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J. A. WAYLAND
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LOOK at the yellow address label, and note No. 608 the number following name. If it is your subscription expires with the next number. You should renew at least three weeks before your subscription expires so that you will not miss any numbers.

No man is great enough or rich enough to get this paper on credit or for a longer time than paid for. It is published as an advocate of International Socialism, the movement which favors the ownership of the earth by ALL the people—not by a PART of the people.

THE REAL JURY.

The real jury that is trying Bill Haywood is the jury composed of the 15,000,000 men and women who comprise the voting strength of the nation. It is important that the case in all its aspects be summed up by a master mind. This Clarence Darrow, who will close for the defense, will do. The Appeal is going to undertake the stupendous task of giving this address, which will contain 100,000 words (in book form it would make a volume as big as "The Jungle"), to the American people. No other paper which has the interest of the prisoners at heart can do this job except the Appeal. And it cannot unless every one of the 30,000 Appeal Army Comrades at once gets back of the project. The prosecution will be taken care of by the capitalist press—and they will see that no point against Haywood is overlooked.

It's up to Bill Haywood's friends to see that he gets a square deal.

And if you want to be counted as one of his friends, you can show your colors in no better way than to help circulate the "Not Guilty" edition.

A Significant Objection.

Jacob Wolff, a former clerk for Pettibone, was on the stand, at Boise in the Haywood trial, Friday of last week. "Do you remember sending something to California in 1904?" asked Darrow. "Yes, sir, Mr. Pettibone was in the store opening his mail, and after reading one of the letters he said to me—" "The state objected to what Pettibone said and was sustained."

The state did not want the jury to hear what Pettibone said to Wolff, as it would have shown clearly and unmistakably how thin and gauzy was Orchard's story that Pettibone had sent him money while in San Francisco as pay to blow up Bradley. Wolff was permitted to state that a union card and a Masonic pin had been put in the letter—truly formidable articles to send to a man on a murder mission.

It is significant that Judge Wood, who had given the widest latitude to evidence introduced by the prosecution, should rule against the defense in this important instance. THE NEW "Directory of Directors in the City of New York" for 1907 is out, and it is significant that the list of corporations with which Elihu Root, secretary of state, Robert Bacon, assistant secretary of state, and other members of Roosevelt's cabinet are connected, is not given as they were in former editions of the book. It seems that the APPEAL's exposure of the corporation connections of the president's cabinet members has had the effect of suppressing the further publication of this in the "Directory of Directors," "Financial Red Book," and other standard sources of such information. The president, who talks so much about the damage he is going to do to the trusts, can't afford to have the financial connections of his political family made public.

A CORRESPONDENT complains that the APPEAL does not show proper respect for the high office of the president of the United States. He should know that there is a distinct difference between the respectable office of the presidency and the person who misuses that office to help a gang of kidnapers railroad honest workmen to the gallows. It is a case of a high office and a low officer who stoops to things that disgrace the office more than any action of an outsider possibly could.

THE object of Socialism is to secure to every man or woman who works the full value of what his or her labor creates. To be sure, this will be hard on those idlers who now consume the best of everything without doing any honest work to pay for it; but they will have an equal opportunity to make as much as they take and take as much as they make. Is that not fair for all?

COLONEL GEORGE HARVEY, editor of Harper's Weekly, has spent five weeks in Europe and tells on his return how all the crowned heads of the old world think that Theodore Roosevelt is the greatest president ever. Harvey says that King Edward and the kaiser are especially desirous of having Mr. Roosevelt re-elected. Do you know why? There's a reason.

What Hanna Said.

Comrade W. E. Reynolds, of Eureka, Ill., was a pleasant caller at the APPEAL office last week. In 1896 Reynolds was an enthusiastic old party politician. Among his intimate acquaintances was Joseph Allison, who was one of Mark Hanna's campaign secretaries. Reynolds met Allison on his return from Washington shortly before the 1896 election, and asked him what Hanna's opinion was of the outcome. Allison replied: "Mr. Hanna is quite confident of the election of McKinley. He told me the other evening that it wasn't Bryanism this country feared—but Socialism. Socialism will come," declared Mr. Hanna, emphatically. "Not in my time possibly, but you will live to see it. The masses will wake up," he continued, "and see the paternalism enjoyed by the corporations, and when they do, they will demand a share in the good things—and when that time arrives—Socialism will follow quickly."

