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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION

TUESDAY JUNE 11 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

## WHO COACHES ORCHARD?

Atty. Richardson Endeavors to Make Him Admit That Detective McFarland Does.

HE HAS VERY POOR SUCCESS.

His Testimony as to Dynamiting Bradley House is Vigorously Attacked.

TELLS LIES WHEN HE WANTS TO

Drew Diagram Showing Where Bradley Bomb Was Placed. Left Witness Chair and Explained it to Jury.

Boise, Ida., June 11.—Continuing its cross-examination of Harry Orchard today, the defense in the case of William D. Haywood, attacked the testimony of the witness as to the dynamiting of Fred Bradley of San Francisco, and besides endeavoring to show discrepancies and improbabilities in it, sought to make it appear that it had been in part inspired by Detective McFarland.

There was first an effort to show that Orchard had never seen or heard of the Japanese servant who cleaned the porch at the Linforth flats the morning Bradley was blown up until McFarland told him about him. Orchard denied this, and swore that he saw the Japanese and that he had to wait for the Japanese to leave the porch before he placed the bomb.

Then the defense endeavored to discredit the story of the purchase of dynamite from the Judson Powder company, and the entire claim that a bomb was used by showing that the walls of the Linforth building were blown outward and that Bradley had been blown down the street. Atty. Richardson demanded that the witness explain how the explosion of a bomb had had these effects. Orchard said he could not explain the matter, but expressed the opinion that Bradley was standing sideways to the bomb and that the explosion taking the lines of least resistance, had carried him into the street.

At the request of the defense, Orchard stood before the jury and drew a diagram of the entrance to the Linforth flats.

For the first time since his cross-examination began, Orchard this morning showed decided emotion. It was when Atty. Richardson put the witness on the rack for his neglect of his two deserted wives. Orchard insisted that Haywood and Pettibone were not his friends, but that he had failed to do so. When he admitted that he knew his first wife, he worked at these making for a living, his answers were short and his voice husky. Richardson continued his grilling for 15 minutes, but failed to break the witness down.

ORCHARD RESUMES.

When Orchard resumed the stand at the opening of court today, Atty. Richardson continued to question the witness about the attempts he made upon the life of Fred Bradley. Orchard said that he had been in the room near the Bradley home, being able to overlook it from his bedroom window.

The confession he made yesterday that he had bought some dynamite for a bomb before the attempt to poison Bradley with strychnine in the milk failed, Orchard said that he had bought the explosive from. Asked the appearance of the clerk who waited on him, Orchard said he was a "youngish looking man."

BOUGHT DYNAMITE.

In buying the powder Orchard was required to give his name. He could not remember what name it was—it was a fictitious one, thought of on the spur of the moment. As an excuse for giving the 10 pounds of dynamite, Orchard told the clerk he wanted to blow up some stumps on his ranch. "Don't you know there are no stumps within 20 miles of San Francisco?" demanded Richardson.

"I know that there are—I've seen them on the way to Caliente Springs," Orchard gave as his excuse. He gave a description of the various places where he had lived while in San Francisco before moving to the Bradley home. Orchard kept the dynamite in his room and took it with him when he moved to 1324 Washington street—within half a block of the Bradley home.

Orchard said it was after he had seen the milk delivered to the Bradley's back door several mornings in succession that he conceived the idea of poisoning his victim rather than to employ a bomb.

With the failure of the milk plot, he went ahead and made a dynamite bomb, first buying a piece of five-inch pipe, 14 inches long. Orchard said he bought the pipe in a plumbing shop on Taylor street somewhere in the 200 block.

TRYING TO DRAG IN McFARLAND.

Richardson wanted to know if Detective McFarland had attempted to trace the San Francisco localities for the witness.

"All I know is that he investigated the powder or dynamite purchase. He brought me a list of the sales of the Judson Powder company and asked me if I could pick out the name I had given. I picked out A. Debs as the one I thought I remembered."

"Don't you know there was but one 20-pound sale of dynamite that whole year?"



ORCHARD, IN DERBY HAT, ARRIVING AT COURTHOUSE.

name of a well known customer of the firm."

"There were several names," Orchard said he had heard from McFarland about the suit of the owner of the apartments against the San Francisco Gas company after the explosion of the Bradley bomb. On Orchard's testimony, Detective McFarland and Gov. Gooding made affidavits for use by the gas company in moving for a new trial.

"Do you know that the motion for a new trial based on these affidavits had been overruled by the court?"

"No, sir, I heard the judgment was stayed."

"What that was on appeal?"

"I don't know about that."

BRADLEY BOMB EXPLOSION.

