continue to tolerate such a shameful and infamous iniquity is almost unbelievable.

5. We positively disapprove of coerced labor, therefore we refuse to go to work on Seattle's chain gang. We demand now and shall continue to demand, the abolition of the chain gang and that the work now being done by the chain gang, be done by free labor. The unemployed in Seattle number thousands.

6. We believe the chain gang a reversion to the barbarous practices of the Middle Ages, a form of inhuman cruelty unparpassed anywhere, and that Seattle which considers itself at the apex of present day civilization should continue to tolerate such a shameful and infamous iniquity is almost unbelievable.

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THE GOOD OLD U. S. A.

(By Abe Hershbin.)

Paule and lock-out.

Black lat and strike.

Boycott, injunction.

Bums on the pike.

"Confidence"--No cash.

Levee-house check.

This star-strangled country is prosperous, by heck!

Laid off the portion.

Of thousands of slaves;

A chronic ten million.

Near potter's field graves.

"Rigorous punishment

Of scoundrelly men."

Is T. R.'s bold message;

Ge. Great, is the pen!

"Words only good

When backed up by deeds."

The Strenuous Apostle

Is with the screeds,

Scandals in high life,

Pop dinners, too;

Behave yourself, wags--stiff,

Whattin's it to you?

Stay in the station

God's given you;

He knows what is best.

For your dear boss to do.

Pray for a good time

In life that's to come

And we will take care

Of the str/-breeding scum.

Please don't disturb

Our omnipotent right

By joining a union.

(It costs money to fight.)

We are vice-regents

Of Jehovah the Great,

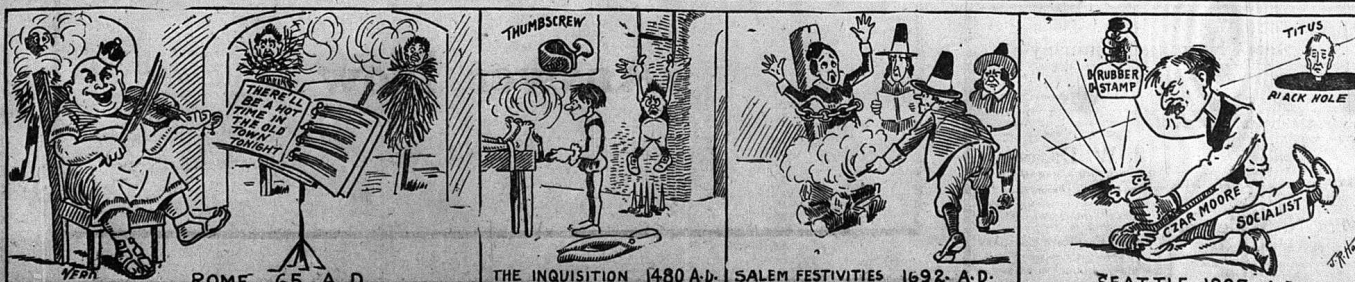
Who's entrusted matters

Pertaining to State

And business interests

To Christ's gentlemen;

Eight hours? HELL, NO, TEN!



ROME 65 A.D

THE INQUISITION 1480 A.D. SALEM FESTIVITIES 1692. A.D.

SEATTLE 1907 A.D

Courtesy Seattle Daily Times.

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brilliant satirical comedy

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With an excellent cast, special scenery and stage effects

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Tuesday, Dec. 17 -- Wed., Dec. 18

Performances begin 8:30 p. m.-- Prices \$1, 75c and 50c

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COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

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An Opportunity! Shall We Lose It?

Seattle, December 20th, 1907.

Dear Comrade:

The "Daily News" of this city, which for four years made a gallant effort to survive, discontinued publication some three months ago and the plant went into the hands of a receiver to satisfy the creditors. The plant must be sold within the next couple of weeks, and in order to get quick action the receiver has made us a very low price.

The part of the plant which we want to secure contains a web press, complete with stereotyping outfit, a 15-horsepower motor, a saw trimmer and shaver, a 15-horsepower boiler with heating plant, stones, cabinets, racks, galleys, type—everything needed to get out a daily paper, in fact, with the exception of linotype machines, which have already been disposed of. The press is capable of printing a paper like "The Socialist" at the rate of 10,000 per hour.

We believe this is the opportunity of our lives to get a plant at a price that could not possibly be approached at any other than panic times and we don't like to let the chance go by.