Mr. Allison is now employed in Washington and will doubtless recall the conversation with Mr. Hanna and its repetition to his old-time acquaintance, Reynolds, who has now joined the Socialist Crusaders and is doing all he can to fulfill Hanna's prophecy.

THE frenzied financiers are preparing the public mind for the bursting of the bubble. Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, otherwise known as the steel trust, and the largest capitalistic aggregation on earth, now predicts, as have other captains of industry, that there is soon to be a "contraction of business" because "we have been going too fast." It would seem that the swift pace of the steel trust is as dangerous to "business" as the high speed of railway trains over the rotten rails turned out too rapidly by the steel trust is to passengers. Look for plenty of spurious reasons for the approaching panic, but look for the real reason in the fact that capitalism has reached its climax and is no longer able to conduct the industries of a highly developed society.

WHEN a capitalist class government requires the presence of three workmen in its courts they immediately become "undesirable citizens" and are legally kidnaped upon the perjured paper of an attorney with the connivance of two governors. When the same government requires the presence of Mr. John D. Rockefeller in court he immediately becomes a poor old man persecuted because of his thrift and is able to elude all the powers of state and federal governments until good and ready to appear. But this is not a class government. O no! O rate!

WHENEVER workmen organize a union to secure better wages and conditions of labor, and whenever capitalists organize a manufacturers' association, a corporation's auxiliary or a citizens' alliance, there is a mustering of the forces for a new campaign in the war of the classes. If there is no class war, as some people so stoutly maintain, there is no need of excuse for the class organizations of either capitalist or worker.

SOCIALISM does not want you to divide up. You have divided up so long and so much with the profit-mongers that you have nothing left that is worth dividing.

"NOT GUILTY" EDITION

Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

Find enclosed \$ for which send me copies of the "NOT GUILTY" edition of the Appeal containing Attorney Darrow's address to the Boise jury.

RATES: Signed
100 copies \$1.50
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NOTE: This edition will be issued immediately after the closing of Darrow's address. It will be issued as soon as possible, but it is quite likely to be next week. Orders should be placed at once.

If it is good policy to elect your political ruler, why is it not wisdom to elect your industrial boss?

How would you like to have a fair chance and to give your children a chance in life? Socialism will help you do it.

If the number on your address label is 611, or less, you had better renew at once so as to miss no copies of the APPEAL.

WHAT rational hope have you, under the wages system, for yourself or your family? "You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

SOCIALISM is the only "Don't Worry Club" that is at all practical. When things are obviously wrong, worry is natural. But Socialism, by righting things, would remove the cause of worry.

If wages are high, the price of living also is high. All you will ever get as a wage worker is a bare living and you know it. Wherein, then, would a change of the social system work you an injury?

HUSTLE is a good virtue. It makes greater profits—for the other fellow. Economy is meritorious. It shows that you don't require very much of what you produce, and the masters want as much as possible.

COMPETITION is lack of organization, and the result is that you have to work all your life to merely make a living. Socialism is intelligent organization and co-operation and would enable you to make a living easily and surely.

DID you ever reflect that there are just two powers these days that are international in scope—one the management of industry by capital for purposes of profit; the other, Socialism, which seeks to let labor manage industry for the good of all.

If it is a crime to seek to end poverty, war, child labor, over-toil of every kind, stock jobbing, and exploitation of every kind, then Socialism is a crime. If it is patriotic to seek to perpetuate conditions that cause these things, then republicanism is patriotic.

SOCIALISM is not wanting to rob you or anyone else. It doesn't even propose to give you anything but a fair chance and your full social product. But it knows this is all any man or womanly human needs, and it also knows that few have these things now.

He is not a patriot who condones wrong in his country, but he who sees the wrong and tries to right it is really true to his land. The Socialist is that sort of a chap. Under Socialism the United States would be a delightful home for every individual whose lot was cast here.

THERE are people who know all about Socialism because they never studied it, and others who understand it because they have heard its enemies talk. How would you like to be judged for committing a crime on the testimony of the prosecution without giving the defense a hearing?

