

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

GEO. D. BANGS,
GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

ALLAN PINKERTON,
ASST GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

EASTERN DIVISION,
JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER, NEW YORK.

OFFICES.
MIDDLE DIVISION,
E. S. GAYLOR, MANAGER, CHICAGO.

WESTERN DIVISION,
JAS. McPARLAND, MANAGER, DENVER.

NEW YORK
BOSTON
MONTREAL
BUFFALO

PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURG
CLEVELAND
CINCINNATI

CHICAGO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. LOUIS

DENVER
KANSAS CITY
OMAHA
SPOKANE

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE.
SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES

ATTORNEYS,
GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.
Supt.
H. F. CARY.

Denver, Colo., January 8, 1906.

Governor Gooding,
Boise City, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

On yesterday evening I received a telegram from Mr. Taber, our Superintendent at Spokane, informing me that you desired my presence as soon as possible at Boise City, and replied to Mr. Taber as follows:

"Leave tomorrow evening for Boise."

On reconsidering this matter I discovered that the train leaving Denver at 6:00 P.M. on Monday evening arrived in Boise at 1:10 A.M. Wednesday morning which would bring me into Boise after midnight on Wednesday, while the train leaving Denver on Tuesday morning will arrive in Boise at 3 P.M. Wednesday. As a rule the night train is late while the morning train as a rule arrives on time, therefore I concluded to take the train on Tuesday morning and will arrive in Boise, if on time, at 3 P.M. Wednesday afternoon.

Hoping this will be satisfactory, I remain,

Yours,

Pinkerton's Nat'l Detective Agency,

By

S.

Mgr. W. Div.

6 B

Manager J. MoF reports:

Enroute, Denver to Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, Jan 9 6

At 7:00 A.M., today I left Denver for Boise, Idaho. I discontinued for the day at midnight, being enroute.

Boise, Idaho, Wednesday, Jan. 10th, 1906,

I arrived in Boise at 6:20 P.M., today, the train being over three hours late. I was met at the depot by Asst. Supt. G.J.H., of our Spokane office and the Hon. E. C. Stockslager, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who accompanied me a part of the way to the Idan Ha hotel, where I registered and was assigned to room #35. Before parting with Mr. Stockslager, it was arranged for him to bring Gov. Gooding to the hotel during the evening.

After dinner I met the Governor and the Judge in the hotel office and they accompanied me to my room. After a short conversation the Judge left us and the Governor and I then went over the matter in detail, the Governor explaining to me what had been done up to date. I wish to state that the committee headed by the Governor immediately on being notified of the assassination of the ex-Chief Executive, who acted in conjunction with the officials and citizens of Caldwell, did very good work. I am satisfied that there were other people in this plot besides Orchard and feel almost sure that Orchard was the tool of the others. Some of them may be in Caldwell yet. The evidence shows that Orchard in company with Simpkins, under the alias of Simmons, visited Caldwell in the early part of September and remained there for sometime, and that Orchard returned in November and again in December, and that during each visit he made trips to Nampa, where he and Simpkins occupied the same room in the hotel. I am convinced that had it not been for the prompt action of this committee under Gov. Gooding that even Orchard would have made his escape.

From my conversation with the Governor I am led to believe that the state has sufficient evidence to warrant them holding Orchard and with what is being gathered now, I think we will be able to convict the man, but this conspiracy is so wide spread and so well and secretly conducted that it would not surprise me to find out that the W. F. of M. has one or more men posing in Caldwell as bona fide residents, for the purpose of proving an alibi. Such men may have their wives or women posing as their wives, to help them out in the plot.

As Orchard went to Nampa the day before the murder, I am led to believe that he brought some one back with him to assist him as if there were people placed in Caldwell subsequently for the purpose of proving an alibi for Orchard, they would not be used to assist the man in carrying out the murder, and there is no doubt but that the victim of the crime was shadowed, at least on the night of the murder, as otherwise the assassins would not have known the exact time to explode the bomb.

It was agreed that we at once proceed to run down all clues whereby we might be able to effect the arrest of Orchard's accomplices.

I explained to the Governor why we could not work in conjunction with the Thiel detectives, and assured him that we would not in any way interfere with any one else that he might have working on the case, be the person regular officer, private detective or citizen.

After the Governor left, I resumed the taking up of the case with Asst. Supt. G.J.H., and with him fully discussed all points of the matter and the many points that should be attended to in order to make a complete case against the prisoner.

It is very evident that I was expected in Boise, from the fact that during the evening numerous reporters called upon me. I told them one and all that I did not have anything to give out yet and treated them as politely as possible, but it remains to be seen what they print.

Boise, Idaho, Thursday, Jan. 11th, 1906.

This morning by appointment, I called upon the Governor in company with Asst. Supt. G.J.H., and after a short conversation, we were taken to the office of the state chemist, where Mr. Jones showed us the several exhibits in the case taken from Orchard's grip and his room at the Saratoga Hotel and also found where the bomb exploded.

In my opinion these exhibits are of the utmost value to the case in hand and one of the most important witnesses that the state can introduce with relation to the exhibits, will be Mr. Jones.

The Governor is taking every precaution to guard these exhibits, carefully, fully realizing their importance.

Mr. Hasson and I were left in the office of the chemist with Mr. Jones, by the Governor. Mr. Jones is doing the experimenting with the exhibits and I reminded him that during his cross examination by the counsel for the defendant, he would be asked some very difficult questions and therefore advised him to be prepared to meet these questions in proper form.

I spent the evening in company with the Governor.

Boise, Friday, Jan. 12th, 1906.

I was engaged a portion of the day getting out my mail and writing further instructions to Asst. Supt. G.J.H. At 3:45 P.M. I called at the State House, but found the office of the Chief Executive locked.

During the evening while in my room, the Governor introduced me to Judge Smith of Caldwell, before whom Orchard will be tried, even though a change of venue is granted him to an adjoining county.

We discussed at some length the matter of transferring the prisoner from Caldwell to the custody of the Warden of the State Penitentiary and the reasons why we thought such a step necessary.

Judge Smith agreed with us that our reasons for desiring such a step taken were good ones, and stated that he would like to relieve the Sheriff at Caldwell by giving his consent, but at the same time he was not sure whether or not the action would be legal, and he did not wish to jeopardize the state by making an illegal move, which might result in getting the prisoner free on a writ of habeas corpus.

I cited over thirty cases wherein such transfers had taken place without any legal objections ever having been raised, and stated that a transfer in this case would relieve Canyon County from paying salaries to guards for the prisoner and it was finally decided that the Governor should take this matter up with the Justices of the Supreme Court, and effect such a transfer if they thought the transfer could be legally made.

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, Jan. 13th, 1906.

During the morning I called upon the Governor and advised him of the conclusion reached by Judge Smith in regard to the matter of transferring the prisoner.

On the 11th inst., I wired to the Denver office to send me the pictures of Moyer and Haywood, and these today I showed to the Governor, and also showed him a group picture, showing all the members of the ex-committee of the W. F. of K. For safe keeping, I left these pictures in the care of the private secretary of the Governor.

During the afternoon while I was attending to my mail, I was visited by Chief Justice Stockslager and Associate Justice Sullivan, and I took the liberty of explaining to them the conversation that I had with Judge Smith last evening. Both of the justices decided that it would be perfectly legal to transfer the prisoner. I later reported to the Governor the result of my interview with the two members of the Supreme Court.

During the day I also forwarded further instructions to Asst. Supt. G.J.H.

Boise, Idaho, Sunday, Jan. 14th, 1906.

I was in consultation a part of the forenoon and a good part of the afternoon with Governor Gooding. Mr. Howley the leading counsel for the state, was present during the afternoon, and we discussed the case in all its details. As Mr. Howley is to be interested in this case until the conclusion of same, it has been decided to furnish him with copies of the reports.

Before Mr. Howley left my room Asst. Supt. G. J. H. arrived, and we then discussed the case further.

After dinner, up to 11:00 P.M., the Governor, Asst. Supt. G.J.H., Operative #9, and myself were in consultation. The Governor follows up our reports even to the smallest detail, and it is therefore a very easy matter to discuss with him intelligently the case. We decided that we held sufficient evidence to warrant holding ex-committeeman Simpkins, even if we have not sufficient evidence to convict him. The Governor told me that Capt. Swain of the Thiel Agency had informed him that he could lay his hands on Simpkins at any moment, and added that the gentleman is now in the city of Spokane. I told the Governor that what we wanted in this case was results, and that we did not care who got them or got the credit, and as we wanted this man Simpkins badly, I advised him to notify Swain that he would furnish him with an application for the extradition of Simpkins from the state of Washington, and to have Simpkins arrested at once. The Governor then started to get into telephonic communications with Capt. Swain, but I do not know the result of same.

In case that Capt. Swain is not able to locate Simpkins, as he said he could, I would advise that a careful investigation be made at Spokane for the purpose of locating the man, so that he may be arrested.

Boise, Idaho, Monday, Jan. 15th, 1906.

This morning after getting out my mail and reports I had along conference with Asst. Supt. G.J.H., and further instructed him. He left for Caldwell at 1:45 P.M.

During the day I wrote to the Denver office instructing that they investigate all the U. S. land offices for the purpose of ascertaining whether the relinquishment of the homestead entry by Martin was true; if so where the homestead is located, to whom it was relinquished, for what consideration, and to learn all that they could relative to the past history of Martin during the time that that man was around the vicinity of the homestead location.

At 8:20 P.M., today I received the following telegram from the Portland office:-

"Simpkins in Spokane eleventh. Have wired Taber to ascertain if there now, and wire you direct."

From the fact that Capt. Swain claimed he could put his hands on Simpkins and had already received instructions from the Governor to make the arrest of this man, I supposed that Simpkins had been arrested.

At 8:30 P.M., I received the following telegram from the Portland office:

"Simpkins left Spokane this morning, presumably for Wardner. Expect return Spokane Sunday. Have wired Taber send Operative Coeur d'Alenes locate and shadow."

I am afraid that through the movements of over zealous persons desiring to connect Simpkins with this matter that the man has become advised of the fact that the authorities are after him and has made his escape.

I now advise that all conductors, train men, and depot employes around Spokane be interviewed and shown the photograph of Simpkins in order to discover whether or not that man has left the city by any train, freight or passenger, since the 11th of the present month up to date, and more especially this morning; if so, to ascertain to what point the man was bound. This matter must be taken up at once in a systematic manner. I would also direct that a careful investigation be made to show that Simpkins was absent from his home on the dates mentioned in previous reports on this matter, when the man was at Naupa and Calwell, with Orchard. This must be done whether Simpkins is arrested or not.

Yours respectfully,

W. R. Taber, Rep. Supt.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported Spokane.

By- *Wm. A. Pinkerton.*

January 18th, 1906. S.

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Manager McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, Jan 16th, 1906.

This morning after getting out my mail in regard to the operation on which I am now engaged, which included letters to the Denver office relative to the man Martin and further instructions to Asst. Supt. G. J. H., I visited the offices of the Governor, where we held a consultation and went over the report of Asst. Supt. G. J. H. of the 15th, which had just arrived;

I then called at police headquarters, where I met chief of police Phillips and deputy U. S. Marshal Bryant. Both these gentlemen appeared very friendly and willing to assist us in this matter, but they did not have any information of value to the case.

During the evening Gov. Gooding called at my room and we further discussed the case. The Governor informed me that sheriff Nichols of Caldwell was in the city, and as we both desired to see the sheriff, the Governor left and in a short time returned with Mr. Nichols.

After a few preliminaries we took up with the sheriff the matter of having Orchard transferred from the jail to the penitentiary at Boise. Although the sheriff did not give us a definite answer, I think that we will succeed in getting the prisoner transferred in a very short time.

In the course of our conversation with the sheriff, he informed me that he had heard from Mr. Calvert, of the Calvert House, that Doyle had roomed there under the name of McIntosh up to the night of the murder but that he did not stop at the hotel during the night of the murder.

In the two interviews that our operative has had with Mrs. Calvert and Martin Conway they never mentioned this, and it is just possible that the man who went into the Calvert Hotel in the exhausted condition might have been Doyle and Mrs. Calvert and Martin Conway did not want to give it out.

The sheriff also told me that on the night of the assassination of the late ex-governor at about eleven o'clock this man Doyle and a man known as Jim Wiley, the latter being in a beastly state of intoxication, went to the Pacific Hotel, where they occupied the same room. I am informed that this man Wiley is a hard drinker, but harmless; that he has a few cows some place out in the valley, but that he usually spends his winters in Caldwell.

The sheriff stated that when Doyle was arrested and the map of a part of the residence of the late ex-governor and the pieces of wall paper were found on him that Doyle requested that the papers be destroyed, but that he-the sheriff-refused to do this; that he kept the map and gave the other papers to Capt. Swain of the Thiel Detective Service Company. He also stated that when Orchard was arrested that on his person the officers found a watch, chain and locket that the prisoner did not want to give up, although they made him do so. The sheriff stated that neither the watch nor the locket have as yet been opened, but that he will have them examined later on, which I advised him to do. The sheriff also advised me that he thinks in the course of a few days that he will be able to identify Orchard by two witnesses as the man they saw talking in a saloon with two other men just before the murder of the late ex-chief executive.

While in the office of the hotel during the evening I met Mr. Jos. Hutchinson, one of the citizens who was on the governor's committee, and who acted as a witness at the preliminary examination.

Mr. Hutchinson stated that the morning after the murder while examining the scene of the murder a man told him that the woman living in the shack-Mrs. Wayne- had picked up some copper. Mr. Hutchinson stated that he then went to the home of Mrs. Wayne and knocked on the door, which was opened by Mrs. Wayne, to whom he said that he understood she had some copper. He said that the woman then turned pale, but got him a fragment of the gate with some metal blown into it; that the woman stated that Mrs. Moran gave it to her. He said that he later called upon Mrs. Moran and secured from her the steel spring that she picked up, same now being in the hands of the state chemist. Mr. Hutchinson stated that he still has the splinter of wood given to him by Mrs. Wayne.

Mr. Hutchinson stated to me that he had heard that Boyle had borrowed fifty or seventy five dollars from Mr. Mack, of the Nampa Bank, on a note indorsed by a citizen of Caldwell; that this occurred during the time that the man Doyle was in Caldwell, just before the murder.

I will state here that I have given all the above facts to Mr. Hasson with instructions how to run them out.

Mr. Hutchinson also stated that during the preliminary he testified to finding the piece of fish line near the shack occupied by Mr. Wayne, whom he Hutchinson- thought was in the employ of the late ex-governor.

It is evident that Wayne, one of the first witnesses for the state to be examined, instead of leaving the court room as he should have done remained inside, for as soon as Mr. Hutchinson had made his statement, this man Wayne jumped to his feet and in a loud and excited manner stated that he desired to make a statement; that Mr. Hutchinson swore that he was Mr. Steunenberg's hired man, when as a matter of fact he was but that he was merely taking the place of a hired man; that he was a nursery man.

At twelve twenty five a.m. on the 17th inst I discontinued for the day.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

E. R. Taber, Res. Supt.

By *Wm. A. Pinkerton.*

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Reported, Spokane Jan 19th, 1906.

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Mgr. J. McP. reports,

Boise, Idaho, Wednesday, Jan. 17th-06.

Today I called upon Gov. Gooding and discussed the matter in question, more especially the action of C.F. Wayne in the court room after Joseph Hutchinson had given his testimony. The Governor agreed that our Denver office instead of investigating Wayne at Glenwood by correspondence should send an operative there, hence I telegraphed Supt. Cary to that effect.

About 4:30 p.m. sheriff Nichols called to see me and we had a long conference. He informed me that he had been in conference with the lawyers employed by the state, including prosecuting attorney Van Duyn, and the Governor and he thought that all arrangements should be made to transfer the prisoner to Boise. The sheriff acted very nicely and seemed fully satisfied with the arrangement, but at the time did not inform me when this arrangement would be carried out. He told me that the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Canyon County was in town, but did not say as to whether he was present at the conference or not.

During the evening the Governor called on me stating that he had succeeded in making all arrangements for the transfer and that the prisoner would reach here by the overland route tomorrow. The Governor left, but soon returned with prosecuting attorney Van Duyn and lawyer Stone, introducing them to me, and then retired. I found that I had met Mr. Stone before. He knew about my work in '85 and '86 in the union state of Minnesota on the famous litigation known as section 30 and the subsequent trial at Duluth before the U. S. land commissioners in 1892. We discussed the case in question until 11:30 p.m., and then adjourned to the bar, where we met and then met the sheriff in the hotel office, where all three returned to my room.

As it was raining very hard the sheriff said he could not undertake to drive the prisoner to Boise by carriage, as the roads were too heavy. However, he said he would get him here some way. He asked Messrs Van Duyn and Stone to see to it that an opinion was filed showing that the steps he was taking was legal, thereby satisfying his bondsmen. They agreed to do this.

The sheriff then read us a letter received from a man named Mulach of Denver, in which he claimed to have some important evidence, but did not want the sheriff to show this letter or talk of its contents to any Pinkerton man. The sheriff had shown this letter to Mr. Swain, who claimed he had written Mulach to call at their office in Denver. He had also, I think, shown the letter to Mr. Hawley. I told the sheriff and Messrs Stone and Van Duyn that I knew Mulach well and that to my own knowledge there had not been a crime of any magnitude committed in the past eight or nine years in any part of the country, except in the immediate neighborhood of where Mulach might

then be residing, that he did not write to some official on the same lines as this letter, and in that way has succeeded in traveling from Maine to California and from the Lakes to the Gulf. I have known Mulach for many years. He is a smart writer, but is a "hop fiend" and not all reliable, so much so that no one who knows him or has known him will believe him under oath, and in addition he has been arrested frequently for petty thefts and has served many jail sentences. His object in not wanting any of the employes of the Agency to see this letter was that he feared we would reveal his true character. He will swear to anything, but there is no truth in his statements.

The sheriff then left, and at 1:45 a.m. on the 18th inst. Messrs Van Dorn and Stone left.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's Natl Detective Agency

FJ

Wm. A. Pinkerton

F. R. Tabor, Res. Supt.

R

Reported, Spokane-1-23-00.

31B

Mgr. J. Mc.P. reports,

Boise, Idaho, Thursday, January 18th-06.

During the forenoon I was engaged in writing out instructions for Asst. Supt. G.J.H. and operative No. 9. In the afternoon I went to the State House and held a conference with Gov. Gooding, where I also met Mr. Hawley, leading counsel for the prosecution.

During the day I was informed by Mr. Joseph Hutchinson that the proprietor of the Vienna restaurant on Idaho near Seventh street went to Caldwell on a special train the night of the murder and was seen to talk with Orchard at the Saratoga Hotel after his arrival there, and also on the next morning and took a walk with Orchard. When Orchard was arrested this man claimed to Mr. Powell, (known as "Fatty") agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, that Hogan was innocent and could prove it by three or four witnesses with whom he was in company either at the time or immediately after the explosion. I dropped him to this bakery twice during the day, but failed to find the proprietor, Mr. Harbert, Jr.

As the sheriff of Canyon had taken Orchard, alias Hogan, to the penitentiary here today I met the former and had a talk with him. He seemed very much dissatisfied because the opinion was not filed or rather some kind of a document to indemnify the sheriff and his bondsmen if he made a mistake in transferring the prisoner. I directed him to call on Mr. Hawley, who would see that this matter was adjusted, and in reply to his request regarding what reason he should give the public why he transferred this prisoner to the penitentiary I told him to say he acted under the advice of his lawyers and while here to refer such as asked him to Mr. Hawley and at Caldwell to refer those who asked this question to Mr. Van Durn.

I again met the Governor during the evening, who introduced me to Mr. Cruzan, a capitalist, and after the Governor left Mr. Cruzan and I talked together until midnight.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's Natl Detective Agency

BY

Wm. S. Pinkerton

H. R. Tabor,

Res. Supt.,

Reported,

See ne-1-22-06.

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44 B

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Manager Mc Parland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Friday, Jan 19th, 1906.

During the forenoon I was engaged with my correspondence, and in the afternoon I met Asst. Supt. G. J. H. and arranged for a conference with him.

In the meantime I had a conference with Mr. Whitney, the warden of the state penitentiary, who informed me fully as to how the prisoner was acting since his arrival at the state penitentiary.

During the afternoon The Governor, Asst. Supt. G. J. H. and I held a conference at the hotel, during which I outlined what I thought would be the defense in this case.

During the evening I conferred with Asst. Supt. G. J. H. and operative No. 9, giving them further instructions, remaining in consultation with them until eleven p.m.

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, Jan 20th, 1906.

During the day I had a conference with the governor and with Mr. Hawley, chief counsel for the state, wherein it was agreed that we hold operative No. 9 at Boise subject to the call of the Governor and Mr. Hawley until further orders, and to send Asst. Supt. G. J. H. to Nampa on Monday, the 22nd, inst, where he has to make a short investigation on information received by me from an informant in Caldwell whose name will not appear in any report but who is known to the Governor and to Mr. Hawley as well as myself.

After finishing this investigation at Nampa, Mr. Hasson will go to Caldwell, where he will make a further investigation on different lines from those already pursued there. This will take him two or three days, after which he will return to Spokane and thoroughly instruct an operative in regard to this work, who will be sent forward to Caldwell with some good cover and will remain there roping in with certain persons suspected of being not only friends of Orchard but who might be used as witnesses for his defense. No person with the exception of the governor and Mr. Hasson will know of the identity of this operative.

During my conference with the Governor and Mr. Hawley we discussed the matter of the defense of Hogan, wherein I found that Mr. Hawley holds the same opinions as I expressed to the Governor on Friday afternoon.

At about nine p.m. the Governor called on me and informed me that the warden of the state penitentiary had just received a letter for Orchard that that man had written to some one but that had been sent to the dead letter office and then returned to Orchard, and that the letter had a very suspicious nature about it. This matter will be given proper attention tomorrow.

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Reported, Spokane, Jan 23-06. Yours respectfully,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
By Wm. A. Pinkerton.

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Waive, Idaho, June 16, 1908.

Governor Frank E. Coaling,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

I attached a note you will find in the letter from
Mr. France of Vardner, which is an excellent copy of a letter
from Howard McBride of the Mine Owners' Employers' Association. These
letters were received through Mr. French.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Henry
Greard to Mr. Charles Choddy, Elmer, Idaho.

"Salt Lake City, Nov. 13, 05.

Dear Charley: I arrived in Salt Lake City on Monday and
to find you here. I wrote you some time ago and you
never. I sent it care of that party in Park City, Nov. 10, 05
if you did to take a chance to see. I would like to come to Salt
Lake if you can get it for me. You can get it for me about
the same price. I have a letter to you to see if you can get it
for me. If you can get it for me, I will write and let
you know. I am sure you can get it for me. I will write and let
you know. I am sure you can get it for me. I will write and let
you know. This is a true thing. I am sure you can get it for me.
Yours Henry Greard.

"Salt Lake City, Nov. 13, 05.

I have a letter to you to see if you can get it for me.
I am sure you can get it for me. I will write and let
you know. This is a true thing. I am sure you can get it for me.
Yours Henry Greard.

to
Mr. French

57 B

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho,

Dear Sir:-

Manager James Mc.P. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Sunday, Jan 21st, 1906.

I today had a conference with the Governor, and he handed to me the letter written by Orchard on Kenyon Hotel paper, dated Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 25th, 1905, addressed on the envelope to Chas. Choddy, Siegal, Nevada, but in the letter the name is spelled Shoddy. As this letter has been quoted in the report of Asst. Supt. G. J. H., I will not dwell further on the matter, except to say that it is very possible that Orchard expected to meet Shoddy in Salt Lake on his arrival there, in response to the letter he had written to him in care of their friend at Park City, but on arrival at Salt Lake he discovered that Shoddy, or Choddy, had left, and, therefore, he wrote again. Shoddy may have received the first letter forwarded to him from Park City, and he may have assisted in the murder of the late ex-governor; in fact, he may have gone to Caldwell while Orchard was still in Salt Lake.

This matter was fully discussed, and it was decided to have the hotel registers at Boise, Nampa and Caldwell searched for the name of Shoddy or Choddy.

In compliance with the instructions received from the Governor, I wrote to the Denver office sending them a copy of the letter together with a copy of the photograph of Orchard, instructing them to detail an operative to take up this investigation at Salt Lake, Park City and other points with a view of locating this man Shoddy or Choddy and the friend which Orchard mentioned in his letter, and to obtain all information possible relative to the movements of Orchard while in Salt Lake City.

I also held a conference with the Governor and chief counsel Hawley relative to this matter, and subsequently held a third conference with the Governor, and on being informed that deputy sheriff Williams had gone up in to the St Joe River country for the purpose of locating Simpkins, and knowing that one of our operatives had been detailed on the same matter, I had Asst. Supt. G. J. H. wire to the Spokane office instructing them to withdraw the operative.

During the evening I met Asst. Supt. G. J. H. and operative No. 9 and laid out further work for them to do in this matter.

I will state here that in my last conference with the Governor that gentleman suggested that I have the Denver office make an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not Heywood and Moyer are still in that city, and to keep track of these two men for the present. I have sent the necessary instructions to the Denver office.

Yours respectfully,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

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Reported,
Spokane, Jan 24th, 1906.

52 B

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,
governor state of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Manager Ho P. reporter

Boise, Idaho, Monday, Jan 22nd, 1906.

I called on the Governor today and we consulted on matters pertaining to the operation for sometime, during which the Post office Inspector Shiffer of Spokane called, as he had been instructed by Inspector in Charge Goodmann to assist the governor in this matter as much as he could, the governor having taken the matter up with U.S. Senator Heyburn sometime ago.

We were in consultation with Inspector Shiffer for sometime, giving him names of the suspects in Caldwell whom we required the Post master at that point to look after. I also informed Mr. Shiffer that Mr. Hanson would meet him in Caldwell, after which I went to my room in the hotel.

At two fifteen p.m. I took the street car and rode to the state penitentiary in order to talk with Orchard with a view of breaking him down and getting a confession from him.

At the end of the car line I was met by Warden Whitney and two young men, evidently trusties, in a rig, and was then driven to the penitentiary, where I met Orchard in the private office of the Warden.

It is impossible for me to state here all the conversation that took place between Orchard and myself, for I was alone with him for three hours. I reported to the governor verbally all that took place between Hogan and myself, and he is to furnish me with a stenographer to write it down, so here I will merely state the following

Orchard has about as determined a countenance as I have ever seen on a human being, with the most cold, cruel eyes I remember having seen; his cheek bones are very high and he has an extremely large and well formed forehead. As the man has been fully described in other

reports, it is unnecessary for me to enter further into his personal description.

I had a line of thought in my mind that I was bound to express to him whether he responded or not, and it was fully twenty five minutes before he broke in by saying:

"You speak your piece very well, but I don't know what you are getting at. I have committed no crime. I have heard and read over forty times just such talk as you have made, and there are instances where such talk has only made innocent men confess to crimes that they never committed and to implicate others who were also innocent. Talk about acting square with the state! I never heard tell of a man that did but what he afterwards paid the penalty."

I allowed the man to talk in this strain until he stopped. He said that his attorney had instructed him to say nothing relative to the case and that he did not, therefore, have anything to say. He said that he was innocent of any crime and that I was simply wasting my time in talking to him.

I then cited to Orchard cases in which the state witnesses went entirely free, and to put the matter more forcibly to him and to bring it home to the personal side of the present case, I cited and named

personally the Nellie McGuire state witnesses who saved their own necks by telling the truth, and more especially Kelly, who, although he swore on the witness stand that he fired the first shot into Alexander McKee, explaining "Dead dogs tell no tales", went free.

It must be remembered that during my conversation with Orchard I did not for a moment intimate that by turning state evidence he would be granted immunity, but merely showed him that he was laboring under a mistaken idea when he thought that all state witnesses suffered the penalty, but I qualified my words to the effect that after a man was convicted that he had to suffer the penalty whether he confessed or not, unless he received executive clemency.

During all this time Orchard kept his head partially turned sideways, but when I mentioned the case of Kelly, he turned and faced me and said: "McFarland had that all fixed, and he saw to it that whatever promises he made were kept".

I then asked the man if he had ever seen McFarland, to which he replied that he had not, but added "McFarland would go to any extreme to convict a man, but as a rule he kept his word".

I then told Orchard who I was and stated that my main reason for interceding for the men who turned state evidence was not because they were innocent but that because they had allowed themselves to become the tools of the men of the inner circle of the Nellie McGuires, who were more guilty than they who actually committed the crimes and were free and living in luxury, and stated to him that the poor devils then were in the same fix that he is now; that they did the biddings of the inner circle of the Nellie McGuires just as he had done the biddings of the inner circle of the W.F. of M. I told him that in the case of the Nellie McGuires the attorneys for the tools had advised them as his lawyer had advised him, that is, not to speak, knowing that if they did it would endanger the lives of the inner circle, who in reality were the clients of the attorneys, not the real culprits, just as the inner circle of the W.F. of M. is now the client of the lawyers and not himself, as he thinks he is. I told him that it is the duty of the lawyers to buoy up the spirits of the tools in this case as it was in the former case, until they have been executed, when their life blood would be spilled and their lives sealed.

All this time Orchard sat facing me, neither denying nor affirming anything that I had stated.

He then stated that if what the papers stated was the truth that I did not keep my word to Jack Winter, who stole the \$345,000 in gold bullion. I explained this matter to him, giving him a detailed statement of the whole case and showed conclusively to him that no promises had been made and that the news papers lied about the matter. He stated that he believed me.

I then told Orchard of several other cases that I had personally handled wherein the state witnesses went free, among them Perry the train robber of 1893. He stated that he remembered this case. I told the man that we would hang him and did not want any statements from him to be used against him, as we already have all the evidence for that purpose that we need.

Orchard then told me that he needed a little exercise and stated that he did not think he had been treated right in being placed in the state penitentiary before he had been convicted and being guarded night and day.

I explained that the taking of him to the penitentiary was for the purpose of protecting him from his friends, as he was a menace to those whose orders he had obeyed until such time that they killed him or that the state convicted and hanged him. I told him that the guard on the

condemned man in the other cell was the death watch and that the state was going to put him out of the way in a short time and that I supposed they were fattening him up for the occasion.

Orchard laughed heartily at this.

I told Orchard that the reason the guard watched him more than he did the condemned man was that he-Orchard- was such a great criminal that the guard was hypnotized and simply had to watch him instead of the other prisoner.

Orchard asked me how long I was going to remain here and if I would call on him again, but I did not give him a decisive answer. He told me that he is of the opinion that his attorney has gone back on him, for the reason that he is unable to get any word from his lawyer. I told him that his attorney would continue to visit him and to caution him to keep his lips sealed until such time as the inner circle of the W.F. of M. had him properly hanged.

Orchard did not admit that Simpkins was at Caldwell on the night of the murder, but did admit that he had been in Caldwell and in Nampa in Simpkins' company.

I told Orchard that I would use my influence to see that he got some exercise and other little matters, and on parting, in the presence of the sheriff, he asked me to be sure to call on him again, and wanted to know when I would call. I intend to call on him on the 24th inst, but did not say so to him.

The above is simply a synopsis of the conversation that I had with Orchard.

It was five thirty p.m. when I left the penitentiary and was driven to the street car line, from which place I at once returned to Boise.

During the evening I told the governor all that had been discussed by Orchard and myself and remained in company with him until twelve thirty a.m. on the 23rd., at which time I discontinued for the day.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *Wm. A. Pinkerton.*

E. H. Taber, Res. Supt.

Reported.
Spokane, Jan 26th, 190 .

62 B

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:-

Manager James Mc P. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, Jan 23rd, 1906.

During the forenoon I finished up my report of the 22nd, wrote further instructions to the Denver office and met and instructed operative No. 9.

During the evening Gov. Gooding called at my room in the hotel and we conferred upon the operation in hand. The Governor told me that he was going to leave at four o'clock tomorrow morning for Shoshone, but that he expected to return to Boise on Friday next.

I told the Governor that it was my intention to visit the state penitentiary tomorrow and hold another interview with the man Orchard, but on studying this matter over after the Governor left I came to the conclusion that it would not be giving Orchard time enough to reflect upon what I told him on my last visit to him, and then decided not to visit the man until Thursday next.

I spent the entire evening around the hotel and conversed with a number of the citizens of the place, but did not learn anything of importance to the matter in hand.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *Wm. A. Pinkerton.*

S

E. R. Taber, Res Supt.

Reporte .
Spokane Jan 27th, 1906.

65B

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:-

Manager James McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Wednesday, Jan 24th, 1906.

During the day I met chief justice Stockslager and had a short conversation with him.

I later met warden Whitney of the state penitentiary and he informed me that he had allowed Orchard to have a bath and a shave and had also allowed him to exercise in the corridor of the penitentiary, and he said that the prisoner acted as though he were pretty well satisfied.

The warden agreed with me that tomorrow would be time enough for me to visit Orchard. He said that if it was not for the fact that the attorney is apt to call on Orchard at any time that the longer I delayed going to see the man the better it would be for the operation. However, he agreed to meet me at the end of the car line tomorrow at two twenty p.m. with a rig to convey me to the penitentiary.

During the afternoon I received a telephone message from Asst. Supt. G. J. H. to the effect that Doyle had been arrested. This is rather unfortunate, as I had told the Governor to tell sheriff Nichols not to arrest this man Doyle until such time as I was able to go to Caldwell. I told Asst. Supt. G. J. H. that it would be impossible for me to go to Caldwell until Friday morning.

During the evening I met operative No. 9 and gave him further instructions relative to the operation, after which I was in company with several prominent men of the place, but did not learn anything new relative to the operation.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

By

Wm. A. Pinkerton

E. R. Taber, Res. Supt.

S

Reported,
Spokane, Jan 27th, 1906.

17

7

Hon. Frank R. Seeding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1906.

Today in Boise after attending to my mail, at 1:45 P.M. I took the street car enroute to the Penitentiary, and on arriving at the end of the route I was met by an employe of the Penitentiary with a rig, who drove me to that place where I met Warden Whitney, and after a brief conference he fetched the prisoner, Orchard, into his private office, where he was left alone with me. Orchard and I remained in conference from about 2:00 P.M. until 6:50 P.M.

He seemed to be very glad to meet me and said, "Well, you did come to see me as you agreed to do and I am glad of it." His manner was entirely changed from what it was on my visit to him on the 22nd. I opened the conversation by asking him if he had thoroughly studied over the conversation we had on Monday, and more especially the points wherein I suggested regarding the matter of States witnesses. He replied that he had thought very little of anything else except this matter, and, after due deliberation, he could not see what interest I had in him that I would talk to him as I did on the 22nd. I replied that in one way I had no interest in him whatever, no more than I would have in any other wilful murderer, but as a man who advocated law and order I had an interest not only in the welfare of the State of Idaho but every State in the Union that was affected by the blight of the Western Federation of Miners. At the same time, knowing full well, as he must know, that he was simply the tool of the Inner Circle, he, to a great extent, had my sympathy. A man of his intelligence and reasoning power, as his forehead would indicate, had, not only the ability of doing a large amount of good, as well as evil. As I had stated to him on Monday, if he had formed associations of law-abiding citizens when he first started out in the world instead of a crowd of socialists, anarchists and murderers, he would have become a shining light in any community instead of now occupying the cell of a condemned felon, and relying on his intelligence when the right path was pointed out to him, I talked to him as I did on Monday, and he certainly must be aware that while he was alive he was a menace to his former associates, or rather the whole Inner Circle of the Western Federation of Miners, and it was their duty to engage good legal talent, who, through their advice, would buoy him up and tell him he could not be convicted in this case, and after his conviction to point out to him that the verdict of the District Court would be reversed in the Supreme Court, and, while not forestalling what the Supreme Court, or any other court would do, would say to him after the Supreme Court had affirmed the decision of the lower Court that his lawyers would still be at his back, telling him to "stand pat", as the Governor had political aspirations and had to have the votes of every Union man in the State, including the Western Federation of Miners, and therefore, at the last hour would commute his sentence and eventually pardon him. This would be what would be represented to him by his lawyers even up to the time when he would take his journey from the cell to the scaffold. After his lawyers had seen that he was properly executed the Inner Circle of

the Western Federation would rest contented as his lips were sealed forever, and the lawyers in the case had done the duty required of them by their clients. I wanted to again remind him that he was not the client in this case, but that the clients were the Inner Circle of the Western Federation of Miners who paid the lawyers, not for the purpose of clearing him but for the purpose of keeping his mouth shut. His lawyers in advising him this course knew full well that he would be convicted and eventually executed, but in order to satisfy their clients and earn their fee they had to advise him along the lines as stated above. When his lawyer next called upon him he could notify him every word that I had spoken on this subject, and when he did so to look the lawyer in the face and I thought that he would see from his actions that the lawyer, notwithstanding whatever he said, that he knew what I had said was true. He said, "I want to say to you Mr. McParland that I will never mention to my lawyer one word that has passed between you and I, and if I can only depend upon you, make a thorough confidant of you I could tell you some things that would surprise you. I know more about you than you suspect. I am well aware that if you made a promise to a man, no matter what crime he had committed, if he did his part, you have always seen that your promise was carried out."

I told him that I was very much pleased that he knew my real character, and told him that that ought to induce him to make a confidant of me, but I would not insist upon it. He said, "Now, I know you would not go into Court and testify to something I did not say, or in fact, go into Court and reveal this conversation, which would be immaterial." I told him he was right in his surmises and that I was not there for that purpose, and he said, "That being the case let us suppose a case for the sake of argument. I will now say to you I am guilty of the crime as charged. I have committed the crime." He then paused: "Now you understand this is not a confession, but for the purpose of getting information that I want, or rather for argument's sake." I told him that I thoroughly understood that and that I hoped that he did not think that I would go into Court and testify that the words he had now spoken were given as a confession. He said, "Now, you are the detective; you come to me for a confession; you have already stated to me that you have absolute proof of my guilt. Such being the case, why do you come to me and talk with me as you have done? What benefit would it be to me to make a confession? I committed the crime, you know it and claim to have proof of the facts." To this I replied that he must remember at the very outset of our talk on Monday that I did not come there to find out whether he was guilty of the murder of Ex-Governor Steunenberg or not, as we had positive proof of his guilt and would hang him upon the proof in our possession, but as he was but the tool of the power behind the throne, the Inner Circle, the hanging of him would be very little satisfaction. It would not break up the organization, or rather the Inner Circle, as there was probably 85% of the members of the Western Federation of Miners who were entirely innocent of the outrages and murders that had been committed and perpetrated through the Inner Circle, and if he would come up and make a full confession of all that he knew in this case the State no doubt would take care of him. To substantiate this fact I recited a number of instances which he knew of himself wherein men had become State witnesses in murder cases and not only saved their necks but also eventually got their liberty. On that ground he would be benefitted by making a full confession, but in making a confession he must have all of the truth. He must not attempt to cover one of these conspirators through friendship, neither must he attempt to accuse somebody of a crime of

which he was innocent for the purpose of rectifying some real or imaginary grudge that he had against him, and if he concluded to make a confession I asked him to for God's sake tell the truth, and not to cover any of the conspirators through friendship, and not to try to convict or implicate some person who was really innocent.

He said, "Well, supposing that I told you that John Smith told me that he had killed Jim Brown, would that be evidence against John Smith? I did not see him kill John Smith." I informed him that if there was corroborative evidence leading up to the murder of Brown by Smith that a confession that Smith had made to him was the most damaging of all evidence, in fact under certain circumstances it was stronger than if he testified that he saw Smith kill Brown, because the defendants might prove that he, Orchard, had a motive in removing Brown and was simply swearing away the life of Smith in order to cover himself.

He said, Well, that is one point made clear by you. But supposing several parties had guilty knowledge of a murder that was committed, and were not present at the murder, what good would it be for the murderer to make a confession as long as the State had enough evidence to convict? Can you explain that Mr. McParland?"

I told him that I would explain it in this way. You will be one of the conspirators. He said "All right." Now Smith, Brown, Jones and yourself conspire to murder Johnson. Johnson lives away at a distance. Smith, Brown and Jones being men in authority, detail you to go and commit the murder, advise you how to do it, furnish you with the means to travel and support yourself while engaged in this matter, and when you arrive at the place where Johnson resides, you discover that you will have to have help. Therefore you take into your confidence Bob White and Bill Black. After making proper arrangements Johnson is murdered. Bob White and Bill Black make their escape and you are arrested and sufficient evidence has been gotten to convict you and hang you according to law, although you might not have wielded the dagger, pulled the trigger or exploded the bomb that killed Johnson. Bob White and Bill Black had not seen Jones, Brown and Smith upon the subject of this murder at all. You were the only person that they saw. Nevertheless, every act of Bob White and Bill Black, if explained in Court, would be evidence against Jones, Brown and Smith, who were hundreds of miles away from the scene of the murder. The conspiracy ended when Johnson was killed. As possibly pre-arranged with Jones, Brown and Smith, or even if not arranged, after your arrest it was their duty, just as they have done, to procure legal talent, not, as stated before, for the purpose of acquitting you, as they knew that was impossible, but for the purpose of keeping your mouth shut until you were legally hung.

Would say in connection with the above hypothecated case, I was simply explaining to Orchard how I think in my own mind how this murder was committed. He said, "Well, if Bob White and Bill Black were arrested and they turned States evidence, how would that be?" I said their evidence would only affect you as they had never seen or talked with Jones, Brown or Smith at the inception of this conspiracy. You kept your mouth closed, which was the key to the situation. Therefore, you would suffer the penalty, but if the State had Bob White and Bill Black and had the same evidence against them that they have against you, they would not accept them as State witnesses because the evidence would only result in the hanging of you as the State had sufficient evidence to hang you and they would simply try all three of you, convict you and hang you together, but if you confessed it would be quite different as your testi-

mony would reach the very foundation and the head of these out-throats known as the Inner Circle of the Western Federation of Miners. This being the case the State would gladly accept your assistance as a State witness and see that you are properly taken care of afterwards.

To this Orchard replied, "I think, Mr. McParland, I now understand the position that you take. You have made it very clear to me. But supposing that I turned States evidence, that my evidence convicts the leaders, as you have explained, the State takes care of me by eventually giving me my liberty, (I reminded him at this point that I had not guaranteed anything of the kind. He remarked that he knew that but was making this statement for the sake of argument) then I would be taken back to Colorado and tried for some of the crimes they claim I have committed there and it would be out of the power of the State of Idaho to resist."

I told him that if he acted properly in this case we would get the leaders and that was all that the State of Colorado and the State of Idaho wished, and that I thought I could assure him that he would not be prosecuted for any crime that he committed in Colorado. To this he replied, "If I become a States witness in giving my evidence I would probably have to admit some crimes that I committed in the State of Colorado, as the parties who would be on trial knew of this and no doubt it would be brought out in the evidence. Then what would be the result?" I said that in that matter he would have to act under the advice of the lawyers for the State. He could refuse to answer such questions on the ground of incriminating himself, or he could state the truth and by doing so he would show that in committing the crimes in question he acted under the advice of the Inner Circle of the Western Federation that was then on trial just as he had done in this case. However, that would be a matter for the lawyers for the prosecution to advise him on.

He said, "Now, there is another objection to my becoming a State witness. The people of the State would never be satisfied to allow me to go unpunished. The Governor has got to hearken to public sentiment, and I know full well that that sentiment means that I be executed." I told him that if he acted in good faith with the State that the sentiment that now existed would be reversed, that instead of looking upon him as a notorious murderer they would look upon him as a savior, not only of the State of Idaho, but of all States where the blight of the Inner Circle of the Western Federation had struck, and assured him that he need have no fear on that score.

I then cited to him the case of Kelly, the Bum, who, in the case of the People versus Hester, Tulley, McHugh & Murphy Kelly, were the murderers of Alexander W. Ray. The murder was committed in 1867 and the case was tried in 1877. Kelly the Bum became States witness and in the course of his testimony he made the following statement, that when they had taken Ray's watch and \$25.00, all the money in his possession, Ray got down on his knees and begged for his life and offered to give them a check for \$40,000 and while they were deliberating as to what they would do with Ray because he was personally acquainted with all of them, the Bum fired a shot into Ray's forehead, exclaiming that "Dead dogs can tell no tales". Kelly was truthful. He might have testified that either of the other three had fired the shot, or he might have testified that Bill McEldouney, one of the murderers, who was dead, at the time the case came to trial, had fired this shot. When the men were convicted and subsequently hung Kelly the Bum was brought into Court,

the indictment was dismissed and the good citizens of Columbia County, Pa., recognizing that Kelly had rendered a great service to the State, gave him about \$1000 in order that he might leave the country.

This, I think, covered about the last of the objections of this man. I took up the moral side of this question, asked him if he believed in an Allseeing and Divine Providence. He replied, "Yes". I asked him if he believed in a hereafter. He replied, "Yes". I said, now, that being the case, why is it that on Monday you said you would rather be hung than remain in the penitentiary for a year. Are you still of that opinion? He replied very frankly that since he had talked with me he did not want to be hung. To this I replied, while I am not making you any promises, if you take my advice you will not be hung. If you do not you will be hung in very quick order as the State is ready to prosecute as soon as Court convenes. After your conviction, when you see the noose dangling from the gallows you will then want to confess but you will be too late, as your testimony under those conditions would be of no importance. Although he had gotten up from his chair several times when I made a point wherein he thought that he could avoid the gallows, in this case he walked over to me and said, "My God, if I could only place confidence in you. I want to talk. I ought to place confidence in you. Your talk is right. I know every word you have said is true. You cannot live one hundred years longer. You certainly have not got to build a reputation as a detective and I am satisfied that all you have said is for my good."

I suggested that I call in Mr. Hawley, the leading counsel for the State and let him talk with him and that I would not be present. He said "No, the time for calling Mr. Hawley has not yet arrived, and if it does come I want you to be present as I look up to you for some little protection. I don't now look upon you as a snide detective, the same as the damned sons-of-bitches that they threw into the cell with me at Caldwell. If it were not that their actions were so contemptible I would have pitied them. They are the kind of men that swear mens lives away. I know that you would not take the witness stand and testify as to one word that has passed between you and I here, nor would you add a word to what I have said. I have that much confidence in you."

I told him that he was right; that I certainly would not add anything to what he said nor take the witness stand at all, except that after he had made a confession that his testimony might require some corroboration on my part. He said, "I want to know if you would grant me a favor. Would you send for a certain man in Caldwell to come here to talk with me in your presence." I told him it all depended upon whom the man was that he wanted to see, and after a little hesitation he said it was Judge Smith, before whom he would be tried. I asked him if he would explain to me what he wanted to say to Judge Smith, provided I fetched him here. He said, "I do not know where to begin at". I explained to him that it was my opinion that if he made a confession to Judge Smith it would disqualify the Judge from trying the case and that I did not believe the Judge would listen to anything he said, except in Court, and anyhow, until he had made up his mind as to what he was going to say to Judge Smith there was no use in sending for the Judge. He said, "Well, we will let that matter rest and you come and see me tomorrow afternoon." He went on to say, "I expect my lawyer will be here any day and I want to assure you that not one word that has passed between us here will ever be revealed to him, and I want you to see to it that the Warden does not tell my lawyer of your visits here. If you think you cannot control the Warden see the Governor about this matter. I said

to him that I thought the Warden could be depended upon and I would talk with him but that I was fully satisfied that the Warden was all right and that I would not like to go over his head and go to the Governor. He said, "Yes, the Warden is all right, and is the only man in this damned institution that has got any heart in him, and I now see that he is treating me all right as far as he can go, and I would not like to have him know that I doubted his ability to keep his mouth shut, but you know he is an officer and all officers at times like to talk." However, I assured him that the Warden could be depended upon to say nothing upon this matter. He said, "Will he let my lawyer in to see me if he comes?" I said, "Yes, but he will have to be present, not within earshot, but so he can see what transpires." He said, "I want the Warden present". I said the lawyer might kick about that but don't you kick providing you are going to serve the State. He said, "You can depend upon it, I am not going to kick about anything. I have changed my mind entirely." He then went on to say that he had met our Superintendent Cary once in Holland's Cafe & Restaurant, next door to the Curtis Street entrance to the Tabor Opera House. He said he supposed Cary would not remember him. Somebody was treating and when Cary went out he learned who he was. He said he knew all about me and where I lived on Capitol Hill. He kind of drew back a little and said, "You live on Lincoln Street". I said, "No, I live about two miles further East than Lincoln St." He said he had made a mistake as to the street but asked me if I still kept them savage bulldogs. I said, "Yes."

By this conversation the indications are that the Inner Circle was keeping tab on me, although in this I may be mistaken. It being now nearly six o'clock he got up and said, "I again want to say that if I could make up my mind to implicitly ^{you} I think we could get this matter adjusted and you will now promise that you will come here tomorrow afternoon." Stopping short he said, "I want to ask you why it was that you never arrested Thomas Hurley, one of the Molly McGuirees who committed suicide in the Gunnison jail. You certainly knew where he was and it has been a mystery to me and several others why you did not take him back to Pennsylvania and try him." I replied to this that it is easily explained. Hurley was simply the tool of Jack Kehoe, the head of the Inner Circle of the Molly McGuirees, just as you are the tool of Moyer, Heywood, Simpkins and others. While I might have known where Hurley was located, as we had convicted all of the Inner Circle, including the leader of the ring, what did I want with convicting and hanging a poor tool like Hurley. In this case you stand just as Hurley did, a poor, unfortunate tool, and that being the case, to tell you the truth, I hate to see you hung and those that are more guilty escape, and that is why I have taken such pains to get you around to the proper way of thinking whereby you can serve the State and possibly save your own life. He said, "Well, I am now satisfied why you did not get Hurley, because it has often been discussed that you could have put your finger on him and did not do it, and nobody knew the reason why."

He went on to tell me that the Warden had been very kind to him since my last visit Monday. He got a chance to exercise himself in the corridor and had gotten a bath and a clean shave, and felt very much refreshed. I told him to think the matter over and I would surely come back tomorrow, but before parting he said, "I would much rather they had left me in the jail at Caldwell, as I could have gotten out of there."

It is true I might have gotten killed in making my escape", but I told him that as I did on Monday, that he was not transferred on that account but that he was transferred to protect him from what he then thought were his friends. I found that he prides himself on being very intellectual and I catered to his vanity in that respect all through this conversation.

Before I called in the Warden he came up again, grabbed my hand and said, "I think you are honest, and if I was only with you a while I know I would have confidence in you." When I called in the Warden to take him to his cell he again said, "Now don't forget to come here tomorrow."

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported

Denver, 2/2/06. S.

Idaho, Ida. July 29th, 1906.

the Portland office in cipher as

and report on what he knows
about George Pettybons conduct in Coeur D'Alenes
and any conversation he had with him in Denver
since he came there".

I also confirmed this by letter requesting the Portland
office to get a full report on this matter as soon as possible from
IID and forward to Governor Gooding.

Yours truly,

Pinkerton's Nat'l Det. Agency,

By

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

R.

Reported
Portland 2/5/06.

O.H. Kulp, Jr.,
Res. Supt.

417

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Monday, Jan. 29, 1906.

Today I wrote the following letter to Supt. Cary at Denver:

" At 12:55 P.M. today I received your cipher telegram which read as follows:

"Vindicator explosion November twenty first nineteen ought three; Gregory murder May fourteen nineteen ought four; Pettybone under watch, arranging for others, shall Londoner and thirty-six discontinue Salt Lake."

At 7 P.M. today I sent you a cipher telegram which read as follows:-

"Continue shadow on all three; officers probably not arrive Denver three days; discontinue both men at Salt Lake."

Continue shadow as instructed in the above telegram. "

I also wrote the following letter to Gen'l Supt. Nevins at Portland:

" At 7 P.M. today I sent you the following telegram in cipher:

"Ask Siringo make special report on what he knows about Geo. Pettybone conduct in Coeur d'Alene and any conversation he had with him in Denver since he came there."

As George Pettibone now becomes a factor in this case, I want a full report from Siringo of all he knows about Pettibone, while in the Coeur d'Alenes in 1892 and later in Denver. "

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 2/3/06.

S.

427

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, January 30, 1906.

Today I wrote the following letter to Supt. Cary at Denver:

"As certain complications might arise which might defeat the ends of justice if one of the three parties under shadow should attempt to leave town and be arrested as you were formerly instructed to do, I therefore wired you a rush message at 5 P.M. today in cipher reading as follows:

"Disregard former instructions about arresting
keep close shadow if attempt is made to leave shadow.
Keep me advised."

In connection with this your operatives should be prepared to follow any of these men who attempt to leave the city and keep me posted as to their whereabouts for the present. I beg leave to acknowledge your telegram dated today which reads as follows:

"Men all under watch. They held long conference yesterday with Attorney Murphy."

This would indicate that these men are beginning to realize their condition and may try to get away. Haywood has said on several occasions that if the authorities ever got after him he would find a protector in a badge manufacturer named Callaghan or Callahan, who resides either at Philadelphia or Pittsburg, who would get him off on a boat to some foreign country. Moyer has expressed himself in the same manner. Take this matter up with the Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburg offices in a letter. I herewith enclose to you three copies of Haywood's photograph, also three copies of Moyer's photograph on which you can place the proper description and have the same forwarded to New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, lest they might want to use them."

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported

Denver, 2/3/06.

S.

(Supplementary Report)

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise.

Sir:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Wednesday Jan. 31, 1906.

In addition to the report of this date (forwarded Saturday evening, Feb. 3rd), would say; that Mr. Hopkins having arrived this morning I arranged that he take the car at 9th street and Main en route to the Penitentiary, I going to 11th street, where I took the same car. We arrived at the Penitentiary about 9:00 A.M.; and, as my report for this date shows, we remained there up to 6:00 P.M., taking a statement from Orchard, which statement was incorporated in the report. In returning to the hotel I left the car at 7th street and Mr. Hopkins left it at 9th. In the evening we held a conference with Governor Gooding and Chief Counsel Hawley. The remainder of the evening up to midnight was spent in dictating mail to Mr. Hopkins.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 2/3/06. P.

57
(Supplementary Report)

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise.

Sir:
Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Wednesday Jan. 31, 1906.

In addition to the report of this date (forwarded Saturday evening, Feb. 3rd), would say; that Mr. Hopkins having arrived this morning I arranged that he take the car at 9th street and Main en route to the Penitentiary, I going to 11th street, where I took the same car. We arrived at the Penitentiary about 9:00 A.M.; and, as my report for this date shows, we remained there up to 6:00 P.M., taking a statement from Orchard, which statement was incorporated in the report. In returning to the hotel I left the car at 7th street and Mr. Hopkins left it at 9th. In the evening we held a conference with Governor Gooding and Chief Counsel Hawley. The remainder of the evening up to midnight was spent in dictating mail to Mr. Hopkins.

Respectfully submitted,

Pickerton's National Detective Agency,

by

Wm. A. Pickerton.

Reported:

Boise, 2/5/06. W.

Hon Frank R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise.

Sir:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Thursday Feb. 1, 1906.

Today I had several conferences with Governor Gooding, and in the evening held a conference with the Governor and Chief Counsel Hawley.

I received a telegram from Mr. Hassen informing me that Mrs. Simpkins had not left Spokane but was at present living with her uncle, a Mr. Hanson. After conferring with Governor Gooding he instructed me to wire Mr. Hassen to the effect that he place a shadow on Mrs. Simpkins, and also cover Mr. Hanson's mail. This is all explained in letters on this subject to Mr. Cary of Denver and Mr. Hassen of Spokane.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 2/3/06. H.

Portland, Feb'y 2nd, 1906.

and 1892 while I was recording Secretary of the Gen. Min. Union of the Coeur D'Alenes, Geo. A. Pettibone was its Financial Secretary. He was also an Executive official of the Central Miners Union of the Coeur D'Alenes with headquarters in Wallace. This Central Union was virtually an "Inner Circle" made up of delegates from the other local unions.

Pettibone told me that the Central Union could select men to kill or blow up pro party and no records would be made of it, that the local unions had to pay over money to this Executive Council when notified that a certain sum was spent for the "good of the cause", that in this way a spy would have to be a member of the Central Council in order to give the doings away.

Geo. A. Pettibone was a leader in the riots of July, 1892 at Gen, Idaho. It was he who set fire to the fuse which blew up the Frisco mill and killed and wounded several men. The Frisco mill was full of guards and non-Union men. Above the mill on the mountain side was a large wooden flume which emptied water into a large steel penstock or pipe, extending down the steep mountain side about five hundred feet into the mill, for running the machinery. Pettibone and a few of his chuss broke the wooden flume and let the water run to waste which left the steel penstock dry. Then bundles of giant powder were thrown into the mouth of the penstock and they landed into the mill machinery. When enough was sent down Pettibone remained in the wooden flume while the balance got out of the way, and touched a match to the fuse connected with the last bundle of dynamite to be sent down. Instead of running out of reach, Pettibone turned his ear towards the mouth of the penstock so as to hear the explosion when it took place. The result was that the concussion back of the penstock threw Pettibone high up in the air and he landed outside the flume. One arm was badly hurt and he was otherwise bruised.

After the U.S. soldiers came in and while I was acting Deputy U.S. Marshal we found Pettibone hid up in the mountains where he was hidden--he being too badly wounded to get away. He was one of the 18 leaders sent to the Penitentiary for breaking the injunction of Federal Judge Beatty. He and about two others were sent to the Detroit

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... A. Pettibone
when about
his store opposite
s desk in the front
I had not seen him
I seen him since Mr.
Pettibone was the day
me give up my Winchester

rs truly,

Pinkerton's Nat'l Det. Agency,

Handwritten signature

Portla.

Repaired

O.H. Kulper,

Resident Supt.

111 19 U.A. 1711 0.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise,

Dear Sir:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Friday Feb. 2, 1906.

I had several consultations with Governor Gooding and Mr. Hawley as to the method of procedure relative to extraditing Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone from Colorado to Idaho. Owing to the fact that neither of these three parties has been in Idaho during this conspiracy we cannot say that they are fugitives from justice, and we may have considerable trouble in extraditing them. However, we are perfecting plans by which we hope to get them into Idaho in a legal manner, where there is little doubt but that we can convict them.

The Governor remained until late in the evening, Mr. Hawley having left earlier.

During the evening I was also visited by Ex-Governor Steunenberg's two brothers. One of them, A.K. Steunenberg, a banker at Caldwell, remained with us in my room for about an hour and a half. He seemed to be satisfied with what Governor Gooding was doing in this matter, although he has no knowledge of the work that has really been done in this case, as we do not consider it safe to allow any persons except those we cannot help into this secret.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

Reported:

Boise, 2/3/06. H.

Hon. Frank E. Gooding,

Governor State of Idaho,

Boise.

Sir:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Boise, Saturday Feb. 3, 1906.

As Governor Gooding was absent from the city I held no conference with him but tried to get out my mail, which was far behind, and also my report for Wednesday January 31st, which covered forty typewritten pages.

Being made aware by Mr. Hoobner, Warden Whitney's secretary, of the fact that Fred Miller, the counsel retained by the Western Federation to defend Orchard, was visiting Orchard this forenoon, and as I had Orchard fully prepared to meet Miller, I concluded to visit Orchard in the afternoon, as the Warden of the Penitentiary would inform Miller that the rules of the Penitentiary prohibited visitors, even lawyers, during the afternoons.

At 1:00 P.M. I took a car en route for the Penitentiary to the end of the route. As pre-arranged, the Warden had a surry awaiting me, and I proceeded immediately to the Penitentiary. On arriving at the latter place the Warden informed me that Orchard was somewhat unwilling to "double-cross" as he called it, Miller, but from the talk that the Warden had with him since Miller left he thought he did very well. The Warden laughingly said: "You seem to be pretty well thought of by the inner circle, as Miller informed Orchard that Captain Swain of the Idaho Agency had been discharged from this case and the matter was put into your hands. And evidently Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone were well pleased for while they claimed you would prosecute a man to the death you would not be guilty of putting up a job to convict a man whether innocent or guilty; that is the reputation of the Pinkerton Agency."

Orchard was then brought in to the Warden's private office, and was very glad to see me. He seemed in very good spirits. I was closeted with him alone for about three hours, and in reply to my questions he made the following statement:

Miller had first asked him how he was being treated. He told him that while he was much dissatisfied at the time he was first removed from the Caldwell jail he was now well pleased to be in the penitentiary; that they were giving him very good food and a clean bed and the use of the corridor to exercise in; it was very lonesome, however, as the guards never exchanged words with him, but at the same time it was a great relief from and improvement on the conditions that existed at Caldwell; that he supposed possibly some people might have come to see him here, some of his friends, but if they did he had never heard of it as nobody was allowed to speak to him, while he knew that Miller and his (Orchard's) friends would not desert him, still he was very uneasy because Miller had not visited him as he had appointed in his letters on three occasions. Orchard stated to Miller that he knew there must be some reason for this; that it was a very hard matter for an innocent man like him (Orchard) to be confined as he was at the present time, but he was going to stand pat and nothing could be proved against him except that the Thiel detectives that had been turned into the cell with him at Caldwell would perjure themselves. (This statement of Orchard's to Miller is just as I had instructed him). Miller then went on to say that everything was in nice shape; that he had had two detectives on this matter for the past two weeks and they found that the detectives working on the case had practically abandoned investigating him (Orchard) but were looking for the accomplices that he had had at Caldwell who, no doubt, in their minds, were the parties that killed Steunenberg. To this Orchard replied that as he was innocent the detectives would look a long time to find

any accomplices that he had in Caldwell. Miller in reply said he knew that. Miller then went on to say that in order to get the financial end of this matter in shape he had to go to Denver, where he got fifteen hundred dollars from Pettibone, and that with the one hundred dollars he got from Simpkins makes sixteen hundred dollars that he has received. He stated that he was authorized to employ Mr. Fraser, a Boise lawyer, and to pay him one thousand dollars to stick by this case until Orchard was acquitted, as he surely will be. He further stated that Moyer had instructed him to get a tailor and have him (Orchard) measured for a new suit of clothes, and also instructed him to leave one hundred dollars with the Warden subject to Orchard's wish to draw against same for any purpose he should want. He went on to state that Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone were being shadowed, and while it was very annoying they simply had to stand it for the present. He said that Governor Gooding had discharged Captain Swain of the Thiel Detective Agency who had been working on the case; that he found that he was plagued with the Thiel men, who had simply been hired for the occasion, now calling at his office and telling him about all the jobs that the Captain had put up in order to send Orchard to the penitentiary, and he (Miller) expected to use some of these as witnesses when the trial came up, and would show to the public the disreputable means that was used at Caldwell to try to get a case against Orchard. He said that at the present time the matter is in the hands of the Pinkerton Agency; that "old McParland" was in charge; "he is here in Boise at the present time and has been since the early part of January." He said that Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone had told him that they were very much pleased at that, that while McParland knew more in a minute than the whole Thiel outfit, nevertheless he was never guilty of putting up a job to convict either an innocent or a guilty man; he simply convicted on the evidence and was very subtle in getting the evidence to convict, and that was the character of the Pinkerton Agency all through, therefore they were pleased at the change. And being that Orchard was innocent the Pinkerton's would not lend themselves to put up a job to convict him. He said that Thiel's people had investigated Orchard in Colorado and found that there was nothing whatever against him, and the talk made by Sheriff Bell was simply a grand-stand play; that Bell was in trouble himself, and it was a well known fact that he (Bell) killed a man, and he is liable to lose the nomination for sheriff and therefore made this grand-stand play in Idaho to get the wine owners to assist him in getting a renomination for sheriff.

Orchard told Miller that as he was innocent, neither Moyer, Haywood nor any other man had anything to fear; and so far as Simpkins was concerned, he could show that he was a member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, and as such was an organizer for Idaho and had a perfect right as an old friend to call on Orchard at any place that Orchard might be. He said that he knew Simpkins if he (Orchard) were Simpkins he would simply come to the front and give himself up as he would be acquitted as well as Orchard. (This is simply as I instructed Orchard to talk on this subject). Miller replied that Simpkins was "layin' low" and he really did not know where he was, and he thought it was best for Simpkins to keep out of the way until he (Orchard) was acquitted, and then the public would know that there never was any case against Simpkins. Orchard said that there was a comrade of his named Steve Adams with whom he had an understanding that if ever he got into trouble Adams would assist him as a witness, and if Adams got into trouble he (Orchard) would do the same; that he did not know where Adams was at present but when he last saw Simpkins Simpkins stated that Adams was somewhere in Oregon he thought, and that some trouble might arise he would locate him and let Orchard know where he was. Orchard told Miller that if he (Miller) could communicate with Adams Simpkins and get Adams here into Boise they could arrange as to what Adams should testify to. (This is just what I instructed Orchard to say on this subject, as we want Adams here in the worst way.) Miller said he did not know where Simpkins was, and if Adams was such a material witness he ought to be here.

Miller went on to say that Max Malich would be present at the trial and testify that he had instructed Orchard to buy sheep for his ranch near Montrose, Colo., which would verify Orchard's representations at Caldwell and Boise about wanting to buy sheep. He said that Pettibone would make a deposition to the effect that he had from time to time employed Orchard to make loaded dice and phony chips and had bought several packages from him, which were manufactured out of plaster of paris; but that Pettibone did not wish to come here as a witness. Orchard stated that he wanted Pettibone to come because Pettibone would make a good witness. Miller said: "You can depend upon it, when the proper time comes he has got to come." Miller then said to Orchard that a man, whose name Orchard could not remember, had called at his (Miller's) office in Spokane and stated that he and Orchard had been together at Boise and Nampa and also at Caldwell; that this man stated that he and Orchard had put up a job to start a poker game in Caldwell and to get Seibers of the Saratoga hotel into this game and skin him, and this would not interfere with the purchasing of the sheep but would make them a piece of money. Orchard claimed that he was well aware that Miller wanted him to claim that this was a fact, and that he knew the man that he (Miller) had named, but he did not know just how to act until he would come, therefore said to Miller: "I think there is something in that, but I have not to study it over, and as you are coming back here tomorrow we will talk this matter up then." At this point, I instructed Orchard to say to Miller that he had thought the matter over and that it was so, but he had forgotten the man's name and also his description, and if he could give that he would be able to tell him (Miller) more clearly just what they did.

Miller told Orchard to keep his mouth shut, talk to no one except himself and that everything would be all right. He said that he had severed his connection with the firm of Robertson and Rogenhaupt, in Spokane, and had a great mind to make his future home in Boise. However, he would remain in Boise until Orchard was acquitted, and he would see him tomorrow and would call on him frequently.

I then gave Orchard further instructions as to how to handle Miller when the latter called upon him again at the penitentiary, and told him that in order that Miller would not think that the Warden of the penitentiary was too accommodating, that as the warden would say to Miller that he had no objection to Orchard getting the new clothes, but he would not allow a tailor from the outside to come in and measure him; that he would have the penitentiary tailor measure Orchard and give the measurement to Miller, so that his tailor could make the clothes. In this Orchard remarked: "I will see it that I get a pretty good number of samples and pick out a darn good suit as I expect it will be the last suit of clothes that the Executive Board will furnish me with." I told him to go ahead and do so. bombs

The matter of why guns were used instead of bomb guns having been discussed by Governor Gooding and myself, I took this matter up with Orchard by telling him that as a rule assassins in this country with very few exceptions had used guns or daggers in removing objectionable persons, and why was it that the Executive Committee seemed to prefer bombs, as the latter made more noise and caused more public talk. He replied that Hayward, Meyer and especially Pettibone, as well as other members of the Executive Board, advocated the bomb as they wanted to terrify the public and show the public or give them to understand that all outrages of this kind were committed by the Western Federation; the public or others not being able to prove that such was the case, but simply a surmise, gave the Executive Board, more especially Mr. Hayward, a good chance to get his name in the papers denying that they had anything to do with any of the outrages committed. But as the members of the Western Federation of Miners knew that the outrages were committed by the members of the Executive Board or by their orders, either through fear or believing that the outrage was right they would pay up their dues immediately after each outrage, which is what the Executive Board wanted. It was always the desire of the Executive Board, or inner

circle that during a session of the Executive Board some outrage be pulled off. This insured the approval of a large appropriation for the emergency fund, as was shown in the case of the murder of Lyte Gregory. Murphy, a member of the Executive Board, refused to sign the vouchers for the appropriation for the emergency fund, but Haywood had the matter of murdering Gregory fetched up in the meeting of the Executive Board, giving reasons why he should be murdered or castrated, got their consent, and that night Gregory was assassinated, and the next morning Murphy, in order to save his own life, signed the order to take a large amount of money out of the treasury and place it in the emergency fund subject to Haywood's call. It was for that purpose that the bomb was set to kill Chief Justice Gabbard. There was a meeting of the Executive Board, or rather, a meeting of the Western Federation of Miners, which amounted to the same thing, at the time that the bombs were laid for Chief Justice Gabbard and also for Judge Goddard. Although both bombs miscarried nevertheless the killing of the innocent man Merritt Waller was sufficient to show to the Executive Committee that something had been done, and therefore a big appropriation was made for the emergency fund. Waller was killed on the 24th of May, 1905.

In reply to my questions Orchard said that the reason he had taken out a gun on Christmas night last to kill Ex-Governor Steunenberg was that they had been pressing him to get through with this job and he had found it very difficult to dynamite the Ex-governor for several reasons; There was a large family going in and out all the time and he did not want to kill innocent persons, and still he wanted to please his superiors. This was also the case in the matter of attempting to kill Ex-Adjutant General Sherman Bell in Denver. He (Orchard) and Pettibone drove around for several evenings in a buggy prepared to shoot Bell but did not get an opportunity to do so. Then when Moyer heard of it he told them to desist, that they could only kill him with a gun and anyhow he was only a tool of such men as David Moffat and other capitalists in Denver, and Colorado; and if Bell was shot while he (Moyer) was in town he (Moyer) would be the first one to be arrested.

I gave Orchard further instructions as to how he should handle Miller when he arrived at the penitentiary tomorrow. On leaving Orchard he said that he had been very lonesome since my last visit on the 21st and he wanted me to kiss my good night to stay by his side during these trials. He said further that Miller had told him that the newspapers were no longer publishing anything about this case, and he always hated to see that as it looked as though there was a still hunt. He said that as a rule detectives that are doing very little have got to run to the newspapers to keep their names in the papers and before the public, however, it was a well known fact that the Pinkerton's never did that, and more especially "old McParland"; but possibly there might be nothing to it. However, Orchard said that in order to throw off suspicion that there was something doing it might be better that the newspapers would publish something whether true or false; he knew they would not get any truths but that somebody might give them a story. In my own mind I am convinced that Orchard is right, and last evening I took this matter up with Mr. Hawley and he was to discuss the matter with Governor Gooding but the latter was out of town and would not be back before tomorrow.

As Orchard is to read over the original copies of his confession, which in all cover about a hundred and thirty-five pages, and correct the same, I will not visit him until Friday afternoon as he will be engaged in reading over these reports, and we want to get them subscribed and sworn to at as early a date as is possible.

Orchard stated that Miller informed him that Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone wished to send James J. Sullivan out here to assist him, but he told them he would have nothing to do with Sullivan, and said to Orchard that he had no confidence in the man as he thought he talked too much to newspaper men. However, as they wanted legal help they allowed him to employ a lawyer, stipulating that one thousand dollars was to be his fee.

Orchard went on to say that Sullivan stood very close to Pettibone; and that Pettibone, who was running a house furnishing store on the installment plan, frequently requires the service of a lawyer and employs Sullivan; that Pettibone used to talk anarchy in front of Sullivan and him, and he (Orchard) at one time remarked to Pettibone that he thought he placed too much confidence in Sullivan, and that it was not good policy for him to talk in the manner he was doing before a man like Sullivan. Pettibone replied: "Well, Sullivan is just as radical as any of us. During the trouble up at the Legislature last spring Sullivan told me that he would head a party of nine men to go up to the State House and hang Governor Peabody. That of itself made me have confidence in Sullivan."

I asked Orchard if he had ever heard Sullivan express himself in that manner while talking with Pettibone, and he replied "never" but that Sullivan used to listen to the anarchistic talk of Pettibone without objecting in any way.

Before parting with Orchard he stated that he was very much pleased that he had met me before he had met Miller yesterday, as the latter had buoyed him up, as he (Miller) thought by proposing to place a hundred dollars at his disposal in the hands of the Warden and getting him a suit of clothes, and assuring him that Malich and Pettibone and also the other witnesses mentioned above would be present at the trial, and that he would be acquitted; it might have changed Orchard so that he would not have talked to me at all, which would have been very unfortunate for himself. He went on to say that the only falsehood that he had told me in all of his confession was that relative to having seen in a Canadian newspaper that his wife had died before he married the second wife in Independence. He said that what he told me in that respect was false, that he had never heard or seen anything about his first wife from the time he left Canada until the present date and does not know whether she is dead or married. He said if she was married to somebody else she must have been told that he was dead. He said in his heart he believed himself a bigamist and he wanted to relieve his mind by telling me the truth.

Relative to Steve Adams' connection with the Steunenberg murder, Orchard informed me that Adams had first been detailed to do this job, that he went to Spokane and met Simpkins and together they went to the Coeur d'Alene District. As Adams is in the habit of drinking to excess he used up all of his expense money and wrote Haywood for three hundred dollars. Orchard was present when Haywood opened this letter and read it, and Haywood said: "Well he has got to have the money at once." Adams gave the three hundred dollars to Ed. Boyce, former president and the original organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, at Wallace. Adams was not aware of this, and for some reason Haywood did not write him to call upon Boyce. As a result Adams did not get this money, and consequently returned to Denver. After Adams returned Haywood, in talking with Orchard, said that it was just as well that Adams had returned as he could not trust Adams with the amount of money that was necessary for a man to go on a job of his kind. It was after this that Orchard was detailed on this job. Therefore you will see that we can safely arrest and extradite Adams on this matter, and if we once get Adams I think the chances are good that he would squeal, providing we get him here in Boise.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

Reported:

Boise, 2/5/00. B.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise.

Dear Sir
Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Sunday Feb. 4, 1906.

Today I held a conference with Governor Gooding, who had just returned to the city. He said that he was leaving in the afternoon and would not return until Tuesday afternoon.

In the evening I had a long conversation with Mr. Hawley, Chief Counsel for the State of Idaho. The subject of fetching Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to Boise was thoroughly discussed. IF we should arrest these men before getting Adams and trying to break him down, St. John and the other investigators of the murder of Arthur Collins and the murders of Barney and Smith, would certainly jump out; also Sherman Parker and Wm. Davis, who of Goldfields, who were the originators of the dynamiting of McCormack and Beck in the Vindicator Mine; and no doubt Melville and others implicated in the murder of Gregory would also jump out. Therefore, before making these arrests we will have to confer with Governor Gooding and lay the matter thoroughly before him. But as Haywood and Moyer and Pettibone are very suspicious, it being almost impossible to shadow them, it was determined that we relieve their suspicion to a certain extent. And as the two newspapers here are now with us, Mr. Hawley gave a small article to the editor of the Capital Statesman last night, which went on to say that while the detectives had closed up for a long time, nevertheless it leaked out that they had discovered that there were two men at Caldwell on the night of the murder who assisted Orchard in this murder, that one of them was named Simpkins, and the detectives were now hot on the trail of these two men. As Pettibone, Moyer and Haywood are well aware that Simpkins was not here and that no person assisted Orchard in this matter, they will be thrown off the track and will rest secure for the time being.

I told Mr. Hawley to have Bolderston, editor of the Statesman, give this out to the Associated Press as a piece of news that he had received confidentially. Whether this is done or not I cannot tell; but there is one thing sure, and that is that Miller, Orchard's lawyer, will immediately telegraph this information to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

Reported
Boise, 2/5 06. 1.

Mr. [unclear]
77

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Tuesday Feb. 6, 1906.

Today in Boise I spent my time during the forenoon in dictating my report for the 5th and attending to my mail.

During the afternoon I got out a cipher list of names of parties interested in this matter, and also for certain towns and cities. You will note that I have substituted the names of Southern places for places in the West and Northwest where we may possibly locate some of the parties wanted. By using the names of Southern and middle Western towns we throw the telegraphers off the track in telegraphing.

In the evening I held a conference with Governor Gooding and Mr. Hawley, Chief Counsel of the state, wherein I showed that it would be very wrong to arrest Laywood, Meyer and Pettibone until we make a supreme effort to get Steve Adams.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 2/6/06. W.

PL

State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Wednesday Feb. 7, 1906.

This forenoon was spent in conference with Governor Gooding and Chief Counsel Hawley. In the afternoon I had a conference with the warden of the penitentiary, who showed me a letter that he had received for Orchard signed by a man named Freeman, who desired to purchase some land in the Minidoka Project. There is a Harry Orchard that filed on a claim down in the locality referred to but he has no connection with the prisoner. As I wanted to have Orchard's lawyer confer with him again I told the warden to take the letter to Orchard and to have Orchard write a note to his lawyer to call upon him and Orchard would show this letter to him and ask his advice as to what he was to do with it. Orchard informed the warden that Miller indicated to him that young Neville, who had travelled with Orchard and young Neville's father to Wyoming after the blowing up of the Independence depot, was considered dangerous by Haywood, Meyer and Detamore, and that he had some idea of getting him out of the way. I want Orchard to have another interview with his lawyer, tomorrow, and I will call on Orchard tomorrow afternoon. As this young man could be an important witness for us I would suggest, if I consider him in any danger of his being removed, that I be empowered to send a man to Cripple Creek on some pretext or other, to engage young Neville and take him out of the country. I think the best place to place him would be in Chicago or Omaha. We cannot bring him up to any of the offices in the Northwest as he would be dangerous. In that event we would have to pay the young man some salary and look after him until such time as he was wanted. This is a matter I will have to take up with the Governor before leaving for Denver. In the afternoon I met Mr. Hawley, and he like myself was very much afraid

that this boy would be killed. In order to remove this young man from Cripple Creek without exciting the suspicion of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone we have got to use a great deal of caution, and possibly we may not be able to move him out of there anyhow.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

W. A. PINKERTON.

Reported:

Boise, 2/8/06. H.

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Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

W. A. PINKERTON.

Reported:

Boine; 2/8/00. H.

P2

Mr. Hawley

No. 13

Boise, Thursday Feb. 8, 1906.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

As agreed upon by you, I make the following suggestions in writing in regard to the arrest of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and their accomplices:

First:

I will leave for Denver on the afternoon of Saturday February 10th if possible, where I will confer with Justice Goddard of the Supreme Court of Colorado; or, if he is not available, will select some other prominent citizen to confer with on this matter; and at that conference will suggest the names of a number of prominent citizens, not only of Denver but parts of Colorado where the venue of some of these cases will lie, and arrange to have a meeting of these citizens at a certain date in Denver, and to have Mr. Hawley present at that meeting. As to what will be discussed at that meeting is well known to Mr. Hawley and yourself, and it is unnecessary to write on that subject at the present time.

Second:

After I leave for Denver Mr. Hawley will get up the necessary extradition papers for the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, so that they will be all ready in case the arrest is to be made while Mr. Hawley is not in Denver. You are aware that the time of the arrest will largely depend on the Agency being able to locate Adams.

Third:

In case Steve Adams is located, he is to be shadowed, or rather, kept under surveillance, until Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have been arrested, when we will wire for Adams' immediate arrest, charging him with the murder of Ex-Governor Steunenberg, as he is an accessory before the fact. If able to break Steve Adams down or get a confession from him, and at the present it looks to me as though I will be able to do so, we will at the same time have the Colorado authorities arrest Vincent St. John at Purke, Idaho, for the murder of Arthur Collins, manager of the Smuggler Union mine at Telluride; also Sherman Parker and W.F. Davis, who are at present either at Tonopah or Goldfields, Nevada, charging them with blowing up the Independence Depot. In case Adams makes a confession the State of Idaho must be willing to allow Adams to go to Colorado and be used as a state's witness; while Mr. Hawley will have an agreement made with the Governor and other officials of Colorado whereby Adams can be taken back here to Idaho as a state's witness in connection with Orchard in prosecuting Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone for the murder of Ex-Governor Steunenberg.

Fourth:

When you are notified that we are ready to make the arrests in Colorado would suggest that you call in Sheriff Nichols of Canon County and select two men to act as his deputies other than the present deputies that Sheriff Nichols has got, and detail them together with operative Thiele to go to Denver for the prisoners, the sheriff and two deputies to act in their official capacity, and operative Thiele to stand watch of these men together with one deputy at night and possibly day time during the trip to Boise. If one of the prisoners wishes to go to the toilet room during the trip the operative must accompany him. Therefore it will require two men on watch daytimes as well as two men on watch at night; and as the night shift is the more important Operative Thiele must be prepared to stay up all night.

Fifth:

In the matter of getting out the requisition papers, not having discussed the law on the subject, I would suggest that separate application for requisition be made for each man to be arrested: and if we can make the proper arrangements with the authorities in Denver the sheriff at that point will arrange to detail a deputy with each Idaho officer, and at the proper time, say about five P.M., all three arrests will be made. Each Idaho deputy sheriff, with the Colorado deputy sheriff, should have a hack, and as each prisoner is arrested he should be placed in the hack and taken to 40th street, where the special train that you will arrange for should be stationed ready to pull out when all three prisoners are placed on board.

When the train starts from Denver no stops should be made until after it has passed the Colorado line into Wyoming at Cheyenne, and a fresh engine should be waiting for the special; and this should be carried out at every division point. The train should be provided with plenty of luncheon, and a supply of coffee could be obtained at Laramie, Rawlins or other points where the train must necessarily stop to be inspected. No person whatever should be allowed in the car with the prisoners and officers.

Sixth:

Before these Idaho officers leave Boise I will be able to inform them as to what hotel they will stop at in Denver, and arriving in Denver they can take a bus to the hotel that I designate. In traveling from Boise to Denver the officers must not pretend to know each other, at least as far as possible; and on registering at the hotel the sheriff at least should register under some fictitious name, from some other town than Caldwell, in fact, none of them should register from Idaho. Say that Sheriff Nichols register from Seattle; one of his deputies from Salt Lake City, while the other registers from Rawlins, Wyo., Operative Thiele will register from Butte. The three officers will have to be at their rooms or in the hotel to await instructions. Operative Thiele will confer with Supt. Cary and myself on his arrival, and we will be able to give the necessary instructions and have Sheriff Lisbet and his deputies of Denver introduced to the Idaho officers when the proper time comes. The matter of secrecy in this case cuts a great figure, and the further fact that none of these

officers is to recognize me no matter where they may meet me is something that must be carried out strictly.

Seventh:

If we cannot locate Adams immediately we will possibly be delayed in making these arrests. Mr. W.B.Hopkins, in my absence, will be at your service at any time to send a cipher telegram or write confidential letters upon this matter. All telegrams sent by me to you will be sent to Mr. Hopkins and signed J.S.Mack. When I get matters ready I will wire Mr. Hopkins to notify you to send Mr. Hawley forward to Denver.

It may take me some time to get the parties present in Denver that I want Mr. Hawley to take up this matter with in full. On Mr. Hawley's arrival in Denver he will take a cab to the Savoy Hotel, see Mr. Rector and ask to be shown to the room secured for him by me. Mr. Rector will have previous instructions that Mr. Hawley is not to register and that his meals will be sent to his room. Should Mr. Hawley arrive in Denver between 8:30 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. he can call me up on the telephone without leaving his room in the hotel. Our telephone number is Main 534.

Yours truly,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

James J. [Signature]
Manager.

11.

19.

Boise, Feb. 8, 1906.

J.H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney-at-law,
Boise, Idaho.

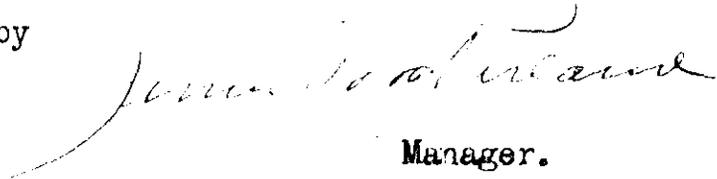
Dear Sir:

I herewith inclose to you a cipher code of names to be used in telegraphing on the Steunenberg murder matter; and at times you may find these cipher names in reports, therefore you will be able to decipher them. I am also forwarding to Governor Gooding a copy of this cipher. This will enable either the Governor or yourself to telegraph to any of our superintendents relative to any of the parties mentioned in this cipher. Of course in telegraphing our superintendents you will telegraph to them in their proper names and say that "Lyon" or "Bear" or "Copperhead", as the case may be, was at such or such a place. Not knowing where Adams or Simpkins is I cannot give cipher words for the names of the towns they may be in at present, but am also inclosing a cipher list of towns which will be supplemented as the work progresses.

Yours truly,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by



Manager.

H.

CIPHER CODE.

The Journal

Adams, Steve	.....	Fox.
Adams, Mrs. Steve,	.....	Pigeon.
Bangs, George D., Gen. Manager Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, 57 Broadway, New York City,	.....	Oriole.
Baston, Arthur	.....	Wolf.
Brown, B.J., Member Executive Board W.F. of M.	.....	Bluejay.
Cary, H.F., Supt. P.N.D.A., 220 Opera House Block, Denver,	.....	Robin.
Copley, D.C. Ex-member Executive Board W.F. of M.,	.....	Wasp.
Carpenter, Secretary Telluride Union W.F. of M.,	.....	Shark.
Diamond, Mrs., Ophir, Colo.,	.....	Squirrel.
Davis, W.F.,	.....	Jackall
Easterly, George,	.....	Buzzard.
Eckman, Bill,	.....	Weasel.
Fraser, J.C., Asst. Manager Western Division P.N.D.A., James Flood Building, San Francisco,	.....	Blackbird.
Gooding, Frank R., Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho,	.....	Lyon.
Goddard, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Colorado, Denver,	.....	Bear.
Hassen, G.J., Supt. P.N.D.A., 308 Rookery Bldg., Spokane,	.....	Lark.
Hawley, James H., Chief Counsel, Boise, Idaho,	.....	Tiger.
Haywood, Wm. D., Sec. - Treasurer W.F. of M., (Denver, Colo.),	.....	Viper.
Kemble, B.F., Gen. Supt. P.N.D.A., James Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.,	.....	Bluebird.
Kirwin, James, Member Exec. Board W.F. of M.	.....	Yellowjacket.
McParland, James, Manager Western Division P.N.D.A.,	.....	Owl.
McDonald, Governor of Colorado, Denver, Colo.,	.....	Elk.
Moyer, Charles H., President W.F. of M. (Denver, Colo.),	.....	Copperhead.
Mahoney, Mary, Montrose, Colo.,	.....	Neggie.
Miller, Fred, Orchard's Attorney,	.....	Peacock.
Malich, Max.,	.....	Skunk.
Mehelich, Joe.,	.....	Coon.
Mills, Earnest, Member Executive Board W.F. of M.,	.....	Raccoon.
Mahoney, C.N., Member Exec. Board W.F. of M.	.....	Kite.
Nevins, James, former Gen. Supt. P.N.D.A. at Portland,	.....	Pheasant.
Nisbet, Sheriff Denver County, Denver, Colo.,	.....	Buck.
Nichols, J.C., Sheriff, Caldwell, Idaho,	.....	Cougar.
Orchard, Harry,	.....	Possum.
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency	.....	Justice.
Pinkerton, Wm. A., Principal, 201, 5th Ave., Chicago,	.....	Eagle.
Pinkerton, Robert, A., Principal, 57 Broadway, New York,	.....	Hawk.
Pinkerton, Allan, Asst. Gen. Manager P.N.D.A., 57 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.	.....	Thrush.
Peabody, James H., Ex-Governor Colorado,	.....	Antelope.
Pettibone, George,	.....	Rattler.
Parker, Sherman,	.....	Hyena.
Simpkins, L.J., Member Exec. Board W.F. of M.,	.....	Scorpion.
Simpkins, Mrs. L.J. (Spokane),	.....	Partridge.
St. John, Vincent,	.....	Coyote.
Schmelzer, Member Exec. Board W.F. of M.	.....	Picary.
Williams, J.C., Member Exec. Board and Vice President Western Federation of Miners,	.....	Constrictor.
McCor, M.W., Member Exec. Board W.F. of M.	.....	Cobra.

Y. J. ...

CIPHER CODE.

(Towns)

Spokane-Criminal.
State of Idaho.
Ex-Governor Steunenberg, Murder.

All Offices.

The cipher name for

Bullfrog, Nevada,	-	-	-	is	-	-	-	Austin.
Butte, Montana,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Rawley.
Bingham, Utah,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Texarcana
Burke, Idaho,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Frankfort.
Boise, Idaho,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Wheeling.
Bisbee, Arizona,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Milwaukee.
Cripple Creek, Colo.,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Pekin.
Caldwell, Idaho,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Houston.
Crow's Nest Pass, B.C.,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Crestline.
Calgary, Alberta,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Marietta.
Denver, Colo.,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Canton.
Goldfields, Nevada,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Montgomery.
Gem, Idaho,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Memphis.
Greenwood, B.C.,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Coolidge.
Globe, Arizona,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Hamilton.
Los Angeles, Cal.,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Marshfield.
Leadville, Colo.,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Atlanta.
Mullen, Idaho,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Cairo.
Medicine Hat, Alberta,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Alliance.
Nampa, Idaho,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Dennison.
Nelson, B.C.,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	St. Louis.
Park City, Utah,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Little-Rock.
Portland, Ore.,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Petersburg,
Rossland, B.C.,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Ellsworth.
Silver City, Idaho,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Dallas.
Spokane, Wash.,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Baltimore.
Seattle, Wash.,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Knoxville.
San Francisco, Cal.,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Springfield.
Telluride, Colo.,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Dayton.
Tonopah, Nevada,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Nashville.
Tuscarora, Nevada,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Charleston.
Vancouver, B.C.,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Wichita.
Victoria, B.C.,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Topeka.
Wallace, Idaho,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	Louisville.
Wardner, Idaho,	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	New Orleans.

(This list may be supplemented later)

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Thursday Feb. 8, 1906.

This morning in Boise, after attending to my mail I proceeded to the State House, where I met Governor Gooding, who subsequently telephoned Mr. Hawley. We had a long conference lasting until about 1:15 P.M. Matters have shaped themselves to a point where Mr. Van Dyne, prosecuting attorney of Canon County, had to be taken into our confidence. It was determined that I should leave for Denver to take this matter up with Judge Goddard and others, and when I have got things in proper shape Mr. Hawley will be ready to come to Denver; therefore it was necessary that proper papers be gotten out for the extradition of Haywood, Meyer and Pettibone before Mr. Hawley would leave for Denver, and on that account the prosecuting attorney had to be taken into our confidence. He was to arrive in Boise this afternoon, where he would confer with Mr. Hawley and the Governor. I concluded it was best that I should not be present at this conference, but I know that the Governor's presence and advice will tend to keep Mr. Van Dyne quiet so that what we have done in this case will not leak out.

It was also agreed that Mr. Hawley would inform Mr. Miller, the defendant's lawyer, that he would not be able to go to trial before June, as we have got to take time in order to try and get Simpkins, and more especially Adams, whom we want worse than Simpkins, and I have no doubt if we get Adams I will be able to break him down. If I do not, Orchard will, as I think I have got Orchard in proper shape. We expected that Miller would visit Orchard at the penitentiary today, but he did not do so, and therefore I have deferred my trip to the penitentiary to make last visit with Orchard before returning to Denver.

During the evening I had a telephone call, and on going to the telephone a kind of a rough voice stated: "This is Jones". I said I did not know who Jones was, and he replied; "Well, it makes no difference, I am here in a saloon across the street in front of the Empire Theatre and I want to see you on important business." I told him that I was engaged. He then said; "Well, when will you be down?" I told him I would be engaged during the evening. I then heard him talk to somebody on the side, saying, "What are we going to do about it?" I could not catch the reply, and I hung up the receiver. About an hour afterwards I was again called up by the same party, who said they had a party down there that they were looking after and that it would be better for me to come down. I replied that if he had any business with me to come up to my room, and though I had told him before I was engaged for the evening, I would see him for a few minutes. I have not seen or heard anything further of Mr. Jones since, and I think it was some of these so-called detectives that thought he had "a clue" and was looking for the reward.

In the evening I met Sheriff Nichols of Canon County and had a long talk with him. He complained bitterly about the action of Swain and the so-called detectives that he had around him at Caldwell, and asked me if it was true that Swain was no longer in the case, and I told him such was the fact. He is very friendly with me and the Governor informs me that there is no doubt of the Sheriff's friendship for me and any of our men, and I am very much pleased to hear this. During the day, as agreed upon, I dictated a letter of making suggestions as to how the officers going after Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone should act, and other matters pertaining to the arrest.

Reported:
Boise, 2/9/06. H.

Yours truly,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Hon Frank R. Gooding,

Governor State of Idaho,

Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Friday Feb. 9, 1906.

This morning I called upon Governor Gooding and discussed the case with him so far as we have gone in this matter, also discussed with him what I had to do in Denver before calling upon Mr. Hawley to come to that point. The Governor informed me that Mr. Van Dyne, the prosecuting attorney of Caldwell, when informed of Orchard's confession, was simply dazed but did not seem to take any offense that this fact had been concealed from him up to the present time. As I understood it, Mr. Miller, the counsel for the defendant, was to meet Mr. Hawley and Mr. Van Dyne today, when they would arrange when this case was to be tried. The Governor telephoned to the penitentiary and found that Miller was down there, and made arrangements with the warden to have the penitentiary phaeton meet me at the penitentiary gate about 1:30 P.M., as I wanted to see Orchard before leaving tomorrow for Denver.

During the forenoon I also dictated a letter to Justice Goddard of the Supreme Court of Colorado, had it written up and forwarded to Mr. Cary with a special delivery stamp on it so that it could be delivered to Justice Goddard on Sunday.

In the afternoon, as agreed, I went to the Penitentiary and had a long talk with Orchard. I asked him how it was that he thought that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone would remove young Charles Neville, who was but a boy about fifteen or sixteen years old. He said that after learning that John Neville (Charlie's father) had died suddenly, while in Salt Lake he (Orchard) had written to Pettibone intimating that Charlie Shoddy had done this work, as hitherto reported, and now it was their time to do their duty in this matter. That would mean that they make some provision to get Charlie Neville and his mother out of the country. In talking with Miller a couple of days ago Miller stated that the matter referred to in his letter would be attended to; in other words, he said the boy would be put where he could do no harm, and anticipating this, I had instructed Orchard. Orchard said that that simply meant that the boy would be killed, because the boy was present when his father made the request of Moyer to give him twelve or fifteen hundred dollars and stated if he did not he would give up the information in his possession about the blowing up of the Independence and other outrages. Orchard is very much exercised about this boy, as he seems to be very much attached to the Neville family. I told him that when I got back to Denver I would try to make some arrangements with the Colorado people to get the boy out of Cripple Creek, which I will do if possible.

Orchard said that Miller told him today that he (Miller) wanted a continuance in Orchard's case until the June term; and anticipating this, I had instructed Orchard that if Miller asked for a continuance that he (Orchard) would oppose it just as far as possible but at the end allow Miller to have his way. If Orchard would have seemed willing to have this case continued Miller might suspect Orchard's motive for doing so. Orchard told Miller that he was ready to go to trial and he did not see why Miller was not ready. Miller said "this is an awfully big case and they are trying to involve the Western Federation in this matter and we are trying to avoid it, and we must have this case postponed until the June term of Court. This was just what Chief Counsel Hawley had been wanting; he wanted Miller to make the proposition in the matter of postponement, and has succeeded, as the stipulations were drawn up yesterday at Miller's

request. The original copies of Orchard's confession has not as yet been signed and sworn to by him, and were still at the penitentiary. I took this matter up with him in my own way and talked to him on the subject for quite a while. He said: "You will remember when I started in to make this statement you said that it would not be necessary to make an affidavit to it." I told him that was true, and I thought so at that time, but that since that time there had been a hitch in the matter of extraditing these men from Colorado, and we found that it might become necessary for me to show Governor McDonald his (Orchard's) statement, and if it was not signed and sworn to the Governor might not recognize it. He studied for a few minutes and said, "Well, now I am satisfied, Mr. McParland that you are not playing any trick upon me. I look upon you as my father at the present time; and no matter what has been said hithertofore, as these statements are correct and true I should not have hesitated a minute to sign them and swear to them, which I will do; and furthermore, if you so desire, I will swear to the last two statements that I made to you when no stenographer was present." That means the reports of my last two visits to the penitentiary. I said to him that was not necessary. I then called in the warden and Mr. Huebner, who is a notary public, and before signing the papers in the presence of Mr. Huebner and the Warden, Orchard said, "Now, gentlemen, I know there is no trick in this. I look upon Mr. McParland as a father and I know that he will not forsake me; and these statements are true and I am willing to confirm them." This was done; and Orchard in further conversation said that he had told Miller that he wished to have the firm of Richardson & Hawkins both here to defend him. Miller said he could not do this; the matter had been discussed while he was in Denver, and as Richardson and Hawkins were the legal advisers of the Western Federation of Miners they dare not bring them here as that would involve the Western Federation of Miners.

The Elks had a social on Wednesday night, and Miller told Orchard that his detective here was an Elk and had been up at the social in company with Joseph Hutchinson, formerly Lieut. Governor of this state. It is evident that this detective is trying to rope Mr. Hutchinson, but as the latter has no information of any importance Governor Doering thought it best to let this detective go ahead on the lines that he is going. Miller told Orchard that the man that was working on the new Court House and who boarded at the Saratoga Hotel, and who saw Orchard enter the dining room a few minutes after the explosion was heard, was interviewed by Miller and said that Orchard was certainly innocent of this matter as he entered the dining room not over five minutes after the explosion, and that he would so testify. Miller also told Orchard that the feeling in his (Orchard's) favor was now very strong and there would be no trouble in acquitting him, but that they must go slow and be sure of what they were doing. He stated that so far as I was concerned, I was practically doing nothing; that I seemed to be keeping very close to my room, where I was visited by the Governor, Mr. Hawley and other citizens interested in the prosecution; and that my theory was that there was at least another man besides Simpkins at Caldwell who assisted at the murder of Ex-Governor Steunenberg, so he was going to give me a chance to find him. Orchard told Miller, "Well, if that is all the harm that the Pinkertons can do they are not going to hurt us much." Miller said that any information that the Thiel people got he was going to get from Capt. Swain and from another Thiel operative that was now in Denver and whom he had written to.