"The Socialist" must be independent of the capitalist class in every way possible. The Free Speech Fight in Seattle demonstrates to what length they will go to get rid of undesirable Socialists. A great effort is being made to close the streets to us. If that succeeds, we will next be shut out of the halls, as has already occurred a couple of times in Seattle. With both those avenues closed, there is only one way in which the propaganda work can be carried on—through the Socialist press. The press is the last resort, and we must do everything possible to make it secure. Even now it is the best instrument we have.

With such a plant as we have in view, we could load it on a scow, if we were shut out of the halls and buildings of the city, and publish our paper on the waters of Puget Sound, which, up-to-date, are free. With such a plant "The Socialist" need never fear for the future. We could always issue the paper and do it quickly and well. If, at some future time, say in a year or two, the movement in Seattle is ready for a daily, we can establish it with but little additional cost. All we will have to add to the plant as at present constituted is a linotype machine and we can issue a daily.

What do you say to it, comrades? It will take about \$1,000.00 to make the first payment on the plant and buy such supplies as we will need at the start. What can you do to help raise this amount? There are many ways. You may donate what you can. You may buy stock. Or, if you have any large part of this amount, we will give you the plant as security, borrow the amount from you, and give you as good interest as you can secure in any other way.

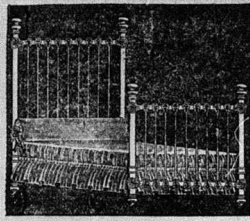
Let us hear from you immediately. We must give our answer before the first of the year. Will you let this opportunity go by and lose the best chance "The Socialist" has ever had to get the plant it has needed for many years to properly do its work for the Socialist movement?

Yours for Revolution,

MANAGER.

Answer Now

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Every Garment in this Great Sale Bears the Union Label—A Guarantee of Genuine Worth

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All Makes of Gas Lamps and Repairs, Mantles, Etc.
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Thousands have taken advantage of these bargains—people have come from the neighboring towns by the hundreds. Our tables are still groaning with wonderful buys of garments seasonable and costly, but we must sell them at what we can get.

- \$95.00 Ladies' Fancy Tailored Suits, Fire Sale Price \$27.50
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- \$10.00 White Linen Skirts \$2.45
- \$4.00 White Linen Skirts \$1.25
- \$10.00 White Etons \$3.25
- \$3.00 Hats \$1.94
- \$1.50 Girls' School Hats \$1.00
- \$1.00 Caps \$25¢
- \$1.50 Children's Bonnets \$25¢
- \$1.75 Waists, Fire Sale Price 35¢
- \$12.50 Tailored Skirts, Fire Sale Price \$3.95
- \$20.00 Tailored Skirts, Fire Sale Price \$6.95
- \$27.50 Topcoats, Fire Sale Price \$7.55
- \$35.00 Raincoats, Fire Sale Price \$8.45
- \$22.50 Topcoats, Fire Sale Price \$6.45
- \$12.50 Silk Petticoats, Fire Sale Price \$4.35
- \$4.50 Petticoats, Fire Sale Price \$1.65
- \$35.00 Ladies' Fancy Tailored Suits, Fire Sale Price \$11.65
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EXTRA SALESPERSONS WANTED.
DRESS THE WHOLE FAMILY AT A MERE TRIFLE.
Second Ave. 1207 Second Ave.

PRIMARY LAW IN WASHINGTON

The new Primary Law controlling nominations for political offices affects the Socialist Party only in a few particulars until it secures 10 per cent. of the total vote.

First. The date of making our nominations in Convention must be the same as the day for holding the official primaries. For city elections this date is "four weeks before the election." In Seattle this spring this falls on Monday, Feb. 3, 1908. "The existing laws for Conventions" remain in force.

Second. Section 26 provides for minor parties: "No candidate's name shall be printed upon the election ballot until he shall have paid the fee provided by law to be paid by candidates to be nominated at Primary Elections for like offices." This is \$10 for any office with a salary under \$1,000, and one per cent. of higher salaries.

It means in the city of Seattle that Socialists must pay several hundred dollars cash before they can get candidates for all city offices on the ballot. For instance, the Mayor's salary is \$3,000, and the nomination fee is \$30. There are some 16 candidates at about \$1,000 a year—making at \$10 each nearly \$200. For City Comptroller, \$35. For Corporation Counsel, \$30. For Treasurer, \$30. It is reported that Spokane Socialists succeeded in getting a local judge to nullify this provision in their case. We shall be glad to get information on this matter from some Spokane comrades.

