

The Haywood Trial: A Review

BY LUKE GRANT

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IN the picturesque and beautiful city of Boisé ended recently the first act in one of the most stirring dramas of modern times. The curtain was rung down when an Idaho jury pronounced William D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, not guilty of the murder of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg. The second act is set for October 1, when George A. Pettibone, the alleged co-conspirator of Haywood, will be placed on trial for his life.

No wonder the eyes and ears of the country were turned toward the little city in the Boisé valley. It was an absorbing tragedy in real life that was being enacted. As plot and counterplot were revealed, they showed a disregard for human life on one hand and a disregard for human rights and liberties on the other that seemed almost beyond belief.

When the curtain rose, Prosecutor Hawley announced that the State would show a criminal conspiracy based on murder and assassination that would shock civilization. The leaders of this conspiracy, he charged, were officers of the Western Federation of Miners, who had left in their footsteps a trail of human blood all over the inter-mountain country. "We will show you," said Hawley, "that the killing of Frank Steunenberg was but an incident in this criminal conspiracy, and that a score of men have met violent deaths at the hands of hired assassins. We will show you that a regular scale of prices for murder was set by the leaders of this conspiracy, and that Harry Orchard and Steve Adams were two of the paid assassins."

From the blowing up of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill in the Cœur d'Alene district in 1899 and the killing of two men by an armed mob of union miners, the conspiracy was traced step by step until it ended in front of Steunen-

berg's gate, December 30, 1905. That gate, wrecked by a bomb explosion and bespattered with the blood of the former Governor of Idaho, was held up to the mental vision of the twelve men in the jury-box, the critics who were to pass judgment on the tragedy. In the six years through which this criminal conspiracy was said to have run, it was shown that twenty-one persons had been killed by shot and bomb. It was shown that others were spied upon, hounded and tracked by assassins with murder in their hearts, and that their lives were spared only through lucky circumstances. That, in brief, was the picture drawn by the prosecuting counsel and exposed to the view of the jury and the audience, which comprised all the people of America.

Before attempting to show whether or not this picture was overdrawn, it may be well to throw another on the canvas—that drawn by Attorne, Darrow for the defense. This picture showed honest workmen, stripped to their waists, working twelve hours a day in the mills and smelters to increase the dividends of the wealthy mine-owners. As the sickening and deadly fumes of arsenic arose from the melting ore, they paralyzed the arms and legs of the workers. The teeth in their jaws loosened and fell out. Five years is the average length of life of workers under such conditions. Then the Western Federation of Miners was formed, and it spread out its protecting wings to the helpless and almost hopeless workers. It built and maintained stores, libraries, hospitals, and union halls for the comfort and education of its members. It supported the sick, buried the dead, and cared for the widows and orphans. To render less effective the work of the union, secret spies in the employ of the mine-owners gained admission and planned and plotted to betray their associates. The

goal of the union was an eight-hour work-day for the men in the mills and smelters. An agitation for an eight-hour law was started, and it was passed by the Legislature. It was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Colorado. The union redoubled its efforts, and a constitutional amendment was submitted to the voters of the State. It was carried by a majority of 46,000 votes in a total vote of 97,000. Then the mine-owners, more interested in dividends than in the safety of human life, were pictured as having shamelessly corrupted the Legislature to prevent the carrying out of the mandates of the people. The eight-hour law was not passed. The miners relied on their organization securing for them the relief that a corrupted Legislature denied them. They went on strike. Then Mr. Darrow skillfully rolled back the covering and exposed more of the picture to view. It revealed the State militia, officered and commanded by mine-owners, despoiling the homes, the stores, halls, and libraries of the union miners, and driving them at the bayonet's point from the district where many of them owned homes. Appeals to the civil courts were unavailing, for the soldiery defied the civil courts. Mr. Darrow ironically remarked: "Flags were hung at half-mast as a fitting tribute to the death of law and the triumph of order."

Strange that such a picture should move a jury of farmers who had no experience with industrial strife! It was a plea of justification rather than a defense. Haywood was on trial, charged directly with the murder of Steunenberg. On this charge Colorado's labor wars had no bearing, yet they consumed more time than any other phase of the trial. The attorneys for the prosecution opened the way by charging a general conspiracy, of which the killing of Steunenberg was an incident, and the attorneys for the defense, by inference, said, "If we're bad, you're worse;" and they attempted to show a counter-conspiracy to disrupt the Western Federation of Miners.