I told Orchard that I would leave tomorrow afternoon, and he said, "Well, I know you have got to go, but I hate to see you go, and I hope you will soon be back." I said that I expected to be back but it might not be for some time, but at the same time I had arranged with Governor Gawling that he would visit him occasionally, at least twice a week. He said, "Well, I would like to see the Governor, but you know I want to see you occasionally." I told him that if anything came up of importance for him to inform the Warden immediately as the warden was to be trusted; and I think the Warden has got Orchard's confidence to a great extent. The warden has been very kind to him and has played his part in good shape all through this matter.

Orchard asked me what kind of a man Governor Gooding was and I said he was just a common every-day sensible man and I knew that he (Orchard) would like him. He said that Miller had informed him that the Governor was a fighter, and that he never employed a man around his ranch or sheep camps that could not handle a Winchester. I said well, that was the kind of a man I liked to deal with, and said to Orchard, "I think you do not object to them." He said, "I like to deal with a man that is able to take care of himself and take his own part, and it looks from what Miller said that the Governor is very capable in a matter of that kind."

In parting with Orchard he held my hand for a long while, and looked at me in the face and said, "You will surely return; I want you to bring Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone back here; and I wish you would get Steve Adams, as if he does not make a confession to you I will make him." Just put him into the cell for one night with me and he will confess in the morning without using any force. He said he is satisfied that Miller has not the least suspicion of him (Orchard) having made a confession.

On returning from the penitentiary I met Mr. Hawley, and prosecuting attorney Van Dyne in the lobby, and they came up to my room. We had a long talk on matters pertaining to the case. When Mr. Hawley left Mr. Van Dyne remained with me until about seven o'clock. Mr. Van Dyne seems to be astounded. He does not doubt but what the statements are true, but he says, just as most anybody else would say, that he can hardly realize the deviltry of these people.

On returning to my room from dinner Governor Gooding was there and I informed him what had transpired in my last conference with Orchard; also the fact that I had from time to time reminded Orchard that Miller might question him on certain matters to ascertain if he had talked to anybody since he had been in the penitentiary relative to his case, and it was agreed that the Governor would visit Orchard as quick as Miller left the city, which, if what he says is true, will be in a day or two. and the Governor will take this matter up very strongly with Orchard and put him on his guard against Miller; that if Miller should accuse him of being a traitor he must stand pat. This, I think, is very necessary on account of the fact that now we have taken the district attorney into our confidence and not withstanding his promise, he may possibly take somebody else into his confidence. It has come to a point when it will be pretty hard to keep this matter a secret. I should state here that Orchard informed me that Miller said that after he went to Spokane and arranged some matters that he had to attend to there he was again going to Denver, to confer with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and others, on this matter. The Governor left me late in the evening, about 10:45. I went down stairs and sat there with two or three acquaintances talking until 11:50, when Mr. Van Dyne came in. As Van Dyne had been in Mr. Hawley's office reading over Orchard's confession he wanted to see me in my room, besides, his train did not leave until 1:45 A.M. Mr. Van Dyne came to my room and informed me that he had never read in a novel such a story as this man had told, and he is satisfied that every word of it was true, but he could not realize how I had made him confess as I had done, and he now saw the importance of the motive that I had in fighting so hard to get Orchard taken from Caldwell and placed in the penitentiary. I reminded Van Dyne that secrecy was the pass word in this matter, and he claimed that he would not allow the matter to leak out to anybody. Mr. Van Dyne stayed with me until one o'clock A.M. when he left to take the train for Caldwell.

Before leaving Orchard he informed me that Miller had told him that the real reason for his transfer from Caldwell to the penitentiary was that the citizens thought he might commit suicide. He replied to Miller that he did not see how they could make a mistake of that kind, that as he was innocent there was no reason why he should commit suicide. But in talking to me Orchard said that if he could once have brought himself to believe that there was no hereafter he would have committed suicide before this as he knew it would simply be death for him to decline to do any job that Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone would suggest; that he wanted to get out of this altogether and he could see no other way of doing it except to commit suicide. He said he knew there was a hereafter and he could

not nerve himself to commit suicide. The Warden has cautioned him about accepting anything that he could eat from Miller or anybody else, as there is no doubt that the inner circle would go to any extreme to get him out of the way, and I told him so myself. He is now of the firm opinion that Neville was poisoned. I discussed this matter with the Governor last evening and he said he would see to it that the warden would be acoubly cautious and would carry the meals to Orchard himself.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

Reported:

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Boise, 2/10/06. H.

5
11

PL
(Copy)

Strictly Confidential.

Boise, Idaho, Friday Feb. 9, 1906.

Hon. Luther M. Goddard,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado,
Denver, Colo.

My dear Judge:

I take the liberty of asking about one day of your valuable time in a matter that is not only important to Colorado and all western states but also of great importance to every good citizen of the United States, and yourself in particular.

I have been absent from Denver since the morning of January 9th investigating the murder of Ex-Governor Frank R. Steunenberg of Idaho while entering his yard on the night of December 30th last, where he was blown up by a bomb. In making my investigation I have unearthed the bloodiest crowd of anarchists that ever existed, I think, in the civilized world, not even excepting Russia, and as we are not ready to divulge to the public anything of what we have done in this matter, I have headed this letter "Strictly Confidential."

In looking over the long List of Prominent men in Colorado who will eventually know all about this and who will surely help us, I have concluded to at first confide in you, not as Justice of the Supreme Court but simply as a good citizen having the welfare, not only of Colorado but of the United States in general, at heart. I think it will take us one or two days to go over the details in this matter, and therefore would be pleased if you could absent yourself from your duties on the Bench for two days. My office, room 217, Opera House Block, Denver, will be the best place for us to confer as I will have all the documents there to prove my assertions.

In connection with this matter would say that the outrages committed by the Molly McGuires in Pennsylvania were simply child's play when compared with the acts of these bloodthirsty assassins; and I think it was through an act of Divine Providence that I have been enabled to get at the bottom of this conspiracy. This matter is of more importance to the State of Colorado, and all the western states where the blight of the Western Federation of Miners has taken root, than all the cases that you might try on the Supreme Court Bench of Colorado in a year, or in fact, during your lifetime.

Now, I simply make these statements, which I will confirm, to show you the important mission that I have selected you for. Secrecy, for the present, is the watchword, and the mainstay of this matter. I will be in Denver on Monday, the 12th, and will be ready to take this matter up with you at nine o'clock A.M. in my office. Nobody will be admitted to the office during our conference. This letter will be handed to you by our . . . Cary, superintendent of the Denver office, whom you know, or, in his absence, one of his assistants will deliver the letter to you, and after you have read it over you can tell him whether or not you will meet me. If not, I will have to select someone else, but could much prefer you; and as time is an important factor in this matter I hope that you will consent to act. Governor Frank R. Goodine of Idaho is aware that I am writing you today on this subject.

After conferring, if you think that in the future you should not be known in this matter either on account of your judicial capacity or as a private citizen, we can arrange to leave you out, but knowing you as I do, I think you will want to stay with it from start to finish.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

James Parland.

PL

Mr. Hawley

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Saturday Feb. 10, 1906.

This morning I called at the Governor's office, where I met Mr. Hawley. We were in consultation on this matter up to 12:30 P.M. The Warden was present a portion of the time, and one of the matters discussed was the fact that we now had come to a point where the prosecuting attorney of Canyon County had to be taken into our confidence, and it was decided to prepare Orchard for a leak should it occur. In case a leak does occur there is no question but that Miller will accuse Orchard of giving some secrets away, and the Warden was posted as to how to prepare Orchard for such an occasion, not telling the latter that we suspected any leak from our quarters but that Miller might test him, and in testing him he would state to him facts as he had received them from Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and Orchard must be prepared to deny these charges point blank providing they are brought up.

It was agreed that Mr. Hawley would leave for Denver on Monday, and lest we might have to make the arrests of Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone quickly the applications for requisition will be ready, and Asst. Warden Mills will be the Governor's messenger to Denver. The law prohibits any person from being appointed a messenger on a matter of extradition who is not a citizen of Idaho. In case we have to act on this matter we will have to furnish men to guard these prisoners from Denver to Boise.

Warden Whitney said that Orchard looks very dejected after I left, but the Warden assured him that what I said about returning would be all right, it was simply a matter wherein I had to go home for the present.

The Governor's understanding with Mr. Macfeff at Salt Lake was that I would take up the matter of getting the special train with the Superintendent of the Union Pacific at Denver.

Mr. Mills will stay at the St. James Hotel in Denver, and I will give him the necessary instructions in this matter. Mr. Mills is not known in Denver and is not known to any of the members of the Western Federation. He will register from Salt Lake, and will not leave Boise until Tuesday afternoon.

Respectfully submitted,

Director's National Detective Agency,

by

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 2/11/06. H.

D7

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Enroute, Sunday, February 11, 1906.

I continued on my journey to Denver today. Nothing of
importance occurred.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 2/14/06. S.

108

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Enroute, Monday, February 12, 1906.

I continued on my journey enroute to Denver arriving at the latter place at 12 o'clock noon, our train having been delayed at Cheyenne waiting for connecting trains and again delayed enroute from Cheyenne to Denver on account of the roof of the chair car taking fire from an overheated stove.

Upon arriving in Denver I found that Supt. Cary had personally seen Judge Goddard and delivered my letter to him, and the Judge after reading the same informed him that he would meet me at 9 o'clock tomorrow and told Mr. Cary to inform me that he would be at my service just as long as I wanted him, that he would make an excuse for not attending the sessions of the Supreme Court at the State House as long as I wanted him.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON

Reported
Denver, 2/14/06. S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Mgr. James McParland reports:

Denver, Tuesday, February 13, 1906.

This morning Justice Goddard called upon me at 9:00 A.M. I called in our criminal clerk and had him read over to Judge Goddard the confession of Orchard, also the three subsequent reports that I made on visiting Orchard after his lawyer, Mr. Miller, had called upon him. To say that Judge Goddard was dumbfounded would be using a mild expression.

During the lunch hour after Judge Goddard had lunch with me he went to his home and discovered the screw as mentioned in Orchard's confession which the latter had put in the gate. He also informed me that no grass has grown on the spot indicated by Orchard where the bomb is located. I was surprised at the nerve that Judge Goddard showed on being informed of the intended assassination of himself.

I have arranged with Gen. Bulkley Wells, who is a mining engineer and an expert on explosives to take up the bomb providing it is still there on tomorrow morning. He will do this himself, Judge Goddard having notified his wife and family that a man would do some little work around the lawn tomorrow, and Gen. Wells will appear in a mining suit such as he uses around mines, and I will have two men in the immediate neighborhood to see to it that a crowd does not assemble while he is taking up this bomb. He thinks it will take only a few minutes to do so.

I informed Judge Goddard what we wanted done in the premises. The Judge is very much in favor of arresting Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone at once and shipping them on a special train as we have decided on to Idaho. He is not in favor of allowing these men to roam around here on the prospect of getting Adams or anybody else. He has assured me that he will arrange with a few prominent citizens to have the Sheriff act just as I want him to. As you are aware the Sheriff is my personal friend but I wanted somebody else besides myself to get him to act as we want him to in making these arrests. After the men are arrested and sent away you certainly can get a continuance for a week or two without showing your hand in Idaho.

He spoke about the legal talent that would be provided for the defendants, asked me about Mr. Hawley's ability and without my even suggesting what we had already decided on he suggested that John Waldron should be retained to assist Mr. Hawley in the prosecution, and that the State of Colorado should pay John Waldron's fees or rather the Mine Owners. I told him we would like to get the State of Colorado to do this or rather the Mine Owners' Associations, but whether or not that you

had informed me that we must procure the services of John Waldron as I had suggested his name to you, that this would be taken up with Mr. Hawley and Mr. Hawley would take this matter up with Mr. Waldron. However, the Judge said he would prepare Mr. Waldron for Mr. Hawley's visit. The Judge like myself considers Mr. Waldron the ablest prosecutor in the United States.

As to getting other matters in shape which concern the State of Colorado, all of which you are conversant with, the Judge holds that we should arrest these men first, send them to Idaho and then call on the officials of Colorado to bear the expense of looking after their own criminals including, Sherman Parker, W. F. Davis, Wm. Eckman, Vincent St. John and members of the Executive Board who were present in Denver when they determined on the assassination of Lyte Gregory. He stated in calling the meeting for that purpose he did not propose that any deputy sheriff or any outside detective be employed on this case, that the matter should be placed with the Agency, or rather under my supervision, to locate these people and subsequently prosecute them. The Judge is of the opinion that the conviction of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone sounds the death knell to dynamiters in the West. I will telegraph you the result of the search for the bomb tomorrow morning.

It took us from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5:15 in the evening to read over the reports of the confession and the three subsequent reports made by me on visiting Orchard. I did not take up with Judge Goddard the reports of the first three days that I visited Orchard as they are not material to the case now although they were the most material part of the whole business and through the work done on those three days we got Orchard's confession. It now looks to me after talking with Judge Goddard and knowing the kind of a man he is and as I explained to you how Judge Goddard stands in this community as though we are going to get the proper help that we wanted from the State of Colorado. We may possibly change the matter of sending Mr. Hawley on the special train, or if he does go on the special train after reaching Idaho he must turn back and come back to Denver to attend the meeting which we intend calling after these men have been landed safely in the State of Idaho. After the prisoners are safely landed in Boise if a writ of habeas corpus is applied for I think a continuance can be secured until Mr. Hawley gets back to Boise, but this is a matter we will take up with Mr. Hawley here.

I am very much pleased to learn that Mr. John Waldron is at present in Denver as he certainly will be just the man that Mr. Hawley wants for an assistant in this case, and the two of them I think will be able to combat with any legal talent that the defendants may employ. Judge Goddard is very much pleased at the prospect of having Mr. Waldron in this case. After reading over the reports ~~xi~~ and with the corroborations we can get he says there is no doubt but that you have a good case and can hang these men in Idaho, and he will see that they are gotten there.

Today when my clerk got to the point where Walley was killed by the bomb set to kill Chief Justice Gabbard, Judge Goddard had him stop

reading, and said on that morning in question just as Mr. Gabbard had come to the edge of the path across the lot where he usually walked something seemed to tell him not to walk in the path, so he came back to the side walk and came straight to Colfax Ave. and down Colfax to the State House. Chief Justice Gabbard told this to Judge Goddard and thought he was rather silly and superstitious. However at 10 o'clock that day when they heard the report of the bomb and subsequently heard of the killing of Walley, Chief Justice Gabbard said he did not want anything said of this matter, but Judge Goddard said he thought he was released from his promise when he heard what Orchard had to say in the matter, and therefore told it to me.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON

Reported

Denver, 2/14/06. S.

64

P 10

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Mgr. James McParland:reports:

Denver, Wednesday, February 14, 1906.

At 9:00 A.M. Judge Goddard called upon me at my office and a few moments afterwards Gen. Wells called. For you to better understand who General Wells is would say in the first place he is a civil and mining engineer and he took the management of the Smuggler-Union mine at Telluride after Arthur Collins was assassinated. In addition to this Gen. Wells having had interests in large mining properties in the Cripple Creek District in the early days of that camp is an old time client of the Agency, and at the present time is Adjutant General of the Colorado National Guard.

On the General's arrival at the office I told him that I wanted him to excavate this bomb, that it must be done in the day time and nobody must be made aware of this fact. To protect the General while excavating I had two Assistant Superintendents of the Denver office placed at the street crossings about half a block away from where the General was to work to prevent anybody passing to near where the General was excavating. It so happened that my two men had nothing to do as the hour was about 11 o'clock A.M. and there was nobody passing to and fro. The General dug up the bomb with a large jack-knife.

The box contains about ten pounds of powder with a hundred caps. We can see the caps through the opening which was made to admit the acid. The bottle was there held by a piece of cotton and wire. There was a portion of the cork still there but it had been eaten away by the acid. There was a thick sediment in the bottom of the bottle which had been frozen to the bottle. On Friday last when talking with Orchard on this matter as to the reason this bomb did not explode, Orchard stated that as the bomb had been made for a few days it was possible the acid had eaten the head off the pin that passed through the cork and when the Judge opened the gate the pin pulled out leaving the cork in place. When reminded by me that the hole made by the pin would be sufficient to allow at least some of the acid to drop out, Orchard said he thought not, that the head of the pin was corroded in the cork and while the pin had been eaten through the head would close up the hole, and when the head of the cork would be eaten through the neck of the bottle would be corroded. This we have found to be a fact.

I have placed the bottle and the screw that was in the gate in envelopes, sealed the same, attached thereon the names of the witnesses and have placed them for safe keeping in my safe. The bomb I

had wrapped up securely and sealed the same with the names of the witnesses that saw it excavated, viz. Ass't Supts. Préttyman and Londoner, also Associate Justice Goddard of the Supreme Court as well as Gen. Wells, and have committed this bomb to the safe keeping of Gen. Wells who has placed it in his private safe in the Armory as he said there is no danger of its exploding. Judge Goddard said this bomb can be used at the trial of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone in Idaho as they will be tried on the conspiracy act and this was part of the conspiracy. If it was not for that I would have had the box containing the bomb thrown into the Platte River; Judge Goddard would not allow this and I expect he is right, and I have acted on his advice.

The Judge is of the opinion that as soon as the extradition papers arrive here that we should at once have these men arrested and taken out on a special train as we do not know what District Judge they would be tried before providing a writ of habeas corpus is obtained and he doesn't want any writs or legal points tried here.

After recovering the bomb I telegraphed our Mr. Hopkins in cipher as follows:

"Tell Governor everything progressing fine.
Unearthed bomb at Goddard's gate this
morning. Waldron is at home. Hope Mills
has started with papers."

It will take some days, in fact until some time next week, before we can get a meeting of the Coloradoans that would be interested in this matter, and I think we will all rest easier when we start Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone on their way to Idaho.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 2/15/06. S.

P 11

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.
Your Excellency,-

Mgr. James McParland reports:

Denver, Thursday, February 15, 1906.

Today I learned through an informant whom I can trust implicitly and whom I have asked to get all information he can on the matter in question as he is in a position to do so that a couple of days ago he met John F. Farley, General Agent of the Thiel Detective Association, with whom he is well acquainted. The informant is also well acquainted with Capt. Swain. Mr. Farley knowing this informed the informant that he expected Capt. Swain down here in a few days. He went on to state that Capt. Swain had about finished up the investigation of Orchard, arrested for the assassination of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg, and he had just received a letter from Swain who informed him that his investigation showed that Orchard was an innocent man and had nothing to do with the assassination of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg, however he was held without bond. The informant replied if Orchard was innocent he hoped he would be acquitted.

On Tuesday this informant had a talk with James J. Sullivan while the latter was eating lunch. Sullivan opened up the conversation by remarking to the informant that he understood that McParland had returned, and wanted to know if he had met me and if I had told him where I had been. The informant said he had seen me but had no talk with me, but so far as where I was when away was concerned he supposed I was on my usual tour of inspection of our western offices. Sullivan then said, "Why didn't you see the papers just about the time that he left? The newspapers showed that he had gone up to investigate the Ex-Gov. Steunenberg murder and he has not been around any of the western offices. He has been up at Caldwell and Boise up to the time he left for his home." He then went on to say he had gone up there to see if Orchard was a man that he was acquainted with and found that he was, that Orchard wanted him to become his attorney but he refused to do so. The informant asked Sullivan the question as to whether or not he thought Orchard was guilty, and he replied that was a direct question that he would not wish to answer either one way or the other. He went on to say, "When McParland went up there he found Capt. Swain in charge of the investigation, but after a few days the services of Swain were dispensed with and Swain is pretty mad about that."

Sullivan asked the informant if he was not on the police force in Denver at the time that Swain killed a man on 16th and Larimer Sts. The informant replied in the affirmative and Sullivan then said, "Wasn't that a cold blooded murder?", and while the informant was aware it was

a cold blooded murder and that the coroner's jury was fixed to bring in a verdict of self defense, the informant replied that he never thought it was a cold blooded murder and that the coroner's jury exonerated Swain. Sullivan then went on to say that Orchard's friends seemed to be very much pleased at the fact that the matter had been put into the hands of the Pinkerton Agency as they knew that neither the Agency nor myself would sanction the putting up of a job to convict a man whether he was innocent or guilty. The informant replied by saying that was his opinion of the Pinkerton Agency as well as his opinion of myself. Sullivan then said, "Well I would sooner have Thiel in a matter of this kind because any institution that puts up jobs founded upon falsehoods is easily found out, but McParland was simply brought in there to perfect the evidence of the State, and mark my word, before he gets through he will have enough evidence to hang Orchard. There is apparently no direct evidence at the present time and what evidence he gets will never be known to case on trial." The informant said, "Why I thought you and McParland were good friends, and surely to God you would not accuse him of trying to get somebody to perjure himself", to which Sullivan replied, "He will not do anything of the kind, but he will make a strong cast against Orchard, so strong that there is no doubt but that he will convict him and that is all there is to it."

The informant informed me that on Monday night Moyer and Haywood entered Watrous' Cafe and sat in the lower booth next to the rear door. They were closeted there for over two hours talking in a low whisper. Haywood is acquainted with the cook in this cafe and at times has gone into the kitchen and sat down and talked to him. The informant investigated as to how Haywood and this cook were so well acquainted and found that the cook had formerly worked in Cripple Creek, knew Harry Orchard and knew Haywood well and at one time was a member of the Western Federation of Miners, as nearly all the cooks and waiters in Cripple Creek in those days belonged to that organization. The cook said that Haywood had been telling him about the arrest of Orchard but that he was innocent and that the man who assassinated Ex-Gov. Steunenberg had since died and made a death-bed confession which he (Haywood) had in his pocket. The informant did not dare to question the cook too closely as to this man's name, but the cook said he knew the man who did it and there was little doubt but that he would do a job of that kind and he believed what Haywood said.

Mr. Mills arrived here with the requisitions today and I placed them in our safe. I had a long conference with Judge Goddard, and as Mr. Hawley had arrived I sent Mr. Cary with a carriage after Mr. Hawley as I would not risk having Mr. Hawley seen on the streets. Mr. Hawley and Judge Goddard had a long conference on the legal points involved in this matter, and also who should be present at the conference which we are going to have at as early a date as possible. The Judge thinks that the fewer present the better at this time; we may hold a conference after Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have been arrested and taken into the State of Idaho. The only persons that are wanted at the conference at the present time would be the Governor and a few others, who would advise the Governor as to the granting of the requisition and

a couple of others that would have influence on the sheriff to have him act as I direct him to do in making these arrests.

Judge Goddard is of the opinion that we must not play the same of the boy and the nuts and grasping at too much might lose all, that is to say in waiting to locate Adams a leak might spring at any time and Moyer and Haywood clear out as well as Pettibone, and that would be a greater loss than the loss of all the others put together, and his advice is that we act as quickly as possible as soon as we get the Governor to honor the requisitions.

On account of the fact that neither Mr. Hawley nor myself had the power to engage Mr. Waldron and Judge Goddard could not say that the mine owners here would pay Mr. Waldron's fee although he thinks they will and that matter may be settled tomorrow, the Judge thought it was not advisable for Mr. Hawley to meet Mr. Waldron under such conditions, so he went and spent at least a couple of hours with Mr. Waldron while Mr. Hawley waited in my office awaiting his return. The Judge returned about 6:20 and from the authorities that Mr. Waldron had looked up in the matter of extraditing these men we found that Mr. Waldron agreed with Mr. Hawley that if these men were arrested, on a writ of habeas corpus any judge that they would be tried before would discharge them. While it will not be so hard to get them out of Colorado it will be a hard matter to get them through Wyoming.

The Judge is to arrange for the meeting tomorrow at the Governor's office in the State House and will notify me as to the hour when this meeting is to take place and I will notify Mr. Hawley. At this proposed meeting we expect to get matters settled definitely. It is too bad that we will have to make these arrests before Adams is arrested or at least located, but we cannot afford to wait much longer because those men are getting very uneasy.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON

Reported

Denver, 2/16/06. S.

P 12

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency,-

Mgr. James McParland reports:

Denver, Friday, February 16, 1906.

Relative to the matter in question would say that although it had been arranged on yesterday that the meeting with Gov. McDonald at Gov. McDonald's office would be held in the afternoon today, however, at 9 A.M. I was informed by Justice Goddard that the meeting would be held at 10 A.M., and he instructed me to have Mr. Hawley present, also to fetch up the requisitions and confession of Orchard to the Governor's office. As Mr. Hawley, Justice Goddard and myself had discussed the fact that if a habeas corpus writ was served on the officers in charge of the prisoners while enroute through Colorado and Wyoming they would surely be discharged and we might get into trouble with the United States authorities, and as I would have to be present at the prosecution it became necessary to keep not only myself but the Agency in the background during the arrest and the conveying of the prisoners from Denver to the State of Idaho. In order to clear myself particularly on this matter I never looked at the requisition papers, nor did I carry them to the Governor's office, but had Mr. Prettyman, one of the Ass't Superintendents, do that.

On arriving at the Governor's office I found Gen. Wells on guard at the side door. Justice Goddard was present, also the Hon. James Williams, who represents all of the interests of David G. Moffat and Wm. G. Evans, the latter two being at present in New York City. Subsequently Chief Justice Babbert arrived, also Mr. Hawley. To expedite matters at the suggestion of Mr. Hawley I was instructed to detail the substance of Orchard's confession without reading the whole record. This took at least three hours, after which the matter of getting those men out of Colorado was discussed, and I informed the Governor that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were so uneasy and acting in such a suspicious manner that it was impossible for us to keep them in line, and if we arrested one of them, in his attempt to escape the other two would get away. All of the parties present including the Governor thought it was better for us to secure the three leaders and trust to luck for the others afterwards.

The matter of referring the extradition papers to the Attorney General was discussed. Attorney General Miller is not to be depended upon, in the first place he is a drunkard and is liable to talk. His deputy Mr. Melville is not removed very far from an anarchist, is a personal friend of Moyer and Haywood, and while living in Telluride belonged to

the Western Federation of Miners. The custom in Colorado as in nearly all states in which I have ever had extradition papers honored is for the Governor to refer the application to the Attorney General. It was shown to the Governor that the matter of honoring these papers by him was ministerial and it would be death to the case to refer the papers to the Attorney General, but the question was as to whether the Governor was willing to stand the roasting he would get from the Rocky Mountain New and Times for playing, as it were, the part of a kidnapper if he signed the papers without referring them to the Attorney General. The Governor simply picked up the requisitions and examined them and said, "I will sign them, and the record will not go into the Secretary of State's office until some time next week, and I hope that the prisoners will then be safely in Idaho."

Anticipating that we might have trouble in passing through Wyoming even with some of the train crews if not stopped by the United States Marshal to serve a writ of habeas corpus, I wanted not only a man of intelligence but a man of nerve to take charge of the train. On account of what I have above stated I dare not place one of our men in charge of this train as if we had trouble that would fetch in the Agency which might cause us a great deal of trouble in prosecuting these cases. Therefore I made a request of the Governor to detail Gen. Wells to take charge of the train, and if worst comes to worst Gen. Wells can run an engine just as well as any locomotive engineer in the country, and except he might consent to obey a United States Marshal, he will not obey the order of any sheriff enroute, that you can depend on. Before I made this request of the Governor I knew that Gen. Wells would do anything that I requested him to do. The Governor turned to the General and said, "You are at liberty to go if you want to." I immediately reminded the Governor that I would like him to order the General to go, and the Governor then said to the General, "I hereby authorize you to take charge of that train and see that these prisoners are landed in Boise City." In connection with this matter I wish to draw your attention to the fact that Colorado has at least got the right kind of a Governor.

At this meeting we did not take up the matter of employing Mr. Waldron, but Mr. Williams, who represented Mr. Hoffat in this matter, and Mr. Wells, who represented the Mine Owners' Assn. of Telluride, informed me privately that Waldron would be employed, and that they would raise \$25,000 or \$50,000 if necessary to assist in this prosecution. Mr. Wells instructed me to immediately detail an operative to go to Cripple Creek and get young Chas. Neville out of there as soon as possible and he would see that the expenses were paid. This is all I want of a man like Gen. Wells. Notwithstanding the fact that Wells is acting as Adjutant General of the State, nevertheless I wish to say he is a millionaire and one of the finest young men in the country. I have given Gen. Wells a letter of introduction to you and I know you will see that he and his deputies will be treated right while in Boise.

We left the requisition papers with the Governor and Gen. Wells subsequently brought them back to me in the afternoon where I discovered the Governor had overlooked the signing of one of the papers and returned them through the General who will bring them back here tomorrow.

It was about 2 P.M. before I left the Governor's office but before leaving arranged with Mr. Williams to see Sheriff Nisbet and bring him to my office at 3:00 P.M. As I stated to you while in Boise I have no better friend than Sheriff Nisbet, but this was a very particular matter and I wanted help in such a way that the Sheriff would not refuse to obey my orders. Gen. Wells, Mr. Williams and the Sheriff all appeared at my office about 3:30 P.M., also Mr. Hawley. I explained to Sheriff Nisbet what was wanted, although I was informed by Mr. Williams quietly that he had explained to the Sheriff in advance and that everything would be all right. The Sheriff said, "I am at your service, now you go on and detail just what you want done."

I stated the following were the plans that I had layed out for the arrest of these men and their conveyance to the special train at Fortieth St. First the Sheriff procures three carriages; he also procures three drivers whom he can depend upon, that is attaches of his office, men that won't talk. He will place four deputies in each carriage including the driver. One of our operatives who knows the prisoner to be arrested will accompany each carriage simply to identify the prisoner. All the Sheriff's officials together with my three men who will be used to identify the prisoners will meet at the Court House at 6:30 A.M. Sunday morning and from there a carriage will proceed to the residence of each Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The arrests will be made and the men will be taken to the special car at 40th St. Mr. Mills, the messenger, will be in the car with Gen. Wells to receive the prisoners as they are brought in and delivered to him by the Sheriff. The Sheriff will send two deputies clear through to Boise. I selected the deputies myself and know that I made a good selection. Gen. Wells will select two men whom the Sheriff will deputize, which will make in all four men and Gen. Wells who will have charge of the train. These men will all be properly armed and with Mr. Mills, the messenger, I think we will have a very strong guard on these men, who will be able to resist any sheriff enroute attempting to serve a writ of habeas corpus. In connection with this I will have two men at Fortieth St. to see that the train is started in proper time.

Now in connection with provisioning this train the menu will not be elaborate. It will consist simply of plenty of good chicken and ham sandwiches. We will not be able to get any coffee and knowing the men that I am detailing on this matter I will place a case of beer in charge of Gen. Wells so they can have a meal at least with a little beer, as I know he will see to it that nobody will get any more of the beer than they are entitled to.

In connection with this matter would say I have an expressman that I can depend upon. The night cock in the Watrous Cafe is an old acquaintance and friend of Haywood. My expressman will call about five

o'clock in the morning for the provisions. He will drink a cup of coffee in the kitchen and then say to the cook, "My God, I must hurry up, I must take these provisions to Burnham". Burnham is the first station south on the Denver & Rio Grande, the Santa Fe, the Colorado & Southern and the Colorado Midland Ry. Mr. Watrous will see that the cooks gets a vacation all day on Sunday and we know there will be a great commotion raised when it is known that these men were arrested, and we expect that this cook will immediately go to Haywood's residence and inform them about the transaction with the expressman and they will hunt over the D. & R. G., Colorado & Southern, the Santa Fe and possibly the Midland for the prisoners instead of the Union Pacific. At the union depot they will find that no prisoners were taken through the gates. This may work and it may not, but it is the best I can do.

I will arrange for the train tomorrow morning. I would like very much to have detailed some of my own men on this matter, but Mr. Hawley and Judges Gabbert and Goddard thought it best that we keep out of the arrest and the conveying of the prisoners to Boise as I will be wanted and wanted badly at the prosecution and will not have to defend myself on that score.

From this report you will see I have overcome all the difficulties that we anticipated I would encounter in Colorado.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By **WM. A. PINKERTON.**

Reported
Denver, 2/17/06. S.

P 14

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Mgr. James McParland reports:
Denver, Saturday, February 17, 1906.

This morning I called on Mr. Stenger, Supt. of the Union Pacific R. R. Co., where I met Mr. Whitney, Supt. of the Wyoming Division of the U. P. R. R. Co., and made the proper arrangements with these gentlemen as to the special train. The train will consist of one baggage car, one Pullman and a Special car for the Superintendent of the division on which the train passes. No telegrams will be received by any of the train crews. The Supt. of the division will receive all telegrams and the train will be subject to the order of General Wells who has charge of the deputy sheriffs guarding the prisoners. The train will be on the track at Pullman, formerly known as the Fortieth St. Station at least by 6:00 A.M. tomorrow morning and we intend to have the prisoners aboard the train at least by 7:00 A.M. I will see to it that the provisions reach the train at 6:00 A.M.

The intention of Mr. Stenger and Mr. Whitney is that Mr. Anderson will leave Cheyenne with his special car on Sunday morning, meet this special train at the top of Ethel Hill, substitute the crew of Mr. Anderson's special for the crew that leaves Denver. They want to pass through Cheyenne about 10 A.M. when the yards will be clear, and will run the train in the rate of thirty miles an hour through Cheyenne. They will not change crews at any division point, but will change at a telegraph station. The car carrying the prisoners and deputies will be locked and not even the train conductor will be allowed in there; he may either ride in the official's special car or the baggage car but he has no business in the car where the prisoners are. If everything goes right the train is expected to reach the Idaho line by midnight on Sunday.

I will have another meeting with the Sheriff and Gen. Wells this evening to perfect our plans as to the arrests. The operatives engaged on this matter must take quarters down town tonight so as to be at the Sheriff's office in the morning by 5:30 A.M. We will have to take these men right out of their beds as the train in order to expedite matters must leave at 7:00 A.M. or otherwise would be delayed at Cheyenne.

Therefore I wired you today through our Mr. Hopkins the following in cipher:

"Tell Governor have overcome all difficulties. Will get Waldron. Neville being looked after. Can't hold three suspects. Will take them in tomorrow morning. Train will leave for Wheeling with suspects, Mills four deputies in charge General Wells tomorrow morning seven o'clock. All arrangements with railroad completed. Tiger left for Wheeling last evening. Considered that course best from legal stand point."

As stated in my report of yesterday it is absolutely impossible for us to hold these men any longer. We had to take too many into our confidence in this matter and it would be only a day or so until there would be a leak and then we would lose all.

I received your letter of the 15th inst. and while we will try to get the book in question would say we find we have no authority to search or confiscate any of the property of these men except such as might be found on their persons. I will have their clothing thoroughly searched.

Circulars were in the hands of the printer three days ago, and I presume they are being distributed at the present time.

Since writing the above through our Mr. Hopkins I received your telegram which reads as follows:

"Lyon in full accord with sentiment expressed by bear in your letter feels there is danger in delay. Hopes to see quick action. Finis."

I am very much pleased that you take this view of it as it is the only rational view to be taken at this time as explained in the forepart of this report, and we could not get around to the arrest any sooner than tomorrow morning.

After writing the above I received information by telephone from our operative at Montrose who was trying to locate Adams to the effect that Adams was at Haines, Oregon, under his own name, Steve Adams. Thereupon I wired our Mr. Hopkins in cipher as follows:

"Inform Lyon Fox at Haines, Oregon, under proper name. Suggest Lyon order arrest charging fugitive from Idaho. Send Thiele forward to Haines at once. Have Lyon get out papers of extradition, deliver same to Nichols. Finis."

This is the best news I have received yet. We will arrest Adams at the same time that we arrest the parties here, and after Adams' arrest I will then see what can be done with St. John, Carpenter and others, but suppose that I must come up to Idaho right away in order to break Adams down. Put Adams through the same course of sprouts that we put Orchard through. After sending the above telegram to Mr. Hopkins I thought possibly Scorpion might be with Adams, therefore I again wired Mr. Hopkins in cipher as follows:

"Inform Lyon Scorpion may be with Fox. See my other telegram. Finis."

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON

Reported
Denver, 2/17/06. S.

P/6

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency,-

Mgr. James McParland reports:

Denver, Sunday, February 18, 1906.

As you will have already seen I hurried out my report for the 17th and placed a special delivery stamp on the same so that you would receive it in advance of the arrival of the special train carrying the prisoners. However there was a great deal still to be done during the evening of the 17th as you are aware. At the time I finished up the report our plans had all been laid to make the arrests this morning. We had guarded against a surprise and therefore had the Sheriff with his officers and three carriages in waiting all night, and also had our shadows placed so that they could be relieved and visited by Ass't Supts. Prettyman and Londoner, and also Capt. Howard of our force.

It will be seen that it was necessary for us to do all this for about 8 P.M. Moyer took his grip-sack and proceeded to the Union Depot where he took the Deadwood sleeper which lays on the track during the night as the train does not start until 1:30 A.M. each morning. There is no doubt in my mind but Moyer was about to make his escape and the others would have followed possibly on Sunday. The operative immediately telephoned our office and we had Deputy Sheriff DeLue effect the arrest of Moyer. Unfortunately for us there was a big throng at the depot at that time as that was about the time that the evening trains leave. However, we got him safely into the County Jail.

Now this changed our plans entirely. On the arrest of Moyer we had to arrest Haywood and Pettibone as quick as possible and take them to the County Jail. Our shadow had Haywood in a rooming house on Fifteenth St., while other operatives had taken Pettibone to his home on Evans St. Having the Sheriff's officers at our command we arrested Haywood in this rooming house; he was stark naked and in bed with a woman notwithstanding the fact that he has a wife and child living here in Denver. The deputy sheriffs secured a huge revolver that he had laying on the dressing case in the room where he was arrested. Moyer also had a very large gun in his possession. Pettibone and Haywood had often claimed they would never be arrested alive, however we subsequently secured the arrest of Pettibone without much trouble. About 11:00 P.M. Mr. Hawkins of the firm of Patterson, Richardson and Hawkins telephoned to the county jail and inquired if Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were there. Jailer Duffy replied that they were not. From this it will be seen that the Sheriff carried out his instructions to the letter.

As the reporters were flocking around the jail we concluded that the best thing to do was to have the Sheriff turn these prisoners over to Mr. Mills, your agent from Idaho, about 2 A.M. The daily papers then had all gone to press and no reporters were around. This was done and the prisoners were removed to the Oxford Hotel, just a few yards from the Union Depot, three rooms having been procured for them where they were properly guarded until they were taken to the train. I had tried to get the special train to start at 2 A.M. but as they had made up the special schedule for 6 A.M. it could not be done. However, the train was ready at 6 A.M. with the prisoners aboard.

During Saturday I had made arrangements for provisioning the train, and not knowing what might happen enroute I had furnished two days' provisions for nine people, the three prisoners, Mr. Mills, the four guards and Gen. Wells, making in all nine. As we could not arrange to have coffee on the train I had three cases of beer packed in a barrel, knowing very well that Gen. Wells would see to it that no person got enough beer to injure him. I also furnished the car with a box of cigars. The guards including Mr. Mills and Gen. Wells as well as all of our officials had been up all night, and at 6 A.M. we got the prisoners away safely, there being nobody around the depot. We had saved an hour by starting the train from the union depot instead of Fortieth Street.

The Chief Dispatcher of the Union Pacific at Denver accompanied the train in Supt. Stenger's special car. The Chief Dispatcher of the Wyoming Division accompanies the train to Green River in this same special car and Mr. Stenger had made arrangements for the Chief Dispatcher or some other official of the Oregon Short Line to meet the train at Green River and take it through. No attention will be paid to any writ that any sheriff might present on the way. However the changing of engines and crews will not be done at the division points but at telegraph stations, and the train was to proceed through Cheyenne, where the United States Marshal lives, at the rate of thirty miles an hour. These arrangements I think have been carried out because at about three o'clock I received a telephone message to the effect that the special had passed Rawlins at 2:15 P.M. Now this is the most remarkable run on record when you take into consideration the high grades that this train had passed at this time and the slow time that is made climbing Athol Hill and subsequently Sherman Hill. When I received this telephone message I rested easy, as I then realized which you will readily see that every plan that I had layed from my arrival on Jan. 10th up to date had carried without a hitch, and that every promise that I had made to you about being able to control the authorities here in Colorado had been carried out.

The only thing that I regret is the fact that Sam Wood, Gov. McDonald's private secretary who is an old newspaper man formerly in the employ of the Denver Republican, got from somebody an inkling of what was going on, and while his reports in the Republican are simply made up, nevertheless it is giving me a great deal of bother, but with the number of people that I had to take into my confidence here in Denver

I think you will agree with me that we have done very well to carry matters to the point which means success as we have done.

Last evening I received your telegram through Mr. Hopkins which reads as follows:

"Upon receipt your first message Lyon left for Shoshone. Will wire him return immediately. Thiele Houston return tonight."

Having arranged that even night messages would be delivered to us knowing that we would be at our office all night, at 1:30 A.M. we received your night message which reads as follows:

"Lyon returned Cougar away Robins and Thiele go forward tonight. Lyon wants you wire him results in morning."

Therefore this morning I telegraphed you in cipher through Mr. Hopkins as follows:

"Tell Lyon excursion train left six A.M. for Wheeling with full crew. Morning Republican claims possum confessed. This comes from state house. Think fox talked with coyote on assassination. If so we can try coyote at Caldwell, if Fox is taken. If possum is accused of confessing have him stand pat, claim that there is a spy on executive board."

Relative to that portion of my telegram relating to Coyote in the first place we are aware that Fox was detailed to kill Ex-Gov. Steunenberg. On his way to do this work he visited the Cocur d'Alenes; we know that to be a fact. As Fox had killed Arthur Collins at the instance of Vincent St. John who was then at Burke, there is little doubt in my mind but that Fox talked over with St. John the work he had been detailed on, and if Fox is arrested as I expect he will be, if our information is right and he confesses as we expect he will do, then we can try Vincent St. John in Caldwell for the murder of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg as he then certainly was one of the conspirators.

As Principal Wm. A. Pinberton wished to be informed at as early a date as possible whether we were able to carry out our plans or not, I wired him in cipher as follows:

"Special left for Wheeling with viper, copperhead, hyena at six A.M. Republican claims possum confessed. This comes from state house. Think we have located Fox Haines, Oregon. Has taken action."

At 1:30 P.M. through our Mr. Hopkins I received your cipher telegram which reads as follows:

"Press dispatch says viper, copperhead arrested last night. Lyon wants know if your plans mis-carried; what about rattler. Tiger here. Lyon nervous for reply."

I immediately communicated with the Western Union Telegraph Company's office to see whether the telegram I had sent Mr. Hopkins had been delayed or not, and they informed me that there had been no delay at this end of the line, and subsequently informed me that the telegram had been delivered, therefore I did not reply to your telegram. At 5 P.M. I received your telegram through Mr. Hopkins which reads as follows:

"Thiele Baker City. Fox Scorpion not at Haines. Parties answering description left Haines for Northpowder; operative following. Lyon wired Sheriff Brown Baker City cooperate reliable under Tiger's advice Coyote ordered arrested. Lyon congratulates you, says splendid work."

I thank you very much for the compliment contained in this telegram. I have instructed Mr. Cary, our Superintendent of the Denver office, to see to it that you are furnished with newspaper clippings from the Denver papers on this matter. There is no doubt but Orchard will carry out your instructions in the matter of standing pat, but they certainly must know that we have direct information in some way. I understand that Mr. Richardson of the firm of Patterson, Richardson & Hawkins will leave this evening for Boise.

In connection with this matter would say that this evening ends the most strenuous week that I have ever had in my life. Knowing the number of people that I had to take into my confidence here in Denver and that a slight leak from any one of them would be fatal to our plans, and that in order to secure perfect safety from legal attacks Sunday was the best day to start our special train and furthermore that it was absolutely necessary that the train travel through Wyoming in daylight as any person with a red lantern could flag our train at night and cause us lots of trouble and eventually obtain these prisoners who would immediately be released under a writ of habeas corpus, it is hardly necessary for me to say to you that I have not slept very sound for the past week, and did not attempt to go to bed at all last night.

We must get Charles Neville here or get him to the place of safety as soon as possible, and I have instructed Mr. Cary to instruct our operative to take this matter up openly but under bond of secrecy with Mrs. Neville, and tell her that if she doubts his word the Agency will pay her expenses to come to Denver and see me, but she must be sure to bring the boy with her. Everybody knows the importance of the testimony that the boy Neville can give on this matter. Now I think that the clue we got in the matter of Coyote is correct and we will succeed in trying him.

As to the leak in the papers the only thing I can say is this, that we are mighty lucky to get off as easy as we have done. The only regret I have is that under the instructions of Bear also Chief Justice Gabbert I was unable to either accompany this train myself or send one of our operatives. The above legal gentlemen stated that eventually Justice and especially myself would be recognized as the principal

prosecutor in this case, and if we got into trouble with the United States Marshal or even with the Sheriff in traveling through Wyoming it would injure us very much as prosecutors. As these gentlemen looked at it from a legal standpoint and gave me this advice unsolicited I deemed it wise to be governed by what they said, and I am satisfied that my Principals will appreciate the fact that I have carried out the advice of the above gentlemen.

I had a conversation with Bear this morning and I think I never saw a man who seems so well pleased as to the way matters have turned out. In fact he told me that he can hardly realize that the plan I revealed to him on last Tuesday as to how we meant to get these prisoners to Idaho could have been carried out without a hitch, and while he had the utmost confidence in my ability still he had expressed himself both to the Governor and to Chief Justice Gabbert that he was afraid I would never be able to get the prisoners out of Colorado, let alone Wyoming.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported

Denver, 2/19/06.

S.

P 13

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Mgr. James McParland reports:
Denver, Tuesday, February 20, 1906.

Yesterday afternoon I received your telegram through Mr. Hopkins which reads as follows:

"Viper copperhead in penitentiary nine thirty nothing further from Thiele. Lyon Tiger anxious to get Fox scorpion."

and this morning received your telegram which reads as follows:

"Thiele wires arrested Fox placed him in jail Baker City; extradition papers OK. Pigeon located. No trace scorpion. Lyon wants you come to Wheeling immediately."

This is good news to me as it was to you and is the crowning act of our work. It is a very hard matter for me to get away from here, but knowing how important it is that I should be in Boise I wired you through our Mr. Hopkins as follows:

"Tell Lyon that owl leaves for Wheeling tomorrow morning."

I am very glad to learn that the prisoners arrived safely ; the only thing I regret is the fact that I was not able to send some of our own men on the train, but as my reports will already have shown to you that I acted under the advice of Chief Justice Gabbert and Associate Justice Goddard as they claimed the Agency and myself were of too much importance at the present time to get into any trouble with either United States or county officials enroute to Boise. This replies to your letters of the 13th and 17th, also of the 15th inst.

Since telegraphing you as above I have discovered that there are so many little things to be attended to here at Denver that it would simply be impossible for me to leave tomorrow morning, therefore I wired Mr. Hopkins as follows:

"Owl can't leave for Wheeling until Thursday morning. Operative arrived here with Neville this morning."

You see there are leakages all around and I have given a little something to the press in order to assure the public that we will convict all parties now under arrest and others that will be arrested. I have instructed our Mr. Cary here to forward newspaper clippings to you from our Denver papers. This will be attended to each day. Again reverting to the arrest of Adams you cannot imagine how good

I felt to get this information, although we were well satisfied that our Denver operative was on the right trail, still a man like Adams if apprised of what was going on might have made his get-away.

It was since writing the above that I received a telephone message to the effect that the operative succeeded in getting the consent of Mrs. Neville to take her boy out of Cripple Creek for the present. The boy is earning six dollars per week working in an assaying office learning assaying, and we must pay his mother the amount of money that he would earn and keep him until such time as we use him as a witness and until all danger is past. The cost of taking care of this boy will be paid by Gen. Wells. I knew that the fact that we have prevented the assassination of this boy will be good news to you, and indeed it is very pleasing to our friends here in Denver. It is just possible that those murderers have received such a jolt that they might leave the boy unharmed, but he is too much of a menace to Moyer and Haywood to be allowed to live.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON

Reported

Denver, 2/20/06.

S.

D 15

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Mgr. James McParland reports:

Denver, Wednesday, February 21, 1906.

Relative to this matter would say I have been very busy today in getting matters put in shape so as to be able to leave for Boise tomorrow morning. I spent two hours with Dennis Sheedy, Vice-Pres. of the Colorado National Bank and Manager of the Globe Smelter, who was one of the parties marked to be killed. Mr. Sheedy assured me there was no doubt but that the business men of Colorado would raise their pro rata of the expense of this case, at any rate they would pay the fee of Mr. Waldron; that will be taken up later on with Adj. Gen. Wells.

We are sending you newspaper clippings from the different papers, and you will understand that the Rocky Mountain News and the Denver Times although owned by United States Senator Patterson were the organs of the Western Federation, therefore wherever they can make an assault on the matter in question they are doing so, although they are very moderate to what they have been in the past when any other member of the Western Federation was arrested. They are still harping on the confession of Orchard. I have denied knowing anything about this confession although I had to give some little facts, but in giving these facts I did not claim that I received them from Orchard. As to the fact that I am misquoted in a great many instances that is something which I know you will expect especially from the Rocky Mountain News and the evening Denver Times.

Last night I was called out of bed by the Editor of the Pueblo Chieftan who stated that he had received information to the effect that I had stated positively that Orchard was in the employ of the Mine Owners' Assn. and the Florence & Cripple Creek R. R. Co. and that he did not believe this statement and would not publish the information until he heard from me personally. I told him that he might quote me as saying that the party who gave him that information was a premeditated and monumental liar and a murderer^{at} heart and was a great deal worse than Harry Orchard or even Bill Haywood, and asked him for his author, but he would not give it to me.

I was subsequently called up by the Rocky Mountain News and Mr. Sutor, the reporter said, "There must have been some mistake in talking about the employment of Orchard as a detective by the Mine Owners' and by the Florence & Cripple Creek R. R. Co. when we talked today." I said, "There was no mistake at all as the matter was never talked about except so far as you said that Orchard had secured trans-

portation from Mr. Scott, the special agent of the Florence & Cripple Creek R. R. Co., from Cripple Creek to Denver and return on a pretext that he could get Mr. Scott some information on the attempted wrecking of the F. & C. G. train." I said, "Now that was all the conversation that took place and you know it." He then asked me to hold the phone, and Mr. Keating, the managing editor, came to the phone and said, "Now Mr. McFarland you know that Orchard was employed as a detective by the Mine Owners of Cripple Creek under Mr. Sterling and was also employed by the Florence & Cripple Creek R. R. Co." I told him such was not the case and that he knew it as well as I did. He said, "Now how do you know", and I said, "Because I know it." He then said, "Well now Orchard might have been employed by me for the past seven or eight months; you could not tell that could you?" I said, "No but as the Rocky Mountain News represented the Inner Circle of the Western Federation of Miners and Orchard was hired by that circle as a professional murderer, I believe it possible that he might have been in your employ for that time, and as long as he you said he was there is no doubt about it." He then started to argue the matter saying he had not meant it the way I took it, but I stated I simply had his own word for it and I believed it. So this morning he comes out with an article that all the information on this matter was gathered by Capt. Swain of the Thiel Agency and all I did was to go up there, get this evidence and get Orchard to sign it. I think however that the Post will expose the tricks of the Rocky Mountain News this afternoon, at least I hope so.

At 8 P.M. last night I received through Mr. Hopkins your telegram which reads as follows:

"Operative fox arrived six thirty."

I was very much pleased to learn this, and the Warden knows how to handle Fox as he has full instructions, and I subsequently instructed Mr. Mills before leaving here, and I think by the time I reach Boise that Fox will be ripe to make a confession, at least I hope so as we want it very badly.

I also received an anonymous letter which reads as follows:

"Denver, Feb. 20. 1906.

To The Pinkerton Detective Co.

While getting confessions from Orchard, ask him who gave George Pettibone \$400.00 in gold to give James J. Sullivan when that lawyer early in January went to Idaho to see Orchard. He took that money with him. Ask James J. Sullivan what was the business which kept them both busy while Orchard was plying between Sullivan's office and Pettibone's office 1754 Court Place. Orchard was under an assumed name at that time. James J. Sullivan knows as much about that matter as any one. He leaves Denver on Thursday Feb. 22."

We cannot make any use of this matter at all. If the writer knows what he is talking about he should have given his name. We were well aware that Pettibone paid James J. Sullivan to go to Caldwell although we cannot prove it. I have instructed my informant to have a talk with Sullivan providing he comes to the usual place to eat his lunch, and if

not I expect Mr. Sullivan will accompany me to Boise tomorrow.

This afternoon I had a long conversation with Chas. Neville. He went over the trip from Cripple Creek with his father and Orchard to Thermopolis, also the arrest of his father at Thermopolis from which point he was taken to Cripple Creek, and the boy don't know whether he got a trial or not, however he was subsequently discharged. He stated that on his father being discharged at Cripple Creek, that he and his father came to Denver and stopped in Denver about four or five days. On one occasion he visited the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners, sat in the outside room for a few moments and then was taken into the room where there were two stenographers working and his father was taken into another room. He said he thought the man who was in there was Moyer but his father did not say so, but he subsequently saw this man on the street and two men whom he did not know said that was Moyer. He said when his father went into the inner room the door was closed and his father was closeted with this man, whom he thinks was Moyer, for quite a long while, and finally the door was opened and the boy went in. His father then took his hat and said he would go. He does not know what conversation they had there, nor did his father ever tell him what was talked over in the inner room, nor did his father ever say to him that he expected to get some money from Moyer or tell him what his real business was up at that office. They subsequently went to Thermopolis and got the team, returned to Denver and sold the team. Then his father went to Goldfields and he went to Cripple Creek to his mother. On their last visit to Denver if his father called upon Moyer he does not know it, but the boy states emphatically that he never was in the Western Federation headquarters except at the above mentioned time.

The boy although not hearing the conversation between Moyer and his father could testify that his father visited Moyer and would be a strong corroboration to Orchard's testimony in detailing this conspiracy wherein he Orchard was instructed by Moyer to kill this boy's father. He can show that John Neville and Moyer associated, and Orchard of course can show why they associated, and the boy can testify that they did meet and associate.

I have secured room and board for this boy with one of our stenographers and I believe now we can safely keep him in Denver, he seems to be a nice, good, intelligent looking boy. I assured him that his father had never committed any crime but owing to the fact that he kept a saloon where these men hung out he was cognizant of their crimes and therefore how they wanted to put him out of the way. Our operative's reports on this matter will show what is said about Neville's death.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON

Reported

Denver, 2/21/06. S.

Copy
P17 *for Hawley*

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise,

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Thursday Feb. 22, 1906.

At 7:00 A.M. I left Denver en route to Boise, and was
en route all day.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 2/24/06. H.

18

Spokane-Criminal. Ch. N.Y. Den. S.P. Port. Seat. Spok.
State of Idaho,
Ex-Governor Steunenberg, Murder.

Wm Hawley

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:
Mr. James McParland reports:

En route, Friday, Feb. 23, 1906.

I continued my journey en route to Boise, arriving at the latter place at 6:10 P.M. After dinner I discovered through Opt. No. 9 that when Adams reached the penitentiary, instead of being placed in a solitary cell with a death watch put upon him, as I had instructed should be done and furthermore instructed Deputy Warden Mills before he left Denver, that Adams should be treated in the same manner that Orchard had been treated, he had been placed in the same cell with Orchard and the following morning he refused to talk, or rather, to make any confession without first seeing his lawyer; and after the lawyer had talked with him he also proposed that if Adams had an assurance from Governor McDonald that he would not be brought back to Colorado he would make a full confession. I was also informed that in order to get Adams to confess the lawyer had gone to Denver to see Governor McDonald of Colorado to get a promise from him that Adams would not be extradited to Colorado.

Now, this is a very unfortunate state of affairs. It is unnecessary for me to say that with the leverage I had, founded on Orchard's confession, it would have taken me about ten minutes to have Adams make a full confession with no promises. I am very sorry that this thing has occurred. It is very discouraging because it places the prosecution in a bad light, as it will surely be shown by the defence that in order to get this man to confess he had been promised immunity by Governor McDonald, and in point of fact, he also been promised immunity by the State of Idaho; whereas, by carrying out my instructions there would have been no necessity to make this man any promises.

Owing to the absence of Governor Gooding No. 9 was not able to inform me why St. John was arrested. An except that Adams met St. John in Burke and told him that he was going to murder ex-governor Steunenberg we cannot convict St. John, and if St. John is discharged I do not see how we are going to take Adams to Telluride to prosecute St. John, as Adams himself was the principal in the murder of Arthur Collins.

In the evening I had a conference with Mr. Hawley, and Mr. Hawley was not clear on what grounds St. John was arrested. I presume I will get full information from Governor Gooding when he arrives here, but he will not be in Boise until tomorrow night. I am now sorry that, notwithstanding the legal advice I received in Denver, I did not come to discuss the special trials with the prisoners. I would then have been in Boise when Adams arrived, and would have had matters in a different shape than they are in at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. A. Pinerton, National Detective Agency,

By Wm. A. Pinerton.

Reported:

Boise, 2/24/06. H.

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise.

Boise, Saturday Feb. 24, 1906.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Today I have been busy with my mail, and in the evening had a long conference with Mr. Hawley on the subject of the prisoners having been taken to Caldwell this morning by the Sheriff and deputies, being also accompanied by Operative No. 9, and returning the same evening, the Governor having not yet arrived. The Grand Jury was impaneled and will be ready for business on Monday.

The evening paper gives an interview with Swain of the Thiel agency, who seems to be hanging around the hotel, and when asked by a reporter of the Capital News, why he was here, replied if he was not here on this case what was he here for, and went on to say that he had done all the work. It looks to me as though this man is crazy, and I pay no attention to him whatever.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 2/26/06. H.

P19

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise.

Mr. Hawley

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Sunday Feb. 25, 1906.

Governor Gooding arrived in Boise this forenoon, and called at my room in company with Warden Whitney of the Penitentiary; and Mr. Hawley subsequently called, and we had a long conference.

The Governor suggested that he would give out to the public through the press that Orchard had made a confession, and would also state to the public that he had withdrawn the reward that he had offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Ex-Governor Steunenberg, as it was unnecessary to have this reward outstanding at the present time. This is something that will help the prosecution, as one cannot go from house to house and tell people that the Pinkerton Agency never operates for rewards.

The Governor being very uneasy at not hearing anything further from Denver in the matter of Mr. Moore's conference with Governor McDonald, at his request I wired Mr. Cary as follows:

"Did Moore get favorable reply from Governor McDonald? When will he leave for Boise, quick action important. Answer."

In the evening Mr. Hawley called at my room, and subsequently Governor Gooding arrived with a statement for the press relative to Orchard having confessed, which will be published in full in the morning papers.

As I had received a letter from Mr. Cary dated the 23rd, in which he stated he would not act on the telegram sent him by the Governor through Mr. Hopkins until he heard further from me, at the Governor's request I wired Mr. Cary as follows: (in cipher)

"Letter received. Why did you not telegraph me you would not obey telegram sent you by Hopkins. See Wells again and try to get the promise we want from Governor McDonald. It is all-important. If Moore has left Denver have Governor McDonald wire him here, care of Governor Gooding, the promise asked for. Rush this work. Must have Adams as a witness both in Colorado and Idaho."

If Mr. Moore has not succeeded in getting the promise from Governor McDonald that the State of Colorado would not prosecute Adams providing that he became a state's witness, I will take the matter up with Adams tomorrow, and I think I will succeed in getting a confession from him.

I am very much pleased that the Governor has given this statement to the press, as a great many people have believed right along that the Agency is working for the reward, and this statement I think will have the effect of putting a quietus on Captain Swain.

-2-

The Governor informs me that Thompson, secretary of the Mine Owners Association or deputy sheriff, I don't know which, is here from Cripple Creek and wants a full copy of Orchard's confession, which he will not get. He says he wants it for Sheriff Bell of Cripple Creek; and that is something that Sheriff Bell will not get at the present time, nor anybody else, save those interested in the prosecution.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 2/26/06. H.

10

1021

Mr. Hawley

Hon F.R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland makes the following special report on telegrams sent and received for you during your recent absence from the city:

Boise, Sunday Feb. 25, 1906.

In the matter of Mr. Moore's visit to Denver in order to obtain an assurance from Governor McDonald that Adams would not be prosecuted if he went to Colorado as a witness, under instructions from you the following telegram, dated 11:30 P.M. Feb. 22nd, was sent to Supt. Cary of the Denver office:

"C.A. Moore, Baker City, Adams' attorney, leaves here for Denver in morning, register Savoy under name R.T. Wilson, Portland; goes see McDonald; wants assurance Adams tells all, goes Colorado, won't be prosecuted. Vital importance assurance be given. Having Adams and Orchard with us, clean-up can be made both states. Have Governor McDonald Denver on Moore's arrival. Have Wells make all arrangements; arrives Denver Friday morning, understands situation. Have Loddard present if possible. Governor Gooding says secrecy, quick action imperative."

At 9:30 on the morning of the 23rd, according to your instructions, the following cipher message was sent to General Wells at Denver:

"See Cary quick; Adams holds off."

At 6:50 P.M. of the 23rd I received the following cipher message from Mr. Cary:

"Referring to Hopkins' telegram of this morning; is Moore Adams' attorney?"

and replied as follows:

"Yes."

At 6:50 P.M. of the 23rd I also received the following cipher message from Mr. Cary:

"Hopkins' messages regarding Moore received. Will consult Waldron about it. Waldron hesitates about entering case unless invited by Hawley; also wished to consult Hawley regarding evidence Williams and I suggest Hawley arrange

-2-

to see Waldron in Denver after preliminary hearing. Colorado people will arrange for Waldron's fee.

As your telegram of the 22nd showed that Moore was Adams' lawyer I cannot understand why Mr. Cary should have telegraphed asking if this was so.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 2/26/06. H.

P 23

Wm. A. Hawley

Hon F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Wednesday February 28, 1906.

This morning I went to the penitentiary; and as Mr. Hopkins had to write out the confession of Adams taken yesterday, I was kindly tendered the services of Mr. Huebner, Warden Whitney's private secretary, to take down the balance of Adams' confession.

Mr. Huebner and myself were engaged up to about 5:00 P.M.. As the confession has been written up and forwarded I have no comments to make on the same except to say that Adams seemed in better condition today than he did on Tuesday, although at times big beads of sweat broke out on his face and later on his hands. He was quite nervous.

As I had been made aware by Operative No.9 that Adams smoked continuously I had provided myself with a pocket full of cigars, and I never saw cigars disappear so fast in my life as they did on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday during my conversations with Adams.

In the evening I held a conference with Governor Gooding and Mr. Hawley and detailed to them in a concise manner what Adams had confessed to. I was subsequently called upon by Sheriff Nichols of Caldwell, who subpoenaed me to appear before the Grand Jury the following day, Thursday March 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinberton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinberton.

Reported:

Boise, 3/4 '06. H.

P 24

Wm. A. Pinkerton

Hon F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Thursday March 1st, 1906.

At 7:30 A.M. I took the train at Boise for Caldwell, and about 10:00 A.M. appeared before the Grand Jury. I was engaged before the Grand Jury with the exception of an hour and a half at noon up to about 4:20 P.M., when I was excused. As to what transpired in the jury room I am not at liberty to state, except to say that I was treated with the utmost courtesy, and the Grand Jury men just stood in amazement at the statement that I made of the crimes committed by the inner circle.

Orchard accompanied us to Caldwell, where he remained all night, as he had not been called upon during the day, the Grand Jury's time being taken up with my testimony.

I returned to Boise in the evening, arriving at the latter point at 8:45, the train being several hours late. I met Governor Gooding and Mr. Hawley and had a short conference with them.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 3/4/06. H.

P 2 6

J. H. Hawley

Hon. F. R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager McParland reports:

Boise, Saturday, March 3, 1906.

Today I had several conferences with Governor Gooding and Mr. Hawley and also with the warden, Operative No. 9 having arrived with Mrs. Adams. Arrangements were made to have Mrs. Adams meet her husband tonight at the penitentiary, and possibly tomorrow I will call upon her and have a talk with her in order to discover just what she knows of any value, and will subsequently have her statement taken down by my stenographer.

I also met Mr. Stone, who is assisting in the prosecution, and was with him up to midnight. Mr. Stone approved of our having given the matter of Orchard having made a confession out to the public press.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 3/4/06. H.

P29

Pres. standing

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Monday March 5, 1906.

Today I dictated a long report relative to my interview with Mrs. Adams. I met Governor Gooding a couple of times; and as I am suffering with a bad cold I kept pretty close to my room all day.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 3/6/06. H.

29

Ed. Bouly

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Tuesday March 6, 1906.

I have nothing of particular importance to report today, as I have been confined to my room most of the time on account of having contracted a very bad cold, and have seen very few people.

Relative to L.J. Simpkins, I received a letter from Mr. W.B. Chandlers of Mullin, Idaho, which reads as follows:

"I wish to drop you a line in regard to Jack Simpkins' whereabouts, and hope to give you a clue that will cause his arrest if possible. As you probably know, he has a timber claim on the upper St. Joe river, and I am positive he is in hiding in some of the cabins now vacant in the vicinity of Huckleberry Mountain, above Mica Meadows, near Marble Creek; and I do not think it would be much trouble to locate him if your men go in after him in the proper way. Officers from this district have made several trips in after him, but have made the mistake of going by way of St. Joe and Mica Meadows where Simpkins has a number of friends who warn him by taking a short cut over the mountain from Price's camp, and he has plenty of time to get farther back in the mountains, where he could camp till the coast is clear again. I spent several months in that district a year ago last summer, and knew Simpkins well. At that time he had a sidekicker with him, and both were always seen together hunting, fishing and chasing back and forth from his cabin to Price's, where he made his headquarters. Ed. Bouly at that time told me and others that these two men were wanted in Colorado, and that he could implicate them in the depot blow-up, and said he intended to blow on them. Several days afterwards he was found shot to death in the trail, and a few months later Bouly's partner, Tyler, was also found a short distance from there, where he had been clubbed to death and hidden in the brush. Simpkins is well acquainted with these mountains, and I have an idea he will stay in the vicinity of Marble Creek till the snow goes off, and then make his way north to B.C. He always gets his supplies at Price's, and probably makes trips back and forth on a trail of his own. The best way to locate and catch him unawares would be to go by way of Santa on the Moscow trail, which ends several miles above his claim, and where his friends would not be apt to get wise and warn him. He is there for you, and can be easily taken if your men can stand the trip over

several feet of snow and take precaution not to let his friends and pals know of their coming. This concerns me in no way, only I know Simpkins to be a bad man, and I would like to see you get him. Don't connect my name in any way as I do not care to form the displeasure of his friends around here, and especially him."

I replied to this letter as follows:

"I beg to acknowledge yours of March 4th, and thank you very kindly for the same. We are aware that Simpkins has a claim in the district you refer to, but if he is there it would be a very difficult matter to locate him at the present time. However, there is one thousand dollars reward offered by Governor Gooding for his arrest or information that would lead to his arrest; and I think that when the spring opens up if he attempts to leave the place where you suppose he is located somebody will give him up for the reward; and if he should remain after spring opens up he could be easily captured. However, I shall take this matter up with Governor Gooding and abide by whatever decision he makes on the matter. Again thanking you for your information, I remain, etc."

It would take a great deal of trouble to effect the arrest of Simpkins in the locality mentioned by Chandler at the present time, even if he is there. In fact, I would not suggest the undertaking of it until the conditions are such that a posse could scour that part of the country without using snowshoes.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 3/8/06. W.

P. 30

Mr. Stanley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Wednesday March 7, 1906.

As I have been confined to my room all day suffering from a bad attack of Lagrippe or cold I was unable to do any business.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 3/9/06. H.

P31

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Thursday March 8, 1906.

Today I am still under the weather but have recovered somewhat. I was called upon by Governor Gooding on several occasions during the day, and also by Mr. Hawley.

In the evening I was able to go down stairs and remain a little while in the lobby of the hotel, where I met General Supt. Buckingham of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and General Passenger Agent Burley, who arrived here on a special car in company with Mr. Stubbs, the General Traffic Manager of the Harriman System. Both Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Burley congratulated me on the good work that has been done, in the Steunenberg matter.

Owing to a mistake, first, in the sheriff or prosecuting attorney not notifying the warden of the penitentiary in time, the prisoners were not brought or taken up to Caldwell in the morning to be arraigned, or rather to plead to the indictments. Then, when they were brought up in the afternoon, court had adjourned. Therefore they will be arraigned tomorrow morning.

It is very unfortunate that St. John has not been indicted, but from what I can learn Swain, of the Thiel detective agency, who had forced himself on the Grand Jury, went before that body and testified that he had St. John under surveillance for the past year, and that he was not out of the city of Burke during that time. I do not know how much Swain was paid for this; however, his positive testimony prevented an indictment being found against St. John. We are well aware that we could not convict St. John on the Steunenberg matter, but we could have held him until we had used Adams as a witness and then removed him to Colorado and prosecuted him for the murders he committed in Telluride. As St. John was at Wallace, Idaho, twice in conference with Orchard during last summer you can see as to the truthfulness of Swain's testimony when he swears St. John was not outside of the City of Burke, providing that my information is correct as to what he swore to before the Grand Jury. Having got this information I wired Mr. Cary as follows in cipher:

"Looks as though St. John won't be indicted. See Wells; have him instruct Sheriff Rutan wire Sheriff Nichols, Caldwell, arrest St. John on charge of Scupper Union riots. Have Rutan come forward with extradition papers at once."

At 5:15 P.M. I received the following reply from Mr. Cary:

(2)

"Wells suggests get sketch from Adams location Barney's body, mail it Telluride. Wells goes there Sunday night, motive, exhume body before others interested dispose same. Wells has notified Rutan to wire Nichols. Rutan leaves tonight or in morning for Denver for papers. Wells instructs locate Boston."

I am very sorry that St. John could not be held, but in face of Swain's testimony we cannot blame the Grand Jury, even that they knew old Swain was testifying to a falsehood. Notwithstanding the fact that Swain had given it out at Caldwell that he was going to make his headquarters there, and had given it out in Boise that he had engaged quarters here for housekeeping, and was going to live here in Boise until this case was tried, nevertheless when he gave his testimony at Caldwell before the Grand Jury he made it convenient to leave the state, claiming that he was suddenly called away to Utah as he had some very important developments at that point.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported: Boise, 3/9/06. H. Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

109

1732

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Boise, Friday March 9, 1906.

Your Excellency: - Manager James McParland reports:

Yesterday the prisoners, Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone, were arraigned in Caldwell, and asked for time until March 16th, when they will plead.

In the afternoon they were in the Supreme Court, where arguments were made in the matter of the writs of habeas corpus. The case was taken under advisement by the Supreme Bench, who will render a decision on Monday, March 12th.

Owing to the fact that I have been under the weather I have had to remain in the hotel all day.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 3/10/06. H.

p 33

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Saturday March 10, 1906.

Having learned this morning that the lawyers for the defence were about to ask the District Court for a writ of habeas corpus for St. John, who so far has not been indicted, I wired our Mr. Cary superintendent at the Denver office, in cipher as follows:

"Writ habeas corpus for St. John issued today; is Rutan en route?" "Answer."

I subsequently received the following reply from Mr. Cary:

"Rutan has not arrived yet; is expected tomorrow morning. Papers can't be issued until Monday."

Sheriff Nichols has received a telegram from Sheriff Rutan to hold St. John; but Nichols is sheriff in Canon County, Caldwell being the county seat, and St. John is being held here in Boise at the penitentiary, which is in Ada County, and the habeas corpus proceedings will take place in Ada County. However, the grand jury is still in session, and I do not believe that the writ of habeas corpus will be issued until the Grand Jury has finished its work.

During the day I had several conferences with Governor Gooding and Mr. Hawley, but as I was somewhat under the weather from a severe cold I did not leave the hotel.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:
Boise, 3/11/06. H.

P 34

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Sunday March 11, 1906.

Today being Sunday, together with the fact that it was snowing hard all day, and Governor Gooding being out of the city, with the exception of a call on me by Mr. Hawley and later a call by Warden Whitney, nothing of importance occurred.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 3/13/06. H.

P 36

Hon . F. R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Monday March 12, 1906.

Today the Supreme Court denied the writ of habeas corpus sued out by Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone. Although not a part of the case before the Supreme Court, Mr. Richardson, while playing to the audience in his usual manner, complained of the treatment of the prisoners in the penitentiary.. Governor Gooding had already determined that if any further complaints were made by Richardson or any of the lawyers for the defense the prisoners would be taken to the jail at Caldwell. In carrying out the Governor's desire in this matter the prisoners will be removed in the morning to Caldwell. Richardson, of course, had no idea that the State would remove the prisoners, he having secured offices here in Boise where he could confer with the his clients every day. As it is now he will have to travel some twenty-six miles in order to see his clients. .

The hearing in the St. John habeas corpus proceedings in the District Court was postponed until tomorrow.

At 5:00 P.M. I received the following cipher telegram from Mr. Cary at Denver:

"Rutan and Meldrum leave with papers on riot matter for St. John, Union Pacific, this evening. Wells wired Hawley; Rutan wired Sheriff Nichols. Hope your better."

In the evening I held conferences with Governor Gooding and Mr. Hawley, but nothing of particular importance occurred.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 3/14/06. W.

P 36

Hon. F. R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Monday March 12, 1906.

Today the Supreme Court denied the writ of habeas corpus sued out by Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone. Although not a part of the case before the Supreme Court, Mr. Richardson, while playing to the audience in his usual manner, complained of the treatment of the prisoners in the penitentiary. Governor Gooding had already determined that if any further complaints were made by Richardson or any of the lawyers for the defense the prisoners would be taken to the jail at Caldwell. In carrying out the Governor's desire in this matter the prisoners will be removed in the morning to Caldwell. Richardson, of course, had no idea that the State would remove the prisoners, he having secured offices here in Boise where he could confer with his clients every day. As it is now he will have to travel some twenty-six miles in order to see his clients.

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Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 3/14/06. H.

P 35

McParland

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Tuesday March 13, 1906.

This morning at 7:30 Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone, accompanied by proper officers and Sheriff Nichols left for Caldwell. The prisoners did not seem to be very much pleased with being removed from the penitentiary. In point of fact, Pettibone claimed yesterday that Mr. Richardson, their lawyer, had never consulted their wishes in this matter whatever. In connection with the removal of the prisoners would say that it is my opinion that Richardson is afraid that Moyer will make a confession. There is no doubt but Moyer would confess, but the State does not want any confession from him. Richardson was afraid that so long as the prisoners were at the penitentiary I might have a chance to approach Moyer unknown to either him or his associate counsel, or even to Heywood and Pettibone. If we wanted to approach Moyer at Caldwell it could not be very easily done without the knowledge of Pettibone and Heywood at least.

During the evening I held a conference with Governor Gooding and Mr. Hawley relative the case, and more especially the matter of the writ of habeas corpus in St. John's case. It looks to me as though Judge Stuart will be compelled to grant this writ. However, Mr. Hawley is prepared for this, and St. John will immediately be re-arrested. Owing to the severe storms prevailing in the East it is very probable that Sheriff Rutan will not arrive in Boise until after Judge Stuart has rendered his decision, which will be 10:00 A.M. tomorrow.

This afternoon the following telegram was handed to me by a messenger from Governor Gooding:

"We are holding man answering description of I.J. Simpkins; send officer who can identify him at once."

This telegram was addressed to Governor Gooding, was dated Oakley, Idaho, and is March 13th, and signed I.J. Robertson. I immediately telegraphed Mr. Robertson in Governor Gooding's name as follows:

"Simpkins description is as follows: Age, forty; height, five feet eight or nine; weight, hundred and eighty; build, heavy, thick chested, slightly stoop shouldered; Eyes, blue with decided cast; shifty glance, very peculiar look. Nose large, slightly crooked. Teeth, large, prominent upper front teeth; Hair, dark; Mustache, heavy, dark and tawny; May be smooth faced. Complexion, medium. One thousand dollars is offered for his arrest. If he answers this description wire me."

I subsequently wrote Mr. Robertson embodying both telegrams in my letter and inclosing a Simpkins circular. While Mr. Robertson is no doubt perfectly honest I doubt if Simpkins is at Oakley.

Respectfully submitted,
Reported: Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
Boise, 3/14/06. W. Wm. A. Pinkerton.

P-37

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency: Boise, Wednesday March 14, 1906.

Manager James McParland reports:

Today in Boise, after lunch, in company with Warion Whitney I took a carriage to the penitentiary, where I had a long interview with Orchard, who seemed to be very much pleased to meet me, and informed me that he had felt rather uneasy on being informed that I had contracted a bad cold; that he and Steve Adams had discussed this matter, both claiming that it would be a very bad thing for them if anything should happen to me. I told Orchard that he would have to go to Caldwell tomorrow morning in order to be arraigned on the indictment found by the Grand Jury, and prepared him for the same. He said that some time before the trial come up he would like Mr. Hawley and myself to go over his confession with him; that there were a great many things that he would want to explain which would be of great assistance to Mr. Hawley in conducting his examination and prosecution. I told him that this had been discussed by Mr. Hawley and myself but there was no particular hurry in taking this matter up; and furthermore, Mr. Hawley had been very busy in connection with the habeas corpus proceedings.

Having closed my conference with Orchard, I had the Warden bring in Steve Adams. He was very much pleased to meet me, and stated, as Orchard had done, that he and Orchard had talked of my having caught a bad cold, and both had hoped that nothing serious would result from the same, as they thought it would be a bad thing for them if anything happened me at the present time.

In conference with Adams I told him that while I had not been able, so far, to read over all of his statement, however, I wished to draw his attention to the fact that in his statement relative to the murder of Arthur Collins he stated that there were two men and two women playing cards, and asked him if he was positive that that was a fact. He stated he was not positive as to whether the party on Mr. Collins' left was a woman or a man. He knew that Mr. Collins' partner was a woman because he could see her plainly, and he knew that the party sitting on Mr. Collins' right was a man because he could see him plainly, and just before he shot he saw the woman look into the hand of the party on Mr. Collins' left; but the party on Collins' left he did not see clearly during the time that he was waiting to get a shot at Collins. He had formed his opinion that it must be a woman on account of the fact that Collins' partner was a woman, and as he saw the other man plainly he thought that the other man's partner must be a woman.

I took up the matter of the location of Barney's body, and he again informed me that it would be utterly impossible for him to describe where they put this body, and except by the best of luck it would take him personally a couple or three hours to locate this body. He said, however, he was satisfied he could locate it, but it was impossible for him to describe just where they put it. He said the time he was out riding with Kelly-the-bum when he got the latter to indicate where the body of Barney was located that he and Kelly met General Bulkeley Wells going into Telluride, and he would not be

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James McParland

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager. James McParland reports:

Boise, March 15, 1906. (Thursday)

There was nothing of particular importance transpired during the day except the application for a writ of habeas corpus for Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone before Judge Beatty of the United States District Court; also the arraignment of Harry Orchard at Caldwell, and the turning over of Vincent St. John to Sheriff Rutan and Deputy Meldrum of Telluride, Colorado. The defendants' counsel made no opposition to the extradition papers, feeling that St. John had a better friend in Judge Theron Stevens of Telluride, who, for St. John's benefit and the others indicted in Telluride in 1902, took occasion at ten o'clock P.M. to quash the indictments so that St. John and his friends could leave Telluride before being re-arrested on information.

With this report I inclose copy of a letter written by Wm. Heywood to James Kerwan, now in charge of the Western Federation headquarters at Denver, dated March 3rd; also copy of Kerwan's reply, dated March 8th. The Heywood letter was turned over to me by Warden Whitney to be copied before it was sent out. The Kerwan letter was also turned over to me by Warden Whitney to be copied before it was turned over to Heywood. There are a number of parties mentioned in both of these letters that our Denver office is very familiar with. I would suggest that they take up with the officials of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company the Italians named in both of these letters, and also with the operatives working for that company, the names of the parties mentioned in both of these letters. Would like if possible if for some of our Denver operatives could get hold of the pamphlet in question. Would also like to find out where Thomas F. Minor is located. We are well acquainted with Roberti, and I am very glad to see that he is no longer connected with the Federation as an organizer. He was a very dangerous man. The Denver office, who receive a copy of this report, will advise the officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company that all of the Italians named in these letters should be located. The Spokane or Seattle office will discover as to what is known of Stevenson and Anderson, whose address is Bee Post Office, Washington, and report on the same. Would like that some of our Denver operatives would inform us as to what is meant by the B.R.R. Union. This is new to me. I note that the Western Federation of Miners has accounts with the Central Savings Bank of Denver, the Denver National Bank, the First National Bank and the International Trust Company, and the further fact that they have got faults whether in the International Trust Company or the Central Savings Bank I do not know; but Mr. Cary may be able to find out all about this matter. Would suggest that an effort is made to discover where this vault is located. I also note that they kept an account, or do keep an account, in the Deseret National Bank of Salt Lake City. The San Francisco office will discover who Alphonse Durand is. He is evidently a convict in the San Quentin Prison. We want to find out where he was convicted, the nature of the crime and how long

he has to serve. The man Marion is Marion Moore, the Executive Committeeman from Arizona. I do not know who Clark and O'Shea are; but possibly our Denver office will be able to shed some light on who these men are, and also who the two Johns are. Would like Mr. Cary to try to get all the information he can as to the matters and as to the men mentioned in these letters. It may possibly be that one of the Johns is Schmelzer.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported: Boise, 3/16/06. H.

Copy of letter written by Wm. D. Heywood at the Boise State Penitentiary, addressed to James Ferwan at Denver, dated,

March 3, 1906.

Dear Jim:

Received your letter which was written on your arrival at headquarters, also copy of circular issued to the local unions yesterday. Moyer got the draft. I should write the folks but there is some things matters I want to take up with you. First: Subscribe for the Denver Times; send same to Alphonse Durand, San Quentin, California. Find his number in letter file. Send Times also to Christensen and Anderson, Bee P.O., Washington, six months to each. Send Daily People and Miners Magazine to last named two for same period. Refer to letters for initials. Second: Moyer wrote you in regards organizers Roberti and Marconina. We have discussed the matter and concluded to lay off Frank Divigliana and Giovanini Parrino. Notify them through Perretto. Keep A. Bartoli and Perretto at work. They will do well in that field. Third: The books of the Union at Large should close with the fiscal year March 31st. Deposit accumulated funds in the International Trust Company. Pass book in drawer labeled bank books. Fourth: Present pass book you will find same drawer to International Trust Company and get credit for accrued interest: Enter total; first entry in pass book \$1248.00, amount in yearly report account Diamondville. Fifth: Completed manuscript for pamphlet which you will find in desk; have ten thousand printed in English. When published submit copy of same to the Il Lavatore, Pittsburgh, Kansas, for price on three thousand in Italian. If satisfactory place order. Sixth: Correspondence of past two years under "Railroads" will assist you in making application for convention rates. It will require a number of urgent letters from you to Chairmen of the different passenger associations. Minnesota may cause you some trouble. Nevada and California are the most difficult points. The delegates we have a right to expect from these states should entitle to a rate of one and one fifth fare. Send letter to W. Uneshill for Colorado rates before next meeting of association. Seventh: The sign must be selected and order made in near future for badges. Eighth: Party dollars in currency advanced to Union at Large. Win has slip with checks. Eight dollars of this to Maggie. Balance personal funds of B.R.R. Union. In closing Union at Large account you will find that organizers deduct from all applications fifty per cent. The deficiency enter in same manner as was done when the books were last balanced, namely, organizing or organizers' commission. Ninth: Inquire when vault rent expires at Central Savings Bank. Did you have any difficulty with the Denver National Bank. Moyer and I sent them joint order. Tenth: 1st account with Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake, remain as it is. Enter in next report in same manner as my last quarter's report. Eleventh: You will note certificates of deposit, three thousand dollars. The interest is, I think, one; if so, it would be well to deposit all in joint fund. One certificate is for twenty-five hundred dollars, one five hundred dollars, making the amount above mentioned. Vada will give these certificates to you. Twelfth Ask Winnie to close books of B.R.R. Union for me. There will be two entries last month, Charles Young, two dollars, Santa Brigosia, Five dollars and fifty cents. Expenditures per capita stamps I.W.W., \$39.00, P.O. box, \$1.50. If there is any more expense receipts bills will be found in lower left hand drawer, upper compartment of desk. You have pay box 901. Send mail to Thomas F. Miner. There is a money order for \$5.50. Cash same and get money order for balance on hand, send to Miner. There will be some left, which is personal. Give to my wife. But don't forget

to pay bill of Sutherland Eng. Co., B.R.R. Union enveloped \$3.60. I think. Thirteenth: In one of the writer's own envelopes, lower right hand drawer in safe, you will find checks and letters which are self-explanatory. Are you putting defense fund with general. We should return in proportion to contribution amount not used. Fourteenth: Tell Mrs. H. owing to such generous response it will be unnecessary to carry into effect the proposition which I suggested to Attorney Richardson. Fifteenth: What progress is Clark and O'Shea making? That is all. You, Marie and the two Johns must take good care of our loved ones. We are in the best of health and spirits. Send "Inners" Magazine and Daily People and write all the news. Do not send cigars as these kind of things purchased here by the warden. Love to all the office force.

Yours,

(Signed) Wm. P. Heywood.

(Copy)

(On Western Federation of Miners' heading)

Denver, Colo., March 8, 1906.

Mr. Wm. D. Haywood,
C/o Warden Boise Penitentiary,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir and Brother:--

Your letter of March 3d is at hand. The Denver Times has been sent to Alphonse Aurani, San Quentin, Cal., also to Christenson & Anderson, at Bee, Washington, as you requested. The Daily People and Miners' Magazine will also be sent to the two last named. Sometime ago I ordered the Denver papers sent to you, Moyer and Pettibone. Have also ordered the Daily People and Miners' Magazine sent to Boise until further instructions.

The services of Robert and Carolina have been discontinued for some time. I will notify James Perrotte to lay off Parrino, as Frank Cavigliano ceased to work for the Organization on Feb. 22d.

The books of the Union at Large will be attended to, as you request. The pamphlet that you spoke about is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready in about ten days.

About ten days ago I took up the question of securing reduced rates for the convention, and my troubles in that direction have already begun.

I will write Callahan for design for badge to be used at the coming convention, but I would suggest, as you have plenty of time, you might draw up a design to be submitted for our consideration.

We have had no trouble lately with the First National Bank of Denver, but shortly after your letter arrived, turning over the funds, Mr. Ralph Smith notified them not to honor any checks signed by you or anyone else. We took the matter up with Mr. Smith, and he agreed to withdraw this notice, if the sanction of the members of the Executive Board could be secured towards giving me authority to sign the checks. We immediately tried the members of the Board, Mr. Smith concluded that everything was all right, so that at the present time all checks are honored.

I took the certificates of deposit to the Denver National Bank, collecting the interest, \$90, which I will so credit in the general fund. I had another certificate of deposit cashed out for \$3000, which I will deposit in the vault as soon as I receive authority to do so. I did not deem it advisable to deposit it in the general fund at this time, as there is sufficient money on deposit to meet current expenses.

The defense fund will be kept in the same manner as the Eight-hour fund, unless you wish it otherwise. I have had receipt book printed for defense fund, which will be kept separate, but will be turned in with the general fund.

The B. & R. Union is causing us considerable trouble in closing up the affairs of that organization. I do not understand your statement in regard to the expenditures. Have you paid the per capita tax \$35, or do you intend to pay it? I have paid the per capita bill of \$3.75 to the Southern Engraving Co. If there are no funds belonging to the B. & R. Union but the \$40 that was loaned to the Union at Large, and the \$35 and postoffice box rent come out of this amount, there will be very little left, if any.

A monster mass meeting will be held at the Coliseum in this city on March 12th. Eugene V. Debs will be the principal speaker. The object of this meeting is to protest against the method employed by the officials of both states, and to raise funds for your defense.

The following are a few of the accounts sent in by local unions to date: Silverton, \$1000; Granite, \$250; Terry, \$500; Dietz, Wyoming, coal miners, \$100; Bonanza Rhyolite, Nevada, \$300, with promises of more; #74 has donated \$5000, but this account has not reached headquarters.

W.D.H.#2.

yet; #1, #83, and other unions in Montana have pledged moral and financial support. Silverton Miners' Union pledge their hall and treasury, if required.

Clark has had an exciting time at Bisbee, Ariz. After securing a number of men in the Union at Large, the tools of the company called a mass meeting to decide whether the miners should form a local of the Western Federation or not. Their idea was to run the Union men out of the camp. At the meeting, however, the Union men and Socialists took possession of the hall, and the meeting did not turn out as expected by our opponents. However, they decided to leave the question of organizing a local union to a vote of the men employed in the mines. On Monday the vote was taken for that purpose, the Australian ballot being used, and the miners securing a lay-off for the occasion. The result of the vote stood 2240 against the organization and 428 in favor. There is no doubt but that the company and their tools intimidated their employees into voting against this proposition under threats of discharge. Since the result of this vote, we have not heard from Clark.

Bob Lyons, at one time a prominent member of the Federation in Cripple Creek District, is one of the most active men in the employ of the Copper Queen who are fighting the members of organized labor. O'Neill intends to give him a write-up in his magazine.

In letters received from O'Shea, he claims that the membership in Missouri are awakening, and believes that the local unions there will show a good increase in the near future.

Marion was here for several days, but has left for Arizona.

O'Neill is anxious to get his money out of the safety vault, but the officials of at the bank refuse to allow me to open it without authority from you. I inquired today if any rent was due on vault, but it seems that everything is paid up to date.

Will hold the books of the P.& R.R. Union for a time, until we get them straightened out.

Do you think it advisable to deposit defense funds in Savings Bank, or at least a portion of them?

On account of accumulation of work incidental to your arrest we were forced to employ another stenographer for five or six days, so that the business of the office could be attended to with dispatch. Winnie has been quite busy on the Union at Large books, as Mr. Perretto and his assistants have been quite busy of late.

Mrs. W. and the children are feeling fine, and feel satisfied that everything will come out all right in the end. Williams and I are stopping at the house, but of course you know Williams does not get in very early, but yours truly is always there on time.

With love from the bunch,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed)

James Firwan

Acting Secretary

P.S. Maggie is working to mail signing receipts for subscriptions to the miners' magazine.

At the suggestion of Marion Moore, I sent credentials to four men working in Sonora, Mexico, to solicit funds for the defense.

Since writing the above have received \$250.00 from Great Falls, 277.00 from Cannon, Tex., 250 from Burke with 250 to follow, 150 from Aldredge.

P 39

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Friday March 16, 1906.

On March 13th Governor Gooding received a telegram from
L.J. Robinson at Oakley, Idaho, which reads as follows:

"We are holding man answering description of L.J. Simpkins;
send officer who can identify him at once."

I replied to Mr. Robinson in Governor Gooding's name as follows:

"Simpkins' description is as follows: Age, forty; height, five
feet eight or nine; weight, hundred and eighty; build, heavy,
thick chested, slightly stoop shouldered; eyes, blue with decided
cast, shifty glance; very peculiar look, nose, large, slightly
crooked; teeth, large; prominent upper front teeth; hair, dark;
mustache, heavy, dark and tawny. May be smooth faced. Com-
plexion, medium. If he answers this description wire me."

I also wrote Mr. Robinson inclosing copy of our circular in regard
to Simpkins. On March 14th Mr. Robinson wired Governor Gooding as
follows:

"Man answers description perfectly except weight, one hundred
seventy-two, looks worn and jaded; admitted when arrested that
he was Simpkins; denied later; admits having been to Coeur
d' Alene and Caldwell. Left Colorado three years ago."

This telegram having been referred to me I telegraphed Mr. Robinson
in Governor Gooding's name as follows:

"Circular and photograph mailed you yesterday; after receiving
same if still of same opinion hold man, wire me, and I will send
officer."

On March 16th Mr. Robinson telegraphed Governor Gooding as follows:

"We have had Pinkerton's photo and description of Simpkins all
along. We think we have the right man, await your instructions."

In the absence of Governor Gooding this telegram was referred to me. I
found there was no person here that could identify Simpkins excepting
Harry Orchard, Steve Adams or Mrs. Steve Adams. On account of Mrs.
Steve Adams having a three months old baby and also a little boy about
seven years old to take care of she could not be made available on

account of the fact that she would have to stage at least twenty-five or thirty miles and the weather was very cold. Orchard being so well known on the railroads it would be impracticable to take him out there; and if we took Steve Adams and found that the man under arrest was Simpkins we would have the two prisoners on our hands and a long stage drive to get the train. I communicated with Mr. Hawley on this subject, and he advised that if the man under arrest was not Simpkins, or rather, if he was brought here by the deputy sheriff and proved not to be Simpkins, there was no cause for a damage suit. This being the case I consulted with Sheriff Nichols of Canon County, who was here in Denver; and last evening sent Operative No. 9 with Sheriff Nichols to Canon County. Tomorrow No. 9 and a deputy sheriff with a proper warrant will proceed to Oakley, Idaho. Therefore I wired Mr. Robinson in the name of Governor Gooding as follows:

"Officers leave tomorrow morning; hold man pending their arrival."

I found out during the evening that the news of this man's arrest had been furnished the Associated Press by somebody from Oakley. The newspaper reporters talked to me on the subject, and I told them I had heard there was somebody arrested but did not know whether the party arrested was Simpkins or not.

While the man under arrest may be Simpkins, still it looks very dubious to me, except that Simpkins really wanted to be arrested and turn state's evidence. There is no telling what a fugitive might do. However, the matter will be cleared up now as the deputy sheriff and Operative No. 9 will fetch this man into Boise where he can be identified by Orchard, Adams and Mrs. Adams if necessary.

Having read in the papers that a bomb had been found in the Coeur d'Alene river at Wallace, and thinking that this bomb might be the bomb that was first manufactured in Denver for the purpose of killing Governor Peabody, and subsequently carried to Wallace by Orchard and given to the man Cunningham, as stated in Orchard's confession, and subsequently taken from Cunningham by the proprietor of the Bimetallic Hotel, who disposed of the same in a way that Orchard knew nothing about, I wrote Sheriff Southerland at Wallace as follows:

"Having observed through the public press that a bomb has been found in the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River, would say that we have information to the effect that somewhere between the latter part of September and first of October, 1905, a bomb was found by the landlord in a room in the Bimetallic Hotel which was occupied by a man named Cunningham, who had come down there from Burke, and another man named McClusky and a third man whose name I do not know. These men did not make this bomb but simply came into possession of the same from a fourth party. The proprietor of the hotel, having discovered that they had the bomb in their possession, took it away from them and made them vacate the room in the hotel. If the same party that kept the hotel at the date above mentioned is still in Wallace he will remember the transaction. I would like you to keep this matter strictly confidential. I see no reason why the hotel keeper would deny the facts as I have stated above, and am pretty well satisfied that the bomb found is the bomb in question. Governor Gooding and myself would like very much to hear from you on this matter, but would like to have the matter kept strictly confidential, and wish above all things that you preserve this bomb, as if we are right it will be needed as evidence in future."

This was as much information as I deemed prudent to give Sheriff Southerland relative to this bomb. It may possibly be that we will subsequently have Sheriff Southerland come here to Boise with the bomb, as Orchard can easily identify it providing that it is the same bomb that he gave to Cunningham as referred to in his own confession. In discussing this matter with Orchard last evening he stated that the place where the bomb was found, according to the papers, was right near the back window of the Bimetallic Hotel, where it was evidently thrown out of the window; and no doubt it is what is known as the Peabody bomb, referred to in his confession.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

Boise, 3/17/06. H.

by

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

D 27
Jim [unclear]

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Saturday March 17, 1906.

Nothing of particular importance has occurred today in the matter except that motions made by the defense to quash the indictments against Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone on account of an alleged conspiracy between Governor Gooding, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Bomah and myself and Foreman Moss of the Grand Jury, were denied. The statement of the defense on Friday relative to this matter was proven to be absolutely false.

In the evening Governor Gooding and Warden Whitney of the penitentiary called at my room, and the Governor telephoned for Mr. Hawley. The day that Orchard had been taken to Caldwell to be arraigned, in order to show sympathizers of the union men under arrest that the State was prepared for any emergency, the Governor ordered the guards to carry Winchester rifles for the purpose of protecting Orchard. Mr. Hawley had informed me that he had arranged with Mr. Rice, a lawyer in Caldwell, to act as Orchard's lawyer, but when Orchard was called into court there was no lawyer, and when he was arraigned he expected Mr. Rice to be present, but he was not and the Court had to appoint a lawyer for him. Orchard, like all of us, has concluded that if Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone are kept in Caldwell they will break jail. The lawyer that was appointed to defend Orchard, as it were, did not seem to understand his business but took Orchard into the anteroom and told him what it meant to plead guilty and what it meant to plead not guilty etc, what the penalty would be and all that sort of thing instead of simply entering a plea of not guilty. Warden Whitney had to take the lawyer aside and tell him what he should do in the matter. Now this tended to make Orchard morose. He came to the conclusion that I had forsaken him, and that the prisoners would escape from jail and he would be left alone in the trial. The Warden, with the best intentions, had changed his cell during the day in order that he would be better protected from any attack from the outside of the penitentiary, and Orchard thought that everything denoted that he would simply be the only one prosecuted. Therefore, on Friday he would not eat or talk and acted in a very peculiar manner. He would not even talk with Adams. However, Mrs. Adams had a conference with her husband, who stated that Orchard had told him that he was going to commit suicide and that he had the means to do it with. This naturally excited Adams, who is very fond of Orchard, and Mrs. Adams told the warden's wife on Saturday evening. Governor Gooding, the Warden and myself took a hack Saturday night and went to the penitentiary, where I had a long talk with Orchard in private. He informed me that he had not got any poison on his person but he had concluded that he had been forsaken and was going to get the worst of it and had concluded that he would take the crystal out of his watch and chew it up and do away with himself. I showed Orchard how the whole thing was a mistake, and that the Winchesters that the guards carried were not for the purpose of preventing him from making his escape, as we knew he would not attempt to escape,

out we concluded to show some force to the crowd of socialists around Caldwell who were sympathizing with the prisoners. I also showed to Orchard that from a moral standpoint if he committed suicide there would be no redemption for him in the future. He commenced to cry and cried very lustily for a while, and said he was very sorry that he had taken such a dark view of things; he might have known that it was a mistake; and he assured me that if in future there was anything that he thought was wrong he would first see me before coming to any conclusion in the matter.

I then called in the Governor, and Orchard made the same statement to the Governor as he did to me; and Governor Gooding explained to him just as I had done, that it was a mistake on the part of the sheriff not having notified Mr. Rice to be present, and that such mistakes would never take place again.