Third. Minority parties can have no nominees for Supreme or County judges. The Judiciary is reserved by this law for the Majority Party alone—even at the Primaries. It is claimed this provision must be declared unconstitutional.

Fourth. Party Conventions can be held for almost any purpose except nominating candidates and may even fill vacancies on the ticket.

Local Seattle, No. 1 will hold such a Convention Sunday evening at 6 o'clock for the purpose of adopting a Platform for the Spring Election on March 4.

Fifth. Whenever the Socialist Party reaches the 10 per cent. stage and is forced to enter the regular primaries, there is a provision which may render it impossible for any candidates to appear on the official ballot at the primaries except those chosen by the party. For every candidate must declare "I am a member of the Party," whose nomination he seeks. If he testifies falsely, his name can be excluded from the ballot upon proof of falsity. No member of the Socialist party would enter unless he was approved by the organization.

Advertisers have always found it easy to take space in "The Socialist." This is because our subscribers have always "booted" for the paper. Even Socialists from out of town have made it a point to hunt up these advertisers and make their purchases of them. We have known numerous instances where merchants in Seattle have had letters from distant towns ordering supplies by mail because their ads were seen in "The Socialist." In this way, Socialists, without expense to themselves, can induce the capitalists to do business to support a Socialist newspaper.

B. KALTER
Fancy Groceries & High Grade Delicacies
Representatives of Wesel & Co.'s Milwaukee High Grade Sausages, Porgers and Domestic Cheese. Deutsches Delikatessen Geschft. Phone Ind. 1803, 513 PIKE STREET

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First, N. of Pike

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2923 First Avenue. Phones: Main 1455; Ind X1426.

Mr. H. W. Lange, of Uln. Mont., proprietor of the Rocky Mountain Mineral Water, has arrived in Seattle, located at 2315 First Avenue, and is now ready to stand to justify his name as suffering from cancer, and plans to And all kinds of blood diseases. If you are a sufferer from cancer, please come and see what I can do for you. I guarantee a cure for any running blood, medicinal letters from all over the United States can be seen at my office.

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I can not do anything else. You need not take my word for it. Find it out. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Tuesday, December 3rd.
Titus spoke at a considerable crowd at open meeting at Columbia on school election. No arrests occurred in that suburb.
Brown and Wagenknecht spoke at University between Second and Third to 150 people. No arrest took place. Guess we've won the fight to speak on that hillside at least.

By Ida Crouch-Hazlett, Editor "Montana News"

ORCHARD STAR.

BOISE, Ida., Dec. 11.—Orchard, the grand star in the prosecution's cast, was placed on the stand this morning. He came in looking trim, dapper, well fed and well groomed, wearing a new fall tailor-made suit of brown, only two guards accompanying him this time, whereas last fall there were six. Orchard stood erect in the door for the first time during the trial, and Reynolds, Poun-gan Jack and several of the old gunmen faces were in the room. This man has been kept in the greatest comfort possible by the state for two years, solely to be used as a tool to break down the great labor union.

SAME SLIMY TALE.

His tale was substantially the same as in the Hayward trial. Mr. Hawley, in his questions, reading from the transcription of the former trial, told the tale of his early life in Canada, and then of his experience in the Coeur d'Alenes, of the industrial troubles there, of the stealing of the train by the union men, and the blowing up of the Bunker Hill and Adams mine; of how Bill Davis managed the job, and how Orchard helped carry the powder and set off the explosion.

CRIPPLE CREEK NEXT.

The scene then changed to the Cripple Creek difficulties, and Orchard's share in the Vindicator explosion, when McCormick and Beck were killed, the arch-murderer implicating Sherman Parker, W. F. Davis, Easterly, Adams, and others. Mr. Darrow objected to all this evidence as it had nothing to do with the Stenberger murder, and in connection with the defendant. The objection was overruled. Judge Wood asked the attorneys for the prosecution, when they expected to be through with their evidence, so he could instruct the defense when to have its witnesses ready. Mr. Hawley replied that they thought they would be through by the middle of next week.

LAYS HIS SINS ON PETTIBONE.

