For and About Women

BACK FROM PANAMA.

Miss Beeks, of Civic Federation, Enthusiastic Over Climate.

When Miss Gertrude Beeks, secretary of the welfare department of the National Civic Federation, returned yesterday morning from Panama by the steamer Colon she refused to discuss the results of her investigations, saying that her report must first be made to the federation, but her enthusiasm about the climate and the sanitary conditions of the isthmus indicated that her impressions had not been of a gloomy nature.

"The men are living in beautiful little villages along the isthmus, many of them with their families," she said, "and these are not down in a image, as ideas preconceived of Panama might

MISS GERTRUDE BEEKS.
Secretary of welfare department National Civic Federation.
(Photograph by Pach Brothers.)

lead us to imagine. On the contrary, the majority are set down in the midst of the most beautiful mountain scenery, for the isthmus rises gradually from Colon to Panama.

"The climate of the isthmus, which is usually thought of as so awful, is absolutely ideal. People who have lived there for a couple of years say they never want to live anywhere else. I was there during the rainy season, which lasts eight months, ending in December, but there were no torrential downpours. There would be a little rain in the morning, perhaps, and the rest of the day would be clear, with clouds veiling the sun and moderating the heat. It is not oppressively warm, except between 11 and 1 o'clock, and then everybody, even the negroes, takes a siesta. The locomotive engineers are the only exception to this rule, but they have compensations, and they say that they prefer the climate to the snow and sleet of the United States. During the dry season the trade winds blow, and they say no one can realize how beautiful it is then.

"People dress very much as they do here, except that one sees a great many white suits. I didn't make any changes at all in my own dress, and I slept every night under blankets, except at Colon, which is lower and warmer than the Pacific end of the isthmus.

"The sanitation is so perfect that there has been no yellow fever scare for eighteen months. There was one case when I was there, but it was not developed on the isthmus, having been brought by a steamer which had stopped at a port where there was an outbreak of yellow fever."

Miss Beeks sailed from New York for Panama on June 17 and was on the isthmus twenty-three days. Her special mission was the investigation of the feeding, housing and recreation of government employes. Her work was a continuation of that begun nearly two years ago by W. E. C. Nazro and Edward A. Moffett, who visited the isthmus on behalf of the Civic Federation and afterward reported to Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission. They recommended the erection of clubhouses, the maintenance of athletic fields, the encouragement of Sunday excursions and the establishment of Saturday half-holidays. Miss Beeks will report on how far these recommendations have been carried out. Her report will be presented to Charles A. Moore, chairman of the welfare department of the National Civic Federation, and to Secretary William H. Taft, chairman of the committee on welfare work for government employes. She expects to have it ready in a very short time.

The mission of Miss Beeks to Panama is the latest incident in a long series of similar undertakings. She was formerly the welfare manager of the great Chicago plant of the McCormicks, which employs fifteen hundred persons. She looked after their welfare in the factory and at home, saw that they were properly fed, clothed, warmed and housed and planned for their amusements. Later she investigated railroading, mining and cotton manufacturing, and in New York she investigated the condition of the employes on Blackwell's Island. In recognition of her services to the cause of labor the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen has made her an honorary member and presented her with a gold medal. She is the only women ever thus honored.

NEWS OF THE MARKETS.

Fulton's Shark Visitor Goes to Coney Island —Fish Plentiful and Cheap.

The huge shark which Captain Nelson Lockwood and his fishermen captured at the risk of their lives off Long Branch on Wednesday afternoon left yesterday for Brighton Beach. "Took the noon boat," said a man at H. E. Stillman's fish stalls, near Fulton Market, where the shark had been receiving callers since arriving. "We warn't sorry. He was gettin' a trifle high, mebbe on account of the stories folk told about his weight. Brighton Beach is goin' to emba'm him an' scrub him up an' pour disinfectants over him, an' exhibit him at 25 cents a look."

Estimates of the monster's weight ran all the way from eight hundred pounds to two thousand. The men who handled him would not commit themselves further than to say that it took "an extry horse" to haul the truck on which he rode from he boat.

If that shark knew what came to New York on the steamship Bermudian yesterday, he might be glad that he is safe at Brighton Beach. A remora, otherwise shark's pilot, came to town. The remora is provided with a sucker, by means of which it attaches itself to any passing shark, and when the shark gets a meal the remora draws up and joins in. This particular remora is on its way to the Detroit aquarium, under convoy of the directors of that institution, but as the remora is a very knowing fish, any shark along its route might be excused for feeling nervous.

Fish of the edible variety are fairly plentiful in the markets. Striped bass are only 25 cents a pound, but their noses have been put completely out of joint by the black bass, which are just in from their fresh water haunts, and very good at 30 cents. Spanish mackerel, the native kind, are just now favoring New York at 25 cents a pound. Kennebec salmon are nice and plentiful and cost 40 cents. Bluefish, on the contrary, are scarce.