We also took up the matter of the bomb found in the Coeur d' Alene River at Wallace, Idaho; and Orchard said that certainly was the Peabody bomb that he gave to Cunningham in Wallace last summer. We discussed this matter with Orchard and Adams separately, and Orchard informed us that except this bomb were kept frozen it would be very dangerous. He said that the powder was old in the Judge Goddard bomb as well as the bomb found in the Coeur d' Alene River at Wallace, and if it got into a warm place the glycerine in it would crystallize, and the breaking of these crystals by the slightest jar would cause an explosion. He went on to say that the only safe way to do would be simply to freeze both the Goddard bomb and the Peabody bomb, then put them in hot water and extract the glycerine by skimming it off the top, throw the water away and the nitroglycerine as well, put the powder back into the original bombs and it would be perfectly safe. I informed Governor Gooding that I would write Mr. Cary to take the matter of the Goddard bomb up with General Wells, and would also write Sheriff Southerland on the same matter in the morning,, which was done as per copy inclosed with this report.

In further discussing this matter with Adams and Orchard they both informed us that they had been detailed or asked to put Moyer out of the way by Heywood and Pettibone. They stated that Moyer would confess if he was ever arrested again and it was only by a miracle that he did not confess then, when he was confined in jail at Telluride. They further said that if Heywood and Pettibone made their escape they would not want Moyer with them. The Governor assured both of them that Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone would be brought back to the penitentiary in the near future and kept secure until they were tried.

It was about 11:00 P.M. when the Governor and I arrived back at the hotel.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

Boise, 3/20/06. H.

by

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Ch. N.Y. Den. S.F. Port. Seat. Spo.

Mr. Hawley

Confidential.

Boise, March 18, 1906.

Angus Southerland, Esq.,
Sheriff Shoshone County,
Wallace, Idaho.

Dear Sir:

Further referring to the bomb that was found in the Cour
d' Alene River, would say that in discussing this matter with an expert
on explosives he informed me that Dynamite, after a certain time, would
crystallize and the breaking of one of these crystals by the slightest
jar would cause an explosion, and the only safe way by which a bomb
such as you have in your possession could be taken care of would be
to keep it continually frozen, and after you had had it frozen pro-
perly to take the powder out of the case and extract the nitro-
glycerine by means of hot water, then the powder and caps could be
placed in the case and would be perfectly harmless.

In the matter in question I am satisfied that we will sub-
sequently have to use this bomb, as if we are right this bomb was made
about May 1905 or the early part of June 1905, and the reason why I
am making these letters confidential is that in the discovery of this
bomb a valuable piece of evidence has been discovered and will be
subsequently used. Therefore would respectfully request that the
bomb be taken proper care of.

Yours truly,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

James McFarland

Manager.

P 47

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F. R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Sunday March 18, 1906.

Relative to the Peabody bomb found at Wallace, Idaho, I wrote a confidential letter to Sheriff Southerland as per inclosed copy. I also wrote Mr. Cary on the same subject so that he would take the matter up with General Wells concerning the Goddard bomb that is now in a vault in the State House at Denver. After the nitroglycerine is extracted from these bombs there will be no danger in handling them, neither will it affect the evidence in the case in any manner. I had a talk with Governor Gooding, who said if possible he would go over with me to Nampa in the afternoon to meet Principal Robert A. Pinkerton, but he had an appointment in the afternoon which possibly might detain him. This proved to be the case.

At 4:00 P.M. I took the train for Nampa to meet the East bound train at the latter place. I met Mr. Pinkerton and talked this case over very thoroughly with him until after midnight.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

by

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Boise, 3/21/06. H.

• (The copy of letter to Sheriff Southerland mentioned above was inclosed with yesterday's report before this report was written).

P 42

Wm. A. Pinkerton

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Monday March 19, 1906.

While engaged all day in taking up matters upon this operation, also in conference with Governor Gooding and Mr. Hawley, there has been nothing of particular importance to report, except to say that I was engaged in conference with Principal Robert A. Pinkerton relative to this matter, at Nampa, up to 11:30 A.M. when I took the train for Boise.

During the afternoon, and also during the evening, I had a conference with Governor Gooding, and also with Mr. Hawley, who had been engaged in court at Caldwell during the day.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 3/22/06. H.

P 43

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Tuesday March 20th 1906.

I was engaged all day with matters pertaining to the above case, Mr. Hawley being engaged a portion of the day at Caldwell where Judge Smith denied the different applications made by Attorney Richardson to quash the indictments against Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone, and also denied the application for bail and informed Mr. Richardson that he was going to separate the prisoners, by sending one to Washington County, one remaining in Canon County, and the third sent to Ada County, of which Boise is the county seat; the prisoners could either accept that or go back to the penitentiary. Mr. Richardson opposed the sending of the prisoners to the penitentiary and made a long plea asking the Court to allow Moyer to remain in Caldwell. Judge Smith thought differently though and ordered Moyer taken to the County Jail of Ada County. Therefore Moyer was placed in the county jail here in Boise this evening.

During the afternoon Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah were present in the United States District Court where Judge Beatty denied the writ of habeas corpus for Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone, assigning very fine legal reasons for doing the same.

In the evening I hold a conference with the Governor and Mr. Hawley in my room, and it has been determined that after a few days I am to call on Moyer with a view to breaking him down. Of course I have very little confidence that I will succeed, but I do not see wherein it will do any harm for me to try to do it.

There is also a man named Frawley from Deadwood or Lead City who has been sent here to represent Moyer by the Deadwood people and others in the Black Hills District of South Dakota. Mr. Frawley was formerly a resident of Idaho and is well acquainted with Mr. Hawley. Mr. Frawley informs Mr. Hawley that he had quite a tilt with Mr. Richardson on account of the manner in which Mr. Richardson had been abusing such citizens as Governor Gooding, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah as well as Mrr Moss, the foreman of the Grand Jury. He told Richardson that the course he was pursuing was antagonizing the citizens of not only Canon County but the whole State of Idaho.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Gy Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported: Boise, 3/22/06. H.

P 44

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Wednesday March 21, 1906.

With the exception of conferences with Governor Gooding and Mr. Hawley during the day there was nothing of particular importance occurred, except that I received the following letter last evening from Sheriff Angus Sutherland of Shoshone County at Wallace, Idaho:

"In reply to yours of March 16th, relative to a bomb that was found by the landlord of the Bimetallic Hotel in October, 1905, I made a search of the register of the hotel mentioned, and find there was registered there from September 12th, 1905, to September 18th, 1905, the following persons; Cunningham, Simpkins and McQuay. This man McQuay is evidently the McClusky of whom you speak in your letter, so far I have been unable to learn where McQuay and Cunningham came from as I knew it would be folly to try to get anything from the landlord, who was in charge of the hotel at that time and is still in charge, as he is one of the same kind. However, I feel confident that I will be able to gain some information in a short time, and shall leave nothing unturned. I also wish to state that I had the powder removed from the bomb found here, as I deemed it best under the circumstances, while everything in connection with it is perfectly intact and can be replaced just as it was. I thought there might be some sensitive explosive hidden from view, hence my object for opening it. I will be in Boise in a short time and would be glad to meet you."

I was very much pleased to get this letter, as from the statements made by Orchard and Adams this bomb was very dangerous. As the evening papers show that Mr. Sutherland has been wounded while serving a writ of restitution I wrote him as follows:

"The evening paper here in Boise informs us that you were wounded while serving a writ on some party in Wallace. I regret very much to learn this, and wish to take the opportunity of extending to you my sympathy, and hope that your wounds are not serious. I also beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 20th. It relieved me very much to learn that you had taken the powder out of the bomb. The case will be just as good evidence as though the powder were in the same, being that you can testify to the fact of what the case contained. When you visit Boise would like that in a quiet way you fetch this bomb down with you. There is no doubt but we know all about this bomb, and that the same can be identified by certain parties here; in fact, by parties implicated in the Steunenberg murder. This you will keep

-2-

strictly confidential. The Governor feels very bad over the fact that you are wounded, but like myself, hopes that it is nothing serious. In case you are not coming down to Boise again in the near future will you kindly write me, when you are able to, describing the bomb. Also examine the case closely to see if there are any initials on the same. Hoping you will keep this matter confidential, and that you are recovering from your wounds, I remain, Yours, etc."

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

Boise, 3/23/06. H.

by

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

112

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Thursday March 22, 1906.

Today has been spent in attending to my mail and looking
over reports received on this matter, also mail on the matter of the
work for the Telluride Mine Owners Association, which is, as it were,
part and parcel of this case. I was also in consultation with
Mr. Hawley and Governor Gooding.

Respectfully submitted,

Pickerton's National Detective Agency,

by W. A. Pickerton.

Reported:

Boise, 3/27/06. P.

2 W

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Friday March 23, 1906.

Today has been spent in about the same way as yesterday,
also in instructing the two operatives engaged on this work.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 3/27/06. H.

3 w

W. A. Pinkerton

Hon. F. R. Gooding.
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Saturday March 24, 1906.

I was engaged all day in attending to mail and reading over reports of the operatives engaged on this matter and giving them further instructions.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by W. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 3/27/06. H.

LW

Jim Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Sunday March 25, 1906.

Today Governor Gooding, Mr. Hawley and I went to the penitentiary and had a long talk with Orchard and Adams. In the course of our conversation Orchard informed us that a man who had been master mechanic at the Tiger-Poorman Mine in '92 and was subsequently an engineer or held some position of that kind in the city of Spokane, whose name he could not remember, was a personal friend of Simpkins, and it might possibly be that Simpkins might be communicating through him with his (Simpkins') wife. I have written Mr. Hasson, Supt. of our Spokane office, to ascertain something about this man; and I think Mr. Hasson can easily get his name and address and find out as to whether or not he is communicating with Mrs. Simpkins. Adams and Orchard informed us that a man named Russel, who lives at Harrison, Idaho and who is in some way employed by the state to look after timber, is very friendly with Simpkins. I will take this matter up with the Governor, who may have some influence over this man at Harrison, and with the two thousand dollars reward now offered by the state for the arrest or information leading to the arrest of Simpkins it looks to me if this man Russel knows anything about Simpkins he might give it up. In case the Governor thinks he has got any influence over this man Russel I will get him to give Mr. Hasson a letter so that an operative can go over to Harrison and interview him on this subject.

Reported:
Boise, 3/27/06. H.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

9W

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Monday March 26, 1906.

Today in Boise, I met Governor Gooding and Mr. Hawley on the matter in question, and it was agreed that Governor Gooding, Warden Whitney of the State Penitentiary, Traveling Guard Rube Robins, Opt. Thiele, Steve Adams and myself would leave on the four A.M. train for Pocatello tomorrow morning in order to try to locate the explosives buried by Adams in the vicinity of Pocatello in September, 1902. The Governor informed me that Thomas H. Hunter, representative of the Denver Post, and Harry Crane, representative of the Idaho Statesman, would also accompany us. As suggested by the Governor, I had written up a synopsis of Adams' confession relative to these explosives, and as soon as the explosives were discovered Mr. Balderson of the Idaho Daily Statesman was to be notified through his reporter, Mr. Crane. Then Mr. Balderson was to get a copy of the synopsis that I had written up from Mr. Hopkins and give the same to the Associated Press. Now, the object of giving this to the Associated Press was simply this: We will not be able to use this matter in the trials of Coyer, Heywood and Pettibone for the murder of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg except that the defense makes a mistake, which they are not likely to do in this case; and as the trades and labor assemblies and other unions have been passing resolutions condemning the action of Governor Gooding of Idaho and Governor McDonald of Colorado in the matter of extraditing these men, we wished to show to the public the class of men the labor organizations were trying to represent as good citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:
Boise, 3/31/06. H.

1122
Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,

Boise.

Boise, Tuesday March 27, 1906.

Your Excellency: Manager James McParland reports:

Today I left Boise at 4:00 A.M. in company with Governor Gooding, Warden Whitney of the penitentiary, Thomas H. Hunter, representative of the Denver Post, Harry Crane of the Idaho Daily Statesman, Operative Thiele, Traveling Guard Rube Robins of the penitentiary, and Steve Adams, en route to Pocatello for the purpose of locating the building where Adams claimed to have buried the tin can containing the five bottles of hell-fire or Pettibone Dope which was given to him by Moyer and Heywood in September, 1903, for the purpose of burning up trains passing through Pocatello carrying non-union men from the Coeur d' Alene district to Cripple Creek, and recovering the same.

We arrived at Pocatello about 12:30 P.M. as the train was a little late. Nothing of importance transpired during the trip. On arriving there Warden Whitney and Operative Thiele started with Adams to locate the old building where he claimed the can was buried. During their absence the Governor, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Crane and I had lunch. I should state in advance that the Governor had got some good citizens of Pocatello to be present while we would try to uncover these explosives. Warden Whitney, Operative Thiele and Adams were quite a long time trying to locate the building, and indeed it was a very hard matter to do from the fact that the building, which had formerly been an old mill, had been remodeled and covered with corrugated iron and all closed up, whereas at the time Adams buried these explosives in September, 1903, the building was vacant and the front and rear ends were taken out and nothing remained but just a skeleton of the old mill. However, Adams succeeded in locating this building, which is now occupied as a stable by the Weeter Lumber Company, and procured a key from Mr. Weeter's foreman, went inside, ~~went inside~~ and showed what he thought was the exact spot where he buried these explosives. They then returned to the hotel, and subsequently got lunch, when we proceeded to the building and started to search for the tin can containing the explosives. Mr. Weeter and his foreman helped. Adams, Operative Thiele and the Warden worked very hard; in fact, the Governor assisted in the search. Coming on about five o'clock they discovered a glass stopper which Adams declared was one of the stoppers used in one of the bottles, and the stopper smelled of the explosive. You will remember that Adams in his confession said that the explosive smelled so bad that he had to take it out of his room at the place where he lodged in Pocatello. Mr. Weeter, also his foreman, Glen Goodwin, remembered seeing the remains of the old valise that Adams claimed to have torn up and thrown in the forward part of the old building after he had taken the can out of the valise and buried it. After discovering the stopper Mr. Weeter went outside and fetched in an old can. He said they had thrown out a good deal of rubbish at the time they remodeled the building and made it into a stable. In the bottom of the old can was a substance that had been thoroughly burned and scorched. When Adams saw the can he declared that the can in which the five bottles of explosives were placed was identical with the can found, although the can had been dented as

though it had been kicked or tramped on. We placed the can and the substance that was found in the bottom of it in a valise that we had there providing the explosives were found, and worked until dark, not discovering any other evidence of the explosives."

After dinner at the hotel the Governor started on the train going west and said that he was going to stop off at his ranch. As we had had no sleep the previous night we all went to bed early in the Pacific hotel, prepared to make a more thorough search the next day.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported: Benne, 3/31/06. H. by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

17W

Hon. F.H. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Pocatello, Idaho, Wednesday March 28, '06.

This morning Travelling Guard Robins secured the services of two colored men. We started in and during the forenoon made a thorough search of this barn. We discovered the trenches where the sills that supported the old boiler had been placed just as Adams had described to us. Adams again worked very hard, as he did the day before, and felt very blue that we were unable to locate the can containing the explosives, although he claimed that the can that had been found the day before was in his opinion the can that had contained the explosives. As Adams had located the Tupper House as the place where he roomed and registered under the name of John A. Ward, I had Operative Thiele see Mr. Rich, the proprietor of the Tupper House, and get him to produce the register for September, 1903, which he did, and we found Adams' name, or rather, the name he assumed (Ward) on the register. I forget just the date but think it was the 24th of September. (See Opt. Thiele's report on this) 1903. Furthermore, Rich described this man Ward, which was a splendid description of Adams, and stated that while Ward was stopping there he had told him (Rich) that he worked in a butcher shop at one time in Kansas City. On questioning Adams we discovered that he did work in this butcher shop, and he remembered that he had told this to Rich at that time when he stopped at the Tupper House.

While working in the barn during the forenoon Chief-of-Police Smith of Pocatello called and I found him to be a very nice, quiet, unassuming middle aged gentleman. In the course of our conversation Mr. Smith proffered his services if required, and it looked to me as though he meant what he said. He gave me a good history of his life, in which he informed me he was among the first apprentices that ever served their time as machinist in the Union Pacific shops in 1866 at Omaha. He had worked for the Union Pacific Railroad for a great many years, and had at times been master mechanic in their different shops, even worked for them in their shops at Golden, Colo., before they were removed to Denver after the Union Pacific acquired possession of the Colorado Central, which now is a portion of the Colorado & Southern. He had been sheriff of Bingham County, Idaho and had held several other offices of trust. He informed me that he was pretty well fixed financially and did not seek his present position but it was tendered to him, as he had practically given up work for some years. In speaking of the remnants of the old valise used by Adams, he stated that he saw a portion of that valise, and described it, and there is no doubt in my mind but he told the truth. He also told me that he had some

recollection of a fire that took place down there some time ago, probably a year or so ago, but he could not remember distinctly just how that matter originated, but he would make inquiries during the day. In fact, he said he would devote his time to trying to unravel this matter as he had concluded that Adams had told the truth and that it was very unfortunate that we could not find the explosives. He informed me that the best friend he had was Mr. Ford, cashier of the Bannock County National Bank, and that Mr. Ford had informed him that he was a personal friend of mine, which was a fact, as I have known Mr. Ford for some years. I made an appointment with him for him to be at the hotel at two o'clock, when he would bring Mr. Ford up to see me, as he knew I had been very busy and did not care to travel around much. In the meantime I had a conference with Opt. Thiele, who informed me that he did not think we would be able to get the register from Rich, proprietor of the Tupper House. He said he was very cranky. I resolved to enlist the services of Mr. Ford and Chief Smith in order to procure this register, as Adams had informed me that Meyer, Heywood and Pettibone knew where he (Adams) had stopped in Pocatello and also the name that he registered under. Chief Smith and Mr. Ford, who by the way is a warm supporter of Governor Gooding, arrived at the hotel at two o'clock P.M. I took this matter up with them, although I did not tell them when or under what name Adams had registered at the hotel. The Chief went immediately to the Tupper House and got the register and fetched it up to the Pacific Hotel, but informed us that he had to pledge his word that he would return this register to Mr. Rich. Of course I did not want to open the register and show Mr. Ford and the Chief the name under which Adams had registered, but simply said, "While we know that the party that placed the explosives stopped at this hotel and was registered there under an assumed name; now you take this register back to Mr. Rich and tell him that we do not want to take the register out of here but would like it placed in a secure place so that it can neither be stolen nor destroyed." The Chief said he was afraid that Rich would not consent to that, and I asked the Chief to invite Mr. Rich to come up to the hotel and have a talk with Mr. Ford and myself and to leave the register with Mr. Rich for the present. I concluded that if I got a few minutes talk with Mr. Rich I could get the register and place it somewhere where we knew we could get it if we wanted it. The Chief soon returned with Mr. Rich, and he shook hands very warmly with me and said if there was anything on earth that he could do to assist me he would do it, but that there were some accounts on the book that he and he wanted to keep it so that he could collect the accounts from time to time. I knew that this was simply a subterfuge, but after I talked a while with Rich and found that he was in pretty good humor I said to him: "Now I want you to distinctly understand that there is no way whereby we could force you to give up this register, and if there was we would not do it. The parties now under arrest for the murder of Gov. Steunenberg are well aware that this register contains important evidence for the state; that being the case, they will probably try to have the register stolen. If I were in their place I would do it, and I would get this register without you knowing anything about it. Therefore it devolves upon us to try and put this register in a secure place. Now I would suggest that you give this register to Mr. Ford, and he place it in the vault in his bank and give you a receipt for the same; and if it transpires that we have got to use the register we will subpoena you to come to Caldwell and fetch the register with you so that you will be fetched into court in a legal way." He agreed

to this and turned the register over to Mr. Ford, and Mr. Ford wrote out a receipt, which embodied the fact that he in company with Chief Smith could go and see the register at any time, and that Mr. Ford was to be the custodian of this register until I consented that it be delivered over to Mr. Rich. I thanked Mr. Rich very kindly, and went with Mr. Ford and saw the register wrapped up and sealed and placed in the bank vault.

In the mean time Chief Smith said he thought he would have some important evidence for me in a short time. Subsequently Warden Whitney and myself met Chief Smith, and he called me to one side and said that he had information that two young men who were digging out the timbers from the old mill about a year ago had discovered this can containing the explosives, and that one of them got himself badly burned, and he could go and get these parties as they with a rig, as they lived quite a little way out of town, and fetch them to my room. While taking dinner I was informed by Guard Robins that the Chief had got the key for my room and taken the three men up there and wanted to see me. On going to my room I met the Chief at the head of the stairs. He said that the two young men and their father were in my room, and that he did not question them as he concluded it would be best for me to hear their tale and question them myself.

On arriving at the room the Chief introduced me to J.A. McConkey and his two sons, George McConkey and Thomas McConkey. On questioning George McConkey he stated that some time in March, 1905 he and a boy named Hank Shafer were getting some timbers out of the old mill. The timbers were sills that the old boiler had rested on at one time. They discovered some loose ashes in a trench where one of the timbers had been, and being curious to know why it was that these ashes were there they cleared them away a little and discovered a can. On opening the can there were five or six small bottles in the same with glass corks. He took up one of the bottles out of the can and he pulled out the stopper, and in doing so burned his hands and clothes and could not get the fire put out. He dropped the stopper and threw the bottle out on the prairie, where it burned up. They saw that the stuff was dangerous and therefore picked up the old can just as it was, a terrible stench coming from it, and placed the can on top of some slack coal lying outside and went on with their work. That was all that he knew about it. He described the tin can, which answered the description of the can that Adams had described as the one that contained these explosives. Thomas McConkey stated that about the latter part of March he and another young man named Ryan, the latter now living at Butte, were working for the Gate City Storage Company just across the way from the mill. This storage Company is owned by the Schoolcroft the commission merchant of Ogden. He and Ryan saw a fire over on the old coal dump where the tin can was pouring out a blue blaze and blue smoke, and the coal was all on fire. They crossed the street over to where the fire was and Ryan gave the can a kick, when both his shoes took fire and they had hard work to put the fire out on Ryan's shoes, but by working his feet down in the sand he extinguished the fire, but the shoes were all burned up though his feet were saved. He said the fire burned up all the rubbish that was around there, and they never could understand how that fire started but were satisfied that it started from the bottles that remained in the can after the other McConkey (George) had taken out the bottle that had burned him. He said it was possible that some of the bottles or the remains that might have been left or melted up might be lying around there where the fire took place, which is just outside the mill, and they would go over in the morning and make a search for the same.

J.A. McConkey, their father, said he heard of this at the time and had spoken about it to McNichols and Wright, who kept a saloon in Pocatello. McNichols and a deputy sheriff had been over to the building in the morning when we were working there, but McNichols never said a word about what McConkey had told him.

As I was going back to Boise tonight I arranged with Operative Thiele to remain over and he and the Chief of Police and the McConkey boys would try to discover as to whether the remains of any of the bottles were around the building, and also see Hank Shafer and some others that saw this fire. The Chief informed me that McConkey and his boys were very respectable people and there was no doubt but they were telling the truth.

At 8:00 P.M. Warden Whitney, Guard Robins, Adams and I took the train at Pocatello. The Chief was there and had brought a man named J.F. Byrd, who lives at 1055 South Second street, Pocatello. Byrd stated that he bought some of the timbers that remained in this mill from Mr. Weeter, and he thought it was in the fall of 1904 that he was taking out some of the timbers and discovered this can containing the bottled in question. The can and its contents smelled so offensively that he threw some ashes that had been left there over where the old timber was taken out on the can and let it lie there in the trench. The Chief informed me that Byrd was a man to be relied upon and was a son-in-law of old man McConkey. Byrd said that he would think the matter over and could possibly give further information to the Chief the following day.

The train then pulled out, and I bid Mr. Byrd good-bye. From this it will be seen that we have fully confirmed the statement made by Adams in his confession. Neither the Governor, myself nor Mr. Hawley ever doubted but what Adams told the truth. There was no person so highly pleased with the statements of the McConkey boys as Adams himself.

In connection with this would state that as the Chief had to hire a rig to go after the McConkeys I offered to pay him five dollars for his services, but he absolutely refused to take a cent and said that he was only glad to assist us as he had done, and that he had simply done it as a citizen and not as chief of police, and I must not consider that he had done any favor. However, as this matter was to be given to the newspapers in doing so I gave Chief Smith due credit for what he had done. I consider that we have made one of the best hits in confirming Adams' confession on this subject that has been made during the whole progress of this investigation. The confirmation of Adams' confession in this matter is equal to the confirmation of Orchard's confession relative to the bomb that was placed at Judge Goldard's gate.

At 8:00 P.M. I left Pocatello in company with Warden Whitney, Guard Robins, Steve Adams for Boise, arriving in Boise at 3:20 A.M. on the 29th.

Respectfully submitted,

Pickerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pickerton.

Reported:
Boise, 3/31/06. H.

20 W

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Thursday March 29, 1906.

I arrived in Boise about three o'clock this morning and not having had much sleep went to bed and slept until noon.

I was engaged the entire afternoon looking after mail that had accumulated during my absence.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 4/2/06. H.

2/W

ms. copy 4

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Friday March 30, 1906.

Today in Boise I had to get up an affidavit to be signed by Governor Gooding in the matter of the attempted assassination of Fred W. Bradley at San Francisco, for our San Francisco office.

I also took up a lot of matters which had accumulated during my two days absence from Boise. But nothing of particular importance occurred except that during the evening in talking with C.W. Fifield, agent of the Continental Oil Company of Salt Lake, who is an old friend of mine, he stated that on December 31st, 1905, he was in the hotel in Park City, Utah, when the news arrived of the assassination of ex-Gov. Steunenberg. A miner sitting right beside him in the hotel got a copy of the paper, and when he read it he exclaimed "That served the son of a bitch right. He drove me out of the Coeur d' Alenes and now he has been driven to hell." He said for at least ten minutes there was not a man in the hotel opened his lips and there was nobody present who had nerve enough to call the miner to task. He succeeded in getting this miner's name and where he worked and communicated the same to the superintendent at one of the mines at Park City, and he subsequently discovered that this man was discharged and could not get work at any of the mines at Park City. Even the unions there dar d not take the matter up. He could not remember the name of the man at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Boise, 4/2 '06. H.

Gov. J. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Saturday March 31, 1906.

Today in Boise my time has been taken up attending to the reports of the opts. engaged on this matter, also conferring with Mr. Hawley and Governor Gooding on matters pertaining to the prosecution of the case on hand.

In the evening I met Sheriff Angus Sutherland of Wallace, Idaho, and had a long talk with him and had him describe the bomb found in the river at Wallace. His description of this bomb, even to the little holes that were cut in the flap, and also in the main case of the bomb, and how one end had been closed with a piece of wood was exactly the same as described by Orchard. He also informed me that in taking the powder out of the bomb he called in the postmaster of Wallace and his wife, also one of his deputy sheriffs as witnesses. He said he put the powder away for safe keeping and could charge the bomb at any time. As I had already consulted with Mr. Hawley on this matter I told him that the case of the bomb was sufficient evidence and therefore it would be unnecessary to place the powder in the bomb as they would not admit a charged bomb into court as evidence.

He further said that he is of the opinion that Simpkins sooner or later will be arrested; that somebody will give him up for the two thousand dollars reward. He said that a man known as Friday, in whom he had considerable confidence, and who is a member of the Western Federation of Miners, informed him a short time since that he had been at Harrison, a town located on Coeur d' Alene Lake, and that he there met a brother Federation man who told him that he had seen Simpkins on March 22nd; that Simpkins is encamped somewhere in the timber around the Coeur d' Alene Lake and has three men with him. While Sheriff Sutherland is a very courageous man and has been sheriff of Shoshone County in Idaho, which includes the Coeur d' Alene mining district, for three terms, he said to locate Simpkins in this timber at present would be a very dangerous matter, but he will have to get out of there sooner or later, and as he is well known somebody will give him up. He is watching and has men on the look-out for Simpkins. Sutherland is not a blow-hard but a man that is cool, deliberate, and in my opinion, thoroughly reliable. He informed me that Bradley, who keeps the Bimetallic Hotel where Simpkins, Orchard, Cunningham who got the Peabody bomb from Orchard, and the man referred to by Orchard as McCluskey, stopped in September, 1905, is one of the worst dynamiters in the Coeur d' Alene district; and while he has not nerve enough to commit an outrage himself he tries to impress on the public that he is

Hon. F. R. Gooding,

Governor, State of Idaho,

Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Sunday April 1, 1906.

Today I put in most of my time with Sheriff Sutherland, during which he informed me that he had had a desire for many years to meet me and he had no other business in coming down to Boise at the present time except for the purpose of meeting me and having a few hours general talk with me. He had also brought his wife down, who wanted to see me as well. She is a very nice lady. There appeared in the Idaho Daily Statesman this morning an interview with Capt. Swain of the Thiel agency in which Swain stated that Sheriff Sutherland and his wife were here in Boise stopping at the Idaho Hotel as his guests. I referred to the fact that Swain in his interview gave it out that he (Sutherland) and wife were Swain's guests, to which Sheriff Sutherland replied, "Not on your life. In the past I have been very friendly with Capt. Swain. He has partially lived in Wallace and Wardner for the past three years, but from what I have learned lately I have a very different opinion of Capt. Swain to what I formerly had. In point of fact, I have discovered that he is very careless about telling the truth; and I am not his guest or his associate by any means, and the only object I had in coming down here was to meet you." Like all good citizens of the Coeur d'Alene district, Sheriff Sutherland would like that something would turn up that would implicate Ex-President Boyss of the Western Federation as well as Dave Coates, ex-Lieut Governor of Colorado, who is at present running a socialist newspaper in Wallace. I told him that so far we had nothing to implicate these people at the present time. He then referred to the newspaper publication about the kidnapping of August Paulson's children, or rather, the contemplated kidnapping. He said the publication of this matter in the newspapers was something that gave him a great deal of uneasiness as he might be accused of giving this to the papers, which was not a fact. He said most people that knew him were well aware that he was close mouthed (and I believe this to be true). He stated that Governor Gooding entrusted him with this secret and told him that he might, if he saw fit, take this matter up with August Paulson in a confidential manner, which he did. In relating this matter to Paulson, Paulson informed him that he had been made aware of all that he had said some time ago through Mr. Robertson of the law firm of Robertson, Miller and Rosenhaupt. Robertson has always been recognized as the legal representative of the Western Federation of Miners in Spokane and a close friend of Simpkins. Robertson made it a point to meet Mr. Paulson some time after the newspapers had written up the fact that Simpkins was wanted for the steunenberg murder. Robertson said to Paulson, "Now you are a good friend of Sheriff

Sutherland?" To which Paulson replied they were friendly but he was not intimate with Mr. Sutherland. Robertson said, "Sutherland is now red hot after Simpkins and may eventually get him. Now Simpkins is not a bad fellow. This man Orchard with three others conspired last September to kidnap your two children and hold them for ransom and Simpkins stopped it, he claiming that you were a good citizen and his friend and he would not have it done, and therefore it had been abandoned. Now if this for this I want you to go to Sutherland and tell him to let up in trying to locate and arrest Simpkins. Even if he or somebody should get Simpkins Sutherland knows how to let him escape." Sutherland went on to say that the fact of the matter is that Robertson, counsel for Simpkins, gave this matter first to the newspapers, and then when Paulson was interviewed he (Paulson) said that he had got information in several ways that his children were to be kidnapped. Newspaper reporters from Spokane and all over came to him (Sutherland) to get a story and he absolutely refused to say anything, so he wished to impress me with the fact that he never had given a word to the newspapers upon this subject. and I believe him.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:

Boise, 4/5/06. H.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Monday April 2, 1906.

Today Gov. Gooding, Mr. Hawley and Sheriff Sutherland and myself held a conference in my room. The matter of trying to capture Simpkins was discussed very fully, and Sheriff Sutherland feels hopeful that the two thousand dollars reward offered will eventually result in somebody giving Simpkins up, and expressed himself again to the effect that Simpkins was still in the timbers somewhere around Coeur d' Alene Lake, but at the present time it would be impossible to locate him, and in fact it would be a very dangerous undertaking. The Governor stated to Sheriff Sutherland that when I discovered we had evidence enough to hold Simpkins for the Murder of Gov. Steunenberg, prior to Orchard's confession, knowing that Simpkins was being looked after by Swain, he had asked Swain to cause Simpkins's arrest at my suggestion; that Swain informed him (the Governor) that he could put his finger on Simpkins at any minute, so he instructed Swain to make the arrest, Swain having claimed that Simpkins was in Spokane. That was on a Sunday evening. On Monday, Swain having reported the arrest of Simpkins, I had wired our Spokane office to find out whether Simpkins was in Spokane or not, and if so to have him arrested, and shortly afterwards got a reply to the effect that Simpkins had left at 7:15 A.M. Monday morning, ostensibly for Wardner, Idaho. On receiving this telegram I became satisfied that Simpkins had made his escape and did not go to Wardner. Subsequently Gov. Gooding saw Swain, and Swain claimed that he had wired Sheriff Sutherland to go to Spokane and make the arrest as he could not depend on either the sheriff or police officers at Spokane. Mr. Sutherland was very much surprised at the statement which the Governor made in reference to Swain having telegraphed him at all, and said, "I wish to say to you that I never received a telegram from Swain on the subject. Swain simply lied to you. He never telegraphed me at all and this is the first I ever heard of it." The Governor and myself had always thought that Swain had made a great mistake in wiring Sheriff Sutherland instead of the authorities at Spokane, but we never for a moment thought that he had deliberately lied in this matter. But taking into consideration what Orchard learned through Miller, who was acting as his attorney even after Orchard had made his confession, relative to the fact that he could buy Swain for a little money, and that he had the Thiele Agency investigating Orchard's character in Denver, it now looks to me as though Mr. Swain let Simpkins escape purposely, and that he was paid for the same. I do not think there is any doubt about it, as Sheriff

Sutherland stated to the Governor, Mr. Hawley and myself that there was as capable a sheriff in Spokane as there was in the State of Washington, and that Capt. McPhee, chief of detectives, and Detective McDonald of Spokane, were good, efficient officers. This we know ourselves.

Respectfully submitted,

Finkerton's National Detective Agency,

By Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported: Boise, 4/6/06. H.

Mr. Horsley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Tuesday April 3, 1906.

As Sheriff Sutherland was about to leave today I held a conference with him this morning, and he is going to exert himself to the utmost to try to effect the arrest of Simpkins. He says he has got a great many true friends that are members of the Western Federation, and he will do everything in his power to effect the arrest of Simpkins through these men.

I subsequently went to the State House and had some business with the Governor; and in the afternoon I went to the penitentiary to visit Orchard and Adams..

I first had Orchard come into the private office of the Warden. He was very glad to see me, and thanked me for the letter that I had received from Mrs. Macklin of Brighton, Northumberland County, Ontario, informing him of the fact that her husband had been dead for six or seven years and that Mrs. Albert E. Horseley was still living there and had worked hard to support her child, and that there had been no trace of Albert E. Horseley from the time he left Brighton in 1895 up to the present time; that the supposition was that he went West but that was never properly confirmed. This was in answer to a letter that I had written under the name of J.S. Mack and had mailed to Mrs. Macklin, or rather to Mr. Macklin, at Orchard's request. He said that while he was very much pleased to get this letter, however, when he got it he felt pretty blue. Orchard cried bitterly in discussing this matter. He said he had treated his wife shamefully and that Mrs. Simpson, the woman that followed him to Detroit and subsequently to British Columbia, did so of her own notion, and through her he had forsaken his own wife; nevertheless, he attached no blame to her and said he himself was the only one to blame. He said he had been devoting his time to reading the bible and trying to reconcile himself to God and asking forgiveness for his past deeds. I think that Orchard is a true penitent, notwithstanding all the crimes that he has committed, and notwithstanding his weakness, is not a bad man at heart, and if he had fallen into good company he would still be a good citizen.

I took up the matter of the letter that he had received from Warren of the Warren Drill Company on Blake street, Denver. He said that he had worked for a long time for Warren and he had visited Warren at his house and eaten meals with him, and that Warren had proposed to put him on the road selling these tools. He said Warren was a Western Federation Man but was a good citizen and never suspected

that he (Orchard) would be capable of committing a crime, just as he had written in his letter. The letter referred to was a letter written by Warren in which he stated that he had heard that the Orchard now under arrest was the same Orchard that worked for him at Independence and Vindicator No. 2, and if so he could not believe that he was capable of committing a cold blooded murder except that he would state to him in a letter that he was the same man that had worked for him up to 1903 in Cripple Creek. Orchard said this was true.

In discussing the matter of the attempted assassination of Fred W. Bradley in San Francisco Orchard stated that a day or two after the explosion he visited the scene where the explosion took place, and in talking with an Italian who kept a little store across the street, the Italian told Orchard that the explosion was not brought about by a leak in the gas pipe but that somebody had thrown a bomb against the door of the place where Bradley resided and just caught Bradley, as he was coming out. He said, however, that the people in the neighborhood would not listen to this and therefore he did not feel like talking about it, but he knew all about bombs and knew that this explosion was caused by somebody throwing a bomb either at the building or at Bradley as he came out of the building. I have written a special report on this matter and sent it to Gen. Supt. Kemble at San Francisco.

I then took up the matter of the bomb found by Sheriff Sutherland. Orchard asked me if the description given to me by Sutherland corresponded with the description he gave of this bomb, and I told him that it fitted exactly. He then went on to say that since Sheriff Sutherland, or rather, the fireman, had found this bomb, he had studied the matter over and, knowing the conditions that exist up there, he would say that if the bomb had been buried thrown into the river at the time that Bradley, the proprietor of the Dimetallic Hotel, had taken it from Cunningham and McCluskey, it would now be buried in a foot or two of tailings; therefore his impression was that Bradley, who always wanted to represent himself as a very bad man, instead of throwing the bomb away at the time he had taken it from Cunningham and his friends he simply hid it but got scared when he found that Orchard had made a confession and that the authorities were after Simpkins, and therefore took it out of its hiding place and threw it out in the river. This corresponded exactly with the theory that I had gotten from Sheriff Sutherland. I then asked him if the two dozen inch and a half bolts were placed in the bomb with the powder. He said no, because the bolts might get to rubbing together and cause the dynamite to explode at any time. The bolts were simply tied outside of the bomb so that when the bomb would explode the bolts would be thrown in every direction and destroy everything they came in contact with. That is the reason why the bolts were not discovered when the bomb was recovered out of the river; they had been thrown somewhere else.

I then asked him why he had made such a big bomb, telling him that Sutherland said the bomb was big enough to blow up the town of Wallace. He said the reason for making the bomb so big was on account of the fact that when he returned from San Francisco Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone, more especially the latter, upbraided him for making such a small bomb, and said that if he had made the bomb big enough and put in ten pounds of powder it would certainly have killed Bradley. He said, however, that the case was too small to admit more than about six or seven pounds of powder, and they replied that he was a damn fool for not having made the pipe or case bigger so that it would

hold the ten pounds of powder, so in making the bomb to kill Peabody he made it large enough to satisfy them.

The newspapers published a few days ago that two bottles of explosive material and a coil of fuse had been discovered in Spokane in the North Side of the town, near where Simpkins formerly resided. I took this matter up with Orchard, and Orchard stated that on leaving Denver in 1905 on his mission to assassinate Gov. Steunenberg, thinking he might stand in need of some hell fire, he purchased a seventy-five cent bottle of stick phosphorus and a twenty-five cent bottle of bisulphide of carbon; then in order to make the hell fire all he had to do was to purchase the alcohol, benzine and spirits of turpentine. He said as a matter of fact he dare not purchase all of these ingredients at any drug store because they would know what it would be used for, but that phosphorus and bisulphide of carbon are used by assayers and could be purchased anywhere; but if the other ingredients were purchased at the same time any chemist would understand what it was meant for. He had carried these two bottles around with him on his trip up to the Sound and up to Wardner and Wallace, where he met Simpkins, and Simpkins knew that he had this stuff. I should state here that on his way up to Caldwell, in stopping over at Salt Lake he bought a hundred feet of fuse, or what is known as a coil of fuse, thinking he might have use for it. When Simpkins and he came down to Caldwell to make the first attempt on Gov. Steunenberg's life, Simpkins went to Silver City, and on his return Orchard met him at Caldwell, as shown by his confession. Simpkins stopped over and stole the saddle referred to in Orchard's confession, and in addition to taking the return portion of Orchard's ticket from Denver to Portland and return, Simpkins took the fuse and bottles of phosphorus and bisulphide of carbon, stating that he might want to make a little hell fire; and as Simpkins lived on the North Side of Spokane at that time there is no doubt but the two bottles found by some boys, also the fuse, up there and now in the possession of the police at Spokane are the same two bottles that he gave to Simpkins. I will write Mr. Hesson about this matter.

In talking further with Orchard he told me that Adams had been implicated in some other matters in Cripple Creek and Telluride which he had forgotten to tell me about. He did not think that Adams meant to keep anything back but he had simply forgotten it. Among these things was the holding up of the electric railroad and robbing and beating some persons. He said he did not want me to name these things to Adams at the present time, but to say to Adams at some other time that I was aware these things had taken place, and get him to give me the full details of these matters so that the lawyers for the prosecution would not meet with any surprised, as Pettibone, Heywood and Moyer knew all about what Adams had done. This I will take up with Adams on my next visit to the penitentiary.

I then called in Adams, and he, Orchard and myself had quite a long talk. There are some letters that might be important hidden in the shack that Adams and his wife lived in, which is in charge of Adams' uncle, and also a meal ticket furnished to him by Heywood, and a sawed-off shot gun, and Mrs. Adams has written to Mr. Lillard, Adams' uncle, to bring these down to Boise. Adams informed me that if his uncle did not come down in a short time he would write him himself instructing him to bring these things down. He said it would be dangerous to send Mrs. Adams up there as she was known at Haines, also at Baker City, and was now possibly known at North Powder, and if she went to their claim everybody would be on the watch for her coming out and would probably trace her here to Boise, and it is all-important that

we keep her under cover until these trials come up. I had talked this phase of the matter over with Governor Gooding and he agreed that Adams takes the right view of this matter. It would simply mean for us to take Mrs. Adams up there and get her out again that she would be trailed right through here to Boise. Both Orchard and Adams seemed to be in very good spirits when I left them, and Adams has been feeling pretty good since we corroborated his statements relative to the explosives found at Pocatello.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

Boise, 4/5/06. H.

by

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Hon. F.R. Gooding,

Governor State of Idaho,

Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Wednesday April 4, 1906.

Today I made an investigation in order to discover who the little short fellow was that was distributing copies of the appeal to reason and the Toledo Socialist newspapers on the streets in Boise. This little fellow approached me with one of the copies of one of these papers and I gave him to understand that I was in no way a sympathizer with anarchists, and I think he will remember what I said to him for some time. I find that his name is Bob Marsh. He is an old-timer, well known through Idaho, and more especially in Boise, where he spends his winters. He has got some mining claims in the northern part of the state, is an atheist, and for that matter, an anarchist in his own way; nevertheless, he is simply considered a harmless crank whom nobody pays any attention to.

Mr. J.H. Hawley called at my room and handed me a letter from S.M. Carleton, of which the following is a copy:

"James H. Hawley, Esq., Denver, Colorado, April 1, 1906.
Boise, Idaho.

Your esteemed favor of the 28th reached me yesterday. Please pardon delay in replying to your former favor. The delay occurred for the reason that my brother who gave me the information from the young lady suggested that she might resent a seeming breach of her confidence, but I feel that we and she have a duty higher than self and I venture, regardless of consequences, to give you the name of the young lady and I will try and interview her tomorrow and secure her consent to furnish you with all the information at her command.

Gertie Radcliff, I don't know if married or a miss, at the stores of Mess. Daniels and Fisher, Denver, is the person. She roomed at the Burke Block, I think it is, opposite the St. James Hotel, in this city, and on account of the well-lighted hall she often sat there reading at evening and often saw as many as fifteen of the Miner's Union crowd come there at a time; said it was a regular hot bed of unionism; that Pettibone was there every day or evening to call on Harry Orchard; that she was then a member of some union and had perhaps been less avoided on that account.

It seems that the house was operated by a man and his wife and about the time the tri of the Inner Circle were arrested the husband left Denver, his wife still managing the house.

Pardon me please, but I really think should one of your able detectives go there, disguised as a miner from Telluride, and apply for a medium-priced room he would, in a short time be

almost sure to draw out the whereabouts of the husband and in addition many facts of vital importance to the prosecution. If a union card could be secured it might greatly help out. I feel sure that the place was a meeting place for the rank and file and that many private meetings were held there, if in fact, the principal plots were not there formulated. The departure of the man of the house just as soon as the Moyer-Heywood-Pettibone arrest was made surely means something.

A decoy letter might be written to the woman from Telluride asking if this miner was rooming there, stating that he was much sought by the authorities in connection with the crimes and asking that she warn him that the officers were on his trail. In this manner possibly a confidential relationship might be created and the woman might soon talk. Possibly, should such or another plan be adopted, valuable points could be secured from the young lady by way of information to the detective as to the habits and meetings of the union members at the house so he would feel at home when talking with the woman. It is not unlikely that other union men are still there and a shrewd detective might make a hit there. In case you should desire my co-operation I shall be glad to do anything in my power to assist your representative and introduce the Radcliff woman.

I did not plan abandonment of the tip referred to herein but rather, for reasons stated, deferred it, thinking there was still time to spare. I am more than pleased with the thought that I may be even slightly helpful toward the hanging of the brutal gang. You surely deserve credit for personally writing to develop this clue with the many calls upon your time these busy days. You doubtless realize what it means to humanity should justice miscarry this time.

Again asking your pardon and promising my fullest efforts to assist you in the glorious cause, believe me to be,

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) S.M. Carleton.

It appears that this man Carleton has been writing on several occasions to Mr. Hawley, and from the tone of his letters, although he does not say so, he tries to create the impression that he is a brother of A.E. Carleton the Cripple Creek Mine Owner. It is my impression that this letter is concocted by O'Neil and Kirwan of the Western Federation, and that Carleton is, whose name appears in the Leadville directory for 1904, is simply a tool, and the Radcliff woman, whom he claims he does not know whether she is a miss or a misses, is some friend of Winnie Minor, Heywood's sister-in-law. The letter is gotten up in very nice style and looks a good deal like a decoy letter written for the purpose of feeling out Mr. Hawley as to whether or not we are willing to accept testimony of this kind, which they would subsequently prove was forged. The down-stairs hall of the Burke block is about four feet by six feet in dimensions, and the upstairs hall is dark. When I come to think of it I believe that somebody from Telluride purchased the lease of this block some time ago. I have not seen Orchard on this subject, but I know that the meetings referred to as being held in the Burke Block between Moyer, Heywood, Pettibone, Orchard and others never occurred. However, I will see to it that Mr. Cary makes a careful investigation on this matter and discovers who the Radcliff woman is and what is known of her. In my opinion you

will find that she is an associate of Winnie Minor, Heywood's sister-in-law. The letter in question is written up in very nice style, and is written in the same form, with the same type and on the same kind of paper as the letter recently written by Kirwan, who is at present in charge of the Western Federation headquarters in Denver, to Heywood here in the penitentiary at Boise.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

Boise, 4/5/06. H.

by

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Supplement to report of

Manager James McParland, for

Wednesday April 4, 1906.

As this man Carleton in previous letters to Mr. Hawley, and in this letter, leaves the impression that he is a brother of A.E. Carleton, the letters are evidently written to draw out Mr. Hawley in some manner whereby Mr. Hawley will admit that the mine owners of Cripple Creek are assisting in this prosecution. Mr. Hawley has left town, and on his return here I will have him make a reply to this Carleton and further draw him out on the subject; but in the meantime Mr. Gary will make a careful investigation as to who Carleton is and who the Radcliff woman is, but will do it in such a way that neither Carleton nor the Radcliff woman will know that any investigation has been made.

H.

J. McP.

Mr. Hawley

SPECIAL REPORT.

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland makes the following special report:

Boise, Wednesday April 4, 1906.

Relative to this matter, on the 27th of March, during my absence in Pocatello, Supt. Cary of our Denver office wired me as follows:

"Sheriff Bell of Cripple Creek claims Simpkins is at Borne, Washington, near Index, under protection of Callahan, president of local at that point."

As there is no place named Borne in the State of Washington, and as, furthermore, as a rule information received from Sheriff Bell is not reliable, I made no reply to this telegram, until I would further investigate this matter.

I find there is a Hamlet named Borne thirty miles from Index on the Great Northern Railroad, but there is no post office there. There is a mining camp named Borne that has a large local of the Western Federation of Miners. This place is located in the Sumpter District, Baker County, Oregon, but is probably two hundred miles or more from Index. Mr. Cary, who receives copy of this special report will try to obtain further information from Sheriff Bell as to how or from whom the sheriff gets this information, at the same time informing the sheriff as to the whereabouts of Borne, showing him that it is not in the State of Washington at all, and therefore some mistake must have been made. If we could get something definite from Sheriff Bell we might be able to determine as to whether or not it was worth while to investigate this matter.

On March 29th I received the following telegram from Mr.

Cary:

"Jacob Fillius has been retained by Colorado interests to gather evidence here for Hawley. Wells and I believe he should examine confessions at once to act intelligently. Is this satisfactory to you? Please answer quick. Important."

As Mr. Fillius is a very safe lawyer and an old friend of mine, also the legal adviser for the Smuggler Union Company, which makes him a friend of General Wells', I replied to Mr. Cary as follows:

"Have Fillius read over confessions and important reports by me and make notes with understanding that nobody but himself sees or knows contents of documents, especially Sheriff Bell and Thompson, as the latter two would publish the whole matter in papers. Show this telegram to General Wells."

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There is no doubt but what Mr. Filius can be trusted. Owing to my being very busy these telegrams have not been confirmed until now.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

Boise, 4/4/06. H.

by

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Wm. A. Pinkerton

Hon. F.B. Gooding,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Thursday April 5, 1906.

Today I have been looking over Orchard's statements and making notes of matters contained therein which ^{we} have got to corroborate. Tomorrow I expect to be able to make a report embodying letters written to our different offices instructing them to take up such matters as will corroborate these statements of Orchard in connection with this case.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 4/7/06. H.

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Friday April 6, 1906.

Relative to this matter would say that after reading over Orchard's statements to me taken down by Mr. Huebner under date of January 27th, 28th and 29th, 1906, I find that if Orchard is allowed to testify to certain parts of this statement in the coming trials it will be necessary to have these statements corroborated at once, otherwise the defense might induce the parties who could corroborate his statements to contradict him. Therefore it becomes necessary to get statements from these parties: The following are copied of letters I have written today, which not only explain themselves but give the number of the page in this part of Orchard's confession so that it can be easily referred to by the counsel for the prosecution. Tomorrow I will take up that portion of Orchard's confession which was written by Mr. Hopkins, and if I see anything in the same that requires further corroboration will attend to it in the same manner:

*H.F. Cary, Esq.,
Supt., Denver.

Dear Sir:- As you are aware, immediately after the confession of Orchard we dared not investigate certain matters to corroborate the same, but the time has now arrived when we must get these corroborations. Would say that in investigating such matters as this letter contains you must impress on the parties called upon the necessity of keeping these matters secret, and also try to find out whether or not they would be willing to come to Caldwell, Idaho, and testify if so required. They will get ten cents a mile one way and two dollars a day as witness fees; and if we want some of these witnesses we may possibly have to guarantee them something for their time as well, but that will be a matter to be taken up after they have been interviewed.

We find both from Orchard's and Adams's confessions that a large number of rifles were purchased from the George Tritch Hardware Company from time to time by Mr. Pettibone. A number of these rifles were shipped to Telluride during 1901 up to 1904. In the fall of 1898 or the spring of 1899 Pettibone purchased one hundred rifles from the Tritch Hardware Company and forwarded the same to the Cosur d' Alene district. This was before the blowing up of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine on May 4, 1898. It is also claimed that Pettibone purchased

rifles of the above company from time to time and forwarded them to Cripple Creek during 1903 and 1904. It is possible that neither Frank, George nor Fred Tritch would like to give any information on this matter, but would advise you to see Frank Tritch, take the matter up with him and tell him it is a matter of great importance to the prosecution of these men to verify the statements that had been made to the effect that Pettibone purchased the rifles or fire arms, and it certainly can injure the company in no way as they had a right to sell these fire arms and looked upon Pettibone as a Denver merchant and not in any sense connected with the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners, as it is now proven. If you cannot see Frank Tritch first then go to George. If he refuses the information see Fred Tritch. You need not say that the statements that we have relative to these fire arms being sold to Pettibone were made by either Orchard or Adams.

Would refer you to pages 47 and 48 of Orchard's confession written by Mr. Huebner, wherein he speaks of the attempted assassination of Governor Peabody. In relating this he states that one evening, I think in the early spring or summer of 1904, while it might have been in the fall of 1904 or spring of 1905, that he carried a spade to use in digging a hole near the sidewalk near where Gov. Peabody lived to put the bomb in and set it off as Gov. Peabody would be entering his residence. He was unable to do this on account of the fact that some parties were watching him and followed him. He went around to where there is a green house, either on Logan or Pennsylvania Avenue, where he dropped the spade or set it down. It was wrapped up in paper. Somebody must have found this spade, and it is of the utmost importance to the prosecution to discover who found it and get their statement. Therefore this matter must be looked after very carefully, even if you have got to put an advertisement in the newspapers, which you can do by wording it in such a way that would not connect either the Agency or Orchard's confession with the same. In connection with this would say that the night that Orchard dropped this spade a man whom he took to be an officer had followed him up on Pennsylvania Avenue, and he took a shot at the officer or whoever it was. This man was riding a bicycle.

When Orchard was in Canon City for the purpose of murdering Gov. Peabody he stopped with a Mrs. Adams (See pages 50 and 51, same part of Orchard's confession). During the time he stopped with Mrs. Adams he made a trip to Chicago and return with one Wm. Vaughn, and subsequently he and Vaughn left Canon City, Orchard leaving a suit case which contained the bomb with Mrs. Adams, where it remained up to the latter part of August or the early part of September, 1905. At this time he went under the name of Thomas Hogan. Mrs. Adams must be seen. She will remember this suit case as she complained that it was very heavy, and Orchard told her it contained advertising matter. We want to know from Mrs. Adams if she would make the trip to Caldwell.

John L. Stearns, general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company at Denver, must be interviewed, as he gave Orchard, under the name of Thomas Hogan, a contract to solicit life insurance (see pages 47, 48 and 49).

By referring to Page 52 you will note that Orchard states that after bringing this bomb from Canon City back to Denver he buried it in a manure pile by a stable between Evans and South 14th streets, near 13th street, about No. 1300 or 1400. It is my impression that the stable referred to is somewhere on South 13th or South 14th street between 13th and 14th avenues. I do not think it would be Evans, still it might be. However, you will note that he states the owner of the stable lived near Cheyenne street. It is possible that the owner lived somewhere near the old power house on South 15th street. However, you have got Orchard's picture, and he was the one that rented the stable under the name of Thomas Hogan. The horse was purchased by Pettibone and Heywood, and the confession shows that the horse was used on several occasions to carry Orchard and others while in the act of trying to assassinate somebody. When I again see Orchard I will try to get him to describe the location of this stable more definitely, but I am afraid he cannot do it as I questioned him closely on it twice.

In the matter of the killing of Walley in the vacant lot near Colfax avenue, you must procure somebody that saw Walley start across the lot and heard the explosion and knows that Walley was blown to pieces. The files of the newspapers in Denver at that time will possibly give the name of somebody that you can interview and get their consent to come to Caldwell if necessary. The trial will come off either the latter part of May or the first of June.

In the matter of the murder of Lyte Gregory (pages 33 and 35), Orchard says that Gregory was playing cards in a saloon, he thinks, on Curtis street, but it is my impression it is on Santa Fe Avenue; and it was after leaving this saloon that Gregory was assassinated. The files of the newspapers in Denver at that time will show exactly where Gregory was playing cards, will give the name of the saloon keeper etc., and he must be interviewed and the same questions put to him as you will put to other parties that you interview relative to coming to Caldwell if required as a witness.

By referring to Page 40 you will note that when Orchard and John Neville and the latter's little boy arrived in Cheyenne they called on a saloon keeper named Pat Moran. Moran was an old acquaintance of Pettibone's. Orchard thinks he knew Pettibone in Montana. Orchard gave Moran ten dollars to carry a letter to Denver to Pettibone. This Moran did. The letter was a request for five hundred dollars. Moran returned with the five hundred dollars and handed the same to Orchard, but Orchard does not think that Moran knew what the package contained. The first day that Orchard and Neville traveled out of Cheyenne they camped at Crow Creek. Moran and W.F. Davis came up to Crow Creek and fished all day beside where they were camped. W.F. Davis was in Cheyenne and around Moran's saloon for a day or two prior to Orchard and Neville starting on their trip to Thermopolis. Davis wanted Orchard to go to California with him. It will be necessary to see Moran, draw his attention to this fact and show him that we know that he carried this letter and that Orchard, who was going by the name of Hogan, gave him ten dollars to carry this message to Pettibone. Say to Moran that he is wanted as a witness. He will

receive ten cents a mile one way and two dollars a day as witness fees, and any other little expenses that he might be put to in this matter, and show him that it cannot make any difference to him now as the fact is well known that while he may have been an innocent party he did carry the letter to Pettibone and also carried the package back to Orchard.

The operative detailed to interview these parties must be a man of good tact, and this matter is of such importance that an assistant superintendent whom you can select should be detailed to do this work, with the exception of locating the stable.

We want this matter taken up at once and full reports made on the same; and every effort in your power must be used to induce the parties interviewed to consent to come to Caldwell as witnesses provided they are wanted.

On pages 24, 25, 26 and 27 you will note where Orchard refers to the attempted wreck of the Florence & Cripple Creek train, and the further fact that when he learned of this contemplated wreck he told Conductor Jones, who directed him to see Special Agent Scott; and while he told Jones that there was to be some trouble on the road and told Scott about the same thing he did not give them any facts in the case. But subsequently Scott got him transportation to Denver and accompanied him to Denver in order that he (Orchard) would see George Easterly, the secretary of the local union at Bull Hill, who had gone to Pueblo to visit McKinney who was under arrest for this attempted wreck, and learn from Easterly when he arrived at Denver what McKinney had to say. McKinney and Foster were the parties that Sherman Parker had hired to wreck this train. I think you are familiar with this matter but would suggest that you write a letter to Scott asking him to come down to Denver, and have a confidential talk with him on this subject. But you must impress on Scott that this matter must be kept strictly secret, and ask him to state exactly what transpired between him and Orchard and to be prepared to come to Caldwell if he is wanted. You can easily learn what Jones knows on this subject, but if not Scott can find out for you what Jones knows and let you know, but you must impress on Scott that he must keep this matter to himself, not telling it to either Sheriff Bell or Floyd Thompson, or anybody else, as we do not wish it to get into the newspapers."

"P.K. Ahern, Esq.
Supt., Seattle.

Dear Sir:- On page No. 3 of Orchard's confession relative to the assassination of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg, he states that in August or the early part of September, 1906, after visiting Portland he went to Seattle and stopped in a rooming house on Pike street. He does not know who kept the rooming house but states it was right convenient to Barton's saloon. In Barton's saloon he met a man named Billy Barrett. Barrett was well acquainted with Barton and was also an old acquaintance of Pettibone's, Barrett having known Pettibone in Montana. Orchard at that time assumed the name of Thomas Hogan. You have got Orchard's photograph, which you might show to Barton and this man Barrett if you can find him, and see if they can identify this photograph as that of the man whom they knew as Hogan. Orchard says he thinks Barton will remember him very well, but if you can

find Barrett, he will certainly remember him. In this way you might find through Barton and Barrett where Orchard roomed and see the landlady of that rooming house, and in talking with these men, if possible get them to consent to come to Caldwell as witnesses providing they are wanted. We do not know whether they will want them or not but we want Orchard's statement corroborated. Now it is very important that this investigation is made at as early a date as possible. Orchard during his stay in Seattle called on several real estate men, but he has forgotten their names or where they were located. His object in calling on the real estate men was for the purpose of purchasing a farm with a water front and plenty of timber, where fugitives of the Western Federation could hide with safety, as that was one of the main things that Pettibone, Moyer and Heywood wanted to get - a piece of land that was thickly timbered, with a good water front - and when a member of the Western Federation Committed a crime he would immediately proceed to this farm, and if the authorities got trace of him he would make his escape by water. Barton and Barrett might possibly locate some of the real estate men that Orchard called upon. You will bear in mind that Orchard's name was Hogan when in Seattle."

*B.F. Kemble, Esq.

Gen. Supt., San Francisco.

Dear Sir:- In Orchard's confession on Page No.41 (in part written by Huebner) Orchard tells of being detailed to go to San Francisco in the summer of 1904 for the purpose of assassinating Fred Bradley, manager of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mine; that on arriving in San Francisco he registered at the Golden West Hotel either under the name of Thomas Hogan or Thomas Dempsey. I think it was Dempsey. However, Pettibone, who signed his name as Wolf, forwarded Orchard a registered letter containing a hundred dollars. As Orchard was not aware from whom the registered letter was sent he was unable to get this money or letter; therefore he called on Peter L. Hoff, secretary of the Bar Tenders' Union, No.211 Taylor street, and through Hoff was able to get this registered letter. He did not know Hoff but simply got his name out of the directory and told him that he was one of the deported men from Cripple Creek and a union man, and Hoff got him the registered letter containing the money. Hoff went to the post office, and when they asked him where this man Dempsey was Hoff said he was a traveling man and was at Stockton, California, at that time, so the letter was forwarded to Stockton. Orchard then wrote to the postmaster at Stockton to forward the letter to Hoff's address on Taylor street, and through Hoff he got the money. I think that by this time Orchard will remember the exact name he registered under at the Golden West Hotel at the time that John. You will understand that he left the Golden West Hotel at the time that John Neville was arrested at Thermopolis and took up his quarters in a private house, where he remained up until after the attempted assassination of Bradley. Would like you would locate Hoff, call upon him and draw his attention to this incident and get a statement from him. It may be possible that Hoff being a union man would come to Caldwell and testify, but at the same time we want a statement from him, and will take our chances in trying to get him to come to Caldwell when the trial

comes up. If he talks freely you might remark incidentally that he might be wanted as a witness, and ascertain whether he would come if wanted."

"G.J. Hasson, Esq.,
Supt., Spokane.

Dear Sir:- You will remember that in Orchard's confession in the matter of the murder of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg, on page 6, that he stated that before leaving Spokane with Simpkins en route to Caldwell in September 1905, Simpkins purchased a ten pound box of dynamite at the store of Holly, Mason & Marks; that he carried this dynamite or giant powder into the office of Robertson, Miller and Rosenhaupt, and in the elevator they met Miller, who asked Simpkins what he had in the box, and he replied, "dynamite by God."

I wish you to take this matter up at once with Holly, Mason & Marks, and use every endeavor to discover if they have any record of the sale of this ten pound box of dynamite, or if they can remember whom they sold it to, or if any of the employes or clerks in the store knew this man Simpkins. You can use Simpkins's photograph with and without the whisker. I know that it may be hard to identify Simpkins and Orchard as purchasing this ten pound box of powder, and still you may be fortunate enough to get a proper identification. This investigation must be made very carefully.

On the same page Orchard states that he had checked a trunk through from Wallace to Harrison on the O.R. & N. and was going to re-check it through to come across the lake and up the electric line to Spokane. He gave the check to the purser on a steamboat of the Red Collar Line. This may not be the exact name of the line, but it is something like that. The trunk did not come through to Spokane for four or five days. He went to Harrison and saw his trunk at the depot and discovered that they had not given him the proper duplicate check. He explained this to the baggage man and at the baggage man's request he opened the trunk and showed him that the trunk was his. Through Robertson, Miller & Rosenhaupt he put in a claim for twenty-five dollars, which the company subsequently paid. Miller was to have one half of what he recovered, and claimed that he sent the other twelve and a half to Pettibone's place at 1634 Court Place in Denver for Orchard. You must investigate this matter so as to corroborate Orchard's statement. I think this is a matter that will be easily investigated. Get the full names of the parties whom you interview, more especially such parties as could be used as witnesses at Caldwell when the trial comes up. It is all-important that we investigate fully both of the above matters, and see that it is done at as early a date as possible, and report fully on the same. I do not think at this time that we should ask these parties if they would be willing to come to Caldwell as witnesses, as I think they certainly will do so if required. However, if the operative doing this work gets the information we want on this subject and finds that the parties talk freely he might incidentally remark that they might be wanted as witnesses at Caldwell during these trials."

Angus Sutherland, Esq.,
Sheriff Shoshone County,
Wallace, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-While Orchard was in Wallace in company with Simpkins in September 1905, a jewelry peddler named George E. Scott wanted to get some Moonlight mining stock. Orchard purchased from Fred Strou, a brother of Lewis Strou, five shares of this stock for Mr. Scott, on which he made twenty-five dollars commission. (I am not sure whether this name Strou is properly spelled or not). As a matter of corroboration of Orchard's statement would like you to investigate this matter, as I presume you are acquainted with the Strou brothers, and find out if such a transaction took place; but in making this investigation kindly keep it as quiet as possible and do not let it get to the newspapers.

As you are aware, we would like to get a statement from Bradley, the proprietor of the Bimetallic Hotel, relative to the bomb which you have in your possession. Since meeting you and learning the true character of this man Bradley I have given the matter of getting a statement from him a good deal of study; and it has occurred to me that you might have some confidential friend in Wallace who is apparently on good terms with Bradley. If so you might have him approach Bradley in a secret manner and say to Bradley as a friend that he had discovered through a certain channel that the bomb found in the river, now in your possession, was formerly in Bradley's possession; that somebody had given you the information to the effect that Bradley, Cunningham and others had this bomb in Bradley's hotel last September and intended to blow up certain properties in Wallace; that in addition to this bomb they had some two dozen of inch and a half bolts which they had tied to the bomb and would have blown up the town had it not been for Mrs. Bradley, who prevented it; that in some way you got at these facts, and in the near future it is possible that Bradley might be arrested and convicted. Now, this friend must tell Bradley that he got it through a friend that you had told it to confidentially.

Relative to the inch and a half bolts which I refer to, this is a fact, as when the bomb was made to kill Gov. Peabody, at the suggestion of Pettibone, Moyer, and Heywood he got these bolts, and they were to be used by tying them around the bomb so that when the bomb exploded they would scatter all over and blow the front out of Gov. Peabody's house at Canon City; though we learned they were never in the bomb, neither were any caps ever placed in the bomb. This I learned from Orchard a few days ago.

Providing you consider it wise to adopt this plan, which is merely a suggestion on my part, and if you have the right man to approach Bradley, he will know that this is true, and as all men like him are cowards at heart he will be very much excited, and will probably tell the whole tale. Then this man should suggest to Bradley that he tell you as you are being misled by whoever is giving you the information, and from what he has learned you are of the opinion that Bradley is in with these people. In that way we might get a statement from Bradley, or it may be that you could adopt some other plan equally as good, but I cannot see wherein we could send a

stranger to Wallace who could get this statement from Bradley. Mr. Hawley, the Governor and myself consider that it would be of great importance if we could get Bradley to make a statement as to how he came in possession of this bomb to corroborate what Orchard has told about it; and we know that Orchard has told the truth.

This letter, as you will see is confidential, and I want you to think the matter over and kindly write me if you can act on my suggestion, but if you have got another suggestion to make whereby we could get a statement from Bradley would also like to have you write me in regard to the same.

In connection with this matter, Orchard informs me that while St. John introduced this man Cunningham to Simpkins and him (Orchard) he subsequently learned or understood from St. John that his right name was not Cunningham, but did not find out from St. John what Cunningham's right name was. He also understood that the man he was introduced to as McClusky was called by some other name, but he did not get that name. Orchard stated that when he first came to Wallace he stopped at the first rooming house on the left hand side near the O.R. & N. depot. McClusky and Cunningham also stopped at that rooming house. One morning while he was absent McClusky and Cunningham cut open his grip and abstracted some of the revolvers and some other articles from the grip. Before they made their escape he had come back to the rooming house and compelled them to return the revolvers and whatever they took out of the grip. He says the landlady will remember this transaction very well. I thought it might be well for you to call upon this woman and take this matter up with her and find out as to whether or not she remembers anything about the cutting open of Orchard's grip. I do not know whether she knew Orchard or not, but he was stopping there; but Orchard thinks she will remember him all right from the cutting up of his grip sack. Orchard said that in his opinion this woman would remember all about the row he has with these two men. He also said that these men worked for Terry McGee, somewhere up the canon about three miles from Wallace. He says everybody knows Terry McGee as he is an old-timer. Possibly you will get some information from this man Terry McGee, but Orchard doubts it very much. I simply give you these facts to use as you see fit.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported: by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

B.ise, 4/8/00. H.

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Saturday April 7, 1906.

Today I detailed No. 9 to go to Caldwell to get all the facts concerning the saddle which Simpkins stole in November 1905. I have also been writing up reading over the confession made by Adams to me and making notes of several matters that we now wish to confirm the same as has been done in Orchard's confession, which I will make the subject of a report. As we have now arrived at a time when irrespective of the fact that some things may leak out that we do not wish to have known up to the time that Orchard and Adams give their testimony, nevertheless, Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone know about these transactions that we wish to confirm, and our witnesses may be seen by the defense and either advised not to come to Caldwell or to make statements which would refute the testimony of Orchard and Adams.

In the evening I met Mr. Hawley, who informed me that after Mr. Borah and he had gone over the statements of Adams and Orchard and our reports on this matter they had concluded that they had a very strong case, but they must be corroborated by some of the parties mentioned in these statements, and this I am now trying to do

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Boise, 4/8/06. B.

Mr. Stanley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Sunday April 8, 1906.

Today I finished reading over the statements of Adams, and in order to confirm the same have written the following letters to Sheriff Sutherland at Wallace, Idaho, Supt. Cary of our Denver office, Manager E.S. Gaylor of the Middle Division at Chicago, and Gen. Supt. B.F. Remble at San Francisco: (these letters are dated today).

"Angus Sutherland, Esq.,
Sheriff Shoshone County,
Wallace, Idaho.

Dear Sir:- In the summer of 1904 after the murder of Tyler, or possibly it might have been Boulet, who was killed some time after Tyler, Simpkins claimed that the sheriff from Wallace met him over in the neighborhood where Boulet and Tyler were killed and he talked with the sheriff. Now I would like to know if you went over there, or any of your deputies, and talked with Simpkins on that occasion; and if so, was there anybody else present except Simpkins? This is only hearsay, but if it is a fact that you or any of your deputies went over in that neighborhood and saw Simpkins at that time it might become very important; and if you saw anybody else associating with Simpkins at that time it would also be of importance.

Some time ago I saw that a man named Price who kept a store up there had been arrested for one of these murders. Would like to find out what you know about this arrest, or if such an arrest took place.

In September, or it might have been October, 1905, while Orchard was in Wallace Simpkins received one hundred dollars from Heywood or Pettibone I don't know which. This money was to be paid to Orchard, and was subsequently turned over to him, but unfortunately Orchard does not know whether the money was sent by a draft, post office order, express money order or telegram. If it was a telegram the telegram was liable to be signed by "Pat Bone". In fact, Pat Bone is the alias that Pettibone as a rule used in sending money to one of their handy men.

A stranger in Wallace could make a little headway in making an investigation of this kind, and it has occurred to me that probably you would be in a position to learn through the telegraph operators, the express agent, postmaster or bank something about this transaction. I know this is asking a good deal of you, but I also know that you would go the limit to assist in this matter.

Hoping you will give this immediate attention and let me know the result, I remain,

H.F. Cary, Esq.,
Supt., Denver.

Dear Sir:- On page No.1 of Adams's statement relative to the murder of Lyte Gregory he stated that while at the last saloon where Gregory stopped while on his way home the night of the murder, during the time that Gregory was playing cards he (Adams) called and bought a bottle of beer. As Adams was a stranger, and considering the fact that Gregory was killed that night, the saloon keeper ought to remember this transaction. Adams further states that when Gregory left the saloon on his way home somebody standing in the saloon door called to Gregory saying, "You are going in the wrong direction." It will be very important to get the party that made this remark to Gregory. Whoever it was, neither Adams, Orchard nor Melville knew him. The saloon keeper may enlighten you on this matter.

On Page No.1 of Adams's statement on the murder of Arthur Collins Adams states that Arthur Baston, W.B. Easterly and he (Adams) took one Andy Stark, who was either superintendent or foreman of Vindicator No.2, out and beat him up severely. This would be either in 1900 or 1901. We wish you to investigate this matter, and if Stark is still in Cripple Creek he can be used as a witness, and if not, locate some person who will remember the time that Stark was assaulted.

At another time (Cannot give the date) Adams, W.B. Easterly and Sherman Parker got a man named Jack Robinson in the Findlay shaft and almost beat him to death. We want to locate Jack Robinson or somebody that can testify that Robinson was beaten in or about that time.

Adams states that some time in 1903 he and Slim Campbell attempted to blow up the electric light and power plant at Colorado Springs. I want you to not only get the date that this attempt was made but the name of some person in authority connected with the power plant that will testify to the fact that the attempt was made.

Adams further states that Ed Minster and himself short-circuited the electric wires of the United States Reduction & Refining Company's plant. That I believe was some time in 1903. Would like to get some person in authority connected with this company who can testify to the date and the fact that an attempt was made to short-circuit the wires carrying electric current to the company's mill and reduction works, and in fact, that the attempt was successful.

On Page No.27 of Adams's statement taken down by Mr. Huebner he states that while in Denver, either in 1903 or 1904 he was arrested for attempting to steal a bicycle under the name of S.W. Dixon or S.W. Dickson. He is not sure how his name was spelled. He cannot give anywhere near the date that this occurred but I may be able to refresh his memory when I see him tomorrow. He was kept in jail for eight days before he could notify Pettibone, but on notifying Pettibone the latter went on his bond for fifty dollars, whether it was a cash bond or not Adams is not sure. However, he was released and subsequently discharged. I want the records of the police department examined from 1903 up to May 1905, and get the names of all parties to this arrest, giving the names of such parties as could testify on this subject. You will see how important this matter is in showing the good standing that Adams had with Pettibone."

E. S. Gaylor, Esq.,
Manager M.D., Chicago.

Dear Sir:- A few days ago I wrote you to investigate the arrest of Charles Moyer and his conviction in Cook County in 1887. It is all-important that this matter be thoroughly investigated and certified copies of the court record of his conviction be obtained. There is no question but he was convicted as the records in the penitentiary at Joliet show that Moyer was sent there from Cook County in 1887. We ought to be able to get a full record of his arrest and conviction and have the same certified to.

Hoping that this will be attended to at as early a date as possible, I remain, etc."

B. F. Kerble, Esq.,
Gen. Supt., San Francisco.

Dear Sir:- Adams in one of his statements states that Ed. Minster and himself were detailed to go to Jackson, California, where there was a strike, some time in the summer of 1903, or in the early fall of the same year. Mr. Fred W. Bradley was connected with some of the properties involved in this trouble. I think some of the properties were located near Caloma, or some such name. However, the properties involved in this trouble are in the vicinity of Jackson. Shortly after they went there the strike was settled. Each was armed with two revolvers (No. 38 Colts), and if the strike continued they were to do some killing. However, the matter being settled, nothing was done in the way of committing any outrage. Would like you would make a little inquiry at the office of Mr. Bradley and find out what they know about this strike. This is wanted as a confirmation of Adams's statement, and it might possibly be that we might have to have somebody come here as a witness to testify that such a strike took place, but that will be a matter to be looked into afterwards."

I have instructed No. 9 to leave on the 4:00 A.M. train tomorrow morning for Ogden to investigate the statement made by Adams relative to the time that he was arrested in company with Minster in 1903 at that point, wherein Detective Mason of Ogden at the request of Adams wired Heywood for seventy-five dollars, which Heywood subsequently sent to Adams, and Detective Mason identified Adams at the express office where he got the money. There is no doubt but what Adams is not only in this case but in the other cases is true, but the point is to get the corroboration.

After reading over the confessions of Orchard and Adams I find there are a number of things I have got to take up with both of them, and will do so tomorrow. The Denver office has got a great many matters to investigate, and I hope Mr. Cary will attend to this as expeditiously as possible.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 4/4 '06. P.

Wm. H. H. H.

Hon. F. R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Monday April 9, 1906.

Today I went to the penitentiary, where I had a long conference with Orchard and Adams. A few days ago on reading over the confession of Orchard, which he had revised and sworn to, I found that the part where Orchard stated that after he had placed the satchel which was attached to the bomb planted in the path where Judge Gabbert passed to go to the State House, and when he found that there was no explosion he returned and disconnected the satchel and carried it away, was scratched out. I took this matter up with Orchard today in the presence of Adams, and in reply to my questions Orchard stated that he remembered distinctly making that statement to me but it was not true; that he never returned after the satchel or visited the spot until after the explosion. At other times previous to this explosion when he saw Judge Gabbert start to cross the lot and found that other persons were either coming from Colfax Avenue or coming right behind Judge Gabbert from Emerson street he had always detached the satchel and took it away with him, but being so sure that Gabbert was going to cross the lot upon the day in question he did not detach the satchel. However, he told Pettibone, Heywood and Meyer that he had detached this satchel as they would have censured him for his carelessness if they had known that he did not detach it. It was stated at the time in the newspapers, and I believe subsequently reported by Mr. Cary, that the man Walley that was killed was seen by somebody to stoop just before the explosion, so the fact that the satchel was still in place accounts for Walley stopping to pick up the satchel, which drew the cork out of the bottle or turned the windless and caused the explosion. I have written Mr. Cary on this matter today. It is all-important that we find the party that saw Walley stoop down before the explosion.

Orchard further stated today that the night prior to this explosion he planted this second bomb, and while doing so a man came across the path. The man came on him so suddenly that Orchard did not observe him until he was right beside him; then Orchard feigned that he was drunk. The man spoke to him but Orchard lay with his face to the ground, pretending that he was drunk and said he would be all right in a little while, and the man passed on. It is very important that this man be found.

In referring to the matter of the kidnapping of August Paulson's children at Wallace, Orchard informed me that Simpkins in addition to interesting St. John, who procured Cunningham to insist in this matter, after Orchard refused to have anything to do with Cunningham Simpkins tried to get a man known as "The big Swede", who was running a dance hall in Burke, to assist him in kidnapping these

children. The Swede refused to do this, stating that it might get him into trouble and that his wife might learn of what he had done and might quit him. The woman that the Swede called his wife was simply a prostitute that he lived with, but he thought a great deal of her. Then Simpkins called on a bar tender whose name Orchard does not remember, but this man tended bar at Dick Dixon's saloon. He was also a violinist, and after leaving Dixon's saloon he played the violin at the saloon right across the street from Dixon's in Wallace. This bar tender or violinist refused to have anything to do with this kidnapping. I do not think that the Big Swede or this bar tender would testify in this case, more especially the big Swede, as it would break him up in business and would also be the means of having the bar tender leave the camp or get killed. Orchard went on to state that it was the first time that Miller visited him that the latter informed him that Captain Swain of the Thiel agency had approached him with a proposition to the effect that if Miller paid him enough money he would give him a synopsis, or words to that effect, of all the evidence he had in his possession against Orchard; and at another time, as reported in Orchard's confession, Miller told him that he had a Thiel operative at Denver making an investigation which showed that he (Orchard) had a first class reputation.

Orchard stated that while in Cripple Creek Pettibone visited him but once, and that was in the winter of 1903 or 1904. Orchard took Pettibone up to Adams's house, and that is where Mrs. Adams first met or saw Pettibone. Orchard had been down to Denver and had brought up some of the material to make the Pettibone dope or Hell fire with him. Pettibone brought the other parts, and the object of Pettibone's visit was to show Orchard how to mix the Pettibone dope. They first put in the bisulphide of carbon, then the phosphorus until the bisulphide of carbon was all soaked up or until the phosphorus refused to take up any more of the bisulphide of carbon, then the benzine, when it would begin to smoke, then they put in the alcohol, and turpentine and sealed the bottle. They made up this dope in George Easterly's cabin, Easterly at that time being away. Adams was not present while Pettibone was educating Orchard on this matter. He said this dope has a very offensive smell; and went on to say that one time in coming up from Denver he carried some of this dope in his gripsack and set it down by the steam pipes in the car. Pat Maligny was with him, and the stuff commenced to smell so much that Maligny wanted to know what Orchard had in the gripsack, and Orchard replied that somebody in the car must have caused this stink as he had nothing in his gripsack that would smell so bad.

Referring back to Pettibone's visit to Cripple Creek; after they had made up considerable of this dope Pettibone instructed Orchard and Adams to use it at their discretion, but suggested that they ought to throw a little of it down the Shurtloff shaft, as it was open and there was only a gallows there, but there was a lot of men working down there; and if they had done this it would possibly have set fire to the shaft and killed everybody down in the mine. However, they did not use any of this dope for that purpose.

In discussing with Adams in Orchard's presence his trip to California with Ed. Minster he was not sure whether he made the trip in 1902 or 1903. However, he informed me that while at Jackson he assumed the name of John Ward, while Minster assumed the name of Edwin Lee or Edwin M. Lee; that the labor trouble at Jackson was settled just about the time that they arrived there, and on arriving there they met Marion Moor, Executive Committeeman of the Western Federation of Miners from Arizona. On this occasion Minster and himself carried

two 38 C. Its revolvers a piece, but they had no occasion to use them. They got out of money and were telegraphed, either through the telegraph company or the express company one hundred dollars each. Moor identified them and they each received their hundred dollars in gold.

I then took up with Orchard the matter of receiving money from Pettibone by Postal Telegraph while in San Francisco at the time he was detailed to kill Mr. Bradley, and also the registered letter which Heywood sent him under the name of Wolf. The telegrams were all signed Pat Bone, but I find that Orchard is not sure whether he registered at the Golden West Hotel under the name of Thomas Hogan or Harry Dempsey. As it is very important to corroborate Orchard's statement relative to the money that was forwarded to him in San Francisco, and also Adams's statement relative to the money that was forwarded to him and Minster at Jackson, California, and also to get the letter and the references that Pettibone sent to Mr. Stearns of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, or a certified copy of the same, and the references or a certified copy of the same that Orchard presented to Mr. Stearns at the time that Mr. Stearns engaged him as an agent, I wrote Mr. Cary at Denver the following letter, sending copy of the same to Gen. Supt. Kemble at San Francisco: (dated today)

• As you will have noticed in Orchard's confession in the matter of the attempted assassination of Mr. Fred W. Bradley of San Francisco about the latter part of August or first of September, 1904, he stated that Pettibone under the name of Wolf forwarded to him a registered letter containing a hundred dollars to the Golden West Hotel in San Francisco. He now thinks that this letter was addressed to Thomas Hogan or Thomas H. Hogan, but it might have been addressed to Harry Dempsey. He is under the impression that he registered at the Golden West Hotel under the name of Harry Dempsey, but in that he may be mistaken. Mr. Kemble, who receives a copy of this letter, will kindly examine the register at the Golden West Hotel for the months of August and September, 1904, and report as to whether he finds the name of Harry Dempsey or Thomas Hogan or Thomas H. Hogan on the register, and if so, make a tracing of these names. Mr. Kemble, as you will have seen from my report of Friday, April 6th, has been written to on this subject, but owing to the fact that I have subsequently seen Orchard I am in a position to give fuller instructions upon this matter.

Orchard introduced himself to Pat Moran of Cheyenne as Harry Dempsey, and I think in writing you a few days ago on this matter I stated that Orchard had introduced himself as Hogan. He had used the name of Hogan while with Mr. Stearns, the agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in Denver, and had used it while at Canon City and while writing hail insurance in the Arkansas Valley. After Orchard had gotten this registered letter referred to above he wrote either Pettibone or Heywood that he had assumed the name of Dempsey, and that he had used this name on his trip from Denver to Thermopolis; therefore Pettibone or Heywood, he could not remember which, changed his (Orchard's) name to Harry Green; and subsequently Pettibone telegraphed him some four or five hundred dollars at four or five different times; that is, about a hundred dollars each time, through the Postal Telegraph

Company, Pettibone signing the name of Pat Bone to these telegrams. Now this money was sent at different times during the months of September, October and up to the latter part of November, 1904. I suggest that Mr. Kemble call on the manager of the Postal Telegraph Company at San Francisco and try to ascertain if there is any way whereby we could corroborate Orchard's statement relative to this money being telegraphed to him as Harry Green by Pat Bone of Denver. In doing this Mr. Kemble will have to confidentially inform the manager of the company why he wants this information, and if the manager cannot give this information himself, as the copies of these telegrams may have been destroyed, he might be able to suggest some way that we could get this information; and in order to do this we must take the manager of the Postal Telegraph Company into our confidence so far as these telegrams are concerned. I suggest further that Mr. Kemble call on Major Munroe, post office inspector in charge, and confidentially take up with Major Munroe the matter of the registered letter containing the hundred dollars that I have referred to, and see if Major Munroe cannot suggest any way whereby we could corroborate Orchard's testimony on that point. I know very well that if Major Munroe can do this he will do it for us. I suggest that you call on Mr. Cavanaugh, manager of the Postal Telegraph Company at Denver, and take up with him this matter of the telegraphing of money by the company's lines by Pat Bone to Harry Green in San Francisco. Mr. Cavanaugh is a personal friend of mine and you can tell him confidentially why we want this information, and also say to him that I directed you to call upon him. You will also call on the post office inspector in charge at Denver (I do not think Col. Sullivan is in charge at the present time), and see if there is any possibility of tracing the registered letter to Thomas Hogan or Harry Dempsey which is referred to above. Pettibone used the name of Wolf in registering the letter in question. There was a young man named Wolf at that time a clerk at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners.

In my recent letter to Mr. Kemble I stated that Adams and Minster went to Jackson, California, in 1903, there being a strike in some of the mines around Jackson at that time. Heywood, Moyer and Pettibone sent them out there for the purpose of looking up who was responsible for the strike in order to assassinate them. On arriving at Jackson they met Marion Moor, a member of the Executive Committee or inner circle, from Arizona. The strike, however, was settled and it did not become necessary to assassinate any person out there. At Jackson Adams and Minster roomed with a woman named Courtmarsh or some such name who kept a rooming house. Adams assumed the name of John Ward, and Minster assumed the name of Edward Lee or Edward M. Lee. During the time that they remained at Jackson Adams received one hundred dollars. He is not sure whether the money was sent by Heywood or Pettibone. Neither is he sure whether it was telegraphed him by the Wells Fargo Express Company, the Postal Telegraph Company or the Western Union Telegraph Company. However, Marion Moor identified him at the express office, as he put it, and he got this hundred dollars in gold. Minster also got a hundred dollars in the same way. Adams is very poor on dates, and in discussing this matter with him today he is of the opinion that he and Minster were sent

Warden Whitney informed me that Mrs. Adams in talking with his (the Warden's) wife a day or two ago told her that her (Mrs. Adams's) father was a great hand to look for souvenirs, whether it was a train wreck, an explosion in a mine or anything else. She unfolded a piece of paper and took out a little sliver of wood and asked Mrs. Whitney if she knew what that was. Mrs. Whitney replied that it was a piece of wood. Mrs. Adams laughed and said, "That is a piece of the gallows in the penitentiary which Steve managed to get and Steve instructed me to send it to my father telling him that that is a piece of the gallows on which they intend to hang Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone, the heads of the inner circle of the Western Federation." The Warden further informs me that when Adams is exercising around the yard he occasionally goes up on the platform or trap of the gallows and lies down and takes a nap, but Orchard will not go near the gallows. In talking with Mr. Huebner, the Warden's secretary, the latter informed me that during the absence of the Governor, the Warden, myself and Adams at Pocatello Mr. Moore, the lawyer from Baker City, and Adams's uncle, visited the penitentiary. This of course I was aware of, but Huebner went on to say that Moore said that a young man appeared in Baker City about a week before Moore had left for Boise. He called up Mr. Bond on the telephone, Bond being a partner of Mr. Lillard's, Adams's uncle. Mr. Bond was not in, but Mrs. Bond answered the telephone and told him that Mr. Bond was not in, but if there was anything in particular, she, being his wife, would let Mr. Bond know when he came in, and he could call him up. He, the young man, was stopping at the hotel there. He then asked her if she knew where Steve Adams was. She said she did not. Then he asked her if she knew where Mrs. Adams was, and she replied in the negative. He subsequently called up Mr. Bond and asked the same questions with the same result, but Mr. Bond referred him to Mr. Moore. He called on Mr. Moore and first said he was a lawyer from Denver and represented the Western Federation of Miners, and that he had tried to see Steve Adams and was not permitted to do so, that he now wished to see Mrs. Adams and he understood that he (Moore) was Adams's lawyer, and he wanted to know if he could not give him an order or something of that kind so that he could see Adams. Mr. Moore replied that he could get him permission, he thought, to see Adams, and the young man wanted permission right away. Moore said that he would have to go to Boise himself before this permission could be granted, and furthermore, he did not know where Mrs. Adams was, and so far as he was concerned she might be in Boise, Caldwell or anywhere else, as he had not seen her. Mr. Moore talked very nicely to this fellow, and he subsequently told Mr. Moore that his name was Whitsell. I do not know for sure but I think this fellow Whitsell is supposed to come from the Coeur d'Alene district somewhere, although in that I may be mistaken. Opt. No. 21 - S. has made reports on this man Whitsell.

As Adams is now in doubt as to whether he was arrested in Ogden in 1902 or 1903, and as No. 9 was instructed that Adams was arrested in 1903, and No. 9 would arrive in Ogden this evening, and as Adams had further informed me that the express agent at Ogden gave him a check for seventy-five dollars that Heywood had forwarded from Denver by telegraph, and Detective Mason took him to a bank and identified him so that he got this check cashed, therefore I wired No. 9, care of the chief of police at Ogden, as follows:

"Fox says it might have been in spring of nineteen and two instead of nineteen and three. Got check from express office. Mason identified him at bank where check was cashed. Cashier said Fox being a mason did not need identification."

Mason, as Adams stated in his confession, being a mason, informed Adams that the cashier of the bank or paying teller was a master mason, and when Adams presented the check, Mason identifying him, the paying teller remarked that Adams being a brother mason did not require any identification. At that time Adams was a mason in good standing. No. 9 will get this telegram on calling at police headquarters.

In further talking with Adams he informed me that Sherman Parker had detailed Kid Minster and himself to kill Mr. Burbridge, who was then manager of the El Paso mine at Cripple Creek, and subsequently secretary of the Mine Owners Association. He stated that they lay in wait for Burbridge for a long time, and at one time, being informed that Burbridge was going down to Florence they went down the road to a point where there was a cut and the windows of the car just came up to the top of the cut. They lay in wait, one on each side of the train, to shoot Burbridge through the window providing that he was on the train, but Burbridge did not take that train. Subsequently this matter was abandoned so far as they were concerned. Possibly Parker sent somebody else to take up this work.

Both Orchard and Adams are very eager to have Mr. Hawley go over their statements with them. I told them that Mr. Hawley was a very busy man at the present time and possibly both he and Mr. Braham would take this matter up with them in the near future. I gave Adams a handful of cigars as he always expects a few cigars each time I visit him. I told him that I would call again some time this week.

Orchard stated that the satchel that was used on this occasion, when Walley was blown up in Denver, was an old satchel which Pettibone brought from his house, and the satchel found in his trunk was one that he had to show Pettibone, Heywood and Moyer if necessary to prove that he had disconnected the satchel from the bomb in case they should accuse him of not doing so (which would have been the truth).

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported : by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Noise, 4/10/06. H.

Miss [unclear]

Hon. F. R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Tuesday April 10, 1906.

This morning I visited Mr. Hawley's office, where he handed me another letter from S. M. Carleton of Denver. Carleton went on to state that he had seen the Radcliff woman and that she was a miss and not a misses, and that she was very much depressed over the fact that it was known that she had talked to someone about Orchard meeting the different members of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners etc. Carleton went on to state that he had made a mistake in his previous letter wherein he stated that Orchard roomed at the Burke Block on Curtis street in Denver. He now has discovered that it was the Belmont, a rooming house opposite the Albany Hotel on Stout street. In this letter he expressed a desire to see Mr. Hawley's representative in Denver. In reading over the letter Mr. Hawley and myself were convinced that the writer had known all the time that the woman's name was Miss Radcliff, and also the fact that he had known all the time that Orchard under the name of Harry Dempsey had stopped at the Belmont instead of the Burke Block. From the tone of these letters I am led to believe that the writer or some friend wanted to become a witness and was sparring with Mr. Hawley, as it were, to see as to whether their testimony would be of any importance to the prosecution; notwithstanding the fact that the type, the paper and the form of the letter was something similar to the letters that Heywood received from Kerwan; still, it looked as though there was something in this matter. ©

After leaving Hawley's office I remembered that Orchard in his confession stated that he had got acquainted with a man named Vaughn, who subsequently traveled with him in 1905 in the Arkansas Valley soliciting hail insurance. Orchard at that time could not remember the name of the rooming house where he met Vaughn but said it was on Stout street opposite the Albany Hotel. The Belmont being located at that point I went down to the penitentiary and had an interview with Orchard. In reply to my questions he stated that he roomed off and on at the Belmont from the winter of 1903 or 1904 up to the spring of 1905, although during that time he had roomed with Steve Adams and a while, and he and Steve Adams had roomed for a while at Downing Avenue and 30th street. He stated that up to March 1905 Heywood kept his store at 1725 Stout street under Pettibone kept his store at 1725 Stout street under or opposite the Belmont, and Mrs. Guerrin and her husband kept the Belmont. Guerrin was a little fellow, pretty smart, and claimed to be a newspaper man. Orchard thinks at one time Guerrin worked on the Pueblo Chieftain, possibly at Colorado Springs at another time, and was sometimes employed on the Denver Post but in what capacity

he could not say. He stated Guerrin's wife was an extraordinary smart woman, and neither Pettibone nor himself ever believed that Guerrin and this woman were married. They had frequent quarrels, but Guerrin seemed to have some secret or something in connection with the woman's past life which compelled her to live with him. Pettibone was unduly intimate with Mrs. Guerrin. Orchard frequently took her out and could have used her in the same manner as Pettibone did but he never bothered with her. She had a sister named Flossie, who was a young woman. While rooming at the Belmont Orchard assumed the name of Harry Dempsey. As Pettibone was intimate with Mrs. Guerrin whenever there was a meeting of the Executive Committee or inner circle of the Western Federation, or a convention, Pettibone always steered the members up to the Belmont and filled the place up with Western Federationites. Orchard frequently met Pettibone, Heywood, Simpkins, Kerwan, Moore and other Federationites at the Belmont, mostly all of whom roomed at the Belmont when they would visit Denver with the exception of Simpkins who always roomed in the Granite Block, and most of the time Kerwan roomed in the Granite Block. While The Belmont appeared to be a rooming house, as a rule it was simply an assignation house. When the Panorama Building burned down, which was faced on Champa street just back of the Belmont Mrs. Guerrin told Orchard that she wished her place had burned down as she had five thousand dollars of insurance on it, but it was not her luck to have it burn down. Pettibone informed Orchard that Mrs. Guerrin had made a proposition to him to burn down the Belmont, and that he had referred her to Orchard. Orchard told Pettibone that he would not do it as he would never trust a woman in a matter of that kind, whereupon Pettibone stated that Mrs. Guerrin dare not squeal as she was at one time connected with a train robbery in Montana and most of the parties connected with that robbery were arrested and sent to the penitentiary but she managed to make her escape, and as Pettibone lived in Montana and knew all about it he could fix her if she ever opened her lips. While Mrs. Moore Guerrin frequently intimated that she wished the hotel was burned she never proposed that Orchard do it. He went on to state that at the time that he was detailed to go to Cripple Creek to blow up the Vindicator he was rooming at the Belmont. On leaving he did not notify Mrs. Guerrin, in addition to which, he left what things he had, clothing etc., behind him, and after a few days Mrs. Guerrin and her husband became excited and thought that he might have been killed and were going to notify the police and have them make a search for him when either Heywood or Pettibone stopped them and said he would turn up all right. During the time that he stopped there there was a young man rooming there named Hollivan who is now working for the Denver Gas & Electric Company, or at least was working for that company in 1905. Hollivan was asthmatic and was very sweet on Flossie, the sister of Mrs. Guerrin. However, Flossie had a solid man that she went with who was about to marry her, and in order that the boys would keep Flossie from marrying this man they pretended to raise a purse to start Hollivan in housekeeping, and Flossie consented to marry Hollivan. Some of them conveyed this information to the fellow that was to marry Flossie and he broke up his engagement. It turned out afterwards that the purse was not raised for Hollivan and so they retained Flossie at the rooming house. Hollivan became very persistent then in his advances toward Flossie and Mrs. Guerrin threw him out. Hollivan will remember about the meetings of the Western Federationites in the Belmont, and will remember Harry Dempsey. However, Orchard says that Hollivan was very radical, but possibly that was on account

of the fact that everybody that stopped there was radical or supposed to be.

Orchard went on to say that during the charter election there was possibly a hundred people registered from the Belmont. On election day Pettibone and this man Vaughn, who subsequently traveled with Orchard through the Arkansas Valley soliciting hail insurance, handled a gang of repeaters. Vaughn conceived the idea that Pettibone and he could make a little money both ways. Therefore it was agreed that Vaughn go up to Republican headquarters and see Angel Face. As the name was new to me, and Orchard could not give the proper name, I had him describe the man, and he gave a very good description of A.M. Stevenson. I then asked him if Angel Face was not named Stevenson, and he said, "Yes, it was Archie Stevenson." Vaughn called on Stevenson and said that he knew a man who was running a lot of repeaters and that he could be bought off. Stevenson told him to go and the man up to his office. Pettibone went to Stevenson's office, but told Vaughn to stay outside. On entering Stevenson's office Stevenson asked him his name. Pettibone replied that his name was Pat Bone. Stevenson said, "Are you sure that is your name?" Pettibone replied again that his name was Pat Bone. Stevenson looked at him a minute and said, "Now damn you, your name is Pettibone, and I am going to have you locked up if you are found on the streets at any of the polling places today." Pettibone ran out the back way and then went to Chief-of-Police Armstrong and reported to him what Stevenson had done, and Armstrong instructed him to go ahead just as he had been doing and not care what Stevenson did.