In the afternoon Orchard went on to tell of the money agreements made with him by Meyer, Hayward and Pettibone, and how Pettibone usually paid on the money. Meyer, who sits at the table with the witness, says he is taking careful notes all the time. Orchard rehearsed how Pettibone had communicated to him the secret of bomb making and had shown him how sugar, chloride of potash, and sulphuric acid would explode a bomb and could be set off by an alarm clock. He went over the treacherous ground of the confession, rehearsing the various designs which he accused the Western Federation of having on Adams, Judge Stenberger and his men. He said that Pettibone and Adams assisted him in the Lyte Gregory murder, the gun used was buried in Pettibone's barn, and that he was a detective who, Orchard averred, had made himself obnoxious to the Federation.

RAN THE CONVENTION.

According to Orchard's fatalistic tale, as the time for the Western Federation convention drew near, Pettibone said there was liable to be a split and he was afraid Hayward would not be re-elected as secretary. He said something must be pulled out of the Cripple Creek; that must make some excitement so that nobody would want the office, and Hayward and the old gang set to stay. The Independence depot explosion was then pulled off and fourteen men killed. When he got back to Denver Pettibone said it was the finest thing that ever happened, and that the witness the scabs had all been killed. The convention had met and adjourned and all the old officers were re-elected, reward for the perpetrators of the deed.

CONTINUED THURSDAY.

On Thursday Orchard continued his tale of conspiracy and blood. He told of the dynamiting of Fred Bradley in San Francisco, formerly manager of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine in Gardner, North Idaho. After his return to Denver he said Hayward wanted him to shoot Judge Gabbert and said at that time it might be laid on the democrats, but he didn't want it to be on the democrats until after they had got Adams seated as governor. This is certainly a most rational statement, considering that the officers of the Federation were members of the Socialist party, and in the natural order of things would not care a rap about what capitalist candidate was elected as governor.

MORE POLITICS.

Orchard said that Hayward then wanted Peabody taken off because it

looked as though he were going to be seated as governor, and with two weeks of his corrupt labor would have to leave Colorado. He wanted them to "take off" Judge Goddard of the Supreme bench because he said he was blamed for more than any one else for the decision in the Meyer case. He was the attorney for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and Frank Harbo, the president, whom they also tried to kill, had been sent out from Pennsylvania to fix the Colorado legislature.

Pettibone was paying out the money all this time for these jobs. After the dismal story of operations in Denver, Orchard changed the scene of his crimes to North Idaho where Adams and Stimpkins were engineering the timber claim business, and finally to Boise and Caldwell to murder Governor Stenberger, and then go back to the Coeur d'Alenes, and the anarchist stronghold of America, and write threatening letters to the other enemies of the Federation, which Orchard said "Meyer claimed would be a living hell."

The court said is crowded at every session. Mr. Hawley thought they would finish with Orchard Thursday evening. But there were still points to be argued into when the session closed.

The court is holding short sessions of two hours each, forenoon and afternoon, with no evening sessions, and to overtax the defendant. Pettibone looks very bad, yet seems to be standing the ordeal all right. His wife is constantly at his side, and she still holds the same opinion. It is said that Judge Woods is to hold an extra session of court there to honor the requisition of the governor of Colorado.

ORCHARD'S STORY CONTINUED.

BOISE, Dec. 13, 1907.—The prosecution has given notice that it expects to be through with its evidence by next Thursday, and the defense will have its witnesses here by Friday. The state continues with Orchard joyful and the closing part of his statement occupied most of the forenoon. In response to a question from Mr. Hayward he said that he had been joined together from the Western Federation from \$3,500 to \$4,000 as the price of his nefarious crimes.

He said Pettibone was an honorary member of the Western Federation and carried proxies of the Denver Smeltermen's union to the Salt Lake Convention.

Mr. Hawley very carefully and particularly asked him to have any victims or intended victims, enumerating them all over. Orchard replied that he had none with the exception of the scabs that were blown up by the Independence depot explosion.

REVERSES FORMER TESTIMONY.

He was asked in regard to an "inner circle," and although previously he had said he never heard of such a thing, this time he said that an "inner circle" existed, that Hayward had explained it to him and said that no one could get in when they "went some" themselves. "Went some," he explained as how this "great circle" was formed, who was in opposition to the Federation. This is the greatest seal that has been placed on the person of Orchard's testimony, and the reversal of his former testimony and shows that he has been most carefully coached.