"They're prob'ly chasin' off to the middle of the Atlantic after some school of weakfish," said a disgusted fishman. "They're voracious critters, an' they've a good scent for victims." He cast a weather eye to the far horizon and sighed.

The most refreshing sight in the markets was the stalls where obese watermelons, fresh from Georgia in their green travelling suits, reposed like comfortable plutocrats. They looked exclusive, but were willing to be negotiated at 75 cents each. Peaches are from 40 to 75 cents a basket. One enthusiastic market man averred that his were "the ripest peaches you ever set your teeth into," but the peaches stonily declined to make the assertion good. Strawberries are almost gone, sad as the fact is to their adorers. A few of them were to be seen yesterday, looking like old girls at a ball, completely cast in the shade by the blushing cherry at 15 cents a quart, and the fresh and modest blueberry at the same price. Canteloupes are here from all quarters. Those from Georgia may be had at 10 cents a piece, but the California and Arizona canteloupes are held at from 15 to 25.

Green corn is aristocratic these days. It frequents the best hotels and the houses of very well to do people, but that is all. Its modest price is $1.25 a dozen for the finest quality, a little less for unpromising ears. Long Island, having at last decided to do its duty in the way of green peas, they may be enjoyed at 10 cents a quart. But lima beans, which travel from Florida, are $1.25 a half peck.

Beef has taken such a rise that it is almost as much out of sight for the poor man as the cow that jumped over the moon. A cheerful looking butcher as he trimmed a steak announced that it had gone up "four or five cents a pound, all kinds." The news did not seem to make him feel as bad as it did his customer. Nor can the meat lover solace himself with lamb. For chops are 25 cents a pound, the hindquarters 20, and the forequarters 16 cents a pound. And not much of it at that.

But the faithful hen is doing her duty, and eggs are plentiful at 23 cents a dozen for the freshest. Diplomatic dealers pick out the white ones and sell them for white leghorns at 28 cents. Poultry, which the sellers swear on their honor is fresh and not cold storage, is also plentiful, but not cheap.

Philadelphia roasting chickens have risen from 26 cents to 28, and Philadelphia capons are 33 cents a pound, as against 30 cents last week. Fricassee chicken is 20 cents a pound.

The best print butter is 32 cents a pound, the best tub butter 30 cents.

Occasional pots of flowers and boxes of tomato plants relieved the prosaic aspect of Washington Market.

TRIBUNE SUNSHINE SOCIETY

One storm blows the night this way,
But another brings the day.
—Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.

MONEY RECEIVED.

The Coreopsis branch, of New Haven, has sent through the treasurer, Miss Gertrude Smith, $20 toward the furnishing of the Rest Home. A previous check sent was not received. Mrs. W. H. Doane gave $5 for Adolph Koch's outing; "For Richard," $5; "A Cheerful Giver," $1, for the benefit of some one, preferably an old woman; Willing Hand branch, Grafton, N. Y., Mrs. C. V. Dorsch, president, $1, as T. S. S. dues; Mrs. George Ashley, $25, of which $24 is for the rent of the Rest Home for three months, and the $1 extra "for good luck"; Mrs. Raymond Hitchcock, of Great Neck, Long Island, $5, for the Rest Home, and Mrs. Alvord, $25, for the emergency fund.

REPORT FROM HOUSE MOTHER.

The first report from Miss Anna Stagen, the house mother at the T. S. S. Rest Home, while simply introductory, gives an idea of the genuine hospitality of the people at Clark's Falls, Conn. She writes:

"No person who was not on the spot can appreciate the royal welcome we received from the members of Mrs. Bromley's Sunshine Circle, or realize what a perfectly delicious meal they had prepared for the tired and hungry travellers.

"Mrs. Randolph, the wife of the pastor, supposing that we were going to have merely a cold luncheon, carried over from her larder a basketful of good things, consisting of sandwiches, salad and a cream cake. Our nearest neighbor, Mrs. Babcock, determined that we should have a hot meal, so she cooked a pot roast, together with mashed potatoes and peas that had been gathered from Mrs. Bromley's garden that morning. Mrs. Babcock also sent us a chocolate cake and a strawberry shortcake, for which Miss Mabel Bill furnished the berries. Mrs. Main hurried over with some fresh lettuce just as we arrived. We finished the meal with Mrs. Bromley's fine cottage cheese. Mrs. Lewis, one of our near neighbors, sent us over a quantity of bread and rolls that ought to have gone on exhibition, they were so fine.

"Our opposite neighbor came over last night and offered us the use of everything in her house, including the refrigerator. Some passer in the street looking at the house remarked: 'Oh, that house is open. Who's in it?' And the answer was: 'The Sunshine has come.'

"You have no idea what the opening of this house means to the people here, for it brings them in touch with the world. There are still four rooms unfurnished."