You think the right to vote for public officers enlarges your liberty and makes you a sane man, and also that to vote on who shall be your boss at the shop, what hours you should work and what should be done with the earnings, would curtail your liberty and put you on a level with your employer. You certainly have a great mind.

THE HAGUE peace conference saw the point—that no nation can discard her army or navy so long as competition continues. How could she, since competition is war within itself? The only way to get relief from the burden of army and navy and the barbarism of war is to go to the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Socialist's ideal.

KEEP your eye on the number which follows your name on the little address label. It registers the expiration of your subscription. Number of this issue is 607. If 608 follows your name it means that the APPEAL will stop coming to your address. Better renew about four weeks in advance, so you will miss none of the "doins" of the next few months.

THOSE who say that Socialism is a foreign thing and has no place in America speak without being informed. Most of the voters of the movement in the United States are native Americans. Socialism has as good reason to exist in this country as in any part of the world. It is combating capitalist control of industry, and nowhere is that more apparent than in the United States.

THE car would have you believe that he is necessary to the maintenance of law and order, because he likes his job; but all in this land of political democracy know he is not needed. In like manner, the capitalist would make you believe he is necessary to industry; but this is because he has a cinch, and even now he is proving himself unnecessary by withdrawing from industry and hiring managers and others to do all the work for him.

MAYOR BRADSHAW, of Kansas City, appointed a committee the other day to frame a new charter for the city by the Kew. It may have been merely an oversight, but in the list of thirteen there was not the name of a workman! And this, too, notwithstanding the fact that only a few days before a Labor Temple had been dedicated, and the mayor had made a speech in which he advised the working mules that they were the pillars of society and told them to continue to be nice, docile cows and mules, and to work hard for their masters, who would surely see that they had food and clothes. The working animal is easy—oh! so easy!

Desperation of the Kidnapers.

The failure of McPartland and his gun-shoe confederates to manufacture the evidence needed to legally murder the officials of the miners' union, and accomplish thereby the destruction of the Western Federation of Miners, has driven the kidnapers and timber thieves to desperate ends in their effort to whitewash themselves by blackening others.

The first of these latter tricks that followed the failure to connect Haywood with the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg was the attempt to prejudice the public mind with the story that Moyer had served a term in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill. With the failure of this fabrication, that was promptly punctured, came another story to the effect that Pettibone had long ago promised to become a witness for the state and corroborate the impossible story of Harry Orchard. This lie had no more effect than the former.

It now transpires that Calvin Cobb, proprietor of the Idaho Statesman, close friend of President Roosevelt and distributor of federal patronage, has pressed his wife into service under the tutelage of James McPartland to poison the mind of Mrs. Moyer and through her persuade her husband to desert his comrades. Press dispatches tell how Mrs. Cobb, who is a society leader and gifted with those smooth ways peculiar to the parasites of her sex, effusively showered attentions on Mrs. Moyer. While the wives of Haywood and Pettibone were contemptuously referred to by Mrs. Cobb as "very common," she assiduously cultivated Mrs. Moyer with affectionate attention as "dear Mrs. Moyer."

In her efforts to infatuate Mrs. Moyer, Mrs. Cobb was seconded by the society women of Boise, and the local woman's club was pressed into service as a Pinkerton auxiliary to overwhelm the honest wife of the great labor leader. Fortunately their little game fell as flat as their previous attempts. In discussing the matter Moyer said: "There is nothing I could tell that would help the state, and I would not in any event try to help myself at the expense of my comrades."

Mrs. Moyer was told that if her husband would testify for the prosecution he would be immediately released. Nothing would likely have been known of the scheme were it not for the gossip of the club women who were in the plot. The Boise correspondent of the New York World writes in his paper: "Calvin Cobb represents the prosecution even more than Governor Gooding, for he is the proprietor of the largest daily newspaper in the state, has constantly been demanding the conviction of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and was the man responsible for the condemnation of the men by President Roosevelt as 'undesirable citizens.' The president commits Calvin Cobb before making any appointments in Idaho. When the Steunenberg case came to Mr. Roosevelt's attention he sent for Cobb, and as a result of the latter's recital of the evidence against the three men the president ventured his opinion. Mr. Cobb has felt that to justify himself in the eyes of Theodore Roosevelt it is necessary to have Moyer and Haywood convicted."