It will be remembered that when Orchard was in San Francisco in 1904 Pettibone in telegraphing him money by the Postal Telegraph company signed the name of Pat Bone. Stevenson would remember the incident of the repeaters and would be very willing to testify to this, which would strongly corroborate Orchard in the matter of the attempted assassination of Fred Bradley.

In connection with this campaign Orchard stated that a lot of democrats went to Heywood and wanted him to subscribe two thousand dollars for the charter campaign. Heywood said that he had already subscribed that much, and showed them receipts for accounts guns that had been purchased at the Trich Hardware Company's store and other places for use by the Western Federation at Cripple Creek, Tellu ride and other places; and Heywood told Orchard that these men did not know the difference between these receipts and receipts from somebody collecting for campaign funds. Orchard went on to say that the next day or so after the election registered letters were sent to every man whose name had been voted on from the Belmont. This annoyed Guerrin, the proprietor of the Belmont, very much as he did not know what to do with these letters as the parties named on the addresses had never roomed there, and Orchard don't know what he did with them.

After Hollivan had been thrown out of the Belmont and Pettibone had moved to Court Place Orchard left the Belmont and roomed at the Virginia. The Virginia was a nice quiet place and was kept by two ladies named Huster and Horton. Pettibone and other members of the inner circle visited Orchard while at the Virginia, more especially Pettibone. During this time Orchard and Pettibone got a contract from these two ladies to sell out the place at a certain price. They secured a purchaser, a man named Daly from Cripple Creek. At that time there was some convention in Denver and the Virginia rooms were all filled up and the women refused to sell out. Orchard thinks that

Pettibone sued them, and says he might possibly have sued them not only in his own name but in Orchard's as well, for two hundred dollars. Orchard was known at the Virginia as Thomas Hogan, but as stated above, when at the Belmont he was known as Harry Dempsey. His reason for thinking that Pettibone started suit was that Orchard on leaving Caldwell went down to Salt Lake, as you will observe in his confession, in November, 1905, and Pettibone sent him some affidavits there to sign and acknowledge in connection with this suit, but he did not sign them. It would be a good thing to have these two women interviewed, and find out what they know about Pettibone and Thomas Hogan, as it now becomes very necessary to corroborate the statements made by Orchard on all matters wherein we can corroborate him.

In further talking with Orchard he said that all the guns that were purchased either from the Trich Hardware Company or the second hand stores were sent to Pettibone's store, where they were shipped sometimes in boxes and sometimes in piano cases. He said that Heywood told him he had purchased a hundred dollars worth of guns from the second hand stores and pawn shops in Denver and shipped them to Cripple Creek, Telluride and other points. After purchasing some of the guns at Trich's they had the Trich Company convert them into sawed-off shot guns. He said that at the time that the Western Federation store was closed by the troops at Cripple Creek a number of the guns were hauled down to Denver by one of the teams used by the store. After arriving in Denver they were placed in Pettibone's store. He does not know what has become of them.

After getting through with Orchard I had an interview with Adams, in which he went on to state that George Easterly got four or five men and himself (Adams) at one time before the strike of 1903 in Cripple Creek, went over to the Economic Mill and beat up the superintendent and another man. He did not know what this was done for, but Easterly wanted them to do it and they did it. He cannot remember the names of the other parties that were with Easterly and himself.

He also stated that at the time that Ed. Minster and he were trying to assassinate Mr. Burbridge, on the last night they were out after Burbridge Minster had told him that there was a scab conductor on the electric line and Parker wanted him beaten up, and that Parker had told him about this conductor. Minster said he knew the conductor and the car that he was on and they would catch him at the siding where the two cars passed between Victor and Cripple Creek. They went to the siding and got the conductor, but Ed. Minster did not act in his usual manner as instead of beating the man up he simply went through his pockets and robbed him of thirty-five dollars, and only gave Adams two dollars. Adams is of the opinion that Minster simply wanted to get a little money and had never been informed by Parker that this man was a scab, as the man ran on the road for a long time afterwards.

A man giving the name of John Diamond, claiming to be a brother of Mrs. Adams, had telephoned Warden Whitney this morning asking if he knew where Mrs. Adams was. The Warden said no but he would see Steve and find out if he knew anything about it. Instead of that he telephoned me and I instructed him to give no information about this to either Steve or his wife, and to telephone this man to the effect that Steve did not know where his wife was. The Warden replied to this man Diamond as I had instructed him to do. Diamond claimed that he lived

in Telluride. In talking with Steve this afternoon he informed me that his wife had a brother named John who was living in Telluride the last he heard of him, but that he (Adams) was never very friendly with Mrs. Adams's folks and knew very little about them. This man may have been Mrs. Adams's brother, but it may have been this man Whitsell who is trying to locate Mrs. Adams.

On returning to my room at 6:00 P.M. Mr. Hopkins had received the following telegram for me from No.9:

"Wire me if Adams or his partner gave pair brown covered opera glasses to Chief Detective and gun to officer. Chief detective was James Fender, date arrested, June three, nineteen ought three. Did Fox's partner use alias G.G. Williams. Records show four A.M. time of arrest."

Being tired, I had Mr. Hopkins go to the penitentiary and have the Warden interview Adams on this matter. Adams could not remember whether Minster had assumed the name of Williams or not; however, he remembered giving the detective a pair of opera glasses and the fact that Minster missed one of his revolvers and claimed that it was stolen from him by the police. On Mr. Hopkins's return I wired No.9 as follows:

"Fox gave pair dark red glasses to Chief Detective, he thinks railroad detective named Mason. Fox's partner missed thirty-eight Colts gun, old style, figure of horse on rubber handle; supposed officer stole it; thinks partner went by name of Ed. Lee."

In the evening I had a conference with Mr. Hawley, who is going to visit Adams and Orchard tomorrow at the penitentiary and go over the statements they have made with them.

In talking with Orchard today relative to the satchel that was found in his trunk he stated that I misunderstood him. He claims he did not buy this satchel for the purpose of showing it to Heywood, Pettibone and Moyer in order to convince them that he had taken the satchel away from where he had planted the bomb in the lot at Emerson and Colfax Avenue in Denver, as they believed him anyway; but he states he subsequently purchased this little satchel in Nampa, thinking that he might have use for it in the matter of killing Ex-Gov. Steunenberg. However, it was not used.

As it is very important that we corroborate everything possible in connection with the statements of Orchard and Adams I have today written Mr. Cary at Denver as follows:

"As you will have noted from a copy of a recent report there was embodied in it copy of a letter from S.M. Carleton of Denver to Mr. Hawley here at Boise, also my comments on the same. This morning (Tuesday April 10th) while calling on Mr. Hawley he handed me another letter from Mr. Carleton, in which he stated that he found that he had made a mistake when he stated that Orchard roomed at the Burke Block; that he had talked with the Radcliff woman and found that her name was Miss Radcliff. In his previous letter he claimed that he did not know whether she was a miss or a misses. In this letter he states that she became very excited on learning that it was known that she knew that Orchard, Pettibone and others were in the habit of meeting each other at the Belmont

on Stout street opposite the Albany Hotel. He also went on to say that Mr. and Mrs. Guerrin kept the Belmont, and that Guerrin was some kind of a newspaper man. On questioning Orchard I find that it is a fact that he stopped a great part of his time at the Belmont in Denver during the winter and spring of 1903 and 1904, also a portion of 1905, and that Pettibone's store was at No. 1725 Stout street up to March 1905 when he moved to Court Place. Orchard further states that he not only met Pettibone frequently at the Belmont but also Heywood, Kerwan, Schmelzer, Moyer and nearly every one of the Executive Committee. It is very important that we should be able to prove this, as it would show that Orchard was a trusted member of the Western Federation and in constant consultation with the inner circle of the Federation; and I would suggest that for the time being, if Williams, who is acting as president, and Kerwan, who is acting as secretary, would not become suspicious that you place No. 24 in the Belmont, have him secure a room there and rope in with Mrs. Guerrin and her husband, as I am now led to believe that either Mrs. Guerrin or her husband, or both, are the real authors of these letters that have been written to Mr. Hawley, in one of which it was suggested be sent there to secure a room in order to rope in with these parties. The operative detailed must be very careful not to get too anxious as Orchard informs me that Guerrin and his wife are very smart people, especially the latter; but the operative, above all things, must not hail from Telluride. Orchard assumed the name of Harry Dempsey while stopping at the Belmont. Pettibone says that this Guerrin woman at one time lived in Montana. There is a fellow named Hollivan now working for the Denver Gas & Electric Company who also roomed at the Belmont, but we will not take that matter up until I get to Denver.

After leaving the Belmont some time in 1905 Orchard went to room at the Virginia. This place was kept by a Miss Huster and a Miss Horton. Orchard assumed the name of Hogan at the Virginia. Pettibone frequently visited Orchard at the Virginia, at some time before Orchard went to Canon City, or possibly it might have been before he first went to Caldwell to murder Gov. Steunenberg. Pettibone got a contract from these two ladies whereby he was to sell the hotel at a certain price. He procured a purchaser and then the two women refused to sell out. It is Orchard's impression that Pettibone used them for two hundred dollars commission. These two ladies should be seen to discover if they remember that Orchard under the name of Thomas Hogan, and Pettibone frequently met at their hotel during the time that Orchard roomed there, and see if it is possible that we could get at least one of these women to come to Caldwell during the trials and testify to that effect. For further particulars on this matter see copy of my report for today, the 10th.

Orchard went on to say that before the charter election in Denver a large number of straw men were registered from the Belmont. On election day a fellow named Vaughn, who stopped at the Belmont, and Pettibone were handling a great many repeaters. Thinking they could make a little money on both sides Vaughn called upon A. M. Stevenson at the anti-charter or republican headquarters. Stevenson was known to them as "Angel face". Vaughn told Stevenson that he knew of a man who was handling a gang of repeaters and he thought he could be bought off with a little money. Stevenson told him to send the man up to him. Pettibone went up there and Stevenson asked him his name. He replied that his name was Pat Bone, then Stevenson told him he was a God damned liar and that

his name was Pettibone, and if he was caught on the streets during the day near any of the polling places he would be arrested and that he would be arrested anyhow. Pettibone got scared and ran out of the headquarters into the alley and made his escape. You will remember in my letter to you yesterday, which was dated the 10th by mistake and should have been dated the 9th, I stated that Pettibone in telegraphing money to Orchard at San Francisco under the name of Harry Green used the name of Pat Bone for himself. I would suggest that you call on Mr. Stevenson and ask him if he can remember this incident of the repeaters etc., when Pettibone told Stevenson that his name was Pat Bone. If he or anybody present at the anti-charter headquarters can remember this incident it will play a very important part in corroborating Orchard's testimony in the matter of Heywood telegraphing him money to San Francisco."

Having definitely settled the fact that it was during the month of May 1903 that Adams and Minster visited Jackson County or the town of Jackson in California, I wrote Mr. Kemble today as follows:

"Relative to the matter of the investigation that I wished you to make at Jackson, California, which was included in copy of a letter to Mr. Cary dated the 10th and which should have been dated the 9th, would say that we have now definitely learned that Adams and Minster were at Jackson during the month of May and possibly the month of April, 1903. In my letter to Mr. Cary, which I have referred to I stated that it looked as though it was 1902. As we have now definitely settled this you need not mind looking up the records for 1902."

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:
Beise, 4/11/06. H.

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Wednesday April 11, 1906.

This morning Mr. Whitney, warden of the penitentiary, informed me that Adams remembered that Minster assumed the name of Williams at Ogden, also the fact that Minster carried a union card which was given to him by somebody whose name Adams cannot remember. I therefore wired Opt. No. 9 at Ogden as follows:

"Adams later stated his partner had union card with name of Williams on it and used that name."

At 7:05 P.M. I received the following telegram from No. 9:

"Have found officer with gun, horse on handle, thirty-eight Colts, used bottle-necked cartridges. Arrest entirely corroborated. Have trace of money deal. Will use every means to corroborate same."

I trust we will locate who sent this money through the telegraph office as it is all-important.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:
Boise, 4/12/06. H.

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Thursday April 12, 1906.

Today having received a report from Seattle to the effect that neither Barrett nor Barton the saloon keeper at Seattle seemed to remember much about Orchard, who, under the name of Hogan, visited Seattle in September last, I wrote Mr. Ahern as follows:

"Asst. Supt. Dye's report for the 9th has arrived and it looks as though neither Barton nor Barret wants to remember anything about Orchard. It is all-important that we corroborate the fact that Orchard was in Seattle. There is no doubt but what he called on several real estate offices, more especially such real estate men as deal in farms and ranches, and there was one man in particular that he called on several times. Therefore on receipt of this letter take Orchard's picture and make a careful canvass of all the real estate offices. I do not see in the present report where you called at the rooming house where Orchard stopped. As he described it, it must be within a door or two of where Barton formerly kept his saloon."

I subsequently received a telegram from No. 9 at Ogden which reads as follows:

"Have positive information that Adams received money by Western Union about June fifth nineteen ought three. Manager Western Union not allowed to show records without authority from Supt. These records will inform me who sent money. Can you wire our Supt. Laughlin at Omaha ask Supt. C.B. Horton of Western Union at Omaha to wire manager Western Union here to show me record of money transfers during June nineteen ought three. Very important that authority be secured."

I immediately wired Mr. W.R. Laughlin, our superintendent at Omaha, as follows:

"See Supt. Western Union Telegraph, Omaha; ask him if consistent to wire their manager at Ogden to give operative Thiele name of party who wired Steve Adams or Steve Dixon seventy-five dollars from Denver about June fifth nineteen ought three. This relates to arrest of inner circle Western Federation; is of utmost importance to prosecution. Wire S.C. Thiele in cipher care of Healey Hotel, Ogden, result of conference with manager."

I subsequently wrote M_r. Laughlin as follows:

"Relative to this matter would state that in the confession of Steve Adams he stated that the latter part of April 1903 he and a young man named Ed. Minster were detailed by Moyer and Heywood to go to Jackson, California, where there was a strike in some of the mines operated by Fred W. Bradley of San Francisco. They got broke, having wasted their expense money, while at Jackson. While at Jackson Minster, under the name of Edwin Lee or Edwin M. Lee, got a hundred dollars. The money was telegraphed him from Denver by Wm. D. Heywood. Steve Adams, who was going by the name of John Ward while in Jackson, also received a hundred dollars, which was telegraphed to him by Heywood from Denver over the Western Union Telegraph Company's lines, or at least so far as Adams can remember it was over the Western Union lines. In returning to Denver, as the strike was settled, they were broke and were arrested at Ogden on June 3rd while beating their way in a Southern Pacific freight car by Southern Pacific special officer McIntire. Adams telegraphed Heywood for seventy-five dollars, and Heywood on or about June 5th sent this seventy-five dollars to Adams at Ogden by Western Union telegraph. Adams received a check from the Western Union Telegraph Company's agent at Ogden and had the same cashed in a bank at Ogden. Adams, as I presume you are aware, is one of the parties arrested with Moyer, Heywood, Pettibone and Orchard for the murder of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho. He has made a full confession, and in doing so confessed to the above facts, and what we want is to corroborate this portion of Adams's confession and to show the connection that existed between Adams and Heywood, who was then secretary treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners. I detailed Operative S.C. Thiele to make this investigation, and he has corroborated all that Adams confessed to with the exception of the fact that the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Ogden refused to give any information relative to Adams receiving this money except instructed to do so by the superintendent at Omaha. In taking this stand the manager of the Western Union Telegraph in Ogden I suppose was simply carrying out his instructions. Therefore Operative Thiele wired me the above facts, and I subsequently wired you as follows:

'See Supt. Western Union Telegraph, Omaha; ask him if consistent to wire their manager at Ogden to give operative Thiele name of party who wired Steve Adams or Steve Dixon seventy-five dollars from Denver about June fifth nineteen ought three. This relates to arrest of inner circle Western Federation, is of utmost importance to prosecution. Wire S.C. Thiele in cipher care of Healey Hotel, Ogden, result of conference with manager.'

If the superintendent of the Western Union at Omaha refuses to instruct their manager at Ogden as requested would advise you to call on Mr. Mohler or Mr. Orr and see if they can assist you in inducing the superintendent of the Western Union company at Omaha to let us have this information.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Fraser at San Francisco, and if you succeed in getting the supt. of the Western

Union Company to instruct his manager at Ogden to give Operative Thiele the data we want, kindly take the matter of getting the data of the transaction at Jackson, California, up with him and see what he can do for us in getting the record at that point. Mr. Kemble will ask Mr. Calvin at San Francisco to assist him in this matter."

I find that Mr. Cary, our superintendent at Denver, is well acquainted with Pat Moran of Cheyenne, the saloon keeper that carried Orchard's letter to Pettibone in July 1904. Mr. Cary informs me, as Orchard stated in his confession in some of the sessions I had with him, that Moran formerly worked for Pettibone in Montana and subsequently opened a saloon at Rugby, Colorado. Rugby is a mining camp near Colorado Springs. About four years ago a fight occurred in Moran's saloon which resulted in the death of one of the parties engaged in this fight. Moran became acquainted with the Western Federation officials through Pettibone, and as Moran's patrons in Cheyenne are mostly union men of some kind, and as he is very friendly to Pettibone, Mr. Cary is of the opinion that Moran would possibly decline to make a statement, and in any event he thinks he would not go to Caldwell or Boise to testify. Moran is very friendly with a certain man in Denver who is a good friend of Mr. Cary's and mine, and Mr. Cary is going to see this man and try to get his assistance to have Moran make a statement or possibly agree to come to Boise. In any event, Mr. Cary, being so well acquainted with Moran, is the best person to send to Cheyenne to interview Moran. However, I am afraid that we will not be able to use Moran as a witness, but we will arrange matters in such a way that the defense cannot use Moran to contradict Orchard's testimony. During the day I had several conferences with Gov. Gooding, who had arrived in the city last evening, and also with Mr. Hawley. The latter will arrive in Denver either Monday noon or Monday evening.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

by W. A. Pinkerton.

Boise, 4/13/06. H.

Supplement to report of

Manager James McParland dated,

Boise, Thursday April 12, 1906.

Today the clerk in the Idan-ha Hotel handed Mr. Hopkins a postal card addressed to Clement J. Driscoll, the young anarchist who has been here representing the New York Journal and other Hearst papers and who left Boise a few days ago presumably for New York. On the back of the card was a picture that we have seen of the four bloodhound pups, the first two represented as thin and the next two fat and slick. Above these pictures was printed "Pinkerton's by birth". This postal card was sent from Denver by Fred Miller, one of the lawyers for the defense who has been here in Boise but recently went to Denver. Miller wrote on the card: "Saw Tierney last night; show this to Swain." Tierney is the representative of the Rocky Mountain News of Denver. You will understand that these pictures are on the back of a postal card, and from what Miller wrote Driscoll it is to be presumed that he obtained the postal from Tierney; and the fact that he directed Driscoll to show this to Swain confirms what we have thought for a long time, and what Miller told Orchard before he (Miller) was aware that Orchard had made a confession, that is, that is that Capt. Swain was working on behalf of the defense. And as Miller told Orchard that he had employed a Thiel operative in Denver, and also the fact that Swain had proposed to sell information to him, and the further fact that Swain allowed Simpkins to escape, I think we have conclusive evidence that Capt. Swain of the Thiel agency while ostensibly working for the State had been doing all he could to help out the defense. This postal card had to be forwarded to New York by the officials of the Idan-ha Hotel; however, Mr. Hopkins showed it to the Governor in my presence but had to return it right away to go out on the mail for the East.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported,

Boise, 4/13/06. H.

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Friday April 13, 1906.

While Adams is truthful in this matter, still he had a very defective memory and it appears that he was mistaken in referring to Detective Mason of Ogden and that he meant Detective Fender. However, he claims that the Ogden detective (who we know now was Fender) at his (Adams's) request telegraphed Heywood for seventy-five dollars. The money not being forthcoming Adams telegraphed to Heywood himself. It might possibly be that Fender told Adams that he had telegraphed when he did not do so, or he might have forgotten it. As there was nothing in Opt. No. 9's reports to show that this point was settled I telegraphed him this morning as follows:

"Adams has confounded Fender's name with Mason's but says that Fender first sent telegram to Heywood, or claimed he did. Ask Fender about this."

I subsequently received the following telegram from our Supt. W.B. Laughlin at Omaha:

"Supt. is wiring New York for Permission to give desired information."

It is evident that Mr. Laughlin was unable to see the superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Omaha yesterday. I conveyed the contents of Mr. Laughlin's telegram to Mr. Hawley, who informed me that we would have to get the money record of the Telegraph office at Ogden even we had to go to New York for it. However, I hope we can get this without much further trouble.

Having arranged matters here so that Mr. Hopkins will remain and write up all reports and attend to any messages that he may receive for the Governor or Mr. Hawley and forward all messages that they may wish to send to me in cipher or any of our other offices, I left on the 4:00 P.M. train for Salt Lake, and was en route all night.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

Boise, 4/14/06. H.

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

BB1

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Salt Lake City, Saturday, April 14, 1906.

I continued on my journey to Salt Lake arriving at the latter place about 9:25 A.M. our train being somewhat late. I tried to see a number of mine officials here in Salt Lake today and more especially Mr. R. H. Channing, General Manager of the Utah Consolidated Mining Co., but was unable to do so. It being Saturday I simply could not find an official at his office, besides I was informed that Mr. Channing was out of the city.

As I had to meet Mr. Hawley in Denver on Monday, at 6 P.M. I took the train over the Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific for Denver and was enroute all night.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 4/19/06. S.

B B 1

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Salt Lake City, Saturday, April 14, 1906.

I continued on my journey to Salt Lake arriving at the latter place about 9:25 A.M. our train being somewhat late. I tried to see a number of mine officials here in Salt Lake today and more especially Mr. H. H. Channing, General Manager of the Utah Consolidated Mining Co., but was unable to do so. It being Saturday I simply could not find an official at his office, besides I was informed that Mr. Channing was out of the city.

As I had to meet Mr. Hawley in Denver on Monday, at 6 P.M. I took the train over the Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific for Denver and was enroute all night.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 4/19/06. S.

B B 2

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency,-

Manager James McParland reports:

Enroute, Sunday, April 15, 1906.

I continued on my journey to Denver all day arriving at the latter place at 7:25 P.M., our train being one hour and twenty-five minutes late. As it was raining heavily I took a carriage to my home.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 4/19/06.

S.

B B 3

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Monday, April 16, 1906.

I spent the forenoon in conference with Gen. Wells, and also took up matters in connection with this case with Mr. Cary and reading over reports in the matter of getting corroborations of Orchard's and Adams' statements. As these reports explain themselves it is not necessary to go into detail.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 4/19/06.

S.

B B 4

Hon. Frank B. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Denver, Tuesday, April 17, 1906.

This forenoon I met Mr. Hawley who informed me he was highly pleased with the manner in which Mr. Wells and Mr. Filius were working on this case, and I was requested to meet him (Mr. Hawley), Mr. Filius and Gen. Wells at Mr. Hawley's room at the Brown Palace Hotel between 1:30 and 2:00 P.M. I carried out this engagement and we went over the confessions of Orchard and Adams and other matters and discussed the case very freely, and I am pleased to state that Mr. Filius has grasped the idea of what is wanted and is working hard on the case.

During our conference the matter came up as to how Steve Adams could be taken from Boise to Telluride in order to locate the place where Barney's body is buried. We readily agreed on a plan whereby this could be done without any person knowing that Steve Adams was in Colorado, but the matter will have to be taken up with Gov. Gooding and Mr. Borah as the former and probably both would object to letting Adams out of the state until after the trial, and as there is liable to be some snow at Telluride for the next couple of weeks there will be plenty of time for the Governor to make up his mind whether he will permit Adams to be taken to Colorado for this purpose. We are placed in a very peculiar position; it is all important that we should recover the body of Barney before Carpenter might take a notion to have the same removed, and while there is no risk in taking Adams into Colorado so far as anybody recognizing him is concerned, still there is one risk, that is in case of an accident and Adams getting killed we lost the most important witness we have got. However, the chances are 99 to 100 in favor of Adams returning safe to Boise.

We also discussed the matter of taking the bomb as it now is to Caldwell. Gen. Wells very frankly informed us that he was willing to take this bomb and take the chance, and Mr. Hawley was also in favor of Gen. Wells doing this although he recognized the fact that with the testimony we had showing where the bomb was found and its contents and the same witnesses also being present when the explosives were taken out of the box the evidence was all right. Mr. Filius and myself were not in favor of carrying this bomb as it now is to Caldwell and we both agreed and Mr. Hawley agreed with us that Judge Smith would never allow this bomb to be taken into court, and I know very well that if I were a

judge I would not allow it to be taken into court. This matter was referred to Mr. Hawley who will take the matter up with Gov. Gooding and Mr. Borah, and Judge Smith, and if the majority determines that the powder shall be taken out of the box which enclosed the bomb here in Denver it will be taken in the presence of the witnesses that saw the box sealed up.

I remained in conference until 5 P.M. when I returned to the office.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 4/19/06. S.

13194

B B5

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Wednesday, April 18, 1906.

Today I have been engaged all day in taking up matters relative to the corroborations of the statements in the confessions of Orchard and Adams. In the afternoon I saw Mr. Hawley who had finished his business in Denver and seemed to be highly pleased with the manner in which Mr. Filius has taken hold of the Denver end of this case. He also had a very pleasant meeting with Mr. F. J. Campbell, the Manager of the Vindicator. I will see Mr. Campbell myself at as early a date as possible.

I am just in receipt of certified copy of the indictment and conviction of Chas. Moyer in Chicago which I will forward to Mr. Hopkins to be delivered to Mr. Hawley. If there is anything further wanted on this matter Mr. Hawley will kindly inform Mr. Hopkins who will let me know. So far as I have been able to learn it is going to be a very difficult matter for us to get a corroboration of the money telegraphed to Adams at Ogden, and from the great disaster which has befallen San Francisco wherein the records of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Co. have been destroyed, and I think it will be impossible for us to get the matter of Adams and Minster receiving money at Jackson, and also the money that Orchard received by Postal Telegraph at San Francisco. This looks pretty bad but probably I will be able to find some way whereby these corroborations can be obtained. It also looks as though we are going to have trouble to get the record of Adams receiving money at Ogden, however, I will do my best while here on these matters.

I was sorry that I had not received the record of Moyer's conviction at the time Mr. Hawley called upon me today. I subsequently received the following telegram from Sheriff Angus Sutherland of Wallace which explains itself:

"Will leave Spokane Thursday April 19th for
Denver."

From a letter received from Mr. Laughlin, our Superintendent in Omaha, I learn that Mr. Horton, the Supt. of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at Omaha, informed Mr. Laughlin that some time last March he was in Salt Lake and was shown a telegram which had been sent to Orchard or which had been sent by Orchard to some attorney in Denver requesting some legal services of some sort. Mr. Horton is not clear as to the

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contents of this telegram but remembers that it bore on some Western Federation matter. I wish Mr. Hawley would see Orchard and take this matter up with him and learn whether he sent any telegrams or received any telegrams while in Salt Lake last November or the latter part of last August, the time he stopped over at Salt Lake on his way to Idaho. Mr. Horton I think has this matter confused, but Orchard will remember if any telegrams were either received or sent by him during his first visit to Salt Lake on his way to Idaho or his second visit to Salt Lake in November, 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 4/19/06. 3.

B B 6

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Denver, Thursday, April 19, 1906.

I have been engaged all day in taking up matters with Mr. Cary relative to corroborating the statements made by Orchard and Adams in their confessions, and as to the action taken on the same, reports will be forwarded to you.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By **WM. A. PINKERTON**

Reported

Denver, 4/20/06.

S.

B B I

Hon. Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland, reports:

Denver, Friday, April 20, 1906.

This morning I called on David H. Moffat, Pres. of the First National Bank. As he wished to talk to me I had called to see him three times since my arrival here, but did not find him in. Mr. Cheesman, his partner, and Mr. Wilkins, a capitalist, were in Mr. Moffat's private office. We had quite a long confidential talk relative to the conditions of the case in Idaho. Mr. Moffat congratulated me on the success we had made so far and wished me to convey his congratulations to Gov. Gooding for the noble stand that he was taking in this case. He also expressed himself to the effect that he had talked with Gen. Wells, and that the people in Colorado including himself would see to it that the State of Idaho should not lack for funds to carry on this prosecution. I showed these three gentlemen how expensive it would be to take witnesses such as we want to Idaho, and that there was a great deal of money that would be needed that the state of Idaho could not ask the legislature to pay, as all bills would be scrutinized very closely. Mr. Moffat stated that some time before I left Denver he wanted to talk with me privately, so seeing that he was engaged with the gentlemen above mentioned I bade him good-bye for the present.

In Operative No. 9's report for April 17th he refers to a conversation he had with Adams wherein the latter stated that when arrested in Denver in March, 1904, charged with stealing a bicycle, he left a revolver that had been given to him by Pettibone either in the patrol box or in front of the patrol box at the corner of Lawrence and 19th Sts. I have instructed Mr. Cary to investigate this matter, although I am afraid we will not be able to locate this revolver. Adams also stated that Pettibone had engaged a man named Joe Ross to locate Adams after the latter had been arrested. I have instructed Mr. Cary to locate Joe Ross. It is very important, if Adams' statement is true and I am led to believe it is, that we get Ross to become a witness if possible as it would show the intimacy between Pettibone and Adams. We shall also try to get the original bond signed by Pettibone in order to obtain the release of Adams from the County Jail.

Relative to getting the record at Ogden of the money telegraphed over the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Co. by Haywood to Adams in the early part of June, 1903, I wrote Mr. Bangs, our General Manager at New York as follows:

"In Orchard's confession he stated when he was detailed in May or June, 1905, to go to Canon City, Colo., for the purpose of killing Ex-Gov. Peabody with the bomb, that it was agreed that he should go to Canon City as an insurance agent. He therefore got a contract with John L. Stearns, Manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, to act as an agent in soliciting life insurance. In order to get this contract he obtained a letter of recommendation from Horace Hawkins of the law firm of Patterson, Richardson & Hawkins, who were and are the legal representatives of the Western Federation of Miners. He also got a letter from Mr. Cohen of the firm Sullivan & Cohen. Sullivan was Mr. Pettibone's lawyer. He also secured a letter from Pettibone and several others.

"I instructed our Denver office to see Mr. Stearns and get certified copies of these letters which has been done and reports forwarded on the same. However in talking with Mr. Hawley and Mr. Filius here in Denver this week they said it would be necessary to get the original letters and it also might become necessary to have Mr. Stearns identify those letters in court as well as identify Orchard himself. You can see how important evidence of this kind would be to the prosecution. Pettibone's letter of recommendation would show his connection with Orchard; Horace Hawkins' letter would show the connection of Patterson, Richardson & Hawkins with the Western Federation and with Orchard, the hired murderer, himself.

"Mr. Prettyman called on Mr. Stearns with a view of getting him to consent to go to Caldwell, Idaho, if it became necessary during the trials and get the original letters of recommendation which Orchard presented to him at the time he gave Orchard the contract. Stearns got very much excited and said he would not go as a witness neither would he give up these letters. As a matter of fact we can see that the firm of Patterson, Richardson & Hawkins know the importance of the testimony of Mr. Stearns and the production of the original letters recommending Orchard in this case, and I presume pressure has been brought to bear on Stearns to hold on ^{to} or possibly destroy these letters. We cannot compel Mr. Stearns to appear in Idaho.

"It has occurred to me that you might be able to fetch influence enough on the officials of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York to have them write Mr. Stearns instructing him that he must assist all that he can in the prosecution of this gang of assassins, and have him at least deliver up to us the original letters to be used as evidence at the trial.

"Another matter in this connection, in June 1905 Steve Adams while returning from California in company with Ed Minster got broke and was arrested in a Southern Pacific box car at Ogden.

Adams on the strength of being a Free Mason asked Detective Pender who was also a Mason to wire Haywood for \$75.00. Pender says he did not send the telegram, but not hearing from Pender's telegram later on Adams telegraphed to Denver and subsequently \$75.00 was telegraphed to Adams over the Western Union line to Ogden. McDermott, the local manager of the Western Union in Ogden, intimated very strongly to Opt. Thiele that he had the record of this transaction but could not reveal it, but requested us to take the matter up with the General Supt. at Omaha. This has been done but McDermott has not been authorized to give us this information, and it has occurred to me that you could induce the Western Union Telegraph Company's officials at New York to instruct Mr. McDermott to give us this information. If the officials would agree to this we would send an operative to Ogden who would get this information from McDermott. From what Opt. Thiele reports McDermott seems to be a law and order man in every respect and would willingly give us this information if he had the authority. However, in taking this matter up with the Western Union officials you must not intimate to them that McDermott even hinted that he was in possession of the information that we wanted. The manner in which he received the operative shows that he would be only too willing to give up this information if he had the authority.

"I hope you will have these matters attended to and make out reports and charge time in the usual manner."

I called on Frank J. Cavanaugh, Manager of the Postal Telegraph Co., and took up the matter of Pettibone who under the alias of Pat Bone had telegraphed money to San Francisco to Orchard under the name of Harry Green between August 10th and the early part of December, 1904. Mr. Cavanaugh informed me that the only record they kept of such transactions was made in their impression or copying books, and that every six months they forwarded these impression books to their headquarters at New York, and while he expected that all books for 1904 had been destroyed, nevertheless they might be found at their headquarters in New York. Therefore I wrote the following letter to Mr. Bangs, our General Manager in New York, which explains itself:

"I had a long talk today with Frank J. Cavanaugh, Manager of the Postal Telegraph Co., relative to the money sent by Pettibone under the alias of Pat Bone to Orchard under the alias of Harry Green over the Postal Telegraph Company's lines between August 10th and December, 1904. Mr. Cavanaugh informed me that the record of these telegrams would be found in the impression or copying books; that these books were kept

for six months at the office here in Denver and then forwarded to New York; that it was more than possible that the impression books showing the transactions in question had been destroyed at New York. He is almost certain that the impression books for 1904 have all been destroyed.

"Mr. Cavanaugh is not only an old personal friend of mine, but is very friendly to the Agency and is one of our best citizens. It would be of the greatest importance to the prosecution to be able to show through the records of the Postal Telegraph Co. that Pat Bone, who as you are aware is no other than Geo. A. Pettibone, telegraphed this money to Harry Green, which was the name by which Pettibone addressed Orchard in these telegrams. What is desired is to approach the management of the Postal Telegraph Co. and try to get the record of the sending of this money between August 10th and December, 1904. I know you will use every means within your power to get this record for us; as a matter of fact if the books are destroyed that settles it.

"I presume that owing to the disaster that has befallen San Francisco no record of these transactions can be obtained at that point. Mr. Cavanaugh informed me that he thought by some time tonight the Postal Telegraph Company would establish an office at the Ferry at San Francisco and have at least one line running in there.

"Pettibone from Denver under name of Pat Bone wired Orchard under name of Harry Green to San Francisco money on four or five occasions during the period above mentioned."

I also received a letter from a man named J. Tom Allen who gives his address as Morgan Mine, California, who claims that he was formerly a resident of Boise and gives as references Edgar Wilson, Chas. Norwood, Geo. H. Stewart and Chief of Police Phillips of that city. This man thinks he has Simpkins located and wants a photograph of him. As there is no post office known as Morgan Mine, I think this man has made a mistake, therefore I have written to Opt. No. 9 at Boise to call upon the above parties and try to ascertain if they have Allen's address, and then write him. In fact I have sent the operative Allen's letter.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By **WM. A. PINKERTON.**

Reported

Denver, 4/21/06.

S.

BB7

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Saturday, April 21, 1906.

Today I made four different calls at Mr. A. M. Stevenson's office in order to discover whether he remembered the fact that during an election in Denver in 1905 Pettibone had used the alias of Pat Bone while talking to Stevenson. I was unable to see Mr. Stevenson.

I am having all other matters which tend to corroborate Orchard's statements closely investigated and look after the reports of the different operatives engaged on this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 4/24/06. S.

BBB

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Sunday, April 22, 1906.

I note from No. 9's report of the 18th that Mr. Lilliard and Mr. Moore have been in Boise. I also note what is said about Theresa Vorberg. I have written No. 9 today relative to placing somebody who could rope in with this Vorberg woman and learn from her if possible all information she may have respecting the actions of Miller and Whitseli.

I regret to note that through the action of A. K. Steunenberg No. 21 lost his position in the hotel. I would much rather that he should lose his position than to have this man pointed out to Mr. Steunenberg. No. 9 will see this operative and instruct the operative to get a job somewhere else so he can cover matters while in Caldwell.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 4/24/06. S.

~~Y.M.G.~~
~~V.M.G.~~
Y.M.G.

Denver, Colo., April 23, 1906.

James H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 20th inst. would say that the man Plattner has not called at our office. If we had Plattner's address I would have him interviewed. I don't know anything about the man Shattuck that Plattner referred to and have written a friend of mine in Greeley asking him to learn where Shattuck is and I will then send a proper operative to interview him. The man I have written to will be able to locate Shattuck providing he is now in the neighborhood of Greeley.

Relative to investigating W.B. Earterte, I cannot send Opt. #9 to Silver City as he is too well known, and since the expose of the Thiel operative at that point it would be very difficult I think for any stranger to go in there and get much information. However, I have taken the matter up with Mr. Hasson, and if he or any of the offices in the northwest have a suitable man he will be detailed to go to Silver City and find out at least what kind of a fellow this W. B. Earterte is.

If it is a fact that the defense is approaching grand jurors or are instrumental in having others approach grand jurors this matter should be thoroughly investigated and exposed.

As you will have noted from special reports Miller has been busy trying to get affidavits in Cripple Creek, and I had Supt. Cary visit a secret operative that we have in Cripple Creek on Saturday evening and instruct him to keep in touch with Frank J. Hangs, the lawyer who represents the Western Federation of Miners in Cripple Creek and get all information that he can from Mr. Hangs and report the same. I think before we are through on that point we will get something that will be very beneficial to the State. You will also have noted through special reports that the defense will not only object to Judge Smith trying the case, but will ask for a continuance and possibly a change of venue from Canon County.

I am doing everything possible to corroborate the statements of Orchard and Adams here in Colorado.

Yours truly,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *James H. S. [Signature]*

B B 9

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager McFarland reports:

Denver, Monday, April 23, 1906.

Shortly after my arrival at the office this morning Sheriff Sutherland of Shoshone County called, having just arrived in Denver. On discussing the matter of the identification of the bomb case I found it would not be advisable to have us call upon C. T. Roach, the plumber. During the different interviews that our operatives had had with Mr. Roach he had not intimated that he would be willing to go to Idaho, and his place of business would be a poor place to talk to him on this subject. I therefore set about to make an appointment with Mr. Roach through our Ass't Superintendent, Mr. Prettyman, and while he had made an appointment to call at the Agency at two different times during the day, business prevented him from doing so until about 4:20 P.M.

I had a long preliminary talk with Mr. Roach in the presence of Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Cary, our Superintendent, before the bomb case was produced. I found that Mr. Roach was strictly a law and order man; that he had served for several years in the Colorado National Guard and had done active duty during the strike in Leadville in 1896 and 1897; that up to about three years ago he had conducted a plumbing shop in Victor, Colo.; also that he had no use for the Western Federation of Miners and more especially their leaders. I then produced the bomb case and asked him if he had ever seen anything like that before; he examined it and stated he had made that case. He went on to state how Orchard came to call on him and thinks that Orchard used the name of Hogan, also that Orchard stated he wished to plant a rare specimen of cactus and that he would cut holes in it so the cactus could send buds and blossoms out through the case. He went on to state why he knew he had made this case as it was made with what is known as 6-pound lead. This was the kind of lead used for catch basins in Victor and in transferring his business from Victor to Denver he had some of this lead on hand. The lead in question is not used for traps in Denver, and in making the bomb out of this 6-pound lead he could afford to make it cheap as he had this piece of lead on hand and had no way to use it up. As the matter between Orchard and himself amounted to only \$1.50 he had no record of the same in his book.

I had led up to the point of having him go to Idaho as a witness. He said he would willingly help the prosecution and did not care a continental what the Western Federation or other Trades Unions might say, but he was the owner of a shop and the summer was the plumbers'

harvest. On the 1st of May journeymen plumbers will receive \$5.00 per day for eight hours and he would have to place a man to take charge of his business during his absence. He thought that a charge of \$6.00 per day with railroad fare and expenses would be very reasonable, in fact the matter of \$6.00 a day and expenses would not pay him for his loss of time. I told him there would be \$2.00 a day witness fees in connection with this; he said what he wanted was to first give him due time to be prepared to go, next that he wanted the State to place him on the witness stand as quick as possible so that little time would be lost, and if this was suitable we could rely upon him. I told him that we would guarantee his per diem and expenses, and he said that the guarantee of the Pinkerton Agency was entirely satisfactory to him but intimated that he did not want a guarantee from somebody living a thousand miles away notwithstanding the fact that the party guaranteeing his expenses might be all right. I consider that the terms asked by Mr. Roach are very reasonable, but would like to hear from the Governor and Mr. Hawley on this subject.

In connection with this would say I never saw a man so highly pleased as was Sheriff Sutherland by the manner in which Mr. Roach identified the bomb case and the manner in which he talked. To use Sheriff Sutherland's expression 'Roach is a law and order man from away back'.

During the afternoon I received Supt. Hasson's report for April 19th wherein he states that W. J. Dowd of Spokane received a letter mailed at St. Maries, Idaho, the address on this letter being written by Simpkins without any doubt. As St. Maries is up on the St. Joe River where Sheriff Sutherland has always supposed that Simpkins is located, I gave this information to Sheriff Sutherland as he had informed me during the forenoon that Deputy Williams had been hunting along the borders of the Coeur d'Alene Lake and that Williams is disguised so that nobody would recognize him. Now if Mr. Hasson is correct, and I think he is, as to the fact that Simpkins wrote the address on the Dowd letter and knowing as we do that Dowd is a personal friend of Simpkins and a notorious dynamiter, the Sheriff now thinks that he will get Simpkins. Gov. Gooding and Mr. Hawley will remember that in a conference we had with Sheriff Sutherland the latter expressed his belief that he would eventually get Simpkins. The Sheriff was going to remain with me for three days, but on getting this information he immediately prepared to leave over the Burlington for Billings, Mont., and in that way would get into Wallace much sooner than going over the Union Pacific, hence he left this evening for Wallace and will take up the matter of the locating and arresting of Simpkins as soon as he arrives home. I have written Mr. Hasson to that effect. I believe this is the first straight clue we have had as to Simpkins' whereabouts.

Today on going to lunch with Sheriff Sutherland and Post Office Inspector Small we met Sheriff Nisbet and Under Sheriff Baird, and on introducing Sheriff Sutherland to Sheriff Nisbet I informed the former

of the good services that Sheriff Nisbet and his deputies including Under Sheriff Baird had rendered in the matter of arresting Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and the still greater service in keeping the secrets that had been entrusted to them here in Denver. I also invited them to join us to have some lunch and refreshments. Without the help of Sheriff Nisbet and his deputies, notwithstanding the good work of Gov. McDonald, we would never have been able to take these people out of Denver as any one of his deputies could have made \$20,000 by simply giving the information in advance to the Executive Headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners and I never would have been able to find out who had deceived us,

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By **WM. A. PINKERTON**

Reported

Denver, 4/24/06. S.

BB10

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Denver, Tuesday, April 24, 1906.

This morning I received the following letter from J. S. Barlow,
Deputy Sheriff of Gila County, Arizona:

"Can you use diary of Western Federation of Miners walking delegate? I am in possession of such a diary containing minute details of all movements from January 1906 to date, including meetings and dates of letters and digest of contents of letters from different men, among them Moyer and Haywood. Contains amounts of donations of different unions for "defense fund" and notation "J. E. Carlyle, Pinky" in Arizona" 5 ' 5 dark".

"I understand delegate has offered reward for recovery of his "red pocketbook". I think this might contain information that wouldn't come amiss to you as it is right up to date (last entry Apr. 20th) today. I will hold book until I hear from you as he certainly is a trouble breeder. Wire by Postal."

This looks to me somewhat important therefore I wired Mr. Barlow as follows:

"Letter of twentieth received. Send package here registered mail. Am writing."

and subsequently wrote him as follows:

"I am in receipt of your interesting letter of the 20th inst. I cannot tell whether your find will be of interest or not but believing it might be I wired you as follows:

"Letter of twentieth received. Send package here registered mail. Am writing."

I hope you will hurry the book on to me so that I may look it over. I appreciate the spirit in which you wrote me and shall be glad to reimburse you for any expense you have been to in this matter."

As you will have seen in my report for the 20th I had written New York on the matter of having the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Co. interviewed for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the \$75.00 that was telegraphed from Denver to Adams at Ogden between June 3rd and 5th, 1908. Today I received the following telegram from General Manager Bangs:

"Yours 20th received. Telegrams destroyed after six months. By sending order by Fox on Company for all information concerning transfer of seventy-five dollars can probably obtain applicant for transfer, receipts, checks and other documents and any other information Company has. Give as near date as possible."

Mr. Hawley will kindly draw up a letter in proper form covering the points in question and have Adams either copy or sign the same and deliver it to Mr. Hopkins who will forward it to our New York office who in turn will deliver it to the proper official of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and lest Mr. Hawley might overlook this matter in reading over this report I have written him personally on the matter.

I find that Mr. A. W. Stevenson, the lawyer and politician to whom Pettibone gave the name of Pat Bone, is at present in New Mexico defending some parties charged with land fraud on the United States Government, and he may not be back here for a long time. The cases are being tried at Roswell in the Pecos Valley, therefore we will have to await Mr. Stevenson's arrival here in Denver before taking this matter up.

As Mr. Hawley in his letter of April 21st addressed to me referred to the fact that the prisoners might carry on correspondence by means of invisible ink. This could easily be done. Invisible ink in different forms has often been used by criminals and used to very good effect so far as the criminal was concerned but very disastrous to the officials who had the criminal in charge. The following is a list of the different kinds of invisible ink that have been used and the manner in which the figures are brought out while the paper apparently appears plain:

Paper when written upon with milk, will develop visible characters by gently heating the paper, or even dusting it over with some dark powder like lamp-black. The same is true of sugar-water. A very weak solution of sulphuric acid written with a quill or gold pen, is quite invisible, till by a slight warming the evaporation of the water leaves the acid in a form sufficiently concentrated to char the paper in black characters. A solution of nitrate of cobalt furnishes another favorite secret ink, its marks on papers turning blue on treatment with a solution of oxalic acid. A dilute solution of yellow-Prussiate of Potash develops blue with a ferric salt. A solution of chloride of cobalt makes a fine blue-green tint when held to the fire; while paper written on with a solution of acetate of cobalt

develops a pink character when subjected to heat. Writing done with a weak solution of nitrate of silver darkens on exposure to light and becomes quite visible, when written with a Ferchloride of Gold solution, a purple color develops on exposure to light. Solutions of cobalt chloride or the nitro-chloride, yields tracings which become green or blue when heated and disappear again as the paper cools. A dilute solution of chloride of copper used for writing is invisible until the paper is heated, when the letters are seen of a beautiful yellow, disappearing with the heat that develops then. Characters written with a solution of chloride of nickel, becomes visible when heat is applied. Very dilute solutions of the mineral acids, and of common salt, and a solution of equal parts of sulphate of copper and sal-ammoniac act similarly.

In addition to the above bi-carbonate of soda dissolved in water can be used and the writing will come out pretty plainly when the paper is subjected to heat. It will be seen from the above, the majority of secret inks can be developed and detected by subjecting the paper upon which it is written to heat, which fades away as the paper cools. The favorite secret ink and the hardest to detect is written with a solution of lead acetate, whose invisible marks on paper turn black on exposure to sulphuretted hydrogen, owing to the formation of sulphide of lead. While I make the matter of invisible ink a portion of this report, however for the benefit of Gov. Gooding and Mr. Hawley I have made copies of that portion of the report referring to invisible ink so they can have it for ready reference without going to the files where the reports are kept.

Mr. Hawley in a letter addressed to me dated the 21st inst. referred to a civil engineer named Shattuck who was supposed to know considerable about matters pertaining to the Western Federation. I have discovered through an informant that O. F. Shattuck lived at 1801 11th Avenue, Greeley, Colo. I will send an operative up to Greeley to interview Mr. Shattuck.

Today I received a letter from Mr. Hawley relative to the man W. B. Eartarte who it now appears is W. B. Easterly. Easterly never was in Telluride that I know of; he was Secretary of the Altman Union. He was not only associated with Adams and others who assaulted old man Stewart at Goldfields, Colo., but by referring to Orchard's confession in the matter of the blowing up of the Vindicator Mine, you will find that Easterly and Orchard demonstrated the effects of firing into dynamite and giant caps with a pistol in an old tunnel over at Bull Hill prior to setting the explosives in the Vindicator that killed McCormick and Beck. Easterly is just as guilty of the murder of McCormick and Beck as Orchard or Aikman who set the explosives and pistol on the 6th level that subsequently killed these two men. It would be of no use to send an operative to Silver City to rope in with Easterly. Let him come

-4-

to Caldwell on the stand, and the next thing he knows he will be taken to Colorado. I think the prosecution should rather encourage the placing of such men as Easterly on the stand if possible. Now as we know all about Easterly I will not have an operative detailed to go Silver City to rope in with him, as we have enough evidence to hang him here in Colorado. It was he that got the \$300 that Haywood paid to Orchard for the blowing up of McCormick and Beck in the Vindicator.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported

Denver, 4/25/06. S.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

GEO. D. BANGS,
GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

ALLAN PINKERTON,
ASST GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

EASTERN DIVISION,
JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK
BOSTON
MONTREAL
BUFFALO

PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURG
CLEVELAND
CINCINNATI

OFFICES.
MIDDLE DIVISION,
E. S. GAYLOR, MANAGER, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. LOUIS

WESTERN DIVISION,
JAS. McPARLAND, MANAGER, DENVER

DENVER
KANSAS CITY
OMAHA
SPOKANE

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE.
SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES

ATTORNEYS,
GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
J. C. [REDACTED] SUPT
E. F. CANY.

Denver, Colo., April 25, 1906.

James H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Further replying to yours of the 21st inst. would say I hope you have got matters with Judge Moore settled. You will note in some of No. 9's reports where Mr. Lilliard has talked about giving a bond for Adams' release. So far as the charge that Adams is arrested on is concerned Mr. Lilliard could effect his release through the court, however it is evident that Mr. Lilliard is not aware of the fact that Adams is guilty of two murders in the State of Idaho, that is the murder of Bowley and Tyler, therefore although not charged with these murders at the present time Adams cannot be released on bond. Notwithstanding Mr. Lilliard's good intentions and the intention that Adams has shown to tell the truth we can take no chances of allowing him out on bond. There is too much money on the other side for us to take any chances on a matter of this kind.

I note from your letter of the 22nd that W. H. Easterly of Silver City is the man you referred to in one of your letters of the 21st. By referring to my report of yesterday you will note what I say of Easterly. It would be useless to send an operative to Silver City to talk with this man Easterly. In my opinion it would be a good thing for the prosecution if this man Easterly should appear as a witness at Caldwell, and we would be ready to arrest him as a fugitive from justice from Colorado. He not only knew all about the blowing up of the Vindicator Mine and the killing of McCormick and Beck but was also mixed up in a number of other outrages in company with Adams in beating up people in the Cripple Creek District, so it would simply be throwing away money to attempt to rope in with Easterly. As a matter of fact Capt. Swain could do work of this kind and send in very nice reports on the same, at least he could write up the reports in his office and pretend that he had an operative at Silver City roping in with Easterly.

As you will note we are progressing very favorably in the matter of corroborating the statements of Orchard and Adams here in Colorado. I think though it is worth while to interview Mr. Shattuck, and as I have located him through a correspondent in Greeley I will send an operative forward tomorrow morning to interview him, and report on the same. We cannot overlook matters of this kind; any way the expense will be small.

You will remember the little conversation we had the day you left relative to the political situation and you know what my feelings are, therefore would like to know if you touched on this subject with the party you referred to when talking with me. In dictating a letter or writing it on this subject you need not name that party but I will understand whom you are talking about. I hope you will be able to make him look at this matter as we do. The prosecution of these cases is of a great deal more importance than who will be Governor or who will be Senator from Idaho. It is not only important to Idaho but to all the United States and for that matter the civilized world, but it would never do for these parties to know what I have to say on this subject. If I were a citizen of Idaho then I might have something to say.

Yours truly,

Wm. H. Burley

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

GEO. D. BANGS,
GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

ALLAN PINKERTON,
ASST GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

EASTERN DIVISION,
JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER, NEW YORK.

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ATTORNEYS,
GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

OFFICES,
MIDDLE DIVISION,
E. S. GAYLOR, MANAGER, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. LOUIS

WESTERN DIVISION,
JAS. McPARLAND, MANAGER, DENVER.

DENVER
KANSAS CITY
OMAHA
SPOKANE

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE.
SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
[REDACTED] Supt.
R. F. CART.

Denver, Colo., April 25, 1906.

James H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

By referring to my report of yesterday you will note the copy of telegram received from Mr. Bangs, our General Manager at New York, in the matter of the money telegraphed by Haywood to Adams at Ogden between June 3rd and 5th, 1903, and the suggestion I have made that you draw up a suitable letter addressed to the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at New York and have the same signed by Adams or copied by him. Give this letter to Mr. Hopkins who will forward the same to Mr. Bangs, our General Manager at New York. Although we may not be able to get the record that we want, nevertheless by carrying out Mr. Bangs's suggestion we may be lucky enough to get what we are after. Kindly see to it that this is attended to at as early a date as possible.

Relative to the matter of invisible inks which is incorporated in my report of yesterday I have made copies of that portion of the report for Gov. Gooding and yourself so that you can keep it in your drawer for ready reference and not need to go to the files where you have placed the reports. I have forwarded the copies to the Governor and yourself with the report.

Yours truly,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *Samuel J. [Signature]*

S.

Mgr. W. Div.

B B !

Gov. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
 Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McFarland reports:

Denver, Thursday, April 26, 1906.

You will have noted from a report from the San Francisco office dated April 17th that we have secured a record at that point of the registered letter sent by Pettibone to Orchard containing \$100.00, and as we have secured a record of the sending of the same at the Denver end I think this matter is in a very good condition.

I received Mr. Hawley's letter of the 24th enclosing an order on the Postmaster for delivery to me of Mr. Borah's letter to Mr. Hawley dated the 16th. As the suggestions in Mr. Borah's letter are very important, I herewith quote the same:

"In August or September, 1905, Pettibone, Haywood and Orchard bought a horse and buggy. This horse and buggy was to be used in the execution of crimes around Denver. This horse was purchased of a colored man whose name Orchard does not know, but he says that a man by the name of Vance who keeps a livery stable on Lawrence St. between 18th and 20th knows the negro and signed the bill of sale with the negro, in a way vouched for the title of the horse. I thought this might be important as corroboration.

The most important date connected with Orchard's statement is between the 20th, 25th and 30th of September, 1905. It is very important that we be prepared to show that Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone were in Denver at this time.

There are two women who own what is known as the Virginia Hotel or boarding house in Stout St. between 18th and 19th. They likely know of the close relationship between Pettibone and Orchard and their co-operating. Pettibone and Orchard sold the Virginia Hotel for these parties and had some trouble with them over the commission. It might be well to look them up.

There was an old man by the name of Black who was called old man Black who was around Pettibone's store a great deal who knows that Orchard and Steve Adams were constantly in and out. If he will talk he is perfectly familiar with the close relationship of the parties.

Pettibone went Adams' bond over on the West Side in a criminal court a couple of years ago, Adams going under the name of S. W. Dixon. Judge Shields was Adams' lawyer. He was arrested for stealing a bicycle.

There was an old Jew around Pettibone's who sells mantles, etc. They could remember only his first name, Sam. He has a divorced wife who lived at Colorado Springs. This Jew knows that both Adams and Orchard were constantly in at Pettibone's place, and Orchard thinks that the divorced wife would be perfectly willing to talk and would be a good witness as to the close relationship of the parties.

Haywood purchased some horses and took them to what is known as the Ropers corral on 14th St. owned by Ropers Bros. He went down there with Orchard a number of times and left word with Roper Bros. that Orchard should have the use of the horses any time he wanted them.

It was about July 1, 1904, that Adams had his talk with Haywood et al before leaving for the Coeur d'Alaines.

I do not know whether you know it or not, I did not until yesterday, but Haywood sent a man to Idaho about the time of the Pocatello convention by the name of Jack McCarty to kill Gov. Steunenberg. This McCarty is no longer friendly to the situation, and Orchard thinks if he could be located he would be very valuable. He does not know where he is at present. You perhaps know also that he sent a man by the name of Art Baston for the same purpose.

Nothing new here at present."

Our Denver office has taken up the matter of locating the colored man from whom Pettibone, Haywood and Orchard purchased the horse and buggy, and also Mr. Vance, the livery stable keeper on Lawrence Street. As you will have noted from reports from our Denver office the two ladies that kept the Virginia Hotel, viz. Mrs. Huster and Mrs. Horton, went to Los Angeles. The Los Angeles office was instructed to take this matter up, and I would refer you to the reports from the Los Angeles office dated April 23rd and 24th wherein you will note that the ladies that kept this hotel don't remember anything of importance in connection with Pettibone or Orchard. If we could find Mrs. Dunlap, which may be a very difficult thing to do, we might be able to get the information we require on this subject. From the reports of the Denver and Los Angeles offices you will note the matter of the Virginia Hotel had been taken up some time ago as per my instructions from Boise.

We will try to locate Black and the Hebrew to whom Mr. Borah refers. We can find no record of a lawyer named Shields in Denver, but by referring to Opt. No. 9's report from Park City you will find that a man named Dan Shields was employed by the Western Federation to defend Adams at the time he was charged with house breaking at that point. At the time Adams was arrested in Denver on the charge of stealing a bicycle the Prosecuting Attorney was Judge Sayles, and Adams who has not a very good memory may have confused the name of Sayles with Shields or Shields with Sayles as the case may be.

Arthur Baston was sent to Idaho for the purpose of killing Ex-Gov. Steunenberg prior to either Adams or Orchard being sent there, but I don't know the date that Baston was sent there; Orchard or Adams may be able to inform us on that point. Except we can get some further data from Orchard or Adams in the matter of McCarty I cannot suggest any way whereby we might locate McCarty at the present time.

As you have received the reports of Opt. C. S. of Spokane on the matter of finding the bottles of "hell fire" or "Pettibone dope" or at least a portion of the compounds and as the bottles are described in the report, I would like to have Orchard describe the appearance of the bottles that he gave Simpkins.

In the matter of the money telegraphed from Denver by Pat Bone to Harry Green in San Francisco over the Postal Telegraph Company's lines at the time that Orchard was detailed to assassinate Mr. Bradley, our General Manager writes me as follows:

"Replying to your letter of April 20th, Gen'l Supt. Diehl today called on W. H. Baker, Vice-President and General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Co., and after stating the matter contained in your letter to Mr. Baker, he stated that all that would be necessary to secure the papers (with the exception of the telegrams, which are all destroyed after six months, with the exception of the State of Pennsylvania, where they are compelled to keep them for five years) would be to secure an order or subpoena from a Judge in the State of Idaho on any officer of the Postal Telegraph Co., stating what is required from that Company, and the official whom it is served upon will communicate with the head office at New York, where all papers are kept, when the papers will be sent to that official to be used by him in court.

Mr. Baker said that they would have receipts for the monies sent by Pat Bone and received by Harry Green, but whatever records they have in connection with these people can be secured by an order from the court in the State of Idaho on any official of the company.

When the order is issued by the Courts of Idaho, please notify me at once."

As a matter of fact all information received from any official of the Telegraph Company or through the post offices must be kept strictly secret, especially when the officials direct how to secure the necessary information that we want. Now this must be understood. The counsel for the state in these cases in procuring witnesses either from the Postal or Western Union Telegraph Companies or post offices will act as though they had never received a thing from any officials of the above companies as to how to proceed to get the information we want, or rather to get the witnesses who can prove what is wanted, but knowing from the State's witnesses that these companies and post office authorities should have records of the transactions in question they simply proceeded in a legal way to secure the same.

In connection with this report would say that in following up the reports of No. 20 at Boise while I know him to be a painstaking, hard working operative and it may be possible that he is getting all the information that is to be secured in Boise, be that as it may, I have concluded to withdraw this operative and replace him with another operative who is also a member of the Western Federation of Miners in good standing and well thought of. This change will take place the early part of next week, and if he is not able to get more definite information that No. 20, then it will look to me as though there is not much to be had at Boise.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON

Reported
Denver, 4/28/06. S.

BB 12

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Saturday, April 23, 1906.

In connection with our efforts to corroborate Orchard's confession in the matter of Mr. Stearns, Manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., at Denver who has the original application of Orchard for a contract as agent or solicitor for this company and also the letters from Pettibone and Mr. Hawkins of the firm of Patterson, Richardson & Hawkins, Mr. Bangs, our General Manager writes me as follows:

"Referring to your letter of April 30th to me, on the 24th inst. Gen'l Supt. Diehl called on President W. H. Truesdale, of the D. L. & W. R. R. Co., relative to that part of your letter concerning Mr. Stearns, Manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Denver. The reason for his calling on Mr. Truesdale was that he is the chairman of the reorganizing committee of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., and a friend of the Agency.

When the matter was thoroughly explained to Mr. Truesdale, he stated that he thought he could help us out in the matter, and for the Agency to write him a letter explaining briefly what was desired, and then he would do the rest. We, therefore, wrote Mr. Truesdale a letter, which was delivered to him this morning, and of which a copy is attached. We will wait a few days, and then, not hearing from Mr. Truesdale, Mr. Diehl will call and see him, and will then advise you what he has done in the matter."

Principal Robt. A. Pinkerton wrote Mr. Truesdale as follows:-

"In connection with the arrests and indictment of the Grand Officers of the Western Federation of Miners for the Murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, Harry Orchard, one of the conspirators, who has made a confession and is a witness for the State of Idaho, states that in May or June, 1905, he was delegated to go to Canon City, Colorado, to kill Governor Peabody, of Colorado, with a bomb, and in order to cover him it was suggested that he become an insurance agent, and in furtherance of this he made a contract with John L. Stearns,

Manager, in Denver, of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, to act as an agent in soliciting life insurance. Orchard, to secure this contract, was furnished a letter of recommendation from Horace Hawkins, of the law firm of Patterson, Richardson & Hawkins, of Denver, who were, and are now attorneys for the Western Federation of Miners. He was also given a letter from Mr. Cohen, of the firm of Sullivan & Cohen, of which Mr. Sullivan was the attorney of Mr. Pettibone, one of the Grand Officers under arrest. He also had letters from Pettibone and several others.

As this is a very important link in the chain of evidence in corroborating Orchard, and against the men under indictment, the State of Idaho desires to secure from Mr. Stearns the original letters referred to, and other documents relative to Harry Orchard's appointment as a solicitor for the Mutual Life Insurance Co., as well, if necessary, of Mr. Stearns' evidence, in Idaho, at the trial.

Mr. Stearns, to a representative of this Agency, representing the State of Idaho, has refused to produce the papers mentioned, or to become a witness as desired.

If you can assist the State of Idaho and ourselves in this matter by influencing Mr. Stearns to produce the papers, and respond to a subpoena from Idaho, it would materially aid the ends of public justice."

I wish to draw Mr. Hawley's attention to a copy of Supt. Laughlin's report from Omaha dated April 13th, wherein you will note that an informant tells Mr. Laughlin that during last March while in Salt Lake City he was shown a telegram which had been sent to Harry Orchard or which was being sent by Orchard to some attorney in Denver. If the informant is right it looks to me as though this telegram was in connection with the sale of the Virginia rooming house, therefore would suggest that Mr. Hawley take this matter up with Orchard and find out from him as to whether he received a telegram at any time while in Salt Lake, if so from whom, and if he sent any telegram to whom it was addressed.

I hope that something can be done to cinch the parties guilty of approaching the Grand Jurors.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By **WM. A. PINKERTON**

Reported
Denver, 4/30/06. 8.

B B 73

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Monday, April 30, 1906.

Today I had a long conference with Mr. Filius and Supt. Cary, and as a result I outlined a plan that if successful will get Hullivan, who formerly roomed at the Belmont and Virginia rooming houses and who from Orchard's statement to me must be in a position to testify that he frequently saw Orchard in company with Pettibone, Haywood, Kirwan and other members of the Executive Board of Inner Circle of the Western Federation of Miners. If my plan works I will have Hullivan at my office tomorrow morning, which is the best place that I could interview him.

As we wished to get some corroborative evidence in Cripple Creek Mr. Cary detailed a competent operative to proceed to Cripple Creek. Before making the investigation at Cripple Creek this operative will visit Canon City and interview Mrs. Adams with whom Orchard boarded at the time he was detailed to assassinate Gov. Peabody and with whom Orchard left the satchel containing the Peabody bomb at the time he made a trip to the Arkansas Valley soliciting hail insurance from the farmers in that district. I am in receipt of a letter from Gov. Gooding enclosing a letter from Henry O. Morris, an insurance and real estate agent residing at Pueblo. Morris' letter reads as follows:

"Hon. Governor of Idaho,

Dear Sir:-

From my own personal observation I believe that should you allow the infamous conspiracy to hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone succeed, that the vengeance of the workers will "stagger humanity". That it is a cold blooded murderous conspiracy I have not the shadow of a doubt, and this belief is general. The men are victims whose only crime is being persona non grata to as miserable a band of wealthy outlaws as ever disgraced God's footstool. You may be a party to this scheme to hang innocent men. I hope not. If you are, may God have mercy on you.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Henry O. Morris."

I thought it best to incorporate this letter in this report as a matter of record, because the letter of itself is to say the least threatening. We know Morris by reputation as a notorious anarchist. We

had already arranged to send the operative to Cripple Creek, but on receipt of this letter we changed our plans and the operative will first visit Pueblo and make an investigation relative to Morris, then proceed to Canon City and from Canon City will go to Cripple Creek. In connection with the operative's visit to Cripple Creek I have suggested that he visit Mrs. Orchard, and he has been given full instructions as to how to approach Mrs. Orchard. If we are not mistaken Mrs. Orchard is receiving money, or as it will be termed by the Western Federation she is receiving relief money from them.

In connection with this visit to Mrs. Orchard the operative will take up the matter of the ingredients to make "Pettibone dope" which Orchard claims is buried near the cabin where he and his wife resided while in Cripple Creek or Independence. We would like to get this dope but it is possible the Western Federation has recovered this before now. I am well aware that Sheriff Bell and Lloyd Thompson have been giving this woman a great deal of annoyance and it may be hard to get her around to our way of thinking. Still we should try to find out what the Western Federation has been doing with her since Orchard's arrest.

By referring to No. 21's report from Caldwell, it will be noted that Barber wanted the operative to accompany him in a rig last Sunday when he would introduce him to farmers near where the Government is building a dam. I hope that the operative availed himself of the opportunity to make this trip. As it takes reports some time to reach me and when they do arrive here it is too late for me to advise the operative how to act, I would suggest in future when the operative asks for instructions on a matter of this kind that Mr. Hawley immediately give the instructions to Mr. Hopkins or No. 9 who will in turn instruct the operative at the earliest opportunity possible.

In connection with Mr. Stearns of the New York Mutual, the following is a copy of the letter received by Mr. Robt. A. Pinkerton from Mr. Truesdale, The Chairman of the New York Mutual, which explains itself:

"Personal.

Mr. Robert A. Pinkerton,
57 Broadway,
N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

As promised your Mr. Diehl, I took up with the General Solicitor of the Mutual Life Company, Mr. Davies, the matter to which you refer in your letter of the 25th to me in connection with the prosecution of the Grand Officers of the Western Federation of Miners for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

After discussing the matter with him, it was his view that probably the Company's manager at Denver, Mr. Stearns, might reasonably feel some hesitancy about volunteering to furnish documents or give evidence in this mat-

ter or in fact doing so excepting on specific request made by the Idaho authorities having charge of the prosecution of the men involved in this murder.

Mr. Davies made this suggestion; that the District Attorney or other State officer having charge of the prosecution of the conspirators make a formal request on Mr. Stearns to furnish the documents he has and which are desired in this case and also to appear before the Grand Jury or at the trial of the conspirators and give his evidence on the subject; that if Mr. Stearns should decline to comply with the request made in this manner, the subject should then be referred to the general officers in this City and they would advise or direct him to do so. It seems to me the suggestion made by Mr. Davies as above is probably the best course to follow in this matter.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. H. Truesdale."

The following is a copy of Mr. Rob't A. Pinkerton's reply:

"W. H. Truesdale, Esq.,

Pres., Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.,

26 Exchange Place, New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your personal letter of the 27th inst., and am greatly obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in this matter. We will approach Mr. Stearns on the lines suggested in your letter, and in case we are not successful in getting the information desired in this way, will again consult you.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Robt. A. Pinkerton."

You will note these letters are personal, but in order that Mr. Hawley can have Mr. Van Dine act upon this matter it becomes necessary that our client and Mr. Hawley should be in possession of all the facts, and I would now suggest that Mr. Hawley act in accordance to his own judgment on this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported

Denver, 5/1/06.

S.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

GEO. D. BANGS,
GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

ALLAN PINKERTON,
ASST GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

EASTERN DIVISION,
JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER, NEW YORK.

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CHICAGO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. LOUIS

WESTERN DIVISION,
JAS. McPARLAND, MANAGER, DENVER.

DENVER
KANSAS CITY
OMAHA
SPOKANE

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE
SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES

ATTORNEYS,
GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.
Supt.
H. F. Carr.

Denver, Colo., April 30, 1906.

James H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to both your letters of the 27th inst. would say I am very much pleased that you have settled the matter with Judge Moore. I think you will remember that I agreed with your suggestion that Judge Moore should be retained.

Relative to what I said in my letter of the 25th about Swain, you seem to have taken that seriously. Now the facts are I was simply joking and thought you would understand it that way when I said that Swain if employed would be sure to get information from Easterly, but the possibilities were that he would write a report containing all information given by Easterly to some imaginary operative in his office at Spokane. I was simply joking on that matter, but would say you are right, it would be a useless expense of money to send some one to Silver City to interview Easterly. I hardly think he will be bold enough to appear at Caldwell as a witness, but if he does we will get him.

So far as Shattuck is concerned you will note from reports of the operative, he is not in possession of any facts that would be of any benefit to us.

Relative to Fred Miller would say by examining some of my reports made after Orchard had made his confession, and in fact in Orchard's confession, you will note that the party that sent an unsigned telegram to him while confined at Caldwell was Simpkins, Fred Miller so informed him. Fred Miller also informed him when he reached Walla Walla and found out that the newspapers stated that the Western Federation of Miners had employed him to look after Orchard's interests that he returned to Spokane as under no consideration should the Western Federation of Miners be connected with the killing of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg. I believe I have heard of some person that rode on the train with Miller and knows something

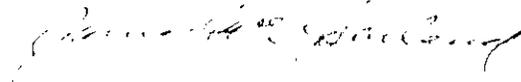
J.H.H.#2.

about Miller's actions in the matter of returning from Walla Walla to Spokane. I cannot remember who this is, but I think that Operative No. 9 will remember something on that subject, and I have written Mr. Hasson today to see if he remembers anything about it. As this matter occurred before I reached Idaho, I am not very definite as to the real facts in the case.

Yours truly,

Pinkerton's Nat'l Detective Agency,

By



X.

Mgr. W. Div.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

GEO. D. BANGS,
GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

ALLAN PINKERTON,
ASST GENERAL MANAGER,
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JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER, NEW YORK.

OFFICES,
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JAS. McPARLAND, MANAGER, DENVER.

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SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES

ATTORNEYS,
GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
Supt.

B. F. CARY.

Denver, Colo., April 30, 1906.

James H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney-at-law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 28th inst. would say I certainly approve of your writing to Mr. Filius on all matters of importance or all information that you want. I had a long conference with Mr. Filius today, but he had not at that time received the letter you refer to.

We can easily get the Postmaster to Boise as a witness, but so far as getting into a private box in a bank vault that Moyer has hired, that is simply impossible. As I have written you, I am very much pleased that you had the forethought to procure a room for me at Caldwell. I note that the trials will not come up before the 11th.

As you will have seen from reports forwarded to you we are doing all we can to corroborate Orchard's and Adams' statements. I hope we will get a cinch on the men that are approaching the Grand Jurors and prospective jurors. There is no doubt but the finding of the 'Pettibone dope' was a knockout blow to not only Moyer, Halywood and Pettibone but also to their counsel. I wish we could get a cinch upon Whitsell, Wainhope and Barber. I also wish you to do what you can in the other private matter that we talked of before you left Denver.

Yours truly,

James H. Hawley

S.

B B 14

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Mgr. James McFarland reports:

Denver, Tuesday, May 1, 1906.

Relative to Mr. W. N. Platner of Eaton, Colo., who saw Mr. Hawley on the evening he left Denver would say I received a letter from him in which he makes the statement relative to the conversations that Mr. O. F. Shattuck of Greeley overheard in his office concerning the blowing up of the Smuggler-Union Mine. As you are aware, Mr. Shattuck was interviewed by one of our operatives and the statement made by Mr. Shattuck entirely agrees with Mr. Platner's letter, but as Mr. Shattuck did not know who made this statement in the Western Federation offices it is possible that his evidence could not be used. I replied to Mr. Platner thanking him for his kindness in this matter.

You will also remember my report on the matter of the telegram received from Deputy Sheriff Barlow of Winkelman, Arizona relative to some papers that he found at that point. I not only telegraphed Mr. Barlow to send on the papers but also wrote him, and today I received a letter from Mr. Barlow of which the following is a copy:

"Your wire and letter 24th duly received. I mailed the book to you (registered) yesterday owing to delay in receipt of your telegram. I was obliged to mail the book from a different post office as I could not afford to allow the Winkelman postal force to know of my dealing.

I hope the book will supply some missing links as there are dates for everything. Mr. Moor, the owner of the book spent one day looking for it and offered \$20.00 reward. Now either keep the book or copy useful data and return to me in which case I will send or have it sent to Mr. Moor for the \$20.00. At present Moor is in Globe, Ariz., agitating a mass meeting and parade for Moyer and Haywood benefit to take place May 2nd. He has plastered the town with posters of the alleged "kidnapping" of Moyer and Haywood and calling for a turnout of every one to hear the speakers. Now from the book and my own observations this fellow is a "bad one".

I am a civil engineer at present and for two years past employed as Engineer in Charge of construction of the Arizona Eastern R. R. at a salary of \$150 and expenses per month, merely hold a commission as Deputy Sheriff for conven-

in keeping order. I sincerely hope the book will prove of value, if so would be glad to know of it."

I replied to Mr. Barlow as follows:

"Replying to yours of the 27th ult. would say that the registered package in question has not as yet arrived here in Denver. I presume the reason for this delay is on account of the fact that you had to mail this package at a different post office than Winkelman.

I note what you say relative to the fact that \$20.00 reward was offered by Moor for the book in question. When the book arrives here I will refer it to our legal advisor and if he considers that we should keep the original we will forward to you the \$20.00 that Moor offered for the return of this book. On the other hand if a copy of the same serves our purpose we will return it to you so that you can get the reward. In the meantime would say that by informing us the amount of expense that you have been to, more especially on your trip to the post office from which you mailed this book, we will remit the same to you, and consider ourselves obligated to you in any event."

I will anxiously await the arrival of the book referred to and when it arrives will refer it to Mr. Filius. It may be important and it may not, however Mr. Barlow shows the right spirit in this matter; of course, he does not want to be beat out of the twenty dollars reward offered by Moor for the return of this book and if we are to keep the book I think we are justified in paying him twenty dollars. You will note that the man is very careful as he does not wish to mail the registered package containing this book to us at Winkelman. That of itself, I think, is a wise precaution considering the character of this man Moor who might have a friend in the post office.

I received a copy of the "Appeal to Reason" for April 28th from our friend F. O. Morris, the anarchist at Pueblo. The object of this windbag is simply to scare people, however it is well to preserve every scrap of paper that is received from this man for future use.

As Mr. Cary's report will show I have not been able to meet this man Hullivan, and I have determined to see the man Wolfe employed by Pettibone. You will remember that Wolfe's name was used by Pettibone in sending the registered letter containing one hundred dollars to Orchard to San Francisco in 1904. I wish when Mr. Hawley sees Orchard that he remind him of the fact that the name by which this letter was addressed was John Dempsey instead of Thos. Dempsey, care of the Golden West Hotel. Orchard I think is of the opinion that the name that Pettibone used at that time was Harry Dempsey or Thos. Dempsey,

however the name was John Dempsey. I merely want to get Orchard right upon these names, but as neither Adams nor Orchard are entirely sure of names or dates, I think it is best that they be not too positive on these points when they give their testimony, and should be given a hint to that effect.

Respectfully Submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported

Denver, 5/3/06.

S.

however the name was John Dempsey. I merely want to get Orchard right upon these names, but as neither Adams nor Orchard are entirely sure of names or dates, I think it is best that they be not too positive on these points when they give their testimony, and should be given a hint to that effect.

Respectfully Submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported

Denver, 5/3/06.

S.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

GEO. D. BANGS,
GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

ALLAN PINKERTON,
ASST GENERAL MANAGER,
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KANSAS CITY
OMAHA
SPOKANE

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE.
SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES

ATTORNEYS,
GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.
Supt

H. F. CARY.

Denver, Colo., May 7, 1906.

Hon. James H. Hawley,
Attorney-at-Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Filius called upon me at my office this afternoon in company with Gen. Wells where Mr. Cary and myself held a conference with them. Mr. Filius is a personal friend of Paul Sours, our Pastmaster, and has had a conference with the latter, and as I have stated in previous reports the Postmaster is not only a good citizen but is willing to aid the prosecution of these men in any way that he can. Mr. Filius reports that Miss Pearle Moore, now in the employ of the post office, was registry clerk and made out the receipt in the matter of the registered letter addressed to John Dempsey, San Francisco by Pettibone under the name of J. Wolfe or probably Mr. Wolfe, who was Pettibone's clerk, under Pettibone's instructions to send the money. Dempsey's receipt is at the San Francisco office. Mr. Filius is of the opinion that Miss Moore's presence as a witness will be necessary, but she is a very timid girl, however as she will not be kept a very long time on the witness stand, I think she will be able to get through all right.

There were some matters that were discussed by Mr. Filius, Gen. Wells, yourself and myself the day we met at the Brown Palace which you were to take up on reaching Idaho, but we have not heard from you on these subjects, to-wit: you were to see Judge Smith and discuss with him whether or not it would be necessary to fetch the bomb discovered at Judge Goddard's gate in its entirety to be produced as evidence at the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. You will remember Mr. Filius was of the opinion that with witnesses to testify to seeing this bomb excavated with the empty box would be all that was necessary. You were to see Judge Smith on this matter.

We also discussed the feasibility of taking Adams to Telluride in order to locate the body of Barney. You were to take this matter up with Gov. Gooding and Mr. Borah. Mr. Wells informs

J.H.H. #2.

trial will prevent at least some witnesses from appearing for the defense who otherwise would appear.

I had a long talk today with Gen. Wells and he would like to be advised at as early a date as possible as to what is going to be done with the bomb which is now in the State House and what you have determined to do in the matter of sending Adams to Colorado to take up the body of Barney. Both these matters must be settled definitely at as early a period as possible.

The one great thing we must look carefully into is the fact that talismen may be subpoenaed to do jury duty who would swear that they had received no Socialistic literature and were not in favor of Socialism and at the same time they might be rank Socialists.

After reading over Mr. Hasson's report of May 9th I am still of the opinion that Mrs. Simpkins never went to Simpkins' claim as reported. There is no doubt but that wherever she goes she will write to the Hanson family whether the letter will be sent to Doud or Tibbles I cannot say, but I have written Mr. Hasson today to get a sample of Mrs. Simpkins' hand-writing from the Parisian Cloak House.

I have just received your letter of the 12th inst. While like you I don't want to get into a newspaper discussion with this paper, the matter is so palpably false and has been scattered all over the country and more especially in Canyon County that I still think it would have been wise to have published my denial.

Relative to Mr. Hopkins would say Hopkins as you are aware is a timid fellow; he is not an operative, simply a clerk, and while Saintclair may be a babbler he is a very young man and has evidently read up a lot of anarchistic literature. Czolgosz was but a young man when he murdered President McKinley and it is just men like Saintclair imbued with anarchistic and Socialistic doctrines that invariably commit such crimes as Czolgosz and Beckman who made the murderous assault on Mr. Frick of Pittsburg was a man of the same character. Although I have instructed Hopkins not to give the matter a thought, nevertheless I consider all men like Saintclair the most dangerous type of men you have to come in contact with. They simply consider it a religious duty to kill sociology, and I hope No. 15 at some time will be able to give us information when Saintclair is carrying a revolver and have him properly dealt with.

I read over all of No. 21's reports and am very well satisfied with his work and if any violence is contemplated I think he will be able to advise us of the same in advance. As you will have noted I am attending to matters pretty strictly here in Colorado and it required my presence to get things in proper shape. I would suggest that Johnson be instructed to look after this fellow Saintclair.

I don't think I can say anything further about Adams' trip to Colorado as I understood that was settled with Gen. Wells, Mr. Adams, yourself and myself here in Denver, that is if the Governor

J.H.H. #3.

permitted, Gen. Wells would make arrangements to take Adams to Telluride in order to exhume the body of Barney. I talked with Mr. Wells today and told him that you had written to me a few days ago that this matter would be taken up and you would report to me definitely. The matter was left with the Governor, yourself and Mr. Borah. Now if you decide it would be inexpedient to do so I would like you to write Mr. Filius and myself on this subject.

Yours truly,

Pinkerton's Nat'l Detective Agency,

By

James H. McLaughlin

S.

Mgr. W. Div.

B B 15

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Mgr. James McFarland reports:

Denver, Wednesday, May 2, 1906.

Today I have been engaged in taking up the reports and giving further instructions relative to the corroborations of Orchard and Adams. This afternoon I had a conference in my office with Mr. Filius and General Wells at which Supt. Cary was present. Mr. Filius who is a personal friend of Postmaster Paul Sours of this city had called upon Mr. Sours and had taken up the matter of the registered letter sent by Wolfe from Denver to Orchard in San Francisco containing \$100.00. This letter was addressed to John Dempsey. Mr. Filius learned that Miss Pearle Moore was then as now registry clerk and gave a receipt to Wolfe, or it may have been Pettibone who assumed the name of Wolfe. Orchard's receipt will be found at the San Francisco post office; you have already received reports on that matter. I am trying to locate Wolfe and see if it is not possible that he would become a witness for the State. I know that this is barely possible, however I will make an effort to get him to call at my office.

We discussed some matters which Mr. Hawley was to take up on reaching Boise, first the matter of taking Adams to Telluride to locate the body of Barney. Mr. Hawley promised he would take this matter up with Gov. Gooding and Mr. Borah. The snow is about cleared from the hills at Telluride, and if it is agreed that Adams will be taken to Telluride under cover, Gen. Wells thinks it is an opportune time to do it.

Mr. Hawley was also to take up with Judge Smith the matter as to whether it would be necessary to carry the bomb that was excavated in front of Judge Goddard's house in its entirety to Idaho or not. At a meeting between Mr. Filius, Mr. Hawley, Gen. Wells and myself when this matter was taken up, Mr. Filius was of the opinion that the empty box that contained the powder in this bomb would be sufficient with proper witnesses to testify that the box contained giant powder at the time it was excavated, and while Gen. Wells would have no hesitancy in carrying this bomb to Idaho just as it was found, nevertheless we know there is some danger, and besides it is against the rules of the railway company to carry explosives in a passenger train. Mr. Filius would like to hear from Mr. Hawley on the above subjects at as early a date as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By W. M. A. PINKERTON

Reported

Denver, 5/3/06.

S.

BB 16

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Thursday, May 3, 1906.

Relative to the matter in question Hullivan has not been able to call upon me up to the present time. I learned through a friend of mine that the American Wringer Co. had replevined a lot of wringers from the mortgagee of Pettibone's store who is Ex-Justice of the Peace Hynes, formerly a very rabid labor agitator. Deputy Sheriff Al Baker replevined the goods in question and wanting to know what he had seen in the store I had Mr. Cary see Sheriff Nisbet who had his Deputy, Al Baker, call upon me this afternoon. Baker said all he had power to levy on were the wringers, fixtures and some other articles which were claimed by the American Wringer Co., and in looking for what he wanted he discovered several ordinary wooden boxes which contained a lot of loose cartridges. He also noticed a lot of bottles but does not know what they contained with the exception that he noticed the label of gasoline and benzine upon some of these bottles. These bottles were taken by Mrs. Pettibone in one of Turner's vans. Mr. Cary took down the memorandum of the cartridges and shells and will report on the same and will also see Mr. Turner and find out where his driver stored the material that he hauled away for Mrs. Pettibone.

In talking to Mr. Kennicott of the firm of Kennicott & Patterson, transfer men, he stated he thought Mr. Patterson, his partner, was formerly employed by the Robert S. Roe transfer company and had informed him that he at one time had hauled a lot of rifles enclosed in piano boxes from Pettibone's store, and to the best of his belief these rifles were shipped to the Coeur d'Alene District. My informant did not want his name mentioned in this transaction, but would say he is a very reliable man. I have instructed Mr. Cary to investigate this matter and he will report on the same.

There is nothing further of importance to report on this matter except to say as you will have already seen from the Denver reports the old man Black is Mrs. Pettibone's father and also the fact that Mrs. Pettibone intended to leave for Boise and probably has gone. While I have little confidence that I will be able to do anything with this man Jacob Wolfe, nevertheless I am going to make an attempt to gain his friendship providing he will agree to come to the office. If he don't there is no further use in following after him.

I have just read over No. 9's report for Tuesday, May 1st, and note that threatening letters have been received by the Editor of the Caldwell News and that the barn belonging to the Editor of the Parma Herald has been burned. It looks to me as though they are going to inaugurate a reign of terror not only in Caldwell but in Canyon County in general, and as long as the Sheriff permits inflammatory circulars to be posted not only on Court House property but around the town of Caldwell you cannot expect other than a reign of terror, as the Sheriff's actions indicate that either he personally or the citizens of Caldwell or Canyon County are afraid of the threats and bluffs made by the gang of anarchists that are domiciled in Caldwell. I would like to be Sheriff of Canyon County for one week or for twenty-four hours and this gang including Mr. Cavanaugh and Whitsell would either be in the County jail, run out of town or as a last resort there would be a job for the Coroner.

Is it not possible that by taking this matter up in the proper manner with Judge Smith that conditions could be changed before the trial comes up as it now appears the Socialists and anarchists have taken entire possession of Caldwell at least if not of the whole county, and no matter whether it hurts the feelings of Mr. Cavanaugh and Mr. Whitsell and this gang, the citizens should take hold and either force the Sheriff to do his duty or the County Commissioners should appoint somebody else to take his place.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By **WM. A. PINKERTON.**

Reported
Denver, 5/4/06. S.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

GEO. D. BANGS,
GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

ALLAN PINKERTON,
ASST GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

EASTERN DIVISION,
JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK
BOSTON
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CLEVELAND
CINCINNATI

ATTORNEYS.

GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

OFFICES,
MIDDLE DIVISION,
E. S. GAYLOR, MANAGER, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. LOUIS

WESTERN DIVISION,
JAS. McPARLAND, MANAGER, DENVER

DENVER
KANSAS CITY
OMAHA
SPOKANE

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE.
SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
Supt.
E. P. GARY

Denver, Colo., May 4, 1906.

Hon. Jas. H. Hawley,
Attorney-at-Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

I would like to be advised as to whether or not you have drawn up the form for Adams to copy and have the same forwarded through our office to the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at New York relative to obtaining the data in the matter of Haywood sending the seventy-five dollars to Adams to Ogden as requested in one of my reports and also in a letter to you. If this has not been done yet, kindly see to it that it is done at as early a date as possible as Mr. Filius and I consider this is of great importance as we know we can get the data in New York if properly applied for in the manner as set forth in my report quoting the letter received from General Manager Bangs.

Yours truly,

Pinkerton's Nat'l Detective Agency,

By

Mgr. W. Div.

S.

13 13 17

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Denver, Friday, May 4, 1906.

I have received information through our operative detailed at Cripple Creek on the matter of corroborating Orchard's and Adams' statements that Fred Miller had approached Mrs. Orchard offering her fifty dollars to make an affidavit to the effect that Orchard was mentally unbalanced on account of having received a kick from a horse some time ago, also the further fact that she had some "Pettibone dope" in her possession which had been brought to her house by Pettibone who at that time assumed the name of Morgan, also that Floyd Thompson wrote a letter to Orchard to write a letter to his wife requesting her to make a full statement to him (Thompson) and to deliver to him the "Pettibone dope" or any other material she might have that would be useful in the prosecution. Knowing that Orchard is very much opposed to Floyd Thompson I have grave doubts as to whether Orchard would comply with Thompson's request, furthermore I am not certain that Orchard would communicate with his wife at the request of any body even myself.

If Mr. Thompson's information is right Mrs. Orchard might become very important in this case, although I am satisfied that the Western Federation is possibly giving Mrs. Orchard at least \$5.00 a week in order to keep her quiet, and she may not make any statement to any person even should Orchard request it. However I wrote Orchard as follows:

"Since arriving here I find that Miller has called upon your wife at Cripple Creek. As to what the object of his call was I am not informed, but from what I think is a reliable source, although I might be mistaken, I am led to believe that your wife still holds you in respect. If that be true with your assistance I might be able not only to get from Mrs. Orchard what Miller had to say when he called there but also other information that might be valuable to the prosecution including the cache of material for making "Pettibone dope". In case Mrs. Orchard has information of any value to us, as the defense is now after her, we should try to get her on our side and if necessary take her out of Cripple Creek and take care of her until she was wanted in Idaho. For instance, if she was able to prove that either Pettibone, Moyer, Haywood, Parker, Davis or any of the gang had called upon you at her house or if Pettibone had fetched up any dope,

this would be very important. It would be a corroboration of your testimony and she would be a competent witness.

Notwithstanding the fact that my informant tells me that she still loves you and would be willing to serve you, my informant may be mistaken, therefore I have thought that you should write her a few lines which would not in any way incriminate you or injure the prosecution and have the same mailed from Boise, then write her another letter which the Warden will have sent to me here and I will have this letter delivered to Mrs. Orchard by hand just as was done in the case of Mrs. Adams. You will understand that I am merely making this suggestion and if it meets your approval I would suggest that the following letter be written to her by you enclosing a little portion of a card, and place the other portion in the letter which you want me to have delivered to her by hand so that the party delivering the same will identify himself. I will merely give you an outline of what I would like to have you write her, you can address her as your wife or by her name as you see fit:

'Boise, Idaho, May -----, 1906.

My dear-----:-

It has been a long time since you have heard from me personally, but I suppose you have heard of my misfortune through the newspapers or through officers or lawyers that may have called upon you for information. From the fact that if I had taken your advice I would not now be in the position that I am is one reason I have not written you before. It may possibly be that if you still retain any love for me you could now help me, and to that end I have written a letter today to a party in Denver who will present a letter to you and will identify himself by producing the other piece of this card that I enclose in this letter.

I don't wish you to show this letter or inform any person that you have received such a letter from me.

Hoping that yourself and children are well and that you have borne up under this affliction, with love to you and the children, I remain,

Yours,®

If your views meet my suggestion the above is the skeleton of the letter that you should write your wife having the Warden mail the same at Boise, and the following is a copy of the letter that I wish you to send to me to be presented by whoever I may detail to go to Cripple Creek and call on your

wife. This letter will be addressed to your wife but not sealed as the party presenting it would be supposed to know its contents, but it must contain the piece of torn card referred to:

Boise, Idaho, May ----, 1906.

My dear -----:—The bearer of this letter is sent to you by Mr. McFarland, and as means of identification he will present to you the little piece of card that I referred to in my letter written you today when I enclosed the other piece of card so as to identify the party that would call upon you to show to you that this party really represents me. I wish you to talk freely with him and answer any question that he may ask you providing it is in your power to do so.

I would also request that you deliver to him the packages of bisulphide of carbon, stick phosphate, benzine and alcohol that is buried. You know the exact spot where this material is buried, and also the bottles of dope that Pettibone brought to our house on one of his visits to Cripple Creek. If you conclude to help me in this my hour of need, the bearer will arrange for your transportation to Denver where I desire that you should meet Mr. McFarland and talk over with him the condition that I am now placed in and whereby I think you might be able to help me. In making this trip if it becomes necessary the bearer will see that your expenses are paid, but I wish to forewarn you if you make this trip you must not inform the dearest friend you have as to where you are going.

Your husband,"

If you conclude to send this letter you can change the phraseology of it to suit yourself as I may be mistaken as to the fact that Pettibone ever carried any of the "hell fire" or dope to your house. Lest your wife might have forgotten the exact spot where the material for making the dope is located you might describe the exact location or put in anything else that you please.

I have enclosed this letter to Mr. Hopkins whom you know and he will deliver the same to the Warden, and after reading over the same you can inform the Warden as to whether you will write as I have directed by simply saying to him that you will attend to this matter at as early a date as possible. You will remember though that your wife's letter must be directed to Cripple Creek but the letter that comes to me will be delivered to the Warden to send to me here in Denver under cover of another envelope.

Hoping that Steve and his wife as well as yourself are well and that you are enjoying yourselves as well as possible under the circumstances, I remain,
Yours."

I have enclosed the above letter in another envelope and have sent copy of my letter to Warden Whitney that the Warden will be fully cognizant of what I want and may be able to help me out.

Prior to writing this letter I had a long conference with Mr. Filius who approved of my writing Orchard as I have done. Our operative detailed on this matter on his return to Cripple Creek was to interview Mrs. Orchard, but in order to see whether Orchard would act as Mr. Thompson desired and if so to give the latter proper time to take this matter up with Mrs. Orchard, I have instructed that the operative do not call on Mrs. Orchard at this time. I think it would be well for Mr. Hawley to interview Orchard on this matter as Orchard may be adverse to bringing his wife into this matter in any way whatever.

I learn that Mr. Scott, now Special Agent for the Cripple Creek Short Line and at the time that Orchard was in Cripple Creek was Special Agent for the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad, claims to have given Orchard about \$30.00 to get information from him relative to the attempted wreck on the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad. In Orchard's confession he states that Scott gave him transportation to Denver but he does not state that Scott gave him any money which may be an omission on his part. As Mr. Scott is willing to go to Caldwell as a witness on this matter and is a reliable man, or at least I have always found him so, there is little doubt but that he will testify to the fact that he gave Orchard money, therefore I wish Mr. Hawley in talking with Orchard to refer to this matter as we don't want Orchard to testify to the fact that he received no money if he did and Scott to testify to the fact that he paid Orchard money. You will understand that it may be that Scott in his expense bill may have charged the company with \$30.00 as having been paid to Orchard and the latter may not have received this money, therefore if Orchard denies having received the money we will have to be very careful in examining Scott and Orchard on this matter.

In the matter of the first telegram sent from Spokane to Orchard after his arrest in care of Sheriff Nichols, I wrote Mr. Hasson today as follows:

"You will remember that after the arrest of Orchard the following telegram unsigned was sent from Spokane:

'Attorney Fred Miller will start for Caldwell in morning.

M."

You will remember that Miller left in accordance with this telegram, and subsequently Miller told Orchard that on reaching Walla Walla the morning papers stated he had been

employed by the Western Federation of Miners to defend Orchard and as the Western Federation of Miners had to be kept out of this matter he returned to Spokane; then later, on a telegram drawn up, I think, by Jim Sullivan of Denver signed with Orchard's name, Miller came to Caldwell. The telegram was sent over the Western Union Telegraph Company's lines, at least that is my impression.

I wish you would make a little investigation on this matter as it might be of great importance for us to have this telegram during the trial."

In the matter of Haywood telegraphing the \$75.00 to Adams at Ogden I wrote Mr. Hawley as follows:

"I would like to be advised as to whether or not you have drawn up the form for Adams to copy and have the same forwarded through our office to the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at New York relative to obtaining the data in the matter of Haywood sending the seventy-five dollars to Adams to Ogden as requested in one of my reports and also in a letter to you. If this has not been done as yet, kindly see to it that it is done at as early a date as possible as Mr. Filius and I consider this is of great importance as we know we can get the data in New York if properly applied for in the manner as set forth in my report quoting the letter received from General Manager Bangs."

As we can get the information at New York from the Western Postal Telegraph Co. relative to the Money sent to Orchard by Pettibone as Pat Bone while Orchard was at San Francisco, would again suggest that this matter is taken up in accordance to the suggestions in the letter from Mr. Bangs, our General Manager in New York, which is incorporated in one of my recent reports:

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By **WM. A. PINKERTON.**

Reported
Denver, 5/5/06. S.

13 13 18

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Sunday, May 6, 1906.

Orchard in his confession or at some time later informed me that during the summer of 1905 while talking with Haywood and Moyer, Schmelzer, a member of the Executive Board from Colorado and Utah, came into headquarters and a general conversation ensued in which Schmelzer informed them that the President of the local union at Silverton had killed a scab in the following manner: the president of the union had his gun down in his side coat pocket and shot this man through his coat pocket without pulling his gun from his pocket at all. Schmelzer stated that the man that did the shooting was very nervous as it was the first man he had killed, and he (Schmelzer) wanted Haywood and Moyer to appoint this man as an organizer and let him travel over the country until he got over his nervousness. I am not positive now as to whether the man that did the killing was present or not.

Wishing to get the facts on this matter I had a talk with a couple of informants some time ago who are well posted in Silverton. They had a slight recollection of this killing but murders were so frequent there that they paid little or no attention to it. However one of the men stated he was going to Silverton in a few days and on his return he informed me he would have all the data I wanted.

Today he called on me at my office and informed me that this murder occurred on the night of July 4th, 1905, and the name of the President of the local union then is Sam Stitzer who is still president. The Secretary is Chas. R. Waters. The name of the man killed was Edward Menscho or Menrscho but was generally known by the name of Meroh. It was reported at the time that this man had formerly worked in the Coeur d'Alene District as a scab. There was an inquest held at the time and some parties testified to the effect that this man had been quarreling with several unknown men and was drunk at the time he was killed, which according to the statements made by Schmelzer to Moyer and Haywood in the presence of Orchard is not so.

