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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 17, 1907

# THE ROAD TO HEAVEN

Albeit the matter is one of peril for the ordinary layman one may, perhaps, be permitted to record his regret because of the impression, evident in some quarters, that the assault upon Rev. Mr. Waring's book by certain militant delegates at Woodstock is likely to produce a controversy of some magnitude. Still seeking safety from controversial issues we hasten to repudiate any idea of pronouncing for or against Mr. Waring or his critics, actual or prospective, at this stage of the conflict. If the author's conscience applaud him he is right or near enough right for our purposes; and, if reasoned conviction and a desire to promote a living religion constitute the motive power of those who seem determined to confront Mr. Waring with the figurative sword of the Lord and Gideon, it is not for us to condemn them in the premises. In a matter where we are prepared, even disposed, to believe both author and critics are animated by motives above reproach.

Unfortunately that is not enough; and before regarding as inevitable a controversy in which we fear a great deal of useful powder might be wasted, it may be well to suggest to all concerned the advisability of submitting the crucial points in dispute to impartial arbitration, and pending a verdict from the arbitrators which might be long delayed without causing any serious Christian upheaval—proceeding amicably along the road to Heaven, carrying with them as many as possible of the sheep who may otherwise linger or stray. It is a Christian habit, to which Baptists like others are addicted, to deplore the waste and cruelty and sin of physical war, to lament its continuance, and to exalt the virtues of arbitration. For this habit great multitudes of laymen have every sympathy. Returning then to religion, to the uplifting of humanity, to the work of smoothing and peeping the road to Heaven—what will become of the rank and file if the centurions fall on slaughtering one another at every mile post? Certain of these officers may be in deadly earnest over their reading of the sign posts, and certain others may be eager to prove their skill with the weapons in whose use they are trained. It may be true, also, that many of the common soldiers are all too willing to abandon the tollhouse or monotonous march for the excitement attending these wayside combats. But if even a day's march be sacrificed will not the responsibility rest upon those who forget the good of the army because controversy ran high and the light was good for fighting?

"But," cries someone—"Mr. Waring must not be deprived of liberty of conscience and speech. That way lies darkness and spiritual stagnation!" Or another protests: "But if Mr. Waring's views are accepted or allowed to pass unchallenged, the Baptist church is destroyed." Both these protests may be sincere, though we would hope no one who had given the matter thought would be long halted by either. The driving force of the denomination may be increased somewhat by Mr. Waring's book. Its power to arrest attention is seen in the advertising it is receiving. But to assume that it is a menace to faith or progress is to misunderstand the present stage of religious progress and curiously to underestimate the enduring quality of the essentials of Christian belief. So, at a risk, we would urge that those who are at odds over Mr. Waring's words—his adherents and his critics—should submit their essential differences to the cool and unhurried court of arbitration rather than fall to breaking lances by the wayside, delaying the army, and inviting an attack in flank by the enemy.

# UNCLE SAM VS. HARRIMAN

Harriman's plan to keep on watering stock and buying control of railroad after railroad, until he would have absolutely dominated transportation from the Canadian line to Mexico, is clearly outlined in the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission which was made public yesterday. This report, which is the result of the "Harriman inquiry" of some weeks ago, analyzes the evidence heard, notably that of Mr. Harriman himself, and explains the methods by which this Napoleon of stock juggling hoped to arrive at a dictatorship. In his own evidence he admitted that he would have expanded his operations until he had obtained control of all the principal arteries of transportation had not the law been invoked to stop him. Competition would have been suffocated by purchasing a controlling interest in competing lines—as, indeed, was done in several cases—and making them all serve one will—the will of Harriman, who as Union Pacific chairman, devised policies and carried them out without the sanction of any of his associates. These questions and answers,

from Harriman's evidence before the commission, show how frankly he admitted the sort of game he was playing.