The situation, therefore, appears to be as follows: Roosevelt depended on Cobb and the federal appointees of Idaho to convict the three men and thereby destroy the Western Federation; Cobb depended on the governors of Colorado and Idaho to kidnap the men and get them into a hostile community where a trial by their peers would be an impossibility; Gooding and Senator Borah (indicted for land fraud) relied upon McPartland to manufacture the evidence necessary to secure conviction.

That McPartland has utterly failed in his part of the conspiracy is evident to all who have heard or read the evidence. This throws the burden back on the kidnapers and finally on Cobb, and explains the bloodthirsty editorials, yellow headlines and colored reports that become more intense in the columns of the Statesman as the Orchard story fades away before the evidence of trustworthy witnesses.

In a supreme effort to accomplish the purpose of the conspirators and retain the good will of Theodore Roosevelt, Conspirator Cobb draws his wife into the dirty work that any man, possessing the least respect for his family, would have hidden from her. Like Warden Whitney, who paraded Orchard through the streets of Boise in company with his wife and daughter, Cobb has laid aside all regard for decency and degraded his wife to the level of a Pinkerton operative.

It will be remembered that when the grand jury decided on the rendition of indictment against Senator Borah and other "desirable citizens" for land frauds against the government, Calvin Cobb could not be found for several days and did not appear before the Idaho public until he had made a trip to Washington and had interviewed his friend, the president. In Boise it is common talk that Cobb is equally implicated in the land frauds perpetrated against the government by Borah and others in Idaho, which explains his attitude and the necessity of his securing the conviction of his officials and the consequent destruction of the Western Federation of Miners to restore himself in the graces of the powers that be and escape punishment for his own crookedness.

IT ATTRIBUTES Orchard's confession to the great brain of James McPartland. It is one of the latest statements of Governor Gooding that is being industriously circulated by the capitalist news service. That the Orchard confession is a product of the McPartland brain is a plausible and probable explanation of that document which was calculated to compass the death of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and destroy the Western Federation of Miners; but it does not match well with the story that credits the alleged confession to the religious awakening in the brain of the notorious Orchard.

BOTTOM DROPS OUT OF CONSPIRACY

Haywood and Moyer on the Witness Stand Completely Demolished the Orchard Confession—Trivial Incidents Magnified by Borah Shown to be Routine Federation Business Which No Attempt Is Made to Conceal.

A REPUBLICAN OPINION.

J. L. Bristow, a Former Member of Roosevelt's Cabinet, Says Mine Owners Are to Blame.

The Salina, Kansas, Journal, owned and edited by J. L. Bristow, a former member of Roosevelt's cabinet, prints the following editorial regarding the Haywood case:

"If the newspapers reflect public sentiment at all, there has been a radical change of feeling toward the three officers of the Western Federation of Miners on trial at Boise. Before the trial opened Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were distinctly in disfavor, but since the hearing of the case has begun and the public is in possession of the evidence the feeling is gaining that the western miners haven't been getting a square deal from the riot and bloodshed ultimately rests upon the latter."

BY GEORGE H. SHOAF, Staff Correspondent Appeal to Reason.

BOISE, IDAHO, July 15.—W. D. Haywood completely captured Judge Wood's court Friday. His manly attitude on the witness stand and his plain, blunt testimony tore aside the veil of suspicion that has been cast over him by the charges of conspiracy and murder, and revealed him in his true worth, as a typical working-class advocate. At no time during the trial has he looked the criminal that his enemies represented him to be. Today, as he confronted Borah in cross-examination, he appeared positively heroic. When a man is charged with crime and dragged into court, if he is really guilty he looks guilty and wears a hang-dog look. If he has stolen money or committed murder he has no justification in his conscience, for the reason that he has perpetrated the crime for purely personal and selfish purposes.

Haywood, today, with an open countenance, looked the court squarely in the face and answered the questions of the prosecuting attorney frankly, fearlessly and honestly. At the conclusion of the cross-examination, Borah, rather than Haywood, appeared to be the criminal. In his cross-examination Borah tried to establish the fact that Haywood ordered the assassination of Steunenberg, because of personal hatred he bore the former governor, but Haywood proved that he never even saw Steunenberg and never had any personal relations with him or any personal feeling against him. Absolutely no motive could be shown as a reason why the witness should seek to take the life of Steunenberg.