Throughout the whole trial Mr. Darrow insidiously implied justification. He talked continuously of a class war and the oppression of the poor by the rich.

The jury decided that the State had failed to connect Haywood with the conspiracy charged, and the Court ruled that the defense had not shown a counter-conspiracy; but while the plots were being unfolded new light was thrown on the methods resorted to both by mine-owners and miners in prosecuting industrial war in the Rocky Mountains.

Here it may be said that there was a difference of opinion among counsel for the prosecution about the scope the trial should take. Senator Borah, the brilliant young attorney who assisted in the prosecution, was opposed to going outside the Steunenberg murder. He wanted to place Orchard on trial for that crime and not use him for a witness. He contended that if the officers of the Western Federation of Miners were guilty of the crimes laid on their shoulders by Orchard, the State of Colorado should prosecute them. He was overruled by Governor Gooding, who, listening to Detective McParland, believed that he was destined to be the public official who would bring to justice the men responsible for a long series of revolting crimes. That a number of mysterious murders had been committed in the mining camps was a matter of common knowledge. The perpetrators had gone unwhipped of justice, and Orchard's confession seemed to furnish the explanation. So Governor Gooding declared that he would be unworthy to fill the office of chief executive of a great State if he did not try to unearth the whole conspiracy and bring to justice the guilty parties.

Detective McParland was given complete charge of working up the evidence for the prosecution after he obtained Orchard's confession. It did not require great ingenuity to obtain that confession, for, confined in a cell for the first time in his life, Orchard's early religious training came back to his mind. The enormity of his crimes rose before his eyes, and he was ready to confess to the first person who appeared sympathetic enough to listen. Probably he believed that he would save his own neck by incriminating others, but there was no evidence produced during the trial to show that he was promised immunity. It should be said in justice to McPar-

land that he did not manufacture any of the evidence, in spite of the many claims to the contrary. At least there was nothing in the trial to prove that he did. The verdict of the jury, however, proved that such evidence, whether manufactured or not, is regarded with as much suspicion in an agricultural community in the West as in an industrial center in the East.

On Orchard's testimony the whole case of the prosecution was based. In many of the details that testimony was corroborated by outside witnesses, but with Orchard eliminated the tragedy at Boise would have been like the play of Hamlet with the gentle Dane left out. One side tried to prove that Orchard told the truth, the other side that he lied.

It was a revolting story of crime that Orchard told on the witness-stand, but, shocking though it was in many details, it was of absorbing interest. From his participation in the blowing up of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill in 1899, this monumental criminal told of one murder after another that he had committed with a nonchalance that was amazing. He neither spoke in a boastful way of his crimes nor did he apparently show any contrition. He displayed no feeling, except on one occasion when he was taunted by Attorney Richardson on cross-examination. Then the tears rose in his eyes, and he said he had been such an unnatural monster that he had almost despaired of divine forgiveness, and was now telling his story as a duty that he felt he owed to himself, to society, and to God. Not once did he hesitate to answer questions of a personal nature, although the answers showed himself in an unfavorable light; neither did he seek to conceal anything that appeared favorable to the defendant. There was no malice apparent in his manner. He told how Haywood stopped his plans to blow up a boarding-house in Globeville, where one hundred and fifty non-union men were housed, as freely as he told how the same Haywood complimented him on blowing up the Independence depot and the killing of fourteen men.

Readers of *The Outlook* are familiar with the crimes which Orchard confessed he committed; but it is necessary to refer

to them again to show how far the testimony of the assassin was corroborated, or how much it was discredited by witnesses for the defense. Following the blowing up of the Bunker Hill mill, in which Orchard participated only as one of a mob, although he said he lighted one of the fuses, his next crime was committed in Cripple Creek in November, 1903. He told of planting a bomb in the shaft of the Vindicator mine, which at the time was operated with non-union men. It was so arranged that the raising of a safety bar would discharge a revolver into a box of giant caps, and thus explode fifty pounds of dynamite. Through a mistake the bomb was placed on the sixth level, which was not being worked at the time. About a week later Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Beck entered the sixth level and were blown to pieces. Fragments of a revolver, twisted into shapeless scrap-iron, were produced in court to corroborate the story. For this crime Orchard said he was complimented by Moyer and Haywood, the former giving him \$20 and the latter \$280 at the time. Both Moyer and Haywood on the witness-stand denied having paid the money or of having any knowledge of the crime, and there was no corroboration of Orchard's word on that point. The defense tried to show that the explosion might have been the result of an accident. Thomas Wood, a witness who impressed all who heard him with the apparent truthfulness of his testimony, swore that he had seen a box of powder on the eighth level of the mine on the morning of the explosion. McCormick and Beck, he said, went from the eighth to the sixth level, and the box of powder disappeared about the same time. Beck carried a revolver in his hip-pocket. The inference was that the superintendent and foreman carried with them the box of powder to the sixth level; that the revolver dropped out of Beck's pocket and caused the explosion, and that the men were thus accidentally killed. Wood had worked in the mine but a day and a half before the explosion occurred. After this alleged crime, Attorney Hawley said that Orchard was placed "on the chosen list of murderers" by Haywood.

The next crime to which Orchard confessed was the shooting of Detective Lyte Gregory, in Denver. In cold blood, and while in a drunken condition, this man was shot to death on a public street. Orchard said he was accompanied by Steve Adams at the time, and that Pettibone pointed the victim out to the assassins and furnished them with the shot-guns to kill him. Gregory had been active in a number of labor troubles against the Western Federation of Miners, and also against the United Mine Workers, and the explanation of the defense was that he was probably killed by some personal enemy. Neither Adams nor Pettibone was placed on the stand to contradict Orchard, although he implicated both in the crime.

Shortly after committing this murder, Orchard swore, he was delegated by Haywood to go up to the Cripple Creek district and "pull something off," as the annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners was in session at the time, and a split was threatened because of differences among the delegates regarding the conduct of the strike. No specific instructions were given to him except that Haywood remarked, "You can't go too fierce to suit me." The "something" that was "pulled off" was the blowing up of the Independence depot, which killed fourteen non-union men and maimed a score of others. In this awful crime Orchard said he was assisted by Steve Adams. It was shown that Adams left the district next day and assumed the alias of Steve Dickson. Orchard went in another direction, and changed his name to Thomas Hogan. The defense did not deny that Orchard committed this outrage, but implied by the testimony of several witnesses that he was acting as the agent of the Mine-Owners' Association at the time. It was argued that the commission of such a crime could only react against the men on strike, and subsequent events proved that this was true; for it was the following day that the deportations of union men began. Here, again, Adams might have contradicted Orchard's story were it untrue, for Adams was never accused of being an agent of the mine-owners. He was always an enthusiast on the

union side. Yet Orchard's statement implicating Adams was left unchallenged.

From Independence Orchard returned to Denver, where he said he was furnished with money by Pettibone, and started on a fishing and hunting trip through Wyoming. He lost his money gambling, and returned to Denver, and, as the authorities were looking for him, he said he was sent to San Francisco to be out of the way and incidentally to kill Fred Bradley. Bradley was the superintendent of the Bunker Hill mine during the troubles in 1899, and was the man who called on Steunenberg for troops. It was one of the inconsistencies of the defense to try to show that Orchard had a personal motive in seeking the death of Steunenberg, and that he had no hand in the explosion which took place at the door of the Bradley residence in San Francisco. It would appear reasonable to assume that if Orchard was embittered against Steunenberg for sending troops to the Cœur d'Alene, he would be equally bitter against the man who was responsible for having them sent.

When Orchard reached San Francisco, he found that Bradley was absent in Alaska. For two months he waited for the return of his victim. During this time it was shown by records in the post-office and in a telegraph office that he was supplied by Pettibone with money. The defense claimed that it was Orchard's own money, which he left in Pettibone's safe to be sent as he required it. If that claim is true, the prosecution pointed out, it was singular that Pettibone in sending the money should on one occasion sign his name on the application blank at the telegraph office as "J. Wolf" and on another occasion as "Pat Bowen." The money was telegraphed to Orchard under the name of "H. Green," and identification was waived. It was proved beyond doubt that the waiver of identification was in Pettibone's handwriting. Certainly there was an air of suspicion about such transactions, and Pettibone was not placed on the witness-stand to explain them.

While awaiting Bradley's return Orchard became acquainted with the grocer

who supplied the Bradley family with groceries. Through this grocer he got introduced to the servant-girls, and in this way gained access to the house. He rented a room overlooking the Bradley flat, where he could watch the windows. Shortly after Bradley's return the family milk was poisoned. Bradley discovered that the milk tasted bitter, and it was left unused. A chemical analysis showed the presence of strychnine in large quantities. Orchard said he put strychnine in the milk, and if he did not, no explanation was offered for its being there. The explosion took place early in the morning. The night previous Orchard paid his room rent and gave notice that he was going to leave. He did leave a few minutes before the explosion occurred. After he had vacated his room the landlady testified that she found shavings of wood and of lead that were left behind. Orchard said he fastened the bomb to the Bradley door and covered it with a door-mat. When the door opened, the explosion took place; it wrecked the front of the building and threw Bradley out into the street. Portions of the door-mat were removed from Bradley's hands and face by a surgeon. In Bradley's deposition, which was read in court, he said he was smoking a cigar when he opened the door and that a flame shot out from the end of the cigar. He was thrown violently to the floor and then he felt a lifting sensation and found himself between the car tracks in the middle of the street. He smelled the fumes of gas and did not smell dynamite, although he said he was familiar with the odor of blasting powder. The owner of the building sued the gas company and was awarded heavy damages. It was shown that gas was escaping in the building some time previous to the explosion. One of the servant-girls swore that she opened the door about half an hour before the explosion to take in the morning paper, and she did not smell gas. Orchard left San Francisco shortly after disguised as a soldier, and D. C. Copley, a member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, assisted him in perfecting the disguise. Copley admitted that he got the impression from

Orchard's talk that the latter might have had something to do with the Bradley explosion. All this was shown by independent witnesses, and in summing it up Senator Borah said: "And yet you twelve intelligent men are asked to believe that Orchard went to San Francisco to gamble with soldiers, and that he hung around the Bradley residence for two months waiting for a gas explosion to take place." The jury was evenly divided between the story of the bomb and the theory of a gas explosion.

Still lusting for blood, Orchard testified that on his return to Denver he spent the next few months seeking an opportunity to assassinate Governor Peabody, Justice Gabbert, Justice Goddard, Sherman Bell, and others who had been antagonistic to the Western Federation of Miners. He was shown to have been associating with Haywood and Pettibone at the time, living in the house of the latter for several weeks, but outside of his word there was nothing to show that either of them had any knowledge of his nefarious schemes. A bomb was planted in a vacant lot for Justice Gabbert; but the intended victim avoided the trap, and a mining engineer named Walley was killed by it. Walley's death remained a mystery up to the time of Orchard's confession. Soon after the death of Walley, Orchard said, he planted a bomb under the sod at the gate of Justice Goddard's residence. This bomb was dug up seven months later and was exhibited in court. The defense pointed out the improbability of a bomb remaining hidden under the sod on a well-kept lawn for seven months without being discovered, and inferred that it had been planted by detectives for the purpose of being "discovered" to corroborate Orchard's story.

The last act of Orchard's criminal career was the killing of Steunenberg, and it was this crime which the jury had to consider in reaching a verdict. In his closing argument Senator Borah told the jury that Haywood must be convicted on the Steunenberg murder if he was convicted at all. Orchard swore that Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were all present when he was sent to Idaho to murder Steunenberg. Hay-

wood furnished him money and Pettibone helped him pack a bomb weighing forty pounds in his trunk, and then accompanied him to the railway station. Both Moyer and Haywood flatly denied this story. The facts showed that Orchard went to Nampa, situated a few miles from Caldwell, the home of Steunenberg, and that he registered at a hotel as "Thomas Hogan." He trailed Steunenberg for a time, "learning his habits," he said, and went to Wardner to meet Jack Simpkins, a member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners. The two returned to Caldwell, Simpkins registering at the hotel as "J. Simmons." They roomed together for a few days, during which time the first unsuccessful attempt on the life of Steunenberg was made. That was about November 16, 1905, and two days later Haywood, in Denver, wrote Mrs. Orchard stating that the last he heard of Orchard he was in Alaska. Simpkins left Orchard in Caldwell, and went to Denver to attend a meeting of the Executive Board. Steunenberg was killed December 30, and two days later Orchard, under the name of Thomas Hogan, was arrested as a suspect. On December 3 Orchard, in the Caldwell jail, received a telegram from Attorney Fred Miller, of Spokane, stating that Miller would start for Caldwell in the morning to look after his defense. Orchard had made no request for counsel to defend him. Attorney Miller got as far as Walla Walla and turned back, and the following day, December 4, Simpkins sent a cipher telegram to Haywood, in Denver, which read: "Cannot get a lawyer to defend Hogan. Answer." Next day Attorney Sullivan, of Denver, called on Hogan in jail. It was shown that during the next few days Haywood sent a number of telegrams and letters to the secretary of the local union at Silver City instructing him to employ Attorney John F. Nugent to look after the interests of the organization in connection with the arrest in Caldwell. Nugent replied that he could not see where the interests of the Federation were involved. It should be understood that all the steps described to defend the Caldwell suspect were taken by the

officers of the Western Federation of Miners before it appeared in the newspapers that Hogan was a member of the organization, or before his identity as Orchard was discovered. The only thing which tended to show that he might be a member of the organization was a souvenir postal card addressed to Charles H. Moyer which was found in his trunk.

The day after his arrest Orchard received an unsigned letter which he afterward swore was in the handwriting of Pettibone. He said it was in answer to a request for \$100. The letter was postmarked at Denver and dated December 30. It read in part: "Friend Tom: Your letter received. That was sent to Jack December 21 for you. He should have sent it so you would have it by this time." A draft for \$100 sent by Haywood to Jack Simpkins under date of December 21 was produced in court in explanation of the veiled language contained in the unsigned letter. The defense explained the draft by saying it was part of the salary and expenses due Simpkins as a member of the Executive Board, which he requested Haywood to mail direct to his home before the Christmas holidays.

Before Orchard made his confession—about January 27, 1906—it was shown that Attorney Fred Miller went to Denver and was paid by Haywood a retainer fee of \$1,500 to defend Orchard at the preliminary hearing at Caldwell.

These were the circumstances, outside of Orchard's testimony, upon which the prosecution hoped to fasten guilt on Haywood, and the jury agreed that they were not strong enough to warrant conviction.

The trial was fair and impartial. The instructions of the Court to the jury were decidedly favorable to the defendant, or at least they were so understood by the jury. For more than twelve months demagogues throughout the country have been trying to make it appear that the whole trial was a plot between mine-owners and State officials to hang innocent men. To some of these demagogues the verdict was a disappointment, as, by a peculiar method of reasoning understood only by themselves, they believed that Socialism would be ad-

vanced if Haywood died a martyr to the cause.

The verdict was a surprise to many of the people of Boise who watched the trial closely. A disagreement was all that most of the friends of the defendant expected, because of the many complications and issues involved in the trial. The jury followed the instructions of the Court, and gave the defendant the benefit of the "reasonable doubt" to which the law provides that he was entitled. It is reasonable to assume, in view of the verdict, that the State did not present a convincing case, for certainly the defense was neither strong nor consistent. When Orchard finished his direct testimony, a majority of those who heard him believed that he lied. When Attorney Richardson finished his direct cross-examination of Orchard, a majority believed that he was telling the truth. It seemed incredible that a witness could withstand such a cross-examination without contradicting himself, unless he was telling the truth. In his closing argument Attorney Richardson took a day to explain why Orchard had a personal motive in seeking Steunenberg's death, and then he closed by asserting that at the time of the murder the assassin was a Pinkerton detective. Such inconsistency was apparent all through the cross-examination of Orchard. One moment Mr. Richardson would endeavor to show that Orchard was a detective, and in the next breath he proved that on one occasion he stole a sheep in order to get food to live upon. Attorney Darrow tried to make it appear that the future of organized labor depended on the outcome of the trial, but he did not ask any one to believe that the murder of Steunenberg was the result of a plot between mine-owners and detectives. That appeared too preposterous even to Mr. Darrow. He was willing to admit that Orchard committed the murder, and that he was probably assisted by Simpkins, but argued that both had personal motives. The State discredited the personal motive theory greatly by producing deeds and records proving that Orchard sold his interest in the Hercules mine more than twelve months before he had to leave the Cœur d'Alene district on ac-

count of labor troubles. The evidence produced to support the allegation of Haywood's lawyers that Orchard was a detective in the employ of the mine-owners was far from convincing. He himself readily admitted that he got money from D. C. Scott, a detective for the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad. He informed Scott of a proposed attempt to wreck a train carrying non-union miners. That, however, was a few days before the Vindicator explosion, where his criminal career really started. Scott paid him in all about \$45 and furnished him with a railway ticket to Denver to get acquainted with the officers of the Western Federation of Miners. That fact was proved; but, aside from six or seven meetings with Scott at that time, there was no evidence that Orchard had any further connection with detectives. Several witnesses testified to subsequent meetings between Orchard and detectives, and other witnesses swore that such meetings could not have taken place. It was a question of veracity, and not convincing either way. Had Orchard been a detective hired by the mine-owners to get evidence against the labor officials, he certainly would have preserved letters and telegrams which it was shown he received. Instead of doing so he destroyed every scrap of such evidence. Senator Borah probably hit the truth when he said, "If Orchard had not turned State's evidence, he would now be on trial, and the eminent counsel from Chicago would be defending him with all the eloquence he possesses instead of denouncing him as the most despicable monster on earth." While much of the defense of Haywood consisted of denunciation of detectives, it is a fact that Darrow had for months a number of detectives working for him.

From the mass of testimony, with its many inconsistencies and contradictions, one fact stands out prominently. From August 10, 1903, when Orchard went on strike in Cripple Creek, until December 30, 1905, when he killed Steunenberg, he did no work in the mines or elsewhere. During that period he was shown to have traveled throughout the States of Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington,

and California, and he always had money. He said he got it from the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and they denied the statement, but no other source of his income was shown.

At the beginning of the trial the prosecution hoped to corroborate Orchard's testimony through Steve Adams. The latter was brought from a jail in Wallace, where he is being held awaiting a second trial for murder, in the hope that the defense would put him on the witness-stand. The lawyers for the defense were too shrewd. While in jail with Orchard in the spring of 1906, Adams made a confession said to be more revolting in its details than the one made by Orchard. It not only corroborated Orchard's story, but revealed a number of shocking murders of which Orchard had no knowledge. Adams went with the officers of the law to Colorado and pointed out the spots where some of his victims were buried. He threw light on murders committed in 1901 and 1902 which up to that time had remained mysteries. Adams afterward repudiated the confession, saying that it was untrue and was obtained by means of threats. By various methods the prosecution tried to get that confession before the jury. Mr. Hawley taunted the defense with not putting Adams on the witness-stand. Mr. Richardson frankly stated that the one side was afraid to and the other side dared not.

In spite of Mr. Darrow's eloquent plea on behalf of organized labor, the labor movement was not on trial at Boise. The Western Federation of Miners was not on trial, though many seemed to think it was. Mr. Hawley in his opening statement said that the Western Federation of Miners under its present

leadership was a criminal organization and should be wiped out. He exonerated the rank and file, however, from any criminal intent. Such exoneration was not necessary. Not once during the trial was it shown that a local union had advocated violence. All the reports of the secret spies introduced by the defense failed to show a single instance where a local union had counseled lawlessness. It was clearly demonstrated that the Western Federation of Miners is not a criminal organization, though some individual members may be criminals.

Naturally, organized labor throughout the country rejoiced at the verdict. That was not because organized labor was on trial and was vindicated, but because organized labor was loth to believe that one of its representatives could be guilty of the crimes with which Haywood was charged. It rejoiced when he was found not guilty after a fair trial.

The result of the trial will doubtless have a stimulating influence on the future of the Western Federation of Miners, although that future was not dependent on the issue. The best proof of that is that the membership increased by 15,000 during the past year, while the Secretary was languishing in an Idaho prison. The trial will have a purifying effect on the organization. While Haywood will remain true to the principles which he believes and advocates, his experience during the past eighteen months has sobered him. It is safe to say that he will heed the advice given him an hour after his acquittal by his counselor and friend, Mr. John Murphy, who said: "Bill, in your hour of triumph be humble."