DARROW'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

BOISE, Ida., Dec. 15, 1907.—At 11:30 Friday forenoon Mr. Darrow began the cross-examination. There was much curiosity as to how this "great criminal witness," as the capitalist papers call the laborator, would be handled by the great labor advocate. It was under this point that attorneys Richard Adams and Darrow had such vital disagreements during the last trial with the result that the questioning was done by Richardson. Many were anxious to see Mr. Darrow get hold of Orchard. The self-accused murderer seemed dubious of Darrow from the first, and has borne a half-frenzied expression whenever Darrow asked him a question. A few questions on the cross-examination soon settled what Darrow was going to be to wit with Orchard. The witness was suddenly changed at once, and he began to give his answers in a humble and vanquished manner. Mr. Richard said the witness in him, kept him braced up to his job. But Darrow's intellect compassed him, and the handling of the labor judge by the attorney was a marvel of a powerful mind over a weak and cringing one. All the fight in Orchard was gone. His shoulders drooped and he crouched back in his chair as Mr. Darrow searched questions probed this terrible human being. Darrow has justified what his friends all thought he could do with Orchard.

FIXED FOR PURPOSE.

The evidence is much plainer in this trial than the testimony has been fixed up for a purpose. Hawley is asking questions from prepared notes. Orchard said the "emergency fund" was fixed up for the purpose of making committee would not know where it was. Hayward said that they had to have money, and when no outrage was being committed they didn't have much money because they didn't have much advertising.

WILL HE BE TRIED?

The first questions asked were concerning Orchard's trial, and when it was taken place, who his attorney was, and the answer was that no time was set, and that Wyatt was his attorney, furnished by the state. Mr. Darrow asked him if his case was not standing in court on a plea of not guilty. Here is another of the strange anomalies of this strange case. Orchard's "confession" in one court exposes his killing of Stenberger, while in another court he is claiming he never committed the offense.

Darrow minutely went over the crimes that Orchard had committed, burning a cheese factory and getting the insurance money, stealing cheese, running off with another man's wife, forgery, murder, theft, and a list of other crimes, and asked him if he knew Pettibone to do them, or if Pettibone told him to do them, or Meyer or Hayward.

A CLASS TRAITOR.

Orchard is marked in the history of class struggle as the deep-dyed traitor of his class. Even if all these charges were true, all these accusations he has heaped upon the metalliferous rulers, a man who would work and conspire with his own class in a class against hideous class oppression, under whatever guise it may be viewed—and then turn and fight and betray these comrades of a common resting cause, become a sneaking, blathering tell-tale, the whimpering tool of the other class, of his own oppressor, to sit up there in the witness chair and be used by them, and face his old comrades in the labor movement, and plot with their enemies, by the class, to bring about the destruction of their "superior" social class that he may have good food, clothes and keep, be pampered up like a valuable animal, and cared no more for them by the class, so faithfully serves to an animal—such a pulpy mass of perverted cowardice finds his infamy immortalized in the universal contempt and detestation of those who

A LIAR BY HIS OWN MOUTH.

One of the weightiest facts that Darrow has demonstrated in the course of his grilling of Orchard is that the words urging to crime and destruction—which he formerly attributed to Hayward, he now says Pettibone said. Darrow asked him if he would attribute these words to Meyer, should he be brought to trial. Mr. Darrow then proceeded to show that Orchard was an unconquerable liar out of his own mouth. He took his own statements of things he had told persons all through his life, and asked him whether he told the truth then or not, and Orchard admitted that he had not.

ORCHARD ON WITNESS STAND.

Mr. Darrow brought out an admission of many crimes that Orchard had committed, and that he was not touched in the direct examination. At four o'clock Saturday afternoon Mr. Darrow announced that he would proceed with the cross-examination, but would ask the impeaching questions on Monday.

A requisition has been made by the state to bring Mrs. Steve Adams here as a witness. Word received from Rathdrum by private sources states that she completely collapsed after the trial of her husband and is ill with pneumonia.

PINKERTONS FRAME UP PLAY.

A number of minor witnesses, from various agencies of getting the Socialists on the chain gang and in the Black Hole for refusing to work on said gang, that DeBruin and Gordon fell over the premises to retreat, before the rising storm.

DEFENSE HARSHLY OVERRULED.