Q. Supposing that you got the Santa Fe?

A. \* \* \* If you will let us, I will go and take the Santa Fe tomorrow.

Q. You would take it tomorrow?

A. Why, certainly I would; I would not have any hesitation; it is a pretty good property.

Q. Then it is only the restriction of the law that keeps you from taking it?

A. I would go on as long as I live.

Q. Then after you had gotten through with the Santa Fe and had taken it, you would also take the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, if you could get them?

A. If you would let me.

Q. And your power, which you have, would gradually increase as you took one road after another, so that you might spread not only over the Pacific coast, but spread out over the Atlantic coast?

A. Yes.

The recommendations of the commission, which will form the basis of additional railroad legislation, propose to forbid the holding of stock of other railway or steamship companies except connecting lines, and to insist that the railroad financiers stick to the legitimate purposes of transportation. This programme, of course, is more easily outlined than carried out. The existing laws, if enforced, would prevent many of the evils now prevailing, and the forces which operate to paralyze the law now on the statute books will be united in opposition to any new legislation tending to make it easier to bring Harriman and men like him to book.

Harriman was not content with a plan to grasp control of transportation in the United States. He aimed at the capture of Mexico's railroads as well. A recent magazine article, which a contemporary has summarized, tells how President Diaz matched wits with the American dictator and how Harriman came off second best. The story is a diverting one. A part of it follows here:

"It appears that, in pursuance of his schemes for railway consolidation, Mr. E. H. Harriman conceived the idea of getting control of the Mexican lines and was invited by President Diaz to explain to him the whole process by which the merger could be accomplished. Mr. Harriman had already merged many important lines in the southwest and wanted to extend the system beyond the Rio Grande in order to make it complete. He gladly accepted the invitation and went to Mexico as the guest of the President, who treated him with the greatest attention and hospitality. In a series of interviews he explained to Diaz how many important economies with increased efficiency in the management of the railways could be secured by placing them under one head. Diaz was an apt pupil, gave the Railway Merger King close attention, warmly complimented him, and he departed well pleased with the success of his mission. He heard no more of the matter until, much to his surprise and disgust, he read in the telegraph reports that the merger had been accomplished, but not in the way he had intended. President Diaz had learned the lessons so well that he had gone to work and merged all the leading railways in Mexico under government control with himself, not Harriman, at the head of the combine. In carrying out the scheme Diaz improved on Harriman's plans and methods so much that the change which has just been effected promises to be complete and permanent. This finally sent from the fact that the old railways have become government property and their management a branch of its administration. Washington politicians, who have been vainly wrestling with the railway problem, regard the Mexican merger with something like dazed astonishment."

# TEACHING PATRIOTISM

The Toronto Star gives expression to views touching the teaching of patriotism that will be very generally endorsed. Referring to the fact that the Ontario minister of education favors a national set of readers by which Canadian patriotism should be inculcated, the Star agrees that this would be well, "provided a narrow view of patriotism is not taken, and children presented with distorted views of the relative position of Canada and other countries."

It is pointed out, very truly, that the teaching of patriotism in the United States, owing to the class of books used, was very narrow, and of a sort to produce a nation of boasters; and that an effective protest was eventually made by intelligent Americans themselves. Canada wants no such teaching. On this point the Star very properly says:

"It is well that a child should have an intelligent knowledge of the resources of his own country, its institutions, and its history, and should take a self-respecting pride in those things that are worthy to be honored. But it must not be forgotten that one of the grand aims of education is to broaden the outlook of the mind. History is taught in order that the student may compare his own age with others, may know that wisdom was not born with him, and that some things that seem new are really old. It gives a standard of comparison; it lessens self-conceit. For a similar reason, the student should have some conception of what has been done and is being done for civilization by other nations than his own; so that being an Englishman, a Canadian, or an American, he shall look at Italy, or France, or Germany with the sympathetic eye of a scholar, and not with the conceit of an ignoramus. He should know and feel the glory and the pathos of the Mediterranean as well as of the Great Lakes, beautiful as they are.