The president realizes that aside from the benefit working women will derive from a two weeks' rest at the home, the people dwelling in the little village of Clark's Falls will also have some helpful sunshine scattered among them. When the mill shut down the chief source of income to most of the inhabitants stopped. Some moved away, and those who owned their little places have had to struggle for a livelihood as best they could from the products of the land. Arrangements have been made with one member of the local T. S. S. branch to supply the butter required, another will furnish fresh eggs at 18 cents a dozen; one will make the cake for the home, and one, who has several children, will increase her limited income by doing the laundry work. All these little helps will be greatly appreciated, and are a kind of sunshine work well worth doing.

SENDING FLOWERS.

The Daisy branch of Annsville, N. Y., Miss Mary Alice Newell president, sent the first box of wild flowers to the Little Mothers' Settlement house in Second avenue on June 17, and will continue to send this cheer every Monday during the summer.

TO PASS ON.

A fine afghan and a dainty pink shoulder shawl made from Sunshine wools by Mrs. Sterling, of Brooklyn, have been received at the office to "pass on"; reading matter, from Mrs. Charles Grant; a warm knitted scarf for Dr. Grenfell's Mission, from G. E. Lathrop; two pillows, without a name (they will be forwarded to the Rest Home); some lovely cards for a vacation kindergarten class, from Mrs. F.; a large package of reading, for sailors, without a name (this was immediately sent to the Soldiers and Sailors' Christian Aid Association for distribution); some unfinished work from "An Old Member," and magazines from L. M. Q.

PLEA FOR PURE CLOTHING.

Now that Congress has passed a pure food law, some people think it ought to turn its attention to pure clothing. While not so dangerous as adulterated food, says "Everyday Housekeeping," adulterated clothing is most vexatious and expensive and also injurious to health. Material sold as all wool often has not a thread of new wool in it. It is composed either entirely of shoddy or of shoddy and cotton, shoddy being made of woollen cloth ground up and spun into yarn again. This stuff has none of the virtues of the original material, and it is said to cost more in this country than pure wool does in most others.

COLORS FOR MOURNING.

There is a beautiful appropriateness in the color chosen for mourning in Egypt and Burmah—yellow, the tint of the faded leaf. The Persians show equal good taste and good sense when they choose pale brown, also the color of withered leaves; and so, also, do the Abyssinians and Ethiopians, who mourn in dull, grayish brown, the hue of the earth to which the dead return. Syrians express their hope in a future life by wearing sky blue, and South Sea Islanders wear stripes of black and white to express mingled sorrow and hope.

FOR THE CANCEROUS POOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer eagerly appeal for assistance for their two homes for the destitute, which shelter at present thirty-five men and women who are dying of the terrible disease. We nurses have expended our funds (in the humblest and most careful way), and yet we have heavy expenses to meet at once, or suffer the consequences. We, the sick and the well, live solely by the will of our patrons. This will has been in our favor, and we are only a little anxious, not in despair. Will not men and women help our suffering ones now? Very respectfully yours,

MOTHER M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D.
The Servants of Relief, Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.

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HAYWOOD UNDER BORAH

KEYNOTE, ANTAGONISM.

Defence at Boise Trial Will Be Complete To-day.

Boise, Idaho, July 12.—William D. Haywood, on trial for the murder of Frank Steunenberg, left the witness chair this afternoon after he had been under examination sixty hours in his own defence, the time being equally divided between his own counsel and Senator Borah, who conducted the cross-examination. Haywood's testimony closes the defence, except for one witness, who will be called to-morrow morning, and his examination will take up about fifteen minutes. The state will then begin the rebuttal unless motions to strike out certain parts of the evidence should be brought forward by the defence. Counsel for the state announces willingness to abide by the instructions of the court to the jury, and will not make arguments on motions to strike out.

There is a prospect now that the case may be brought to an end within two weeks. The state expects to close the rebuttal by Wednesday or Thursday. The defence expresses the opinion that the surrebuttal will be in by Saturday. Under these circumstances the case will be given to the jury by the end of the last week of July.

Cross-examination of Haywood began this morning, an hour after the opening of court.

When Clarence Darrow closed the direct examination and quietly remarked, "You may cross-examine," the witness turned and faced Senator Borah, his face pale and jaws set. There was a stir in the courtroom and then an absolute silence. The first questions and answers came in such subdued tones that Mr. Richardson, of Haywood's counsel, asked the witness to speak out.

Borah's cross-examination, always rapid, was more than usually quick to-day, but from first to last Haywood preserved complete possession and control of himself. At times his replies came as quickly as the questions were flung at him. Again he would hesitate and speak slowly with a marked emphasis. His voice, low and musical, was raised only once or twice for a flat denial. Borah's manner was courteous throughout, but now and then a tinge of sarcasm or of stolcalness appeared when he insisted on a direct answer and Haywood appeared reluctant. Haywood, in turn, was as courteous as the examiner. Invariably he addressed Borah as "Senator," and repeatedly asked permission to explain when he thought there might be some misunderstanding.