On Tuesday Mr. Darrow was still ill and Mr. Wilson continued the work of leading counsel. The defense witnesses are coming in, about fifteen arrived from Denver this morning, among them Hayward. Dave Coates of Wallace is here. There has been much conjecture as to whether the Denver Police will stand politically pro the State Organizer, one of the defense attorneys, is nominated for governor on the Democratic ticket. Coates says that that question years ago, and that there is only one ticket so far as he is concerned, and that is the Socialist ticket. He is the running mate for governor on the Socialist ticket. He was at one time lieutenant governor of Colorado. (Editor's Note.—Coates does not seem to be a Social Democrat.) He has twice compromised the Socialist party in Idaho, to say nothing of his record in Colorado.)

IN PETTIBONE'S CELL.

Saturday afternoon after the short session was over I went down to see Pettibone to get his papers for several hundred dollars. The Denver Police state of Idaho will be something enormous. On Tuesday Mr. Darrow was still ill and Mr. Wilson continued the work of leading counsel. The defense witnesses are coming in, about fifteen arrived from Denver this morning, among them Hayward. Dave Coates of Wallace is here. There has been much conjecture as to whether the Denver Police will stand politically pro the State Organizer, one of the defense attorneys, is nominated for governor on the Democratic ticket. Coates says that that question years ago, and that there is only one ticket so far as he is concerned, and that is the Socialist ticket. He is the running mate for governor on the Socialist ticket. He was at one time lieutenant governor of Colorado. (Editor's Note.—Coates does not seem to be a Social Democrat.) He has twice compromised the Socialist party in Idaho, to say nothing of his record in Colorado.)

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DARROW SICK.

BOISE, Ida., Dec. 17, 1907.—Clarence Darrow was ill when court convened this morning, and attorney Wilson asked that Orchard be excused until Mr. Darrow could be present to give the impeaching questions. Orchard was on the stand, and his attorney said that when he got free he meant to get the point between himself and the Federation. Orchard virtually admitted that he had. Mr. Wilson then asked if Pettibone was with him in Idaho at the time he murdered Governor Stenberger, and Mr. Wilson next moved that all testimony referring to the dynamiting of Bradley, the blowing up of the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek, Judges Gabbert and Goddard and all such extraneous matter in howsoever connected with Pettibone be stricken out of the jury instructed to ignore it. A similar motion was made in connection with the Coeur d'Alene troubles of 1899, which occurred after Pettibone was out of the state for six weeks. This motion was also overruled.

with the officers and it might be well to get him "out of the way when they get around to it." He was trying to get Hayward out of office.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE TESTIFIES.

Judge Goddard was then called to the stand by the prosecution. He is associate justice of the supreme court of Colorado. He told of finding a bomb at his front porch, and that he and McFarland had sold him about it. He described the bomb from the exhibits.

FAILS TO DELIVER.

The city detective and jailer of Oden testified that Steve Adams and Williams were arrested for riding in a box car on their way back from California and sent to Hayward for \$75.

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stores with supplies for the existence of the women and children during the strike, and the cost of the provisions, and performing other barbaric deeds of vandalism. Borah remained standing with his eye on the judge, like a commander of the whole works, and objected to every question. Again and again Wilson persisted in asking these questions with such damning evidence of inhuman outrage as to have been announced by the state; that the defendant had been allowed to show the animus of these bitter attacks before, and as certainly had a right to show this feeling and prejudice on the part of the witness now in order to discredit him. The state had been allowed all this attitude in a proceeding such as a hearing, ruling worked an unheard-of injustice to the defendant.

THE JURY.

It was all of no avail. The court of the country. The state is obstructing in every possible way so as not to allow the defense the opportunity to counteract its evil reports.

THE JURY.

The following letters were written Thursday afternoon, Dec. 15, in the context of the trial. "The Socialist" was with the chain gang, having been kept back by his demand for a separate trial. The other comrades, in a proceeding such as a hearing, ruling worked an unheard-of injustice to the defendant.

THE JURY.

None of us expected to be liberated and we had considerable money, which we supposed would be about all we would be able to write for this week's issue.

THE JURY.

Old Socialists are taking the soap box nightly as we shall when we are liberated.

THE JURY.

We bespeak the moral and financial aid of our comrades everywhere.

THE JURY.

We wish you all a Merry Christmas.

THE JURY.

FROM SOUTH TANK.

We are determined to win free speech for the working class on the factory