There is also some danger of inculcating the view that patriotism is a separate virtue, to be taught like arithmetic, instead of being, as it is, the devotion of all virtues and all faculties to the service of one's country. That all earnest and honest service is patriotic, and all dishonesty

in private or public affairs is treason, a lesson that cannot be too often impressed on children's minds. Boastfulness, jingoism, hatred and jealousy of other countries are as far removed from the broad and tolerant spirit of true education as from the spirit of true patriotism."

# SAVINGS BANK INSURANCE

An exchange presents very strong arguments in favor of savings-banks insurance, such as has been adopted by the legislature of Massachusetts, giving to savings banks the right to issue industrial policies; that is, small policies limited to death benefits of \$500 or annuities of \$200. We quote:

"The law was the result of an agitation started by Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, a Boston lawyer, seconded by the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League. The present method of workingmen's insurance, most of which is issued by the Prudential, the Metropolitan, and the John Hancock insurance companies, costs the insured twice as much as does ordinary insurance, nearly forty per cent. of the premiums being used in the expenses of management. On the other hand, the expenses for management in a savings-bank are less than one and one-half per cent. of the deposits. The contrast is brought out strikingly by the fact that if a man at twenty-one years of age began to pay fifty cents a week to one of the industrial companies, his survivors would receive \$820 if he lived to the average age expectation of sixty-one and a quarter years; but if the same man had paid the same money into a savings-bank, where it bore interest at three and a half per cent, his heirs would receive \$2,355.90. The savings-banks will not employ solicitors and will not collect the premiums from house to house, as the industrial companies do. The policyholders will go to the banks to insure themselves and will pay their weekly or monthly premiums there. The excellent Massachusetts law in regard to the investments of savings-banks will apply to the new department, except that loans may be made on policies. Enough banks have promised to try the project to give it an adequate trial. The movement has its moral aspect, for it opens the door to the workmen to escape from that destruction of the poor through their poverty which inheres in the ordinary uncommercial industrial insurance."

NOTE AND COMMENT  
This week will bring Sir Wilfrid Laurier home to face a right royal welcome and many questions about elections and cabinet appointments.

A crazy man attempted to shoot the excellent President of France, but fortunately his aim was poor. The civilized world will congratulate the first citizen of the Republic upon his escape.

Says the rational Springfield Republican:

"There could be no rational criticism of a quiet, unostentatious strengthening of the American naval force in the Pacific, no power could protest against the sending one by one, at intervals, of some battleships from the Atlantic to our Pacific coasts, and that Japan would not protest is evident from the apparent fact that her government has the self-control to refrain from manifestations of alarm over the garish performance that is now contemplated by our government. It is not too late for the President to modify the grandiose dimensions and adopt the policy of rational reinforcement without a thunder and lightning stage setting."

The comparative worthlessness of bill-board advertising is reported to have been discovered during the recent strike in Butte, Montana, says the Montreal Witness.

For weeks no newspaper was published there, and the merchants had to depend for publicity upon bill-board and 'doggers.' The result was that business fell off from twenty to fifty per cent, was attributed by the business men solely to the fact that they had no newspapers to act as advertising mediums.

We read that the theatres, usually the most active supporters of bill-board advertising, suffered even more than the merchants from loss of patronage. This experience is being largely drawn upon to point the moral to advertisers that the loss of the bill-board would be no great sacrifice of prosperity, while it would be a considerable aesthetic gain.

# DISPLAYING THE FLAG

The Ottawa Journal takes this singular view with regard to flying the flag from public buildings:

"St. George's Society of St. John, (N. B.), has passed a resolution to the effect that the flag should be flown daily from public buildings. The society surely must have failed to gauge the temper of the St. John people. Loyalty of any value is pleasure first and duty next. If it needs stimulation by the sight of the flag it is not loyalty at all. Fly the flag by all means, as we in Ottawa, by grace of a much esteemed former mayor, fly it daily from the City Hall, but don't try to make it a matter of compulsion.