I would suggest that the first time Mr. Hawley visits Orchard that he take this matter up with him in order to help Orchard's memory on the facts as he got them from Schmelzer and help him out a little on dates, that is to say it must have been some time after July 5th that this conversation took place.

I also beg leave to acknowledge Mr. Hawley's letter of the 3rd enclosing the request made by Adams on the Western Union Telegraph Co. I will refer these matters to Mr. Filius before forwarding the same.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported

Denver, 5/8/06.

S.

BB1?

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager McParland reports:

Denver, Monday, May 7, 1906.

I telephoned to Mr. Filius this morning as I wanted to take up Mr. Hawley's letter and Adams' request on the Western Union Telegraph Company, but found he was not in his office. As a rule Monday is a busy day with lawyers, so I concluded to defer this matter until tomorrow morning.

Having read over No. 21's report for May 3rd and knowing that he was doing very well and thinking that the loss of his position would jeopardize to some extent his usefulness, I wired our Mr. Hopkins as follows:

"Ask Hawley and Gooding to refer to twenty-one's report May third. Is there no way to shut off three parties named in last paragraph and allow twenty-one continue as he is now doing? Something must be done to that end."

I was very much pleased to receive the following reply from Mr. Hopkins:

"Twenty-one discharged from position, is boarding with Kipp, a hot socialist; has been detailed by Whitsell to canvass Canyon County for opinions of farmers; has stronger standing than ever."

The only thing that bothers me now is that some of the good citizens of Caldwell who are hot on the operative's trail, and we can not blame them as they are not in position to know what the operative's business is, may attempt to run him out of town. I therefore would suggest that without giving the operative away that Mr. Rice or somebody that can be depended upon should be instructed to let this man alone as I can see the importance of the position that Whitsell has now placed him in. In this way the operative may be able to get a great many facts relative to the manner in which the lawyers are going to conduct the defense. In fact he may be employed by them during the whole trial if the thing is worked right, and taking this into consideration it is very dangerous even to make any suggestion such as I have mentioned to Mr. Rice or to anybody else for the simple reason that Mr. Rice might confide to some of his friends and the operative might be uncovered. I will leave this matter to Gov. Gooding and Mr. Hawley.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported
Denver, 5/8/06.

S.

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

B B 2 D

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Denver, Tuesday, May 8, 1906.

I am in receipt of the memorandum book found by Mr. J. S. Barlow of Winkelman, Arizona, referred to in previous reports, which Mr. Barlow has kindly forwarded to me, and for which, Mr. Barlow informs me, M. W. Moor, the owner of the book spent one day looking and offered a reward of \$20 for its return.

This book is a red memorandum book of about 4" by 6 1/2". On the outside in large letters of pen and ink there is printed by hand: "W. F. M. M. W. MOOR". On the front fly-leaf of the book there is written in lead pencil- "Marion W Moor McCabe-Ariz Denver Jan 1st 1905". Marion W. Moor is the Executive Board member of the Western Federation of Miners for Arizona. The book contains a diary from January 2, 1905, to April 20, 1906, at which time Moor lost the book, and also contains some notations in the back part. The diary shows the different places visited by Moor in his capacity as organizer for the W. F. of M., conditions as he finds them at these places and his observations and comments upon these and also his comments upon different people. I herewith quote different extracts of interest as taken from this book. The book throughout is written in pencil and in places is blurred and hard to read. Under the year 1905 we find the following:

"Apr 16- Wrote letters to Moyer, Ryan, Vaughn, Cook and Pettibone.

"Apr 26- Left Vivian 5 a. m. Arrived in Gold Road 6-30 a. m. took breakfast and leave for Kingman 7:30 a. m. Arrived in Kingman 2 p. m. Was not able to meet anyone to transact business.

"27) Met and had talk with Kean St. Charles Sheriff Brown and Atty Morrison learned hearing of injunction was to come up in Oct. Inquired as to price of rifles found same to be worth \$12.50".

"July 4th- (Moor was in Leadville, Colo., at this time) Great day Mayor Rohn member of M. O. A. and C. A. read declaration of independence and admonished all men to be good citizens and obey the law.

July 7th Read letter from Haywood, and wrote letters to Moyer, Conlin and others. Had a very heated discussion with a C. A. stiff. (M. O. A. and C. A. stand for Mine Owners Association and Citizens Alliance respectively)."

2.

"July 12 Left Leadville 9 a. m. Arrived in Denver 6 p. m.

13) Called at Headquarters met Kirwan and talked over conditions.

14. Meyer wired today from Chicago that Haywood would be in Denver tomorrow eve decided to wait in this place for him

15. Met and talked with Pettibone and others. Haywood got in on 7:30 p. m. train."

"Tom Hull knew Meyer in Storey Co- Iowa."

"Sept. 17) Left Tonopah 1 p. m. Arrived in Gold Field 3 p. m. Met Sherman Parker, Sec. Redinbaugh and a number of other members. Parker tells me Haywood wires for me to wait here for mail. Am requested to speak at public meeting to-night.

18) Went to Diamondfield and met J. Q. McCarty, Pres of that Union. He reports about 100 members in good standing. Attended regular meeting of #220 in the evening at which about 100 members were present. When the question of what to do with scabs was brought up a lively discussion ensued."

1906.

"Feb. 24.- Left Dalhart 4 a. m. Arrived in Denver 3:30 p. m. found Williams, Kirwan and office force on duty.

25. Wrote home to Clark and Ryan. From Feb 24th to Mar 7 was in Denver. Received letters from various unions which I answered."

"J B Carlyle-Pinkev supposed to be in Arizona. 5-5 dark." (Moor was in Prescott, Arizona, when he made this note).

"Apr 17. Met Velardo Pres of I W W local and had long talk in regard to business matters. Met Arthur Moore and Slim Curtis and learned particulars in regard to Copper Camp. Left Phoenix 12 m. Arrived in Kelvin 5:30 p. m. at which place I met Coleman and Weeks former Pres and Sec of Troy #102. After eating supper in company with S J Curtis (Slim) got saddle horses and went to Troy at which place we arrived 9:30 p. m."

Among the notations in the back part of the book we find the following:

"Dick Trevanthen American Cousin Jack Supt of Portland would not allow Sec on grounds 1901-02. Now in Gold Fields, Nev."

"Money spent by #73 in defence of Durand and other members about \$400."

"Drug store Inquire cost of 25-55 and 30-30 have you sent out 100 cartridges 25-55 ordered Automatic 32° 3bx"

3.

"Description Age 45-50 Light blue eyes Height 5-8 Light complexion Middle finger off left hand Notify Gold Field Gray hair and mustache". (While this notation is on another page it no doubt refers to the Dick Trevanthen mentioned in the foregoing notation as having been superintendent of the Portland who would not allow the secretary on the grounds in 1901-1902. This probably refers to the Portland mine in the Cripple Creek District and to the secretary of the union).

"Grimes a restaurant man in Pasadena owns stock in Blue Ridge mine notify unions".

"Robert Euslis or Eustice Walter McLenden Soabs on Blue Ridge".

"200 25X35 W. Cartg." (This probably stands for Winchester cartridges).

This book also holds some cards, newspaper clippings, etc., bearing on union and Socialistic matters which are of no particular interest.

Referring to the notation of April 17, 1906, in which Moor mentions S. J. (Slim) Curtis, it is likely that this is Slim Campbell, formerly of Cripple Creek and mentioned in the confessions of Adams and Orchard.

With copy of this report I am sending this memorandum book to Attorney Fillius for his perusal and information. As it is quite possible that the defense in this case will place Marion Moor on the witness stand I believe it well to keep this book to combat any testimony given by him. This diary may also prove of value to the prosecution in this case showing, as it does, the animosity, malignity and virulence of a member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners in matters pertaining to his position as such.

In view of the fact that Mr. Barlow could have received a reward of \$20 by returning this book to its owner instead of sending it to us I would recommend that if it is decided to keep this book Mr. Barlow be sent this amount.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By WM. A. PINKERTON,

Reported:

Denver: 5/8/06

-D2-

B B 20

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Tuesday, May 8, 1906.

Today I had a long conversation with Mr. Filius on the matter of obtaining the evidence we require as to the telegraphing of money through the Western Union Telegraph Co. by Haywood to Adams at Ogden and also the telegraphing of money to Harry Green by Pettibone under the name of Pat Bone to Orchard in San Francisco. I also referred Adams' request on the Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at New York to Mr. Filius and forwarded the same to our New York office. Notwithstanding the promises we have received from the Western Union Telegraph Co. it may possibly be that the record that we require will not be given to us even on Adams' request except that a subpoena duces tecum be issued by Judge Smith for this record. Mr. Filius holds to this opinion and I am inclined to agree with him.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. has a rule, here in Denver at least, that requires the signature of the party sending money to be written on a form, and if the Company carries out its agreement, that is in New York, and delivers up the documents requested by Adams we will find Haywood's signature on the form referred to. At present I don't know whether the Postal Telegraph Co. requires the signature of the sender of money or not, but that I will have investigated.

In the matter of Pearle Moore, the registry clerk of the Denver post office, as has already been reported, a subpoena duces tecum will have to be issued for her. In the matter of the unsigned telegram sent from Spokane to Orchard at Caldwell after his arrest, the original telegram as far as we can learn is still at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office at Spokane, therefore a subpoena duces tecum should be issued to the Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at Spokane. I suppose the same thing would have to be done with the Telegraph Company's agent at Caldwell. This is the opinion of Mr. Filius.

All that the Agency can expect telegraph companies' officials to give us is the information that we now have, and the officials indeed have been very kind in giving information as to how to obtain copies of the telegrams in question, as have also been the post office officials. I have written today to our San Francisco office to find out if the receipt that Orchard gave the post^{al} officials on receiving the registered letter addressed to John Dempsey is still in existence. We know that it existed prior to the earthquake. A subpoena duces tecum would have

to be issued to the proper official at the post office at San Francisco in order to obtain this receipt.

Hullivan is still sick in bed and therefore is unable to come to my office providing he will consent to come at all, but I am of the opinion that after Mr. Frueauff, the Manager of the Denver Gas & Electric Co., talks with Hullivan he will agree to come to my office.

Mr. Hawley has written me in connection with Orchard's making a full breast of the Canadian end of his confession. I know that Orchard wants to do this as he does not want to tell an untruth, but that is a matter for the counsel for the prosecution to decide upon. I have no advice to give on that subject except to say that if Orchard testified to his Canadian record it may injure our case to a certain extent but the probabilities are that the defense would bring this out and if so it would be still worse. If Mrs. Orchard No. 2 could prove that Orchard was visited by Pettibone or that Pettibone had ever brought up dope or hell-fire to the Orchard house or that Miller had offered her fifty dollars for making an affidavit as referred to by the woman that Floyd Thompson has roping Mrs. Orchard, she would be an important witness to us, but as to whether she would side in with Orchard after learning of his duplicity after having another wife is something that we cannot now determine.

This afternoon by appointment I met Mr. D. H. Moffat and Mr. Wm. G. Evans at the latter's office, and was in consultation with them for about two hours and a half. They both feel highly pleased at the condition of this case as it now stands and informed me that when any financial help is needed Mr. Filius by making application to Mr. Evans or Mr. Moffat can secure the same.

I think we will not be able to get any information from Jacob Wolfe who is now keeping store for Mrs. Pettibone or rather is selling out the balance of the stock that was not seized by the Sheriff. However, we are doing everything in our power to corroborate the statements of Orchard and Adams.

By referring to a copy of the Idaho Unionist you will note that this paper has been subsidized by the Western Federation of Miners and in my opinion the language used in the paper is just as bad as in the Appeal to Reason or the Toledo Socialist or any other anarchist publication that we have in the country. I don't know who publishes this paper and it may possibly be that somebody would have some influence over the party responsible for the publication of these articles which is simply a matter of cash to him. I just merely refer to this matter so that it can be looked into by the Governor, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah.

In connection with the Western Union Telegraph Co. I forgot to state that J. G. Lay now in the Company's employ at Hartford, Conn., was manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in Denver in June, 1903, at the time that Haywood telegraphed the seventy-five dollars to Adams, at Ogden.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 6/10/06. S.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

GEO. D. BANGS,
GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

ALLAN PINKERTON,
ASST GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

EASTERN DIVISION,
JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK
BOSTON
MONTREAL
BUFFALO

PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURG
CLEVELAND
CINCINNATI

OFFICES.
MIDDLE DIVISION,
E. S. GAYLOR, MANAGER, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. LOUIS

WESTERN DIVISION,
JAS. McPARLAND, MANAGER, DENVER.

DENVER
KANSAS CITY
OMAHA
SPOKANE

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE.
SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES

ATTORNEYS.
GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

DENVER.
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.
Supt.
E. H. LARRY.

Denver, Colo., May 8, 1906.

Hon. Jas. H. Hawley,
Attorney-at-Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 3rd inst. enclosing Adams' application to the management of the Western Union Telegraph Co. would say that I took this matter up with Mr. Filius today and have forwarded the same to New York. This may be the means of getting us the information wanted relative to the money telegraphed to Adame by Haywood in June, 1903. However, notwithstanding the promises of the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Co. of New York, I am still of the opinion that the court will have to issue a duces tecum to the proper officials to produce these documents in court, providing you can introduce this transaction as evidence.

I am also in receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. and note what you say relative to the telegram which Orchard received while in Canyon County jail after his arrest, and I don't see in that case where the Agency can do further than what we have done, first we know the telegram was sent, next so far as we can learn the original copy of that telegram is still at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at Spokane, and I presume a press copy of this telegram is at the telegraph office in Caldwell. Now in that case a duces tecum issued by the court would compel the Western Union Telegraph officials to produce the original telegram, and that is all in my opinion that is needed. I am merely making this as a suggestion and hope you will give it due consideration. In the matter of the receipt signed by Orchard on getting the registered letter in question, I will have this taken up by our San Francisco office.

The corroboration of Orchard's and Adams' statements in matters of telegrams, etc. will have to be obtained by due process of law. We cannot expect either post offices or telegraph officials to turn over to us records that they absolutely deny to others. It is true that they have given us information as to how we could act in order to get the information we are after, but I think that is about as far as they can go or as we can expect them to go.

So far as Orchard making a full breast of his life in Canada, that is as you are aware a matter that must be left with yourself and other lawyers in this case. However, if Miller made Mrs. Orchard No. 2 the proposition that we are informed he made, I think it would be very necessary to have her to testify to that fact at least.

Referring back to Haywood's telegraphing Adams \$75.00 to Ogden would say that the Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in Denver at that time was J. C. Lay now in the company's employ at Hartford, Conn. As to whether we have to have this Mr. Lay present or not is a matter for you to decide. Like you I think Mrs. Adams is mighty hard to manage, and the sooner you get her affidavit the better.

I want to refer you to a copy of the Idaho Unionist for May 5th. This shows that this paper has been subsidized by the Western Federation and it is almost as bad now as the Appeal to Reason or the Toledo Socialist.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. M. Garland". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "Jas. M. Garland".

S.

BB 22

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Wednesday, May 9, 1906.

At 7:45 A.M. Brig.-Gen. Hale called at my house. He informed me that at the instance of President Roosevelt he had been called to Washington and had just returned a few days ago. At one time in discussing the way that President Roosevelt took hold of matters with General Hale, I remarked that I had never seen a man who had so much business on hand who looked after small details as President Roosevelt did. The General stated that while he was called to Washington on matters relating to conditions at Fort Logan which is located at Denver, the manner of President Roosevelt reminded him of what I had said relative to his keeping in touch with small details.

When he first met the President after the hand-shake, the President asked him if he ever had been connected with any of the labor troubles here in Colorado, and if so he would like to hear from the General on the subject; as few persons in the state of Colorado are better posted on the outrages committed by the Western Federation of Miners, the General gave him full details in as concise a way as possible. The President then remarked, "The developments that have been made in Idaho on the matter of the assassination of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg show a terrible state of affairs in the Western States more especially in Colorado and Idaho." He then asked if he (Brig-Gen. Hale) knew me personally, and the General replied he did as we had lived neighbors and were close friends for many years; furthermore that I was a very quiet and unassuming man, not only well liked by my neighbors and friends but that all good citizens who knew him and some that were more or less inclined to Socialism respected me and would believe anything that I said. To this the President replied, "I am very glad to hear you speak in that way as such persons as I have talked to who know McParland give him the same character." Now knowing the General as I do, it looks to me that an appeal to the President by the Western Federation of Miners would get a cold reception.

I am sorry to say that the man Hullivan by whom I hope to prove the intimacy that existed between Orchard, Adams, Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and other members of the Inner Circle is still confined to his room and unable to come to my office.

You will have noted the special report I forwarded you yesterday, copy of Marion Moor's note book, and I have delivered the note book and copy of the report to Mr. Filius who after examining the same

will determine as to whether we should retain this note book and send Mr. Barlow the twenty dollars that Moor had offered for the return of this book. It is my opinion that Mr. Filius will agree with me that we should keep this book, as it is possible that Moor might appear as a witness and he will have to explain why certain men are marked and why he was getting the prices of rifles at Kingman, Arizona.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 5/10/06. S.

Denver, May 10, 1906.

James H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

This acknowledges yours of the 7th and would say that I am very much pleased to learn what you have to say relative to No. 21, and as he is now engaged by Withsell I take the same view of this matter that you do.

I neglected to comment in my previous letter to you on the matter referred to in your letter of a few days ago about making a trip to Denver. I think that as soon as you have got the case in proper shape at Boise it might be a good idea for you to again visit Denver before I leave for Boise.

Yours truly,

James H. Hawley

B B 2 3

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McPartland reports:

Denver, Thursday, May 10, 1906.

Yesterday I received a letter forwarded to me by Mr. Hopkins from Boise unsigned and undated which had been mailed at Rockville, Conn., May 3rd. It was addressed as follows:

"Mr. McPartland

Boise

Manha Hotel Idaho"

The letter reads as follows:

"McPartland

Just a few words to you and your tribe we are after you with hands and feet be on the lookout you are the man that killed the exGov. and not the three innocent men which you put the blame on to do you understand that. remember if those men aint freeded mighty quick we will drop on you and the Gov. your people has gone far enough its got to be stoped or we will have a war with you and all the wicked class which is the capitalist. it is a shame to steal those men from there wives and children the way you and your pinkerton crowd did if Haywood Moyer & Pettibone are hanged we will tear you and all to small bitts how do you like that"

There is no doubt in my mind but the above letter was written in Boise and forwarded to some person in Rockville, Conn., to be mailed to me at Boise. You will note that my name is spelled "McPartland" the same as the Appeal to Reason and other anarchist and socialist papers see fit to spell my name. I have some idea this letter is something like what Bob Marsh would write, and I will have tracings made of the same and forwarded with my report of tomorrow, and if anybody in Boise has a sample of March's handwriting I would like to have the same compared. I think it would be an easy matter for Mr. Hawley or somebody else to get a sample of March's handwriting. I will keep this letter with other matters that I have received as it might possibly come in handy at the trial.

I also received the following letter from Francis E. Gillin of Treadwell, Alaska:

"I am writing you in regard to Harry Oarchard's confession. In his confession to his crimes did he throw any light on the

Dropping of the cage load of miners down the fourteen hundred foot shaft of the Independence mine at Victor, Colo., January 26th, 1904. I am the unfortunate engineer who was on duty at the time of the disaster.

In reference to who I am, I refer you to
Mr. Tom Cornish Denver, Colo.
(Law firm) Bryant & Lee, 621-628 Ernest & Cranmer Bldg.,
Denver, Colo.
T. E. McClelland, Victor, Colo.
Frank Reardon (Postmaster) Victor, Colo.
M. J. McCarty, State Mine Inspector for District No. 1.
Victor, Colo.

I am very anxious to have this cleared up, as I am convinced, and always have been, that the engine was tampered with by outside parties.

Hoping for an early reply, I am,
Yours truly,"

I replied to Mr. Gillin as follows:

"Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 2nd inst. would say that notwithstanding the fact that newspapers have written up matters claiming to be the confession of Orchard, nevertheless I am compelled for the present to reserve all matters confessed to me by Orchard. I can thoroughly understand how important it is to you to get at the facts relative to the matter in question, however at this time for legal reasons I cannot give you the information you request, but may be in a position to do so later on.

Yours truly,"

I would like to have Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah take this matter up with Orchard and Adams and find out whether this was an accident or not, though we have thought all along that this was an accident, that is if they know anything about it.

I wish to refer Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah to the following reports from our Denver office: No. 28's reports for May 3rd and 5th; No. 24's reports for May 3rd, 4th and 5th; No. 25's reports for May 4th and 5th. I wish Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah to take up certain matters referred to therein with Orchard and Adams, and Mr. Hawley should inform Mr. Filius and myself whether or not we want Rogers, Gray, Hazeltine, Robinson or any of the other parties named in these reports as witnesses. It looks to me as though Adams made a mistake in his statement as to the

beating up of Stark, as we can find no trace of a person named Stark ever having been beaten up. I would suggest that this matter be taken up with Adams by Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah as we don't want him to testify to the fact that Stark was beaten up when we can find no record to confirm the same, and it is all important to find out whether Adams or Orchard know anything in connection with the tempering of the machinery on the Independence mine on January 26th, 1904. I hope these matters will be attended to.

I also received the following letter from Harry Orchard:

"Dear Sir:-

Received yours of the fifth. Please find enclosed letters as requested. I have done this under some strain, not feeling it just the thing for me to do, but want to do everything for the best. Now this poor dear woman may not even have clothes fit for to go away from home, and she has got three boys to look after and I do not want to add any more upon her affliction. She came to Denver once before, Pettibone said he would look after her but they let her look after herself the best she could. I found this out afterwards. I know this will not occur with you but she might not want to come on that account. Hoping this will be satisfactory and find you well as we are all well here, I remain,
Yours,"

Following is a copy of the letter written by Orchard to his wife to be handed to her:

"The bearer of this letter is sent by Mr. McParland of Denver. If this letter meets with your approval please answer any questions he asks freely if you know.

Boise, Idaho May 7, 1906.

Dear Ida

Independence Colo

Dear I will write you a few lines. I would of written you long ago but have treated you so shamefully I was also named to write it will not be nesseary for me to inform you of my whereabouts the news paper men & Attorneys that have been to see you have told you all about my troubles I know that I am deserving of any help from you as I did not listen to your advise if I had off I would not be in this trouble but I am a changed man today thank God I may off changed to late for much of this world but I have a hope of the next that I never knew before pleas forgive me for the great rong I have done you as you expect to be forgiven of God. I would like to tell you a great many things that I cannot write but if you want to help me in this my hour of trail you can do so

Mr. McParland has sent the gentleman that will present this letter also the piece of card to match the one you got if you want to help me Ida answer any questions freely that you can and follow his instructions. he will make arrangements for you to go to Denver to see Mr. McParland they are not the same kind of friends I sent you to before they will look after you all right show them where that stuff is buried please go to Denver and have a talk with Mr. McParland he will explain some things to you that may of some benefit to you if you conclude to do as I ask do not let your dearest friend know anything about it or that you intend to go away tell him about Pettibone being at the house that time I introduced him as Morgan & Davis when he come there with love to you & the boys hoping to hear from you soon

your Harry Orchard

If you do not want to do as I request please destroy this letter."

I replied to Orchard as follows:

"Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of yours of the 7th enclosing your letter to be presented to Mrs. Orchard. It may be a few days before I will be in a position to send the right person to Cripple Creek to see Mrs. Orchard, but I think it very important to do this at as early a period as possible. It may possibly be that she will not consent to come down to Denver, but if she does she will be properly taken care of, and if her statements are such that we consider we would require her in Idaho at the time of the trial we will see that she is properly equipped for the trip. You can depend on that.

Just as you say, possibly the poor woman hasn't a decent dress to her back and therefore would not be in a position to go anywhere, but this matter is easily remedied and you can depend upon me to see to it that if her statement is of value to the State we will see that she is properly equipped to make the journey and to appear in a decent manner before the public. It may be, however, that she doesn't know anything of particular importance. However, that remains to be seen.

If Pettibone has ever been to your house and she has met him and recognizes him, it will be important. It will also be very important to get the material that is buried in the neighborhood of your house which you refer to. I am satisfied that this woman is bothered by Miller and others, but we will not give her any bother whatever and will treat her right.

I will let you know the result of our man's visit to Mrs. Orchard, but as I stated above it may be a few days before I will be able to send him forward. Your letter to Mrs. Orchard is all that I wish."

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

GEO. D. BANGS,
GENERAL MANAGER.
NEW YORK.

ALLAN PINKERTON,
ASST GENERAL MANAGER.
NEW YORK.

EASTERN DIVISION.
JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER, NEW YORK

NEW YORK
BOSTON
MONTREAL
BUFFALO

PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURG
CLEVELAND
CINCINNATI

ATTORNEYS,
GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

OFFICES,
MIDDLE DIVISION,
E. S. GAYLOR, MANAGER, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. LOUIS

WESTERN DIVISION,
JAS. McPARLAND, MANAGER, DENVER

DENVER
KANSAS CITY
OMAHA
SPOKANE

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE.
SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.
W. C. FRADER, SUPT
E. M. LADD

Denver, Colo., May 11, 1905.

James H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to draw your attention to my report for the 10th wherein I request that you take up the following reports that have been forwarded to you from our Denver office, viz: No. 28's reports for May 3rd and 5th; No. 24's reports for May 3rd, 4th and 5th; No. 25's reports for May 4th and 5th. While these reports explain themselves you will note that we can get no record of the man Stark being listed up as Adams stated to us. Adams made a mistake as to this man's name. I want you to be particular in taking this up with Orchard and Adams, more especially the beating of Adams.

I would like to know if Bell and/or Hazeltine would be listed as witnesses. I think that Floyd Thompson stretches the matter a little when he states that the revolver that was found in the ruins of the Independence depot or platform had a piece of wire attached to it. We are aware that no revolver was used to explode the bomb in question. I would like to have you take up with both Adams and Orchard the matter referred to by Mr. Gillin in his letter to me of the 2nd. I have forgotten the number of men that were killed by the cage dropping on the Independence on Jan. 26th, 1904. We thought at that time it was an accident, but it is very possible that Orchard or Adams may know something about this.

It is all important that the reports I have referred to be taken up with Adams or Orchard so that we will have these two men in proper shape when they take the witness stand.

Very truly,



S.

W. C. Frader

P.S. This acknowledges your letter of the 8th inst. and I have no comments to make.

W. C. Frader

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Friday, May 11, 1906.

This morning I had a conference with Mr. Filius at my office and took up with him the letter that Orchard wrote to his wife to be handed to her by a representative from the office, also other matters pertaining to the case. Mr. Filius thought that the letter in question would induce Mrs. Orchard to tell anything that she knows and also reveal the hiding place of the material for making "hell fire" or "Pettibone dope" that Orchard mentions in his confession.

He stated that Floyd Thompson had told him that Mrs. Orchard still had a very warm feeling for her husband, that he had several conferences with her, had obtained a portion of a bottle of benzine and a portion of a bottle of alcohol, also that Pettibone was first introduced to her under the name of Morgan, and that she was getting somewhat friendly with Thompson as he had given her a little money. He went on to say that Thompson in his position as secretary of the Mine Owners' Assn. was pretty well thought of by Mr. Campbell and others on whom we had to depend to get financial assistance, and while the approaching of Mrs. Orchard on the plans laid down by me would be all right and would probably get what we wanted, nevertheless when this matter developed at the trial providing that her statement was of any value it might be misconstrued by Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Campbell and other mine owners who now support us might not be satisfied. He wanted to know how I could arrange this matter so as to give satisfaction to everybody.

I saw at once that Mr. Filius was right. Furthermore in a report that Mr. Thompson had given to Mr. Filius I found that Thompson has in his employ a man whom I was sure was named Emmett Cochrane, and if I am right Cochrane is in the employ of the Western Federation and has been for some time and the further fact that Cochrane is also in partnership with a member of the Western Federation named Baker who had formerly worked for the Agency. Cochrane also worked for a time for the Agency until we discovered his duplicity and both of these two combined have given away the only two operatives they were acquainted with who were working at Goldfield. I concluded to make this matter plain to Mr. Thompson so that he would be put on his guard against both these men as Cochrane had suggested the employment of Baker. I could easily see the object of this. The Western Federation wanted to be able to prove that the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' Assn. were assisting the

prosecution and that they would go to any extent to convict Moy, Haywood and Pettibone.

Cochrane had reported to Thompson that Frank Hanks, the Cripple Creek lawyer, had approached him to make a false affidavit intended to impeach the testimony of Orchard and Adams and wanted him to take six affidavits out on the Pacific coast and if he could not get men to swear to them he under assumed names was to swear to them at different points. Cochrane on being introduced to Mr. Filius under the name of Walsh, Mr. Filius told him they did not want any person to make false affidavits which as a matter of fact was very wise on Mr. Filius' part.

This being the state of affairs, Mr. Filius at his suggestion telephoned Thompson to come to Denver as he wanted to see him, and Thompson will be here in the morning, when I think I will be able to settle matters satisfactorily with Thompson.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 8/13/06. S.

prosecution and that they would go to any extent to convict Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Cochrane had reported to Thompson that Frank Hange, the Cripple Creek lawyer, had approached him to make a false affidavit intended to impeach the testimony of Orchard and Adams and wanted him to take six affidavits out on the Pacific coast and if he could not get men to swear to them he under assumed names was to swear to them at different points. Cochrane on being introduced to Mr. Filius under the name of Walsh, Mr. Filius told him they did not want any person to make false affidavits which as a matter of fact was very wise on Mr. Filius' part.

This being the state of affairs, Mr. Filius at his suggestion telephoned Thompson to come to Denver as he wanted to see him, and Thompson will be here in the morning, when I think I will be able to settle matters satisfactorily with Thompson.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 5/13/06. S.

J.H.H.

-2-

will also note that I think I have gotten Floyd Thompson to look at matters as I do and in that way he can be of benefit to us; on the other hand as Mr. Filius stated to me he could misconstrue some of our actions and impress some of the Mine Owners Assn. who put him in his present position with the idea that we were working against him. He certainly was very indignant at the manner in which Orchard was berated in the article in the Idaho Magazine purporting to be an interview with Capt. Swain. I put him right on Mr. Swain and his acts and showed him that up to the time that we discovered for a fact that Swain and the Field Agency here in Denver were working for the Western Federation that I had in a manner taken Swain's part in the matter of the escape of Simpkins. He was also indignant on reading over that portion of the article concerning Swain's interview published in the Spokesman-Review of Spokane April 29th where Swain refers to Orchard. These statements are put in Swain's mouth by the Western Federation and to a certain extent hurts the prosecution as some people will believe what is published in magazines and newspapers such as I have referred to.

Yours truly,

J. H. H.

S. 1

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Saturday, May 12, 1906.

At 9:30 A.M. Floyd Thompson called at my office. I first took up the matter of Emmett Cochrane and subsequently Baker. Thompson very frankly admitted that he had Cochrane employed for some time and that Cochrane had suggested the employment of Baker. I told him all about Baker and Cochrane, and that one of the main things that I wanted to see him about was to warn him against these two men so no mistake would be made by him or the Mine Owners' Association. He seemed to be very thankful to me.

I then went on to tell him that on account of the fact that he had been recently talking with Mrs. Orchard I did not allow our operative to approach Mrs. Orchard as I had first directed him to do but wanted him (Thompson) to work the matter up in his own way. I stated however that in advance I had written Harry Orchard to write a letter to his wife instructing her to give us all information she had in her possession and also deliver up all material for making "Pettibone dope" and if her evidence was important we would take care of her. I said Orchard was not willing to do this at first but after Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah talked with him he changed his mind because two days ago I received a letter from him (handing the letter over to Mr. Thompson to read). Thompson said he expected a letter of that kind but didn't get it, although Mr. Hawley informed him that he would get it. I told him if he wanted to he could present this letter to her; he said that would not do, which of course I knew it would not, as he told Mrs. Orchard he expected a letter of this kind addressed to himself. I said, "Mr. Filius says that you are of the opinion that this woman is still very fond of Orchard and you have made a fair impression upon her. Now I am going to give this letter to our Superintendent to have him call on Mrs. Orchard and I would suggest that you go with Mr. Cary, our Supt., over to her house." This seemed to please him very much and then he went on to say that Mrs. Orchard was very hostile to the Pinkerton Agency and intimated that he encouraged her somewhat in her hostility in order to get her to comply with his wishes which I told him was natural as I considered it was no difference how he got the information as long as he got it right. He said Mrs. Orchard is a wonderful talker and you must let her have her say before you can get her down to facts. He is afraid she won't make a very good witness, however the fact of Pettibone going

there under an assumed name would be very important. She claimed to Thompson that if Orchard is convicted she has enough evidence in a trunk to hang all the members of the Western Federation. Thompson like myself thinks she talks wild on that point, nevertheless she may have some letters. She would point to the north side of the house when she said she had enough evidence right there that would convict many members of the Western Federation, and there is no doubt she told Thompson at the time she delivered to him the bottles of alcohol and benzine a good many facts although rather unimportant.

I called in Mr. Cary, our Superintendent, and told him what I wanted done, therefore he and Thompson will go to Cripple Creek tonight or tomorrow morning and will call upon Mrs. Orchard. Thompson will get a large grip-sack for the purpose of carrying away the material for making the Pettibone dope that is cached somewhere around the Orchard house. If Thompson is right that she still loves Orchard and if she has any letter or any other matter that can be used as evidence, no doubt Mr. Cary will be able to get it from her as she will see from the letter that Mr. Cary delivers to her that Orchard recognizes me as his friend.

Thompson informed me that Swain told him that I blamed him (Thompson) and Sheriff Bell for the escape of Simpkins and had called them all names imaginable, and that I not only told Swain of this but that I had told it to the Governor who had also told Swain the same thing. I described to Thompson the double dealings of Swain with Gov. Gooding in not causing Simpkins' arrest as the Governor instructed him to do, and also showed him why I would not ask the Governor where Swain was located. I also told Thompson that Swain claimed to the Governor that he could not depend on the officials at Spokane but had wired Sheriff Sutherland to come to Spokane and arrest Simpkins, and when he made this statement to the Governor I believed it although I thought it very strange that he could not depend on the police or Sheriff's office in Spokane, and on the first day of April while the Governor, Mr. Hawley and myself were in conference with Sheriff Sutherland in Boise the Sheriff informed us that he never received any telegram from Swain to make this arrest. Thompson said, "That is true, he didn't get any telegram from Swain but Sutherland did get a telegram from your Supt. at Spokane on the day that Swain left for Wardner because I saw the telegram." The Governor will remember that the next morning after Swain had been instructed to have Simpkins arrested I wired our Supt. at Spokane to see whether Simpkins was visiting his wife at that point, and subsequently got a reply to the effect that he had left on the 7:45 A.M. train for Wardner. Then I wired back to our Spokane office to have Sheriff Sutherland effect his arrest, and that is the telegram that Sheriff Bell and Floyd Thompson saw, and up until today Thompson did not know that Swain claimed to have wired Sheriff Sutherland.

I then turned over to Page 21 of the Idaho Magazine and drew his attention to the abuse that Swain through this man Simpson had heaped upon Orchard's head, our chief witness, and remarked that while possibly Orchard was the monster that Mr. Swain had represented him to be, it was a blow at the prosecution to have such an article published and from such

a source. Thompson thought that was a terrible thing to do. I then drew his attention to the third paragraph of the interview with Swain in the Spokesman-Review, Sunday, April 29th. When Thompson had examined the two articles in question he admitted that neither the Hearst papers, Miners' Magazine, Toledo Socialist or Appeal to Reason could have published any article that would do the prosecution as much harm as the publications in question, and he came to the same conclusion that I have, that the Thiel Agency was working on behalf of the Western Federation. This seemed to change Mr. Thompson entirely.

He further informed me confidentially that he had to break away from Sheriff Bell, and in future would mind his own business. He said he did not see any show for Sheriff Bell to be re-nominated or elected if he was nominated. He seemed to be highly pleased with the interview. He thinks that Floyd Miller, the man that furnished the powder for the Independence mine is a very weak man and informed me that at present Miller is renting a farm near Salina, Kansas. He has relatives in Salina, Kansas, named Williams. If Orchard and Adams are allowed to testify on the matter of the blowing up of the Independence depot it would be very important to have Floyd Miller who furnished the powder present to corroborate their testimony, and if Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah think we should have Floyd Miller I would suggest that a first-class operative be detailed to go to Salina, Kansas, where Miller lives and take the matter up with him. I think we might be able to scare him into making a statement.

Joe Krieg, Mrs. Orchard's brother, is said to be in Dallas, Texas, running a small grocery store, and Bill Gaffney, who kept watch on the outside at the time Aikman and Orchard placed the bomb and gun in the Vindicator which subsequently killed Beck and McCormick, is now living somewhere near Midland, Maryland, working in a coal mine; his mother and sisters are living there. Relative to the Vindicator affair Thompson claims to have the gun that was used to explode the bomb on that occasion. It was originally purchased in the Tompkins hardware store at Telluride. I would like Mr. Hawley or Mr. Borah to interview Orchard relative to this gun and get all the facts that Orchard knows about the gun that was used on that occasion, and if he knows anything about the gun having been re-bored to give us the name of the party that re-bored the gun. So far as the clerk in Tompkins' hardware store could remember he thought the man that bought this gun resembled Steve Adams. I would like very much that this matter be taken up with Orchard.

Before questioning Thompson about the gun that was found in the ruins of the Independence depot I informed him that there had been no gun used there by the parties that exploded the bomb, and that the gun must have been carried by one of the poor fellows that was killed. I didn't want Thompson to tell me about the piece of wire that he claims to have found attached to the trigger. Thompson said he thought that way now, but at first thought on account of the gun being used in the explosion at the Vindicator that possibly a gun was used at the Independence depot, therefore I have wiped the matter of this gun out of the way.

Thompson stated a man named W. R. O'Neil had gone to Boise with a thousand dollars giving Kirwan a receipt for this thousand dollars. This information I believe was given to Thompson by Cochrane and there is no reliance to be placed on it. Thompson also referred to the meeting at Trinidad which Frank Hanks attended and which is reported in a special report, and stated Hanks had selected two men to go Canyon County with twenty thousand dollars to distribute among prospective jurors and that the money would be carried up there by W. R. O'Neil. I told Mr. Thompson that he could not place any reliance on the Trinidad affair, that the defense had men that were attending to that part of the business but that there was not twenty thousand dollars to be distributed as they did not have twenty thousand dollars to be used in that way. I have written No. 21 and also No. 15^o to look out for any strange members of the Western Federation that may arrive in Caldwell or Boise and as soon as they are reported the Governor or Mr. Hawley will have to have somebody that can keep close tab on these men at either place. The two operatives will not be able to do that; they will keep in contact with them as much as possible but cannot shadow them.

I find that Thompson through a woman named Day is trying to approach Mrs. Geerin who is at present in Chicago; that is the woman who kept the Belmont on Stout St. where Orchard used to board. He says that notwithstanding the fact that Mrs. Day is friendly with Mrs. Geerin she could not get anything out of her. I told Thompson to continue in that direction as we knew Mrs. Geerin could give some information if she was approached right. He said Mrs. Day was out at least one night with Orchard, Pettibone and Mrs. Geerin. I would suggest that Orchard be asked as to whether or not he ever was out with Pettibone, Mrs. Geerin and Mrs. Day as Mrs. Day may be telling a falsehood. However, we know that Pettibone used to take Mrs. Geerin out.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 5/14/06. S.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

GEO. D. BANGS,
GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

ALLAN PINKERTON,
ASST GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

EASTERN DIVISION,
JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK
BOSTON
MONTREAL
BUFFALO

PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURG
CLEVELAND
CINCINNATI

OFFICES,
MIDDLE DIVISION,
E. S. GAYLOR, MANAGER, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. LOUIS

WESTERN DIVISION,
JAS. McPARLAND, MANAGER, DENVER

DENVER
KANSAS CITY
OMAHA
SPOKANE

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE.
SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES

ATTORNEYS,
GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
Supt
M. F. CARY.

Denver, Colo., May 14, 1906.

Hon. James H. Hawley,
Attorney-at-law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of 11th inst. I note what you say about a few reliable men being brought from Denver during the trial. I think this a very good idea. I have not made up my mind as to whom I would appoint for that purpose. Of course these men would not be able to get much information but would simply be on hand in case of any trouble. While I don't fear the ranting of these anarchists, nevertheless it has come to the point where I think every precaution possible should be taken, not only for the personal safety of our prisoners, witnesses and lawyers, but also for my own personal safety. So far as the Inner Circle of the Western Federation is concerned, I hardly think that during the trial they would attempt to make any attack upon either witnesses, lawyers, state officials or myself, but the literature that has been published and circulated by the anarchists and Socialists tends to make cranks, and what we have to protect ourselves against are cranks.

Principals W. A. and R. A. Pinkerton instruct that on my next visit to Idaho I should be accompanied by one of our men, a man that I can depend upon, and he should keep me in view, as it were, during the period of the trials. I consider this a wise precaution and I am satisfied that the Governor will agree with me. This man will not interfere with anybody or make known his business. He will simply walk around and keep me in view at all times. Of course, he will be known to the Sheriff or other officials simply as one of our men but will not be known as simply taking care of me.

From inside informants we are aware that at least some of the Inner Circle think that if I was out of the way the prosecution would fall to the ground, and if you are aware is a very foolish idea, because the condition of the case at the present time is such that in my opinion you could successfully prosecute there even if I was in Africa. However, I am aware that my presence at the

J.H.H. #2.

me that the snow is nearly all gone from the place where Adams has claimed that this body is buried, and Mr. Filius and Gen. Wells would like to be advised on the above two matters at as early a date as possible.

I have incorporated most of this letter in my report for today so there is a proper record made of the same.

Yours truly,

Pinkerton's Nat'l Detective Agency,

By *James M. [Signature]*

S.

Mgr. W. Div.

Copy sent to Governor
19

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Monday, May 14, 1906.

Today I had a conference with Mr. Filius. Mr. Filius is of the opinion that we should try to locate Floyd Miller on the information that we have received from Floyd Thompson that Miller is located somewhere on a farm near Salina, Kansas, and has relatives living in Salina named Williams. It was agreed that I detail an operative to go to Salina, Kansas, to locate Miller if possible, and subsequently I would go to Salina personally and interview Miller. Miller as you are aware is the man that procured the two fifty pound boxes of powder used by Adams and Orchard in blowing up the Independence depot.

Hullivan is still unable to do business, besides Mr. Frueauff of the Denver Gas & Electric Co. has been busily engaged in electioneering for a new franchise. The election takes place tomorrow and after that it looks as though Mr. Frueauff will be able to get Hullivan to come to my office.

Later I saw Gen. Wells and had a long conference with him. As Mr. Hawley's letters on the subject of what should be done with the Goddard bomb do not contain the information that we want, that is whether we shall extract the powder from this bomb or not, I would like very much that Mr. Hawley see Judge Smith and give us definite information on that subject. I don't believe in carrying this bomb as it now is to Caldwell; I think it would be dangerous and I am led to believe that Gen. Wells has come to the same conclusion although he did not say so. There is no doubt but that he would be willing to undertake the carrying of this bomb to Caldwell.

Mr. Filius has concluded that the memorandum book of Marion Moor should be kept and has advised me to send Mr. Barlow the twenty dollars which is the amount of the reward that Moor offered for the return of this book. You have already received extracts from the book in a report made by me a few days ago.

During the day Ass't Supt. Prettyman received a telephone message from Supt. Cary now at Cripple Creek for the purpose of interviewing Mrs. Orchard, in which Mr. Cary said that Mrs. Orchard seemed to be wholly unreliable with the exception that she sticks to the statement that when she first saw Pettibone at her house in Independence he gave the name of Mergan; that was the time he gave Orchard the three bottles, one containing alcohol, another benzine and still another turpentine. I have asked that Orchard be interviewed on the subject of

Pettibone assuming the name of Morgan on that occasion, and have received no reply as to whether Orchard proves this transaction or not. Mrs. Orchard denies knowing where the material was buried that was to be used in making "hell fire" or Pettibone dope. Mr. Cary stated that Mr. Thompson had wired Mr. Hawley to see Orchard and get the exact location where this material was cached, and lest Mr. Hawley would not take action on Thompson's telegram Mr. Cary requested that we telegraph our Mr. Hopkins to see Mr. Hawley on this matter. I therefore wired Mr. Hopkins as follows:

"See Hawley. Request him see Orchard. Get information requested Thompson's telegram and wire Thompson direct. Answer."

I have read over No. 9's report for the 9th and note that Chief of Police Smith of Pocatello is a good law abiding citizen, and it is possible that we may get a good deal of information from his son now at Portland. I note that Mr. Hopkins has taken this matter up by sending a copy of No. 9's report to Mr. Kulper, our Superintendent at Portland. No. 21 seems to be doing excellent work. A copy of the affidavit which the defense is getting up for the purpose of getting a change of venue which No. 21 has reported is all right. I hope that eventually No. 21 will come in contact with Miller. I would like Mr. Hawley to advise No. 21 through Mr. Hopkins as to whether or not No. 21 should try to destroy most of the Socialist and anarchist literature that comes into his possession instead of mailing the same. That is a matter for Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah to decide upon. I note the special report of No. 15 which is very interesting, but the question is as to whether the parties whose names are mentioned in this report could be used as witnesses, more especially Mrs. Roy A. Cook and her husband. In case we should use them there must be proper means taken to protect them.

In the matter of the attempt to take Orchard's life as reported by No. 15 on May 11th, there is no doubt but an effort will be made to kill both Orchard and Adams and possibly others connected with the prosecution. The fact that Saintclair, who has been making threats, is a young man does not go to prove that he will not carry out his threats. Take the records of the anarchists that have committed murder from the time that the Empress of Austria was assassinated in Switzerland up to the present time, and you find that the parties who threw the bombs were all young men. This held good in the anarchist riot at the Haymarket in Chicago; the young man who threw the bomb on that occasion subsequently blew his head off while in the Cook County Jail. Alexander Beckman who made the desperate attempt to assassinate Mr. Frick of Pittsburg was not yet twenty years old. Czolgosz who assassinated President McKinley was merely a young boy, therefore I advise that means be taken by the prosecution to look strictly after this young man Saintclair. Young men like him and the others I have mentioned would consider themselves highly honored by assassinating somebody, no matter who it was. They read and digest in their own way anarchist and socialist literature

to such an extent that they are ready to go on the streets and assassinate anybody whom they think opposes them or their cause.

At the suggestion of Principals W. A. and R. A. Pinkerton on my next visit to Idaho I will take with me a man whose sole purpose will be to look after my welfare and others engaged in the prosecution. I am not afraid, but at the same time an ounce of prevention at nearly all times is worth more than a pound of cure. After the State has submitted its testimony, I believe that the state of affairs that now exists will be considerably modified. I base my opinion on the fact that even at the present time money is not pouring into the Federation headquarters, and when the testimony is made public and the veil is lifted from these murderers now under arrest, the contribution funds for the defense as in the case of the anarchists will practically cease. We are well aware that the hat-passers at socialist meetings as a rule consume nearly every dollar that is subscribed. What we have been up against is the fact that members of regular organized unions have been subscribing for the defense of these men under false apprehensions and when the veil is lifted these subscriptions will cease entirely.

Again referring to my telegram to Mr. Hopkins would say I received a telegram from Mr. Hopkins reading as follows:

"Hawley will do as requested."

I have not heard further from Mr. Cary on this subject.

In the matter of the blowing up of the Vindicator Mine, Mr. Thompson informed me that the defense was procuring affidavits to show that Orchard, Aikman and Schultze could not have gotten on the sixth level as Orchard claimed they did. Mr. Thompson has a civil engineer who will be able to show that what Orchard said relative to entering this mine is correct. I would suggest that this civil engineer with a proper map of the Vindicator Mine be in attendance as a witness during the trial or be prepared to come on receipt of a telegram.

In my conference with Mr. Filius he showed a letter which either he or Mr. Thompson had received from Emmet Cochrane from San Francisco in which Cochrane recommended a man named Lewis of Tonopah as a good informant. This man Lewis was formerly an organizer in California and took a prominent part some years ago in managing the strike of the Iron Mountain Copper Co. at Keswick, California. Lewis is thoroughly unprincipled. The fact that Cochrane recommended Lewis shows that I was right when I informed Floyd Thompson and Mr. Filius that Cochrane was a spy in the employ of the Western Federation. Cochrane has been in the employ of Mr. Thompson, Secy. of the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' Assn., and tried to have Lewis Elmus Baker at present in Goldfield taken into their employ and now he recommends this man Lewis as a good informant. It is possible that Baker and Cochrane may show up around Boise, Nampa and Caldwell during the trials or even before the trials at Caldwell and may attempt to manufacture some information for the State in order to get employment by the state. Herewith are the descriptions of both Cochrane and Baker but at present I am unable to describe Lewis, but I think it more than possible that Orchard and Adamshave met Lewis.

Description of Emmet Cochrane.

Age 29; Height 5 ft. 8 in.; weight 155 to 160 pounds; nationality, American; Place of birth, Pueblo, Colo.; married; florid complexion; light brown hair; occupation, Miner; is member of Western Federation of Miners and member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Description of Lewis Elmus Baker.

Age 36; height 5 ft. 10 in.; weight 140 to 145 pounds; nationality, American; place of birth, Pittsfield, Ill.; married; professions, miner and barber; is member of the Western Federation of Miners and I think of the Barbers' Union as well. I don't know exactly as to Baker's complexion but will get that later on.

Both these men are spies in the employ of the western Federation of miners. Of the two Cochrane is possibly the worst as he is smarter than Baker. I have ^{sent} copies of the descriptions of both these men to Mr. Hopkins with instructions that he give the same to Opts. No. 15 and No. 21 so that they can be on the look out, and if Orchard or Adams can describe Lewis the description should be given to Mr. Hopkins who can give the same to Opts. No. 15 and No. 21.

In connection with this matter would say that too much care cannot be taken for the safety of Orchard and Adams enroute to and at Caldwell. We cannot afford to have their meals cooked in any of the hotels. I think arrangements should be made with the Sheriff or some other citizen of Caldwell to provide these men with meals and also to provide for a place for them to stay when the occasion arises that they must stay over night in Caldwell. This is a matter that I would suggest the Governor, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah make provision for as it is something I cannot provide for myself.

Nampa being a particular point enroute from Boise to Caldwell also the fact that it is located in Canyon County as I understand it, a good operative should be detailed to take up the work in Nampa on the same lines that we have taken the work up in Boise and Caldwell, and a Citizens' Committee should be organized in Nampa and in Boise. I understand there is a Citizens' Committee already in Caldwell. It would be hard for an operative to work in Nampa unknown to Marshal Lillard, but if we can possibly place one at that point unknown to Mr. Lillard it would be much better, notwithstanding the fact that Marshal Lillard is a law and order man. Officers are as a rule inclined to talk to their friends. I don't know whether it is the bar tender or the proprietor of the Pullman bar, but either one or both are socialists or inclined to be so; that I have heard time and again. I don't think I have authority to place a man in Nampa without the consent of the Governor, and would like to hear from the Governor on that point. We are taking great chances in not having Nampa thoroughly covered. I have written the Governor today drawing his attention to this.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *J. A. Pinkerton*

Reported
Denver, 5/16/06.

S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager McParland reports:

Denver, Wednesday, May 16, 1906.

Relative to this matter would say that today I received the following letter from Mr. Thornhill, our Superintendent in New York which explains the manner in which the Western Union Telegraph Co. wishes the State of Idaho to proceed in order to get the telegrams in question:

"This acknowledges your letter of the 8th inst. to Mgr. Cornish at New York with the original order from Steve Adams on the Western Union Telegraph Company, asking them to give the information as to the transfer of money on or about June 3rd, 1903, from Denver to Adams at Ogden, Utah.

I called at the Western Union Telegraph Co's office this date, saw the representatives and saw the original transfer of the \$75., which was sent to Adams by Haywood on June 5th, 1903. The original transfer shows that it was handed in at the Telegraph Co's. office at Denver at 11:05 A.M., that the amount was \$75. and that the sender was W.D. Haywood, #525 "M" Exchange. On the back of the money transfer it shows that the identification was waived.

The receipt for \$75. at Ogden shows that the money was received on June 5th, 1903, the sender being W.D. Haywood, Denver, and is duly signed by S. W. Adams, who identified himself by letters and questions. The money was paid him about 2:30 P.M. at Ogden.

The original transfer for the money has been sent to the Western Union Telegraph Co's. manager at Denver. The receipt for the \$75. and signed by Adams at the time he received it at Ogden has been sent to the manager of the Telegraph Co's. office at Ogden with a letter, stating that the state of Idaho will serve a subpoena for them to take the original papers referring to the \$75 and proceed to Boise City or wherever the trial is to take place and to give testimony in the case now pending, that is, the instructions are, the manager will pick out the male clerk or female clerk who received the money transfer in Denver from Haywood and send him forward to testify; the same at Ogden, the party paying the money to go forward.

I think this covers the matter so far as the \$75 is concerned passing between Adams and Haywood.

As to the telegram sent and mentioned in Supt. Hason's letter to Mr. Ahern under date of May 3rd, which telegram was sent from Spokane, Jan. 3rd, to Harry Orchard under name of T. Hogan, c/o Sheriff Caldwell, Idaho, reading as follows:- 'Attorney Fred Miller will start for Caldwell in the morning.', the Western Union Telegraph Co. here today telegraphed their superintendent, Mr. Reed, to obtain this original telegram from the superintendent or party in charge of their Spokane office and to send same forward to main office in New York. It is desired that an order be obtained from Harry Orchard requesting the Telegraph Company to turn over or give full particulars relative to the above mentioned telegram, which was sent to him on Jan. 3rd, 1906, under name of T. Hogan. A similar order to the one just received from Adams. The company will likewise return this telegram to their Spokane superintendent with same instructions, that when he is served with a subpoena from the State of Idaho he will send forward the clerk who received the telegram with the original telegram to Boise City to testify.

In the future when matters come up regarding telegrams, etc., the same procedure will be necessary as in the above mentioned cases."

While we know that a subpoena duces tecum would have no effect in an ordinary matter, but as the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Co. are willing to assist us they merely want to say that they obeyed an order of court. Mr. Hawley will get an order from Orchard in the same form that the Adams order was drawn up and send it to me and I will forward it to New York following the same lines that we did in the Adams matter.

I wish to draw your attention, also the attention of Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah to the conduct of Dr. Myers as reported in No. 21's report for May 13th. Is it possible that Dr. Myers is a traitor or may he not be connected with the Citizens' Committee. If Myers is a traitor we may find a number of other citizens in Canyon County and more especially in Caldwell that are traitors at heart although on the outside they appear to be good citizens. This thing should be fully gone into. I have written our Mr. Hopkins today to inform No. 21 that he must take up with Whitsell the matter of being paid for his work. If No. 21 continues to work for Whitsell as he is now doing, the defense is liable to become suspicious as they will figure out that a man in his position cannot afford to live on air and that he must be receiving money from some source or other and will naturally begin to suspect him. I have given No. 21 full instructions how to act on this matter.

You will note that No. 15 in his report for the 14th refers to the carbon signed "#7" which was found in Room 8 at the Kenimore House.

This "47" is evidently somebody employed by the defense and I have instructed Mr. Hopkins to instruct No. 15 to try if possible to learn who this "47" is but to be very careful not to uncover himself in so doing. If he is unable to do so without uncovering himself, I have instructed Mr. Hopkins to have Mr. Thiele as soon as he arrives in Boise try to locate this man.

In the matter of Con Ryan, when the time comes and we want this man as a witness the best way to get him is to send an operative after him whether it be operative Thiele or not is a matter that I will determine upon later on, however I am very glad to learn that he acts as though he wanted to do what was right. To write him and send him the price of a ticket might not work. It is better to have him in charge of somebody so we are sure to get him. You can see how important his testimony is from the fact that he saw the bottles while they were still burning and also the fact that his shoes were burned off him in trying to extinguish the fire.

I herewith attach copy of letter received by me from Orchard also copy of my reply, and also copy of Orchard's letter to his wife.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

J. A. Pinkerton

Reported

Denver, 5/18/06. S.

Copy of letter received from Harry Orchard.

"Boise, Idaho, May 13th, 1906.

Mr. J. McParland
Denver Colo

Dear sir

I wish you would look over this letter I would like to send home to my wife I have talked with the attorneys about my name & they do not think we can keep my true name from coming out & if it does my folks would be sure to find it out & I would rather tell them myself first than have them find it out that way I thought if you would send the letter to Chicago to your office there & mail it from there & give her some name & address to write me there she could not find out where I am untill it would come out in the trials I will mark this letter private and please read this yourself and do not let everybody read it I do not think there is anything in it that could hurt anything I think this will be best for it I did not tell them anything about it and it came out in the newspapers at the trial she might come out here to see if it was me & I want to save her that pain if anything happens my true name does not become public this will do no hurt anyway hoping this will meet your approval I am

Yours

Harry Orchard

P.S. We are all well & hope you are the same

P.S.

Mr. McParland

Since writing this letter I received yours yes

Mrs. Orchard did meet Pettibone to our hous & would recognize him as she met him in Denver after & told Mrs. Adams that was Mr. Morgan as I introduced him as Morgan she may other things.

Harry."

Copy of letter written to Harry Orchard.

"Denver, Colo., May 16, 1906.

Mr. Harry Orchard,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Harry:-

I beg leave to acknowledge yours of the 13th enclosing your letter to your wife. As Mr. Hawley has written me from a legal standpoint on cross-examination it would be simply impossible to hold back your identity, your idea in writing to your wife as you have done has my approval. The chances are ninety to a hundred that she or some of your old friends would learn of these trials through the newspapers. Furthermore as quick as you reveal your identity on the witness stand there is not a doubt in my mind but an investigation will be made by the

defense in Northumberland County, Canada, therefore the step that you have taken in writing to your wife is in my estimation one of the best things you could do. She will not be taken by surprise. It is just possible that the lady that answered my letter has conferred with your wife, and your letter now will reveal to her why I made the inquiry. I have given your wife the same name and address that I gave in the letter that I wrote to your friend some time ago.

The following is a copy of the letter that I wrote to your wife which I think covers this matter:

'Denver, Colo., May 16, 1906.

'Mrs. Albert E. Horsley,
Wooler, Ont.

Dear Madam:-

I herewith enclose to you a letter from your husband which explains itself. From the fact that this letter is entrusted to me unsealed you can easily conclude that I am acting as a friend to him now in the hour of his need although prior to his getting into trouble he was unknown to me. If you conclude to write him, I hope you will also see your way clear to forgive him. It is just as he has said in his letter, he is a changed man for the better.

In writing him you will simply enclose the letter in an envelope addressed to me in the same manner that I have enclosed Mr. Horsley's letter to you.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,
Yours,

Yours truly,

S.

(Signed) James McParland.

C O P Y.

"May 12th, 1906.

My Dearest Wife
Wooler Ont
Dear Florence

You will no doubt be surprised to hear from me but I have decided to write to you but owing to the shamfull way I treated you I put it off from time to time. I dont expect you will care to hear from me without it would be for couriosity to know what had become of me I would willingly save you the further disgrace I will bring upon you if I could do so & be honest with God you may of thought me dead but I am not have often wished I was & have been tempted many times to do away with myself but that is the last thing I would do now thank God.

Dearest Florence since I left you I have been going from bad to worse & have fell as low as man could fall in crime and sin I am writting this from behind prison walls yes I have lived a fast and reckless life for the first seven years after I left you Dear I worked most of the time made plenty of money but it done me no good it is easy to make money in this country I was very miserable & tried to drown sorrow in the pleasures of the world but did not find any comfort I at last fell in with a band of murderers thieves & robbers and I was arrested & charged with murder a few months ago my confederates would of got me out of this we had plenty of money & would not hesitate to swear to anything as they have done befor I do not think they could of convicted me I did not care much what did become of me. I knew I would be tried for other charges if I was not convicted of this one I was charged with then I concluded I would tell the Officers some of the crimes & thought I might get a chance to get away & if I could not do that I might get a hold of something to do away with myself but while contemplating this I was prompted to pray to God praise his holey name I know he heard me that has been between two & three months & the way is getting brighter & today I would rather be in prison serving God than leading the life I led for the last ten year or more. Yes Dear I have decided to tell all the truth God helping this will send me & others to the Gallows I would willingly saved my confederates but I have made a vow to do in all things as I believe Jesus would do & I believe Jesus would tell the truth I am trusting in God to guide me and hope the others will do the same. Oh Dearest wife and daughter I would off kept you from knowing this if I could off done so & told the truth but Dear forgive me I would spare you this pain if I could do so & be honest with God but I will be asked my true name and where and when I was born this I have never told to any one until a short time ago & it will become public before long. I wrote to a party back there when I knew this to find out if you was alive they told me you & Dear little Olive lived near

Wooler of course they did not know who wrote to them or I suppose they would off told you. Dear Florence since leaving you I have lived a fast & reckless life you know I became infatuated with another but I found out I was mistaken when it was to late. I know how it used to pain you the wicked life I led but thought that was the kind of a life I liked but I was also mistaken in that also I have found out that all this brings trouble & sorrow & there is nothing in the end to the pleasures of this world but sorrow & Oh Dear when I think of the way I left you & Dear little innocent Olive I have suffered more than you can ever know but perhaps not any more than you I only hope that God has made your affliction easy as could be I know that you always put your trust in God & he never fails any one that gives up all & trusts him for everything you know Dear I tried once to lead a better life I know why I failed it was because I was trusting in myself & not in God but praise his holy name I know him now. I may not have long to serve him here but whatever it may be I shall endeavor by his help to do the best I can & trust him for all things. I am not blaming any one for my trouble I know if I had off followed Gods teaching I would of saved all the trouble I have brought upon you & myself. I know Dearest Florence now that I never loved anyone but you as a man should love a wife but the wicked path that I followed caused me to take the rash step I did that has caused us both so much sorrow I am reaping the reward of what I sowed as I should for I was the sower it only brings the truth to us that God has told us that we shall reap what we sow. I praise & bless his holy name that he did not cut me down in my sins but spared my life untill I repented & oried for forgiveness I am glad in my heart that I was arrested for I do not believe I would off ever turned from my evil way if left to my own course Dearest Florence I know you must feel very hard towards me & you have every reason to but Dear it would be a great comfort to me in my hour of trial if you & Dear little Olive could forgive it seems to me I had to be driven to something desperate before I awakened out of my dream oh Dearest dont ever fail to trust God for all things & dont make dear little Olive hate her unworthy father. I would love to have your picture & hers I took a proof when I left & got some taken from it I have them still I will send you one of the pictures so you will not have any doubt who is writing to you but oh how I would long to see you and the Dear little one I would not want you to suffer the pain to see me as I am here oh Florence no mater how you may hate me pleas grant me this request to write to me & send me your pictures it may be the last request I will ever ever ask on this earth you know Dear that we all have to ask God to forgive us. I thought for some time that my sins perhaps were so great that God would not forgive me but upon reading his blessed word I found out different that he said whosoever would come may though our sins be as scarlett he will make us white as snow praise his name I know he will for he has done it for me you may think Dear that I am not myself writing like this well I am not my old self I am a changed man & feel changed the things that I wonce thought I

loved I now hate & all things seem to off become new no Dear I would not give up this peace of mind & change no not for all the world. I am writing Dear as I feel & praise God for it I know Dear that I will be sorely tried for this will be a great ordeal that I will have to pass through I will have to go into court and give evidence that will perhaps send my former companions & myself to the Gallows they will blame me very much for doing this & will deny the truth of my statement but as God lives there I shall not anything that is not the truth be given by me I know this will be a bitter fought trial as thes men have the best legal counsel that money can procure & everything has & will be brought to bear upon the public that this is a plot between me & others & that what I say is not true but as God is my Judge what I will say will be every word true & no plot. I am sorry sorry that it is to true I wish from the bottom of my heart that it was not I would willingly give my life to recall it if I could I am only telling you this so when you read it yourself & know it is me that no matter what the newspapers may say you will know that it is the truth Florence do not tell any one that you got this letter not even your dearest friend for I will try & keep as much of my past life from becomming public as possible & tell the truth but my first object is to obey Gods teaching regardless of what others may say but oh Dearest pleas do write & tell me about my folks and yours I know that they cannot have any kind thoughts for me but it is to late for me to undo the past God knows I would if I could but it is impossible so I can only look to the future oh Dearest Florence please forgive me & answer this & send me one of yours & Dear little Olives pictures & I will send you one of mine if you care to have it. ~~xxxxxx~~
~~xxxxxx~~ I will also send you some token of remembrance to you & Dear little Olive I have no money I do not need any money for myself I have some few little things that I may be able to get something out off enough to get you some little things to remember an unworthy mortal like me I will not write any more this time I have written more than I intended and perhaps more than you will care to hear so I will close hoping & trusting to hear from you I am going to send this by a friend to mail for me & if you will answer this send letter to address he gives you & I will get it Oh Dear I am praying for you & Dear little Olive please pray for me & though we may never meet here on earth again let us live so that we may meet in heaven that is the prayer of my heart with love & kisses from your unworthy husband

Albert E Horsley

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Thursday, May 17, 1906.

Today as per appointment Mr. Floyd Thompson brought Mrs. Anna Heilman and Mrs. Orchard to the Agency. Mr. Thompson suggested that I talk with Mrs. Heilman first as Mrs. Heilman was Mrs. Orchard's confidant, which I found to be a fact not only in questioning Mrs. Heilman but in questioning Mrs. Orchard. In talking with Mrs. Heilman she informed me that Harry Orchard and other members of the Western Federation frequently called at her house prior to the blowing up of the Independence depot; that Orchard frequently expressed himself as working for the Western Federation of Miners and would make inquiries as to whether certain mines, at least those worked by leasers, were shipping ore or not and if he discovered them shipping ore he would attend to them later on and he further showed how certain mines could be wrecked by the use of giant powder attacking the mine from the mountain or cliffs above. She said he felt and looked very important after returning from Denver before the explosion of the Independence depot.

She further went on to tell me of the wild talking that Mrs. Orchard had done relative to Miller's visit and the promise she had of money from Miller as also anticipating money from Mr. Cary, our Superintendent. She was to get the money from Miller to make a statement about Orchard being non compos mentis brought about by a kick from a horse in the head, and money from Mr. Cary if she could make statements that would help to convict the defendants, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. She had talked very wildly to Mrs. Heilman relative to the prospect of getting a large amount of money. As I interviewed Mrs. Orchard later will not dwell further on this money question.

In the course of conversation with Mrs. Heilman she stated that Mrs. Orchard told her that Harry Orchard had been born in Canada and had left a wife behind him on leaving Canada and that he had been accused of burning down a cheese factory. I would say right here that Mrs. Orchard denied this and denied that she had made any statement to that effect, and she seems to think that Orchard was born in some part of New York State, had lived in Detroit and had run a cheese factory somewhere in the neighborhood of Detroit, agreeing to what Orchard stated in his confession as to what he had told people about his nativity and about his business. I am at a loss to understand how Mrs. Heilman could get this information from Mrs. Orchard as Orchard stated in his confession that his wife was not aware of the fact that he had been born in Canada

or where Miller could have received this information if he told this to Mrs. Orchard, although the latter denies that Miller ever made such a statement.

I got through with Mrs. Heilman about 10:00 A.M. and with the exception of about one hour between 2:00 and 3:00 P.M. I had Mrs. Orchard in my room from 10:00 A.M. until 5:30 P.M. I had to let her tell all her troubles over and over again, and would say right here that she is rather an innocent unsuspecting little woman and has been through a lot of trouble, but on the points that I questioned her and from the fact that I asked the same questions on several occasions, I am led to believe that no matter what she may have told Mrs. Heilman or anybody else that she told me the truth. I am not quite through with her and expect to see her tomorrow afternoon as I have one or two points to question her on.

As it would take a stenographer for days to write up the immaterial matter including the matter of her troubles, I will only refer in this report to what I consider is material for the prosecution with the exception of saying that I am satisfied that Mrs. Orchard was well brought up and she is very ladylike both in her discourse and her appearance. Her first husband's name was Toney and was a nephew or cousin of Judge Toney now of Denver. His mother was a sister of Gen. Alford of Dallas, Texas. Gen. Alford in his time was a very able lawyer. She states that her husband's cousin Alfred L. Alford at one time edited a paper in Idaho known as the Tribune but she does not know at what town the Tribune was published, further that at one time he had written her husband that he was a member of the Idaho Legislature and Mrs. Orchard thinks was speaker of the House. She thinks that this was possibly ten years ago but she is not sure as to the dates. The name Alfred L. Alford is somewhat familiar to me but at this time I cannot exactly recall why the name is so familiar to me, but will try to remember and write further on this subject.

The following are the principal points that I secured during my long conference with Mrs. Orchard and which I am satisfied are true. In reply to my questions she stated for a long time before the blowing up of the Independence depot Harry Orchard and John Neville had contemplated making a trip to Cody, Wyoming. From their talk to her it was their intention to locate there. This corroborates what Orchard said in his confession. She further stated that about one week before the blowing up of the Independence depot Steve Adams, and, if she remembers rightly, Steve's wife called at their house; this was about the first and last time that Steve Adams called at their house. After talking a little while Adams took off his coat and she thinks his vest and said to her, "I wish you would let me have your brother's mackintosh." The brother was Joe Krieg; Mr. Krieg, her brother, was not present and she informed Adams that she supposed Joe would not care if he took the mackintosh. He not only took the mackintosh but she thinks he took a soft hat belonging to Joe or Harry Orchard. Adams and Orchard then went out and she asked them where they were going and when they would return; in a joking way they replied, "We are going to see some girls and will be back in an hour or so."

They came back about midnight when Adams left the coat and hat where he had gotten them and put on his own clothes and went home. You will remember in both Orchard's and Adams' confession of the matter of the blowing up of the Independence that they had everything ready to do the work but Sherman Parker and Davis requested them not to do it at that time on account of the delegation from the Western Federation convention that had come up to try to make terms as they claimed with the Mine Owners, and therefore nothing must be done until this delegation had left. I think this will account for the action of Orchard and Adams upon the night in question providing Mrs. Orchard is telling the truth.

She then went on to tell that the day before the explosion how Orchard and John Neville and Neville's boy left on their trip for Cody and she gave Orchard ten dollars on that occasion. He promised that she would be taken care of, at least would receive strike benefits from the Western Federation which she did for a long time up to the time that the strike benefits were cut off. Her two children were down with the measles at the time that Orchard left and she had been up and down all night attending to these children the night of the explosion. She thought when she heard the explosion that lightning had struck the house as a flash came in over the door, but hearing the cries of the wounded men as everything was dark she concluded that the Delmonico Mine had been blown up. While she now knows that her husband is guilty she never suspected him, besides Neville's boy had claimed that he had slept between his father and Orchard when they camped on their way to Colorado Springs and he knew that Orchard had slept with them all night as he (the boy) did not sleep much on account of being crushed a little between his father and Orchard.

She has never seen Orchard since he left the day before the explosion, and she received only two letters from him; one was dated San Francisco, April 1, 1905. This was handed to her by Pat Maloney who claimed that it had been addressed to him and he tore off the outside envelope. The other one she could not remember the date. We know that at the time this letter was dated Orchard was in Denver. In this letter Orchard directed her to address him Harry Orchard, General Delivery, San Francisco; she did so and the letter was returned to her through the dead letter office. She received another letter from him dated Nome, Alaska, which was handed to her in the same way. This Nome, Alaska, letter was received after she had quite a quarrel and talk with Haywood and threatened him that if she did not hear from her husband she would put the officers on his trail and try to locate him. We know that Orchard never was in Nome and in writing these letters he deceived his wife, although I did not say so to her.

After the explosion of the Independence Depot she was sick for some weeks, in fact has never been well from that time to this. Mrs. Adams wrote her from Denver on July 12, 1904, giving her her address and told her that if she sent a letter to her for Orchard she thought she could mail the same. There is nothing in this letter of any particular importance, but she answered Mrs. Adams letter and subsequently Mrs. Adams wrote her another letter, which she thinks she

has in her trunk, asking her to come to Denver and asking her to go where she had formerly lived and pack up all her things in a couple of trunks and bring them to Denver with her. She said that she did this and that Mrs. Adams had a lot of stuff that she thinks she did not get honestly. The house was a furnished house where Mrs. Adams lived and in Mrs. Orchard's opinion and from what she has learned since a great many things she packed in the trunk belonged to the party owning the house, at least the party told her so.

During the latter part of July she arrived in Denver and went to the Belmont on Stout Street as Mrs. Adams had directed. She could not get Mrs. Adams for some time neither could she get Pettibone as it being Sunday his store was closed. However, Mrs. Adams called upon her and took her to 522 22nd St., a house kept by Mattie Kaufman. They got into communication with Pettibone through a fellow named J. H. Harper, a union man who used to be a policeman at either Goldfield or Independence, and in the evening Pettibone and Arthur Baston came to 522 22nd St. carrying Mrs. Orchard's grips. At one time Pettibone had been to Independence and called at their house and inquired for Orchard. Orchard had introduced Pettibone to her and the children as Morgan. This was the time Pettibone gave Orchard the bottle of turpentine and as he was giving the bottle to Orchard she happened to come into the room and Pettibone said, "Give this to Easterly; he is sick and it will do him good." However Orchard put it on the shelf and she used some of it to put on her boy's foot who had injured his foot on a nail, and at the time of the explosion of the Independence Depot this bottle was knocked off the shelf and was broken. The other two bottles referred to in Mr. Cary's report and by Mr. Thompson she found on the dining room table one morning; they contained alcohol and benzine. Orchard did not say where he got those two bottles from but she knows he did not get them from Pettibone at the time Pettibone was at her house under the name of Morgan.

She went on to say when her eldest boy Mark Toney was outside Pettibone and Arthur Baston came with the grips, and when Mark came in Pettibone patted him on the back and said to him, "Do you know me?" Mark said, "You are Mr. Morgan. I saw you at our house", and then Pettibone smiled and said his name was Morgan Pettibone or something to that effect. Baston, Pettibone, Mrs. Adams and herself had a long talk about the conditions at Cripple Creek and she related her experience on the night of the explosion and told how the wounded men groaned and screamed; she said she would never forget it. Pettibone laughed heartily and said, "They hollered like hell did they?" She said he made other remarks which she did not care to repeat, but I suppose he said, "The scabbing sons of b----- hollered like hell did they?" She intimated as much and she said her boy could tell just how Pettibone acted.

Mrs. Adams was doing the chamber work and running the house for Mattie Kaufman who lived with a young man; they weren't married. Mattie Kaufman is a Madame or head of some dress making department in some large

dry goods house here in Denver and Mrs. Adams was running the house for her. She resolved to leave the Kaufman house as she did not like the associates and didn't like the way Mrs. Adams carried on. She intimated that Mrs. Adams was a very loose character. She had rented a room where her two boys slept from Mrs. Adams who acted as house-keeper for Mrs. Kaufman and Mrs. Adams charged her \$8.00 a month. She subsequently discovered that all that Mrs. Adams gave Mrs. Kaufman was \$6.00. Mrs. Orchard prepared to leave and wanted to leave quietly without notifying Mrs. Adams, but on the day that she was preparing to leave Mrs. Adams said she was leaving and that she had arranged that the colored expressman who stands at the corner of 22nd and Stout Sts. or 22nd and California Sts. to take her trunks to Pettibone's store and that Pettibone would pay him for hauling the trunks. She said that Mrs. Adams stole a lot of things from Mrs. Kaufman including a lot of nice hem stitched handkerchiefs and other articles. Mrs. Adams left but did not say where she was going. The colored man did not come around after the trunks as Mrs. Adams had stated and in the absence of Mrs. Kaufman she sent her boy for the colored expressman, but he demanded pay for moving the trunks before he would lay a hand on them. She paid him and told him to collect the money from Pettibone and if Pettibone paid him to return the money to her, at the same time he took her trunk to Mrs. Katz's rooming house 1251 Stout St. She subsequently called on Pettibone and Pettibone said he had paid the nigger and then she hunted up the nigger and got her money back. That was the last time she saw Mrs. Adams.

She stayed in Denver until somewhere about the 10th of September, 1904, before going back to Cripple Creek. She took in some sewing and her eldest boy worked in the Golden Eagle Dry Goods Store getting \$2.50 per week, but she did not get sufficient to keep her and pay the rent of her rooms. She told this to Haywood and she thought she could do better in Cripple Creek and Haywood gave her \$5.00 cash extra. She subsequently called upon him when she was about ready to leave and he gave her another five dollars outside of the six dollars per week she was getting as strike benefits. Not having sufficient money to pay her fare and the fare of the children to Cripple Creek she called on Pettibone and asked him to loan her ten dollars telling him her conditions. Pettibone let her have the ten dollars; this was the day she left for Cripple Creek, or rather she left that evening. After getting the ten dollars from Pettibone she called down at the Western Federation headquarters and again called upon Haywood. She told Haywood that he must find some means to discover where her husband was so she could write him and again threatened him with sending the officers on the hunt of her husband. Haywood talked very nicely and said he would do everything in his power to discover the whereabouts of her husband. While she was sitting talking with Haywood, Pettibone came into headquarters, took down a ledger either out of the safe or from a shelf behind the door, put it on the table and made an entry in this ledger. While she could not swear what the entry was she concluded that he was simply giving himself credit on their books for the ten dollars given her, and therefore she concluded never to pay

him the ten dollars back even if she was able to do so. She left for Cripple Creek and a few days afterward she received a letter handed to her purporting to have been written from Nome by Harry in which he told her that he was going to send for her, had a fine job and thought he had struck it rich. This made her feel good for some time; she wrote a letter to Harry at Nome but the letter was returned, and then she took up with Haywood the matter of trying to locate her husband and Haywood said he would do all he could and that he did not know why Harry should not write her. She claims to have this letter at her home in Cripple Creek and will send it to me. She has no use for Mrs. Adams, in fact they are two different women altogether and I know could not agree, and would have to be kept apart providing we want Mrs. Orchard at Caldwell during the trials.

Relative to the dope or the material for making the dope found by Mr. Cary and Mr. Thompson, she said that Harry after coming from Denver at one time put something in the shed and told the boys they must not touch it. The boys being inquisitive wanted to know what it was and he told them it was stuff for killing bears and that was the stuff that was buried in the yard because formerly there was a hole in the yard where the boys were playing shaft sinking, therefore Harry would have had no trouble in placing the box down there where it was found and raking a little dirt on top of it.

Relative to the call by Miller she said Miller acted very gentlemanly. He asked her whether she had any knowledge that Orchard had been kicked on the head by a horse and wounded so that at times he was not responsible for what he said. She said that Harry has a scar back under the hair on the forehead and he told her that at one time he fell off a horse; some grey hair grows over the scar. Miller wanted to know if she did not know that he had been kicked by a horse and she told him he had not. Miller said he didn't want to deceive her but if she appeared as a witness for the Federation it would injure her husband's chances to escape and assured her that her husband had a very fair chance, and if she appeared against the Federation it might help her husband out some but he hardly thought so. He questioned her closely as to how John Neville died and what doctors attended him. This she could not answer at that time but told him she would let him know. He asked if Harry had always treated her kindly and she said he had always treated her very nicely. He went on to state that if Harry had done as he advised he could not have been convicted but now it looked as though he might be the only one to suffer. She told him that it looked queer to her that her husband should suffer for this crime and Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone who were equally guilty get free and that she would be willing to do everything in her power to liberate her husband and convict the others who were more guilty than he was although she could not conceive that her husband was guilty of the crimes he was accused of. She went on to tell Miller that her husband had promised the Federation would look after her wants and told Miller that they had not done so, that they had given her

strike benefits for some time but they did not allow her enough to live on while she was in Denver. He said that this was all wrong and he would take the matter up with Kirwan. He asked her financial condition and she said she had three grocery bills and a doctor bill and he intimated that he would see that these matters were settled by Mr. Kirwan and that he would call again. He did not call again but subsequently wrote her a letter and asked her these questions: when John Neville died, who was his Doctor and what was the Doctor's opinion as to what caused his death. Another was if Harry Orchard had been kind to her while her husband, and another was as to whether or not she had known of Orchard being a member of the Mine Owners' Assn., and she thinks that he inquired as to what she knew about his getting wounded in the head by a kick from a horse. She is not quite positive about this last question but at the time Miller called he asked her whether she could testify to the fact that Orchard was a member of the Mine Owners' Assn. and she told him she could not but that he told her at one time he would get into the Mine Owners' Assn. as a spy for the Western Federation. After consulting with Mrs. Neville she wrote Miller that the name of the doctor that attended Neville was Turner and that the Doctor said that Neville died of cancer of the stomach and that she did not know anything further as to how Orchard got hurt and whether it affected him or not. As to what reply if any she made about Orchard belonging to the Mine Owners' Assn. she did not remember. She said she would send Miller's letter as well as Haywood's letter when she returned to Cripple Creek. She told me that she told Miller that Orchard had always provided for her in good shape up to the time that he left.

She stated at the present time she has three grocery bills amounting to about eighty dollars and a doctor bill, she does not know how much it is. She intimated that she was willing to go to Boise to testify to the facts that she had stated to me. I think it would be well for Mr. Thompson to investigate the bills that she owes and to in some way pay them as her evidence in the matter of the associations of Haywood, Pettibone and Arthur Baston are important in my opinion. She agreed to call at the Agency tomorrow afternoon when I will have some further talk with her. She seems to be very bitter against Sheriff Bell for the way that he acted after his return from Idaho. He told her that Orchard had an old hag of a woman with him that no man of any principle would pick out of the gutter, and she told him he should have brought that hag down to Cripple Creek. I told her not to pay any attention to Bell that Thompson was her friend and anything she could remember from time to time further than what she had told me she could give the information to Mr. Thompson in future. She wanted me to give my opinion as to whether Orchard would be hung or not. I told her that was a matter on which I could give no opinion that no promises had been made to Harry, that he was a very changed man for the better and realized that he had been doing wrong.

I questioned her very close on what she knew of Orchard's life previous to her marrying him. She told me that Orchard was born

somewhere in New York State and lived in Detroit and had run a cheese factory there, but to her knowledge he had never been married. She said he had showed her pictures of his sister and of a baby. She said she had never heard that Orchard had another wife or that he ever lived in Canada although she thinks the papers published something to that effect but on that point she was not sure. She declared that Miller never offered her a dollar or never claimed that the Western Federation would pay her any money for making affidavits nor did they ever present affidavits for her to sign.

She gave me her photograph to send to Orchard which I will do as soon as I have the time to write to him.

In conclusion would say I had a short conference with Floyd Thompson today, and early this morning I had a short conference with Mr. Filius, and from what Mr. Filius tells me we will probably not be in a position to take up the trials of these men in June on account of the pending of the habeas corpus in the United States Supreme Court. I make this note short on account of the fact that this is a matter to be discussed by the lawyers for the prosecution.

I find that Mrs. Orchard thinks a great deal of Mrs. Heilman and I know that Mrs. Heilman recognizes Mrs. Orchard as a non-suspecting, harmless, virtuous little woman although she may have exaggerated matters in a financial way to Mrs. Heilman. However in talking to me I know she told me the truth.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *Wm A. Pinkerton*

Reported
Denver, 5/19/06. S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Friday, May 18, 1906.

Today I had another conference with Mrs. Orchard and again took up with her the following matters:

1st. The carrying of her grips by Pettibone and Baston to 522 22nd Street the day of her arrival from Cripple Creek and the talk she had with Pettibone, Baston and Mrs. Adams.

2nd. The storing of Mrs. Adams' trunks in Pettibone's store and the payment of the charges by Pettibone to the expressman.

3rd. The receipt of \$5.00 at two different times over and above her strike allowance from Haywood.

4th. The receipt of \$10 from Pettibone just before she left for Cripple Creek in September 1904 and the subsequent entry that Pettibone made in the ledger at the Western Federation headquarters when she was in conversation with Haywood.

5th. The visit of Pettibone to her home in Independence where he assumed the name of Morgan and the handing of the bottle of turpentine by Pettibone to Orchard telling him to take it to Bill Easterly as Easterly was sick and it would do him good.

6th. The deception that Haywood used to her when she appealed to him to locate Orchard.

7th. The letter that Haywood wrote her, which she still claims to have in her possession and will send to me, in which Haywood stated he did not know where Orchard was.

8th. The three or four letters which she received from Orchard which were evidently decoys- one in particular that had been mailed at Nome. (As Marion Moor was at Nome about this time there is no doubt that Orchard gave it to him and he carried it to Nome and mailed it from there.

The three letters that this woman received from Orchard, two apparently from San Francisco and one from Nome, must be taken up with Orchard so as to corroborate what she has stated to me.

In addition to this she informed me that one evening before the Independence explosion, a few days before the explosion, Steve Adams came to her house in company with his wife and after sitting a little while Adams dispensed with his coat and vest and hat and asked her for her brother, Joe Craig's, mackintosh and old hat. He and Orchard went out

and remained out until about midnight and returned. I think this was the time Adams and Orchard got the powder from the shed in the rear of Floyd Miller's cabin and put it in the old shed where it was kept until they used it. This matter must be taken up with Orchard and Adams also.

On meeting Mrs. Orchard today she told me she felt fine, that she had the first good night's sleep that she has had in six months, that she felt as though a great weight had been lifted from her shoulders.

I again went over the matter of Miller's call upon her and she repeated the same thing as she did yesterday. She told me she would send Miller's letter, Haywood's letter and any other letters that she could find that she had received from any of these people including her husband as soon as she went back to Cripple Creek. I had Mr. Cary give her ten dollars and it seemed to please her very much, notwithstanding the fact that she told me that Mr. Thompson had furnished her with sufficient money to pay her way while here in Denver.

She afterwards stated that her son Mark could tell all about the cans of dope that Mr. Cary and Mr. Thompson had dug up as he saw it in the shed before Orchard buried it but she still adheres to the statement that she did not know it was buried in the yard. I told her to have her son tell Mr. Thompson all about this and that she could have the most implicit faith in Mr. Thompson, and if any body called upon her for her to be very careful and if asked any questions to make no definite replies and to remember just who they were and carry the information to Mr. Thompson, and she promised to do so as she also promised to have her boy make a statement to Mr. Thompson. She thinks that Mrs. Heilman is the only friend that she ever had and I again told her that I talked with Mrs. Heilman and that in making a confident of Mrs. Heilman she had made no mistake.

In parting Mrs. Orchard said she hoped that I had sent the photograph she left to Harry and if he wanted her to write she would do so but he first must write to her that he wanted her to write. Now I do not know what to say about his writing a letter to her but will take the matter up with Mr. Fillius and Mr. Hawley when the latter arrives here in Denver and will not send this photograph to Orchard until I get their consent.

If Mr. Fillius thinks that we should have Mrs. Orchard swear to the statements that she made to me I would suggest that he, on receipt of these reports, draw up an affidavit and send it to Mr. Thompson and there is no doubt but Mr. Thompson can get her to swear to the same as I am satisfied she will now do anything that is reasonable that Mr. Thompson may ask. I know that she has a good opinion of Mr. Thompson and in fact I know she has great confidence in him.

After Mrs. Orchard left I saw Mr. Thompson and had a long talk with him on the subject in question and suggested that Mr. Thompson get Mrs. Orchard's boy, Mark Toney, a job whereby he could earn some money. I also took up with Mr. Thompson to see that Mrs. Orchard's grocery bills are paid as I think that this is a good investment, and he said he will attend to both and will get a statement from the boy relative to Pettibone's visit to Cripple Creek and the expressions that Pettibone made at the meeting at 522 22nd Street on the day of the arrival of Mrs. Orchard here in Denver. On the whole I am convinced that Mrs. Orchard has told me the truth and with a little training will make a good witness.

I note that No. 15 has discovered that the man that used the carbon paper referred to in a previous report is named Thorp and that

Thorp is trying to be very friendly with the operative. The operative must be very guarded in any conversation that he may hold with this man Thorp and today I have instructed Mr. Hopkins to instruct the operative to that effect.

Relative to the man Bradley getting information through some penitentiary official, that may be true and it may not be. I hope that the statements that Bradley made are untrue. However, this matter can be easily run out by getting some person that you can depend upon to shadow Bradley and see whom he comes in contact with. So far as Bob Marsh is concerned I would pay no more attention to him than I would to the barking of a yellow dog and yet at the same time I am led to believe that Marsh was the author of the threatening letter that was sent to me some time ago as mentioned in my report. As someone may have a sample of Marsh's handwriting I herewith enclose to the Governor and to Mr. Hawley a tracing of the threatening letter in question.

I hope that the matter of Dr. Myers, referred to in Operative 21's report a few days ago, will be looked into thoroughly.

In regard to No. 15's special report in the matter of Bell and Campbell, we are well aware so far as Orchard is concerned neither of these men were in any way concerned with the murder of Ex-Governor Steunenberg. We are also of the opinion that if Orchard had escaped after the murder of Ex-Governor Steunenberg he would have been put out of the way and it is possible that these two men may have been hanging on the outside for that purpose or for the purpose of killing Ex-Governor Steunenberg if Orchard failed. From the time that Orchard took in this matter I take it that Simpkins and the other members of the "Inner Circle" got impatient with him. We know this from the letters that Orchard got urging him to do this work.

As to the receipt of arms by parties in the Coeur d' Alenes, as set forth in No. 15's special report, would say that I have instructed Mr. Hasson to take up these matters with Sheriff Sutherland as the latter may be in a position to verify the statements that have been made to the operative relative to the shipping in of arms to the Coeur d' Alene district. We are very well aware that parties connected with labor unions are in the habit of exaggerating and we have found that the agitators for the W. F. of M. have been adepts in misrepresenting things to their fellow members and it may be that the representations made to the operative relative to these arms were not so. However, Mr. Hasson will take this matter up with Sheriff Sutherland the first time he sees him.

Last evening I had a talk with Frank Tarkington who tends bar in Walker's saloon. Walker's saloon is a very respectful place and Tarkington is a very nice gentleman. He informed me that a man named Libbey, who at one time had been stenographer in Judge Lindsey's court, had called several times in Walker's saloon and inquired for me. Tarkington did not pay much attention to this but on Thursday evening Libbey called in company with another man whom Tarkington did not know. Libbey again asked Tarkington in a kind of a whisper: "Has McParland been in here today?" Tarkington answered in the negative and Libbey asked: "Don't he call here some times?", and Libbey said: "O, occasionally but not very often." He then asked Tarkington: "Do you ever hear him talk about this Idaho affair; you and he are friends?" Tarkington said: "Yes, but I am not friendly enough with him to ask him any questions about it", which is true. Libbey then talked aside to this companion and said: "I have got a good contract from Mr. Richardson; I am going to Idaho to report these cases." The man asked Libbey how it was he got next to Richardson and he replied: "Mr. Richardson got next to me."

As a preface I would say that Tarkington lived at one time in Boise and in a general way is acquainted with the people there. He is an Elk and Libbey is also an Elk; Libbey is a member of No. 17 here in Denver. Tarkington went on to say: "Now I can guess why Richardson picked out Libbey." I asked him what his guess was and he replied: "As you are aware, Mr. McParland, they have a very select lodge of Elks in Boise; the best business and professional men in the city all belong to the Elks." I told him that that was true, and he went on to say Richardson expects that Libbey will be able to get a great deal of information on the strength of Elkdom while in Boise and while going back and forth from ~~Boise~~ and, as is natural to expect, a great many citizens from Boise will be present at the trial. I am inclined to think Tarkington's views are right. While Libbey is an Elk he is not a man of any prominence but may have made it appear to Richardson, who is not an Elk, that he could get a great deal of information on account of his being a member of the fraternity. I may be doing Libbey an injustice in this but I think Tarkington is right and merely wish to draw attention to the fact.

Relative to that portion of my report of the 17th in the matter of General George F. Alford of Dallas, Texas, being an uncle to Mrs. Orchard's first husband, would say that I have examined our records and find that as agents for the American Bankers Association we arrested one Allen L. Alford in 1896 charged with forgery committed at Los Angeles, convicted him of the crime charged and he was sentenced to three years in the San Quentin, Cal., penitentiary. On his release in 1899 we again arrested him charged with committing forgery in San Francisco; besides the charge against him at San Francisco we had some other charges against him. His father, however came to the front, made good all the forgeries that the son had committed and took him back to Texas and at that time it was said that Allen L. Alford's brother edited a newspaper at Lewiston and was speaker of the house of representatives in Idaho. It does not seem as though Mrs. Orchard knew anything about Allen L. Alford's misdeeds but there is one thing certain- that Allen L. Alford was simply a brother of Alfred L. Alford that Mrs. Orchard mentioned as being speaker of the house in Idaho.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By *J. A. Pinkerton*

Reported:

Denver: 5/19/06

-D2-

Denver, May 19, 1906.

James H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 15th would say as you have informed Mr. Filius that you would probably arrive in Denver on Monday we will not take up the matter of bringing Adams to Colorado until after your arrival. We have not been able to get Hullivan to the office so far as he is still suffering with asthma.

We have detailed an operative to go to Salina for the purpose of locating Floyd Miller. If he is located I will go there myself and interview him but it would be no use for me to go there and locate him and then interview him. We have to locate him first and then I will go and interview him.

Relative to Baston, we know that Baston's father-in-law, whose name is Phillips, lives some fifty or sixty miles from Weiser and it may be that Baston may have returned to Joliet. I have written our Chicago office on that subject. As to arresting Baston at this time I am afraid we would make a mistake. You will understand if Baston were arrested and refused to confess we would have to let him go. We have, as it were, kind of indefinite information to the effect that Baston had at one time been detailed to murder Steunenberg but we have nothing very definite on that subject. We do know that he was detailed to murder Collins and so far as we know Sherman Parker and Davis were the parties that detailed him to do so. If we were through with the cases in Idaho and could use Adams in Colorado then would be the time to arrest Baston. However, this matter will be talked over on your arrival here in Denver.

As you will have noted from my report I got some very good corroborative evidence from Mrs. Orchard. I write this letter so that in case you are detained in Boise you will receive it before coming to Denver.

Yours truly,

James H. Hawley

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Saturday, May 19, 1906.

I have been busy today looking over reports of operatives detailed on this matter and instructing them on the work in question. I again called upon Mr. Stevenson whom I was unable to see. As Mr. Filius and Gen. Wells have concluded to not take up the matter of bringing Adams to Telluride to unearth the body of Barney until they meet Mr. Hawley who is to be here on Monday, I have nothing of particular importance to report until Mr. Hawley arrives.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *J. A. Pinkerton*

Reported
Denver, 5/21/06. S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Saturday, May 19, 1906.

I have been busy today looking over reports of operatives detailed on this matter and instructing them on the work in question. I again called upon Mr. Stevenson whom I was unable to see. As Mr. Filius and Gen. Wells have concluded to not take up the matter of bringing Adams to Telluride to unearth the body of Barney until they meet Mr. Hawley who is to be here on Monday, I have nothing of particular importance to report until Mr. Hawley arrives.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *Wm A. Pinkerton*

Reported
Denver, 5/21/06. S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Monday, May 21, 1906.

During the day I have been engaged on the matter in hand and giving instructions on the same. In the afternoon I had a conference with Mr. Hawley and Mr. Fillius at which Mr. Fillius informed me that I was correct in my surmise that Libbey was the man that had been hired by Richardson to go to Idaho and he is taking one or two other stenographers with him. It was arranged that Mr. Fillius and I meet Mr. Hawley at his room, No. 200 Brown Palace Hotel, tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, May 22, 1906.

Mr. Hawley, Mr. Fillius and I were engaged all of the day at the Brown Palace Hotel going over our reports and getting the names of such parties as we would want to go to Caldwell as witnesses.

During the afternoon Floyd Thompson arrived and was present with us until after 5 p. m. There was one matter that Mr. Hawley referred to- which was that in one of his interviews with Adams at the penitentiary Adams stated that on his way from Independence to Denver after the explosion at the Independence depot he stopped over night with a family named Pobst at a place near Divide and left at the Pobst house a rifle and belt. Mrs. Pobst and her family are now residing at Gold Hill, Boulder County, Colorado. Mr. Hawley requested that this matter be investigated, which I will take up later.

Mr. Thompson informed us that it was utterly impossible to get Mrs. Guerin, formerly proprietress of the Belmont rooming house here in Denver, to talk. I am not surprised at this on account of the fact that an undue intimacy existed between Pettibone and Mrs. Guerin. This we have learned through Orchard and it is not likely that she would take the witness stand and show the intimacy that existed between Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and other members of the Executive Board of the W. F. of M.

I have not given up hopes of being able to get something from Mrs. Guerin's husband as Mr. Thompson informs me that Guerin and his wife are now divorced although Orchard was of the opinion that he and his wife or so-called wife had not been married but he had no proof of this except he thought so.

At this conference Mr. Thompson claimed to have the revolver that was used in the explosion of the Vindicator shaft which is a New Pocket Colts No. 6173. However, Mr. Thompson is not clear as to who first discovered this revolver after the explosion but thinks that a man named Shean, who was kind of a machinist around the Vindicator mine and who is now residing in Denver, was the first man to reach the level where the explosion occurred. I will take up the matter of

locating and interviewing Shean later on. I would also request that Mr. Hawley or Mr. Borah on their next interview with Orchard take up the matter as to what kind of a gun was used at the Vindicator explosion and where he purchased the gun or at least from whom he got the gun; we have a record that this gun was purchased at the Tompkins Hardware Company in Cripple Creek or Victor.

Wednesday, May 23, 1906.

Today I had a conference with Mr. Hawley and also with Sheriff Nisbet of Denver. As the Socialistic and Anarchistic press and also Socialists, Anarchists and others, who are not only indifferent to the prosecution of these men but claim that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were model citizens, I discussed this matter with Mr. Hawley and Mr. Fillius yesterday and discussed the advisability of producing the three deputy sheriffs who arrested these men. It will be remembered that at the time of his arrest there was found on Moyer's person or possibly in his valise a 44 Automatic Colts revolver and 100 rounds of cartridges and that Haywood, who was written up as one of the most model men in the city of Denver, was found stripped naked in a room in an assignation house with a woman with a No. 44 Colts revolver laying on the table in the room. Pettibone was also armed, as I understand. The three principal officers whom the sheriff detailed to make these arrests were Thomas Baird, Undersheriff, Leonard De Lue, Deputy, and Glen Duffield, jailer.