Orchard Hired by Mine Owners. On the other hand, Haywood stated and proved that both Orchard and Simpkins did possess a personal grievance against Idaho's "bull-pen" governor because of the treatment accorded them in the Coeur d'Alene strike of 1899. Haywood intimated that Steunenberg's assassination might have been prevented had Pinkerton Detective McPartland called his agent, Orchard, off his course of crime.

The inference from this portion of the testimony was that the Mine Owners' association hired Orchard to murder Steunenberg in order that the responsibility for the crime might be fastened upon the officers of the Western Federation of Miners. Borah's principal point against the witness lay in the fact that late in December, 1905, he sent J. L. Simpkins a check for \$100, which the latter cashed early in January of the following year. This \$100 check has been referred to quite frequently by the prosecution, and apparently they have considered it a piece of evidence sufficiently damaging to secure the conviction of the Federation leaders. But Haywood today knocked the bottom out of this bit of evidence. He said that in the fall of 1905 he handed Simpkins a check for \$225.25 for services performed as organizer for the Federation. This check Simpkins cashed, but not wanting to carry the full amount around with him in his pocket, he gave Haywood \$100, with instructions to forward it to him at Spokane, Wash., a few days before Christmas. Haywood complied with the request by mailing Simpkins the amount. Borah tried to make it appear that Haywood sent Simpkins the \$100 as payment for the part he is alleged to have played in the assassination of Steunenberg.

Most of the rest of the cross-examination was devoted to an elaboration of the history of the labor war that has been going on in the west between the Mine Owners' association and the Western Federation of Miners during the last several years. Through it all Haywood took advanced ground in favor of the working class and showed signal ability in defending his position. More than once Borah found himself in the midst of a thicket of economic arguments, with no axe handy with which to hew his way out.

Haywood's familiarity with the class struggle between the owners and the users of the means of life, and Borah's absolute ignorance of the subject, produced many interesting situations. Everybody in the audience saw that Borah was merely a capitalist hiring lawyer to please his master, while Haywood sat serene as the conscious champion of a righteous principle and a noble cause. In reply to a question as to whether or not miners were forced to join the union on pain of rough treatment and possible death, Haywood said that the Western Federation of Miners did not demand the closed shop in its agreements with employers, but left the principles and benefits of the organization to win to its ranks those workers who mine for a living.

He stated that the Federation did not endorse a policy of force, but believed in argument or moral suasion. Quite impressive was Haywood's testimony relative to a meeting with several Colorado capitalists in the state house in Denver in 1903. With a committee from the labor organizations of the state, Haywood appeared before the committee of capitalists to discuss the enactment of the eight hour law. The demand for the passage of the eight-hour bill had been made by the people of the state by a majority vote of 46,000. Instead of obeying the people's will, the legislature temporized with the measure, and finally refused to pass it. When the two committees met Haywood plainly told the capitalists present that it was such men as they who corrupted legislatures, enslaved the people and promoted anarchy and crime. Borah endeavored to construe some of the general statements made by Haywood to the committee as specific threats against one or more of the members who happened to be the leading financiers of the state, but the attempt failed miserably. Referring to an article in the "Miners Magazine" bearing on the passing of Governor Steunenberg from political to private life, which concluded with the following words, "Here lies a hiring and a traitor," Borah asked Haywood whether or not he endorsed the sentence expressed. "They reflected my political views then and now," answered the witness without flinching.

Going further, Haywood said that he had nothing personal against Steunenberg, but he did consider him an enemy of union labor and human rights. He said he was opposed to Steunenberg because the former governor endorsed and established the bull pen, the permit system, and countenanced the outrages that had been perpetrated against white women by negro soldiers in the Coeur d'Alene strike. He qualified his statement, however, by saying that he held Steunenberg no more responsible for the crimes that had been committed against the working men of northern Idaho in 1899, than he did Bartlett, Sinclair, W. E. Borah, and other politicians prominently responsible for the policies of the state government at that time.

Moyer's Testimony Unshaken.

For the first time since the beginning of the Haywood trial, local Boise papers have been forced to admit that the attorneys for the prosecution were unable to shake the testimony of a witness for the defense. That witness was Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who concluded his testimony in behalf of the defense in the case Thursday. Under direct examination Wednesday Moyer testified coolly and deliberately, and with an effectiveness that indicated a trained mind. Not once was he caught in contradiction, and at no time did he falter in his testimony. Under cross-examination by United States Senator Borah he shone with even greater brilliancy.