Orchard said that the morning he placed the bomb at the front door of the Bradley house people were passing on their way to work. The lead bomb was inside a wooden box. Orchard took a down town car and was out of ear shot before the explosion occurred.

"From the examination of the place after the explosion, don't you know that the walls were blown out instead of in?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"They were all shattered," Orchard said. "The walls were blown out instead of in. The walls were blown out instead of in. The walls were blown out instead of in."

Orchard said that it was from the newspapers that he learned Bradley had been blown into the street.

"Then you don't know positively that he was blown into the street?" asked Richardson.

"I didn't see him go," said Orchard unperturbed.

The grocer said the explosion was generally attributed to gas, but he thought it was a bomb.

"I told him I didn't think so at all," declared Orchard.

RETURNS TO DENVER.

Orchard next told of returning to Denver after receiving money from Pettibone. He disguised himself as a soldier and wore glasses.

"Don't you know that soldiers never wear glasses?" asked Richardson.

"I didn't know it, no," said the witness.

Then Atty. Hawley, for the state, chimed in. "You forget Mr. Rosecrans," he said.

"He was a soldier," shouted Richardson.

"And he wasn't at San Juan," declared Mr. Nugent, of the defendant's counsel.

Orchard said he had sent several San Francisco papers to Pettibone. Arriving in Denver, he went first to see Pettibone. He then met Steve Adams and went with Billy Ackerman to live at Adams' house, Mrs. Adams cooking the meals.

Orchard gave as his excuse for not moving because he couldn't pay the rent?" asked Richardson.

"No, sir. We had plenty of money. Adams paid me \$100 a month."

Orchard continued to live with the Adams family from before Christmas, 1904, to February, 1905. Richardson cross-examined by many questions to show that both Orchard and Adams were poverty-stricken all winter long.

The witness repeatedly declared that both men were well supplied with money coming from Pettibone and Haywood.

Orchard said he made Bradley's condition out worse to Pettibone and Adams than it really was when he reported to them. He had heard the men were permanently injured.

"You lied, did you?" snarled Richardson.

"Where?"

"In Pettibone's backyard?"

"That makes two visits to Pettibone's backyard?"

"No, sir, I don't do anything of the sort," said Orchard positively. "We talked about it the day they wanted me to go to California to get Bradley."

CAN'T CATCH ORCHARD.

As to the details of his story Orchard repeats them as often as Richardson desires and seems never to lose patience.

Orchard said it was while he was living with Steve Adams that he was detailed by Haywood to help Adams assassinate Judge Gabbert in Denver.

Haywood said he wanted us to shoot Gabbert before the trial. The use of dynamite would get everybody in trouble," said Orchard. His idea in continuing to kill was to get the ranch owned by Moyer and Pettibone had promised him.

"And you were ready to kill everybody in Colorado for an \$800 ranch?" suggested Richardson.

"I don't know about that."

Once more Richardson reverted to Orchard's gambling proclivities. Three or four times a day the subject has come up since the cross-examination began. This time Haywood's attorney wanted to know what sort of games Orchard played. He said he played faro, bank, draw poker, stud poker and blackjack. He denied that he had ever run a game and in response to a question which had been propounded nearly a score of times before, insisted that he lost at gambling more often than he won.

Orchard said he lurked about Judge Gabbert's house at night, hoping for a chance to shoot him.

"Why didn't you go up and ring the doorbell and pump it into him?" asked Richardson.

"Because I was too cowardly," said Orchard without a moment's hesitation.

"You never allowed anybody else to call you a coward, did you, in those days?"

"I don't know about that."

"You consider yourself a very brave man, don't you?"

"I call all the things I've done very cowardly," said Orchard in a low, even voice.

Richardson asked Orchard as to some of Haywood's public utterances about the time Peabody attempts were being made to force the French restaurant.

"Mr. Haywood often said things on the outside that he talked about differently to us," said Orchard.

"You used to do the same thing, didn't you?"

"Yes, I did up to the time I changed and decided to tell the truth."

Orchard was being questioned as to the make-up of the bombs prepared for the Peabody restaurant. He refused to answer until 1:30 p. m. was ordered.

BACILLI TO MEET DEATH BY ELECTROCUTION.

Chicago, June 11.—The bacilli will meet death by electrocution should a new method of sterilization proclaimed yesterday by the National French restaurant.

Two wires charged with positive and negative currents and a metallic bowl, preferably copper, are the weapons with which Dr. von Kleinsmied, of the University of Vienna, kills the bacilli. The wire is applied to the outside of the vessel, the other resting in the fluid. The electric current kills the bacilli by electrocution is meted out to the unwelcome life thereon.

"Sterilization by a new method," said Dr. von Kleinsmied, "not only kills all the ordinary germs and bacteria, but likewise kills the fermentative germs and itself becomes a most wonderful preservative. I tried it on a bowl of milk and the milk stayed sweet and pure as possible."

## COMPANY AND MEN IN CONFERENCE

Bell Officials Meet Delegation of Striking Electrical Workers Representing District.

PEACE NOW SEEMS IN SIGHT.

But Louis Lynn Declares It Will Have To be for Entire District and Not For Salt Lake Alone.

Another Utah strike seems destined to come to a peaceful end. This time it is that of the electrical workers. Powerful with skill in the science of electricity, these men could have reduced Salt Lake's telephone service to a chaos and could have escaped undetected and unharmed.

Powerful in capital and resources the telephone companies could have rushed the strike breakers to Salt Lake, and precipitated a bloody riot. But following the general sentiment against sending forth a reputation for industrial warfare instead of peace, in Utah the electrical workers held back from any kind of violence and the telephone companies held back from importing strike breakers.

Today there is reward for the policy in the form of a meeting between Bell company officials and their former enemies at a meeting of the electrical workers' union.

Neither party in the conference is filled with bitterness or the memory of clashes, and the conference between Mr. Elmore, who has been in Salt Lake since 10:30 o'clock this morning. At present it was announced that it was still in session, and that while negotiations were being held, there was not any definite news to give out.

The conference is not on behalf of the union located in Salt Lake, and if a settlement is arrived at, it will not affect this city alone, but the entire district comprising Utah, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, whose headquarters are at Denver.

Mr. Elmore, who is representing the National organization in settling the strike, is accompanied by Mr. G. W. Roberts, Sam Beckhouse, and R. T. Whitehead. They received their authority to treat with the company from a meeting of the electrical workers in Salt Lake, held last night.

"What powers have been delegated to this committee?" was asked of District President Louis Lynn this morning.

"Well, they have power to settle under certain conditions," was the answer.

"What conditions?"

"That the companies grant the demands of the men throughout the entire district, and that the men, in return, will accept the company's surrender and only that."

"You consent to accept the company's surrender and only that?"

"Yes, I do," said Mr. Elmore, who is representing the National organization in settling the strike, is accompanied by Mr. G. W. Roberts, Sam Beckhouse, and R. T. Whitehead. They received their authority to treat with the company from a meeting of the electrical workers in Salt Lake, held last night.

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## UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTION

Ambassador Bryce on the Intellectual Pleasure it Provides For Later Life.

EDUCATION HAS TWO SIDES.

Each Man Should Have an Inner Life As Well as the One He Leads as His Avocation, he It What It May.

Chicago, June 11.—Ambassador James D. Bryce delivered the convocation oration at the exercises of the University of Chicago today. The subject of the address was "What University Instruction May do to Provide Intellectual Pleasures for Later Life."

The ambassador opened his address by commenting upon the fact that production and transportation, all over the world, have been transformed by science, and he asserted the need of science is also strongly felt in education.

Sixty years ago, he said, science was not a prominent part in the curriculum of schools and universities, and now it is trying to relegate the study of language and literature to a secondary place. In some parts of the world, he said, it is becoming necessary to insist upon the importance of the human, as opposed to the natural or scientific subjects.

"You ought to join with me in concluding," said the ambassador, "that the value and helpfulness to the individual of scientific studies and of the study of literature, respectively, not for the purpose of occupation or profession, nor for any other gainful pursuit, but for what may be called the pleasure of the mind, is of the highest importance."

"All education has two sides. It is meant to impart the knowledge, the skill, the habits of diligence and concentration which are necessary to secure practical success. It is also meant to form the character, to implant taste, to cultivate the imagination, and the emotions, to prepare a man to enjoy those delights which belong to hours of leisure, and to the inner life which goes on or ought to go on, all the time within him."

"Every one of us ought to have a second or inner life, over and above that life which he leads among others for the purpose of his occupation, to gain money or power or fame, or to serve his country or his neighbors."

"The practical lessons I would demand of the student of science are, first, that he should be a student of science, and not a student of the sciences. He should be a student of the sciences, and not a student of the sciences."

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## FRENCH SOLDIERS REFUSE TO MARCH AGAINST FRIENDS.

Narbonne, France, June 11.—The discontent caused among the men of the one hundredth regiment of infantry by their confinement to barracks for the last five Sundays, owing to the wine growers' manifestations, was brought to a head last night by a dispute between the privates and non-commissioned officers who tried to pull down men from a wall where they were posted.

The soldiers informed their colonel that they absolutely refused to march against their friends and relations. The colonel succeeded in temporarily calming the men by promising to investigate the charges of brutality brought against the sergeants, but the militia authorities consider that the spirit of the troops is bad, all the soldiers being in sympathy with the movement of the wine growers.

OCEAN ABNORMALLY COLD.

New York, June 11.—Observations of Atlantic steamers arriving at New York are very interesting as showing that the waters of the ocean off other eastern coasts are now abnormally cold.

The steamer Maracaibo reports that when four miles off Long Branch yesterday the sea temperature was 54 degrees, and the surface temperature of the water was 50 degrees. The Maracaibo also reports that the sea temperature was 54 degrees, and the surface temperature of the water was 50 degrees.

The present cool ocean conditions are due to the unusually frequent passage of continental barometric pressures from the eastward to New Foundland, the barometric effect upon the ocean being to crowd the cold waters off New Foundland toward the region of lower pressure off our Atlantic coast.

UTAH AND IDAHO POSTAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., June 11.—Postmasters appointed: Utah—Grover, Wayne county, John W. Carroll, vice Morone; Laramie county, John W. Carroll, vice Morone; Laramie county, John W. Carroll, vice Morone.

Idaho—Ulysses, Lemhi county, Priscilla L. Morrill, vice Wm. J. Keast, resigned.

COTTON CROP LEAK.

Washington, June 11.—Atty. Worthington, representing Edwin A. Holmes, Jr., in the trial of the latter for the leakage of the cotton crop report of the department of agriculture and vice day to compel Special Agent White to admit that he had authorized Statisticians Hyde to change the figure in his (White's) reports, which Mr. White yesterday testified had been changed, but did not succeed. The witness, first declared that he was positive he had not given any such authority, but later modified his statement to the extent of saying that he was quite sure.

Miss Emma Thompson, a clerk in the office of the statistician, said that in the summer of 1906, 1907, she reported from the field were generally handed to her by Mr. Holmes, with whom she had frequent conversations concerning the work. She said that reports always came in "in the field."

MILITIA OF THE STATES.

Must Conform to Terms of Dick Act To Get Appropriation.

Washington, June 11.—Acting Secy. of War Oliver has addressed a letter notifying governors of states and territories that on Jan. 1 next, under the terms of the Dick militia act, the militia organization must conform to that of the regular volunteer armies of the United States. He suggested that the governors take necessary steps to secure such conformity.

Gen. Oliver says: "This statutory requirement will result in debaring a state from the use of the allotment of the annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the support of the militia."

The act requires that the number of militia shall be at least 1,000 men for each senator and representative of each state.

Gen. Oliver suggests to the governors provisions for an enactment by the legislatures in brief as follows:

The definition of the duties of the adjutant-general and his assistants and the quartermaster-general and his assistants. Provisions for the necessary general officers and a staff made up of adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, commissary-general, medical director, and signal corps. The militia shall be divided into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies.

The new law will have a far-reaching effect upon the national guard of the country. The new law will have a far-reaching effect upon the national guard of the country. The new law will have a far-reaching effect upon the national guard of the country.

OTTAWA CHURCH BURNED.

Ottawa, Ont. June 11.—The Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, one of the finest edifices in the city, burned last night. The church cost \$200,000.

HUGHES VETOES 2-CENT BILL.

Albany, N. Y., June 11.—Gov. Hughes today vetoed a bill instituting a 2-cent railway rate on every railroad system in the state more than 150 miles long.

CABRERA IS ALL RIGHT.

New York, June 11.—The consul general for Guatemala received a dispatch from President Cabrera today stating that the president "is all right." The statement that President Cabrera had been killed was made in a dispatch received in the City of Mexico Sunday night.

AQUARIUS FOREST RESERVE.

Sidney A. Curtis is Allowed to Occupy A Portion of It.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., June 11.—Sidney A. Curtis, of Natick, Utah, has been allowed to occupy a portion of the land for pasture purposes in the Aquarius, Utah, forest reserve.

TO INDUCE UMBRELLA TRUST.

Philadelphia, June 11.—Acting upon instructions from Washington, United States Dist. Atty. Thompson will tomorrow present information to the grand jury that a conspiracy of individuals to induce the sale of umbrellas at a price below the market value is being organized.

## WILL ADAMS GIVE EVIDENCE?

He is Said to be Sullen and May Refuse to Testify in Haywood Case.

HE WAS ORCHARD'S PARTNER

In Many of His Desperate Undertakings. According to Story of Self-Confessed Murderer.

His Wife,