As we considered that it would be a good thing and well worth the expense to place these men on the witness stand simply to state that they made the arrests and what they discovered on the person of Moyer and the circumstances relating to the arrest of this model and moral man Haywood, the man that was so kind to his wife and family, we took the matter up with the sheriff and while it will inconvenience him very much he is willing that the three deputies go to Caldwell in the interest of justice to testify to the facts as stated above. We also talked with the deputies to that end and they are willing to go.

Thursday, May 24, 1906.

I have been trying to get Guerin to call at my office but find he is engaged on a little magazine that he is getting out and while he has promised to call at the office it may be next Monday before he can call. I have great confidence that we may be able to get Guerin to go to Idaho.

I wish to draw the attention of Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah to No. 21's report for May 21st and would like to know if the parties named therein, who have made affidavits, are old residents of Canyon County or simply recent arrivals. I would suggest that counter affidavits be gotten up by the state, which I presume is being attended to. I think the railroad contractor McDonald named in No. 15's report for Monday, the 21st, lives in Nampa and that Mr. Hawley is well acquainted with him. I met him on the train the first time I went to Boise last January. A few days after that, while intoxicated, he met me accidentally. From his talk with me coming up on the train from Nampa he seemed to be a law and order man but he had been drinking and talked a good deal.

3.

However, I gleaned from him that he was well acquainted not only with Mr. Hawley but also with his son Jesse. Now such being the case it looks to me as though Mr. Hawley or his son Jesse could get from McDonald all he knows about this man "Fly Bob". As Mr. Hawley gets copy of this report he will be better able to judge whether it is safe to approach McDonald or not.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By *Wm. A. Pinkerton*

Reported:

Denver: 5/26/06

-D2-

5.

However, I gleaned from him that he was well acquainted not only with Mr. Hawley but also with his son Jesse. Now such being the case it looks to me as though Mr. Hawley or his son Jesse could get from McDonald all he knows about this man "Fly Bob". As Mr. Hawley gets copy of this report he will be better able to judge whether it is safe to approach McDonald or not.

Respectfully submitted,

FINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By

Wm A. Pinkerton

Reported:

Denver: 5/26/06

-D2-

Hon. Frank H. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager McParland reports:

Denver, Saturday, May 26, 1906.

Today I called at the office of A. M. Stevenson but was unable to find him.

As you will have seen from other reports Guerin, who formerly kept the Belmont Hotel, had promised to call upon me but is at present very busy. Mr. Hawley will remember that in talking with Mr. Thompson on this subject on last Tuesday Mr. Thompson stated that Mrs. Guerin had returned to Denver from Chicago but his informant could not locate her whereabouts. He further stated that Guerin and his wife had been divorced, therefore were separated. However we succeeded in locating where Guerin and his wife are now stopping in this city, at 1369 So. 14th Street. Whether they have been divorced or not, there is one thing certain, they are now living together at that number.

As a result of locating Mrs. Guerin she called on me rather unexpectedly this afternoon. After introducing herself she opened the conversation by stating that she understood that I wanted to see her husband, that her husband was very busy on his magazine and the chances were he would have to go to Colorado Springs, and as her husband and herself suspected the reason why I wanted to see him it had been agreed by them that she come over and have a talk with me, that if their suspicion was right she knew pretty nearly as much as her husband, and she wondered why I did not call on either her or her husband personally. This gave me the opening I wanted in the case. It made no difference whether she and her husband were favorable to the man under arrest or not, so in reply I said that as I was possibly the best known man in the city of Denver to the public that if I had called on her husband the chances were 99 to 100 somebody would recognize me and that would set the peoples' tongues wagging; they would be asking, "What the devil has Guerin done that old McParland should be after him in this way." I said the same thing would hold good if I should call upon her; that possibly somebody in the house of her next door neighbor or across the street would recognize me and the whole neighborhood would be asking of each other, "What is the matter that old McParland should be calling on Mrs. Guerin."

I went on to say, "Now as you are an intelligent woman you can see that by calling on your husband or yourself I would be doing you both an injustice." She replied, "I can readily see why you did not call and I thank you not only myself but on behalf of my husband for the precaution you have taken. However, my husband and I thought if we were

right in what you wanted to see us about that I could talk the matter over with you." I pretended that I had known where she was located for some time and the further fact that I was well aware that she possibly knew as much about what I wanted as her husband, but that it has always been a rule with me when seeking information that instead of doing as some people do who call themselves detectives, that is trying to get a statement from the wife before approaching the husband, I acted just opposite as I considered that it was unmanly to approach a woman on an important subject when I could just as easily approach her husband, first talk with him and if he consented or advised that I should talk with his wife then I would do so; that was my plan and more especially when the parties to be approached were good citizens like her husband and herself. I said if they had committed a crime why possibly I might change my tactics, but as I knew they were first-class citizens and in favor of law and order it would have been very ungentlemanly on my part if I had approached her in advance to seeing and talking this matter over with her husband. She said, "Well you have certainly acted in this case in a gentlemanly way and I want to say to you that if those people under arrest have always spoken of you being a fair man and now I know you are a gentleman."

Knowing through both Orchard and Adams the character of Mrs. Guerin I went on to say that none of us were perfect, that all had weak spots and that the best in the land was not quite perfect, therefore in my opinion people that considered themselves perfect in all respects were either semi-idiotic or hypocrites; we all had our faults and were creatures of circumstances; that for instance if she had not kept a rooming house working hard to make an honest living she possibly would never have been acquainted with any member of the Western Federation. If in keeping a rooming house as she had done at the Belmont when a patron called to rent a room if she had to take the time to investigate their character she would soon be without lodgers. Now that being the case it was simply a case that as a creature of circumstances she became acquainted with these people. However being a good citizen in the interest of justice, law and order if she could help out either the defendants if they were innocent or the State if they were guilty, it was her duty to do so. She agreed with me, and I said, "Now it is a fact that I would like to see you after I talked with your husband, but as I find you are a very intelligent lady, just as you had been represented to me by Harry Orchard and others and the further fact that your husband sent you over to talk with me, I cannot see that there would be any harm in my taking up a few little matters with you prior to meeting your husband." She said, "Well now we are just as well acquainted in a few minutes that I have been here as we would be in a year. I can see you are honest in your purposes and I am willing to do what is right."

I then asked her if she knew Harry Orchard. She said she had known him as John Dempsey but she had picked out his photograph in the newspaper after his arrest as being John Dempsey; that Harry Orchard had

frequently stopped at her house and was present several times when the Western Federation convention convened here in Denver; that he associated with Haywood, Pettibone, Kirwan and a number of other members of the Western Federation that used to stop at her house during the convention. At the present time she did not remember of Moyer's being at her house although she thought she remembered seeing him there. She thought her husband would remember if Moyer had ever been there. She said they used to smoke and possibly drink together, and her husband looked after their wants, she simply attended to the financial end of it. While she was very well acquainted with Haywood, the one she knew best of all was Pettibone and she had purchased several things in his store which was down stairs under the Belmont. While she had her suspicion she did not hardly think these people were murderers, but it now looked as though they were, and in order to help matters she said she was willing to go to Caldwell to testify to the intimacy that existed between Haywood, Orchard or rather Dempsey as she knew him at that time, Pettibone and other members of the Western Federation. She said she was not afraid of them and thought that nobody else need be afraid of them now as their infamy had been disclosed.

I told her that possibly we would not require her presence at Caldwell but if we did her expenses would be paid; that the State allowed twenty-five cents a mile one way from the State line of Idaho, that would be in the neighborhood of about ninety dollars while the regular rate both ways would be only about sixty-two dollars; that they also allowed two dollars a day as witness fees and if that was not sufficient to pay her way and keep her we would see that the deficiency was made up. In ^{the} case of her husband as he was employed as a magazine writer he would be entitled to more compensation as we could not expect him to lose money even good citizen as he was in the matter of this prosecution. I further went on to say that some people had gotten it into their heads that we paid large sums of money for witnesses, but that was incorrect and furthermore all that we wanted from a witness was the God Almighty's truth, that if I thought a witness would stretch their testimony in order to convict these men I would not allow him to go on the witness stand at all; the truth was all we wanted. She said that both her husband and herself were well aware that if we used purchased witnesses their testimony would be no good and that all they would expect was that their expenses would be paid and any loss they might be to in making the trip to Idaho which so far as she was concerned would not be very much but her husband was earning fair wages and would expect that he would be at no loss.

She went on to say that if her husband did not go to Colorado Springs this evening that he and she would possibly call on me Monday afternoon when we would take matters up in a more thorough manner. On the whole you will see that my talk with this woman, who by the way is very smart and intelligent, was very satisfactory. Of course I humored her a little and elaborated upon the good citizen that she was and at the same time if she had any weakness as we have been informed by Orchard and

others that she has, I covered that over by the fact that we are all sinners and have our weak points, and before she left I remarked that as we had now gotten well acquainted that if her husband was not able to see me the early part of the week I would drop her a note appointing a time when I would like to have another talk with her providing that she was willing to come down to the office. She expressed herself as being very willing to do so and the further fact that she was highly pleased with her visit. She said that there was one thing certain that in future no person could come to her and say that I wore horns or was unfair. From this it will be seen that she was reciprocating the praise that I had given her and her husband at the commencement of this interview. I really think though that this woman will be all right.

I have informed Mr. Thompson of the fact that this couple is living together, and if his informant has discovered the whereabouts of the woman I advised him to instruct his informant not to take this matter up until I got through with her or advised him further on this subject.

In a letter received from Mr. Thompson he informs me that his informant "O" has written him to the effect that he received a letter from Kirwan who informed him that a man named Clough had been detailed to carry money up to Idaho. I have written Mr. Thompson informing him that if "O" is Emmet Cochrane he is simply lying and that Cochrane is in the employ of the Western Federation of Miners of which there can be no doubt and he has been detailed to connect the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' Assn. with this prosecution and I am somewhat afraid that he has been successful to a certain extent. We are well posted as to the amount of money that has been circulated and as to the fact that Whitsell is the dispensing agent and gets his money through Miller who in turn gets the money through Nugent and Richardson and that all the Western Federation has to do is to turn the money over to Hawkins, Richardson's partner here, who in turn can turn it over to Richardson, therefore in my opinion the Western Federation has never turned this money over to another party to carry up to Idaho to disburse this money to men whom they do not know.

I wish to draw your attention to Opt. 15's report for May 24th and to the note attached from Warden Whitney. I would suggest that a guard be placed at the spur or neck mentioned by Warden Whitney. You are aware that the operative is not conversant with this spur of the mountain, therefore he could not have reported this fact if it had not been talked about as he states, and this being the case there should be an extra guard places so as to protect this point, and I hope this has been done.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

J. A. Pinkerton

Reported
Denver, 5/29/06.

S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, May 28, 1906.

Today I received the following letter from Floyd Thompson:

"Arthur Rogers saw Parker, Davis, Easterly, Orchard, Adams, Simpkins and two other men sitting on dump of the Hull City, June 4th 1904, watching men come from work. He saw Victor Poole get chair leg from Zingler's saloon and give it to Adams and Parker.

Harry Hynds cashed two checks for Orchard in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Hynds is a saloon man. Get after this dope as I believe it will prove O.K.

In my last report I spoke of Orchard's Union record in No. 19. Rogers can identify these records as he was a member in good standing in the same Union.

There are some mistakes in the Mrs. Orchard statement and I will change it before she signs.

A. T. Holman is thoroughly familiar with the Vindicator mine and will make a good witness."

I would advise that Orchard be seen and take up the statement that Rogers has made relative to seeing Parker, Davis, Easterly, Orchard Adams, Simpkins sitting on the dump of the Hull City placer on June 4th, also as to whether Victor Poole got the chair leg from Zingler's saloon and gave it to Adams or Parker. Neither Orchard nor Adams has ever informed us where this chair leg was obtained. I cannot see where Orchard had any checks to cash as he received currency before leaving Denver for Cheyenne and we know that he received currency through Pat Moran after the latter's return from Denver at the time Orchard and Neville were going to Thermopolis or Cody. Lest Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah are now busy and may not have time to attend to this matter I have referred Thompson's letter to Mr. Thiele also other matters on this subject with the request that he visit Orchard and take this matter up with him.

I know Harry Hynds very well but there is no use of sending an operative to Cheyenne to interview Harry Hynds until we hear from Orchard, and if Orchard says that he did not have any transaction of this kind with Harry Hynds it is not necessary to investigate the matter further.

I wrote Mr. Thompson as follows:

"Replying to yours of the 28th inst. would say that if the statement of Arthur Rogers is true and can be corroborated by Orchard or Adams or both, then Rogers in my opinion will become an important witness. In case that neither Orchard nor Adams can remember the transaction as stated by Rogers then it is a matter for the lawyers for the prosecution to determine as to whether they would use Rogers as a witness or not. In case Adams and Orchard cannot corroborate Rogers statement, my judgment and I think your judgment would be that we do not use Rogers as a witness.

Neither Orchard nor Adams has ever been questioned as to where they got the chair leg, however it looks to me as though Rogers would be an important witness at least in the matter of identifying the records of No. 19, and there is no doubt but A. T. Holman will be wanted as a witness.

In the matter of Sheehan, the machinist employed on the Vindicator, the latter seems very sore against the Mine Owners. He states that on account of his working on the Vindicator he was posted as a scab and when the Mine Owners were ready he was discharged and could not get work at Cripple Creek, therefore he would not go across the street to assist them although he is opposed to the actions of the Western Federation of Miners. However he did state that he saw Major Naylor pick up the revolver in question but never saw the gun since except at the inquest. He also thinks that Naylor picked up a pair of pincers and some wire. You will no doubt know where Naylor is now located and if within your reach interview him on this subject and if not let me know where he is and I will have an operative interview him.

I incorporated your letter in my report of today and as the lawyers for the State are now busy, I have referred your letter to our operative at Boise who will interview Orchard and Adams on the matter in question, and I will let you know the result as soon as I hear from our operative. I hope you have Mrs. Orchard's and her son's affidavits acknowledged all right."

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *Wm. A. Pinkerton*

Reported
Denver, 5/30/06. S.

E. C. Howe, Esq.,

Attorney-at-Law,

Telluride, Colo.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Monday, May 28, 1906.

Relative to the arrest of our two operatives at Goldfield, whose reports you have already received, General Manager Bangs writes me on the 23rd as follows:

"As you have been advised, operatives #24 and #15, who were forced into the miners' Union Hall and there held up and robbed by Carpenter, Jardine and Berry, (the Secretary of the Union) have been released on habeas corpus. Our attorneys, Messrs. Campbell, Foster and Campbell believe it is possible to have Carpenter, Jardine and Berry indicted for highway robbery and, on being indicted, believe it is possible to convict them. If indicted and it is not desired to convict Carpenter in Idaho, it might be possible to arrange to have him delivered over to the Colorado authorities on the Governor's warrant, be first held, then arrested and taken to Hawthorne on the highway robbery charge and then released on that and re-arrested on the Colorado extradition. Will you kindly take this matter under consideration and give your judgment as to what is best to be done. Full reports will go to you with this letter."

Mr. Bangs is evidently not aware of the fact that at the present time we have no charge against Carpenter in connection with the murder of ex-governor Stoussenberg nor do we expect to have any information that would in any way connect Carpenter with this matter. We are aware that Carpenter is connected with the murder of Barney and in all probability will also be connected with the murder of Arthur Collins, that in reviding we can get Foster to make a statement. Furthermore, he having been secretary of the Telluride Union it is no more than likely that he was implicated more or less with St. John in the murder of Smith.

As we are not prepared to hold Carpenter at Telluride if he were arrested I have advised that we take steps to not only indict him in Nevada but Jardine and Berry and possibly Goodfellow also and have them put under heavy bond so as to keep Carpenter either in jail or at Goldfield until such time as you would want him and would like to hear from you as to whether you are in favor of this course or not. The cost would not be much and even if we were unable to bring the matter up in Telluride this fall, owing to the apparent friendliness of Judge Murphy and the Asst. Prosecuting Attorney, who evidently carries out the policy of the Prosecuting Attorney, we might be able to convict these people and send them to the penitentiary in Nevada. Therefore, I would like your advice on this matter at as early a date as possible.

2.

Today I received the following telegram from our Operative No. 9 who is in charge of matters at Boise:

"Hawley says have Wells bring Adams to Boise on train number one when returning. Wire Hawley when coming."

and as Supt. Gary leaves tonight for Telluride he will instruct Mr. Wells on this subject. No. 1 of the Oregon Short Line, which train No. 9 refers to, leaves Salt Lake at 10 something in the morning and arrives in Boise some where about 1:00 a. m. the next morning. So in case that Mr. Gary does not arrive at Telluride before Mr. Wells leaves for Boise you will kindly inform Mr. Wells of the contents of Operative No. 9's telegram.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By *Wm A. Pinkerton*

Reported:

Denver: 5/29/06

-D2-

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager McParland reports:

Denver, Wednesday, May 30, 1906.

Today I received the following telegram from Mr. Rossetter,
our Superintendent at Chicago:

"Informant advises mail being forwarded to Baston
addressed Meadows, Idaho."

I wrote Mr. Rossetter as follows:

"Today I received the following telegram from you ad-
dressed to Mr. Cary:

'Informant advises mail being forwarded to
Baston addressed Meadows, Idaho.'

Mr. Cary being absent on a canvassing tour I received
this telegram. I would say, though, that we are very much
pleased to get this information. While we cannot arrest Baston
owing to the fact that we would be unable at the present time
to prosecute him, nevertheless we want to keep track of his
movements until such times as we would be able to prosecute
him. You are aware that the reason why we cannot prosecute
is the fact that the witnesses Orchard and Adams have to remain
in Idaho for the present."

I think we have not enough evidence against Baston in the matter
of the murder of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg, however would advise that Orchard
and Adams be again talked to on this matter and see if there is any
possibility of holding Baston on this charge. We know in a round about
way that Baston at one time was detailed to murder Ex-Gov. Steunenberg,
but as to whether Adams or Orchard got a statement of this kind from
Baston is something that I am not clear upon. In fact I am not clear as
to how this rumor of Baston being detailed to murder Steunenberg came up.
As Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah are very busy I have instructed Opt. Thiele
to interview Orchard and Adams on this subject.

I have today asked Mrs. Guerin to again visit me at my office
tomorrow. Her husband has not been at my office as yet although he
promised to do so early this week.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

J. A. Pinkerton

Reported

Denver, 5/31/06.

S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, May 31, 1906.

Today Floyd Thompson called upon me and handed me some letters given him by Mrs. Orchard to be delivered to me. This was in accordance with her promise when she last visited Denver. At that time she gave me but one of Orchard's letters which was dated April 1st, but in order that these letters will be incorporated in one report I will re-quote the letter dated April 1st, 1906, with the others in question.

Following is the letter dated April 1st which was handed to her by Paddy Maloney with the understanding that Maloney had received this letter under cover for her:

"San Frisco Cal

Apr. 1st 1906

My Dear Wife

I am ashamed to write to you I have not written in so long but I get no answer to the last letter I wrote & supposed you did not get it now dear the reason I have not written lately you no doubt now I do not care for any charges they may have against me for they are without foundation but I dont propose to let them bring me up before a Kangrean court & treat me as they have hundreds of others now dear I have made arrangements so you will get this I think I have sent you money twice & it has been returned I thought I made arrangements when I was in Denver last summer for you to come to Denver & stay but the party left here. Now Dear if you want to come away from there I will make arrangements for you to go to Denver & live & I will come up ther before long or send for you to come here & think I will be able before long to get a place here.

I have written to our secretary & told him that you was getting releif but I think you must be getting tired of staying up there I am well but not very contented I have been working part of the time now Dear dont tell the boys or any one else that you heard from me for I dont want the layout to know where I am at Just yet I have found out that they did not treat you wright when you was here last summer they told me they would look after you when I left & I expected they would & thought you was in Denver untill some little time ago I will not write any more now hoping this

will find you well & to hear from you soon I remain as
ever your loving husband

H. O x x x

P.S. Paddy Maloney will hand you this & when you write me
address Harry Orchard

San Francisco

Calif

(but put it in a big
) envelope & give it to
(Paddy & he will send it
(will send it to me."

be sure & do this (General delivery) to headquarters & they

The following letter was handed to her by an order man in the
union store at Gripple Creek:

"San Francisco. Cal.

Apr 17th 1908.

My Dear wife

I received your letter or rather your roast now
if you feel as you write I don't know as I will be up there
very soon it is true I have not done as I might of but I
have no excuses to make you have had enough to live on I
think I am very sorry you have been sick I have been well
all the time but have been running around from one place
to another untill latley I am working now & will be for
some time I am either going to Alaska or will come to
Colorado I do not know what to say Dear I love you just as
well as ever but I do not think you do me. No I did not
read any letters you got from Mrs. A. I told here to write
to you & thought you got a \$100.00 as I made araingments for
I dont wish to explain anything here I will not write any
more this time hoping this will find you well & to hear from
you soon

I remain as ever,
Your Husband"

The following letter from Nome, Alaska, was received from the
post office at Independence and it was evidently mailed at Nome by Marion
Moor, the delegate or member of the Inner Circle from Arizona:

"Cape Nome, Alaska

Aug 5 1908

Mrs Harry Orchard
Independence Colo

Well Doly

I will not call you my wife as you are ashamed of
the name well I am not ashamed of it & think I am sorry you
are but I cannot help it I am going out to make a fortune I
think. Just came in from the Interior for an outfit for the
winter & hope to get all the money I want & if I do although
you do not care for me I will not forget you if I am lucky

which I hope to be hoping this will find you well as I am
myself I will close with best wishes

Yours Respectfully,

Harry Orchard."

Following is copy of letter written by Haywood to Mrs. Orchard
dated Nov. 18, 1905, written on official heading of the Western Federa-
tion:

"Denver Nov 18/05

Mrs H Orchard.

Dear Madame & Sister

I have not heard a word since I saw you, the last
information I got was from Alaska. I think Fairfield was the
name of the place. I see that awful conditions prevail among
the Law and Order element.

Yours very truly

Wm D. Haywood"

These letters to a certain extent explain themselves. The
three letters by Orchard were written while he was still here in Denver.
Haywood's letter was written while Orchard was in Caldwell. The follow-
ing is a copy of Fred Miller's letter to Mrs. Orchard dated May 3rd at
Boise and written on paper with the names Richardson, Nugent, Miller and
Whitsell, office 323 Overland Block in the upper left hand corner:

"May 3 06

Mrs Harry Orchard
Independence Col.

Dear Madam:-

In our conversation some time ago you gave me the
cause of John J. Nevills or Nevell death in Goldfield, Nev.
but I have forgotten the disease you said he died from. If
you remember will you kindly write me.

Any information you desire from here I can furnish will
be glad to serve you

Very respectfully

Fred Miller"

The following invitation to the wedding of Mabel Josephine Hahn
to Daniel Pomeroy Taylor was addressed to "Mr. Orchard and Family":

"Mr. and Mrs. John Hahn
announce the marriage of their daughter
Mabel Josephine

to

Mr. Daniel Pomeroy Taylor
Wednesday, June twenty-eighth
nineteen hundred five
Loveland, Colo."

This explains itself. They are supposed to be located near Littleton. We have no information on this matter therefore will have to investigate the same. I also enclose you copies of affidavit drawn up by Mr. Thompson to be signed by Mark Toney, Mrs. Orchard's son. Mr. Thompson ~~sent~~ gave the above letters to me today which I will keep right here at this office until they are needed, also the affidavit that he had drawn up for Mark Toney to sign and the copy of affidavit that had been dictated by Mr. Hillis for Mrs. Orchard to sign. I found some omissions in this affidavit which I filled out and have had it re-written. Mr. Thompson will remain here for a few days at least up to Saturday and will take the affidavit as amended back to Mrs. Orchard for her signature.

I wish you, also Messrs. Hawley and Berah to refer to the following paragraph from No. 28's report for May 28th:

"Hangs said at the Vindicator Mine at the time Beck and McCormack were killed a part of a gun was found and that McCormack's step-son recognized this piece at the Coroner's inquest as one his step-father, McCormack, had had for a long time."

While it is possible that Hangs can get somebody to swear to this, nevertheless there is no truth in it, but I will have Mr. Thompson when he returns to Cripple Creek investigate this matter and report on the same. In talking with Mr. Thompson he says that he is well acquainted with Croskey, the man who was formerly night cook at Mart A. Watrous' Cafe and that Croskey is very friendly to him. You will remember at the time that I came to Denver to have the prisoners arrested that Mr. Watrous' brother informed him that Haywood had told Croskey that Orchard was innocent and that he had a sworn statement from a man who subsequently died who claimed to have killed Ex-Gov. Steunenberg. At that time Croskey stated he was afraid of Haywood and wished he would keep away from Watrous' Cafe. I calculated to try to approach this man Croskey some time before the trials were taken up, but during my last absence in Idaho Watrous was compelled to discharge Croskey, also his head chef and head cook on account of their using violent language against me in connection with the arrest of these men, therefore I concluded that it would be useless to attempt to approach this man Croskey. However Mr. Thompson thinks he can get the information out of Croskey and he has his address and will see him this evening. I hope he will be successful and I am somewhat inclined to the idea that he will as Croskey has always been friendly to him.

During the afternoon I received the following telegram from our Mr. Hopkins in cipher:

"Trial put off for Present. Lyon wants you come here as fast as possible talk it over with him."

and replied through him as follows:

"Will leave Saturday morning. Under circumstances which I will explain must have man shadow me on trip."

Except something unforeseen delays me I will be able to leave Saturday morning. Although I had written to Mrs. Guerin on yesterday to call upon me today, nevertheless she did not show up.

Mr. A. M. Stevenson is in the city but is engaged in court and I have been unable to see him, notwithstanding the fact that I have called at his office.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

Wm A. Pinkerton

Reported

Denver, 6/1/06.

S.

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Saturday June 2, 1906.

At 7:00 A.M. I left Denver en route to Boise, and was en route all day, and night.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported: Boise, 6/4/06. H.

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Ma Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

En route, Sunday May June 3, 1906.

I arrived in Boise at 3:00 P.M. After my arrival I was engaged all the afternoon taking up mail and reports upon this matter; and in the evening Mr. Hawley called at my room and talked over the matter in question. Mr. Hawley agrees with me that for the time being we can cut down expenses to a great extent in this case, but this is a matter that I will take up further with Gov. Gooding on his arrival here.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 6/4/06. H.

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Monday June 4, 1906.

This morning I called at the State House and found that the Governor had not arrived but was expected home this afternoon. I subsequently called on Mr. Hawley, and also Mr. Borah, and in both instances discussed the case in question.

At 1:30 P.M. I arrived at the penitentiary, and had a long conference with Harry Orchard. In reply to my questions on the matter of the letters that he had written his wife from San Francisco dated April 1st and April 17th, 1905, he stated that these letters were written at the instance of Heywood, and Pettibone, he being in Denver at the time specified notwithstanding the fact that he dated the letters San Francisco. Heywood, Pettibone and Moyer informed him that he must not reveal his whereabouts to his wife as the latter, being fully convinced of his innocence in the matter of the blowing up of the Independence depot, would be sure to tell the authorities where he was; therefore he misled her in this correspondence. Both the letters of April 1st and 17th were given to Paddy Maloney to carry to Cripple Creek. In one instance Paddy Maloney delivered the letter in person, and in the other instance the letter was left at the Union store to be delivered to her. In the matter of the letter of August 5th, 1905, this letter was written at the instance of Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone by Orchard, addressed to his wife and dated Cape Nome. It was carried to Cape Nome by Marion Moore, the executive committeeman from Arizona, who mailed it at that point. He stated that he hated to deceive his wife in this way but being under the control of Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone he did this just as they suggested.

In 1904, on his return from Wyoming, where he had gone with John Neville after the blowing up of the Independence depot, he only stopped in Denver a few days before he went to San Francisco to assassinate Mr. Bradley. Mrs. Orchard had gone to Denver at this time, but under the advice of Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone he failed to meet her, as they claimed they were afraid she would tell others of his whereabouts so that he would be arrested and charged with the blowing up of the Independence depot, and lest she should discover his whereabouts they hurried him off to San Francisco.

He said that on leaving Denver in 1904 after the blowing up of the Independence depot Pettibone and Heywood told him that they would send his wife a hundred dollars and would give her ten dollars a week as strike benefits, so she would be taken care of. He supposed that this was done, and in fact up to the time that he met Adams here he thought it had been done, but has found out now that his wife was not taken care of.

He stated that Heywood knew very well when he wrote to Mrs. Orchard on Nov. 18th, 1905, that he, Orchard, was detailed on the Steunenberg matter and was not in Fairbanks, Alaska, as he, Heywood, stated, but it was simply a letter to mislead Mrs. Orchard. In fact

Mrs. Adams left the Coffman House on 22nd street, Denver, for the purpose of avoiding Mrs. Orchard, as she was afraid Mrs. Orchard would tell where she was located, as Mrs. Orchard seemed to take it for granted that neither Adams nor Orchard was guilty of any crime. He went on to say that Heywood at one time informed him, Orchard, that he, Heywood, had detailed Arthur Baston to assassinate Steunenberg but Baston had come out here to Idaho and subsequently got married and did not do the job. He has a faint recollection that Baston told him that while he was in Idaho Minster met him and claimed that he had been sent to assist in the assassination of Gov. Steunenberg but subsequently went back to California and they made no attempt to carry out the instructions from headquarters, in the matter of assassinating the ex-Governor. In talking with Adams the latter informed me that Baston never spoke to him on this subject.

Orchard went on to say that during the few days that he remained in Denver on his way to Wyoming with John Neville after the blowing up of the Independence Heywood informed him that the morning after the explosion Senator Patterson called up Heywood over the telephone from the Senator's house. The Senator seemed to be very mad, and said, "Now you fellows have put your foot in it. Through this explosion there has probably been twenty people killed. This act will prevent the election of a Democratic governor, and not only that but it will prevent the settlement of the strike. Your committee went to Cripple Creek and they certainly knew very well that this strike could be settled, thereby insuring the election of a Democrat as Governor of this state, but now there will never be any settlement of the strike, and the chances are that no matter what man the Democrats place in the field as a candidate for governor he will be defeated." To this Heywood replied that they were not guilty of the blowing up of the Independence and that the blowing up of the Independence depot injured the Western Federation more than it injured anyone else, and that Mr. Patterson was mistaken. Heywood laughed very heartily in telling this to Orchard, and said "The old devil (meaning Patterson) is wise; he knew very well we were guilty," "but I had to make the best I could of it and deny that we had anything to do with this outrage, but I know very well that Patterson did not believe me."

In the matter of the gun that was used to explode the bomb in the Vindicator, Orchard stated that it was a 32 Colts, and he saw it on exhibition at the coroner's inquest. He said he got that little gun from John Neville, and Neville had got the gun either in Leadville or Ouray in 1890 or 91. He did not know where he purchased it but knew that it was purchased before any gold was discovered in Cripple Creek, therefore Neville could not have purchased it from the Tompkins Hardware Company in Cripple Creek as that company did not exist at that time in Cripple Creek; however, he may have purchased it from the Tompkins Hardware Company at Leadville, which company was in business long before Neville got possession of this gun.

As an assayer named Rogers had claimed not only to Floyd Thompson but to one of our operatives that he had before the blowing up of the depot seen Orchard, Sherman Parker, W.F. Davis, Victor Poole, Jack Simpkins and Steve Adams sitting somewhere near the Independence depot, I mentioned this to Orchard. Orchard claims this is absolutely false, and furthermore, that so far as he knows Jack Simpkins was never in the Cripple Creek district. Adams corroborates this statement.

None of the parties above mentioned knew that the depot was to be blown up except Parker and Davis. Parker was in Cripple Creek with a committee of delegates from the Western Federation that had visited the camp for the purpose of trying to effect a settlement, but had left two days before the explosion. Parker had been placed on that committee by Meyer and Heywood for the purpose of preventing a settlement providing that the mine owners would have consented to a settlement. Adams stated that he did not see any of this committee, which Orchard corroborates.

Orchard informed me that a bar tender named Cameron who works at Silverton is kept thoroughly posted on every act of the Western Federation by Schmelsler, the executive committeeman for Colorado and Utah; and it was this man Cameron, in company with Stitzer, president of the Silverton local union, who murdered a man supposed to be a scab on July 4th, 1905 at Silverton.

Orchard and Adams went on to say that Heywood had offered fifteen hundred dollars for the assassination of the secretary of the Mill & Smelters Union at Colorado City, Colorado. This man's name was Crane. They concluded that Crane was a detective and had to be put out of the way. There had been some attempts on the life of Crane but they were unsuccessful. However, with the aid of the city marshal and police officers of Colorado City, Crane was taken out one night and put aboard a train and told to never return. They also gave him a "good licking". This was before the law and order citizens, or Citizens' Alliance, had taken hold of affairs in Colorado City. Heywood said it was a nice state of affairs to think that when they organized a union of smelter and mill men they elected for their secretary a detective, and he had to be taught a lesson, and the best way to teach him was to kill him, and show that detective agencies could not place men within their ranks. I remember distinctly the time that Crane was run out of Colorado City.

In reverting back to the letters that Meyer, Heywood and Pettibone had Orchard write his wife, Orchard informed me that while his wife was in Denver during the Eagles' convention in 1905 she visited Heywood's office, and Heywood telephoned him that she was then at his office and had threatened dire vengeance if he, Heywood, did not inform her of his, Orchard's, address. So Heywood told Orchard that he must lay low and he would get rid of her the best way he could. This corroborates the statement made by Mrs. Orchard to me, in which she said that while visiting Heywood on this occasion he stepped out into the other room and telephoned to Somebody, and she always supposed he was telephoning her husband.

I told Orchard the matter which have reported concerning Pettibone making an entry in a ledger after he had given Mrs. Orchard ten dollars, and that Mrs. Orchard did not know whether Pettibone took this ledger out of a safe behind the door or from a shelf located behind the door of Heywood's office. Orchard informs me that the big safe stood behind Heywood's office door.

You will remember Mrs. Orchard's statement in regard to the night that Adams called at her house and borrowed her brother Joe Craig's mackintosh when he and Orchard went out and were gone for a couple of hours. It took this matter up with Orchard and he informed me that it was about two or three days before the blowing up of the Independence depot, and when they left the house that evening they went to an old shed in the rear of a shack and got two boxes of powder which they placed under the Independence depot. He said that Mrs. Orchard was mistaken as to the time as instead of a week it was only a couple or

three days before the blowing up of the Independence depot.

Orchard said he was very blue when he got the information to the effect that the trial was postponed, and thought it was through the fault of the lawyers, who, he said, are always ready to get a continuance, but when he talked with Mr. Hawley and Mr. Bora on the subject he became satisfied that he had made a mistake, and was very well pleased that the w state did not fall into the trap set by the defense. He said he was very glad I had come up here as he wanted to take up a matter with me which he did not want to first take up with the Warden; that was, he had concluded to write a short history of his life up to the time he became connected with the Western Federation of Miners, and then detail every outrage that he had been connected with and that he knew of, just in his own way. He wanted to know if I thought he would get permission to do this, and if I thought somebody would take his manuscript and edit it for him. I told him I thought it was a very good plan, that it would keep him busy for some time and that the Warden no doubt would be highly pleased to assist him in any way he could, and that I would take this matter up with the Warden before I left the penitentiary, which I did, as I also did with you, getting your approval. This will keep him busy for some time; besides, it will refresh his memory on the events of the past and make him still a better witness than he would be otherwise. He feels rather bad that his first wife has not replied to his letter, but states that it is just possible that she has left that part of the country.

Orchard informed me that in talking with Adams since the latter's return from Telluride he is satisfied that Adams has located the exact place where the body of Barney is buried, and he is very sorry that the snow was so deep that they were unable to exhume this body.

I then took up with Orchard the matter of Floyd Thompson, the secretary of the C.C.D. Mine Owners Association, and informed him that Thompson had broken away from Sheriff Bell, and told him what Thompson had done for the comfort of Mrs. Orchard and the children; that he had paid her store bills which had accumulated at times when she was sick and had also given her eldest son employment paying six or seven dollars a week, and would subsequently get him into an assay office. Orchard replied, "Well now I am very much pleased at what Thompson has done. I know that he did it through your instructions but still it is satisfactory to me that he has carried out your instructions on this matter. I know myself that these children were in the habit of picking up little things around the mines and stores, whatever they could dispose of, and selling the same; and it is true they would fetch the money always to their mother, but now as the eldest boy, Mark, has got a fair show to earn something I want you to write Mrs. Orchard to tell Mark that he must be honest." I told Orchard that I did not care to take that matter up with his wife but had taken it up with Mr. Thompson and Mr. Thompson had given the boy a good fatherly talking to and would look after him and Thompson thinks that the boy will be honest in future. That seemed to impress Orchard very much. Orchard thinks a great deal of Mrs. Heilman and her husband, and was very much pleased to learn that Mrs. Heilman has not ceased to be a friend to Mrs. Orchard.

I then had the Warden bring in Steve Adams, and all three of us chatted for a couple of hours. Adams was very sorry that the conditions were such that he could not uncover Barney's body, but he says that if

General Wells is not able to discover this body after the snow has gone he could go there at night just as he did at the time that Carpenter and he re-buried the body, and could uncover it, as there is no doubt about it providing that it has not been removed, and he does not believe it has. He said he was well treated on his trip, and as far as he knew except in one instance he was not recognized, and in that instance General Wells was able to throw the man off.

I again took up the matter of the statement made by Rogers that he, Rogers, had seen Victor Poole, Sherman Parker, W.F. Davis, Jack Simpkins and himself, (Adams) and Orchard at the Independence depot the day before the explosion. Adams stated that this was not true; that he had never gone near the depot in day time as it was not necessary as he knew all about it. Orchard said that for about three nights before the explosion he had gone to the depot, but was unseen by any person, and watched for the train coming in so as to get the time of the train exactly.

In particular I wish to refer you to what Orchard and Adams state in the matter of Arthur Baston, as I do not think that the statements they have made would be sufficient grounds for us to attempt to arrest Baston on the Steunenberg murder.

I remained at the penitentiary until 5:30 P.M.. During the evening I had a long conference with Governor Gooding relative to the conversation I had with these men, and we also talked over the case in a general way.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Bise, 6/5/06. H.

Mrs. J. Lawrence

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Wednesday June 6, 1906.

Today I received a letter from Orchard's first wife, which had been directed to me at Denver, and inclosed was a letter for Orchard. Mrs. Orchard's letter to me was a very nice little letter. I am sorry I cannot incorporate it in this report on account of the fact that on visiting the penitentiary today I gave it to Orchard to read and he said he wanted to keep it for a little while. He would not open his wife's letter to him until he went back to his quarters. After reading the letter which was addressed to me he cried a little while, but in a short time I had him feeling all right. I informed him that I had met Dean Hincks yesterday, and went on to say that the Dean had expressed a wish to have a talk with Orchard, and told him that the Dean was not one of those sanctimonious men but was simply a good man and a very pleasant conversationalist, and I knew that he, Orchard, would like to meet him. I said he would not bother him to any great extent on religious dogmas, and would simply make a friendly call. Orchard said in that case he had no objections to meet the Dean, in fact he would like to see him. I told him that the Dean was well aware that he had become a penitent and realized what harm he had done and was trying to atone for the same the best he, Orchard, knew how, and that was one reason why the Dean wanted to see him and help him out if he could. This point being settled, would suggest that the Dean call on Orchard at any time, but I would like to talk with the Dean before he makes his first visit.

In course of our conversation I asked Orchard where he got the chair leg that he and Adams used in blowing up the Independence depot. He told me that Adams brought that chair leg and he did not know where Adams got it, but Adams would possibly remember where he got it. He said that the wire that was used to turn the windless was purchased by him, Orchard, at Ellis & Sons' hardware store on Larimer street, Denver; that he purchased a lot of wire there, some of which was used in the Beabody bomb and for other purposes, and he threw some spools of wire away somewhere up on Clarkson or Washington Avenue, Denver, but he brought the wire that was used at the Independence depot from Denver. I asked him if he remembered any rocks flying around in close proximity to him and Adams at the time of the explosion, and he said he did; that there was a big rock fell almost between them and there was debris falling all around them. Adams said this was part of the bodies of the men that had been killed but he, Orchard, knew it was rocks. They intended to take the wire away with them but it got fast some way and they were unable to do so, and just dropped the wire and ran away.

Orchard is very much pleased at the prospect of writing up his life, and he has been to the library of the penitentiary to see how stories somewhat similar are commenced etc., and he asked my opinion as to whether he should commence this work as though he was writing the book himself. I told him it would be best for him to write it as though he was writing it himself, but that whoever would edit the book might alter the manner in which it was commenced and other little matters, but that was something that would be taken up later on after he got the history started. He said he had suggested to the Warden to get him a slate as he would like to put down his ideas first on a slate and study them over before he would write them in manuscript.

On my last visit, day before yesterday, I suggested, that he should write his Cripple Creek wife a letter, and he said he would decide upon that later; so it appears that he decided to write a letter, and handed the same to me. Following is a copy of the letter:

Boise, Idaho, June 6, 1906.

Dear Ida,
Independence, Colo.

Well Dear, I will write you a letter now. I cannot write you as I would like to, for feeling as I do now, and with the determination I have to do what I believe to be right in the sight of God, I would not use any deceit. I cannot tell you in this letter at this time what I will some time later if I ever get to talk to you.

I know how shamefully and disgracefully I have treated you. Believe me, Ida, I never meant to do anything wrong to you, and when I left there last little I thought of treating you as I have, but many things came up different from what I expected, and as you know, I got mixed up with parties that I thought were my friends and perhaps were for a time, but in reality were friends to no one. I am not trying to lay the blame all on them. I know I was not doing right, but you know the feeling in that strike after it started, and I listened to the leaders and got worked up to such a pitch that I thought violence was justifiable, and once started was afraid to turn back, and got more hardened all the time. You may think I had a good time. True, I had plenty of money, but money is nothing when a man's mind is occupied in such devilish work as mine was. I was afraid to write to you for a long time for I knew that they was opening the mail up there; and Heywood told me that he was sending you money all the time. I never knew any different. For a long time I could not settle down anywhere; did not know when I would have to hike. I well knew if you ever mistrusted any of this devilish work you would not stand for it, and therefore I kept out of your sight. I supposed when I came from California in Dec. 1904 that you was in Denver, and would see you. They told me I had better not let you know where I was or you would tell the officers. I was in and around Denver most of the time after coming from California. I was getting ready to leave Denver for Idaho when you was in Denver at the time of the Eagles' convention. Heywood telephoned up to Pettibone's store and told me to keep out of sight for you was there. I seen Heywood that night, and he wanted me to come down here and do some work, and hunt up a ranch, and then I could send

for you; and you know the rest. I seen Mr. McParland yesterday, and he told me all about your talk. I am glad that you went to Denver and seen him. I used to look upon him as my worst enemy, but I was disobeying the laws of God and man, of which he stands for both. I do not look upon him as my enemy any more but as a friend. He told me you did not think there was much to change in me from there was when you knew me; but Ida, there was no need of a change outwardly but there was a great need of a change inwardly; and praise the blessed name of God, I have received that change or I would not be here today to write you this letter.

I was brought up of good parents. My dear mother taught me what was right. She taught me to love and fear God, but alas, how soon I forgot, and oh, what bitter tears I shed today for my forgetfulness. I see now to my sorrow and shame the folly of leading a life of sin and wickedness. I have brought this upon myself though no fault of anyone else, for if I had followed the teaching of the blessed Jesus I would not be here behind these prison walls; but I praise God today that he did not cut me down in my sins but spared me to repent and ask forgiveness, which I have the proof that he has forgiven me. Ida, if it had not been for the fear of God I would of died with my lips sealed and would never unearthed these awful crimes. For this has been worse than death to me. But I believe it is the will of God and therefore before I go I intend & by God's help to do what I can to stop these awful crimes and save others from being in the same place I am today. Yes, Ida, I prayed long and earnestly before I could believe that God would forgive my sins, they were so great, but I have studied the bible a great deal since I came here, and God says "whosoever will come may," though our sins be as scarlet He will make them as snow, and God always fulfill his promises. I am sorry I am here in this affliction, but I would far rather be here than leading the life I was. I can plainly see the hand of Providence working in all this, and therefore I trust Him for all things, for he doeth all things well. Ida, I pray for you now that God may help you. I believe he has heard my prayers and that he will help you. I may never be able to help you again. I wish it was not so, but it is too late for me now; but look to God for help and guidance, so we can meet in Heaven. You may say this is poor consolation, but it is the best I can do, and it is the best that you could do to trust in his word. I long now to do you good and to help you in some way if I could. Now, Ida, I am going to write the boys each a letter, and trust that it will have a good effect upon them, but am afraid it will not have the effect I would like it to have as they will not have confidence enough in me as I did not pay any attention to them when I was there. But you must explain some things to them, and it may do them a lot of good. I hope so at least, for some of the habits they got into may lead to something bad if continued. Now Ida, you ought to learn them to love and fear God; read the Bible to them and take them to Church and Sunday School. Oh, if I had of only done this I would not of been here today. I can see it all so plain when it is too late, but I feel like warning others that I know and love before it is too late. I think that Mr. McParland will be able

to find something that the boys can do to help you; and you should impress upon them the necessity of being honest and truthful. You know the little habits they get into, which was not altogether their fault, like getting coal. That leads them to doing other things. That was not right.

I have been greatly disappointed to think we would not have our trials. Now the long suspense almost unnerves me. If I had my choice I would much rather be dead than in a prison, but I believe it is God's will and I will endure it by His help.

Mr. McParland forgot to bring your picture. I would like to have it, and would like to have you write me. I feel this very keenly, but the officials here are very kind to me. I have all the privileges I could expect, but the time seems very long; but how true it is we shall reap what we sow. I would send you my picture but I never had any taken since I left there. If I can get any taken I will send you one. I cannot think of anything more this time. So hoping this will find you well, and the boys, and hoping to hear from you soon, I will close.

With kindest wishes,
(signed) Harry Orchard,
Boise,

C/o Warden Whitney, Idaho. •

He told me to read the letter over when I got to my room and not to mail it until I visited him again, as he really did not know whether he should send it or not. In my opinion this letter should be mailed to Cripple Creek to his wife, whom he now calls "Mrs. Tony", which in reality is her name. I told him that I was going up to Caldwell tomorrow morning and would not be back until Friday evening, and on Saturday I would call upon him and if he decides to have this letter mailed I will attend to it. During the strike at Cripple Creek there was one man whom the papers and General Bell (Adjutant) claimed to be more or less implicated in all the outrages that were committed; and General Bell has given it out cold at times that this man, whose name is Victor Poole, was connected with the blowing up of not only the Vindicator but also the blowing up of the Independence depot. The press was kept full of the doings of Victor Poole notwithstanding the fact that our operatives who were detailed at Cripple Creek at this time had come to the conclusion that Victor Poole was rather a harmless man. I took this matter up with Orchard, and he stated that while Victor Poole was a union man he was never implicated in an outrage that he knew of; but that some time after he came to the Cripple Creek district he lived with his aunt, who had a house on the Hull Placer property. Adj. Gen. Bell, who was then just plain Sherman Bell, was superintendent or had some charge over the placer property and used to collect the rents. One time he called on Victor Poole's aunt and insulted her, and Poole simply ordered him out of the house, claiming if he did not go he would kick him out, so Bell walked out. Years afterwards when Bell became Adjutant General of the State of Colorado and the strike started in 1903 Sherman Parker published in all the labor papers that Bell had been kicked out of Victor Poole's aunt's house by Poole. Bell could not contradict this very well through the press and therefore concluded

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to run Poole out of the camp. So during the strike he had Poole in eh the bull pen half a dozen times but could never get any charge against him; but Orchard believes if Bell had been able to catch Poole after the Independence explosion he would have had him lynched.

In talking with Adams, who had been in the camp before Orchard ever went there, Adams remembered this incident very well, but the matter was never talked about until the strike in 1903 came up and Sherman Parker had this matter published as Orchard stated to me. Adams said that Poole was incapable of doing anybody any injury, and he was the last man the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miers Miners would trust to commit an outrage. Adams told me that the night they moved the powder, he and Orchard, that was used to blow up the Independence depot, from Floyd Miller's shed to the shack that had been formerly occupied by Adams's brother he (Adams) found the back of an old chair lying in a hole near his brother's shack, and he took the wire that Orchard had brought from Denver off of the spool and wrapped it around this chair leg or rung, whichever it was. Both he and Orchard told me that they put some flat stones on top of the two boxes of powder so that when they pulled the wire to overturn the windless the powder would remain in place. This clears up the chair leg matter.

After Orchard went back to his cell Adams said, "I have seen from the papers that Mrs. Pettibone is here in Boise, and would like to know how she is behaving herself." I asked him was Mrs. Pettibone a loose character, and he said, "Well, I only know what Orchard told me about her." He said that one time Pettibone left the city on some business, and Orchard and Mrs. Pettibone accompanied him to the depot. Pettibone told Orchard to take good care of Mrs. Pettibone in his absence, and after Pettibone had left on the train Orchard started to accompany her home. She intimated to him that she did not care to go home just then, so Orchard took her to a rooming house and rented a room and stayed with her all night. I asked Adams if he thought this was true, and he said, "Well I suppose it is, but even at that she did not get much the best of Pettibone."

In course of the conversation I referred to the night that Adams called at Orchard's cabin and took Joe Craig's mackintosh and hat and went out with Orchard, and asked him if he remembered that. He said he did remember it very well as that was the night that he and Orchard moved the powder from Miller's shed to Adams's brother's house and the night that he got the chair leg and wound the wire on it that was used to turn the windless. This corroborates what Mrs. Orchard told me and was subsequently corroborated by Orchard.

I gave Adams a few cigars and he seemed happy as usual. And in fact Orchard seemed to feel very well, but I suppose that he will have a little nervous spell after reading his wife's letter, but he will soon get over it.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Boise, 6/7/08. H.

Mr. J. L. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

June
Boise, Tuesday Jan. 5, 1906.

Today my time was taken up in looking over reports on the above matter that had accumulated, and giving instructions to operatives.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 6/7/06. H.

Mr. Stanley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Thursday June 7, 1906.

At 7:30 A.M. I left Boise for Caldwell in order to familiarize myself with the surroundings there and to travel over the route traveled by Orchard to and from The Steunenberg residence prior to and at the time of the assassination, also to visit the different points from which Orchard viewed the Steunenberg residence by the aid of field glasses, and to travel over the route followed after the first failure to assassinate Mr. Steunenberg and see the place where Orchard buried the bomb at the stock yards.

Arriving in Caldwell I proceeded to the Court House and made an examination of the jail in company with the sheriff, and to use a rather sarcastic expression, would say that while a prisoner could hardly fall out of the jail he could easily walk out without much of an effort, and the only way a prisoner could be kept safe in the Caldwell jail would be to have a strong guard on the outside. As you are aware, Orchard frequently informed me that it would have taken him about twenty minutes to make his escape out of the kitchen, which is used as a sitting room for all the prisoners; and there is no doubt but that Orchard's statement to me on that point is correct.

The sheriff got a rig and took Mr. Stone, Prosecuting Attorney Van Duyn and myself over the route that Orchard traveled on the night of the assassination, also drove around beside the stock yards, following the route that Orchard and Simpkins took, carrying the bomb with them from Steunenberg's residence after they had failed to blow up the Governor, or rather, after they had made the first attempt on his life. I had a long talk with Mr. Van Duyn and Mr. Stone during the day and evening; that is to say, I talked with Mr. Stone during the evening, and also with Mr. A.K. Steunenberg. With all three of these gentlemen I brought up the matter of the necessity of procuring the very best material they could for sheriff when Mr. Nichols' term expires, as a great responsibility will rest on the shoulders of the sheriff during the trials of Meyer, Heywood and Pettibone. I even suggested that it might be well for the Democrats and Republicans to fuse on the question, or rather, on the county ticket, so that a good man would be elected sheriff. I also took up the matter of judge, and cautioned them that they must be on the lookout to see that the socialists and anarchists do not colonize the judicial district so as to defeat Judge Smith, and for that matter, it was the duty of the Democratic party to nominate a first class man for judge so that in case Judge Smith was defeated we would still have a good man on the bench. However, I find that the Democratic party is short of material for a judge. Mr. Rice is a witness in the case, which would disqualify him from acting as judge even he were elected. There is a Democratic lawyer named Harris living at Weiser who is a very smart man and always known to be a law-and-order man, but after the arrest of Meyer, Heywood and Pettibone he expressed himself as being dissatisfied

with the manner that these men were taken out of Colorado, and that places him outside of the nomination. This being the case, I impressed upon these gentlemen and every good citizen that I met while in Caldwell the necessity of keeping a strict lookout to prevent colonizers getting into any of the counties embraced in this judicial district.

Would also say that during the evening I walked over the route from Gov. Steunenberg's residence that Orchard took on the night of the assassination, and timed myself in walking from the end of the bridge designated by Orchard to the Saratoga Hotel, and found that in walking at an ordinary gate I covered this space in two minutes and fifty-six seconds. It will be remembered that the bar tender of the Saratoga Hotel claimed that Orchard stepped into the bar just about three minutes after the explosion, and that Orchard states the bar tender told the truth. The architect of the new Court House and the dining room girl that waited on Orchard both claimed that Orchard appeared in the dining room about six minutes after the explosion. Their statement is also true, and though the theory of everybody in connection with this case, even up to the time that Orchard made his statement to me, was that Orchard exploded the bomb and must have been in the neighborhood of the Steunenberg residence at the time of the explosion, with the three witnesses above mentioned it would have been a hard matter to get a jury to convict Orchard if he had refused to make a confession.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 6/9/06. H.

Mr. Hawley.

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.
Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Caldwell, Friday June 8, 1906.

This morning I visited the County Court House and had a long talk with County Judge Church and County Clerk John Tucker and the sheriff, also a Mr. Sebree, and a banker, and Mr. Steunenberg. I again took up the necessity of the good citizens looking to it that a good man is elected sheriff and that Judge Smith is re-elected to the bench. I find after a quiet investigation that the present sheriff and some other people in Caldwell, all of them being good citizens, are very favorably inclined to the nomination of Deputy Sheriff Payne to succeed the present sheriff. As very few people have any confidence in Payne, who formerly lived at Park City, Utah, and was a member of the Western Federation of Miners, in a quiet way I showed the above mentioned gentlemen that they must look out for other material than Payne. Mr. Steunenberg is afraid that Dan Campbell, who is highly spoken of, would not accept the position. Mr. Campbell is very well off and has a good deal of business on hand, and the salary of a sheriff being but two thousand dollars a year there is no great inducement for a good man to take hold.

At 12:30 P.M. I took the train for Boise and during the afternoon was engaged looking over mail and reports and giving instructions on the matter in question.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 6/9/06. H.

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Saturday June 9, 1906.

I visited the penitentiary and took up with Orchard in a detailed manner how he acted on the evening of the assassination of Gov. Steunenberg. Being that I had traveled over the ground on Thursday last I had a clearer idea of this matter than previously. I also wished to get facts relative to the conditions existing about the gate and how the bomb was placed.

In the first place, Orchard stated that the gate opened outward from the post next to the boulevard. This post was blown away at the time of the explosion. He had placed the bomb at the side of the post and tied the string that was attached to the cork in the bottle of sulphuric acid around a slat of the gate. In this case he did not put in any screw-eye. The Ex-Governor being wounded worst in the right side, and as on reaching the gate his left side would have been next to the bomb, I had Orchard explain how it was that the Ex-Governor's wound was on the right side, which he explained in this way: The Ex-Governor's left side would be next to the bomb on reaching the gate, but he would use his right hand to open it. It is possible the gate did not open far enough to jerk the cork out of the bottle of acid, and that the cork was not jerked out until the Ex-Governor's foot struck the string attached to the cork, or that the cork was jerked out when the gate was opened and the acid did not have immediate effect on the explosive; at any rate, the Ex-Governor had probably turned around facing the street to pull the gate shut after him, - just as one would turn around to pull a door shut when passing through a doorway - and had his right side toward the bomb when it went off. The force of the explosion struck the Ex-Governor on his right side and forced him over to the right side of the walk to his house where he was found. Orchard demonstrated this matter to me on one of the doors in the Warden's office where he and I were conversing.

He stated that after placing the bomb he went out to the middle of the street, ran down to the Boulevard; and on reaching the boulevard the snow was soft, and in order to mislead any person that might subsequently search for him he ran to the right for about half a block to where the snow was hard, then turned on his tracks again and faced toward the city. He ran down the street to where the snow got hard again and then crossed on to the side walk. He met the Ex-Governor shortly, who was on his way home. Orchard then increased his speed, and there was nobody on the street until he reached the little church, where he met two men. He intended to cross the bridge at the little church but on account of meeting these men he went straight on to the next street and crossed the bridge on the street that runs down alongside the Saratoga Hotel. It was at the end of the bridge next the boulevard that he met two other men, who I believe were Ex-Gov. Steunenberg's son and somebody else, and he said he had hardly got to the end of the bridge nearest the Saratoga Hotel when the explosion took place.

He had written his wife and daughter in Canada a letter each, handed the same to me and wanted me to read them. I told him I did not care to do so, and therefore he sealed the same and handed them to me to have them mailed from Denver. He also concluded to send the letter that he had written to his other wife in Cripple Creek, but in this letter he addressed her as "Mrs. Ida Tony". In fact, the first letter sent her was addressed as Mrs. Ida Tony. He also requested me to mail this letter, which I subsequently did.

He went on to tell me that at one time while in conversation with Heywood the latter explained to him how I managed to get into the Molly Maguire organization, and recited my first visit to Dornier's in Pottsville, and also the fight that I had with Jack Frazier. Heywood went on to say that after that fight it was easy sailing for me to get in close touch with these people, but remarked, "A man like McParland could not get into touch with us. In the first place, Harry, as you are aware, when we intend pulling anything off we never talk of it publicly, in fact only discuss it with the parties that are going to do the job; and men like McParland if detailed to do a job would make some plausible excuse to avoid doing it. This would excite our suspicion at once, and we would test him again, and if the result of the second test was the same as the first one why we would have to put him out of the way. The Molly Maguires were not smart enough. In the first place they talked over the jobs that they were about to do, and in the next place they never looked after the men whom they detailed, even though they made a failure. But we won't have work of this kind?" Heywood then laughed heartily and said, "Well, if we manage to keep out of the penitentiary we are going to have a glorious time all our lives on work of this kind; but the only way we can get money into the treasury is to occasionally pull off some big thing just as we have been doing. But you can bet on it that no McParland can get next to us. We are perfectly safe."

The Warden had bought Orchard a big slate so that he is putting down notes preparatory to writing his book, and he seemed to be highly pleased. He says he has got something to take up his time. He wanted to know when Dean Hincks would visit him, and asked me if he might take the Dean into his confidence in the matter of writing this book, as the Dean might assist him a good deal. I told him I would take this matter up with the Governor, and in my opinion the Dean could render him great assistance. I have made Orchard believe that I am on very familiar terms with the Dean, and as the Dean and I really have met, in case the Dean visits Orchard he must at least pretend to be very friendly towards me. However, as I have stated before, I would like to have an hour's talk with the Dean before he visits Orchard at all, as I think it will help matters out.

Orchard informed me that he was very much put about on reading the letter that his wife in Canada had sent him through me, and I had to read the letter over, and showed him that it was a very manly letter, and instead of making him feel sad it ought to make him feel good. He said that after he deliberated on the contents of the letter for a little while he agreed with me that it ought to make him feel good, and in fact it had made him feel good to think that that woman had been so true to him, and that it was through her prayers that he had been saved, or rather, got the chance to atone for his sins and to be the instrument of preventing further murders

by the inner circle, as he was satisfied that when he gives his testimony in court and the veil is lifted from the faces of Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone it will put an end to the assassinations that have been going on under their supervision.

I then called in Adams and handed him a few cigars and had a long talk with him, more especially on the location of Barney's body. He says he hopes when the snow departs, if Gen. Wells is not sure of the location of this body that he will not attempt to dig it up the ground to any extent as he (Adams) knows for a fact that he can go straight to the place where the body and clothes are buried.

He went on to describe to me how he placed Barney's body in a sack. He said one of the hands was missing as though some animals had chewed it off, but there were some bones around there which he put in the sack. He divested the body of all clothing. The body had on a coat, vest and trousers, also a pair of hob-nailed boots. The clothes and boots he put in a separate sack. Carpenter took sick at his stomach as he could not stand the stench. He said he (Adams) just pulled the feet out of the sockets at the knees and put them into the sack, then pulled the thigh bones out of the sockets at the hips and put them in the sack. He said the magnets had got their work in in the intestines and were just in black balls about the size of eggs. He said the only part of the body that was not in a badly decomposed condition was, to use his expression, "the hide on the back". He said the hide seemed to be a little tough, and therefore after taking off the limbs as above described, he took the ribs, which stuck out, and squeezed them into the sack, then rolled the hide and the head up, as it were, in a round ball and shoved them into the sack. Adams carried that sack while Carpenter carried the sack containing the clothes. The ground was level where they dug the grave, and as they had an axe with them they cut some roots and brush and when they buried the body in the grave they put a lot of this brush on top of it so that if anybody was walking around there they would not notice the fresh earth. He said the place where the clothes were buried was very shallow, the boots kind of stuck up and he had to dig the hole a little deeper so as to cover up the boots. On leaving the place Carpenter left ahead of him, and on his leaving the place he cut a nick in an evergreen tree with the axe. This was not a very large tree. He said he had thought this matter over thoroughly since he got back to the jail and he knew very well that he cut a little nick in the tree, and the body is not located over thirty feet from that nick and is on level ground, and possibly some of the remains of that brush that they put over the grave might be there yet. But of course that was a good while ago, and the brush may have all decomposed and turned into soil by this time.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

Boise, 6/12/06. H.

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise,

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Sunday June 10, 1906.

Today I received the following letter, which was forwarded to me from Denver:

Weiser, Idaho, 6/5/ 1906.

Mr. James McParland,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

Do you know anything about one John Nihall? We have a man here in jail by the name of John McDermott and I have heard a rumor that he was connected with the Molly McGuire outfit. Shortly after he was put in jail here letters were sent him by the editor of the Appeal to Reason trying to get McDermott to make affidavits about you. I have been informed that there was a reward offered for him at one time in Penn. Nihall or McDermott, as he is now called, is in jail here on a charge of rape and is about sixty years old.

Yours truly,
(Signed) Lafayette Lansdon,
Deputy Sheriff."

As I know nothing about the man Nihall or McDermott I replied to Mr. Lansdon as follows:

"Replying to yours of the fifth, which was forwarded to me from Denver, would say that I have no knowledge of this man Nihall or of McDermott. While he may have been a Molly McGuire there is one thing you can rely on, and that is that he is not a fugitive from the anthracite coal regions. Nevertheless I would like very much for you to send me a description of this man; that is, his age, weight, height, complexion etc. Would also like to learn if the editor of the Appeal to Reason outlined what kind of an affidavit he wished McDermott to make. For the next four or five days mail will reach me at our office in Spokane, P.O. Box 1111, as I leave for that point this afternoon. Thanking you very kindly for your interest in this matter, I remain," etc.

I also received the following letter from Sheriff Sutherland: of Shoshone County, Idaho: (dated June) 8th 1906)

"Yours of recent date received today, and in reply will say that so far there has been no new developments relative to Bradley and his friends; while we are still doing all we can and expect to

continue doing so until we accomplish something, we are very strongly under the impression that we have located the rendezvous of our friend Simpkins, but have not been able to get in where he is on account of the weather; however, we will start in a short time. We have good reasons to believe that he is in the Marble Creek District and around near the St. Joe River. Let me know when you will be in Spokane, and I will meet you there."

I replied to the above letter as follows: (under date of June 11th)

"I am in receipt of yours of the 8th and note what you say about our friend Simpkins. It is hardly necessary for me to say how pleased I would be to have you get this man, and I hope that you have got the right steer. I leave this afternoon for Spokane, and will remain there at least three days, and as stated in my last letter, I certainly will be pleased to meet you so that we can talk these matters over personally. As the railroad is not very good I will remain all night in Pendleton tonight and take the morning train for Spokane, arriving in Spokane tomorrow evening. Therefore, as my letter will go straight on to Wallace, you will have this letter before I arrive in Spokane. Hoping you are well, I remain," etc.

From my reply you will note that I leave this afternoon for Spokane, where I will be possibly three or four days. On my return I will drop off at Boise for a day.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 6/12/06. H.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:

Mgr. J. May. reports:

Monday, June 11, 1906.

At 1:00 P.M. in company with Operative 11-B, I left Boise, Idaho, enroute to Spokane in order to take up matters on the Steunenberg murder case with parties in Spokane, more especially Sheriff Angus Sutherland of Wallace, Idaho, with whom I had requested to meet me in Spokane.

I was enroute all the afternoon and evening, arriving at Pendleton at twelve o'clock midnight, where we were informed that the Umatilla train from Portland would not wait for us as we were two hours late.

I remained in Pendleton all night.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.

E-2

by

Wm. A. Pinkerton

Reported

Spokane, June 16, 1906.

Frank R. Goding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:

Mgr. J. McP. reports:

Tuesday, June 12, 1906.

I was enroute all day to Spokane, arriving at 8:00 P.M.
and after dinner, retired.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

G. J. Nasson, Res. Supt.

B-2

by

J. A. Pinkerton

Reported

Spokane, June 16, 1906.

Frank R. Seeding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:

Mgr. J. McP. reports:

Thursday, June 13, 1906.

I met Sheriff Sutherland this morning and together we went to the office of Finch & Campbell, where we met both gentlemen and also another gentleman, a mining partner of Finch & Campbell. I found these three gentlemen were willing to do every in their power to assist the prosecution, but they had from time to time been getting very unreliable information through Swain of the Thiel Detective Service Co. Sheriff Sutherland and myself set them right upon this subject. Swain has been calling there and giving them information that he has located Simpkins in British Columbia, but come to find out Swain knew nothing about it at all.

Having thought over a plan whereby we might succeed in getting Simpkins, providing that the counsel for the state, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah, as well as yourself, would not object, I took it up during the evening with Sheriff Sutherland and he was very much impressed with my suggestion and was willing to take the matter up on the lines that I laid down, which were as follows:

We are aware that at the instance of Simpkins, Adams, Newt Glover, alias Wallace, and Mason, the latter two living up on the St. Joe River, murdered Tyler, Simpkins not being present at that murder, and subsequently Simpkins, Adams and Glover murdered Bowley. They were assisted in this murder by a man named Chambers who is now serving time in the penitentiary at Salem, Ore. There was also another man with Bowley who escaped, but was wounded in the arm. This man who escaped is now in Canada, but would come at any time to prosecute. That is the opinion of Sheriff Sutherland.

It is reasonable to suppose that whether Simpkins is up on the St. Joe river or not, Glover and Mason know where he is. These men will have to be prosecuted at some time for the murder of Tyler and Bowley. I would now suggest for your approval that Sheriff Sutherland swear out warrants for the arrest of Mason and Glover and effect their arrest, as he claims he can easily do, take them to Wallace, get a continuance of their case and then try with the leverage we have as to their guilt and have them inform us of the whereabouts of Simpkins. The Sheriff informs me that in case Simpkins is up in that neighborhood and tries to make his escape after these men are arrested, that he can capture him and that he will be prepared to do this. If I am right in the matter of Mason and Glover knowing of the whereabouts of Simpkins, I think we can get one or both of them to talk and give us this information, but in case these men are arrested, we would have to take Adams to Wallace to appear against them. I do not believe there would

any danger in this, except that at the preliminary hearing of these men, Adams, on cross-examination might be compelled to disclose evidence that we wish to be kept secret until the trial of Haywood, Meyer and Pettibone. This in particular is a matter that I would like Mr. Hawley and Mr. Berah to weigh carefully. It might possibly be that we could get both these men to confess, they knowing that we have Adams in custody and that he must have told of the murder, but that is problematic. If they do not, we will have to use Adams. If they were arrested at all we would have to use Adams and possibly might not get from them the whereabouts of Simpkins, although I am of the opinion that if they know of Simpkins' whereabouts, we can get one or both of them to tell us.

If Mr. Hawley and Mr. Berah conclude that we run no danger in exposing some of our evidence against Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, that we wish to keep secret, then I think we should risk the arrest of Mason and Glover, but that is a matter for them to decide, and no action will be taken until they have considered this matter thoroughly. In fact, I do not want any action taken on this matter until I get to Boise, which will possibly be Monday or Tuesday next.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.

S-2

by



Reported

Spokane, June 16, 1906.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:

Mgr. J. McP. reports:

Wednesday, June 13, 1906.

Today I called on Mr. Amasa B. Campbell of the firm of Finch & Campbell, and talked with him the greater part of the forenoon on the subject in question. He informed me that he had information to the effect that Simpkins was in the habit of visiting Harrison and visiting a house of prostitution, but on questioning Mr. Campbell, I discovered that the information was from Mr. Sutherland and that the last time that Simpkins visited Harrison was somewhere about three months ago: You will remember that Sheriff Sutherland informed us of this fact at the time he visited Boise on April first.

I called up Sheriff Sutherland's office on the long distance telephone and was informed by Deputy McCabe that the Sheriff had left for Spokane and expected to meet me: furthermore that he would stop at the Halliday Hotel. In the evening I met the Sheriff at the Halliday Hotel and we discussed the progress he had made in trying to locate Simpkins since last time I met him in Denver and while he had from time to time gotten trace of Simpkins, he had never been able to locate him, although I am satisfied he is doing all he can towards this matter. We discussed the subject up to midnight and he agreed to meet me next morning, that is Thursday.

Yours respectfully,

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.

S-2

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by

J. L. Pinkerton

Reported

Spokane, June 16, 1906.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:

Mgr. J. McP. reports:

Friday, June 15, 1906.

Today I called upon some of the prominent citizens in Spokane including Mr. Finucane, Vice Pres. Exchange National Bank, son in law of Charles Sweeny. He is very much interested in this matter and willing to assist in any way he can and wanted me to meet Mr. Clayton Miller, Manager of the Federal Mining & Smelting Co. As I would leave Spokane, he telegraphed Mr. Miller to come to Spokane as he wanted to see him which simply meant that he wanted me to see Mr. Miller, although he did not use my name.

However, we have subsequently learned that Mr. Miller was in Denver and will possibly be here tonight or tomorrow, if not, Sunday.

I subsequently received your telegram which reads as follows, at 4:45 P.M.:

"I am in receipt of letter from Borah says he has information Scorpion whereabouts is well known feels that the only question of his arrest is an increase in reward making it five thousand dollars says he is satisfied mine owners of Coeur d'Alene would be willing to put up three thousand this with the two thousand offered by the state would make five thousand please take this matter up before leaving Baltimore and if mine owners will agree to this I will offer the reward of five thousand as if coming from the state feel this would be the proper way to handle it leave nothing undone."

It will now be necessary for me to await the arrival of Mr. Miller. I can see tomorrow and take this matter up with Messrs. Finch and Campbell and possibly some others interested in mining in the Coeur d'Alene district.

If I only had the source of Mr. Borah's information, I would be better able to carry out your instructions and if possible, I would like to get the source of Mr. Borah's information: therefore I wired our Mr. Thiele as follows in cipher:

"If consistent get source of information contained in lions telegram today and wire result to lark."

Yours respectfully,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

by

J. A. Pinkerton

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.
S-2
Reported
Spokane, June 16, 1906.

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:
Manager James McParland reports:

Spokane, Saturday June 16, 1906.

This morning Mr. Campbell was engaged at the Republican County convention. Mr. Finch and Mr. Gregg had left town. I called on Mr. Campbell in the afternoon and found that he had taken the afternoon train for Seattle, and after studying over the matter of increasing the reward I concluded that as I had not taken this matter up with the different parties interested in the Coeur d' Alenes on my different visits to them during the week it would be rather bad policy to take it up now, and more especially as I had been in conference with Sheriff Sutherland for two days and he never intimated to me that an increase in the reward might result in the capture of Simpkins. Furthermore, while it would have been all right to have discussed this matter with Mr. Campbell, who is very friendly to me and would have looked at it in the right light, others might look at it as though the Agency wanted to get a large reward offered, possibly having a clue to the whereabouts of Simpkins, so that either the Agency or myself might benefit by this reward. Therefore I concluded that if Mr. Johnson or Mr. Sutherland is of the opinion that an increase in the reward might result in the capture of Simpkins they should be written to on this subject by either yourself or Mr. Hawley or Mr. Bosh, and if the reply is such as to warrant the belief that the mine owners would put up the three thousand dollars increase I think the better plan to get it would be for the Governor to simply write a circular letter to the Bunker Hill & Sullivan people and Messrs. Finch and Campbell of the Federal Mining and Smelting Company, setting forth that from information he has received he is of the opinion that an increase of three thousand dollars in the reward might result in the capture of Simpkins and asking them to contribute this three thousand dollars so that new circulars could be gotten out.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:
Boise, 6/18/06. H.

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Spokane, Sunday June 17, 1906.

At 7:25 A.M. I took the train at Spokane for Boise, and was en route all day.

I would state that during my stay in Spokane and in conference with a number of citizens on my trip I find that a large majority of them were not posted as to why the trials of Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone were postponed, and a number of them labored under the impression that the state was responsible for the postponement. This being the case I believe that a kind of a circular letter should be gotten up showing why the case was postponed, and have the same published in every newspaper in the State of Idaho as well as the Salt Lake and Spokane papers. I am only making this as a suggestion, at the same time believing that the public should know the facts in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by W. A. Pinkerton.

Report d:

Boise, 6/18/06. H.

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Tuesday June 19, 1906.

This morning in company with Opt. No. 11 I went to the penitentiary and had a long talk with Orchard. He was very cheerful and told me, as he has always done, that it always cheers him up and he feels good each time that I visit him. He said he had read over the book that Mrs. Steunenberg had sent him with a great deal of interest as the greater portion of it consisted of quotations from the Scripture.

He says the only thing he fears is that in some way either during the trials or just about the time the trials are to come up the Western Federationites will adopt some plans to remove Adams as well as himself, thereby causing a miscarriage of justice. He looked up at me and said, "Now I would not care if they did that after we had exposed these men and their methods and knew that justice would be done and that crimes such as we have been guilty of would not be repeated." I told him he need have no fear on that account, but he begged of me to keep a sharp lookout and try to discover what the Western Federationites were doing as he said that the election of Mahoney of Anaconda looked bad, as Mahoney is a notorious agitator and always ready to do wrong or advise somebody else to do it. The reason for Mahoney's election in his opinion was on account of the fact that Williams, the former vice president, was a very conservative man and simply a figurehead. We are aware ourselves that it has frequently been necessary for the men to force Mahoney to remain quiet at different meetings of the Anaconda union, as he always tried to raise a disturbance when he could. Orchard is well aware of this.

In speaking of Heywood Orchard claims he has more brain than all the rest of the Executive Board put together, and that he could plan more deviltry and cover up his tracks than any hundred men, or in fact all of the Western Federation put together. Heywood would frequently say he did not care if they employed all the so-called detectives in the country, providing they did not employ the Pinkerton Agency, and always claimed that the mine owners were too damned stingy and penurious to pay the price that the Pinkertons charge, and so long as the Pinkertons did not cut down their price they were safe to commit any kind of an outrage as they would never be caught.

Orchard seems to be very anxious to meet Dean Hincks, and I told him I would take this matter up with the Governor just as quickly as I could. I am aware that the reason why the Dean has not been out to visit Orchard is on account of the fact that he was unable to have a talk with me before I went to Spokane, as I think it is necessary for me to talk with him before he sees Orchard, but I did not say so to Orchard.

Orchard informed me that he is getting along nicely with his book, and wanted to know if I had seen Finch and Campbell in Spokane, and I told him I had, and had also met Mr. Culbertson, who was formerly manager of the Tiger-Poorman Mine. Orchard informed me that Simpkins meant in the near future to "get" both Finch and Campbell, more especially Campbell, and wanted to get him badly, and he is satisfied it would only have been a question of time when he would not only have "got" Campbell but all the officials of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Company as well.

I then had a long talk with Adams and gave him a handful of cigars. He was feeling in good spirits, and in reply to my questions said that he thought that if anybody on earth knew where Simpkins was it was Knute Glover up in the St. Joe District; that if Simpkins was in that district Glover was the man that carried him supplies as the latter had a boat and plied up and down the St. Joe River, and to use Adams's expression, Glover was a "regular water rat". He said Glover is a fine pistol and rifle shot, and furthermore, that Simpkins told him that Mason regretted very much the part that he took in the murder of Boulet and Tyler. He informed me that the man that made his escape at the time that Boulet was killed was named Lindsey or Lindsley, and Simpkins learned from Price he thinks that Lindsey went to Canada. This corroborates what Sheriff Sutherland told me while in Spokane. Adams further informed me that the man who assisted in the murder of Boulet, whose name he could not remember in former conversations I had with him, was known as Andrew, but Adams did not know the last name. Adams says this man's hair was red. Sheriff Sutherland says that this man's last name was Chambers, and that he is now in the penitentiary at Salem, Oregon.

In the matter of the squint that Simpkins has got in both eyes, one of them especially, he informed me this morning that Simpkins told him that at one time they had placed some dynamite on the road to blow up a man whose name Adams did not know. At that time they were not posted on making bombs as they are now, and they had to explode this bomb by means of a fuse. They had set the fuse all right and Simpkins was on the lookout to signal when the man would pass. Instead of the man that they wanted a certain doctor drove up in his buggy and Simpkins signalled them not to light the fuse, but they mistook the signal and lit the fuse and then ran away. Simpkins ran up to extinguish the fuse in order to save this doctor's life, and just as he got there the explosion took place and something struck Simpkins in the eye or under it and knocked his eye-ball clear out on his cheek. This doctor fixed the eye up again, but it is Adams's impression that he cannot see very well out of that eye.

Adams also informs me that Simpkins is a poor shot and could not hit a haystack if it was within twenty feet of him, and is almost deaf, so much so that you could approach within ten feet of him and he would not hear.

Attached to this report is copy of a letter I have today written Sheriff Sutherland on this matter, which explains itself.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 6/19 06. H.

Boise, June 19, 1906.

Angus Sutherland, Esq.,
Sheriff Shoshone County,
Wallace, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

I arrived here yesterday morning, but owing to the Governor's absence the matter of the arrest of Glover and Mason has not as yet been taken up.

In talking with Adams today he informs me that Simpkins had more confidence in Glover than he had in Mason, and if Simpkins has left the St. Joe District and would write to any person it would be to Glover. If he was in the district there was little doubt but that Glover was the man that furnished him with supplies, as Glover has a canoe and travels up and down the St. Joe River at will, and to use Adams's expression, is a "regular water rat". He hardly thinks that Simpkins would attempt to go to Price's for supplies, although Price and Simpkins were very friendly at the time that Adams was up in that Region in 1904, and Simpkins frequently ate at Price's with him (Adams). Adams went on to say that Simpkins told him that Mason had not only cried but repented very bitterly for the part he took in the assassination of Tyler and Boulet, and that he had little confidence in Mason keeping his mouth shut if he was ever pinched for these murders. He also informs me that Simpkins is quite deaf, and that you could approach him within ten feet without him hearing you. He thinks that the man that escaped the night that Boulet was killed was named Lindsey or Lindsley. Simpkins subsequently told him that this man had gone to Canada. This confirms what you told me in Spokane, except that I do not know as to whether you gave me this man's name or not. He further said that the man that assisted them the night that Boulet was killed, who you claim is now in the penitentiary at Salem, Oregon, had very red hair, and the only name that Simpkins gave him was "Andrew", which was his first name. I would like to know from you if the first name of Chambers is Andrew. If you have secured the data I would like to have you inform me where Simpkins was brought up, where he was born and raised and all the family history that you can get relative to him, as neither Orchard nor Adams seems to know anything of his family history.

In talking with Adams today he referred to the squint in Simpkins's eyes. Adams said that Simpkins at one time told him how his eye got hurt, and said that it occurred in the Coeur d' Alene District in the following manner. He and some others had placed some powder on the road to blow up a man. They were not posted at that time on bombs, and therefore had to explode this powder by means of a fuse. They had set the fuse all right and Simpkins took up a position to watch for the victim to come and to signal the man who was to light the fuse. A certain doctor whose name Adams cannot remember now came along in a buggy. Simpkins signalled them to not light the fuse, but instead of that they did light the fuse and started to run. As Simpkins did not wish to injure this doctor he came out of his hiding place to prevent the explosion. However, the explosion took place and something hit Simpkins right at the bone under the eye and knocked his eye-ball out on his cheek, and this same doctor that they came nearly blowing to eternity fixed the eye up, and there is no scar at present.

-2-

Adams is of the opinion that Simpkins has got very little sight in the eye if any. He says Simpkins could not hit a haystack if it was twenty feet from him with a gun, but that Glover is an expert shot with both a rifle and pistol. I would like you to make a little investigation and try and discover as to whether the statements made by Simpkins to Adams on this matter are true.

Yours truly,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

James McParland

Manager.

H.

Mr. J. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Wednesday June 20, 1906.

Today my time was taken up with Mr. Miller of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company and Mr. Gray, a attorney for the same company. I had been informed through Mr. Finnucane of Spokane that Mr. Miller would drop off at Boise. I should have stated that Mr. Miller and Mr. Gray got into Boise last night. I was in the company of these gentlemen the greater part of the day with the exception of a short time when I called on Mr. Hawley and discussed the case with him.

The Governor has not yet returned, but informed me over the long distance telephone that he would return in the morning.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 6/21/06. H.

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Thursday June 21, 1906.

Thinking that there might be a possible chance to induce Mrs. Simpkins's uncle, whose name is Hanson, I wrote Mr. Hasson today to first discover who this man Hanson works for and who is his best friend, and if his friends are law-and-order men, and if so for Mr. Hasson to approach them with a view of having them bring about a meeting between Mr. Hasson and this man Hanson. As the Governor has intimated to me that even a larger reward than two thousand dollars will be paid if necessary to any person that would inform us of the exact location of Simpkins so that we could effect his arrest. After Mr. Hasson first thoroughly investigates this matter we will then take up the manner in which Hanson should be approached.

I received a long distance telephone call from Sheriff Nichols of Caldwell during the day, in which he informed me that he would come down to Boise this evening. He did so, and informed me that a woman named S.A. Norwood, who is residing in Caldwell for the past couple of weeks, had sought an interview with him, but as she is rooming in a block that the sheriff thinks is the headquarters of the socialists and anarchists he at first refused to see her; but he subsequently altered his mind and had a talk with her. She claimed that at one time her husband and she ran a hotel in Portland, which was burned down; and that they also owned considerable mining property around Baker City, Oregon, and in the Coeur d'Alene District of Idaho. Of course this property was non-producing. She claims to have considerable mining interests one place or other, and since her arrival in Caldwell she has made a couple of trips with some parties to see prospects that they had in the hills. She wanted to know from the Sheriff if she could locate Simpkins what amount of the two thousand dollars would she receive. She said she was well aware that the officers that undertook to arrest Simpkins were entitled to a good percentage of the two thousand dollars, but she wanted to know exactly what amount she would get providing she located him. The Sheriff told her that he could not tell but would let her know in a day or two. He then asked her what crimes she grounds she had for thinking she could locate Simpkins. She said she knew him and had seen him about three weeks ago, and knew where she could put her finger on him but was not going to do it except she knew exactly how much money she was going to get of the two thousand dollars reward. She said that at the time she ran the hotel she and her husband located two men for whom there was a reward of five thousand dollars offered, and after the men were arrested the officers that made the arrest claimed all the reward, and she and her husband never got a dollar out of it. I told the sheriff that he could assure her of from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars for simply indicating the exact location of Simpkins. I told him that the officers that made the arrest of a desperado like this man were

IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BOISE, IDAHO.

entitled to something, in fact they were entitled to about one half the reward, but if she did not like to accept one thousand dollars and he concluded that she was telling the truth he better induce her to come down here to Boise and see the Governor, and he would confer with her; and she could also see Mr. Borah who, she claimed, was her lawyer. The Sheriff said that so far as he was concerned he was willing to let her have the whole reward; but I told him there must be some provision made for the officers that made the arrest as they were recognized in this reward.

The sheriff does not seem to have much confidence in this woman's talk; but at the same time there might be something in it, and he will talk further with her, and if she is not satisfied to take the one thousand dollars he will have her see the Governor. She assured the sheriff that Mr. Borah had transacted some legal business for her, and if this is true Mr. Borah will be better able to inform us as to the character of this woman.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported: Boise, 6/22/06. H.

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Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Boise, 6/22/06. H.

Wm. J. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Friday June 22, 1906.

At four P.M. I left Boise en route to Salt Lake, and was
en route at midnight.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Denver, 6/27/06. H.

Mr. J. Bowley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

En route, Saturday June 23, 1906.

This morning I arrived in Salt Lake and during the day called on the officials of the Utah Consolidated Copper Company and American Smelting & Refining Company, also the United States Reduction & Refining Company, and such other mining officials as I could see during the forenoon as they close their reception offices during Saturday Afternoon.

I took up the matter of the Steunenberg case and found that a great many of them were not thoroughly familiar with why the case was postponed. This I explained thoroughly, and as to the manner in which these men were taken out of Denver. These people all seemed to be highly satisfied with how matters stood as I explained it, and also expressed a desire to assist either financially or otherwise in this prosecution.

During the afternoon I called on an informant whose name I am not at liberty to give. He informed me that the socialists up to a very recent date had an office in the Hooper Building, and that he was familiar with a number of them, and furthermore, gave me the names of a number of socialists who are holding positions in Salt Lake. The socialists that formerly met in the Hooper Building have now consolidated with the Industrial Workers of the World and meet in the Union Hall in Salt Lake.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by W. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Denver, 6/28/06. H.

Mr. Stanley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
 Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Salt Lake, Denver, Sunday June 24, 1906.

I confirmed the information that my informant had given me yesterday relative to the socialists. I also met C.W. Shores, special agent of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and the Utah Fuel Company. Shores is one of the best officers in the West and an old-time personal friend. He informed me that when the socialists commenced to flood the Utah Coal camps with the Appeal to Reason, Toledo Socialist and other anarchistic literature he conferred with the postmasters at the different camps and got a list of the company's employes that subscribed for this literature, and to use his own expression, he had them "walk down the canon." He simply had them discharged and gave them to understand why they were discharged and that neither an anarchist nor a socialist could work in any of the camps belonging to the Utah Fuel Company, nor could they work in any capacity on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. He said that his action had had a wholesome effect.

Now while I would not doubt anything that C.W. Shores would tell me, nevertheless during the evening by accident and in a manner that I am not at liberty to make public I confirmed everything that he had said relative to getting rid of the socialists at the company's camps.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Denver, 6/27/06. H.

7
Mr. Borah

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
 Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Salt Lake, Monday June 26, 1906.

Today I finished up the investigations that I had planned for Salt Lake and held another conference with Mr. Channing, General Manager of the Utah Consolidated Copper Mining Co. Mr. Channing said that nobody had called upon the mine owners so far as he had learned for any financial aid in the prosecution of these men in Idaho, and he thought that Utah ought to do its share. He said that to that end he was going to communicate with Mr. Fillius in Denver as it was as much their cause as it was that of the mine owners of Colorado or even the State of Utah.

Mr. Channing was one of the few mine owners that I found was thoroughly posted on the matter of the arrest of these men and the present status of the case in Idaho. I told him I was surprised to meet so many people in Salt Lake that were not thoroughly posted on this subject, and he said he himself was somewhat surprised, and informed me that he would set about and do some missionary work. Mr. Channing is an old friend and client of the Agency, and anything he says you can depend upon it he will do.

At 6:00 P.M. I took the Oregon Short Line train at Salt Lake en route for Denver, and was en route at midnight.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Report 1:

Denver, June 27/06. H.

Mr. Hawley

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

In route, Tuesday June 26, 1906.

I continued on my journey today, arriving in Denver
at 6:00 P.M., when I discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Reported:

Denver, 6/27/06. H.

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Friday June 29, 1906.

On my return to Denver I found the following report or memorandum from Floyd R. Thompson, which explains itself:

Cripple, Creek, Colo., June 6, 1906.
While in Denver last week I had a conversation with Wm. Sheehan, who explained to me several things in connection with the Vindicator Explosion, and since returning to the District have checked his statements and find them to be correct.

He found a combination pair of plyers and cap trimmers in the hole made by the explosion and I got them from the Coroner's Office. They are of an unusual pattern and if O. left such a pair they can be identified.

H.A. Naylor, of Victor, helped hunt for evidence on the station and while he did not pick the gun up himself he saw a stranger pick it up and can identify it; he also has had gun and wire in his possession for some time since the explosion.

Lawrence Ramsey said he did not identify gun as his Step-father's and would testify that Mr. McCormack never carried his gun in the mine.

Ike Cartley was made shift-boss on the Vindicator after the explosion and directed the work of putting all bulk-heads in the mine. He will testify that No. 5 level drift between No. 11 and No. 1 shafts was clear before he put the bulk-head in.

Charles Johnson was cager on the Vindicator and was first man to reach the level after the explosion; he can only tell about conditions of station and bodies.

Mrs. Lottie Day has seen Orchard and Pettibone together numerous times and has lunched with them in company with Mrs. Guerin. She always knew Orchard as Dempsey.

Arthur Rogers is positive about Harry Hynds telling him that he cashed checks for Dempsey in Cheyenne."

I would suggest that when Mr. Hawley or Mr. Borah visits Orchard they question him relative to the plyers referred to in this report and learn if he knows anything about them.

As to the matter of Harry Hynds cashing checks for Orchard under the name of Dempsey at Cheyenne, I would like that this be taken up with Orchard; and let me know the result.

It is my impression that this man Rogers lies outright. As Mr. Thompson is aware, several statements that Rogers has made in connection with this matter are untrue. As Pettibone sent a

bundle of money to Orchard through Pat Moran of Cheyenne I cannot see why he would be getting checks cashed in Hynds's. We know that Orchard will tell the truth on this matter if questioned, and I would like to hear the result. I know Mr. Thompson is very desirous to get this information, and as quick as I hear from Mr. Hawley on this matter I will convey the result to Mr. Thompson.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

Denver, 6/29/06. H.

by W

John A. Pinkerton



Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Saturday June 30, 1906.

Gen. Wells has just informed me that in company with Mr. Runalds, City Marshal of Telluride, he made another effort to recover the remains of Barney at the spot indicated by Steve Adams. He recovered the boots and a few pieces of bone, and wants to know from Adams if it might not be possible that some of the bones were placed in the sack that contained the clothing and boots. He would also like that this matter be taken up with Adams and have Adams draw a description showing the location of the body to the place where the boots and clothes were buried, as he thinks there must be more of Barney's body than the couple of bones that he found at the place where the boots were buried. I would like that Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah when they next visit Adams in the penitentiary take this matter up with him and let us know the result.

As it has been intimated that five thousand were offered Sheriff Sutherland might get somebody who under proper restrictions would disclose the whereabouts of Simpkins, and as you had instructed me that we might offer Hanson, Simpkins's wife's uncle, or any other person who would reveal to us the whereabouts of Simpkins, three thousand dollars in addition to the two thousand offered in the circular, I have today written Sheriff Sutherland and herewith inclose, attached to this report, a copy of my letter to him. Mr. Hanson is trying to locate Hanson's friends and select from them somebody whom he will have approach Hanson on this matter; and in case he cannot find a more suitable person to approach Hanson he will do it himself.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Report d:

Denver, 6/30/06. H.

(Copy)

Denver, June 30, 1906.

Angus Sutherland, Esq.,
Sheriff Boshone County,
Wallace, Idaho.

My dear Sir:

While in Boise before leaving for home, as I have written you, I took up the matter on several occasions with Gov. Gooding and Mr. Hawley of arresting Glover and Mason. As a result both the Governor and Mr. Hawley concluded that in order to hold these two men Adams would have to appear at Wallace, and in the cross examination of Adams at the preliminary certain matters would be brought out that we wish to keep secret until Adams appears as a witness in the Moyer-Heywood-Pettibone case. In other words, the placing of Adams on the witness stand in the Glover-Mason case might flush our game. Now, there is a great deal of truth to this, and that, if you remember, was one of the things which we considered stood in our way when you and I talked this matter over in Spokane. Besides, while not probable, it might turn out that neither of these men knew where Simpkins was located.

The Governor informed me before I left Boise that I could say to you that if you could discover somebody who could give you information leading up to the arrest of Simpkins and who might be hanging back for an increase in the reward you could in addition to offering him the two thousand dollars mentioned in the circular offer him three thousand dollars more with the promise that the party giving this information would never be known to Simpkins or his friends. Now, Mr. Williams or yourself or some of your friends might accidentally drop on to somebody who could give you this information providing there was enough money in it, and therefore you are at liberty to offer three thousand additional.

Owing to having to leave Boise just after I had this conversation with the Governor, and having been very busy for the past couple of days since I came home I have been unable to write you before this date. Kindly let me know what you think about the offer of this extra three thousand dollars.

Yours truly,

James D. Parland
Manager.

H.

Hon. F.R. Gooding,

Governor, State of Idaho,

Boise.

Your Excellency:

Today I received the following letter from Harry Orchard to be delivered to his second wife, Mrs. Tony, which explains itself:

Boise, Idaho July 1st 1906

Mrs Ida Toney
Independence Cole
Dear Ida

I recieved your letter and was glad to hear from you and sorry to hear that you are not strong but glad to know that you are trusting in God for help and strength for he is ablt to do exceeding abundently above all we can ask or think and dont forget to trust in him and give up all and do not keep back part of the price or you will not receive the blessing I think that is the trouble with so many they try to lean partly upon their own strength in times of affliction insted of trusting fully in God for support. But praise his hooley name I have given up all I had a long and bitter struggle and today I know that my sins are forgiven and I have received his blessing. And it is my fixed detemination by his help to live the short time I may have to live to his honor and glory. And Oh how I do regret the past life that I have lived. And how I long now to live for I feel that I have some purpose in life and something to live for now. Now Ida you may of thought I was happy and was enjoyin life for I was always of a cheerful disposition but I was a long way from being happy and have been for years. I do not mean to tell you that I am happy or contented now for I am net do not believe that any one can be contented when they are deprived of their liberty. But I have more piace of mind than I have known for years for I have been carrying a great burden for years and now God is carrying that load for me and I am endeavoring to do all in my power to right as much of the great rong as I can regardless of the consequences to myself or any one else. And now Ida What I will have to inform you is very painfull to me and I know it will be a great blow to you but I never meant to do you any harm and did not intena to leave you when I went away. But things turn out different from what I thought and I sank deeper and deeper into sin and lead a fast and reckless life and did not care much what did become of me But now I do care and must tell you the truth I decieved you you and had no wright to marry you. As I was married before. And I will tell you how it was I was married about eighteen years ago several thousand miles from here and lived with my wife about seven years and Ida she was a dear and noble woman like yourself. But I was young and reckless and we were making plenty of money and I lived a fast life and my buisness took me away from home a gooddeal and I formed the acquaintance of many men that

lived fast lives and kept going a little faster all the time and drank and gambled a good deal and so gradually was drawn away from my Dear wife that pleaded with me so earnestly to lead a better life. For she was a good Christian woman and we lived so happy together at first. But the evil one got such a hold upon me that it seemed I could not shake him off. And so kept falling a little deeper all the time into sin, and became more reckless. Now Ida I never drank and came home drunk any more than I ever came to your home. And was what some people might call good to her for we had a nice home and good horses and rigs and plenty of money and good clothes etc. But the one thing that she most longed for was lacking and that was my company and love, as the sunshine in her heart remained the same. But I imagined that I was good to her. Because I would get her most anything she wanted. And so I kept leading this kind of life and stayed away from home late at night a good deal. And went away sporting around and would leave her home most of the time. And the last year before I left there was a dear little Baby Girl Born to us. And this did not check my wild career but I was away from home more of the time then than before. And about this time there was a transaction happened that caused me to leave that part of the Country and so I picked up and left my Dear wife and Baby and thought I did not care for them. Now Ida I will not explain all this to you in writing. But I did leave there about eleven years ago and have been a very unhappy man since. I was more contented the first few months that we were married than I had been for years after leaving my Dear wife. And I did intend to be good to you and try and be contented as I did not think I would ever see any of my folks again as I had never written to any of them and only heard from them once a short time after I left. And not thinking that my wife would ever forgive me for what I done I tried to forget the past and supposed that she would get a divorce and would not care anything for me But I was only Judging her by my own proud and sinfull nature. Well Ida to make a long story short. And after I felt the change of heart and had received God's Blessing. I felt that I could no longer use any deception. As my conscience told me I must tell the truth in all things. and I knew that I would be asked my true name and I would either have to tell a lie or tell my true name. And I knew that this would reveal all my early life. But as painfull as this will be to me. I could not think of telling a shadow of a falsehood No not if I knew it would save my life. for then I know that I would feel condemned and loose that peace that I enjoy and I would not willfully do this as God has had such patience with me. And if I willfully disobeyed him. for to evade some responsibility that came upon me through sin. I would be afraid he would strike me down. And so Ida I felt it my duty to try and find out if my wife was (still living) and if so find out if she was still my wife. And so I got a friend to write back home to a party I knew and find out. And I found out that she and our dear little Girl were living. And so I wrote to here and told here I was in trouble and that my life would probably be short and asked her to forgive me the great wrong I had done her. For after God cleansed my heart and taken that demon away from me that has blighted my life and caused others so much sorrow and misery. Then my first love came back and I loved her Jus the same as I

did when I promised to love and protect her while we both should live And Oh Ida forgive me when I say that I loved her and love her still as I can love no other. And she loved me as no other could for I do not believe that we truly love but once in this life. I liked you Ida because you are a true and virtuous woman and are worthy of any man. And I could not of misused you in any way while we were living together and as I have told you I had no intention of doing so as I did not expect to ever hear from my people I thought I would begin life anew and do what was wright. But Oh. how plain it is that man can do nothing of himself. he may make good resolutions but if he is depending upon his own strength How soon he fails when temptations come and so it was with me. But thank God that we can receive the remedy if we only will. Now Ida I knew that this will be a great blow to you. And I cannot see why one so good and kind as you are. Should have so much trouble as you have had. But out of all your affliction God will make you strong if you will give up all to him. God has told us that what I do now ye know not. But ye shall know hereafter. And so all these things we have to except as a mystery. And Ida I ask your forgiveness. as this is all past and I cannot recall these sinse and they are all just as I have stated. I would to God that they were not. but they are be it said to my shame. Now there was no one in this country that knew any of these things or knew anything about me Until I get into trouble and know one knows now that will make them public. And when I wrote to my wife and asked her forgiveness to my great surprize that Dear Girl whom I so ronged told me she had forgiven me long years ago and loved me Just as dear as ever. Now Ida these things almost break my heart and when I get to thinking about them I feel as though I would like to drop out of existence for I am ashamed. to even think about my past life and nothing only the blesses promises of God keeps me up. And Ida if you can forgive me pray for me that I may have strength to go through this awfull ordeal. And I will never cease to pray for you and the boys and hope that the boys will never cause you any vory. and hope they will be always good to you. Mr. McParland will do what he can for to help the boys get something to do so that they can help you and Ida do your best to have them always be honest and truthfull with any one that may give them anything to do for their success all depends upon this Oh. if I could make young men and boys believe this. And what sorrow and trouble it might save them in after life. I have them each a letter written and will send the little Bibles that I speak of as soon as I can get them. Now Ida I have explained all that I can in writing and will trust to you not to make any of the contents of this letter public. At this time as it could not possibly do any room. I am going to send this to Mr. McParland and he will have some body that he can depend upon to deliver it to you and as I have talked to him about this matter you can ask him anythin you feel like and he will advise you what it would Best for you to do and I would like to have you answer this if you would. And I would like to see you but I would not like to have you to come here to see me as I am ashamed to see any one that I can help seeing. But I could explain some things that I do not care to write. hoping to hear from you soon I will close hoping this will find you well and will always have nothing but the kindest feeling for you as I have every respect that I

could possibly have

Yours sincerely
(Signed) Harry

P.S. Be sure Ida and do not lett the boys Or any one see
this letter

I have some Photoes I will send you one if you care to have it "

Lest Mrs. Tony might talk about this matter and from her talk Orchard's enemies might exaggerate or misconstrue what Mrs. Tony might say I thought it best that the lawyers for the State as well as yourself should have an exact copy of what Orchard wrote his wife. I have compared my report on this subject and the original letter and can be in a position to testify to its correctness.