Notwithstanding this subdued air of consideration, of quiet speeches and courteous bearing, there was not a moment throughout the three hours of cross-examination that the atmosphere did not tingle with possibilities. Once, when Senator Borah pressed Haywood as to his sentiment toward former Governor Steunenberg, Haywood said, quietly and with a smile: "I felt no different toward Steunenberg, Senator, than I do toward you or any of those people."

Senator Borah looked up quickly, but he did not smile. He said, quietly: "Yes; I have been given to understand something of that sort," and did not pursue the subject.

Much of Haywood's testimony to-day was a repetition in detail of what Moyer said yesterday. Haywood, however, made no effort to deny his knowledge of Orchard and his affairs or his connection with Simpkins.

Throughout Haywood's testimony rang antagonism to what he calls the capitalistic class and his view that only by such methods as those followed by the Western Federation can the workingman hope to control the situation.

DETAILS OF THE TRIAL.

Prisoner's Cross-Examination Productive of Small Results.

Boise, Idaho, July 12.—Dominick Flynn, one of the witnesses for the defence in the Haywood trial, was recalled by the state when the case opened this morning. He was asked as to a conversation he had with Daniel Garney at Mullen, Idaho, in 1899. The questions were evidently for the purpose of impeachment. After Flynn left the stand Haywood was recalled and the direct examination was continued.

Haywood said Orchard had been at his house three or four times. Most of the members of the union when they were in Denver called at his home, the witness declared.

"Did you ever call on Orchard?" asked Mr. Darrow.

"No, sir, never."

"Did you ever have anything to do with buying a horse and buggy for Orchard to go out on killing expeditions with?"

"No, sir, never."

Haywood said Orchard came to headquarters with a negro one day and said George Pettibone wanted to know if he could trade the rig for a gray mare which the federation owned—one of the nineteen horses which had been used in distributing relief in the Cripple Creek district. Pettibone was anxious to get the mare for one of his delivery wagons.

The witness denied positively that he had talked to Orchard or planned with him the killing of Sherman Bell, Governor Peabody, James Hearn, David Moffat or Judges Goddard and Gabbert. He declared that Orchard's story on the witness stand was the first he had heard of the matter.

Haywood first met "Steve" Adams in 1902. He said the $75 he sent to Adams at Ogden when the latter telegraphed he was in jail there was his (Haywood's) own money. Adams had been out prospecting, and had stated on leaving Denver that if he "struck anything he would locate Haywood on it."

ADAMS WAS "TO THE TALL TIMBER."

"Steve" Adams was at headquarters several times in 1904. He said he had been "to the tall timber." Adams and his wife were both drawing strike relief at this time.

"Did you ever give or send him any money other than the $75 you have testified to?"

"No, sir."

"Did you get your $75 back?"

"No, sir. At Cripple Creek Adams and Minster, who went with him, said they would settle up as soon as the strike was over."

Adams and his wife left Colorado in the spring of 1905. Haywood said that some time later he received a letter from Mrs. Adams, saying that she and "Steve" had located a homestead in Oregon. They expected to do well, but needed a little temporary relief, promising to pay it back in butter and eggs. Haywood sent them $30. The next he heard of "Steve" Adams was when the latter was arrested. The letter he wrote to Harry Orchard's wife on November 18, 1905, Haywood said, was in reply to one from Mrs. Orchard inquiring as to her husband's whereabouts. He told her what he knew about Orchard. He had no way of knowing where Orchard was except that the latter had told him his plans for going to Alaska. Haywood said he did not care to tell Mrs. Orchard what her husband had said as to his determination not to return to her.

Haywood declared he knew absolutely nothing of the plot against Governor Steunenberg.

"I don't know that I had thought of him after I left the State of Idaho."

"Had Governor Steunenberg ever tried to get back into politics?"

"No, sir."

"Had he shown any disposition to become active in mining matters?"

"No, sir."

The first Haywood heard of the assassination was in the papers, which said that the crime was a culmination of the troubles in the Cœur d'Alenes. The papers also reported that a union card had been found in the effects of Thomas Hogan, who had been arrested on suspicion.

At the miners' headquarters there was considerable question as to who Hogan was, the consensus of opinion being that it was Orchard, who had used that name in leaving Cripple Creek to seek employment elsewhere.

The first definite information came in the cipher telegram from Simpkins, which was translated at first, "Can I get counsel for Hogan?" but which was afterward corrected to read, "Cannot get counsel for Hogan."

Haywood's explanation of sending the $100 draft to "Jack" Simpkins on December 21, 1905, was as follows:

Simpkins came to Denver early in December to attend a meeting of the executive board. He drew $221 50 per diem and travelling expenses while there. Cashing a check for this, he gave Haywood $100 and asked him to forward it to Spokane some time before Christmas. Simpkins said he was going on a trip and did not want to take all the money with him. Haywood said he could not remember whether he bought the draft and mailed it, or whether one of the federation's stenographers attended to the matter.

When the question of employing counsel for Orchard and to look after the interests of the organization first came up Haywood said he and Moyer consulted with General Counsel Murphy, who advised going slowly in the matter. After considering the subject for a day or two Murphy advised the employment of Mr. Nugent.

The defence offered in evidence a letter written by General Counsel Murphy to Nugent, but it was ruled out by Judge Wood on the ground of immateriality. An exception was noted.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF MILLER.

Haywood went into the details of the final employment of Fred Miller, of Spokane, to defend Orchard. At this time Crump, an attorney, who had represented the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado in fights against the Western Federation of Miners, had been called into the case by the other side.

"What was the first you knew of any intention to arrest you in connection with the murder?"

"When I was arrested."

Witness then related the story of his arrest, the denial of a right to consult counsel and the trip to Boise on a special train in charge of General Bulkeley Wells, a member of the Mine Owners' Association. When first brought to Boise the prisoners were taken to the state penitentiary, being later removed to the county jail at Caldwell.

Haywood said he was indicted for inciting to riot at Victor following the Independence station explosion. He was in Denver at the time. The case never came to trial, a nolle prosse being entered by District Attorney C. C. Hamlin, who, prior to his election, had been secretary of the Mine Owners' Association.

This ended the direct examination, and Senator Borah began to cross-question the prisoner-witness.

He dwelt upon the interest the miners at Silver City, Idaho, took in the Cœur d'Alene troubles. Haywood said a committee was sent from Silver City to Northern Idaho at the time.

"The Western Federation of Miners came to think of Governor Steunenberg as a pronounced opponent of organized labor?"

"I believe so; yes, sir."

"But prior to this trouble he was regarded as a friend?"

"I think so. He was at one time an honorary member of a local union."

"The union afterward regarded him as a friend of capital and swayed by capitalists, and I suppose you joined in this view?"

"Yes, sir; as an officer, I did."

"Did the 'Miners' Magazine' reflect your views as well as those of the organization?"

"Sometimes."

"It reflected your views as to the Cœur d'Alenes?"

"In some instances it did. I did not approve of the 'bullpen,' of the permit system, or of the indignities upon the men, but as to Governor Steunenberg I did not regard him in any other light than I do you, Senator, or Bartlett Sinclair, or any others who were concerned."

"I have understood that," replied Senator Borah, who then questioned the witness as to the article which appeared in "The Miners' Magazine" at the time Governor Steunenberg left office, entitled "The Passing of Steunenberg." The article said that when Steunenberg's epitaph should come to be written it would read, "Here Lies a Hireling and a Traitor."

"Did that article reflect your views and those of the federation?"

"As to the Governor's official acts, it did," responded Haywood, who added that the article was directed against Steunenberg as a state official, and not as a man.

FEELING AGAINST STEUNENBERG.

"There were many others who felt the same way about Governor Steunenberg," the witness went on. "The Lieutenant Governor who served under Steunenberg wrote an article which was much stronger than this."

The witness was taken through a long line of questioning as to "Jack" Simpkins, developing the fact that whereas Simpkins disappeared more than a year ago he is still continued a member of the executive board of the federation. When in Denver in December, 1906, Simpkins said nothing of having seen Orchard in Caldwell, Idaho.

Senator Borah asked Haywood about the posting of certain notices in the Cripple Creek district in 1901. One of these read:

"Hence take notice that on and after September 15, 1901, any one working in the mines, mills and power plant of the Cripple Creek district, who is unable to produce a card of membership in the Western Federation of Miners, will be regarded as an enemy to himself and to the community at large, and will be treated as such."

Haywood said in explanation of this that there was a movement on foot to reduce wages throughout the district. A second notice called to the attention of the miners that September 15 was near at hand, that the time of grace had about expired, and that all who were not for the union must be against it. There could be no middle ground.

"So," said Senator Borah, "the Western Federation of Miners had a permit system of its own, and no one could work where it was in control unless he had a union card."

"No, sir; a man could go to work anywhere without a card, but we expected him to join the union if he wanted any of the benefits which accrued from membership in it."

Haywood was questioned closely as to his appearance before a committee of the State Senate in Denver to argue on the eight-hour law. Haywood said he spoke his mind freely to the representatives of the capitalistic class who were present, including Frank J. Hearn, of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and ex-Governor Grant.

"I compared the palace in which Governor Grant lived to the huts of some of the smeltermen, and I did it so vividly that tears rolled down Governor Grant's cheeks, and he said he was going to leave the state. I told the men present that it was such influences as they represented that corrupted legislatures and courts."

"And you referred to the court of which Judges Gabbert and Goddard were members?"

"I referred to the Supreme Court."

"And you regarded Judges Gabbert and Goddard as representatives of the corrupt corporation influences?"

"I would not like to say that personally."

Senator Borah complained at one point in the examination that the witness was endeavoring to evade a direct answer. Haywood disclaimed this and declared that he was ready to answer any and all questions to the best of his ability.

After recess Senator Borah questioned Haywood as to his various meetings with Orchard. The witness said he knew absolutely nothing about Orchard's whereabouts from the time of the Independence station explosion on June 6, 1904, until he came to headquarters in Denver in January, 1906.

DENIES ROOMING HOUSE MEETINGS.

Haywood could not recall ever having met Orchard in company with Mrs. Lottie Day at the Belmont rooming house in Denver, and declared positively that he did not at this time or any time enter Harry Orchard's room. Mrs. Day, a witness for the defence, told on cross-examination of the incident which Haywood denied to-day.

Within a few days after the Independence explosion, Haywood said, the papers began to connect Harry Orchard's name with the affair. They commented upon the fact that he had left Cripple Creek and gone to Wyoming.

The papers seemed to know where he had gone," said the witness.

"Did you?" asked Senator Borah.

"No, sir."

"Did you ever meet Mrs. Harry Orchard?"

"Yes, sir; it must have been at headquarters."

"How many times was she there?"

"I can't say."

"In your letter to Mrs. Orchard you said that the last information you got as to where Orchard was was from Alaska?"

"Yes, sir."

"And the only information you had was his statement that he thought of going to Alaska?"

"Yes, sir."

"And your reason for saying what you did was because you did not want to convey to her the real facts that were in your possession?"

"Yes, sir. I think that was it."

"Did you ever talk to Harry Orchard in any way about Governor Steunenberg?"

"I don't think I ever did."

"Did you ever hear Orchard make threats against Governor Steunenberg?"

"I don't think I ever did."

"You had no knowledge of any personal enmity Orchard may have had toward Governor Steunenberg?"

"No, sir."

Before employing an attorney to defend Orchard, Haywood said the organization did nothing to discover what Orchard had been doing prior to the murder of Governor Steunenberg. Neither was there any investigation to determine the man's guilt or innocence. The federation officials went over the transcript of the evidence at the preliminary hearing before finally engaging Miller and paying him $1,500.

Orchard made no request for an attorney.

"The second telegram you sent to Idaho as to the employment of counsel, saying the federation defended no man guilty of crime, but in the past had found that all of its accused members were innocent and would have been the victims of a conspiracy unless the federation had come to their assistance—was that telegram given out to The Associated Press at the time it was sent?"

"It was given to the press, yes, sir."

"When did the federation cease to defend Harry Orchard?"

"I can't say exactly as to that, Senator, but I think it was when Attorney Miller came here to Boise, and was told that Orchard had no further use for his services. Mr. Miller made no report to me about that."

"Did you know that Orchard was in the Cœur d'Alenes with 'Jack' Simpkins in the fall of 1905?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever discuss with George A. Pettibone the whereabouts of Orchard?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever tell Pettibone you had sent Simpkins a draft for $100?"

"No, sir."

"But Simpkins did leave $100 with you and you sent him a federation draft on December 21, 1905?"

"Not a federation draft; no, sir. You have the draft."

"It is signed by you as secretary-treasurer."

"Yes, sir."

This ended the cross-examination.

On redirect examination Haywood said he had an impression that he had heard Orchard speak of having once owned an interest in the Hercules. "But I have heard so many tales of woe since I have been secretary of the federation I can't say positively about Orchard," he added.

In all of his acts in connection with the defence of Orchard the witness said he first consulted with General Counsel Murphy.

Senator Borah on re-cross-examination asked:

"Did Attorney Miller when he came to Denver and said he had been sent by Simpkins to defend Orchard explain to you why Simpkins sent a telegram on January 4, saying he could not get a lawyer, when, as a matter of fact, Miller had left for Caldwell on January 3?"

"No, sir."

Haywood said he had no way of knowing whether Simpkins knew that Miller had really gone.

This finished Haywood's testimony and court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

NEW YORKERS CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Legislators from This State Go to Ohio to Assist Prisoners.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Akron, Ohio, July 12.—James Lee and James McLaughlin, of New York, are in the Summit County jail awaiting the action of the grand jury on the charge of swindling. It is alleged that they got the signatures of Akron manufacturers to an agreement to pay a nominal sum for a copy of a business directory, which was to be delivered later. When the agreement again appeared it is charged that it had been ingeniously turned into a contract for a page of advertising, at prices ranging from $100 to $150.

James Oliver and Henry R. Glynn, members of the New York Legislature, arrived here to-day to assist Lee and McLaughlin, and will demand a speedy trial for the prisoners.

"UNWRITTEN LAW" SUSTAINED.

Bowies, Mother and Son, Freed from Murder Charge by Maryland Jury.

La Plata, Md., July 12.—It took the jury in the Bowie murder trial to-day only five minutes to decide that, in Southern Maryland at least, the "unwritten law" is the law to which the seducer must hold himself answerable. Both jury and people acquit Mrs. Mary E. Bowie and her son Henry of all blame for their acknowledged slaying last January of Hubert Posey, the seducer of Priscilla Bowie, who, with her fatherless child, has made a most pathetic picture in the courtroom during the progress of the trial.

State's Attorney Wilmer's request to the jury that it bring in a verdict of manslaughter, not of murder, made last evening, was not more noteworthy than the frankness with which Congressman Sidney E. Mudd, of counsel for the defence, appealed to the "unwritten law" in behalf of his clients. Throughout his address, which evidently voiced the sentiments of most of his hearers, Mrs. Bowie and her son sat in stolid composure, while Priscilla Bowie, seated outside the rail, among the spectators, wept continuously.

"Gentlemen," said Congressman Mudd, in opening, "we shall claim that these defendants were justified by what the newspapers have called the 'unwritten law.'" He then cited many cases in which the avengers of wronged daughters, sisters and wives have been acquitted, and continued: "Never since the formation of this government has there been tried before a jury of American citizens a single case of murder following wanton seduction in which the verdict has been other than instant acquittal.

"The family in this land of ours is the nucleus and the nursery of the commonwealth. The protection of the sanctity of the family ties, the chastity of women, the development and maintenance of a salutary and exalted respect for the honor of the mother, the sister and the daughter become a natural and essential feature of the law in this land. In nearly every state of this country there will be found an exemplification and recognition of this fact and an adoption of this doctrine.

"It is in this sense that I confidently claim the 'unwritten law' as an adequate defence for these defendants."

At the conclusion of Congressman Mudd's argument State's Attorney Wilmer again addressed the jury, arguing against the "unwritten law" and referring his hearers to the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," but he urged the jury to give the defendants the benefit of every possible doubt and repeated that he did not ask for a verdict of murder, but for one of manslaughter. The jury, however, evidently took Mr. Mudd's view of the case, and when the members filed into court it was to declare that the killing of Hubert Posey was justified.

EVANGELISTIC ENDEAVORERS PARADE

Bucket of Water from Housetop Fails to Dampen Ardor of Soul Winners.

An evangelistic rally and parade of the neighborhood, which was interrupted only once, by a bucket of water from the top of a house at Tenth avenue and 53d street, was held last night in connection with the evangelistic tent at 57th street, below Tenth avenue. Four Christian Endeavor societies joined in the rally, and after separate song services at four points around Tenth avenue, marched to the tent and afterward took part in the parade. The tent was crowded, and many men and women stood outside the tent during the services. The evangelistic chorus of the city, led by E. A. Wayne, sang several times in the tent and during the parade.

KILLED IN A CONCRETE MACHINE.

Workingman Accidentally Stepped in Opening—Dust Prevented Rescue.

Joseph Josceone, nineteen years old, of No. 350 Hicks street, Brooklyn, while at work yesterday afternoon shovelling crushed stone into a concrete machine at No. 331 East 15th street accidentally stepped into the opening and was killed by the wheels. His cries were heard by the men at work and the machine was stopped, but too late to save his life. Owing to the stifling dust it was impossible to rescue him for several minutes. It was found that every rib in his body had been broken.

Alexander Hall, of No. 453 Bergen street, Brooklyn, who was in charge of the engine which ran the machine, was arrested by the police of the West 20th street station and held on the technical charge of homicide.

MAGISTRATES RAISE OWN SALARIES.

That Is, They Do if the Board of Estimate Approves Increase of $2,000.

The board of magistrates raised their own salaries yesterday from $7,000 to $9,000, but they will not get the increase until the Board of Estimate approves of it.

Magistrate Butts did not think that it was advisable to do it, but he was voted down. Magistrate Barlow thought that it was modest and reasonable, for he said: "We are the most underpaid body of men in the city's service."

"We don't even have nights off," was Magistrate Wahle's reason. Magistrate Cornell thought that so long as the municipal court justices had had their salaries raised the police magistrates ought to be in on the deal too, so the motion went through.

NEW YACHT TO BE A LARGE ONE.

M. F. Plant Plans Cruise Around the World Next Summer.

It was learned yesterday at the office of Morton F. Plant that the steam yacht he has ordered from Ramage & Ferguson, of Leith, is considerably larger than at first reported. She is to be 1,850 tons, Lloyd's measurement; 305 feet over all, 260 feet waterline and 37 feet 6 inches beam. The yacht is to be ready to begin a cruise around the world next summer. She is to be equipped with two sets of four-cylinder, triple expansion engines, which will furnish great speed when required, and is said to be the only yacht in existence which will have combined cylindrical and water tube boilers. The superstructure will be much higher than on most yachts.

TWO DROWNED AT PIER.

Glenwood, Long Island, July 12.—Two persons were drowned within forty-eight hours from the pier of the Montauk Steamship Company here. Michael Dacy, twenty-one years old, employed by Justice Scudder, fell overboard last night. John Shriel, fifty years old, of No. 32 East 132d street, New York City, arrived here on Wednesday evening. He was found yesterday morning with his feet caught in the pier, his head and half his body in the water.

MOTOR BOAT HELD FOR SPEEDING.

Rochester, July 12.—The $-0,000 motor boat Rainbow, purchased by R. P. Joy, of Detroit, at Morris Heights, New York, was held up by Erie Canal authorities here yesterday, for speeding, and its license revoked. The boat is in charge of four members of the Detroit Yacht Club, and was allowed to proceed to Buffalo under a special permit this morning.

$3.25
New York to
Philadelphia
VIA
New Jersey Central
for the
ELKS REUNION, July 15 to 20
Tickets on Sale July 13 to 17, inclusive, good returning July 15 to 23, inclusive. Return limit extended to July 31 by deposit of ticket by original purchaser with special agent and payment of $1 not later than July 23.
THERE'S A TWO HOUR TRAIN EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR
FROM LIBERTY ST.,
W. 23d St., 10 min. before the hour.
Vestibuled Coaches, Pullman Parlor, Buffet and Dining Cars.

CANADA CUTS RATES.

Railway Commissioners Abolish Discrimination on Freight.

Ottawa, July 12.—The Board of Railway Commissioners has promulgated an important order affecting all railway traffic rates east of the Great Lakes. The order abolishes rate discrimination hitherto given by railway companies in favor of traffic from Detroit and other cities across the boundary, as compared with rates from Windsor and other Western Ontario frontier points. The board orders that Detroit and Port Huron rates shall be the maximum to be charged from Windsor, Amherstburg, etc., to practically all points East. The same readjustment is to be made at the Niagara frontier, except that in consequence of the position of Buffalo relative to Detroit rates from Niagara peninsula, while considerably reduced, will still be slightly higher in some cases than those from Buffalo. Canadian freight classification will hereafter apply from Detroit and Buffalo on all American traffic into Canada through those gateways. The new reduced rates will apply the year round.

HOTEL OWNER ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Body Was Found Near House in Shrewsbury, Mass., on Monday.

Worcester, Mass., July 12.—Frank W. Phipps, proprietor of the Lily Pond House, in Shrewsbury, near which the body of Charles L. Burnap was found on Monday night, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of having murdered Burnap, and was locked up in the jail in this city. The state police, previous to his arrest, had been actively at work on the case, following out various theories that had been suggested.

Phipps has been under surveillance since yesterday, and Constable Moran, of Shrewsbury, watched him at his house all night. Phipps and Moran came to Worcester to-day and returned to the Lily Pond House, where Constable Bartlett relieved Moran. Bartlett then took Phipps to the Edgemere Hotel, where the latter was arrested by State Officers Robert E. Molt and Peleg F. Murray.

FALL FROM STOOP KILLS DOCTOR.

Police Keep His Death Concealed as Long as Possible.

Dr. Samuel Whimpleberg, of No. 300 West 38th street, clad only in his pajamas, fell and was fatally injured at the foot of his stoop early yesterday morning. The police kept the case concealed as long as possible, and made no announcement of it until long after it had been on record at the coroner's office. The physician died half an hour after he was found, in Roosevelt Hospital. His skull had been fractured.

Dr. Whimpleberg had been in ill health for some time, and under the care of another physician. He had a room on the second floor of the building, which he rented from Mrs. Bertha Malloy. She told the police that early in the morning Dr. Whimpleberg had raved up and down the hall shouting, "I'll get it for you!" Then he quieted down, and she says that she knew nothing more of him until the body was found.

A patrolman of the West 37th street station found the body on the sidewalk and told the janitor, who informed Mrs. Benjamin Banks, Dr. Whimpleberg's sister-in-law, and their landlady. It was thought at first that he might have jumped from the window, but investigation showed that he probably started to leave the house and slipped at the bottom of the stoop, striking on the back of his head.

TO FORECLOSE BIG MORTGAGE.

New York Central Seeks Clear Title to the Rutland Railroad.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Troy, N. Y., July 12.—What is believed to be the first step toward securing title for the New York Central to the Rutland Railroad was taken to-day when a notice of pendency was filed in the County Clerk's office here in an action brought to foreclose a mortgage for $4,000,000 on the property of the Harlem Extension Railroad Company.

The property includes the Leban