The Telegraph is of opinion that the flag should fly from public buildings. Industrial citizens may do as they please, but the national emblem should be in evidence. In St. John, visitors from the United States, landing in large numbers from steamers, come up Prince William street and see the flag of their own country flying from the consulate, but no Canadian flag is in evidence. The flag is not merely an evidence of loyalty, but the children see their own flag as well as that of another country. The people of St. John will heartily endorse the movement to have the flag displayed on public buildings. That is where it should be displayed on ordinary occasions. At special celebrations there is no lack of bunting to indicate the feelings of the people. The time is not far distant when the national colors will fly from public buildings and from the school houses of the province.

# PROSPERITY IN CANADA

The Montreal Herald is able to quote a high authority on the prosperous condition of affairs in Canada at the present time. It is no less than the president of the Manufacturers' Association. He is an address in Toronto recently made these observations:

"It would be idle for me to tell you that the past year has been one of unexpected prosperity in every branch of Canadian industry. You all know it. Prosperity confronts you on every hand. The artisan, the farmer, the manufacturer, the financier, the professional man, the railway magnate, reap their share of the bounties of this fair country in large number. A great period of prosperity every factory in the country is working to full capacity and yet orders are being declined every day. Canada is growing so fast that the output of her factories cannot equal the demand, and she has to depend on outside sources of supply. Industrial expansion has been unable to keep pace with the growth in population, and the consequent greater demand for goods."

The president remarks that the export trade is not in the most satisfactory condition, but explains that "this is due partly to the lack of transportation facilities and partly to the stringency of the money market, caused by the tying up of vast sums in enterprise which will be non-productive for some years, thus lessening the amount of capital which can be devoted to the expansion of our manufacturing industries."

# ALAS FOR TEXAS

The glory has departed from Texas. The boy who with wide eyes and bristling hair read of the exploits of the Texas Rangers, the cowboys and other heroes of yellow-back literature are about to lose a great source of joy. There is now in force in Texas a law which provides that "all who sell pistols are taxed fifty per cent. of the gross earnings on all their business."

How can a man fill his belt and his boots with pistols and pay the price that

would enable a dealer to do business at a profit? Texas is the state that has made city government by commission a great success. It is evident that times have changed. Judge Lynch no longer rides a circuit in those parts. We read, moreover, that cock-fighting is prohibited, and drinking liquor on trains a misdemeanor. What opportunity has the modern Texan to enjoy himself? Even free passes on railroads, or pranks of any sort are prohibited. Not only so, but insurance companies must hereafter invest 75 per cent. of their Texas earnings in the state, and bucket shops are closed. There is one ray of hope. Negroes are not permitted to be school trustees. This is the saving clause. It may still be permitted the adventurous Texan to engage betimes in a man-hunt, and perhaps a bonfire. There is no reference to "Greasers," and it may be that they are still outside the pale, but they would really seem that Idaho or even New York will hereafter afford a finer field for the ready pistol than the Lone Star State.

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# CANADA LOST KOLAPORE CUP

Guernsey Won the Coveted Trophy, With Mother Country Second

# WENT TO PIECES

Dominion Rifleman in the Lead Till the Last Stage, When Poor Shooting Left Them at the Finish in Third Place—Scores at 600 Yards.

Montreal, July 14—Canada did not win the Kolapore Cup, as announced on Saturday. Corrected cable returns show that Guernsey carried off the prize, with the Mother Country second. Canada led till the last range, 600 yards, where the men shot as follows:

At 600 yards in the Kolapore, the Canadians scored as follows:	
Caven.....	3344554-28
Graham.....	5555544-32
McIntyre.....	3544552-28
McVittie.....	5544555-34
Mitchell.....	3445555-31
Moscrop.....	3355555-29
Morris.....	3335445-29
Westmore.....	4544544-31
Total.....	243

The aggregate scores at the three ranges were:

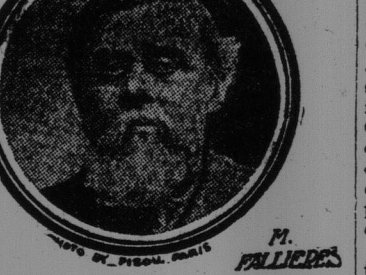
Canada.....	707
Guernsey.....	732
India.....	732
Mother Country.....	730
Southern Rhodesia.....	730
East Africa.....	718

# PRESIDENT FALLIERES

# THE TARGET FOR ASSASSIN'S BULLET

Paris, July 14—The national fête today was marred by a disastrous attempt on the life of President Fallieres by Leon Maillie, a naval reservist, of Havre, who it is believed, is suffering from the mania of persecution. Maillie fired two shots at the president, but did not hit him. He was at once placed under arrest.

On account of the activity of the anti-



M. FALLIERES

millitaries, who tried to organize a demonstration against the army throughout France today, exceptional precautions were taken to safeguard President Fallieres. The attempt on his life occurred on Avenue des Champs Elysees, while the president was returning to the palace from Longchamps, where he had reviewed the garrison of Paris in the presence of 20,000 enthusiastic people.

Premier Clemenceau and M. Banes, the president's secretary, were with the president in his landau, which was escorted by a squadron of cuirassiers. The cuirassiers had safely emerged from the Bois de Boulogne, where the anti-militarist had stationed themselves with the intention of shooting the president. "Vive Fallieres," "Vive l'armee," when at the corner of Leseur street, Maillie, from the curb, fired two shots point blank at the president's landau. The president was only one shot hit. President Fallieres was cool and collected when the cortege stopped. The diplomat who were following him to the station. There Maillie reloaded his cartridges, and hurried to the side of M. Fallieres. Finding that nobody had been injured, the cortege, by the president's orders, moved on.

# Attempted Lynching.

In the meantime two policemen seized Maillie, who made no resistance, but the police with difficulty prevented the irate crowds from lynching the prisoner until a cordon of reserves came up and conducted him to the station. There Maillie refused to give any reason for his act, saying:

"The revelations I have are so grave and serious that I will only make them before a magistrate for transmission to the chief of state. It is a matter between the government and me. I am the victim of many villainies."

Some of the witnesses of the shooting said that Maillie fired in the air. It is believed that the man participated in the recent seamen's strike and that his mind had been unhinged by fancied grievances. It is believed also that he aided in the revolutionary agitation of the general federation of labor and the anti-militarists. There is no reason to suspect a plot, as Maillie arrived here from Rouen only last night.

Maillie appeared before an examining magistrate tonight and the authorities only succeeded in extracting from him a rambling statement about family persecution directed against him. It was in order to draw public attention to his grievances, he said, that he fired the shots. The prisoner terminated the examination by asking a magistrate for transmission to the chief of state. He believed that the magistrate would do nothing to remedy his wrongs.

President Fallieres has received numerous telegrams of congratulation from the rulers of many countries on his lucky escape.

The attempt on the life of President Fallieres probably will strengthen the government's intention to put a stop to the anti-militarist propaganda, which already is demoralizing the army and becoming a menace to the republic.

Thirty-nine ring-leaders were arrested today for hissing soldiers when returning from the review. Other arrests were made at the Place de la Concorde, where the League of Patriots held their annual ceremony.

# SENSATION SPRUNG IN HAYWOOD TRIAL

Witness for State Tells of Attack on Mining Plant

Declares Davis, One of the Defendant's Witnesses, Handed Out the Rifles to Himself and Others, and Two Men Were Killed in the Fray—Criminal Record of Man Who Testified for Prisoner Read, and Perjury Charge Made Against Another.

Boise, July 13—Startling developments came today in the trial of William Haywood for the murder of Frank Steunenberg, when the state began its rebuttal evidence. One witness confessed to participation in a labor riot resulting in the death of two men. The record of conviction for murder in the second degree of a witness for the defense was offered, and the prospects of another witness having been sent to an asylum by his friends, was offered. Finally shortly after court adjourned, information was sworn to a warrant for perjury was issued in a magistrate's office against Dr. I. L. McGhee, a physician, of Wallace, Idaho, who was one of the witnesses for the defense.

Dewey swore today that not only did "Big Bill" Davis travel with the mob to Wardner, but that he served out guns, rifles and ammunition to the union men gathered in the union hall at Burke. Davis went to Wardner and was one of the leaders of the column that advanced on the Conventual before the work of destruction began. Eight years have elapsed since that day of rioting, the consequence of which was the calling out of United States troops at the request of Governor Steunenberg, the establishment of the first "bullpen" and the laying of the foundation, according to the prosecution, for the animosity on the part of the Western Federation of Miners against Steunenberg, resulting in his assassination by Orchard in 1904. Since that time no witness, except Orchard, has been found to tell the story or incriminate himself until this afternoon, when Dewey, now a resident of Colorado, made his confession.

# He Told All.

With downcast eyes and fingers nervously picking at the braiding around the rim of a gray embryo, he told it all. Under the provocation of a menacing cross-examination by E. F. Richardson, Dewey was rapt and even became confused, but throughout the recital he gave evidence of remorse.

Under the same examination, Dewey told why he had come to Boise to confess after eight years of silence. Dr. McGhee, against whom a warrant for perjury was issued this afternoon, is a wealthy resident of Wallace. At one time he kept a hospital there. In his testimony for the defense he swore that Orchard was in Wallace in August and July of 1904. It was at this time, the state and Orchard say, that Orchard was in Denver planning the Bradley murder. One of the witnesses today swore that Orchard was at his hotel in Denver in July or August, 1904. He also swore that Orchard was at Mitten the day of the explosion at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan concentrator.

Ten witnesses in rebuttal were examined today. Most of them were called to dis-

prove statements as to Orchard's movements in North Dakota.

# A Miner's Confession.

The state called this afternoon William Dewey, miner in the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek. He said he was "Big Gem" Idaho, and saw "Big Bill" Davis on the morning of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine explosion. Davis had testified for the defense that he was not in Wardner, the scene of these explosions, when they occurred.

"What was he doing that attracted your attention?" asked Attorney Harley. "He was handing out guns and ammunition from the stage of the union hall."

"Did you get a gun?"

"Yes, sir. Bill Davis gave me one."

"Did Davis go with you and the others to Wardner?"

"Yes, sir, he did."

"You saw him there?"

"Yes."

Did you see him at Wardner after the explosion?"

"Yes."

The witness said Davis was in the ruins on the mill when two men were killed.

On cross-examination, Dewey said that the meeting at Gem was not confined to the members of the union, but was open to the general public. He could remember only the names of two men besides himself and "Big Bill" Davis who were at the meeting or on the train. One fellow was named Shapewear.

"Was Bacon near?"

"I did not know him," replied the witness.

"Is Shapewear dead?"

"I don't know."

Richardson asked if there was not another fellow in Gem known as Bill Davis, and who afterwards took the name of Goldenstein and was elected to the legislature.

"I know Goldenstein, but I never knew of the first 'bullpen' and the laying of the foundation, according to the prosecution, for the animosity on the part of the Western Federation of Miners against Steunenberg, resulting in his assassination by Orchard in 1904. Since that time no witness, except Orchard, has been found to tell the story or incriminate himself until this afternoon, when Dewey, now a resident of Colorado, made his confession."

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# HARTLAND BUSINESS SECTION WIPED OUT