The contest between Moyer and Borah afforded the most splendid exhibition of intellectual power that has yet been seen in the trial, and at the end of it Moyer stood forth a victor towering above a fallen foe. The audience appreciated the situation, and the Socialists present were thrilled with joy at the sight of their working-class leader triumphantly vanquishing the smooth and polished tool of the capitalist class. Anticipating the actions of the state, Darrow sprung a surprise by introducing a cipher telegram alleged to have been sent by Simpkins to Haywood shortly after Orchard's arrest, which was being held back by Borah and Hawley in rebuttal.

Scheme of Prosecution Spoiled.

Not only was this telegram introduced, but to the astonishment of the state, letters which had passed between the officers of the Western Federation of Miners at the time of Orchard's arrest were presented, and from their contents it was shown that even early in January, 1906, and almost before the body of the murdered Steunenberg had grown cold, Moyer, Haywood and other high officials were cognizant of the conspiracy that had been concocted by the Mine Owners' association to destroy the miners' organization.

Enraged at the premature presentation of the cipher telegram, Borah strenuously tried to induce Moyer to admit that it had been originally transmitted with criminal intent, but the admission was not forthcoming. This telegram has been represented by the attorneys for the prosecution as a document of paramount importance, and has been so advertised. The Associated Press, and other capitalist news agencies affiliated with the Gooding gang, have been led to believe that when this mysteriously guarded telegram was pulled by the state in rebuttal the Mine Owners' association would have at last within their grasp the leader of the Western Federation of Miners.

When this important message was deciphered by Moyer in the presence of the court, it read: "Can you get attorney to defend Hogan?" It was sent to Haywood, and was signed by J. L. Simpkins. In a cross-examination that lasted virtually all the morning, Borah endeavored to make Moyer say that Hogan and Orchard represented one and the same man, that he and Haywood and Simpkins knew of Hogan's presence in Caldwell and why he was there, and that the Steunenberg assassination was the result of a conspiracy entered into between the officers of the Western Federation of Miners. The prosecution endeavored to show that the telegram was sent by one of the conspirators to another conspirator in behalf of a joint agent who had been hired to commit crime.

The Real Conspiracy.

Moyer denied each and every allegation, and reversing the prosecution, began to show the real conspiracy was far different from the one Borah sought to prove. Moyer was well on his way to clinch the contention that the mine owners were using the death of Steunenberg as a link in their conspiracy to destroy the Western Federation of Miners when the attorney for the state, realizing the position into which he had been drawn, dropped the witness and gave up the contest.

HAYWOOD ON THE STAND

The Accused Labor Leader's Frank and Dignified Manner Wins Friends.

William D. Haywood, the defendant, was called to the stand immediately after recess Thursday. After a short history of his early life, in which it was shown that he began mining at the age of 9, that he spent the greater part of his life as a miner at Silver City, Idaho, and that he joined the Western Federation of Miners in 1896, Haywood declared that he had never known Governor Steunenberg and had no more interest in the Coeur d'Alene troubles than any other member of the Federation.

Resolutions and discussions condemning Governor Steunenberg's course in the Coeur d'Alene, Haywood declared, were not confined to the Western Federation of Miners, but applied generally to labor organizations throughout the country. The witness was asked if he ever said to anyone, as has been testified, that Governor Steunenberg should be exterminated.

Relegate, Not Exterminate.

"No, sir," he replied. "I think what I said was that he should be relegated, and I took a hand in relegating him." Haywood became a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners in 1900, holding that position until June, 1901, when he was elected secretary-treasurer—an office which he still nominally fills. His salary is \$150 a month.

The witness was questioned at length as to the early history of the organization, the duties of its officers, etc. Asked if the Federation employed attorneys, Haywood declared that at times it has had as high as twenty-two attorneys on the pay roll. Its growth has been steady ever since its organization, with the exception of the Cripple Creek year, when there was a temporary loss of some 3,000 members.

The Federation, declared Haywood, has always taken an active interest in politics, one of its objects being to elect its friends and defeat its enemies. It