As Mrs. Tony claims that all of her mail is opened at the Independence Post Office Orchard requested me to have this letter delivered to her in person by one of our assistant superintendents. Now while this will necessitate a little expense nevertheless I consider it wise to do so as we do not want the public to know the contents of this letter in advance of the trial.

I am also in receipt of letters for Orchard's wife and daughter in Canada, but as he has written me that he sent a package for me to forward to his wife and daughter, and the same not having arrived, I will hold these letters until the package arrives, and have so written Orchard today.

In addition to this Orchard has written a letter to each of Mrs. Tony's boys. These I have mailed. He simply gives the boys good advice.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinserton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

Denver, 7/16/06. H.

by

Wm A. Pinserton

Denver, July 2, 1906.

James H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney-at-law,
Boise.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the 28th would say that, as you will have noticed in a report that I recently sent in, General Wells called on me and told me the result of the investigation made by Runalds and himself at Telluride. As to Adams making another trip, would say that if this trip were made and Adams shown where the clothing and boots were found he could easily designate where the body was placed. As to getting a clergyman to accompany Deputy Warden Mills, it is possible that General Wells could secure one, but I do not know of any to recommend.

You will have noticed in a report that I sent in recently wherein a fellow named Rogers in Cripple Creek had reported to Floyd Thompson that Orchard got some checks cashed at Harry Hynds' gambling house in Cheyenne at the time that he was going to Cody or Thermopolis after the blowing up of the Independence depot. Now, so far as we know, Orchard did not have any checks in his possession. As I understand it the money he received from Pettibone through Moran at Cheyenne was currency. Would like you would call upon Orchard and ask him if he got any checks cashed through Harry Hynds in Cheyenne or any other place in that city. We have been able to show Mr. Thompson that nearly everything that this man Rogers reported to him is absolutely false. Rogers is the man that claimed to have seen Adams, Orchard, Kennison, Simpkins, Parker and Victor Poole in the neighborhood of the Independence Depot the day previous to the explosion. This Orchard and Adams claim is absolutely false, and

IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BOISE, IDAHO.

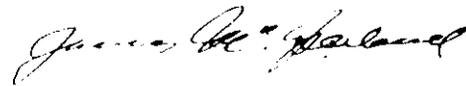
I am satisfied they tell the truth. Furthermore, Simpkins never was in Cripple Creek to the knowledge of either Orchard or Adams. And Victor Poole, who has been held up as an all round bad man in Cripple Creek, so far as Orchard and Adams know was never known to commit a crime in his life except to threaten to throw General Bell out of his aunt's house if he ever called there again.

I wish you would see Orchard at your earliest opportunity and write me the result of your interview in respect to the checks that he is said to have cashed at Harry Hynds' place in Cheyenne.

You will note from No. 21's reports that the so-called socialists, or rather, anarchists, are about to hold a public meetings on the streets of the City of Caldwell for the next two weeks. As numerous cities in the union, including Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver and other cities, have prohibited meetings of this kind don't you think that the Mayor of the City of Caldwell should be called upon to prohibit these meetings. It is about time that the citizens of Canyon County, more especially of Caldwell, would resent some of the doings of this crowd.

I would like you would take this matter up with Governor Gooding and your colleague in this case, Mr. Borah, and see what can be done in this matter.

Yours truly,



H.

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Tuesday July 3, 1906.

I wish to draw your attention to No. 21's report dated Tuesday June 26, 1906, and more especially to the plans of the defense as divulged by Nugent to Davis and No. 21. In the matter of having every union in the United States send a petition to Judge Smith. While I presume that Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah have given this matter proper attention, nevertheless would say that I think it might be a good plan for some person to approach Judge Smith in advance and take this up with him and show to him that this is not exactly the voluntary action of the unionists of the United States but simply brought about through the urgent request of the defendants' counsel.

In the matter of the man Caldwell of Falk's store referred to in the report in question, I have instructed Mr. Masson to have No. 21 court a closer acquaintance with Caldwell and try to get the facts from his lips as stated to the operative by Davis. These matters may become important during the trials.

I again call your attention to the proposed socialist open air meetings in the City of Caldwell, which are to continue about two weeks as reported by the operative. Now these meetings have been stopped in Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver and other places, and I see no reason why they should be given so much rope in the City of Caldwell. They are a gang of cut-throats and murderers and have no right to parade the streets and air their grievances or their imaginary grievances, or in other words, their trumped up grievances, in public whatever they may do behind closed doors. And I think something ~~somebody~~ should be done to stop them.

If anything should be published in Titus's paper whereby he could be proceeded against either civilly or criminally, or both, that should also be attended to. It is no use to lie down and let these fellows trample on good citizens that are prosecuting these murderers. Every act of these people should be watched carefully, and when they overstep the law in any way they should be arrested. That is my opinion.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

Denver, 7/3/06. H.

by

Wm A. Pinerton

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Saturday July 7, 1906.

The following is a copy of report received from Floyd Thompson this morning, which explains itself:

Cripple Creek, Colo., July 5, 1906.
Our operator reports that Parker, Davis and a man by the name of Carpenter are at a camp five miles from Buckskin, Nevada. Carpenter will return to Goldfield within a few days but Parker and Davis will remain at this camp for some time. Ed. Winster is working about four miles southeast from Goldfield. They all know or think there are warrants out for them and are on the look out for an arrest all the time. This Operator also says that Simpkins is at a little town called Arispe, Mexico, at present, but he is informed that he will leave there and go to Washington about the 10th of this month."

We are aware that Parker and Davis are located as this report informs us, and that Carpenter is the go-between and carries provisions and information out to them. But as to Ed. Winster we have never been able to get any proper trace of him, and while he might be alive, still we are aware that both Orchard and Adams think that Heywood, Meyer and Pettibone has had done to death in some way as they had begun to lose confidence in him. Relative to what has been said about Simpkins, I do not believe there is anything to it. We will wait to hear what Mr. Hanson can do along the line of approaching Hanson, and also what Sheriff Sutherland can do now since I have written him that he can offer five thousand dollars to any person that will give information that will lead to the arrest of Simpkins.

I had a long talk with Floyd Thompson yesterday, and he tells me that since I have drawn his attention to the fact that the man Rogers, who reported that he had seen Simpkins, Parker, Davis, Adams and Orchard, also Victor Poole, around the Independence depot the day before the explosion was not telling the truth, he investigated this matter and found that Rogers is absolutely untrustworthy. Mr. Thompson says that everything is very quiet around Cripple Creek, and he still has got Mrs. Orchard's oldest boy working for him, and has also got a job for the second son.

Yung Neville is very lonesome and wants to see his mother. I had a long talk with him yesterday. I also talked with the old lady that he boards with, and she informs me that she never met a better boy of his age, as he is quiet and without a bad trait

of character. I told the boy that I would consider the matter of his seeing his mother for a day or two and let him know, and after talking with Mr. Thompson, who says he thinks he can get the boy a job, I think there would be no danger now in letting this boy go home to his mother. I am fully satisfied the boy will be governed by my instructions and will have sense enough not to talk to anybody or to get friendly with strangers; and therefore I think I will let the boy go home in the course of a few days and cut down the expense to which the Telluride Mine Owners have been put to in keeping this boy, as every little item of expense that can be cut down always helps.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported:

Denver, 7/ /06. H.

by

J. A. Pinkerton

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Wednesday July 11, 1906.

Relative to this matter would say that a few days ago Mr. Floyd Thompson was in Denver and he and I had a long conference. Among the matters brought up was the fact that we had not been able to locate the man that Orchard shot at in the Vindicator on the night he and Joe Sholtz entered the shaft of that mine for the purpose of blowing up the shaft. Mr. Thompson stated that he had some indirect information to the effect that this man was working at Colorado City in one of the mills, and agreed to make an investigation on his way back to Cripple Creek. The following is Mr. Thompson's report on this matter: (dated Cripple Creek July 9th)

"On my way from Denver last Saturday I stopped off at Colorado City and looked up Clarence L. Harrah, who was shot at by Orchard and Joe Sholtz on or about the 21st day of October 1903 in the eighth level of the Vindicator Mine. I found him working at the Standard Mill. He is a good honest fellow, or seems to be, and will do anything he can to help the prosecution. His testimony will be that he had just sent a load of men up from the eighth level to the surface and was waiting for the cage to return to him when one man came out of the drift close to where he was sitting on the Station; he thought it was a belated miner and said for him to hurry up or he would get left, whereupon the man immediately turned and ran back down the drift. He started as if he were going after this fellow when there were two shots fired at him. About this time the cage was lowered to the eighth level and he jumped on and ran to be hoisted to the surface, where he told his story about being shot at to several persons including Mel Beck, the foreman, who was afterwards killed on the sixth level by the explosion. They tried to discredit his story but from information I can gather around the mine it was generally believed, especially by the management. Notwithstanding this he was fired the next day, and I think it was done more to quiet the miners that were working there at that time than anything else."

While it was pretty tough on the man Harrah to lose his job for reporting the truth, nevertheless when we take into consideration the conditions that existed at that time in Cripple Creek, if the officials of the Vindicator mine had seemed to believe this statement of Harrah's it might have caused a stampede of the employees in their mine. I am very much pleased to get this information.

A few days ago the Denver News published an article purporting to come from a correspondent in Boise, in which it stated that great privileges are shown to Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone by the sheriff of Ada County, and wound up by saying that it was very evident that the authorities knew that these men were innocent and therefore are not treating them as ordinary prisoners.

I believe myself that these men should not get even as much privilege as an ordinary prisoner, being that they are the greatest criminals that ever were confined in Ada County Jail or in any other jail in the United States; and if there is any way to induce Sheriff Mosely to simply treat these men as he does other prisoners I would like to see it done.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Denver, 7/11/06. H.

by

Wm. A. Pinkerton

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECORDS SECTION
MAY 19 1966

Hon. F.R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Friday July 13, 1906.

Relative to the above matter would say that I wish to refer you to Asst. Supt. Thiele's report of Saturday July 7th, wherein you will note that a party informed Capt. Coverly of the Spokane City Police that he had met and spoken to Simpkins, and that the latter's mustache was shaved off and he looked as though his large front teeth had been replaced by others, and that he had gold teeth in the upper jaw. But this informant, for reasons set forth in the report, was not at first inclined to give the information to Captain Coverly. However, the Captain vouches for the truthfulness of his informant, and I have known Capt. Coverly for many years and believe him to be thoroughly trustworthy, as also Detectives McDonald and MacFee of the Spokane police department.

I have a faint recollection that in a conversation with Adams and Orchard at one time they informed me that this man Lyle, who resides on Mica Bay, Coeur d'Alene Lake, was a personal friend of Simpkins's. It might possibly be that Marsil Gordon (or Mansil Gordon) might give us the necessary information as to Simpkins's whereabouts if properly approached; and while that is problematical I have instructed Mr. Hasson to have Gordon approached.

It would appear that it is going to be a difficult matter to find some person who is acquainted with Hanson and whom we could depend upon to approach the latter on this subject. However, we will keep trying. Mr. Richardson, Mr. Darrow and Mr. Nugent, with their man Friday Whitsell seem to have practically taken charge of the defence, leaving Miller as it were out in the cold, but notwithstanding this fact Mr. Hasson and I feel confident that Miller knows the whereabouts of Simpkins. We do not believe that Miller is no longer connected with the firm of Robinson & Rosenhaupt notwithstanding that there have been hints thrown out to that effect. We also know that Miller from time to time has been engaged in some very questionable legal transactions, in fact, has been accused of blackmail. A man who would resort to blackmail tactics is always open to a proposition of any kind, and it has occurred to Mr. Hasson and myself that if the proper party were found you could approach Miller with the proposition of five thousand dollars providing he succeeded in locating Simpkins, and that if he knew where Simpkins was he might accept this proposition.

I am aware that in making a proposition of this kind we must be very careful, first in selecting the man whom we wish to make the proposition. I do not think it would be good policy to have any person connected with the Agency attempt this. Neither do I think it would be good policy to have any of our mining friends in Spokane make this proposition; that is, providing that Mr. Hawley, Mr. Borah and yourself would consent to have Miller approached by anybody. If you did consent it might possibly be that Mr. Hawley, Mr. Borah or yourself

could suggest the proper party to approach Miller. While I would not hesitate to have Hanson approached providing we could discover some personal friend of the latter whom we could depend upon, nevertheless I would not attempt to approach Miller without Mr. Hawley, Mr. Borah and yourself had taken this matter up and after carefully discussing the same had concluded that there would be no danger to the prosecution in approaching Miller. And as stated above, you might probably be able to suggest who was the best party to do this. But in any event the Agency has got to be kept out of this matter so that if Miller refuses he cannot use as an argument that the Agency tried to purchase him.

I would like very much that this matter be taken up and thoroughly discussed, and let me know the result, that is, what conclusion the counsel for the prosecution and yourself come to.

Respectfully submitted,

Finkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported: Denver, 7/14/06. H.

by

Wm. A. Finkerton

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,
Governor State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho,

Honorable Sir:-

Asst. Supt. E. C. T. reports:

Spokane, Sunday, Aug. 12th-06.

At eleven thirty a.m. today I received the following telegram from Sheriff J. C. Nichols, of Canyon County, Idaho, same being dated Great Falls, Mont., today.

"Send man that can identify Jack Simpkins to Great Falls, Montana, at once. Wire me at Great Falls."

As sheriff Angus Sutherland, of Shoshone County, Idaho, is the man best qualified to make this trip for the purpose of identifying Simpkins, I at once get into telephonic communication with him, and he stated that he would be perfectly willing to assume this task for us, and gave me his promise that he would leave Wallace for Great Falls tomorrow morning.

At eleven forty five a.m. I sent the following telegram to Sheriff Nichols at Great Falls, Mont.:

"Angus Sutherland, sheriff Shoshone county, Idaho, leaves in morning for Great Falls to make identification."

Sheriff Nichols is perfectly familiar with this case and also the photograph of Simpkins, and there is small reason to think that he is mistaken in the man that he evidently has at Great Falls, although we know nothing about the matter with the exception of the information contained in the sheriff's telegram.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

G. J. Hanson, Res. Supt.

By *J. A. Pinkerton*

Reported,
Spokane, Aug. 13th-06.

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Mgr. James McParland reports:

Denver, Sunday, August 19, 1906.

On my arrival here in Denver after an absence of over three weeks I found the following letter from Harry Orchard which explains itself:

"Boise, Idaho, July 22nd, 1906.

James McParland, Esq
Denver, Colo

Dear Friend

I just received yours of the twentieth and also one of the fourteenth. I would of sent those things before but I just got the pictures yesterday. So I am sending some pkgs to you to forward I will put the address on each one so you will not make any mistake. I am well and hope this will find you the same the weather here has been very warm suppose it has been the same there.

I hope you will have a pleasant time on your vacation. I thank you very much for the pains you are taking in my behalf in forwarding mail, etc. That is all I can do at present and I shall always feel and do believe that God sent you as his messenger to warn me and cry unto him for mercy before I had made the last desperate plunge into the great beyond where all hope of the future life is past for just as sure as the sun is shining today I would of been there long ago if it had not of been for the blessed assurance that Jesus has forgiven my sins and has spoke peace to my soul. Oh no I do not feel that I am to religeous I only feel and know that God is guiding me by his holy spirit and I am praying to him each day for help and strength and I know that he is keeping me and will do so as long as I trust him and I am going to trust him to the end. it took me a long while to come to this conclusion for I was worring over my past life and thought or at least was doughting whether God would forgive such a sinner as me but I find in studding his word that he looks upon all sins alike and bids whosoever will come unto him and so I know today that all my sins have been forgiven, and therefore my whole aim and object in life is to do what I believe is wright and nothing will swerve me from that purpose God being my helper. Hopeing this will find you well, I remain as ever

Yours Respectfully

Harry Orchard

P.S. I feel a little guilty in writing that name but you know all and therefore I am not useing any deception.

P.S. The large pkg. and the small one goes to Independence Colo. and the pictures and the leather covered bible goes to Campbellford Ont. I have written the name and address in each of the books so that you will not make any mistake."

Our Mr. Cary's reports show the disposition of the articles referred to in this letter.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

J. A. Pinkerton

Reported
Denver, 8/21/06.

s.

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:
Denver, Monday, August 20, 1906.

Today we received the following information from our New York office:

*Miss Margaret Swink, Denver, Colo. was the clerk who received the order to send the money to Adams, at Ogden, Utah, and she is still in the employ of the Western Union Company, at Denver.

Miss Florence Miller made the payment of the money at Ogden, Utah. She is now married and her name is Mrs. John O'Brien. She lives at #234 Iowa Street, San Francisco.

James Keenan, telegraph operator, Spokane, is the name of the clerk who received the message over the phone which he subsequently sent by telegraph to T. Hogan, care of Sheriff, Caldwell, Idaho, reading:-

'Attorney Fred Miller will start for Caldwell this morning. (Signed) M.'

Keenan is still at Spokane."

I wish to draw your attention, also the attention of Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah to No. 21's report dated August 11th wherein you will note what Under Sheriff Payne has to say relative to how he came near losing his job and how he would treat the prisoners if he were elected Sheriff. I hope that something can be done to prevent this man's election providing he has been nominated.

I also wish to draw your attention to No. 21's report for August 13th wherein you will note that Fred Davis, a socialist, has been appointed night watchman at Caldwell. It looks to me as though the officials of Caldwell are not very well posted on their townspeople or else they would not have appointed this man Davis. It may possibly be that they are not aware of the character of Davis, and except Davis has been appointed for a purpose of which I am not aware, I would suggest that this matter be taken up with the official that had the power to appoint this man and he should be shown that Davis is not a proper person to act in the capacity of night watchman or any other official capacity.

I also wish to draw your attention to what is said in the same report about the man Caldwell of Falk's store. This man Caldwell is the man who claimed he had been looking out to get a chance to assassinate me at the time I was in Caldwell. I think this man should be very carefully watched as he is evidently a slugger for the Socialist members of the Western Federation.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported
Denver, 8/21/06.

S.

By

W. A. Pinkerton

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
 Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency!-

Mr. James McFarland Reports:

Denver, Wednesday, August 22, 1906.

I am just in receipt of a letter from Orchard enclosing letters to his wife and daughter in Canada which he desired me to mail to them. As you are aware that is the way mail is sent to his wife as up to the present time his wife does not know where Orchard is located.

Orchard in his letter to me informs me that he is pretty nearly through writing up his biography and will be able to refer the matter to Dean Hinks in the near future. He asks me as to whether or not he should offer the Dean an interest in this biography or book for the labor he will have to do in editing or putting the manuscript in shape for the publisher, and I have advised him that he should offer the Dean an interest as it would require a good deal of work on the part of the Dean to put this manuscript in shape for the publisher, and if the Dean refused to take an interest in the matter, well and good.

Orchard's having written up this biography at this time will be a great help to him when he takes the witness stand and in order that Messrs. Hawley and Borah will be able to take advantage of what Orchard has written in his own hand I would suggest that the manuscript be submitted to both of them and that they read it over and make such notes to be used at the trial as they may deem proper. Orchard having written this biography it will simply be impossible for any counsel to shake his testimony.

From this fact an idea has occurred to me which I think should be attended to at as early an opportunity as possible. Adams as we are all aware has a poor memory of dates and places, in fact has a poor memory upon some facts, and while he will tell the truth on the witness stand and has told the truth in his confessions, still I am afraid he will not make a first-class witness, therefore it has occurred to me that it would be a good plan for yourself first, then Mr. Hawley or Mr. Borah or both to see Adams and suggest to him that he write out a biography or history of his life commencing with where he was born, who his parents were and everything leading up to the time that he became a member of the Western Federation, and then have him relate in detail just as far as his memory can serve him everything that occurred from the time he became a member of the Federation up to the time of his arrest. After he has written this up have him read it over time and time again so that everything connected with this case and with his life will be freshly impressed and stamped upon his memory and will enable him to become a good witness.

I presume that Adams knows nothing about Orchard's writing up his biography and if so it is not necessary that he should know it, but talk with him in a kindly way and show him that everything depends on his making a good witness, and that while we know he would not tell a lie, nevertheless his memory is somewhat defective and in writing this matter up it will help him out when he takes the witness stand. Then as he writes up his biography from time to time Mr. Hawley should take up what he has written and question him on the same and find out if he does not know more than what he has written and if so have him add to what he has already written.

2.

This is one of the best plans on earth to get all the facts from a witness like Adams, in fact it is a good plan to act upon even with a man like Orchard who has a very good retentive memory. You must tell Adams to take his time and study over the matter and write just at his leisure all the facts in connection with his life, every little incident.

I wish that this matter would be taken up at as early a date as possible. I am sorry that the idea did not occur to me before this, but I had so many other matters to think about that I overlooked it. A statement such as Adams made in his confession would in no way impress his memory in the same way as a written statement such as I have suggested.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

By

John A. Pinkerton

Reported
Denver, 8/23/06.

8.

Denver, Colo., August 26, 1936.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 23rd inst. I note the visit of Harrow, Richardson, Miller and Dickinson to Boise. I am sorry that nobody representing the State was able to learn the object of their visit. However, this visit certainly has some significance and I have tried to work out why this visit was made and the only conclusions I can come to are these:

1st. Richardson knows, as it were, intuitively, if not from their information from somebody, outside of what has been published from time to time in connection with Orchard's confession that the Inner Circle employed both Orchard and Adams and others including Baston, Minster, Parker, Davis and Easterly to commit these outrages, but at the same time Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone have declared to their counsel their innocence, therefore placing their counsel to a disadvantage in preparing defense for these men. The object of this visit may have been to try to get the prisoners either individually or collectively to make a true statement to their counsel so that they may be informed in advance what the State may be able to prove.

2nd. Another theory that I have arrived at is based on the fact that we know Meyer was not on friendly terms with Haywood and Pettibone. The latter two may have come to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary to fetch about a reconciliation between themselves and Meyer and sent for these lawyers to come there for that purpose, as we know they are afraid that Meyer at any time may make a clean breast of what he knows about these matters. That we know from the statements of Orchard and Adams on the matter wherein Haywood and Pettibone wished them to kill Meyer after he came out of jail in Telluride so as to keep his mouth shut.

The only unfortunate thing about this matter is that Judge Smith sent Haywood and Pettibone to the Ada County jail before there was any chance for me to have a conference with Meyer. However, my chance may come later. I don't know exactly now how I can bring that about, but if I can bring that about and am successful, then it would be so much the better that Meyer had not made a confession up to the present time, because it has given every Socialist and anarchist and other friends of the prisoners time to elaborate upon not only the good citizenship of Meyer but his innocence as well as the innocence of his two partners, Haywood and Pettibone.

If either of my conclusions or theories is right on this matter it is barely possible that #21 or #21 will be able to get any information on either of the subjects in question.

F.R.G. #2.

I note what you say relative to Boise and Canyon counties getting filled up with members of the Western Federation. From the fact that #21 does not report that such is the case and considering the standing he has and also his ability, I hardly think that there are so many of the Western Federation hanging around as may be reported to you from time to time from other sources. I do know that during my stay in Boise, very wild reports reached me from day to day that Western Federationists and other cut-throats were present in the city of Boise and around Caldwell from some of my informants who were to a great extent informants of Mr. Hawley, Mr. Borah and yourself. These informants were honest, nevertheless it showed that they drew largely on their imaginations, in fact their suspicions were in no way justified, and I hope that the same conditions exist now. The operative in Boise is a very smart intelligent man and we can depend on him. We know from the actual work done by #21 what kind of material he is made of, and I think we can rest easy so far as Boise and Caldwell are concerned with these two men placed as they are.

The next thing to attend to is the placing of an operative at Nampa. I think the time has arrived when this should be done. As I have stated many times before, both verbally and in writing to you, Nampa is a point that must be watched during the time of the trials and a good operative must be placed there before these trials come up so that he can get acquainted and get some work as a cover. In advance of your order to place an operative at this point I have written Mr. Hassen so as to have one ready as quickly as we get your authorization.

Owing to a pressure of business it will be impossible for me to go to Boise before the middle or latter part of next week. In different special reports that I have sent in of late I have made suggestions. One suggestion in particular I now want to call to your mind, that is yourself, Messrs. Hawley and Borah or all or each of you call on Steve Adams and try to get him to write out a history of his life covering everything from childhood just as Orchard has done. This is for the purpose of clearing up Adams' memory which is somewhat defective. By having Adams write up this history as I have suggested it will impress his memory so that when he takes the witness stand he will be in a better position to detail his connection with the Western Federation since when he first joined the organization in Cripple Creek. The writing of his history in this way will impress him so that it will be very hard to confuse him in the cross-examination. We know that Adams is telling the truth, but his memory is deceptive. Let him take his time to write this matter up submitting what he has written from time to time to the counsel for the state and have them examine him upon what he has written. It is a foregone conclusion they will not be able to shake Orchard's testimony and if Adams had as good a memory as Orchard he would stand on the same ground but he is not to blame for not being as bright as Orchard.

In connection with this matter I would suggest that Mrs. Adams write up a history of all she knows and have her examined upon what she may write. We cannot be too careful to bring out all matters in advance.

F.R.G. #3.

I have also drawn your attention in special reports to the man Payne, under-sheriff of Canyon County who desires to get the Republican nomination for Sheriff. This man if elected Sheriff of Canyon County would do the bidding of the Western Federation. He says he is a poor man and wishes to be sheriff for all the money there is in it; we know that the money in the sheriffship is \$2000 a year and he made that statement in the presence of a number of Socialists.

I regret I overlooked in my last letter relative to what you said about the return of the \$5000 to the Mine Owners of the Coeur d'Alenes. I think that your idea is a good one. We have taken the stand that the State of Idaho is prosecuting cases, that it is big enough to do so and that it is doing so. After knowing that you will be elected Governor as sure as the sun shines, everybody knows that you are big enough to see that the State does this, that your motive is not a political one, simply a motive of justice.

On my next visit to Boise I will again take Opt. Siringo with me as you are aware that Principals W. A. and R. A. Pinkerton will not allow me under any circumstances to go up in that country any more without having somebody to accompany me, and while as I think you know I am not in any way afraid of those people that are making threats, nevertheless the anarchist literature that has been circulated not only in Idaho, Ada and Canyon counties in particular but other parts of the Western country is liable to incite another Czolgoz to attempt to take my life. I know I have a man that I can depend upon to be constantly on the lookout in Opt. Siringo, and besides he may be very useful to us in other ways.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Gooding and family, I remain,

Yours,

Jas. McParland

S.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

GEO. D. BANGS,
GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

ALLAN PINKERTON,
ASST GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

EASTERN DIVISION,
JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER, NEW YORK.

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BOSTON
MONTREAL
BUFFALO

PHILADELPHIA
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CLEVELAND
CINCINNATI

OFFICES,
MIDDLE DIVISION,
E. S. GAYLOR, MANAGER, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. LOUIS

WESTERN DIVISION,
JAS. McPARLAND, MANAGER, DENVER.

DENVER
KANSAS CITY
OMAHA
SPOKANE

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE.
SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES

ATTORNEYS,
GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
J. C. FRASER, SUPT.
15, E. 10th

Denver, Colo., August 27, 1906.

Jas. H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 24th inst., I note the visit of Darrow, Richardson, Dickinson and Miller to Boise, and the manner in which Richardson and Darrow interviewed Moyer and Haywood. I would now like to know how they interviewed Pettibone. I also note the appearance of Dave Coates on the scene, also the visit of Joe Adams, brother of Steve and Mary Ann Neenan nee Mary Ann Mahoney. I would like to know if Joe Adams and Mrs. Mary Ann Neenan were together. You will remember that Steve Adams and Arthur Baston boarded with Mary Ann Mahoney at Telluride during the time they were laying in wait to assassinate Arthur Collins. You will also remember that Mary Ann Mahoney either slept at Steve Adams' the night of the Independence depot explosion or visited Steve Adams' house the next morning. Without referring to the reports I cannot tell the exact facts but it was either one or the other as stated above, also the further fact that when Steve Adams was going away the morning after the explosion Mary Ann Mahoney and Mrs. Adams accompanied him a part of the way. They stood and viewed the ruins of the Independence Depot. Mary Ann Mahoney was a nurse at the Miner's hospital in Telluride at one time. She is a strong Western Federationist and no doubt will be one of the witnesses for the defense in this case, however it may possibly be that if you take this matter up with Steve Adams and his wife we might be able to show that Mary Ann had a guilty knowledge of the Collins murder and the blowing up of the Independence depot.

I would have liked very much if you had so arranged it with Steve to have had his brother Joe visit either you or Mr. Borah. You might have been able to find out from him what really was the object of his visit. I would like to know if you have talked with Steve on the object of Joe's visit and what Joe had to say. I think this should be done as we want to know what Joe and Mary Ann Neenan have been doing at Boise.

I note what you say about the action of Moyer towards Haywood and Pettibone. Well, this is not to be wondered at, as we found that even during the case while they were confined together in the penitentiary. We also find from Adams and Orchard that a little feeling existed between these people long before the murder of ex-Gov. Steiwerharn. I received a letter from Gov. Goodin dated Aug. 2nd just after the arrival of Darrow, Richardson, Miller and Dickinson and replied very fully to the Governor on yesterday. As I had made an extra carbon of my reply to the Governor I here with enclosed the same to you as it covers a good many points that I wished him to take up with you. He might be absent, and therefore you need not delay in

J.H.M. #2.

taking up the matters that I referred to in my letter to the Governor.

As stated in my letter to the Governor I am sorry that business prevents me from going to Boise before the latter part of next week, but if the matters that I have referred to in the Governor's letter are taken up by Mr. Borah and yourself you will have things in very fair shape on my arrival in Boise.

We have had very hot weather here during the month of August although I was absent from Denver for the first fifteen days. I left Denver for Chicago on the afternoon of July 20th and returned to Denver on the morning of August 15th.

Yours truly,

S.

James M. Parland

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

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ATTORNEYS,
GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

KANSAS CITY,
622 MAIN STREET,
F. H. TILLOTSON, GENL. MGR.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 31st, 06.

Jas. H. Hawley, Esq.,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 25th inst. which I found at our office on my arrival here this morning, enclosing copy of letter to Mr. Hassen, would say that if your information is correct it would seem as though Simpkins has not been able to get out of the St. Joe Country, and if Darrow connects with Simpkins Sheriff Southerland, who is well acquainted with that country, can be of great assistance to us. Therefore I wired Mr. Hassen today as follows:

"Have copy of Hawley's letter to you. Confer with Southerland. Cover all points to head of St. Joe. Keep Darrow under close shadow."

I hope if Darrow connects with Simpkins that we will be able to get it. Above all things this man Payne must be beat for the nomination. We had better beat him for the nomination than to have to run the chance of beating him at the poles.

I do not know what information #21 will be able to get on that point, but if you have read over his reports carefully you will note that Payne makes no bones of the fact that he is in favor of the prisoner, that is to say when talking to the socialists and anarchists he comes out bold. #21 reported this some time ago.

I intend to reach Denver next Sunday and will leave for Boise about next Wednesday morning. You can notify the Governor to that effect.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkertons National Detective Agency.

By

James H. McParland
Mgr. W. Div.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

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GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.
J. H. CARY, Supt.
W. H. CARY.

Denver, Colo. Sept. 4th, 1906.

James H. Hawley, Esq.,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

I arrived here on Sunday evening from Kansas City and found your letter of the 30th ult. on my desk. Unless something turns up that I am not now aware of I will leave on the morning of the 8th for Boise.

I am very much afraid that if Payne cannot be defeated at the Republican Convention that you will have a great deal of trouble to defeat him at the polls. Now if Payne cannot be defeated as Sheriff of Canyon County, will say that it is in the Convention that Payne must be defeated. There are two things that must be looked after very closely - the defeat of Payne for the nomination of Sheriff and the defeat of Bryan for District Judge.

You can note from El's reports that these anarchists have great confidence in this man Caldwell at Falks' store as a "killer" and that they are using every means known in their power to get him to come to Caldwell to either kill or badly beat up this man Wheeler. Is there noway by which you could convey this information secretly to A. K. Steunenberg so that Wheeler would be fortified? I think you could do this in your own way without uncovering the operative.

Would also wish to draw your attention to the fact that Brewster, the Editor of the Nampa paper, should have any political influence I think the Republican Party should choke this man off. I know in making this remark I am talking to a Democrat but the matter in hand stands above any party politics. I think you should talk this matter over with Mr. Borah and the Governor.

As you will note from reports of Spokane we are taking about every precaution to pick up Darrow and see whether or not he visits Simpkins and have him arrested.

We should insist on Adams writing up his biography as it is the best plan on earth to help out as it would be of great assistance to him in helping out his memory when he is placed on the witness stand.

You can inform the Governor that my intention now is to leave here on the 8th for Boise.

Yours truly,

James H. Hawley

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Denver, Wednesday, September 5, 1906.

As you are aware in connection with Floyd Thompson, we have been trying to locate Kid Minster and after having located the latter to get him to make a full confession, he being connected with the murder of Arthur Collins and Martin Gleason, both murders having been committed when Ed Boyce was President of the Western Federation of Miners. I think he would be able to implicate Boyce, in any event if we succeeded in locating Minster and getting a confession from him we could prosecute St. John, W. R. Davis, Sherman Parker and Arthur Baston here in Colorado.

Mr. Thompson has been working on the Minster family through a woman with whom he and I are well acquainted. The woman is a respectable woman and has lived in Cripple Creek for many years. So far as this woman can learn it appears that Minster's parents got a letter from him very recently but the letter did not come direct through the post office. If our informant is rightly informed, in his letter he was very bitter against Meyer, Haywood and Pettibens. He stated they had left him an outcast on the world and a fugitive and almost intimated if he could make proper terms he was willing to return home to become a witness. Although I think the informant is a truthful woman as I have met her on several occasions and secured information from her, still she may be misled, however she assures Mr. Thompson that Minster's mother and his two sisters more especially one of them who is married to a man named Daly, are very desirous that something could be done to allow Minster to come home or to turn State witness.

Mrs. Daly's husband is opposed to it and says that any promise that might be made would be broken and they should not lead him into a trap. This man Daly is a hard working man and is at present working in a mine at Cripple Creek on his card. There has never been anything against his character. I told Mr. Thompson that he should go ahead and have this woman get all the information she can, and when I went to Boise after conferring with you, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah we would determine what could be done in the matter, but there was one thing which must always be borne in mind, that is while we might intimate to Minster that the State was not in the habit of prosecuting its own witnesses we cannot make him any promises.

It would certainly be a great thing if we could get Minster. The trouble about this matter is that Mrs. Daly is to be confined in a few weeks and we must act quickly on her. I have some plans laid out on this matter, but it is not necessary to say anything about them here until I confer with you.

In the matter of John F. Hullivan whom you remember roomed at the Belmont House, knew all of the Inner Circle, in fact all of the Executive Committee of the Western Federation of Miners and knew how close Orchard was associated with these people, I have seen Mr. Hullivan. He is now running an employment agency and doing a very fair business. His health is very poor, he has asthma, in fact it is a kind of consumption. I had one of our Ass't Superintendents approach

Hullivan who stated while he was a law and order man he did not want to have anything to do with this matter, but as I had done him a favor many years ago when he first arrived in Denver he would call upon me. He said he had the highest regard for me as I had acted very kindly to him when he was a sick man. On our Assistant Superintendent reporting this to me I studied the matter over and recollected that in the Spring of 1897 I had befriended a young man that had come to Denver from Connecticut in very poor health, in fact I got him some employment, but had supposed that he was dead.

However, Hullivan called upon me this afternoon. He informed me that he knew Orchard under the name of Hogan, was well acquainted with Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, Schmelzer, Parker, Davis, Kirwan, Simpkins and all the members of the Executive Board or Inner Circle, and that while he would like to assist me on account of my kindness to him many years ago, nevertheless he was a poor delicate man and was in a business making a very fair living now and I knew as well as he did how revengeful these people were and he would not want to lay himself in their power by taking the witness stand. It is not necessary for me to state the arguments I put up with Mr. Hullivan, but after talking with him for two hours showing him that his fare would be paid from here to Boise, that he would receive his witness fees, twenty-five cents a mile one way for mileage from the border of the State of Idaho to Caldwell, his hotel expenses and that we would pay the salary of whoever he employed to take his place, he agreed to take the matter under advisement. I know that he has no consideration for the financial end of it but he is afraid of what might happen whether those men are convicted or not, however, I think we will get him. He certainly appreciates very highly the favor I did him when he came here almost dead some nine or ten years ago. In my talk with him I showed him how I could help him in his present business as employment agent by having all the railroads refer their business to him.

In course of our talk he told me that we should not place Mrs. Gearin on the witness stand as she was a notorious character. Gearin is the sixth man that she has been living with, they are not married; that she lived a long time with outlaws in Montana and that Pettibone knows all about her and that the defense would be able to show that she was a notorious character and unworthy of belief; her husband is simply a pimp and Pettibone could show that, and using witnesses that could be impeached like Gearin and his woman would possibly have a very bad effect on us. As Orchard has told us that this woman is a notorious character and that Pettibone knew her to be connected with train robbers in Montana, I believe this to be good advice, and as she never answered the note I wrote her last May I don't believe she would dare to take the witness stand any way.

You remember in Orchard's confession he mentioned a man named Vaughn who had assisted Pettibone in having repeaters at the charter election and had also been Orchard's partner in soliciting hail insurance a year ago last summer. Hullivan told me that he was well acquainted with Vaughn, but he does not know where the latter is now located. He said that after Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were arrested, Vaughn had been here in Denver and he and Vaughn had quite a long talk on the matter. While neither of them doubted but what the Inner Circle of the Western Federation were guilty of the crimes they were charged with and that Orchard as they understood it was one of the Inner Circle, nevertheless neither of them believed that Orchard had ever made this confession but they knew a great many of the matters published in the papers to be facts and thought that somebody must have given information but it never could have been Orchard. Hullivan went on to say that he

based his opinion on the fact that the newspapers published at one time that I claimed that Orchard had never made a confession. Now I remember seeing such a statement in some of the newspapers; as a matter of fact I had said nothing about it at that time. He stated he had told Vaughn I was a very fair man and he would believe anything I said and as the newspapers said Orchard had not made a confession and knowing how loyal Orchard was to these men, he was satisfied Orchard had never made a confession and had held that opinion until he met me today. He stated Vaughn was scared on account of being a partner with Orchard in the insurance business and cleared out so that he could not be called upon as a witness in this case.

I do not doubt for a moment but that I will succeed in getting Hullivan to verify Orchard's statement as to his intimacy not only with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone but with all members of the Executive Committee of the Western Federation. He further told me that one of the outlaws with whom Mrs. Gearin formerly lived in Montana was now confined in the Leavenworth penitentiary and he had put down the name on an old book and would try to find this memorandum and let me know the name of this outlaw.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *[Signature]*

Reported
Denver, 9/6/06. S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Denver, Saturday, September 8, 1906.

At 7 a. m. I left Denver enroute to Boise, Idaho, and was enroute all day. Opt. No. 11 accompanied me.

Boise, Idaho, September 9, 1906.

We were enroute all day, our train arriving in Boise at 8:15 p. m., being five hours and fifteen minutes late. No accident occurred to cause this delay but the train simply lost time.

After dinner I had a long conference with Gov. Gooding and learned that in addition to the counsel already employed for the defense Ex-Gov. Morrison had been retained as counsel for Adams. The habeas corpus hearing came up on Saturday but as the state could not hold Adams on the Steunenberg matter, but rearrested on the charge of murdering Lyte Gregory of Denver. The lawyers in the Steunenberg case, Messrs. Hawley and Borah, did not interfere, which was the best course to pursue.

It appears that Adams was made to believe that he could not be convicted for any of the murders he committed in Colorado and as his lawyers did not know of his crimes in north Idaho they wanted to get him into Colorado, without regard as to whether he would be convicted there or not, so that he could not appear as a witness against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in Idaho. They seemed to realize their mistake. While the Colorado officers will come after Adams, nevertheless, he will be taken to Wallace to be tried for the murder of Cowley and Tyler. I talked with the Governor until midnight.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By *J. C. Pinkerton*

Reported:

Denver: 9/14/06

-D2-

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Monday, September 10, 1906.

Today I spent my time in conference with Gov. Gooding and Mr. Hawley. At my request the Governor tried to have Sheriff Mosely allow me to see Steve Adams in the Boise jail. This the sheriff refused, claiming that he would not allow any person to see Adams except his lawyers, who are also the lawyers for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The actions of the sheriff were not unexpected by either Mr. Hawley or myself as both of us had come to the conclusion that Sheriff Mosely was a traitor; still we thought he would not refuse the Governor's request.

During the evening Messrs. Hawley and Borah and I had a conference when Mr. Borah informed us that Darrow had called on him and actually cried, saying that Adams had deceived him in not telling him that he had committed the two murders in north Idaho- that is the Tyler and Bowley murders. If he had known this he would never have made this move as it now put him in a hole if Adams were convicted of these murders for he would always feel that he had caused Adams' conviction. It was at this point that he cried. However, he wished Mr. Borah to see to it that Sheriff Sutherland, who had arrived to take Adams to Wallace, did not leave for a day at least as he (Darrow) was going down the road for a day and wanted to be here in Boise before Adams was taken away.

After Mr. Borah left us Mr. Hawley and I concluded that Darrow was probably going to Boise City to arrange to habeas corpus the sheriff as he passed through Oregon enroute to Wallace. Acting on our suspicion Mr. Hawley put a man to shadow Darrow. Sheriff Sutherland was made aware through me of what had occurred and in conference with Governor Gooding it was agreed that Adams should be taken overland to Wallace, avoiding both the states of Oregon and Washington, through which he must pass on the railroad. We dare not go through Pocatello or by way of Montana for the same reasons.

Asst. Supt. Thiele arrived from Spokane as I had written him to be here.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By

H. A. Pinkerton

Reported:

Denver: 9/17/06

-D2-

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, September 11, 1906.

This morning I conferred at different times with the Governor, Mr. Hawley and Sheriff Sutherland, agreeing on the proper plan to be carried out during the day, which was carried out satisfactorily.

At 2 p. m. Adams was brought into court and on motion of the prosecuting attorney the charge against him of murdering Lyte Gregory was dismissed as the Colorado officers were not present. Adams was then turned over to Sheriff Sutherland who took him to the penitentiary for safe keeping. I had already arrived at the penitentiary, unseen by the numerous Thiel detectives who were shadowing me, three hours before Adams and had spent my time with Orchard, who is in good spirits and sorry for the way Adams has acted and blames Adams' wife for advising him to act as he has. From Orchard I learned that Adams has hardly spoken to him in the past month.

I met Adams after his arrival at the penitentiary. When he saw me I thought he would faint. I talked with him for three hours, using every effort in my power to get him to talk but all he would do was to cry and say that I was his best friend but he could not talk to me nor would he look me in the face; therefore, my time was wasted.

Just as I finished up with Adams two of his lawyers, Ex-Gov. Morrison and J. W. Nugent, arrived at the penitentiary. They did not see me. They desired to see Adams but the warden refused their request without permission from Sheriff Sutherland who he knew would not grant them a permit unless he were present. This had all been arranged last evening.

The men whom Mr. Hawley had shadowing Darrow telegraphed that Darrow was at Pendleton closeted in the St. George Hotel all day. This man went to Portland and Darrow was to and did leave for Boise later and from the description of the man met by Darrow it is the notorious Ed Boyce, the founder of the W. F. of M. As Boyce is a millionaire no doubt but he will carry out any wish Darrow may make.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By

James A. Pinkerton

Reported:

Denver: 9/17/06

-D2-

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Wednesday, September 12, 1906.

As advised in a telegram from Mr. Cary informing me that Deputy Sheriffs Burkhardt and Watson were enroute with extradition papers for Adams for the murder of Lyte Gregory, the above deputies arrived this morning and as they knew they could not get Adams we first held a conference with Sheriff Sutherland in my room and then adjourned to Mr. Hawley's office, where we had a further conference.

It was agreed that the Colorado deputies should act as though I had deceived them and helped out Sheriff Sutherland. This would come to the ears of Adams' lawyers and as the latter wanted Adams returned to Colorado- they caring not whether he was convicted and murdered there, they simply wanting him out of the state during the trials of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone- Messrs. Burkhardt and Watson might get some information from these lawyers. This plan was carried out and is working fine. However, it will be necessary for these men to remain and be present at Wallace during Adams' preliminary. Therefore, I wired Mr. Cary to so inform Sheriff Nisbet of Denver.

I had Asst. Supt. Thiele take Messrs. Burkhardt and Watson to the penitentiary. Sheriff Sutherland and Warden Whitney leaving in advance met Adams' lawyers who made a demand to see Adams. This was allowed but Sheriff Sutherland and Warden Whitney were present. The lawyers then requested to see Adams privately; this was refused. They then demanded that the sheriff inform them when he would leave for Wallace, which the sheriff refused to do. They then agreed to sign an agreement that they would not interfere with the sheriff enroute if he would notify them when he left. The Sheriff agreed providing Adams signed a waiver. This they would not agree to, showing that by some other lawyer they would start proceedings in Oregon.

During the evening we made the proper arrangements for the trip to Wallace. The sheriff will be accompanied by Warden Whitney and E. Johnston. Both the sheriff and Johnston will sleep in the penitentiary tonight. Opt. No. 11 sneaked the sheriff's grip out of the hotel and tomorrow night I will settle the sheriff's hotel bill with the manager so none of the clerks will know it.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By *J. A. Pinkerton*

Reported:

Denver: 9/17/06

-D2-

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Thursday, September 13, 1906.

At 5 a. m. Sheriff Sutherland, Gene Johnson and Warden Whitney with Adams left the penitentiary through a side gate and drove out nine miles to catch the train leaving Boise for Weiser. At the latter place they were to take the P. I. & N. Railroad for Council and then proceed to Wallace overland. The main gate to the penitentiary was watched all night by detectives and friends of the prisoners.

When the district court opened Adams' counsel was on hand with an application for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, but the sheriff could not locate either Adams, Sheriff Sutherland or Warden Whitney. It then dawned on the defendant's counsel that the sheriff had tricked them and still thinking that Adams would be taken through Oregon Darrow hunted up Deputy Sheriff's Burkhardt and Watson of Denver and asked them to accompany him and Nugent and if possible he would get Adams for them. The deputies immediately informed me of this and I advised them to go ahead and so they left at 1:45 p. m.

During the afternoon I visited the penitentiary and spent a couple of hours with Orchard and then held a conference with Mr. Hawley where it was agreed that he should leave on the night train for Wallace and I will leave on the 15th for the same point. It is funny to see the prisoners' friends and detectives looking for clues as to the whereabouts of Adams. Darrow cursed his Thiel detectives roundly for allowing Adams and Sutherland to get away as he intended to accompany them to Wallace.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON EAST. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By

Wm A. Pinkerton

Reported:

Denver: 9/18/06

-D2-

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:
Boise, Friday, September 14, 1906.

Today I had a conference with the Governor on two occasions. The defendants' friends were still trying to discover the route taken by Adams and the sheriff but none of them have bothered me. Of course, Mr. Balderson of the "Statesman" knows all about it but will not publish it before tomorrow when it will be published in the form of a dispatch from Wallace.

As Asst. Supt. Thiele will be a witness at Wallace, Adams having frequently talked to him on the murder of Bowley and Tyler, I instructed him to leave for Spokane and look over his notes and meet me at Telo Monday morning when we will proceed to Wallace.

During the day I met a large number of influential citizens from all over the state who are here to attend the opening of the Republican ~~campaign~~ campaign. They are all heart and hand in the prosecution of these murderers.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By

J. A. Pinkerton

Reported:

Denver: 9/18/06

-D2-

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,

Governor, State of Idaho,

Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Monday, September 17, 1906.

At 10 a. m. we left Tekoa for Wallace. Asst. Supt. Thiele met us at Tekoa and accompanied us to Wallace as he is a witness in the Adams case. At Harrison Leon Whitsel boarded the train evidently expecting Adams on it. Judge Knight also boarded the train and told us he had been retained to assist Prosecuting Attorney Gyde. Darrow, as far as I can learn, in company with Dave Coates is trying to find Judge Morgan in order to get out a writ of habeas corpus compelling Sheriff Sutherland to let them have a private interview with Adams.

Arriving at Wallace we had a very strenuous time trying to get rooms. This was only accomplished by us buying out a room in the Arlington from two men who were occupying it- or rather buying out those rooms through the proprietor.

After lunch I held a long conference with Deputy Sheriffs Burkhardt and Watson of Denver. They informed me that the main thing Darrow and Nugent wanted was to get to see Adams before I saw him as they were afraid if I got to see him first he would stick to his former statements to me. Nugent stated that McParland may be pretty wise but he thought they now knew as much about the case as he did.

They expected that the state would take its six days before going to preliminary but in the mean time they would compell the sheriff to let them confer privately with Adams so as to give him back-bone but all depended on their seeing Adams before I saw him; in fact, Mr. Burkhardt tells me that all they want from Adams is a statement of what he confessed to and of what Orchard confessed and then they will not care if he is hung, shot or blown up with dynamite. All they want is to get him out of the way before Hoyer, Haywood and Pettibone are tried.

Darrow was very much disappointed at Sheriff Sutherland not going through Oregon with Adams but claimed that neither he nor Nugent would have habeas corpused the sheriff. If Adams stands by them they expect him to be held. Then they will sue out a writ of habeas corpus and at the hearing Adams will deny ever making the confession and any questions that the prosecution may further ask he will not answer on the ground of incriminating himself. Then they intend to prove that there was a vigilance committee up there and that Tyler and Boley were killed by the vigilance committee and the settlers often heard pitched battles between the vigilance and claim jumpers. This is the outline of the defense as given to Burkhardt by Nugent and Darrow.

After getting through with Burkhardt I called at the sheriff's office and met Undersheriff McCabe and Deputy Bailey. McCabe assisted us in getting rooms. He seems to be a bright man. I then had a conference with Judge Knight and Prosecuting Attorney Gayd. Deputy McCabe was present and informed us that Deputies Williams and Hicks were up in

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the St. Joe country after Mason and Glover. He expected them home tomorrow and also Sheriff Sutherland and Adams. We called up Mr. Hawley at Spokane and I talked to him but did not mention any important fact to him except to say that I wished him to stay at Spokane until we got through at Wallace.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By

H. A. Pinkerton

Reported:

Denver: 9/23/06

-D2-

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Tuesday, September 18, 1906.

Today in Wallace I was in conference with Undersheriff McCabe, Prosecuting Attorney Gyde and Judge Knight and was informed that the sheriff would arrive with Adams on the noon train and that Deputy Sheriff Hicks had gotten in ahead of Darrow and Worms at St. Joe and arrested Newt Glover before Darrow could reach him.

Deputy Sheriff Burkhardt of Denver, who is very close to Darrow and Nugent, informed me that Nugent claimed that all they wanted with Adams was to learn what he had confessed to and what he knew of Orchard's confession. From this it would seem that Adams so far has not made a statement to his lawyer. Darrow thinks that I have more evidence in the Tyler and Boley murders than Adams' confession. He and Nugent claimed to Burkhardt that all they wanted was for me to introduce the confession and they would then put Adams on the stand and deny it. They expected that he would be held and that the state would take its full six days before they went into the preliminary. After he was held they would apply for a writ of habeas corpus when Adams would deny ever making any statement to me and they would prove that there was a vigilance committee in the St. Joe country and Tyler and Boley had often fought with this committee and they and not the defendants did the killing. I informed the state's attorneys of the above facts and they agreed with me that such a defense was very lame.

The sheriff, Warden Whitney, Gene Johnson and Adams arrived in Wallace on the noon train as did Deputy Hicks with Glover in charge; also Mrs. Adams and children and Joe Adams. I discussed the events of the trip with the sheriff, Whitney and Johnson. They carried out my instructions to the letter and have evidently made an impression on Adams. He assured them that he had not told his lawyer anything, not even his uncle, but he would call in his uncle and tell him the true state of affairs and call the old man off. Adams claimed to the warden during the trip that for a private reason he had to do what he has now done in this matter and while he did not say so he intimated that it was done to please his wife.

After Adams had his dinner I had the warden and Johnson have a talk with him. They told him that I was in the city but he did not want to see me at present. Nugent claimed that if I got to see Adams before he or Darrow I would get him to stick to his original confession. This proves that they are not sure of the fact that I saw Adams in the penitentiary at Boise. As Adams did not want to see me I concluded to let Darrow see him first.

Darrow saw Adams but the interview lasted only a few minutes and did not seem to be very satisfactory to Darrow. The latter then wanted to see Glover, claiming that he was Glover's lawyer. As Glover

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would not see any person until he consulted with his lawyer who lives at Harrison Darrow's request was denied.

Adams was then brought into court where a continuance was taken by the state. It will take several days to get our witnesses here from the St. Joe Country and in the mean time we expect to have Mason arrested. As he has a family I expect to get a statement from him but for the present I do not think it policy to attempt to see Adams except he calls for me.

During the evening I held a conference with Sheriff Sutherland and Messrs. Gyde and Knight where it was agreed to wire Mr. Hawley who is at Spokane to come over to Wallace tomorrow as we all want to confer with him.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By

H. A. Pinkerton

Reported:

Denver: 9/23/06

-D2-

2.

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During the evening I held a conference with Sheriff Sutherland and Messrs. Gyde and Knight where it was agreed to wire Mr. Hawley who is at Spokane to come over to Wallace tomorrow as we all want to confer with him.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By

H. A. Pinkerton

Reported:

Denver: 9/23/06

-D2-

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Wednesday, September 19, 1906.

Today in Wallace the Republicans held their county convention and all the employees of the sheriff's office attended the convention. In the afternoon Mr. Hawley arrived. He and I had a conference this afternoon and another this evening. At the last conference it was agreed that I call on Adams the next morning. In order to prepare him for this, as he had neither pipe nor tobacco, I had the warden purchase a good Brier-root pipe and a sack of tobacco, which he gave to Adams telling him that I sent it to him. Adams cried loudly and told the warden to thank me. The warden paid \$3.65 for this pipe and tobacco and I refunded the same to him.

As there were men from all parts of the county here attending the convention I made as many friends as I could during the day and evening. As we must now prosecute Adams here we must get all the friends we can.

Neither Nugent nor Darrow called on Adams today. On this account I have changed my opinion in the matter of why Darrow's visit was so short with Adams on Tuesday. I now believe that Adams told all to Darrow in Boise and all he wanted to see Adams for was to find out if the latter stood pat during the trip.

Deputy Sheriff Williams is still out after Mason but there is no doubt but lawyer Worms, who is retained by Darrow, has reached Mason before Williams, the latter being sick. If I am right, then it will be impossible for me to get Mason to talk even if he is arrested. As Mason must show up at the United States land office in Cover d' Alene City in a few days to prove up on his claims no doubt but we will get him but he will be fortified and will not talk.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKETON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By *John A. Pinkerton*

Reported:

Denver: 9/24/06

-DE-

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Thursday, September 20, 1906.

This morning I called on Steve Adams at the county jail. He told me that he did not want to talk; he had his mind made up and there was no further use in me calling upon him as he realized what he was doing. He thanked me for the pipe and tobacco I sent him but as he was not disposed to talk I told the jailer to take him back to his cell. The jailer on his return told me that Adams told him he did not want to see anybody but his lawyer and his people in the future, from which it will be seen that he is wholly in the power of his lawyer, wife and uncle.

As the defendants' lawyers have expressed themselves to the effect that they want to get me on the stand so as to get at all of the confessions I was of the opinion that we could hold Adams on the testimony of Asst. Supt. Thiele and Warden Whitney, to whom Adams has often talked on these murders. Therefore, Mr. Hawley, Judge Knight and Prosecuting Attorney Gyde and myself met in Mr. Gyde's office where Mr. Thiele and Mr. Whitney repeated the numerous conversations they had with Adams. The lawyers agreed that this was sufficient to hold Adams without me taking the stand.

As Mr. Hawley had to go to Boise and the hearing was to be postponed until Monday it was agreed that Mr. Hawley, Mr. Thiele and Deputy Sheriffs Burkhardt and Watson leave for Spokane at 2 p. m. The deputies would return to Denver by way of Spokane. In my opinion Darrow and Nugent suspect them though they did not think so. Mr. Hawley did leave for Spokane but subsequent events caused the Colorado deputies and Mr. Thiele to remain.

The noon train brought in Deputy Hick and a man named Glenn who was supposed to know a good deal about the murder of Tyler and Boule. However, on being questioned he had no information of importance. Deputy Williams came in with Mason. It appears that on account of Williams taking sick lawyer Worms, guided by the notorious Mike Dowd of Couer d' Alene City, got to Mason first and after posting him brought him out and delivered him to Williams, Worms accompanying them to Wallace. Both Mason and Glover want a lawyer named Crane to appear for them. Crane's home is at Harrison but he is not at home. Mr. Hawley will try to get into communication with him. Mason will retain Worms for the time being pending the arrival of Crane.

As neither Glover or Mason would talk to anyone, much less me, I had to await events and in the evening Glover sent for John Gray, a friend to all of us and a good lawyer. Mr. Gray did not seem to want to mix up in the case but I sent Judge Knight to Gray and told him to say to Gray that all we wanted was for him to advise Glover to make a clean breast of it and save himself.

I subsequently saw Mr. Clayton Miller of the F. M. & S. Company. Gray is attorney for the latter company. I told Mr. Miller what was wanted and he went at once to see Gray. I subsequently saw Gray myself and had quite a talk with him and he agreed to see Glover this evening. I then wired Mr. Hasson the particulars, instructing him to see Mr. Hawley and have the latter get in touch with Gray as Gray will have to be paid for his services. Glover does not seem to have any money. The trouble is if Glover and Mason keep their mouths closed, owing to the stand taken by Adams, we can not convict them; but with Adams it is quite different.

During the evening I saw Judge Knight. He had a conference with Gray who saw Glover, but as Glover wanted to see Crane Mr. Gray thought it best not to advise Glover until he (Gray) sees Crane. Gray wired Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane for Crane, asking him to come to Wallace at once and keep his mouth shut. Gray thinks he will get Crane at some of the above mentioned places and if he sees him first he thinks he can arrange matters satisfactorily.

Mason is confined in the city jail and Glover and Adams in the county jail. It was very unfortunate that the deputy sheriff was unable to reach Mason before Worms got him as I am of the opinion he would have confessed. However, he told Judge Knight and Mr. Cyde that he knew Adams and saw him in company with Simpkins in July and August 1904. Darrow and Nugent are trying to locate Crane and may possibly succeed before Mr. Gray gets in touch with him.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By

H. A. Pinkerton

Reported:

Denver: 9/25/06

-D2-

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Friday, September 21, 1906.

Today in Wallace I had a long conference with Deputy Sheriff Hicks, who seems to be on good terms with Newt Glover. The latter told Hicks that he did not want to be mixed up with Adams or the lawyers defending the murderers of Ex-Governor Steunenberg and he told lawyer Worms so and he did not intend to talk with any outsider and would only talk to John Gray and Crane. He also informed Hicks that he knew Adams and that he saw him in the camp of Simpkins up in the St. Joe country in July and August 1904 at the time Tyler and Boule were killed. Since his confinement in jail Adams has passed him fruit through the party occupying the cell between them and had shouted to him to stand pat.

I instructed Mr. Hicks to see Glover when an opportunity presented itself and tell him that while in the prosecuting attorney's office he had gotten a glimpse of Adams' sworn confession but did not have the opportunity of reading it near enough on account of Mr. Gyde coming into the office but he did see where Adams said that Adams, Mason and Glover killed Tyler, Simpkins having gone to Harrison so he would not be suspected, and how they had caught Tyler at the Spring, disarmed him, kept him in Simpkins' cabin all night and led him out next morning when Adams shot him. Also the fact that Glover was present at the killing of Boule and while Adams and Simpkins killed Boule Glover failed to kill Boule's partner although he wounded him. The man that was wounded can identify all of them, including the fourth man that was with them. Also the fact that although Mason was not present at the killing of Boule he gave Adams \$100 to get away with.

I instructed Hicks how to show Glover the way he could save himself, also his claims, by giving information that would lead to the arrest of Simpkins; he (Hicks) and Glover could make a clean-up of about \$2,500 a piece; that even if the state dismissed the cases pending now, when Adams saw that he was going to be convicted, he would compromise with the prosecuting attorney and in turn prosecute them to save his own neck.

Mr. Gray saw Glover and left Wallace. I had no opportunity to talk with Gray. As Darrow and Nugent think that Gray stands in with me, while I do not know, I think it possible that Gray has ~~been~~ got in touch with Crane and has gone to meet him. Lawyer Miller is laying in wait at Harrison to intercept Crane.

I held several conferences with Messrs. Gyde and Knight, also the sheriff and the two deputy sheriffs from Denver. As I could see no reason for them remaining here any longer I advised them to return to Denver. As we could not use Mr. Thiele until Monday he left with the two Deputy Sheriffs for Spokane.

During the afternoon I received a telegram relative to locating and bringing Mr. Lindsey (the man who escaped when Boule was killed) from Manitoba as a witness. The telegram was sent at the suggestion of Mr. Hawley. As Sheriff Sutherland has been in correspondence with this man and had informed me that he was going to see Lindsey the matter was not in our hands and I wired Mr. Hasson to that effect.

In the evening I had a conference with the sheriff and undersheriff McCabe, who has charge of Mason, and was informed that Worms held a long conference with Mason today. Although it seems useless to approach Mason on account of the training he has had with Worms still I suggested that (as he is in the city jail and is taken out for his meals) he be brought up to the sheriff's office tomorrow morning and I will have a talk with him as it can do no harm.

It will be remembered that after the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone a man named Chandler wrote me. His letter was dated Mullen and was written on the letter-head of the Tiger-Poorman Store Company and in it he informed me that Simpkins was surely up in the St. Joe country and showed a thorough knowledge of that country. This letter I reported but neither Sheriff Sutherland nor myself could suggest any way that we could find Simpkins even though we could get into the country, which was impossible at that time.

Since coming here and finding Chandler to be a reliable man I had him subpoenaed. He called on me last evening and told me that he had spent a portion of the summers of 1904, 1905 and 1906 in that country. He knew Simpkins, Glover and Mason; also knew the murdered men Tyler and Boule; Steve Logan, Price who keeps the store up, Enkstrom and several others. Between the murder of Tyler and just before the murder of Boule he and a man named Root, who runs the Coeur d' Alene Hardware store, were up there fishing. At the request of Simpkins they attended a meeting of the settlers in the timber presided over by Simpkins. He read over a list of claim jumpers that he had notified to leave but none of them had left except Tyler who apparently had left. They did not seem to want to leave by fair means so that if they would give him five or six volunteers he would see that they left in short order.

Chandler went on to say that neither Mason nor Boule were at that meeting but mentioned a number of others. Simpkins and a man named Red came there over a blind trail down the hill. Chandler did not know Adams. The man Red was quite a big husky fellow; some one had told him that Adams was a little fellow. I had him describe Red and he gave me a good description of Adams. I then showed him a few photographs, among which were the photographs of Simpkins and Adams. He immediately identified the photographs of Simpkins and Adams, the photograph of the latter as that of the man known to him as Red.

He went on to say that he saw Boule the day before he was killed and advised him that his life was in danger. Boule was brave and said: "I will get Simpkins and Red. They blew up the Independence depot in Colorado." Then Boule was killed. After Boule's murder there was some lady friend of his up camping. They got afraid and asked him to come out with them. On the way out he met Simpkins and Red at Price's store. Simpkins told him now was the time for him (Chandler) and his friends to go in and take up claims as the jumpers had all gone. He referred to the murder of Boule and pointing his finger at Chandler he said: "My opinion of this killing is that Tyler and Boule had a quarrel and when we thought that Tyler was missing he was simply laying in wait for Boule until at last he got him and then he cleared out. Anyhow we will never be troubled with either of them again." Red was present at this conversation.

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Chandler arrived in Wallace on the 20th and left for St. Louis on the 24th. At Billings he took the C. B. & Q. train and on reaching Alliance, Nebraska, he walked through the smoker, and there sat Adams who turned his head away as he approached. Feeling that Adams was a desperate man and had assisted in the murder of Boule and Tyler he was afraid that he might harm him. After a short time he went into the smoker, shook hands with Adams and told him that he was going to St. Louis.

As Adams in his confession and in different talks with Mr. Thiele, Whitney, Hawley and Borah has said that he went home on the Burlington by way of Alliance, Nebraska, arriving in Denver the latter part of August or September first, the importance of Chandler's testimony can easily be seen. It was lucky I thought of him. It was midnight when we parted:

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By

H. A. Pinkerton

Reported:

Denver: 9/26/06

-D2-

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:

Special report of Mgr. J. MCP:

Wallace, Idaho, Sept. 22, 1906.

Mr. Hawley advises me by letter that Atty. Miller is at Harrison, evidently watching for Simpkins; that the latter must soon appear at Coeur d'Alene City to prove up on his claim, and he will take desperate chances to do this.

The defense has Sanders retained, and I think this is for the express purpose of taking care of Simpkins when he shows up at Coeur d'Alene City. What is wanted now is first to find out through the U.S. Land office at Coeur d'Alene City when Simpkins is due to prove up, and then have a man on the ground and with the chief of police there to arrest Simpkins, if he shows up. Also a man should be sent to Harrison to watch Miller, if still there.

Pat McGovern is no longer chief of police at Coeur d'Alene, so we may find a good man in his place. The actions of Dowd at that place should be watched also.

I will take this matter up with the sheriff tomorrow. It will be seen from today's report that some one, if not Mason himself, gave to the newspapers the fact that I had an interview with Mason. In fact the reporter had gotten the language that I used, to a great extent.

I have secured a good witness to be used at the Adams hearing.

From today on, I will send my reports to Spokane to be written up while I am at Wallace, instead of Denver.

From my later report it will be seen that no one should be sent to Coeur d'Alene or Harrison at present.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.

S-2

by

J. A. Pinkerton

Reported

Spokane, Sept. 24, 1906.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:

Mgr. J. McP. reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Sat. Sept. 22, 1906.

This morning by appointment I met Mason in the probate judge's chamber. I had a long talk with him in which I showed him a certain amount of what we knew of the murder of Tyler and Bowle. As Adams had confessed, I also showed him that as Adams had made a full breast of this and all other matters of this kind that he had been in, also that he had gone over to the other side; that as soon as he saw that there was no hope for him, he would go to the state attorney and try to compromise by giving testimony against him and Glover, so as he, Mason, was a man of family, it was his first duty to protect himself, and advised him to see the prosecuting attorney.

I gave him a history as to how Adams had gone over to the defense, the latter while pretending to act as his lawyer, were really prosecuting him and would convict him; that it was through these lawyers that they were arrested, although we had Adams' statement since last February, still these cases might have never come up were it not for the Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone lawyers inducing Mr. Adams and his uncle to let them do what has now been done; that they wanted to close Adams' mouth so he could not testify in the Steunenberg murder and close his mouth as well as Glover's, so they could not give up Simpkins, and were it not for the latter, neither he nor Glover would be in this boat now.

I dwelt long on the subject of Simpkins' whereabouts, showing him that there was five thousand dollars for giving him up and he need not be afraid that he would ever be known in the matter when once Simpkins was placed under arrest and he would be unable to harm any one, anyhow the state would see that he was protected from bodily harm, and I advised him to see the state attorney. I reminded him that when he proved up on his claim he could leave there for a while if he wished, but even if the case against him was dismissed now, it could be fetched up at any time, so now was the time to save himself.

He seemed to take what I said in good part, and on leaving him he shook my hand, saying, "I may see you again." I told him that if he ever wanted to see me, to tell Deputy McCabe and he would let me know.

I gave these facts to Judge Knight, Mr. Gyde not being in his office. The sheriff was present and Deputy McCabe part of the time.

I was more than surprised to receive a call from Mr. White of the Spokesman Review about 6:00 P.M., who recited almost verbatim the conversation I had with Mason. On questioning him, he said that what he had learned was from Mason or rather Mason gave it to the party who told him. He could not have gotten it from Deputy McCabe, as the latter told

me that Mason never opened his lips to him. I told White that I accidentally met Mason in the sheriff's office, but we did not talk on the matter he was arrested on and we did speak of Simpkins and that I told him there was some money for the fellow who got him, however, Mason had nothing to say on the matter, and that was all there was to it.

Since writing the above Deputy McCabe has called and told me that both Crane and Weurms had an interview with Mason this afternoon, and it is to be supposed that Mason must have told them that I had talked with him, and that is how White got it. He also told that Fred Miller had arrived in town. This would indicate that Miller was laying for Crane at Harrison: furthermore, McCabe informed me that Mr. Gray had taken Crane to his house for dinner; this would look as though Gray got to Crane first.

McCabe will find out when Simpkins has to file at Coeur d'Alene City and arrange it so that he will be caught, hence it is best to not take the police down there into our confidence.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.
S-2

by

J. A. Pinkerton

Reported
Spokane, Sept. 24, 1906.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:

Mgr. J. H. [REDACTED]

Wallace, Idaho, Sunday, Sept. 23, 1906.

This forenoon I met Mr. Gray and Mr. Crane in the street and had a short talk with them, but nothing was said relative to the cases in question, as I did not deem it good policy to have Mr. Gray come to my room, nor for me to call at his office. I had arranged that when Gray wanted to see me, he would so inform the sheriff, giving the time and place.

I met Deputy Sheriff Hicks who informed me that he had a couple of long talks with Glover on the lines I had laid down, but that Glover would not agree to anything and did not care to see me; that Mr. Crane and Mr. Wourms had been to see Glover, but what transpired between them he could not learn.

Deputy McCabe informed me that Mr. Crane and Mr. Wourms had been to see Mason today, and that the latter seemed to feel pretty well.

At 8:00 P.M. John Gray and I, by appointment, met at Sheriff Sutherland's house. He told me about his conference with Mr. Hawley, and that before he went to see Mr. Hawley, he told Glover not to talk to anyone; that he had also met Crane and talked the matter over with him and told what evidence we had or rather what Adams had confessed to, reminding Mr. Crane of the fact that as soon as Adams sees that there is no chance for him to escape, he will go back to his original confession and even if Glover was discharged now, he would only have his liberty a very short time. Crane admitted that Gray's reasoning was correct.

They subsequently called on Glover, where Gray informed him what Mr. Hawley had told him about Adams' confession and further-more, that when the latter saw that there was no show for his escape, there was little doubt but that he would drag Glover and Mason into it, and that if he, Glover, was guilty, unless he came to save himself before Adams again gets his work in on him, he, Gray, would have nothing to do with him, so he would leave it to Mr. Crane to advise with him.

Mr. Crane said that he wished Glover to map out his own course and would not advise either one way or another. Glover said that he did not want to help the Steunenberg murder case and wanted to argue the matter as to what stand he should take, but Gray would not have it and left. I advised Mr. Gray to see Glover in the morning and relate to him other incidents of these murders as gotten from Adams and to suggest to Glover that if he wanted to do the right thing for himself he had better see me.

Yours respectfully,

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.

S-2

Reported

Spokane, Sept. 26, 1906.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

J. H. Pinkerton

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:

Mgr. J. McP. reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Monday, Sept. 24, 1906.

This forenoon was spent in conference with the state attorney and the witnesses in the state attorney's office. Among the witnesses was a man named Phillips whom I knew as a deputy sheriff in Duluth in the early 80's under Sheriff Mill Sergeant. He informed me that he had a claim upon the St. Joe which overlooked Tyler's cabin; that he was well acquainted with Tyler and Bowle, as well as Simpkins, Mason, Glover and Adams; that he had seen Adams often in camp with Simpkins during July and August, 1904, also saw him in Simpkins cabin at one time when he, Phillips, in company with Bowle were passing there; that one day he heard some shooting in the neighborhood of Tyler's cabin; that he went out of his cabin and saw Simpkins firing over Tyler's cabin; that they did not aim at the cabin, but kept firing over it. Phillips said that this had been done very frequently before the day in question; that he had heard the shooting at other times, but that this was the only time he saw who was doing the shooting; that Tyler had told him that while they had often fired over the cabin, they did not seem to aim at it.

Phillips said that that evening Tyler came to his, Phillips', cabin and told him that Simpkins and Adams had called on him after the shooting, put their guns up against him and asked him how he would like a little of the contents and told him that if he did not leave, he would get a full dose; that he said that Adams had often visited him at his cabin in the past few days weeks and talked nicely with him and that he thought up to that evening that Adams was a real nice fellow, but now he was convinced that Simpkins had brought him there to kill him, so he thought he would have to leave or get killed.

Phillips said that Tyler remained with him, Phillips, all night, as he was afraid to go back to his cabin after his experience the afternoon before; that he left for his cabin the next morning; that the following morning between 5:00 and 6:00 A.M. he, Phillips, heard one or two shots in the neighborhood of Simpkins' cabin or a little distance from it (he indicated the direction to me), and that Tyler was never seen after this until his decomposed body was accidentally found in July, 1905.

As a confirmation of Phillips statements, Adams says in his confession that Mason, Glover and he went to Tyler's cabin the night before they caught him; that their intentions were to capture and kill him, but that he was not at home, and that they waited for him all night and next day; that they remained at Simpkins' cabin that evening, but still found Tyler absent from his cabin, but subsequently got him at the spring, took him to Simpkins' cabin, kept him all night and the next morning took him out in the woods and shot him.

The day that Bowle was murdered and left on the trail, he had a lunch, besides which he had \$7.50 and a watch. When his body was found, Phillips being present, the ground showed that when Bowle was shot, he had fallen on his face, but that he had been turned over on his back and his watch and money, as well as the lunch, was gone. Beside the body was found Bowle's pack horse and dog, both being shot, the horse still having the saddle on.

It was Lindsay who gave the alarm of Bowle's death. He was wounded in the arm. Phillips tried to raise a posse to go after the murders, but they were all afraid. Lindsay did not see the men who did the shooting, as they were concealed in the timber. Lindsay left the country right away and as Phillips had received several threatening letters and notices, he left shortly after Bowle was murdered.

Phillips said that when Sheriff Manley and the coroner came after Bowle's body, he told the sheriff all about Tyler and indicated the direction he heard the shot which he thought killed Tyler and suggested that he get a posse and make a thorough search for his body; that Sheriff Manley said that as it was reported that Tyler had left, he would wait a while and if he did not turn up, he would then make a search, but that he never did so.

I wish to draw attention to the fact that Nugent and Darrow told Deputy Sheriff Burkhart, of Denver, that the defense would not introduce any testimony at the preliminary hearing; that as soon as Adams was bound over, they would sue for a writ of Habeas corpus and would prove that Bowle and Tyler were enemies and were shooting at each other all the time, and that Tyler killed Bowle and the corpse found in July, 1905, was not Tyler's, but that the latter was a fugitive from justice.

From the above it will be seen that Simpkins and Adams prepared for this defense when they shot over Tyler's cabin. They were not aware that Phillips saw them.

The hearing of Adams commenced at 2:00 P.M. All witnesses for the prosecution, including myself, were sworn and excluded from the court room by the defense.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.,
S-2

by

J. A. Pinkerton

Reported
Spokane, Sept. 26, 1905.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:

Mgr. J. McF. reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1906.

This morning I called at the state attorney's office and had a long conference with the state attorney. I also met all of the state witnesses and talked with them a little.

The court convened at 10:00 A.M. Owing to the long drawn cross examination of the witnesses by Darrow, the proceedings were very slow, and it would appear as if he was trying to kill time or make a showing for his fees.

All the testimony today was devoted to proving the corpus delicti, the result of which was a request to have the body disinterred in order to examine the jawbone of Tyler which appeared as though the bullet passed through this part. The body was disinterred and the jawbone will be exhibited in court tomorrow, if the defense so wishes.

I saw Atty. John Gray who informed me that as Glover had not called for him, he did not think it policy to call on Glover at present, but that when he is discharged and knowing then what Adams had told and all the evidence against Adams, he may be able to do something with Glover, as they know that it is absolutely impossible for me to get a chance to see either Glover or Mason privately. Mason is in the city jail, where everyone has access. Glover is in the county jail which is situated in such a public place that I could not get in without being seen, as some of the prisoner's friends are always on the watch to see if I enter either jail. There is no inside passage between the sheriff's or state attorney's office and the jail, besides Glover and Mason know that so long as Adams keeps his mouth closed, they cannot be held, and their lawyer has assured them that Adams will stand pat.

From this it will be seen that I have no chance, although I have the sheriff and all his deputies at my back.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.
S-2

by *J. A. Pinkerton*

Reported
Spokane, Sept. 27, 1906.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:

Mgr. J. McP. reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1906.

This morning Dr. Key, coroner, and Deputy Sheriff Williams arrived from Mullan with the remains of Tyler. Although the grave and the coffin did not seem to have been disturbed, nevertheless, there was a pair of shoes, an extra undershirt and an overshirt found in the coffin, which did not belong to the corpse when it was found and taken to the undertaker in Wallace, but the piece of the shoe found with the corpse and identified at the time by Yeager who made the shoe, was missing.

In investigating this matter, the undertaker said that when the coroner left the remains in his back room, the stench was unbearable and he requested the coroner to let him coffin the remains at once, as they had been identified. The coroner told him to do it and to put everything belonging to the man in the coffin. He did so, and in fact he packed everything in the room, including an old pair of shoes belonging to someone. He did not remember the old piece of shoe, and as it did not smell, it might have been swept out in cleaning up the room after the corpse had been placed in the coffin and taken away for burial. Therefore, the extra clothes and shoes were accounted for.

It had been proven that Tyler carried a tobacco box. This was found in the coffin and identified, also a portion of a bottle of what appeared to be horse-radish. We found that on the day before Tyler's disappearance, Mrs. Phillips gave Tyler a bottle of horse-radish of which a portion had been used. We will have Mrs. Phillips here tomorrow.

The coroner was on the witness stand all the afternoon. A portion of Tyler's remains was in court, by which the coroner demonstrated his testimony.

While the coroner was giving his testimony, Adams was very nervous and pale as death. After court adjourned, he begged Deputy Sheriff Hicks to get him a drink of whiskey. I do not think Hicks granted his request.

By tomorrow we will begin to connect Adams with the murder by placing Archie Phillips on the stand after the defense gets through with the cross examination and Mrs. Phillips identifies the bottle of horse-radish. The warden will then testify, after that Mr. Thiele and last Mr. Chandler. This is the arrangement we have made of the witnesses.

Yours respectfully,

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.

S-2

Reported

Spokane, Sept. 28, 1906.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

G. J. Hasson

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:

Mgr. J. McP. reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1906.

This morning I held a conference with the counsel for the state, when we made arrangements concerning the witnesses to be used today.

Coroner Keys was called to the stand for a few minutes; then Archie Phillips, one of our best witnesses, took the stand. As I have already reported what Mr. Phillips' testimony would be, I will not repeat the same, but will say that the state got through with his examination in chief at noon.

During the intermission of court, Mr. Knight and Mr. Gyde and I held a conference. They informed me that Phillips made a fine witness as I had predicted. I told them that as Adams had confessed all concerning these murders to Darrow, unless the latter wanted to hang Adams, (and in my opinion he did) he would not cross examine Phillips to any extent, as he knew that Phillips had sworn to the truth in his examination in chief, and a long drawn cross examination was bound to damage their case.

To ~~summon~~ the whole matter of Darrow up, I would say that he had been paid to prosecute Adams, at least I am now thoroughly convinced of this. He kept Phillips on the stand up to the time the court adjourned.

Phillips is about the best witness I have ever heard of, even Darrow admits it.

I am of the firm belief that unless the court is prejudiced (and I do not think the court is) we could hold Adams without further testimony. During Phillips' cross examination, it hurt Adams so that he had to arise from his seat and walk a little..

After court adjourned for the day, Judge Knight, State Attorney Gyde and I held another conference and laid out plans for tomorrow.

I would state here that as it would be impossible to hold Glover or Mason and still more impossible for me to get a chance to break either of them down, owing to the condition existing here, as explained in previous reports, they were called into court and on motion of the state, the warrants against them were dismissed.

In the evening I received a telegram from Mr. Hawley, asking me to wire him in cipher how we were getting along and what had been done at Winnipeg. I could not wire Mr. Hawley in cipher for the the reason that although he has a list of cipher names and places, he has not a copy of our cipher; therefore, he could not decipher a cipher telegram.

In the matter of Lindsay who lives at Morden, Manitoba, not Winnipeg as Mr. Hawley has it in his telegram, I do not know why the

state or the defense should want him. As explained in previous reports Lindsay and Bowle were ambushed. The assassins were concealed in the timber near the trail, as was proven by the ground where they had lain in wait for them. Several witnesses, including Archie Phillips, Sheriff Manley and Coroner Keys, saw where the assassins had been located when Bowle was killed and Lindsay was wounded. These men claim that Lindsay told the truth when he claimed that he did not see the assassins, simply heard the fusillade, saw Bowle fall and got wounded.

Phillips informs me that Lindsay never saw Adams, or "Red" as he was known" up there; that Lindsay knows nothing concerning the murder of ~~Spahr~~, and as we are not prosecuting Adams for the murder of Bowle, I cannot see wherein the state should go to the expense in locating Lindsay and bringing him to Wallace, unless Mr. Hawley has is in possession of some facts that I am not aware of.

As my reports, which are written daily, shows how we are getting along, I think Mr. Hawley will be fully advised. However, I will write him fully tomorrow.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.
S-2

by

J. A. Pinkerton

Reported
Spokane, Sept. 29, 1906.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:

Mgr. J.McP. reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Friday, Sept. 28, 1906.

This morning I had a long conference with Messrs. Gyde and Knight, attorneys for the state, relative to the evidence given by Phillips yesterday, or rather the manner in which Darrow cross-examined Phillips. It appeared to me that with the testimony of Asst. Supt. Thiele we had sufficient evidence to hold Adams and I so informed the counsel. They agreed with me in this. However, as we still had two important witnesses, I cautioned the state counsel not to make any agreement with the defense as to when the state would close, as we could not predict what Mr. Thiele's testimony might develop in the cross-examination.

When court opened Mr. Thiele was placed on the witness stand. His examination in chief took all of the forenoon. During the recess for lunch, I again conferred with Messrs. Gyde and Knight and they were firm in their opinion that we would not require the evidence of Warden Whitney, Chandler or myself, besides the fact that the state had allowed Mason and Glover to be discharged, seemed to bother the defense very much, in fact they acted as though they expected to see one or both of these men take the stand for the state.

Asst. Supt. Thiele was cross-examined all of the afternoon by Darrow. Messrs. Gyde and Knight informed me that he made an excellent witness. At the adjournment of court, Darrow claimed that he would finish with Mr. Thiele in about one hour tomorrow.

It is my opinion that there will be no writ of Habeas corpus asked for. Their conspiracy to get Adams out of the state has failed and they are exposed in their effort to convict Adams so he could not appear as a witness against Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone. Darrow showed his hand as the prosecutor in the manner and methods he used in cross-examination of Phillips.

It would not surprise me when this case comes to trial in the district court to find both Darrow and Nugent absent. I will remain a couple of days after the case closes and watch how Adams acts and may then go to Spokane for a couple of days.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.
S-2

By *Wm. A. Pinkerton*

Reported
Spokane, Oct. 1, 1906.

Mr James A Hawley
Maine Idah.

Wallace Ida
Sept - 28 ¹⁸⁹⁶

Dear Sir

I beg leave to acknowledge
your telegram of the 27th but could not reply
to same in cipher as you could not decipher
the cipher we are in true that I got up a cipher
of names & numbers & so ^{names & numbers} the would not appear in
our cipher telegrams but that would not
assist me in answering you as you desire unless
I send my telegrams open or partially so.

As I had made very full reports each day
I was sure that you had gotten them I could not
understand why you telegraphed me as you
did besides in order that my reports would get
to you as quick as possible for the part we
I have been sending them to Spokane instead of
Denver to be written up.

Imagine my surprise on telephoning to
our Spokane office this morning I found that
instead of sending you a copy of my reports when
written up the Bookkeeping Clerk enclosed the copies
for Mr. Koval & yourself with the Gov's copy marked
all personal & directed them to the Gov. while it
was the part of the Clerk to make this

Mistake its also stopped on part of someone
in the Gov. office to not deliver these copies to
Mr. Bush & you may would advise you to go
to the Gov. office & get these reports & they will
give you a full account of all that has been
done.

As Lindsey claimed to at least three of our
state witnesses that he & Glen Gould were fired on
from Onkesh & did not see a soul & that
is confirmed by Mr. Phillips one of our best
witnesses who with others examined the location
& found where the Africans were concealed & as we
are not trying Adams for the Gould murder as
he is sure to be held on the Byron murder I can see
why the state would be benefited by going to
the expense of catching Lindsey here as he knows
nothing of the Byron murder & Phillips tells me that
Lindsey does not know Adams this being the
case what use would the defense want with Lindsey
he is not worth anything at all.

We are making out a fine case Phillips is
a star witness for us & can keep any keeping the
witnesses in line there is no chance here under the
conditions entitled to make even in the case on
Glover so I had their own different points so long
as I can keep his mouth closed we want that
100
June 2

How many H. Hawks

Number of
Hills 23

Number of

Number of

I beg leave to ask you
your telegram of the 11th inst. in relation
to the fact that you have been notified
that you are to be removed from the
position of ...

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
...

I am, Sir, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
...

I am, Sir, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
...

I am, Sir, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
...

I am, Sir, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
...

I am, Sir, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
...

I am, Sir, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
...

Dear Mother
I received your letter
of the 10th and was
glad to hear from
you. I am well and
hope these few lines
will find you the same.

I am writing you
now from the
country. I have
not much news to
write at present.

I hope to see
you soon. I
will write again
when I have more
news.

Love
from
Your affectionate
son,
John Doe

P.S. I have
not much news
to write at
present.

I hope to
see you soon.
I will write
again when I
have more news.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho,

Honorable sir:

No. 21 reports:

Caldwell, Idaho, Friday, Sept. 28, 1906.

I was at the Pioneer barn this morning for a while and then I went to the police court at the city hall. Mr. Welch was fined five dollars for drunkenness and released on his word to pay the fine. Later I talked with him in the Board of Trade Saloon. He said that he had seen Van Buyno, the prosecuting attorney, and that he intended to swear out a warrant for Fuller, the marshal, for striking him with his fist. He said that Fuller hit him several times on the way to the city jail and knocked him down as once after he was inside of the jail.

After dinner I saw John Victor who was drinking in Gordon's place. I was made acquainted with him several days ago, but never talked with him until today. He said that he had worked in Colorado during or just before the trouble, and that he had to leave the Cripple Creek district. His feelings are very bitter against the officials of that part of the country, also with the way Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone have been treated here. He showed me a dirk knife, and said that he always carried it and a gun, and that if the occasion ever came, he could use them. He said that he was glad when he heard of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg's death; that we would hear some more "good news" before long. I asked him what it was and he said that Gov. Gooding would cross over the divide as soon as this case was over with; that there were men who would kill the governor now, would it not hurt the prisoners' case.

I was with him for about four hours and his conversation all this time was against the officers of Colorado and Idaho and praises for the Federation people. He was quite drunk when I left him. He said that he was going out about three miles in the country, where he had a friend, and promised to see me again.

John Victor is about 42 years of age, has sandy complexion, hair and mustache slightly streaked with gray, weight about 145 or 150 pounds, gray eyes, the skin on his face hangs in folds, making him look older than what he is, and is dressed in a plain, neat, gray suit.

In the evening I saw Barber and Welch together. Barber was helping Welch to hunt up witnesses who had seen Fuller hit him. I told Barber that I thought it was useless to try to prosecute the marshal. He said that his object was to get a case, if possible, and get him ousted from office, as then Davis, the night watchman, would in all probability be the man to succeed him; that Davis was all right, a Socialist and a friend of the prisoners, but that he was compelled to keep quiet in order to hold his job; that otherwise he would be as outspoken as any of us, and that if we could get him into the position, it would be a help to the Socialists, inasmuch as he would favor us in many ways.

RECEIVED
ELMER E. GOOSMAN, Esq.

After supper I attended the band concert and the steam swing and was on the street until 11:30 P.M., but learned nothing further of interest.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

G. J. Hanson, Res. Supt.,
S-2

by *John W. Pinkerton*

Reported
Spokane, Oct. 1, 1906.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:

No. 21 reports:

Caldwell, Idaho, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1906.

I went out to Kipp's brick yard this morning, but staid only a few minutes, as Kipp was coming in town with the buggy. I rode in with him. He said that he was urging Welch to prosecute the city marshal, but did not know whether he would or not.

When I arrived in town I met Welch who asked me what I thought about it. I told ^{him} I knew nothing about the circumstances, so could not advise him.

I talked with Chenoweth, but did not learn anything of interest.

In the afternoon I met Mr. Brown and had a long conversation with him. He is a real estate dealer here and a Republican. He said that he was not satisfied with the Republican convention, and that he would not vote for Van Duynes or Watkins. During our conversation, I asked him what he thought about the state ticket. He said that he did not approve of the present administration altogether, but did not care to say how he would vote. I saw Ault in the evening who said that he intended to have Conrad Lewis to speak at the government dam instead of Caldwell on Oct. 16th, 1906; that he thought it would do the cause more good. He said that he expected Dr. Titus here again as soon as his trial was decided in Seattle.

I was with Barber a good part of the evening, but learned nothing more of interest.

I retired at 11:45 P.M.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.,
S-2

by

Reported
Spokane, Oct. 2, 1906.



Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:

Mgr. J. McP. reports:

Spokane, Wash., Saturday, Sept. 29, 1906.

At 9:00 A.M. court convened. Asst. Supt. Thiele was again placed on the witness stand and asked a few material questions by the defense and the state closed the case. The defense did not make the usual motion to discharge the prisoner and there was no argument, consequently the court held Adams without bail to the district court.

In talking with the probate judge before whom the preliminary took place, he gave me to understand that after hearing the testimony of Archibald Phillips on last Thursday, he would have held Adams without any further testimony being introduced by the state. I told the judge that I had seen men convicted on weaker testimony than what we introduced through Mr. Phillips, but that as we did not want the judge to be criticized by the defense, we produced Asst. Supt. Thiele whose evidence made a complete case. I further informed the judge that the best evidence that the state had had been held back for the district court.

As Mr. Hawley was very anxious to learn the outcome of the preliminary, I wired him to the effect that Adams had been held without introducing the testimony of three of our most important witnesses.

It may be that after Nugent and Darrow, the principal lawyers for the defense, Lilliard, Adams' uncle and Joseph Adams, the prisoners' brother, leave Wallace, that the truth will dawn upon Adams and he will realize that what I told him was a fact, that is that all his counsel wished was to get him out of the way whether he was hung, poisoned or shot, it made no difference to them. If he has sense enough to realize this, no doubt but that in the near future Adams will confess as to how he allowed Nugent, Darrow and Ex-Gov. Morrison to use him in the manner they have done.

Judge Boomer before whom the preliminary was held, informed me that he could see through the way that Darrow cross-examined Asst. Supt. Thiele that his main object was to discover what evidence the state had against Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone, and as he, Judge Boomer, did not want this case to be a medium through which the defense would get information that would help them in defending Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone, he over ruled all questions asked by Mr. Darrow on that line. Although he had acted quite liberal with the defendant's counsel all through the preliminary, he was satisfied that the state would make a good case against Adams.

I had a conference with Prosecuting Attorney Gyde and in answer to his questions as to whether I thought it would be wise to try Adams at the October term of court or not, I informed him that I thought that was a matter for Mr. Hawley to decide, but that personally I thought it would be a very unwise move to have Adams' trial next month or what-

ever time the case might be set during the October term of court on account of the fact that in the trial of Adams in the district court I would have to take the witness stand in order to assure conviction and by doing so, the defense would have gained a point that they had been contending for, that is to have me placed on the witness stand and in cross examination draw from me, if possible, not only what Adams had confessed to in this and all other cases against the W.F. of M., but also what Orchard ~~at~~ had confessed. Therefore, in my opinion, we should defer the trial of Adams until Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone ~~had~~ been tried, if that could be done. Mr. Gode seemed to agree with me and requested that I proceed to Boise and confer personally with Mr. Hawley on this matter before the latter goes to Washington. And furthermore requested that Mr. Hawley write him fully as to what his views were on this particular subject.

In connection with this case, I wish to say that Judge Knight handled the prosecution in a very able manner. Mr. Knight is aggressive, quick to observe what the defense is trying to get at when they ask a question and gets his objections in in time and in good form and at the same time uses good judgement. I would recommend, if it could be so arranged, that Judge Knight be called in to assist in the prosecution of Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone.

At 2:00 P.M. in company with Asst./Supt. Thiele, Opt. 11D, Mr. Whitney, warden state penitentiary, we left Wallace for Spokane, arriving at the latter place about 6:30 P.M.

On the boat between Harrison and Coeur d'Alene City, I was introduced to Mr. Dunn, the candidate for district judge, and had a very long and pleasant talk with him, more especially in connection with the Adams case. As Mr. Dunn is likely to be elected judge and as it is just possible that Adams may not be tried until Dunn takes his seat, I was very much pleased to have met and talked with him as I did.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

E. J. Hasson, Rep. Supt.
S-2

by *J. A. Harrison*

Reported
Spokane, Oct/1, 1906.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:

Mgr. J. McP. reports:

Spokane, Wash., Sunday, Sept. 30, 1906.

Today I remained in Spokane and conferred with Supt. Hasson,
and will leave for Boise at 7:25 A.M. tomorrow.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.

8-2

by

Wm. A. Pinkerton

Reported
Spokane, Oct. 1, 1906.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Spokane, Wash., Sunday, Sept. 30, 1906.

Today in Spokane I conferred with Supt. Hasson on the matter in question. I also met Mr. Campbell of the mining firm of Finch & Campbell and talked the case over with them and others. They all seemed to be highly pleased with the way that matters were progressing, more especially as to how the Adams case was handled.

In the evening, as per appointment, I met Sheriff Sutherland on his arrival and gave him further instructions as to how he should handle Adams in the jail at Wallace as great care must be taken to prevent some one from giving him tools whereby he could make his escape or poison himself. I cautioned the sheriff in particular against letting Adams' wife or relatives having private interviews with him.

I spent the evening with Mr. Sutherland, Warden E. L. Whitney and Supt. Hasson. There is no doubt in my mind but Sheriff Sutherland and his deputies will carry out my instructions in regard to Adams. Mr. Chandler, the jailer, is one of the men who was blown up at the Independence depot but he escaped with his life.

Monday, October 1, 1906.

At 7:25 a. m. I left Spokane in company with Opt. No. 11, Warden Whitney and Mr. Hanson, the candidate on the Republican ticket for prosecuting attorney at Wallace, enroute for Boise. I was enroute all day and night and arrived at Boise at 6 a. m.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By

J. A. Pinkerton

Reported:

Denver: 10/6/06

-D2-

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:-

Enroute to Boise, Tuesday, October 2, 1906.

This morning at 5 a. m. while changing cars atampa for Boise I met Mr. Hawley, who was enroute to the city of Washington to argue the habeas corpus proceedings before the United States Supreme Court. I gave him a short detail of the Adams case and told him he must write Prosecuting Attorney Gyde as to whether he wanted Adams tried at the October term of court or not. He said he would but in his opinion it might be well to postpone it. If it went to trial I would have to take the witness stand. This was one of the things that the defense wanted to help them prepare a defense for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, but on his return from Washington he would call on me and we would discuss it in Denver.

During the day I called on Mr. Elmer, the governor's private secretary, and found that the Governor would not return until tomorrow morning. He handed me a letter from Mr. Hawley which I will take up with the latter while in Denver but would say that I place no stress on this man Chitwood's statement; there is nothing to it. In the afternoon I visited Orchard and had a long chat with him; he is well and feeling in good spirits.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By

H. A. Pinkerton

Reported:

Denver: 10/6/06

-D2-

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Wednesday, October 3, 1906.

This morning I held a long conference with Governor Gooding. As he will be very busy all day I took the opportunity to see him first. He was well pleased with the outcome of the Adams preliminary but thinks we should push his trial as we might possibly get through with it before the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone comes up. If Adams were convicted and brought to the penitentiary to be executed no doubt he would make a full breast as to what induced him to act as he has done recently.

There is a great deal of truth in what the Governor says on this matter and I would, therefore, suggest that Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah give this due consideration. Of course, we do not wish both trials to come up at the same time as I could not be present at Caldwell and Wallace both at the same time.

In connection with this matter, while I think an acquittal in the Adams' case impossible, still we might have a hung jury. That of itself would give him fresh courage. At the same time the defense would be in possession of a good deal of my testimony to help them out at Caldwell.

As it will be impossible to see the Governor again before I leave for Salt Lake I bid him good-bye and at 4 o. m. in company with Operative No. 11 I left Boise for Salt Lake and was enroute all night.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By *Wm A. Pinkerton*

Reported:

Denver: 10/6/06

-D2-

Special Report.

Hon. F. R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Supt. H. D. B. reports:

La Cananea, Mex., Thurs. Oct. 4, 1906.

Yesterday I was in Bisbee, Arizona, on business foreign to the matter herein referred to, and there met Capt. Rynning of the Arizona Rangers who told me that one of his deputies had recognized at Cananea a man he believed to be L. J. Simpkins, one of the men implicated in the Steunenberg murder for whom a reward has been offered. Captain Rynning had one of the circulars issued by the Agency containing a description of Simpkins and also his picture. He had just returned from Cananea where he had seen the suspect whom he declared answered the general description published on the circular and resembled the picture at the left of the circular. Captain Rynning's deputy claims to have known Simpkins in Colorado and is sure of the man's identity, and as a result thereof he induced Captain Kosterlitzky in charge of the Rurales here to place the suspect under arrest. The Mexican authorities are not satisfied that the man is Simpkins and have really no grounds to hold the suspect on but have done so out of friendship to Captain Rynning and the Agency.

I also met General Torres, Governor of Sonora, Mexico, and commander of the Mexican troops, with whom I discussed the matter at Bisbee, A. T., and later left on the train with him for La Cananea where we arrived at one p.m. yesterday. I was compelled to wait until seven p.m. for Col. Kosterlitzky to report at the General's headquarters when I was allowed to go with the Colonel to his camp at Ronquillo and there interviewed the prisoner. I found the suspect's general description tallies very closely with the printed description on the circular but he has a slight Irish brogue and also a weakness in the left eyeball which affects the sight materially and of which no mention is made in the circular. A portion of the coloring of the eyeball has apparently faded away, from a blow or some other cause, thus affecting the sight. The prisoner was very nervous, smoked Mexican cigarettes incessantly and very fast, though the way he smoked indicated he was not used to cigarettes and possibly was only smoking them for lack of anything else. To me he claimed to be a stationary engineer and to have lived in Arizona four years but refused to give any name or to say anything further. To the authorities he has been equally reticent, but has told them he has been down here only a few months having previously resided several years in Idaho and Montana where he was employed as a miner, but will not answer any further questions. While Col. Kosterlitzky was driving the prisoner to camp in his buggy, the prisoner put his hand behind the Colonel's back in what was believed to be an attempt to reach the Colonel's revolver, but the latter was too quick for the prisoner.

As there seemed to be a strong probability that the identification was correct I wired to the Agency at Denver this morning briefly the particulars herein related. The telegraph office here is open only from eight a.m. till 7 p.m. hence I was unable to wire sooner.

Respectfully submitted,

Finkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

Reported
Denver, 10/9/06.

8.

J. H. ...

Hon. Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Salt Lake City, Thurs., Oct. 4, 1906.

This morning I continued on my journey to Salt Lake arriving at the latter place at 11:40, our train being three hours and five minutes late. During the afternoon I talked with a number of mine managers in Salt Lake relative to the Steunenberg murder and more especially the Adams case. They all seemed to be very well satisfied with the manner in which things were progressing and some of them expressed a desire to assist in a financial way the prosecution when that was required. They all seemed to be aware that at least for the present no assistance in that line was required.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By



Reported
Denver, 10/8/06. S.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland, reports:

Salt Lake City, Friday, October 5, 1906.

Today I finished up calling upon the mine owners in Salt Lake and discovered through an informant that just after Adams had gone over to the defense Schmelzer, the Executive Committeeman of the Western Federation of Miners for Colorado and Utah, had made a trip through the mining districts of Utah. He seemed to be very jubilant over the action of Adams, and while in conversation with this informant he pulled a letter out of his pocket and said he had just received information to the effect that the defense had another surprise in store which would eventually liberate Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The informant asked Schmelzer how this end could be accomplished but Schmelzer said he had not received any information as to how this would take place but he was simply directed to say to such men as the informant that the defense had matters in such shape that they would eventually be able to release Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone without trial.

Now this informant is entirely reliable and I wish to draw the attention of the Governor, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah to what Schmelzer said on this subject. There may not be anything in it but there may be. We are well aware that the Sheriff in Ada County in whose custody Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are at present is no good, and it may be that they have something else in store which we know nothing about. It might be that they expect that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will be released on a writ of habeas corpus, and if so, as they are now in Idaho, can they not be re-arrested for further crime for which they are now indicted. This is a matter which should be given due consideration. Since what has occurred in the matter of Steve Adams we must be very careful to look out for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

In connection with this matter would say H. D. Bailey, the Superintendent of our Los Angeles office while in Cananea, Mexico, on the evening of Oct. 4th wired me at Denver in cipher as follows:

"Mexican authorities have arrested here man supposedly Simpkins Steunenberg murderer. Arizona Ranger claims knows Simpkins well and caused arrest. Suspect has slight bregue, left eyeball injured, otherwise description tallies picture resemblance poor suspect much older, identification insufficient. Authorities will hold if Agency immediately sends man here to make positive identification. Wire quick Union Hotel."

As I was absent at the time, our Denver office thinking I had not left Boise wired me at the Idan-ha Hotel as follows:

"Following just received from H. D. Bailey, Cananea, Mexico, Mexican authorities have arrested here man supposedly Simpkins Steunenberg murderer. Arizona ranger claims knows Simpkins well and caused arrest. Suspect has slight bregue, left eyeball injured otherwise description tallies picture resemblance poor. Suspect

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much older, identification insufficient. Authorities will hold if Agency immediately sends man here to make positive identification. Wire quick Union Hotel Suggest you wire Bailey direct."

Not having received a reply on the 5th, our Mr. Cary wired Gov. Gooding as follows:

"Our H. D. Bailey Cananea Mexico wires man under arrest there supposedly Simpkins. Arrest caused by Arizona ranger. Suspect has slight brogue, left eyeball injured, otherwise description tallies. Picture resemblance poor. Suspect much older. Identification insufficient. Authorities will hold if identifying witness sent forward immediately. Have wired McParland New Wilson or Knutsford Hotel Salt Lake City."

The following telegram was received at Denver from Gov. Gooding:

"Received the following telegram from Douglas Arizona from Thomas H. Rynning Captain Arizona rangers: 'Am confident I can turn over Simpkins the murderer send agent to identify in Mexico. No extradition needed keep quiet.' Feel this should be investigated. What do you know about this party. Have you any agency there to take this matter up with. Wire your advice quick."

Capt. Rynning of Douglas is the chief of the Arizona Rangers and a reliable man so far as we know. Our Denver office having been informed that I was at Salt Lake repeated the telegram that they sent me to the Idan-ha Hotel to me in care of the Wilson Hotel in Salt Lake which I received just as I was about to take the train for Denver. This telegram was in cipher, so I deciphered it on my way to Ogden. Mr. Bailey states in his telegram that the photograph on the Simpkins circulars does not correspond with the man under arrest, furthermore that the man under arrest looks much older than Simpkins' photograph and that the man under arrest speaks with a brogue and has something the matter with his left eyeball. The photograph on the circular is but two years old and every person who knows Simpkins personally who has examined this photograph declares it is a good likeness of him. Furthermore while Simpkins squinted with both eyes there is nothing the matter with his eyeball and still further Simpkins does not speak with a brogue. Another thing in connection with this matter is that one of Capt. Rynning's rangers claims to have known Simpkins and in fact claims to have worked with him in Cripple Creek, when so far as we were ever able to learn through Orchard or Adams Simpkins never worked in Cripple Creek and so far as they know he never was in Cripple Creek at any time, therefore I came to the conclusion that the man under arrest was not Simpkins, but at the same time wish Gov. Gooding to use his own judgment as to whether Sheriff Sutherland should send a man to Cananea for the purpose of identifying the suspect as the Sheriff himself and several of his deputies know Simpkins personally. Therefore on arriving at Ogden I wired Gov. Gooding as follows:

"I don't think it's man. If you think best have Sutherland send man to identify him. If so have Sutherland wire me. and also wired our Mr. Bailey at Cananea as follows:

"Don't think it's man but I have wired Governor Gooding to send man to identify him if he thinks it advisable."

After sending the above telegrams to Gov. Gooding and Mr. Bailey I continued on my journey to Denver and was enroute all night.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported
Denver, 10/8/06.

By

J. E. [Signature]

2.

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"Don't think it's man but I have wired Governor Gooding to send man to identify him if he thinks it advisable."

After sending the above telegrams to Gov. Gooding and Mr. Bailey I continued on my journey to Denver and was enroute all night.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

Reported
Denver, 10/8/06.

S.

J. L. ...

Hon. F. R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Enroute, Saturday, October 6, 1906.

I continued my journey enroute to Denver arriving at the latter place at 10 P.M., our train being almost four hours late, when I discontinued.

I herewith enclose special report received from Mr. Bailey this morning (Oct. 9th). This report of Mr. Bailey's while lacking somewhat in details was sent out hurriedly and further confirms in my mind that the man under arrest is not Simpkins.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

James McParland

Reported
Denver, 10/9/06. S.

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland, reports:

Denver, Monday, October 8, 1906.

Today in Denver our Mr. Cary received the following telegram from Gov. Gooding:-

"Message fifth received today take up identification of Simpkins with McParland."

As you will have seen from Mr. Bailey's special report and also from my report of Friday, Oct. 5th, in which I incorporated the telegrams that have passed on this matter, the man arrested at Cananea does not resemble Simpkins. This man was arrested at the instance of an Arizona Ranger who claimed not only to have known him as Simpkins but also to have worked with him in Cripple Creek. The facts are that Simpkins never either lived or worked in Cripple Creek and the further facts are that Simpkins has really never done a day's work since the first riots in the Coeur d'Alene District in 1892 up to date, and in particular he has never done a day's work since 1899, therefore I could not recommend the putting of the State of Idaho to the expense of sending a deputy sheriff from Wallace, Idaho, to identify this man.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

John J. ...

Reported
Denver, 10/9/06. 8.

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Tuesday, October 9, 1906.

This morning I received the following telegram from our Mr. H. D. Bailey who is at Cananea, Mexico:

"Authorities insist decisive answer immediately
can't hold longer than tomorrow."

As the suspect is not Simpkins I wired Mr. Bailey as follows:

"Suspect cant be Simpkins; photograph on circular
true to life. Simpkins never lived in Cripple
Creek. Squint in both eyes, nothing wrong with eye
ball. Photograph taken two years ago."

The trouble with these so-called officers is they get an idea they have got something and feel offended if you do not agree with them. The Ranger that caused this man's arrest by representing that he knew Simpkins in Cripple Creek and worked with him simply lied or otherwise he worked with this man in Cripple Creek and thinks he is Simpkins.

In connection with the information I got from an informant in Utah which I reported on the 5th, knowing the informant told the truth as to what Schmelzer said relative to a second surprise they were going to make for the defense which will cause the discharge of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, it has occurred to me that something might be done to Orchard in the way of poisoning him or assassinating him in the penitentiary, therefore I have written Warden Whitney today as follows:

"On my way to Denver I stopped over at Salt Lake, and through a reliable informant I learned that Schmelzer, member of the Inner Circle representing Utah and Colorado, had recently visited the mining districts of Utah. His visit occurred about the time that Adams appealed for a writ of habeas corpus. Schmelzer in conversation with my informant said while the prosecution had received a severe blow by the stand that Adams had now taken, however the defense had a greater surprise in store for the state whereby they would liberate Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. I cannot see how this could be brought about except they had some plan laid to take the life of Orchard because I am satisfied that no inducement they could offer would induce Orchard to go over to the defense.

In the absence of the Governor, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah, I concluded to apprise you of what Schmelzer had to say; there may be nothing in it, but at the same time it is well for you to be on your guard to see that Orchard does not come in contact with any person that could injure him."

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported
Denver, 10/10/06.

S.

J. A. ...

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:
Denver, Saturday, October 13, 1906.

The following is a copy of letter received from Harry Orchard
this morning:-

"I have thought of an occurrence that took place in Denver which might be a good point if you could get hold of it. When the Western Bank and the savings bank there broke there was a run on the Denver Savings Bank, I think it is, under the Mining Exchange Bldg. I am not just sure if this is the correct name of the bank but no doubt you will remember for it was the summer of 1905 at the time the two other banks failed. Haywood had some money in the Denver Savings Bank, not the one that failed but there was a run on it and I went up there with Haywood and he drew out what he had there and gave it to me with some other money, I think it was \$110.00 he had there, and when we went in the bank or came out, I am not sure which, we or rather Haywood met a reporter of the Pueblo Chieftan and Haywood talked with him some little time. I am not sure but Haywood gave me the money in his presence. He did not give me an introduction to him and I do not remember his name although Haywood told me who he was. I don't know whether you can get anything out of this or not but I thought of it and thought I would tell you of it any way. I also have thought that it might be possible that Ed Minster might of got in some penitentiary somewhere down south in California, Arizona or Mexico as Steve has told me that he would hold a man up and had plenty of nerve. I have thought that this might be quite probable but this latter is only imaginary on my part, you will be a better judge of that. I am well and hope you are the same. Hoping that you will be able to make something out of this, I remain as ever,
Yours respectfully,"

If we can succeed in locating this reporter or correspondent of the Pueblo Chieftan and he corroborates what Orchard has stated in this letter he would make a very important witness. Therefore we will try to locate this reporter or correspondent. The bank in question is the Central Savings Bank which is located in the Mining Exchange Bldg. instead of the Denver Savings Bank.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

Wm. L. Pinkerton

Reported
Denver, 10/15/06. S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports: ¹⁶

Denver, Tuesday, October 17, 1906.

The Denver office for some time past has been in receipt of information from informants to the effect that Attorney Frank Hange, who represents the Western Federation at Cripple Creek, has had an affidavit drawn up and has tried to induce several parties, whose names at the present time are unknown to the informants, to sign this affidavit. The affidavit covers every outrage committed in Cripple Creek from 1901 up to the blowing up of the Independence depot in June 1904. It covers each case, as it were, separately, and then declares that the mine owners and the officers of the state militia were responsible for these acts.

It will be remembered that I reported a few days ago that while in Salt Lake I met an informant who informed me that Schmelzer had recently been in Utah and in talking over the Adams' matter stated that they had another jolt for the prosecution in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case which would eventually liberate the prisoners. The "Denver Times" of Saturday, October 13th, indicates this fact as shown by the clipping enclosed with this report, and at the same time the "Appeal to Reason" of October 13th, the same date the article in the "Times" appeared, published the affidavit in full of one C. C. Baldwin. You can easily obtain copies of the "Appeal to Reason" for the 13th in Gerry's store in Boise. If not and you will let me know I will obtain copies for you.

This man Baldwin was for a time connected with the state militia and was orderly on Adjutant General Sherman Bell's staff. He is an habitue of low-down dance halls and houses of prostitution where he plays a piano for a living. In September 1905 he pleaded guilty in the West Side court here in this city to burglary and grand larceny and was sentenced to the state reformatory until he should become thirty years of age, and he has just been paroled from the reformatory at Buena Vista by Governor McDonald.

This affidavit made by Baldwin, in my opinion, is simply the commencement of a series of affidavits of like character which may subsequently be used by the defense for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Therefore, I considered that some charges of perjury should be brought against Baldwin and after his arrest he could be returned to Buena Vista to serve the balance of his term. When once returned to the reformatory, if properly handled, we can get from him the inducements that were held out to him to subscribe and swear to this affidavit. We have to nip actions of this kind in the bud.

To this end I had an interview with Floyd Thompson, secretary of the Cripple Creek Mine Owners Association, and Mr. Filius. They in turn called upon District Attorney Stidger and took the matter up with him

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and also with General Wells who took the matter up with Governor McDonald. The Governor is willing to have Baldwin returned to the state reformatory but would like first to have the men who have been libeled in this affidavit swear out warrants for him. This suggestion on the part of the Governor I approve because if a man is paroled he has to break his parole in some way before he can be returned to the reformatory or whatever penal institution he may have been incarcerated in. Therefore, it was decided that Mr. Thompson go to Cripple Creek as quickly as possible and get the necessary warrants out for Baldwin. In the mean time General Wells thinks he will be able to pick up Baldwin here in the city but I think Baldwin will be hard to pick up as I believe that the defendants' counsel, more particularly Frank Hanks, will see to it that Baldwin is kept under cover, at least for the present.

I talked over the Adams' matter with Mr. Fillius a few days ago and he agrees with me that we should try Adams for the murder of Boulie as we think that Adams at the preliminary for the Boulie murder will not have the array of counsel that he had at the preliminary hearing of the Tyler murder, and that when he sees that he is forsaken to a great extent by this array of counsel he may inform us the means that were used to get him to go back on his previous confession. However, this will be taken up with Mr. Hawley, who stated that he would return from Washington by way of Denver. I am very much in favor of having Adams tried and held on the Boulie murder. As Mr. Fillius put it, we should give Adams the second degree and see if that will not unnerve him as it is all important that we get at that facts that led Adams to recant his former confessions.

Respectfully submitted,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By *J. A. Pinkerton*

Reported:

Denver: 10/17/06

-D2-

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor, State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Wednesday, October 17, 1906.

When witnesses are used at a preliminary hearing and their testimony taken down by an official stenographer it is always wise to furnish such witnesses with a copy of what they testified to. Of course, the witnesses in the Adams' case had their testimony read to them and signed the same but when the trial does come up in the district court the defense, having copies of this testimony, will cross-examine the witnesses on their testimony given at the preliminary hearing, and some times by so doing confuse a witness- perhaps not materially but the defendant's counsel makes the most of any little mistake he may have made before a jury. Therefore, I asked Prosecuting Attorney Gyde to see to it that the official stenographer who was used at the preliminary in the Tyler case make copies of this testimony for me. This was done and I have had this copy rewritten, and send by express today copies of the same to you with extra copies to be delivered to Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah.

I have forwarded to Archie Phillips, one of the principal witnesses, at Couer d' Alene City copy of his testimony and also to Asst. Supt. Thiele of our office at Spokane copy of his testimony.

I am also sending to Sheriff Sutherland copies of the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Yeager, Mr. Hughes, Deputy Sheriff Williams and Coroner Keys with directions that he either mail or deliver these copies to the respective witnesses. In case we try Adams for the murder of Boulie it will be very necessary at least for Mr. Phillips to read over his testimony he gave in the Tyler case. The testimony of Stansbury, who first found the body of Tyler is immaterial. Therefore, I have not sent a copy of his testimony to him as no amount of cross examining could shake his testimony on that matter.

The following is the letter that I have written to Sheriff Sutherland:

"I have today shipped by the Pacific Express copies of the testimony given by the following persons at the preliminary in the Tyler murder case to you which you will kindly have mailed or delivered to these parties: Perry Hughes, D. E. Keys, Archie Phillips, John R. Thomas, Mrs. Annie Thomas, C. H. Williams and Jacob Yeager.

It is all important that these parties read over this testimony carefully and charge their minds with the same so that when the case comes up for trial in the district court their minds will be fully charged with the particulars they testified to at the preliminary hearing. I have forwarded as agreed to Mr. Phillips at Couer d' Alene City a copy of his testimony.

I would like to know from you as to whether or not you have made the trip to Verdon, Manitoba, to see Lindsey. I

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have concluded that we really have a stronger and better case against Adams for the murder of Boulie than for the murder of Tyler, though both are very strong, and I have advised that we try Adams on the Boulie murder. This would be giving him, as it were, the second degree, and might help to break him down.

If the state concludes to hold a preliminary in the Boulie case I do not think that Adams will be supplied with such an array of counsel as he had in the Tyler matter. This will dampen his spirits to a certain extent.

In taking care of Adams I would keep him apart just as much as possible from all prisoners and would advise that the jailer and the guards who sleep there at night have very little to say to him. In other words, isolate him just as much as possible. I would like to know from you how he is standing his confinement up to the present time.

I think that it might be advisable for either you or some one of your deputies, that you might select, to have a little talk with Adams. First just speaking to him a little pleasantly and leading him along for a day or two like that and then bringing up the subject as to how his treatment at the Wallace jail compares with the treatment he received in the penitentiary, and if he talks lead him on to the point where an opportunity will present itself to say to him: "I think, Steve, you have acted very foolish. You know full well what you have confessed and you saw at the preliminary that the state was well prepared to try you in case that you attempted to go back on the confessions that you made in Boise." Then whoever talks to him can go on to say that as the matter looks to him he thinks that Adams' relatives, including his wife, had been sadly misled by the counsel for the defense, who simply wanted to close Adams' mouth in the trials of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and did not care whether he was hung or not.

See if a talk of this kind has any effect on Adams or not and if he shows any sign of weakening I will go to Wallace myself and have a conference with Adams. At any rate I would like to know how Adams is getting on.

If we conclude to try Adams on the Boulie charge it is all important that we get this man Lindsey.

Yours truly,

PINKERTON NAT. DETECTIVE AGENCY

By

H. A. Pinkerton

Reported:

Denver: 10/17/06

-D2-

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:
Denver, Saturday, October 27, 1906.

As I reported some time ago, Orchard wrote me to the effect that at the time the Denver Savings Bank was placed in the hands of a receiver which was August 19th, 1905, there was a run on the Central Savings Bank in the Mining Exchange Bldg.; the Western Federation had their headquarters in the Mining Exchange at that time. Orchard stated that while the run was on the Central Savings Bank, which lasted about three days, Haywood drew out something over a hundred dollars from the bank and turned it over to Orchard. Orchard at that time was preparing for his trip to Idaho. At the time Haywood turned this money over to Orchard, a man whom Haywood represented as a reporter of the Pueblo Chieftan had a talk with Haywood. Orchard thinks this man saw Haywood pay him the money.

After receiving Orchard's letter I wrote him for further data including the description of the reporter in question. He said he was a tall slim fellow, but that of course was very indefinite.

I succeeded in locating this man whose name is A. A. Swain, Room 412 E. & C. Bldg., Denver. I called on Mr. Swain this morning who informed me he remembered the time of the run on the Denver Savings Bank which resulted in the bank closing its doors, also that there was a run at that time on the Central Savings Bank which lasted for three days. On account of the fact that he (Mr. Swain) had some money deposited in the Central Savings Bank and did not wish to draw the same except it looked as though they would have to suspend, through the three days of the run he frequently called at the Central Savings Bank, and is satisfied that on one of these calls he met W. D. Haywood there. He has known Haywood for seven or eight years, but always thought he was too smart to get into the trouble that he has now gotten into. However he went on to say if he is guilty he wants to see him hung. He asked me to call again and he would think the matter over and probably would remember for sure that he met Haywood on at least one of his visits to the Central Savings Bank during the time that the run lasted. He said he did not know Orchard and he is satisfied he never saw any money transaction between Haywood and any man in the Central Savings Bank.

Now Orchard is not sure that this man saw Haywood pay him over the money but he is certain the man that Haywood talked with on the day in question was a reporter on the Pueblo Chieftan. Swain is probably a little over 5 ft. 8 in. tall, may be 5 ft. 8 1/2 in., spare build very dark complexion and wears steel frame glasses. I wrote Orchard today asking him whether this reporter had a light or dark complexion and if he wore glasses or not. I did not want to give the exact description of this man to Orchard, but I wrote a letter to Warden Whitney instructing him to say to Orchard, "It looks as though McParland has located that reporter. It seems he has a dark complexion and wears glasses" and let the matter drop with that. I will let the matter rest until I hear from Orchard and then will again call on Mr. Swain.

In talking with a friend of mine here who is pretty close to the Western Federation officials a couple of days ago, he informed me Judge O. N. Hilton, who defended St. John, seems to be the favorite with the officials of the Western Federation, so much so that they are thinking very seriously of displacing Richardson as leading counsel for the defense and substituting Hilton but are holding this matter in abeyance until they learn the result of the United States Supreme Court. My friend went on to say that United States Senator Patterson had threatened that in the event of the Western Federation officials substituting Hilton for Richardson he would open the columns of both his newspapers - The Rocky Mountain News and the Denver Times - in an expose of the doings of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and the doings of the Western Federation of Miners in general. My friend informed me he did not think Patterson's threat would have any effect in preventing the substitution of Hilton for Richardson. If we could only get the officials of the Western Federation of Miners in a fight with Patterson and his two newspapers it would be a case that when thieves fall out honest men get the spoils.

I doubt very much whether the Western Federation dare incur the displeasure of Patterson, and again I am very doubtful as to whether Patterson would dare attack the acts of the Western Federation whom he has upheld for so many years. My informant gave me this matter just as he got it, still I am somewhat skeptical as Patterson knows too much about the Inner Circle of the Western Federation of Miners and they in turn know too much about Patterson's actions, and I don't think either dares to make a move of this kind.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

John A. Pinkerton

Reported
Denver, 10/29/06. S.

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:
Denver, Tuesday, October 30, 1906.

Today I received the following letter from Harry Orchard which explains itself:-

"I received yours of the 19th some days ago as there was nothing in it that required answer I did not write. But have been thinking of some things since that I was not sure whether I had called your attention to. The time that Johnie Neville & myself was at Cheyenne and Pat Murrann came to Denver and got that money for me, when he came back that night Davis, myself, Pat and little Charlie stayed up pretty late and was drinking a good deal. And as you know when men drink to much it loosens up their tongue. But what I wanted to call your attention to was this. Pat had a Jew tending bar for him and he did not drink and Pat has since told me that the Jew was no good and that he had fired him. Now he (the Jew) knew where we was from and who we were and Davis and myself stayed in his room back of the saloon nearly all the day that Pat went to Denver not knowing just what to do, and Pat came over there when he got back from Denver and gave me the money there and he said that they thought everything was all right so after nearly every body had gone home we went over to the saloon and I don't remember just what was said but if you could find this bar tender he might remember something that would be of importance. I am almost sure that he knew what Pat went to Denver for as Pat told us at that time that he was all right and as he was drunk a good deal of the time he trusted him. This would be in June 1904, I cannot remember his name. I tell you this because I do not think that I went into detail before and I think that if this man remembers anything that perhaps you could induce him to come here, so as you will know this if I have not told you before. You will know if this would be of any importance if you could find the man, so if you think this would be of no importance this will not hurt any way.

I am well and hope this will find you the same. The time seems to be getting long. I hope that things will soon turn, suspense seems worse than anything. Do not think that I am discouraged for my whole trust is in God and his Grace will be sufficient for he has spoken it, and if it was not for the blessed promises that he has promises to those that endure to the end and the peace that he gives us now, I could not stand this nor would I try to."

You will remember that Moran denied he went to Denver and carried the package of money which he received from Pettibone to Orchard while the latter was at Cheyenne in the course of making his escape from

Colorado after the blowing up of the Independence depot. It is just possible we can locate this Jew. He will remember at least the fact that Moran went to Denver on the day in question and also remember Orchard and Neville keeping quiet in the back room of Moran's saloon during the time that Moran was absent.

I will detail an Ass't Superintendent this evening to go to Cheyenne for the purpose of locating this Jew.

On receipt of this letter I wrote Orchard as follows:-

"I beg leave to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of the 26th, as I consider what you say relative to the Jew bartender at Moran's very important. I cannot remember of your ever having referred to this Jew in any previous conversation that I had with you. As you are aware, Moran would not talk on this subject, besides we know he is certainly a great friend of Pettibone's, but I will try to locate this Jew and there is no doubt in my mind but what he will remember the circumstances, providing he wishes to do so. I am very much pleased that you drew my attention to this, and I will take the matter up at once.

Yes, there is no doubt but the time hangs more or less heavy on your hands but at the same time it is all for the best, and while we would be very much pleased to have these cases come to a head, nevertheless we are unable to push matters any faster than what we are doing. Of course, you are aware of that yourself.

Hoping you are well, I remain,"

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

J. A. Pinkerton

Reported
Denver, 10/30/06.

S.

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager Jas. McParland reports:

Denver, Friday, November 2, 1906.

I wish to draw your attention to No. 21's report for the 26th and 27th ult. wherein you will note it is a clear case that the Socialists have sold out to the Democratic party, and the only reason why Titus has published the correspondence which he has done in recent articles in his newspaper is the fact that Nugent either would not give him his price or otherwise considered him of so little importance that he simply ignored him. Is there no way whereby the fact that the Socialists have sold out horse and foot to the Democratic party could be quietly given to the Steunenbergs? I think that the Statesman should come out with a stiff article upon this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

J. A. Pinkerton

Reported
Denver, 11/2/06. S.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

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WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

GEO. D. BANGS,
GENERAL MANAGER.
NEW YORK.

ALLAN PINKERTON,
ASST GENERAL MANAGER.
NEW YORK.

EASTERN DIVISION,
JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER, NEW YORK.

MIDDLE DIVISION,
E. S. GAYLOR, MANAGER, CHICAGO.

WESTERN DIVISION,
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NEW YORK.

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.
J. [REDACTED] SUPT.
H. F. CARY.

Denver, Colo., November 26, 1906.

Jas. H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 18th and 22nd, also your letter to Mr. Cary of the 22nd, in your letter of the 18th I note what you say relative to the man Fitzgerald. By referring to No. 21's reports you will note that from time to time he has reported the fact that this man Fitzgerald was a strong Western Federation sympathizer and he was instrumental in securing affidavits for the purpose of showing Judge Smith was prejudiced and not a fit person to try these men. I can hardly understand how you could have overlooked this and I suppose the Socialists met over his saloon just as was stated, but our man unless he visited Payette would be unable to say whether this was a fact or not. However Mr. Cary has written Mr. Hasson relative to this matter. It might be our man could make some excuse to pay a visit to Payette, there is no question but what they will be busy trying to disqualify good citizens from becoming jurors and trying to get some of their gang on the jury if possible.

I don't know what kind of a man Sheriff-Elect Thorpe is but I think that A. K. Stemberg and his brothers should be able to handle him. There is one thing you should try to impress on them, that is that the man Payne should no longer be connected with the Sheriff's office of Canyon County. Payne is a notorious rascal, there is no doubt about that and Jap Nichols was simply hypnotized by him or otherwise actually sold out to the Western Federation. There is no doubt but Nichols know about this man Fitzgerald many months ago. I am very doubtful as to whether Bryan, the Judge-Elect, can be depended upon or not. He was elected by Western Federation money, and that is another thing that must be looked into.

I am very sorry that the Adams case had to be postponed but at the time you telegraphed in connection with this matter I was in such a condition that the Doctor did not know whether I would get out of bed in ten days or ten weeks. Today is the first time I have been down to the office and I wish to say to you I am very weak and the rheumatism is not entirely gone from my left ankle, but I expect I will recover more quickly by coming down to the office as long as I can move around a little than remaining at home. You will remember when you were here I told you Mrs. McParland was laid up with rheumatism and her rheumatism still continues. She has not been out of the house since about the twenty-fifth of last September

J.H.H. #2.

so you can imagine the condition we were placed in at our house, my wife lying in one bed and I in another.

I am very sorry to learn Archie Phillips' wife is so sick. I knew she was pregnant and I presume it is on that account that she is sick. I would like to know if the Adams case was postponed at the instance of the state or the instance of the defense. If I continue to improve I expect to leave for Boise the early part of next week.

You will remember the young man Claude Baldwin who made the affidavit which you read in the Appeal to Reason dated Oct. 13th. Well he broke his parole not only by committing another theft but by not reporting to the Warden of the Reformatory and leaving the state. We succeeded in locating him in Salt Lake and had him arrested and taken back to the reformatory at Buena Vista. From him we expect to get information as to how he made this affidavit for Shoaf of the Appeal to Reason and Frank Hanks, a lawyer of Cripple Creek.

I hope that the new sheriff of Ada County will be all right and the sooner you get rid of Mr. Mosely the better, but I suppose he will have to remain there until January. I regret very much that we have not heard from the United States Supreme Court so far. I wrote Orchard a letter today informing him I expected to be in Boise some time next week.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I remain,
Yours,

S.

*Jas. McParland
D.*

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

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WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

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ALLAN PINKERTON,
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ATTORNEYS,
GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
New York.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

DENVER
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK
J. C. FRASER, SUPT.
H. P. CARY.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 27th, 1906.

J. H. Hawley, Esq.,

Attorney at Law,

Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

I wish you would refer to the last paragraph of Asst. Supt. Thiele's report dated Nov. 22nd, wherein you will note that Mr. Richardson said to Mr. Thiele that he did not give a d--n whether Adams was ever tried or not as he will be released on technicalities.

Is there any danger of Adams' counsel being able to do this?

This is a matter which should be given some consideration.

Yours truly,

J. C. Fraser

Denver, Colo., Nov. 27th, 1906.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor - State of Idaho.
Boise, Idaho.

My dear Governor:-

I wish you and Mr. Hawley, who receives a copy of this letter, would refer to Asst. Supt. Thiele's report of Wed. Nov. 21st, wherein Sheriff Nichols informs him that he will endeavor to have Frank Payne appointed as Chief Deputy under Sheriff Thorpe.

We all know that Payne is a dangerous man and is heart and hand with the Western Federation of Miners. I wrote Mr. Hawley on yesterday that if possible, he see to it that Payne is not appointed to any position on the staff of Sheriff Thorpe.

Mr. A. K. Steunenberg seems to have full confidence in Thorpe and I think if Mr. Steunenberg used his influence with Sheriff-elect Thorpe, that the latter would not appoint Payne either as Under Sheriff or any other position on his staff and I hope this will be attended to.

I also wish to draw your attention to the second paragraph of Mr. Thiele's report in connection with the conversation he had with Fred Fisk, one of the County Commissioners of Canyon County. Something must be done to prevent Mr. Fisk from carrying out his threat relative to bringing the prisoners back to Caldwell.

Would like Mr. Hawley to take up the matter of the field glasses referred to by Mr. W. R. Sebree, with Harry Orchard.

Above all things it must be seen to that this man Payne is not appointed on Sheriff-elect Thorpe's staff but in doing this we must be careful not to uncover Opt. No. 21.

Yours truly,

J. M. Hubbard

Copy for Mr. Hawley

Denver, Colo., Nov. 28, 1906.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

My dear Governor:-

Further referring to the conversation that Asst Supt. Thiele had with Mr. Richardson wherein the latter stated he did not give a damn whether Adams would be tried or not as he would eventually be discharged on technicalities, since writing you on yesterday on this subject I have given the statement of Richardson a good deal of consideration and can only arrive at this conclusion: After Adams had been extradited on the charge of being an accomplice in the murder of Gov. Steunenberg, he was released on a writ of habeas corpus but immediately was re-arrested charged with the murder of Lyte Gregory in Colorado, was subsequently released on the latter charge and re-arrested by Sheriff Sutherland charged with the murder of Fred Tyler. The question suggesting itself to me is when a prisoner has been extradited from another state and is subsequently released on the charge on which he had been extradited, can he be held and tried on another charge not set forth in the original extradition papers before he has had due time to leave the state that extradited him? While not asserting the legal status of the question raised, nevertheless it seems to me a person having been extradited from another state can be tried only on the charge for which he was extradited, or if there are other charges against him he must be allowed due time to leave the state before he can be re-arrested.

However, there might be a saving clause in the Adams case on account of the fact that the Colorado officers appeared in Boise with proper papers to extradite Adams to Colorado, but in the meantime the State of Idaho having discovered that Adams had committed murder in Idaho other than the murder of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg intervened and prevented the state of Colorado from extraditing Adams. This might be a saving clause provided my theory as stated above is correct.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Hawley, and while I suppose that Mr. Borah and himself have given this matter due consideration, still if they have not I wish Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah would take this matter up thoroughly so that when the Adams case comes up in January we may not be caught napping.

Yours truly,

Geo. McParland

Copy

Denver, Colo., December 4, 1906.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Gov. State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

My dear Governor:-

Allow me to congratulate you also the counsel for the prosecution, more especially Mr. Hawley, on the decision handed down yesterday by the United States Supreme Court. I well know that Mr. Hawley on account of being ill was laboring under a disadvantage both in getting up his brief and arguing the cases at Washington. However, the decision handed down yesterday shows how well Mr. Hawley did his work, and he is certainly to be congratulated on the same; although at no time did either Mr. Hawley, Mr. Borah, you or I ever doubt what this decision would be, still it was hung up so long at Washington that I was beginning to get a little afraid as a matter of law is never settled until we get a decision from the court.

I enclose to you a clipping from the Denver Republican which is a very fair outline of the case. I hope you will not take an exception to where the article refers to you as a bulldog because I know that the word "bulldog" was not meant as an insult but was meant to convey to the public that you had the courage and tenacity of a bulldog. As I have often discussed with you how highly I appreciated a bulldog for his faithfulness, courage and tenacity, I think the word is used in this article is not only a compliment to you but is a true picture of the kind of a man that you are. I also enclose to you a clipping from the Rocky Mountain News wherein you will note that the News has very little to say about what Justice Harlan said in handing down the decision of the court but goes into detail as to what the dissenting Associate Justice, McPherson, had to say. I am sending copies of these newspapers to Mr. Hawley with directions that he show them to Mr. Borah.

In connection with this matter as the Agency now has certificates for the outstanding bills on this case, I wish you would kindly notify Mr. Passon as to what banks we are to draw upon in order to get our certificates cashed. We are very much in need of money, and I hope this will be attended to by you personally at as early a date as possible, and would like to have the matter settled before I reach Boise.

P. R. 1. #2.

I am retaining my health very fast, and while I may not be able to leave next Monday for Idaho, however, I expect to leave either Tuesday morning or Wednesday morning. I do not think I will have any set back.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Gooding and the children and hoping you are all well, I remain,

Yours,

Jas. McParland

5.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
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TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

DENVER
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK
J. C. FRASER, SUPT.
H. F. CARY.

Denver, Colo., December 4, 1906.

Jas. H. Hawley, Esq.,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Mr. Hawley,-

Allow me to congratulate you on the decision of the United States Supreme Court which was handed down on yesterday. In order to save time I herewith enclose to you a copy of my letter to Gov. Gooding which explains itself. I don't wish Gov. Gooding or anybody else to know I have sent you a copy of this letter.

You will note where I refer to our outstanding bills against the State on this case, and the Governor must see to it that we get cash for these certificates. If he should refer to this matter to you don't pretend you have heard anything about it but you can say to him that he must see that these certificates are cashed, that it is impossible for the Agency to carry on such work and have the payment of its bills delayed. I know this is not a matter for you to interfere with but I simply tell you this so in case the Governor should refer to it in any conference he may have with you that you can show him our bills must be paid. We have the Governor's private guaranty on this matter but don't wish to push him personally for the amount of these bills.

I am improving very fast and as I stated to the Governor I expect to be able to leave here by next Tuesday or Wednesday. Give my regards to your son Jess, and I would like that you show the newspaper clippings referred to to Mr. Borah. I hope you have given due consideration to the matter of Adams' extradition on which I wrote a few days ago.

Wish kindest regards,
I am,
Yours truly,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'S. W. ...' with a long, sweeping underline.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

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New York.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

DENVER
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK
FRASER, SUPT.
H. F. CARY

Denver, Colo., December 4, 1906.

Jas. H. Hawley, Esq.,
Boise, Idaho.

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Wish kindest regards, I am
Yours truly,

S. [Signature]

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Tuesday, December 11, 1906.

At 7 A.M. I left Denver via the Union Pacific in company
with Operative No. 11 enroute to Boise, Idaho, and was enroute all day.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *J. P. ...*

Reported
Denver, 12/17/06.

S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Enroute, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1906.

We continued on our journey to Boise arriving at the latter place at 7:45 P.M., and after getting dinner retired for the night at the Idan-ha Hotel. Our train was nearly four hours late.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By



Reported
Denver, 12/17/06.

S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1906.

This morning I met Gov. Gooding at the hotel and accompanied him to the State House where we held a conference up to noon. During our conference I discovered that he was not aware of the fact that No. 21 had been withdrawn from Caldwell although I knew that Supt. Hasson had written him at the time he was withdrawn and had subsequently written him in regard to returning him to Caldwell, but owing to the Governor's absence from Boise those letters had not been called to his attention. He instructed me to wire Mr. Hasson to return No. 21 to Caldwell at once which I subsequently did.

On my return from the State House I called on Mr. Hawley but he was not in his office. At 1:15 P.M. in company with Opt. No. 11 I went to the penitentiary to see Orchard. He was very glad to see me. I remained with him up to 5 P.M. During this time we went over his former statements; he has a good memory and will make a fine witness.

I look up with him about being unable to locate the man that tended bar at Moran's in Cheyenne in 1904. He says this man while he looked like a Jew and Moran called him a Jew might not have been a Jew. He further stated that when he saw Moran last in Denver that he told him the d----d Jew skinned him so bad that he had to let him go. Orchard went on to say that this bartender had a room in the alley; he rented this room from a woman. He thinks the Jew took care of it himself. He also stated that at the time he and Neville were there that Moran kept a lunch counter and the old fellow who ran the lunch counter would know this bartender as would also the parties who run the little restaurant a little nearer the depot than Moran's place. I had Orchard make a diagram of the surroundings showing where the Jew roomed and where this restaurant is located as near as he can now remember and submit the same to Mr. Cary so he can send an operative to again take up this investigation by making inquiries of the parties who run the restaurant, the parties who rented the room to the Jew, or so-called Jew, and the party who ran the lunch counter and did the porter work for Moran in June 1904.

This Jew is described as aged 32, height 5 ft. 7 in., thin face, long nose, dark complexion, speaks English like a natural born American. He took Orchard and Neville to his room the day Moran went to Denver for the money. Orchard informs me that Pettibone gives all his friends visiting Cheyenne a pass word so on calling at Moran's the latter would know that Pettibone sent them there and that they were all right. The pass word was given as follows:- On entering the saloon Pettibone's friend would look around and if he saw Moran (the latter having been described to him by Pettibone) he would exclaim, "Is this the hole in the wall dump". That showed to Moran that the stranger was a friend of Pettibone's and could be trusted. Moyer used this pass word the first time he called on Moran and was well treated.

2.

Orchard also informed me that Judge Owers on his way to Georgetown to try the W. F. of M. men arrested for the blowing up of the Sun & Moon Mill at Idaho Springs spent the forenoon at W. F. of M. headquarters in Denver with Haywood. When Owers left Haywood laughed and said the mine owners would have a nice time trying to convict those men before Owers. I remember that for some reason which I don't now remember Owers was called in to try this case instead of the regular judge.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

John A. Pinkerton

Reported
Denver, 12/17/06.

S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Friday, December 14, 1906

This morning in Boise I called on Mr. Hawley and was in conference with him all of the forenoon. I also met the Governor and conferred with him, also Warden Whitney and several others during the day and evening, but nothing of particular importance occurred to report.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *J. H. [unclear]*

Reported
Denver, 12/18/06.

S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Friday, December 14, 1906

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Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *J. H. [unclear]*

Reported
Denver, 12/18/06.

S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1906.

This forenoon I held a long conference with Gov. Gooding as he was leaving for his ranch in the afternoon. I learned through Mr. Hawley that Moyer and Pettibone are not on speaking terms with Haywood at the present time, but so far Mr. Hawley cannot find out definitely what is the reason for the coolness except it might be something concerning the late election. Neither Pettibone nor Moyer does any writing and Haywood writes very little at the present time. Both Mrs. Moyer and Mrs. Pettibone are still here in Boise.

The new sheriff will take his seat about January 8th. While Mr. Hawley is pretty well acquainted with him and thinks he is all right, however, U. S. Senator-Elect Borah is still better acquainted with him. I arranged with Mr. Hawley to have Mr. Borah sound the new sheriff and try if possible to have him consent to let me have a private interview with Moyer after the new sheriff takes his seat. This can be arranged easily as both Moyer and Pettibone are in the habit of being taken out to the office to see their wives, therefore if the sheriff consents Moyer can be brought out on a pretext of seeing his wife and Pettibone and Haywood won't suspect anything wrong.

As a preliminary to this if the sheriff acts right I suggested to Mr. Hawley that after the sheriff takes his seat and the first or second time that Mrs. Moyer visits her husband, after she leaves the Sheriff should say to Moyer, "I am really sorry for you, Moyer, if for nothing else but your poor wife's sake." The Sheriff-Elect has been deputy sheriff all the time since those men have been in the Boise jail. He will then go on to say, "I have seen that poor woman call at this jail day after day and pitied her so much that I often wanted to say to you, 'Why don't you try to get out of this', as I have often thought you were more sinned against than sinning. It is true I would not talk in this way to either Pettibone or Haywood whom I blame and I think several others blame for your being where you are today. Now Moyer you know what Orchard has confessed to, as you know nearly all if not all the crimes he committed; surely you know what Adams confessed and if your lawyers told you all of the truth you now know that Haywood and Pettibone wanted Orchard and Adams, more especially the latter, to kill you after your release from the Telluride jail giving as a reason that if you had not squealed you would surely do so. Then as another reason why you should be killed, your murder would be blamed on the Mine Owners and the public would condemn them and help out the W. F. of M. in the strike. While Orchard objected Adams was willing, but Orchard prevented him from killing you. Of course it may be that your lawyers for reasons best known to themselves did not tell you this part of Adams' confession however it will be proven as every word that Adams confessed to McParland and swore to will be used at your trials no matter whether he is convicted at Wallace or not he will be placed on the stand and if he

fails to talk his sworn confession will be used as evidence. You know who is handling this case and I think you will believe me that he has corroborated all that both Adams and Orchard have confessed to so if you want to take your chances with two men who tried to have you assassinated go ahead. I am simply advising you for your own good and the good of your poor wife who is not aware of how matters stand.

If this plan is carried out I think we can get Moyer. Anyhow it is worth trying if we can get the sheriff to go in with us. Even if the Sheriff fails and Moyer makes the matter public it won't hurt either the Sheriff or the case as every word I want the Sheriff to say to Moyer is true. If Moyer comes in I will be on hand to talk with him. I think if the Sheriff makes this preliminary we will stand a much better show for a confession than if I met him first.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *J. E. [unclear]*

Reported

Denver, 12/18/06.

S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Sunday, December 16, 1906.

Today I had a long conference with Gov. Gooding, and in the afternoon in company with Opt. No. 11 I visited the penitentiary where I held a two hour conference with Orchard wherein we again discussed his evidence; he is in good spirits. He told me that at times he was a little afraid of some of the guards that in some way they might do him harm, but he did not suspect any one in particular. I showed him how loyal and close mouthed these guards had been, never revealing the fact that I had conferred for days with him last January, also the fact that I conferred with Adams and himself for several days in February, and the further fact that Adams was taken to Colorado and was away for a couple of weeks, that the guards knew he was gone but never opened their mouths. This seemed to satisfy him on that point. He told me he was mailing a bible and a fountain pen to Denver and would like Mr. Cary to remail it at once to his wife in Canada. Mr. Cary will see that this is done at once as he wants it to reach her before Christmas.

Thinking that in some way I might get a man next to the prisoners by representing himself as Chas. Shoddy, alias Chas. Wyatt, I asked him if Moyer, Haywood or Pettibone ever knew Shoddy. He claimed they did not. You will remember that Orchard while in Salt Lake in November, or it might have been September, 1905, in writing Pettibone for money told him he was going to take Shoddy on the job; he also wrote Simpkins to the same effect and wanted \$500.00 to pay Shoddy. The former wrote him he would get the money for him but it did not come in time. As a matter of fact he did not see Shoddy at all nor had he any intention of taking him in the Steunenberg murder case.

As Orchard is confident that the prisoners think that Shoddy was in on this murder and possibly set the bomb and got away as they know well, or think they do, that on account of Orchard's arriving at the hotel three minutes after the explosion he could not have done it personally, it had occurred to me that if a man was sent to Boise to impersonate Shoddy he might get to see Haywood or Pettibone through their lawyers and get some good information. But on thinking the matter over I don't think it good policy to try it for the following reasons: Shoddy is or was when Orchard knew him a member of the W. F. of W.; the prisoners through Orchard's misrepresentation thought Shoddy was with Orchard at the time of the murder and after Orchard's arrest lost no time in locating Shoddy and it might be without any investigation put him out of the way, if not they located him and got the truth long ago. It may be I am wrong but I don't think it would be good policy to try to impersonate Shoddy.

As it had occurred to me that if we could prove from what bank lawyer Miller got the \$1500 when he went to Denver after Orchard had his preliminary last January thereby showing that Moyer and Haywood and Pettibone or some one of them got this money for Miller either by drawing it themselves out of the bank or giving Miller a check on some bank for the money, I questioned Orchard on this point. He said they

were very careful as to drawing large checks but as Miller said to him that he got \$1500 Haywood must have given him a check on the First National Bank of Denver or in some way drew the money out of the First National and then paid it to Miller or had Pettibone pay it. I will investigate this matter myself.

Orchard asked me what I thought of the Sheriff-Elect in Canyon Co. I told him I heard him very well spoken of. He said, "I hope he won't retain Payne as Under Sheriff". I asked him why and he replied, "Payne controlled Sheriff Nichols. After I was arrested Payne showed a great friendship for me and I know it would only have been a short time until he would have made it possible for me to escape. On the day of my preliminary hearing at Caldwell he came to me and told me to stand up like a man that he would see that I got a fair show. He will do the same to Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, but if he ever gets hold of me he will make it hot for me." The above statement may account for Sheriff Nichols wanting to keep Orchard at Caldwell.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *Wm. A. Pinkerton*

Reported
Denver, 12/19/06.

S.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,
Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.
Honorable Sir:-

No. 21 reports:-

Caldwell, Idaho. Monday Dec. 17, 1906.

At 8:00 A.M. I met Mr. Davis. He was very glad to see me and said he had received a letter from Mr. Nugent some time ago and that Mr. Nugent had said that there would be more work and asked if I were back in Caldwell. Davis said he thought it would be a good idea for me to go to Boise and see Nugent, that he believed if I went up and talked the matter over with Nugent we would soon be at work again. I agreed to go and left Caldwell on the Pony Express at 12:30 P.M. arriving in Boise at 1:55 P.M. I went to Mr. Nugent's office in the Overland Building and saw Mr. Nugent about 2:40 P.M. I told him it was probable that I would stay in Caldwell the most of the winter if I could make expenses, but that I would have to work at something to make a living. He said they had not figured on doing any work until January, but that there would be work for us then. He could not say for how long. I told him I thought I should be allowed my expenses if I waited around for the work to commence. He said he could not allow it but would write to headquarters in Denver, and recommend that I be allowed my expenses. He said that in his opinion the trial of the prisoners was yet a long way off and probably would never come off. In his opinion they would have grounds for 'habeas corpus' proceedings when Judge Smith went out of office and have them released, as the District Court of Canyon County would be adjourned when Judge Bryan took his seat the first Monday in January; but, that it might take some time to get the proceedings through. He said if they were released they would probably be re-arrested and taken somewhere, and, according to that when they begin work again it may continue indefinitely and that they wanted me if it were possible to get me. He said it was clear to him that the Constitutional rights of the prisoners had been violated and trampled upon and that he believed the Supreme Court would give a decision to that effect; that it would take time, but time was what they wanted; that they would stand a much better show now than if they had been tried last spring, and if the trial did not come off for another year it would be so much the better. I told him I had heard that Bryan could not try the case. He said he did not know as to that, but if such was the case and if they were taken to another County for trial there would be plenty of work for 5 or 6 months, as the same methods would be employed as in Canyon County; that a poll would have to be taken of the County wherever they were tried in order to get the right kind of jury.

I left Mr. Nugent's office at 4:30 P.M. and Boise at 6:30 P.M. arriving in Caldwell at 8:10 P.M. discontinuing at 9:30 P. M.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.
Reported, Spokane, Dec. 20, 1906.

B

Wm. A. Pinkerton

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Tuesday, December 18, 1906.

This morning I called on Mr. Hawley, and had a short conference with him wherein I informed him that I was leaving for Denver this afternoon. Knowing that Mr. Hawley wished to see you, I informed him that you had arrived from your ranch. Mr. Hawley informed me that he would meet me at the Governor's office in a short time.

I called upon Gov. Gooding, and we were in conference for about an hour when Mr. Hawley arrived. We held a joint conference, and discussed a great many matters pertaining to the operation in question up to noon when we left.

It was agreed by Mr. Hawley that he would come to Denver as soon as possible after New Years day to hold a conference with Mr. Fillius and myself in connection with this case and determine what witnesses we wished to be present at the trials.

At 4 p.m. I took the train at Boise in company with Opt #11 for Salt Lake and was en route all night.

Salt Lake City, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1906.

We continued on our journey to Salt Lake and arrived at the latter place at 3:15 p.m., our train being eight hours late.

During the afternoon and evening I saw and conversed with several prominent business men and capitalists of Salt Lake, all of whom were very anxious to know how matters in connection with the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were progressing, and very eager to know when the trial would come up.

Salt Lake City, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1906.

I visited the offices of several prominent mining men, and also the officials of the Oregon Short Line all of whom were very eager to learn when the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone would come up. To all of them I replied that I was not certain, but expected that these cases would come up during the January Term of Court, and it was possible that when these came up at the January Term that they would be set for trial sometime in February. Of course, all parties talked to hoped they would be convicted.

At 6:05 p.m. I took the train in company with Opt #11 at Salt Lake for Denver and was en route all night.

Denver, Friday, Dec. 21, 1906.

Continued on my journey to Denver, arriving at the latter place at 1:15 a.m. December 22nd, our train being five hours late. For some reason or other all trains from the west are from 5 to 10 hours late, notwithstanding that the weather is very favorable. On arriving in Denver I secured a carriage and proceeded to my home.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported, Denver 12/24/06.

I.

Pinkerton's Nat. Det. Agency

By *[Signature]*

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Opt. No. 24 reports:

Denver, Wednesday, December 19, 1906.

This morning I went to Wm. Law's saloon, #2003 Arapahoe St., to make inquiries concerning the whereabouts of Ed Reichter, and found Reichter in the saloon. He stated the first time he was in Cheyenne was in Jan. 1905 when he went there to tend bar for Pat Moran; that there was a man named Billy Kagle who was tending bar for Moran just prior to his going there and that Kagle had tended bar for Moran several times for two or three months at a time. The description which Reichter gives of Kagle compares with that of the man whom we are trying to locate. Reichter said that Kagle was rooming in the Warren Block when he (Reichter) was working in Cheyenne and that he did not know of any one who roomed in the rear of Moran's saloon. Reichter said he thought Kagle was tending bar for Moran now and if he wasn't there that Moran would know where he was. Reichter said Kagle would know every bartender who had ever worked for Moran as he had been in Cheyenne ever since Moran has been there and had worked for him off and on.

Reichter said there was another man who tended bar for Moran named Clint Martin or Marvin after he (Reichter) left and he understood that this man had tended bar for Moran two or three times. This man was about 25 years of age and weighed about 165 or 170 pounds, and would not answer the description of the man we wish to locate. Reichter said he thought Martin, or Marvin, was in Cheyenne still but said that Kagle would know every bartender who had ever tended bar for Moran and it might be he whom we wish to locate as his description compares with that of the party sought. Reichter said that Kagle had tended bar for Moran during the summer of 1904. Reichter seems to be rather a congenial fellow and would give any information he could. He said he could be found at Law's saloon, #2003 Arapahoe St., during the day time and if he was not there the bartender would know where he was.

After securing this information I reported at the Agency and was instructed to go to Greeley by first train and there try to locate the McInerny's and learn from them the whereabouts of Gerts and to then proceed to Cheyenne and try to locate a bartender who tended bar for Pat Moran two or three months during the summer of 1904 whose description was given me, and who at that time roomed somewhere in the rear of Moran's saloon, and as soon as I learned who this bartender was and where he is at present to notify the Agency by phone and await further instructions.

I left Denver for Greeley at 5 o'clock p.m. via Union Pacific R. R. and arrived at Greeley at 7:20 P.M. On my arrival I referred to the town directory and could find no McInerny listed therein. I went to the post office to make inquiries and found it closed. I made inquiries at some of the business houses that were open and learned

2.

there was a man named Michael McNerny, a flagman for the Union Pacific R. R. who lived at 1118 7th Ave. I was told that this man did not have any sons here but had one daughter living here. I did not wish to make too many inquiries concerning this family until I personally interviewed them.

I went to 1118 7th Ave. and located the house where McNerny lives, but did not make any inquiries at the house tonight as I was afraid if this was the right family that Mrs. McNerny who was visiting her daughter Mrs. Hughes at 1457 9th St. Denver, and whom I interviewed there, might have returned home, and if I were to go to the house tonight and she was there she would recognize me so I decided under the circumstances to interview Mr. McNerny tomorrow away from his house.

I then discontinued for the day.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *J. J. Linscott*

Reported
Denver, 12/20/06.

S.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

GEO. D. BANGS,
GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

ALLAN PINKERTON,
ASST GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK

EASTERN DIVISION,
JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER, NEW YORK.

OFFICES,
MIDDLE DIVISION,
E. S. GAYLOR, MANAGER, CHICAGO.

WESTERN DIVISION,
JAS. McPARLAND, MANAGER, DENVER.

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SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE.
SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES

ATTORNEYS,
GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
J. H. GARY, SUPT.
H. F. GARY.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 22, 1906.

J. H. Hawley, Esq.,
c/o Hawley, Puckett & Hawley,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:

I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 19th, and thank you for the enclosure which is a copy of Asst Supt Thiele's report of the 17th. As you have received a copy of this report, which explains itself, would like to know if it is possible that Judge Elect Bryan would entertain a motion for a writ of habeas corpus on the grounds set forth by Miller and Whitsell, as Mr. Thiele has reported.

Yours truly,

Pinkerton's Nat. Det. Agency

L

By *Wm. A. Pinkerton*
Manager.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.

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PORTLAND, ORE.
SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES

ATTORNEYS,
GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
J. H. CARY, Supt.
H. F. CARY,

Denver, Colo., December 24, 1906.

James H. Hawley, Esq.,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to refer you to copy of No. 21's report dated Dec. 17th and more particularly to the conversation that he had with Mr. Nugent relative to taking another continuance or applying for a writ of habeas corpus when Judge Bryan takes his seat. You will remember that during the campaign Whitsell on several occasions expressed himself to the effect that Bryan would be all right.

The conversation with Nugent is in keeping with the special report of Ass't Supt. Thiele dated Dec. 17th. I am aware that the District Court of Canyon County was not adjourned at the time the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was handed down and it is possibly still in session. Is it possible that the defendants' counsel can take advantage of this and maintain the position that we allowed this second term to pass by without attempting to try those prisoners. This matter has given me a good deal of trouble and not being versed in legal matters would like to hear from you on this subject.

Yours truly,

James H. Hawley

S.

Mgr. W. Div.

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1906.

Yesterday Mr. Cary received the following letter from Floyd Thompson now located at Parral, Mexico, which explains itself:

"Dear Frank:-

I see you have something to be thankful for since the Supreme Court has at last given their decision in the habeas corpus proceedings. I am very anxious to find out as soon as possible when the trials will come up in Idaho. My family is still in Cripple Creek and I want to bring them here as soon as I can find out what is expected of me. I don't want to bring them here and then leave them alone in this country. Frank, I believe you can arrange to get along without me up there, if you have Morris to identify the stuff we dug up and yourself as well as some others can take care of all the information and evidence that I was instrumental in getting. In fact it will cost you people more to get me there than I would be worth to you. I would be on the railroad about ten days going and coming and I would have to ask you for my salary which would be at the rate of \$500.00 per month. I would not like to ask this company to pay my salary for that length of time while I would be away from the property, and I feel that it will be too much of a demand to make on the people there.

I wish you would take this up with Mr. Mc and Fillius and let me know at the earliest possible date so that I can settle my own affairs.

My regards to Mr. McParland and all of the boys, and thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours truly,

I am not aware of any particular evidence in this case secured by Mr. Thompson that would warrant the State of Idaho in expending the amount of money that he suggests it would take to fetch him to Idaho. The fact of the matter is that from the statements made by Orchard and Adams, every particle of information that Thompson had secured proved to be absolutely false. You will understand that in making this statement I don't mean to say that Thompson himself manufactured these statements, but the men in his employ did manufacture the statements and no doubt would have been willing to take the stand and testify to the same. Thompson is well aware of the fact that his chief witness made false statements to him as he and I talked this matter over very plainly, and as to Thompson himself having been able to give any testimony of any importance he knows nothing except being present with our Mr. Cary at the time that the Pettibone dope was dug up in Mrs. Orchard's yard.

2.

However, I have directed Mr. Cary to write Mr. Thompson that at present we do not know what time these cases will be set for trial but possibly they will be set for trial some time next February. Second, we are not prepared at the present time to say as to whether it will be absolutely necessary for him to be present during the trials. Third, we expect Mr. Hawley here in Denver the first or second week in January, and after Mr. Hawley and Mr. Fillius have conferred we will let him know as to whether we will require his presence at Caldwell during the trials or not. Although I hardly think we could use Mr. Thompson as a witness except in the matter of corroborating Orchard in connection with the Pettibone dope dug up in Mrs. Orchard's yard, nevertheless he has held to the idea that the cases could hardly be properly tried without his presence at least in court at Caldwell, and that being the case I simply had Mr. Cary write him as above stated, otherwise I would have told him that he should go ahead and make arrangements for his family to go to Parral as we did not consider it would be absolutely necessary for him to be present during the trials at Caldwell.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *J. J. Pinkerton*

Reported
Denver, 12/27/06.

S.

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Wednesday, January 2, 1907.

I learned from a reliable informant that there seems to be some trouble between Mr. Richardson and Mr. Darrow as to who will be the leading counsel in the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases. My informant has been informed that Darrow was to leave for Idaho on the evening of December 31st and if Mr. Richardson does not permit him to assume the lead in the defense he has threatened to withdraw from the case entirely.

If the information we have received is correct there is liable to be trouble between Mr. Richardson and Mr. Darrow. Knowing Mr. Richardson as I do I don't think he will allow Mr. Darrow to take the leading part in the defense of those prisoners. Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah ~~should~~ who get copies of this report will be on the lookout to try to discover whether there is any coolness between Richardson and Darrow. Mr. Hawley was to leave for Denver as soon after the first of the year as he possibly could, but I would like Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah to be in Boise during the time that Mr. Darrow will be there.

Before leaving Boise the 17th of last month it was thought the Adams case would come up in January; Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah would have to be present at Adams' trial, therefore it might be dangerous for Mr. Hawley to leave Boise at least until the time is set to try Adams.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

J. A. Pinkerton

Reported
Denver, 1/2/07.

S.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
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OFFICES.

MIDDLE DIVISION,

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GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

DENVER,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

RECEIVED

M. F. CARY.

Denver, Colo., January 2, 1907

James H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney at Law,
Boise, Idaho.

My dear Sir:-

Kindly refer to copy of my special report of today which explains itself. It may possibly be that the information we got is not correct, still it comes from a very good source. I know that my informant is absolutely trustworthy, but the party who gave him the information may not be trustworthy although my informant is satisfied he is as they are old time friends. Richardson was still here on yesterday.

Mr. Borah and yourself will have to determine as to what part of Adams confession we will use in the trial, that is providing I must take the witness stand, and I should be given timely notice as to when I would be wanted at Wallace as I will have to drop off at Boise on my way up, in fact would want to confer with Mr. Borah and yourself before leaving for Wallace.

I have written Mr. Sutherland today for information relative to what time he expects court will convene at Wallace.

Yours truly,

S.

James H. Hawley

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Monday, January 7, 1907.

I wish to refer Mr. Hawley, Mr. Borah and yourself especially to the reports of No. 21 for Dec. 30th and 31st and Jan. 1st. There is no question in my mind but what Davis is guilty of this so-called outrage upon himself and family. As to whether he fired the shots from the inside or outside of the house, I think this could be easily determined by an expert as also could the calibre of the gun used on this occasion. If it is determined that the shots were fired from the outside it might possibly be that an expert could determine about what distance the party was from the house at the time the shots were fired.

My impression is that Davis fired these shots from the outside but did not go out on the road to do it. As we know that Jap Nichols is now and has been for a long time working hand and glove with the defense, he will do anything he can to show that this assault was made from the outside, therefore I would suggest that this matter be taken up with Sheriff Thorpe and the prosecuting attorney, Mr. Van Duyn, with a view of having at least two or three experts, such as I have suggested, go to Davis' house and make a thorough examination, and if possible expose this conspiracy on the part of Davis, and I should also say Nugent, as I consider he is possibly the leading spirit in this matter.

I have today instructed Mr. Hasson to have the operative inform us as to the kind of fire arms that Davis has. The Sheriff or Mr. Van Duyn should have somebody whom they know in that neighborhood to rope in with the Davis boys - I don't know how old they are. We might get some tangible information from them. This is only the beginning of their plots of this kind that will be carried out during the trials of these men. I send a copy of this report to Mr. Hasson so he will be able to give the operative proper instructions, also to instruct him if his expenses are paid to go to Wallace during the trial of Adams, he will do so.

Sheriff Bailey of Shoshone County must be instructed that during the trial of Adams he must have a few extra deputies, whom he can depend upon, sworn in and ready for business if anything comes up during this trial. This as you are aware should be done in Caldwell, in fact every good citizen of Caldwell should be deputized during these trials.

In connection with this would say Darrow has been here in Denver for the past week in consultation with Richardson and others. My impression is that they are picking out certain men to make depositions for the defense and outlining what they should swear to in these depositions. Darrow claims he will be here several days longer, but anything he might say is not to be depended upon.

2.

This act of Davis does not surprise me, and anything they may do from now until the trials close will not be surprising. I would like to hear from Mr. Hawley as to when he calculates to come to Denver or what is known in reference to when the Adams case is liable to come up. You can see from the actions of Darrow and Richardson here that the defendants' lawyers are now devoting all their time to getting up their defense, and the state must not overlook the fact that we are still in the dark as to what their defense will be and therefore be prepared to meet any emergency that might arise.

The operative does not state as to whether he examined the road in front of Davis' house to see if there were horse tracks such as would have been made by the assailants of Davis providing it was true, however so far as that is concerned it is likely that Davis got on his own horse and made tracks so as to be able to show that what he stated was true. Mr. Hassen will take this matter up with the operative. Under no circumstances must the operative go to Wallace except his expenses are paid by the defense in advance, as the suggestion made by Nugent might only be a feeler, and if the operative would go to Wallace without his expenses being paid in advance then Nugent would conclude he was a traitor and that somebody else was paying his expenses.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

J. A. [Signature]

Reported
Denver, 1/7/07. . . S.

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
 Boise Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Denver, Wednesday, January 9, 1907.

I wish to refer you to special reports of Opt. No. 28 for Saturday, the 5th, also Monday, the 7th, and Tuesday, the 8th. These reports in my opinion outline the line of defense which the lawyers for Moyer, Maywood and Pettibone are framing up for them. As a matter of fact there is not one word of truth in this defense. It might seem queer to you, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah at the operative's answering Darrow so frankly that he would testify to those facts, however, you will note that Hango first suggested to Darrow what this operative would swear to.

This operative has been detailed on another operation in Cripple Creek and Victor for a long time. Not being detailed upon this work and seeing the confidence that Hango, who has been frequently reported in special reports by this operative, places in him and as it appears to me that he has an outline of the defense that will be made, and will arrange for him to further court the friendship of Hango so that he will be taken by the defense as a witness to Caldwell and if possible will have it arranged so he will be about the first witness of this kind of witnesses called for the defense. Then he will tell the truth showing how he had been approached by Hango from time to time, and that Hango, as his reports show, virtually outlined what he wished him to swear to. In the meantime I will have him get from Hango, the names of the other witnesses and what they are to swear to.

This man Sterling that he refers to was an employe of the Mine Owners' Assn. during the trouble at Cripple Creek in 1903 and 1904. Sterling always appeared to me to be a criminal, and as the Mine Owners together with Sheriff Bell had in their employ a number of men with criminal records and after they had used them so far as they wanted they discharged them, these men are liable now to all turn over to the Western Federation, or at least a great number of them, and testify to anything they may be asked to swear to. The employment of men of this character was one of the things to which I always objected, and while I don't know positively at the present time, it is just possible that some of the Mine Owners or officials at Cripple Creek may in an unguarded moment have intimated to some of these men to privately deport some of the miners still in Cripple Creek after the deportation by the military as a result of the blowing up of the Independence Depot. If so they are sure to be exposed to a great extent, however if we can obtain the information as to what these men are going to testify to, I think we will be able to rebut all of their testimony in a very short time. Furthermore from the information we expect to get from this operative we may be able to locate every witness they propose to put upon the stand on the line of testimony as set forth in the reports referred to, and it is just possible we can get some of these men to

turn over to the State with the aid of this operative. We can determine that after I have talked with the operative and reported on the same.

I wish to draw the attention of Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah to the fact that they must see to it, if possible, to get the new sheriff of Canyon County and Prosecuting Attorney Van Duyn and one or two experts to make an examination of Davis' house for the purpose of showing the shots were fired from the inside. It is absolutely impossible for No. 21 to do this. You must understand that No. 21 is a secret operative and he could not ask an expert to come with him and examine this house. Besides if we had in our employ an expert on a matter of this kind, and I think we have, if we sent him there and he brought him to Davis' house it would throw suspicion upon No. 21, but the best way to get at this is for the Sheriff in the exercise of his official duty to make an investigation in company with the District Attorney or even without the District Attorney, but he must have an expert with him who is able to testify as to whether the bullets were fired from the inside or outside of the house. The sooner this is done the better, and it is a matter in which we can do nothing further than to advise as to the course for the regularly constituted authorities to pursue.

I also wish to refer you, and more especially Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah, to Ass't Supt. Thiele's report dated Jan. 5th. I have doubts as to whether this man Wells or his brother could be induced to testify that they had subscribed money for the murderers of Tyler and Bowley, although I think it would do no harm to have these people seen, and if you agree would suggest that either yourself or Mr. Hawley write Mr. Hasson to that effect. I don't know what assurances could be given these men that they would not lose their land; that is a matter that possibly you could decide.

The man Hangs referred to in the reports I have referred to is a lawyer and has represented the Western Federation for years. He was at one time Justice of the Peace here in Denver. He is not of any particular importance as a lawyer, has been arrested once or twice during the Cripple Creek troubles and was also deported. The man Engley in whose office the operative met Darrow and Hangs was formerly Attorney General of Colorado during the administration of Ex-Gov. Waite and was subsequently a state senator. He was deported from Telluride and was also put under arrest by the military during the troubles at Cripple Creek. Engley is pretty tame now and wants to pose as a good citizen although he is an out and out anarchist.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

Reported
Denver, 1/11/07.

S.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

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GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

ALLAN PINKERTON,
ASST GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

EASTERN DIVISION,
JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER, NEW YORK.

OFFICES,
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GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.
Supt.
H. F. CARY.

Denver, Colo., January 10, 1907.

Jas. H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney at Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 6th inst. I note what you say relative to the time that court may commence in Canyon County, also in Shoshone County. That being the case there is no particular hurry for you to come to Denver, although in talking with Mr. Filius on yesterday he is somewhat anxious to confer with you.

I note what you say about No. 21's reports which I have read with a great deal of interest. I also note you suggest that No. 21 get an expert to examine Davis' house and confirm his suspicion as to the fact that the bullets were fired from within. Now this is simply something that under no circumstances would I have No. 21 interfere with. What excuse could he make to take a strange man to Davis' house for this purpose? Furthermore, even if he could give sufficient reasons to satisfy Davis for taking this man there he would have to give himself away to the expert.

Now as I have suggested in my report on this matter, and also in my special report of yesterday, the only way this can be done properly is to have the new Sheriff and Mr. Van Duyn take this matter up, get an expert or two experts, and on a pretext of investigating this so-called outrage examine the house and the bullet marks, and talk to Davis as though they believed just what he said until after they have made the examination, in fact even after they have made the examination if they discover the bullets were fired from the inside, Mr. Borah and yourself must direct as to how this information should be given to the public. This is no small matter; it is something they are liable to do again and we must nip it in the bud, but it is something that the Agency, and more especially No. 21, cannot show its hand in. I hope this thing has been attended to before this.

I also hope that Mr. Borah will see his way clear to take the matter up with the new sheriff of Ada County relative to Moyer.

You will have noted in special reports of No. 28 referred to in my report of yesterday the line of defense which the defendants' lawyers are going to adopt. I think with good handling we can knock this out very easily, but it all depends on whether they will still place confidence in the operative or not. You will understand under no circumstances will I allow the operative to make any affidavit, but I will give him instructions as to how he can avoid making an affidavit and still keep the confidence of Darrow and Hanga.

2.

I am also in receipt of your letter of the 8th, and would say there can be no doubt about the fact that there is some friction between Richardson and Darrow as to who would be the leading counsel for the defense. My impression now is that this matter has been patched up and that Darrow has taken the lead. My reasons for this are based on the fact that Darrow went to Cripple Creek to confer with the witnesses as is reported in the special reports of No. 28.

When I interview No. 28 I will send in a special report in which I will embody my views as to what we should do. Any how by the time you arrive ~~here~~ here we will have considerable material for Mr. Fillius, yourself and I to go over. As matters look to me some of the Mine Owners and other officials in the Cripple Creek District you will have to see yourself, or we will have to appoint a time and place where we will all meet. Even if No. 28 is not called as a witness for the defense, we know that others will be called and will possibly know what they will testify to, and we must be in a position to rebut it, and not look for our witnesses when we might not be able to get them to Caldwell in time.

Yours truly,



S.

P.S. My report of yesterday will go forward tomorrow.

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
 Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Mgr. James McParland reports:

Denver, Thursday, January 10, 1907.

After dictating my report yesterday I had a long conference with Opt. No. 28. I also held a long conference with him today and gave him further instructions as to how he should act in future. A great deal of the matter discussed by the operative and myself was not new to me, more especially in connection with the character of some of the men employed by the Mine Owners' Association also as Deputy Sheriffs under Sheriff Bell and policemen in Victor and Cripple Creek. Some of these men through the persuasion of Frank J. Hango have gone over to the Western Federation of Miners and are willing to testify to anything required of them by Hango, or as it were, to testify on the same lines that Hango laid down to the operative as reported in his reports of the 7th and 8th.

While not able to prove it, we are aware that some of these men while in the employ of the Mine Owners' Assn. and others as deputy sheriffs and policemen did commit or are supposed to have committed certain crimes whether authorized by the Mine Owners' Assn., Sheriff Bell or Chief of Police of Victor or Cripple Creek or not. However it is reasonable for us to suppose that such of them as have gone over to the Western Federation will testify to the fact that certain acts of theirs and others were done under instructions of Nelson Franklin, the Mayor of Victor, and Clarence Hamlin, who was President of the Mine Owners' Assn. during the trouble in 1903 and 1904, or Mr. Burbridge who succeeded Mr. Hamlin. After the deportation of members of the Western Federation from Cripple Creek and Victor, which occurred immediately after the blowing up of the Independence Depot, there were several instances where individuals were deported. These individuals were invariably maltreated. I cannot recall the names of the individuals that were deported on these occasions but know from newspaper reports at the time that a number were so deported and maltreated, therefore it is reasonable to suppose that these individuals who were deported will be called upon to substantiate the statements made by such employes of the Mine Owners' Assn. or the Sheriff's office who have gone to the defense of Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

The following is a partial list of the men who were leaders of this deporting committee:

Jim Orwig, now living at Colorado City, whose father was formerly a Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Bell, was discharged and is at present running a meat market in Cripple Creek. As we may have to rope in with Orwig in future, his description is as follows: Age 26; height 5 ft. 11 in; weight 160 pounds, dark complexioned; smooth shaven; rather good looking. He has a girl in some house of prostitution at Colorado City.

Lew Miller at present living on a ranch near Milsap about three miles out of Victor; Age 30; height 5 ft. 10 in; slim build; medium light complexioned. Miller was at one time a member of the Colorado National Guard and served in the Philippine Islands.

James K. Sterling, at present living in Cripple Creek, was formerly a confidential employe of the Mine Owners' Assn. He is well known in Cripple Creek and Victor.

L. A. Moore, alias Bill Moore, an ex-convict. Some time after the deportation of the members of the Western Federation from Cripple Creek he ran a dance hall at Victor, and is at present running a saloon on Curtis St., near 18th, in Denver. He was a confidential employe of the Mine Owners' Assn.

Frank and Lew Vaneck, brothers, ex-convicts. Frank is at present living in Victor. These Vaneck brothers were notorious high graders and holdups. Through our Agency the Vaneck brothers and Moore were sent to the penitentiary several years ago. We have the full histories of these men.

William C. Coffey was a leader of the deportation committee but eventually incurred the displeasure of Sheriff Bell and Policeman Guyton which caused his arrest from time to time, therefore he is sore at the Mine Owners' Assn. as well as Sheriff Bell and the police department of Victor and Cripple Creek.

Tom Scanlon, son-in-law of Martin Gleason, Supt. of the Wild Horse Mine who was murdered by Kid Minster and Arthur Basten. Scanlon is now sore at the Mine Owners' Assn., Sheriff Bell and the police department of both Victor and Cripple Creek. Scanlon was recently released after one year in jail for assault with intent to kill. Under ordinary circumstances he would have been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for the crime he committed, still he thinks the Mine Owners' Assn. should have prevented him from being convicted at all.

Other members of this deporting committee were Bill Dingman who I think holds the position of County Clerk of Teller Co. at the present time; Dick Pennington, Rodge Phelps and Harry Guyton. Guyton is at present a police officer either in Cripple Creek or Victor. There are others whose names the operative up to the present has been unable to secure. Knowing these parties as I do I think out of the above list Hanks will not be able to get affidavits from the following: L. A., alias Bill Moore, Bill Dingman, Frank Vaneck, Lew Vaneck, Harry Guyton, Dick Pennington and Rodge Phelps. Pennington's whereabouts at the present time are unknown. The last heard of Rodge Phelps was about four months ago when he was in Los Angeles. The above list of men so far as we know are still friendly to the Mine Owners' Assn. and could hardly be approached, while K. C. Sterling, Jim Orwig, Lew Miller and Wm. C. Coffey are very antagonistic toward the Mine Owners' Assn. Sheriff Bell and all their former associates in 1903 and 1904 during the trouble in the Cripple Creek district.

From what K. C. Sterling, Hanks and Darrow have told the operative, Sterling is not only in the employ of the Western Federation but has agreed to testify to anything that the lawyers for the defense in the Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases will require. Hanks has informed the operative that Jim Orwig is ready to take the stand and testify on the same lines that he (Hanks) had laid down for the operative to testify to. In connection with this, Hanks informed the operative he had sent to Colorado City for Orwig and a day or two afterwards Orwig appeared in Cripple Creek and was in conference with Hanks. He remained in Cripple Creek while Darrow was there, and while the operative did not know, it is reasonable to suppose he appeared before Darrow just as the operative had done. Hanks also informed the operative that Lew Miller will appear as a witness, and Hanks has requested the operative

to secure for him the co-operation of Tom Scanlon in this matter. a matter of fact the operative will not procure any witnesses for Hangs or anybody else, but will devote his time to obtain through Hangs what the witnesses he has already gotten will testify to and also the names of other witnesses he may get.

To a great extent everything these witnesses will testify to will be absolutely false, and the main object of placing them on the witness stand is to show that a certain circumstances surrounded the death of McCormack and Beck in the Vindicator Mine and the blowing up of the Independence Depot which would discredit the testimony of Orchard or Adams. In fact they might go so far as to testify that other parties had confessed to them that they committed those crimes at the instance of the Mine Owners' Assn. and to show certain acts leading up to the commission of those crimes which would give the color of truth to their testimony. For instance Tom Scanlon has always held that Bill Moore and Kid Waters, the latter now dead, were the cause of the explosion that killed McCormack and Beck. Now Scanlon is honest in this supposition and bases his belief on the fact that after McCormack and Beck were blown up in the Vindicator Kid Waters and Bill Moore appeared with a lot of money. I believe it to be a fact that those two men did appear with a lot of money. Kid Waters, I should have stated, was a member of the private deporting committee and was an ex-convict. Besides high grading, Waters and Bill Moore, also the Vaneck Brothers, were about the worst holdups not only in the Cripple Creek District but about the worst holdups I ever heard of prior to their going to the penitentiary. During the trouble in Cripple Creek District holdups occurred almost hourly even in broad daylight, so I presume these people had plenty of money not because they had received it from the Mine Owners' Association but had gotten it through burglaries and holdups. So far as the Sheriff's office or the Police Dept. was concerned, they did not seem to try to arrest anybody guilty of the numerous holdups and burglaries that occurred in the Cripple Creek District during that troublesome time.

The object of securing testimony such as reported by this operative while ostensibly for the purpose of discrediting the confessions of Orchard and Adams has a double purpose in view. It means to openly charge that the Mine Owners' Assn. together with Sheriff Bell and his officers did conspire to commit the crimes confessed to by Orchard and Adams in order to throw discredit on the Western Federation of Miners. While I am not sure testimony of this kind would be admitted, still the very fact that it would be offered would have an effect on the public and the jury.

Of the four men above mentioned that Hangs and Darrow have gotten as witnesses, the most dangerous man would be this man Sterling as he was recognized as being nearer to the Mine Owners' Assn. than any other person they employed at Cripple Creek. I don't know anything of the history of this man, but that can possibly be gotten from Clarence Hamlin, the present District Attorney at Colorado Springs. The operative thinks he can induce Lew Miller, if the latter is taken to Elk Caldwell by the defense to turn over to the State and tell the truth. For certain reasons and favors shown to Wm. C. Coffey he is of the opinion that he will be able to handle Coffey when the proper time comes in the same way. However, if these men are brought to Caldwell there can be no doubt left in our minds but they are going to testify to the facts laid down by Hangs.

In their testimony they are sure to name Dingman, Vaneck brothers, Guyton, Pennington and Phelps as their associates. The Vaneck brothers would be very bad witnesses on account of their previous records but we should if possible have Sheriff Bell, Dingman, Guyton, Pennington and Phelps present to rebut their testimony. We should also have

Clarence Hamlin, Nelson Franklin, Mr. Burbridge and possibly others present at Caldwell so that we would not be short of witnesses to rebut the testimony of these men.

The object of getting the operative to testify and the efforts made by Hanks within the past ten months to secure the co-operation of the operative is very apparent, and is made more apparent by that part of Hanks statement as to what the operative could swear to in the matter of the operative's conference with Mr. Franklin and the further fact that the Victor company of militia was under arms all night prior to the blowing up of the Independence depot so they could take action at once. The operative at the time this occurred was in a position to testify to this fact providing it was true. However, there was no extra precaution taken by the Victor militia company on the evening before the blowing up of the Independence Depot than had always been taken. In fact this company had little or no ammunition in their armory, and when called into the field the morning after the blowing up of the Independence Depot they had to scour through the hardware stores in Victor for cartridges but were only able to get ten rounds of cartridges to each man of the company that was placed on the firing line, and those placed in reserve did not have a cartridge except some of them might have had a few. It was on the afternoon of the day after the blowing up of the Independence Depot that this company sent a detail of their men to Cripple Creek and took what few cartridges remained at the Cripple Creek armory over to Victor. This the operative can prove as also can a Mr. Vandermark who had charge of the detail that went to Cripple Creek for the cartridges, also Ernest Freeman, Bob Hall and for that matter every member of the Victor Company. Vandermark lives in Cripple Creek, Freeman is now living in Goldfield and Bob Hall at Victor.

Not knowing exactly what these witnesses will testify to except from the lines laid down by Hanks as to what the operative should testify to, I think one of the main things they will try to prove will be that the Victor militia company was expecting something to come off on the night of the Independence explosion, and this we must be able to rebut at once. As a matter of fact you will understand I have serious doubts as to whether it will be legally possible for the defense to introduce testimony of this kind. Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah will be in a position to enlighten us on this subject.

My object in writing such a long report on this matter is to have the lawyers for the state take the matter up as to whether this line of testimony is liable to be admitted and what should be done to counteract it, but anything I have said in this report on the subject is simply a suggestion for our lawyers to take up.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *John P. Pinkerton*

Reported
Denver, 1/12/07.

S.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:-

No. 21 reports:

Caldwell, Idaho, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1907.

Mr. Davis arrived from Boise this morning at 8:00 and went with me to the boarding house. He said that Nugent was in his office when he had arrived in Boise and had a newspaper reporter there to take down the story of the shooting at his place two weeks ago. After the reporter had secured Davis' story and left the office, Nugent told Davis they would begin work as soon as he received money from Denver for our expenses. He said the work would be securing affidavits for a change of venue as they wanted the trial taken from Canyon County if possible; that one of the Attorneys would try to see Bryan and see if he could be influenced to take this case to Washington County; that they wanted it tried in Washington County, if possible, and wanted it tried before Bryan, as he was qualified and was not disqualified by being Orchards' attorney. He said that if the trial was taken to another County we would have work and plenty of it, as the same tactics would be resorted to as had been employed here. Mr. Nugent was surprised that I did not come with Davis; that he had not asked me directly but supposed I would come anyway. He said to Davis; "We must win a decision in the lower Court, for if the trial goes against us in the lower Court everything is lost as we cannot hope for much from either the State or the U.S. Supreme Court". Davis rode with Bradley from Boise and talked with him. He said Bradley talked favorable and said that when the regular panel of jurymen were drawn next Monday it would be 'en the square' as he would have no monkey business about it and would not be influenced by the Stuenenberg factions in any way; that the Stuenenberg faction had fought against his election although they had always been Democrats and that they need not expect any favors from him.

Part of this conversation I heard myself as I walked down the street with Davis and Badly until we came to the Badly residence. I then went to my room.

Davis thinks we will be at work just as soon as Nugent receives money from Denver. Davis stayed with me for dinner and his wife's cousin came in after him about 2:30 P.M.

I went up town and stayed the remainder of the evening but learned nothing of interest.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.

Reported,
Spokane, Jan. 16, 1907.

B



Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:-

No. 21 reports:-

Caldwell, Idaho, Sunday, Jan. 13, 1907.

Mr. Davis was in town early this morning. He said today was the day the County Commissioners chose the Jurymen for the coming year; that each Commissioner placed fifty names in a box, which was then locked and no one was supposed to know whose names were in the box, until they were drawn out as wanted. He said they had gotten the names easy last spring, but that he was afraid to approach Baldy for fear he might squeal. He asked me if I thought I could see him and make arrangements with him to get the names, but I told him I was afraid it would be risky for me to do so. After talking on the subject for some time we decided that Garrison of New Plymouth would be the proper man to send to see Baldy, as he had used his influence and the influence of his paper to elect Baldy to the position of County Clerk, and that Garrison could get those names if anyone could. Davis said the 150 names would be worth a good deal of money to the W. F. of M. as we could then go to the men and have those who were against us to express an opinion and so disqualify themselves for serving on this case. Davis then gave me the money to 'phone to Nampa and ask Brewster if he knew where Garrison could be found as they had been talking of starting a daily paper in Nampa, and that Brewster would probably know where to find him. Davis said if we could not find him in Nampa we would drive to New Plymouth and see him, that this work had to be done, as we must have the names. Davis said the District Court was set for March 6th; that he had seen an announcement to that effect in the Caldwell papers. For myself I have not seen any such notice. I 'phoned to Brewster three times during the evening, but failed to get connected with him each time. Davis left for home at 5:00 P.M.

I had no chance to find out what kind of 'shooting irons' Davis has, but he has invited me to get a horse and go wolf hunting with him. I will borrow one of his guns, and then find out all particulars.

I was around town until 9:00 P.M. but could learn nothing of interest.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

A. J. Pinkerton

G. J. Hassen, Res. Sup.t
Reported.
Spokane, Jan. 17, 1907.

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor Of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Monday, January 14, 1907.

The following is copy of letter received from Sheriff Sutherland which explains itself:

Your letter of a few days ago received and was glad to hear from you, and to know that you are again able to be up and around. Well so far I have not been able to get any information as to where Lindsey is exactly located. His Uncle does not know where he is at present and has not heard from him for some time. However I will keep trying to locate him and will let you know just as soon as I do. As to Adams, he is just as stern as ever, says nothing at all, but he is constantly advised by the tool, Mr. Wourms, who calls upon him almost daily accompanied by Mrs. Adams. There was a killing took place up on the St. Joe River last week, a drunken Frenchman killed a man by the name of Thompson. We have the Frenchman whose name is Fanniff, here in jail. Wourms is his attorney and as the Frenchman is acquainted with all of the gang in that district he has been advised by the tool to keep his mouth shut, and from what we can learn he has instructed Adams to get what he could out of the Frenchman, and has also instructed Adams to post him. Mr. Knight is anxious to keep Mr. Gyde in the case until it is disposed with, and it is very necessary that he should be retained, as he has taken a very active part, and is better posted on all matters than any one connected with it, and he himself has stated that he would like to have the opportunity to prosecute it, as he seems to have taken such a great interest in the prosecution of this case, and knows so much about it I think he should be retained by all means, also when those cases are called at Caldwell if you need me, or if I will be of any service to you in any way just let me know and I will be on hand. My term of office as Sheriff, expires Monday the 14th. However I will act as deputy until you are through with those cases, so that if anything comes up I will be there if required. Trusting to hear from you soon, wishing you a prosperous and happy New Year, and with best regards from all, I remain,

I believe myself that Mr. Gyde should be retained in this prosecution as I think he has matters in very good shape, and I don't think it would cost much to retain him. I would like to have you take this matter up with Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah.

In the matter of Mrs. Adams, I think it would be a very good idea to have some woman try to rope in with her as we would be liable to get some very good information. I spoke to Mr. Sutherland about that at the time of Adams' preliminary hearing. It would be hard for a

2.

stranger to go into a town like Wallace and take up quarters at the same place where Mrs. Adams is rooming without being suspected, but Mr. Sutherland might have somebody living in Wallace at the present time who might be able to do this work.

We have just received the following letter from A. L. Arnold, Secretary of the Mine Owners' Assn. of Cripple Creek, which explains itself:

"Information comes to me that Mr. Darrow on his recent visit to this District saw Mrs. Orchard four or five times and she agreed to make an affidavit to the effect that Harry was employed by this Association while he was here.

I find that he also talked with other parties along the same line and seems to be trying to prove this point fully. Will probably find out more about his movements within the next few days and will advise you when I do.

Darrow told Mrs. Orchard that he would return within ten days or two weeks and wants her to go to Boise as a witness. Do not know that this information will be of any value to you, but am giving it to you for what it may be worth.

Mrs. Orchard will not amount to anything as a witness. We can easily shake her to pieces on the witness stand, however it is very well for us to be informed on all matters of this kind.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *J. A. Pinkerton*

Reported
Denver, 1/14/07. S.

P.S. Relative to Darrow's trip to Cripple Creek and the special reports of No. 28 on that matter, as we have known Hangs has been trying to break into this case for a long time in anticipation of getting considerable money out of the Western Federation, it has occurred to me if Darrow does not consider the statements made to him by the parties Hangs secured as witnesses of sufficient importance that they will not accept any of those witnesses but adopt some other line of defense. Nevertheless if the state is permitted to show a conspiracy and introduce all of Orchard's confession, I don't see how the defense can do other than introduce testimony such as is reported by No. 28. In any event the State must be ready to rebut all such testimony.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

GEO. D. BANGS,
GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

ALLAN PINKERTON,
ASST GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK.

EASTERN DIVISION,
JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK
BOSTON
MONTREAL
BUFFALO

PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURG
CLEVELAND
CINCINNATI

ATTORNEYS,
GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
NEW YORK.

OFFICES,
MIDDLE DIVISION,
E. S. GAYLOR, MANAGER, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. LOUIS

WESTERN DIVISION,
JAS. McPARLAND, MANAGER, DENVER.

DENVER
KANSAS CITY
OMAHA
SPOKANE

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE.
SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.
J. [REDACTED] SUPT.
B. F. CARY.

Denver, Colo., January 14, 1907.

James H. Hawley, Esq.,

Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 12th inst. would say I am very much pleased that you have taken the Davis matter up with Mr. Van Deyn and hope the proper investigation will be made. I am also very much pleased to note what you say about the Sheriff of Ada Co. and I hope this matter will go through satisfactorily. As a matter of fact the defense will fight hard to keep the state from showing up a conspiracy which it proposes to show in this case thereby admitting all of the matters that Orchard confessed to.

As I have stated in my report of today it may possibly be that on the representations made by Hanks that he could secure evidence to rebut Orchard's testimony, or at least leave the jury in doubt as to whether the Western Federation was responsible for the outrages that Orchard has confessed to or the Mine Owners, was the cause of Harrow's trip to Tripole Creek. At the best, with the exception of private denunciations which took place after the blowing up of the Independence Depot, none of the witnesses examined can be able to testify to any fact except what is perjury pure and simple.

I will leave for Kansas City Wednesday afternoon and will return to Denver about the middle of next week, and surely by that time we will know when court will convene in Blossburg County so if you think it necessary you can arrange to be here in Denver about the 23d or 24th of this month.

Yours truly,

James H. Hawley

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.

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NEW YORK.

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.
M. F. CARY.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 14, 1907.

James H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 10th would say I am pleased to note that you have been able to learn the exact time when court will open in Canyon County. Like you this is all right for me as you can see from the special reports of No. 28 and my reports which have been forwarded to you that I would like to watch closely the actions of Darrow and Hays, and by being here in Denver I can instruct the operative at once how to act. Furthermore I want to visit Kansas City and Omaha on some other business and will probably leave here about Tuesday or Wednesday for that purpose. I will be away for a week at least, and don't want you to come to Denver until my return.

In reply to yours of the 11th, I am pleased you have taken the Davis matter up with Mr. Van Duyn. There is no doubt but Davis did a very clumsy job, but we want to nip matters of this kind in the bud.

Has anything been done on the matter which the Governor, you and I discussed about having a bill introduced in the legislature whereby the state in future would be able to have as many peremptory challenges as the defense? That matter should be looked into and disposed of at as early a date as possible.

I hope Mr. Borah and yourself visit Orchard occasionally so as to keep him in proper humor. I know he looks up to these visits and appreciates them very much.

Hoping you are well, I remain,

Yours truly,

James H. Hawley

S.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable sir:-

No. 21 reports.

Caldwell, Idaho. Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1907.

I was around town as usual this morning, but as it is very cold I saw but few people about. I saw Mr. Kipp, and he asked me what I thought of the Davis affair. I told him all I knew was that I had seen the bullet holes through the house. He said he could not see what object anyone would have in doing such a thing and intimated that it might have been done by Davis himself. I told him I did not think so, although it might be.

Just before going to dinner I met Mr. Barber and explained to him that we would like to get the names of the regular panel of jurymen. He said he thought this could be done, as Badly was County Clerk, and he thought him a man who could be bought; that while Badly was in the Newspaper business he switched around to whichever side had the most money for him, and he believed he would give us the names of the jurors if we would pay him for it.

At 1:30 P.M. Mr. Davis came in and said nothing new had developed. I told him I had used up the money he had given me in telephoning, but had not, as yet, found out where Garrison was. He said there was no hurry; that we had plenty of time, and he was going out on Snake River tomorrow to hunt wolves and would like for me to go with him, which I agreed to do if the weather was favorable. He said for me to come on horseback, so we could ride through the brush.

Davis left for home at 5:30 P.M. and I stayed around town until 9:15, but learned nothing further of interest.

Yours respectfully ,

P inkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

G. J. Hassen, Res. Supt.

Reported.

Spokane, Jan. 18, 1907.

B

G. J. Hassen

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir,

No. 24-A reports.

Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1907.

Everything was quiet here during the day and evening. I tried to get work on the sewer this morning, but they were putting on just a few of the old hands.

I met Underwood today and had a long talk with him. He said he does not think they ever intend to give Meyer and Haywood any trial. He also informed me that he had just received a letter from a friend of his in Butte Mont., stating that the most of the W. F. of M. members there are getting quite worked up over the way Darrow and Richardson are acting. They do not think they are doing as they should for the money they have been getting, and there is no one here who seems to know where they are.

I met Mr. Perrier today, and he said it was very strange we did not hear anything about the case, and that the Attorneys for the defense should be here by this time.

I called at E. F. Gary's twice during the day and evening, but learned nothing from him regarding the case.

I did not see Bob Marsh, Bradley, Wright or Workman today. I discontinued at 10:00 P.M.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

G. J. Hassen, Res. Supt.

Reported.

Spokane, Jan. 18, 1907.

F



Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:-

Asst. Supt. S.C.T. reports:-

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1907.

This forenoon I visited the Sheriff's office and talked with Sheriff Hodgins on various topics among which was the Stuckenborg case. Pettibone has not fully recovered from his attack of pleurisy and Moyer is not feeling well. The employees of the Sheriff's office informed me that when Ernest Mills, of the Executive Board, was in Boise, he was in consultation with Meyers Haywood and Pettibone relative to the situation in Goldfield, Nevada. Mills contended that the miners were justified in asking for increased wages, but Haywood argued that the miners should have increased wages and not be compelled to change clothes when leaving the mine which Mills contended was justified as the mine owners lost considerable high grade ore.

After leaving the Sheriff's office I visited the Governor's office and discussed matters pertaining to the case with Gov. Gooding.

From the Governor's office I went to Chief Counsel Hawley's office and discussed matters with him regarding the case.

This afternoon I learned that Ex-Sheriff Moseley is contemplating a visit to Denver, Gripple Creek and possibly New Mexico to invest in mines. From the best obtainable information this man never mentioned having any money to invest in mines until he became associated with the W. F. of M. officials. I have arranged to be notified when Moseley leaves Boise, and which route he takes so as to be able to keep in touch with him.

The clerk employed at the General Delivery window of the Post Office and described as follows is a confirmed Socialist:-Age 25 years, height 6 ft. 2 in. weight 170 lbs, brown hair and eyes, long nose, slim build, cross-eyed, smooth shaven and has pimples all over his face.

This evening I visited the Boise Commercial Club in company with Warden Whitney and we talked at length relative to Harry Orchard's treatment and his condition.

I discontinued at midnight.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

G. J. Hassen, Asst. Supt.

Reported.

Spokane, Jan. 22, 1907.

B

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable sir:-

No. 21 reports:---Caldwell, Idaho, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1907.

After breakfast I walked around town until the Pony Express left for Caldwell, which train I boarded and arrived in Caldwell at 8:30 A.M. I visited the different resorts as usual but learned nothing of interest. I met the town Marshal, who told me to appear at Police Court at 2:00 P.M. and receive my sentence for fighting Mr. