

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE BY WITNESSES FOR STATE

Direct Contradiction of Defense Testimony is Made in Rebuttal

WITNESSES INVOLVED IN CRIMES

Corroboration of Orchard's Evidence in Regard to His Share in Hercules Mine

Boise, July 11.—Wm. D. Haywood took the oath today as witness in his own defence, and in a lengthy narrative of his life and work as a leader of his fellow-miners, which was interrupted by adjournment, denied the guilt of the murder of Frank Steunenberg and the manifold crimes charged against him by Henry Orchard. Haywood was pale and trembled with nervousness when he left the table of his counsel for the witness stand and at once began to respond to Clarence Darrow's questions. His voice was low and somewhat uncertain, but within ten minutes he had regained his composure, and for the rest of the afternoon he was master of himself. When he told of his boyhood, which began with toil at the age of nine, and gave the history of his family, his wife, who sat just to the left of the witness stand, began sobbing softly. Her mother and her nurse soon comforted her, however, and during the remainder of the afternoon she and the rest of the Haywood kinfolk were quiet but deeply concerned auditors.

Haywood's direct testimony today was characterized chiefly because of positive denials of allegations made against him by the prosecution. He denied that he met Orchard until some time after the "Indicator" mine explosion; denied that he sent Orchard back to Cripple Creek to blow up the Independence station; denied participation in the murder of Detective Jette Gregory and the shooting or discussing the Steunenberg murder. He swore that he never gave Orchard any money at any time or in any place, for any purpose. He declared that he never made a threat against Steunenberg, whom he regarded only as a politician swayed by capitalistic influences. He related a number of occasions when he met Orchard in the ordinary course of his relations with the Federation, and said he saw Orchard for the last time in August, 1905, when Orchard told him he was going to Alaska. Haywood said he then chided Orchard for deserting his wife at Cripple Creek.

Senator Borah, who conducted the examination, emphasized the relations of Simpson with the Federation, and the fact that the Federation without inquiry as to the guilt or innocence of Orchard, furnished \$100 from its treasury for his defence. He also developed the fact that the Federation is providing the defence of Steve Adams, who is charged with killing two claim jumpers at the instigation of Simpson.

Moyer denied any knowledge of the \$100 that Haywood sent to Jack Simpson a few days before Steunenberg was assassinated, which is traced to Orchard by an unsigned note he got at Caldwell jail and a coincidence of dates. Senator Borah inquired as to where the real power of the Federation between conventions rested, and Moyer testified it rested in the executive board, the president and the secretary-treasurer. He has been active or ex-officio member of the executive board since 1902. He said he was living at Deadwood, S.D., during the Coeur d'Alene troubles of 1898, but became acquainted with many of the members from that district at the Salt Lake convention of that year. He also learned of Governor Steunenberg's part in the strike. Jack Simpson was one of the men Moyer met at the convention. Senator Borah questioned the witness closely as to the extent of the rule of the Federation to defend any of its members accused of crimes. Moyer testified that no man was defended unless the executive board decided that his arrest would not defend any of its members in the Western Federation of Miners.

"If a member of Federation should kill a man on the streets of Boise you would not defend him unless you felt the Federation was in some way involved in the affair," suggested Borah. "That is my understanding. We would defend anyone who was shot out of a strike or whose arrest we felt was due to his connection with the Western Federation of Miners." "You don't hold it as an inducement to members that the Federation will defend them for any crime committed, do you?" "No, sir."

Senator Borah next inquired as to Pettibone's relations with the Western Federation of Miners. Pettibone was not an active member, but when his business permitted would attend the conventions and would come to headquarters. He was a good friend of the organization, and ready to assist it in any way he could. He had often bought furniture and other supplies for the organization and for its members.

Boise, July 12.—Wm. D. Haywood, on trial for the murder of Frank Steunenberg, left the witness chair this afternoon after he had been under examination six hours in his own defence, the time being equally divided between his own counsel and Senator Borah counting for the state. Haywood's testimony closed the defence, except for one witness, who may be called tomorrow morning, and his examination will take up about fifteen minutes. The state will then begin rebuttal unless motions to strike out certain parts of the evidence are made by the defence. Counsel for the state announces his willingness to abide by the instructions of the court to the jury, and will not argue on motions to strike out. There is a prospect now that the case can be finished within two weeks. The state expects to close its rebuttal by Wednesday or Thursday. The defence expresses the opinion that the rebuttal will be in by Saturday.

URGES THAT FRUIT GROWERS SHOULD UNITE

Importance of Packing Deal With by James Ritchie of Summerland

James Ritchie, of Summerland, is one of the silent men of action who work out all the details of a proposed enterprise in their minds before taking the first step and then move with such rapidity and decision, with the first thing heard by the public of their project is the fact of its eminent success, says the Vernon News.

He is one of the men to whom foresight and energy, Summerland owe much of its present prosperity and future prospects. A News representative recently had a most interesting interview with Mr. Ritchie on various subjects of more or less public interest. With regard to the recent washout of the Garnett Valley Land Co., he stated that legal requirements had not been complied with in regard to the filing of plans of the dam with the chief engineer of the department of lands and works, and thus it had never passed government inspection. In future constructions of this nature, more attention would be paid to this matter, and every precaution would be taken to avoid such a disaster. With regard to the latter subject, he was inclined to believe that considerable damage must have been done by a stiff under the dam. In 36 hours, the larger portion, from which the smaller one receives its water, had raised 11 inches. As the latter was now a solid mass, a cessa occasioned by the season must have caused a flood even if the dam had not given way. There had never been any foundation for the scare story as to the larger dam going out. There had never been any danger of this and the past was a solid mass. With regard to claims for damages, think like this might be arranged. The association might have an expert packer with a staff under his direction. At harvest time, the individual fruit grower would apply to the association for a packer and it would be the business of the organization to see that a competent man had the supervision of the work in that orchard.

With regard to this "question of packing," said Mr. Ritchie, "as of the highest importance, as it is absolutely essential that the high standard of the fruit output of the valley shall be maintained. In the past, the fruit of the valley have shown themselves disreputable in this most elementary business principle, and the reputation of the Okanagan valley is suffered in consequence. It is to be hoped, however, that this is now a thing of the past and that in the future, no penny wise, pound foolish policy will operate to foist off poor fruit upon the market to the detriment of the industry. Myself, have already engaged two expert packers, and all the fruit I handle will be put through the hands of the packers. Speaking of the general problem of marketing the fruit output of the district, Mr. Ritchie stated that he expected to go into the business of fruit handling in the district, and was much in favor of the system adopted by Hood river growers, by which they use a purely wholesale business, leaving the produce in the hands of the distributor and retailer. As understood it, the Hood river system was somewhat as follows: The growers had one together and agreed to sell their crops as a whole, having signed definite contracts to stay by whatever price the Union arranged. Then, as soon as possible, the entire crop of the district would be estimated, and offered to wholesalers on the basis of this estimate, it being distinctly understood that all fruit would be packed to standard, under the direct supervision of the association. The highest bidder would thus control the entire output of the district, and a first-class reputation for fruit. He could thus depend upon getting top prices from the retailers and could thus afford to deal directly with the growers. Competition among wholesalers would insure to the fruit-grower practically his own prices, without the loss of profit incident to the multifarious transactions of a business with the retailer. The effect of this method on the prices of fruit have been clearly seen at Hood river, where Newtown and Spitznager's apples sold for \$1.75 four years ago, and \$2.20 three years ago, and now call for \$2.15 and \$2.00, by Hood river.

A very important feature of this system is the packing, and any district undertaking it must see to it that the fruit is packed under the supervision of the growers, and that the packers are under their supervision. Later on, doubtless, when the output of the district increases very considerably, it will be necessary to employ packers, but the work would be done at so much per box, and as the wages would probably total up to about \$2.00 a day, there is no doubt that the women could readily be induced to take up this occupation. Girls would come from the most fertile section of the coast, combining the pleasant and enjoyable visit with the opportunity of earning a fair wage at a pleasant employment.

Mr. Ritchie has very positive views as to the inadvisability of exchanges or individuals doing a fruit business with retailers, pointing out, with some force, that the wholesalers have established connections, to maintain which they keep travellers on the road, the years ago, and the exchange which only send their representatives for a short season cannot hope to compete with these large fruit dealers. Discussing the tomato question, Mr. Ritchie stated that he believed there must be market for the Okanagan output, among the thousands of settlers who were going into the Northwest. He was inclined to believe that the poor results so far by this branch of the fruit industry were due to "scabbing" on the part of irresponsible growers, who were willing to accept any price at all in order to obtain a market. All this would be obliterated by such a scheme of movement.

"I believe," said Mr. Ritchie, "that our Okanagan apples have been selling entirely too cheap in the past. The market is in the district, Prof. Lake said that our fruit was as good as that of the famous Hood river district. He told Mr. Matheson, a fruit grower in Okanagan Falls, that he could get \$3.00 a box for his Newtown Pippin grown in his orchard, if he had 20 carloads of them. If, then, we do not get first class prices, why are we much more advantageously situated than Hood river with respect to a market. The market is in the Northwest, and the cities of the Northwest, with an immense fruit growing country, with competing regions in Washington, Oregon, California, on all sides, and no particularly accessible market. We, on the other hand, are a very limited district, in close touch with an unlimited and ever growing market. I am confident that inside of five years we shall be raising fifty-cent apples in the Okanagan, which will command fancy prices in Winnipeg and the cities of the Northwest. If, however, these places will not pay the price, we must send our fruit to the Old Country."

Mr. Ritchie was asked his opinion as to the setting out of peach fillers in apple orchards, and he expressed considerable doubt on the subject. He believed that, properly handled, the use of fillers might be very profitable, but the best authorities on fruit growing were opposed to it, on the ground that human nature would seldom permit the cutting out of productive peach trees till the whole apple orchard had been damaged. On the other hand, the argument for fillers looked very seductive, and the figures of actual results showed pretty conclusively that very considerable returns might be received from the peach fillers before the apple trees came into bearing. Thus, counting 125 fillers to the acre placed 16 feet apart, the third year should give, say, half a box per tree, or about \$6; the fourth year, 1 box per tree, or \$12; the fifth and sixth years, 3 boxes to the tree, \$18; the seventh and eighth years, \$1,080; total, \$2,085.

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DAVID SPENCER, LTD. THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF THE GREAT WEST. DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Not One Uninteresting Bargain Day!

The 3rd week of July finds us prepared, with a list of offerings that is worthy of the sales opening day. We place on sale tomorrow the following goods.

Fine Mull Whitewear at Very Tempting Prices

ON Monday we will make a clearance of high-grade whitewear that will please the most exacting taste. All high class goods at the specially reduced prices will make this sale a very attractive one. The goods placed on sale include the following:

- 35c for Ladies' fine Mull Corset Cover, edged round neck and sleeve with a fine valenciennes lace finished with ribbon. Regular price 40c.
- 90c for Ladies' White Cotton Chemise, yoke made of pin tucks and embroidery insertion edged round neck and sleeves with fine embroidery edging.
- 65c for Ladies' Corset Covers, high neck cut in V-front, edged with insertion and ribbon, finished with a narrow lace. Regular price 85c.

Ladies' Auto Coats on Sale Monday

Regular Values, Seven at \$30.00, Four at \$35.00. Clearance Price

\$19.50

Ladies' Full Length Automobile Coats, in fawn, grey and blue, rubber lined, with silk finish, double breasted, with pearl buttons, full sleeves, with inside motor cuff. Regular \$30.00. Monday \$19.50

Ladies' Silk Automobile Coats, rubber lined, in colors - fawn, grey and black, box back, with silk lined hood, storm collar, double breasted, and full length. Regular \$35.00. Monday \$19.50

Charming Neckwear at Great Reductions

We will place on sale Monday very pleasing chiffon, silk and crepe Scarves, the comparison of regular with sale prices will convince our customers the value of this Monday offering.

Ribbon Corsets for 50c Monday

Regular value, 75c. In colors blue and white, pink and white. Monday's price 50c

Manufacturer's Stock of Linen Runners

Pillow Slips, Pillow Slams, Tea Cloths, Side-board Scarfs, Tray Cloths, Doilies, Etc., Offered Monday at Tempting Sale Prices

Made in extra good quality linen, hemstitched, drawn thread work, hand embroidered. Regular value 50c, 75c. For sale Monday 25c

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DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

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Ladies' Tweed Skirts to be Cleared Monday

We will offer 50 only Ladies' Tweed skirts, in good quality, well tailored and finished. Regular values \$3.75 and \$4.50. Monday's special offering, \$2.90.

Descriptions follow: Ladies' Tweed Skirts, in light and dark grey, fawn and green mixtures, seven gored with inturped pleat at each gore, and trimmed with stitched straps of self. Regular \$3.75. Monday \$2.90

Ladies' Tweed Skirts, in all the new light shades, nine-gored, with stitching and trimming of stitched straps and buttons. Regular \$4.50. Monday \$2.90

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VOL. L., NO. 61. NO ADDITIONS TO OF THE LOND VICTIMS. Work of Searchers Ruins Reveals Only Bodies. SOME REMARKABLE HEROIC WORK OF VOLUNTEERS Among the Debris—List Dead and Injured. London, Ont., July 17.—A of suspense and sleepless wearying toil and vigil, on those engaged in the work, and not a few hours of gloom into which London was extent relieved today by the edge that although deplored the catastrophe had not proving pallid as at first feared, and that at least another is em the ruins.

The bodies recovered were work. A Hamilton, of Hamilton Frank Smith, however, of the street Co.; Joseph Long, of & Long; Willie Tamblin, of street; Taunton Howitt, of street; Mrs. Taunton How body of Clara Mullin, Hill s lady mangled. The worker each it till late today. T general belief that another among the victims, but no any body has been found, opinion of the city engineer, which was which was charged, the catastrophe was that the body of Clara Mullin would the death roll.

The first body to be recovered that of Frank Smith, which was the second of the victims. Half an hour later the search Tamblin, his poor little body badly crushed. Then came a tear away the rubble. The victims were adopted in the getting near the other victim by that time were known to beyond hope.

Miss Blanche Westlake, de Mr. Westlake, the photogra not planned beneath the tons death her search, however, a thrilling and horrifying scene the stairs at the time of the When the floor suddenly w she heard her grasped out this a few moments later that came to her hand wa of wood jutting out, and she hung for several min Moore spied her and called s stands together. They call to jump and she answered, "I was in the rubble." The victims were adopted in the getting near the other victim by that time were known to beyond hope.

Some of the escapes would have been almost miraculous. One, N. B. John, N. B. his wife and child, shopping at the time of the crash of the counter, and remained there hours before they were rescued. Two year old infant of a Ju was taken to the cellars of the ruins in the cellar, where the rescue was the fact that the same place. Baby were imprisoned, lowered down and tied to the mother until the rope, came out only when I do, cleared. After that, he permitted the child to be taken. The infant smiled when it was covered, although it was covered, it did not appear to be seriously hurt.

Just after the little Pollock was taken out the other 23 years of age, Peterson is the moment of the rescue, and Long making purchases.

No Bail for Schmitz. San Francisco, July 13.—Mayer Schmitz' application for bail was refused in the court of appeal today. Trade of France. Paris, July 13.—For the first six months of 1907 there has been a fluctuating increase in both the exports and imports of France over those of the same period of 1906. For the six months just ended, the imports were \$181,826,600, and the exports \$52,110,000.

Good For Crops. Winnipeg, July 13.—In Saskatchewan and Alberta the conditions for growing crops have been ideal, and the result is that grain is at a good height above ground, and will be headed out in a short time.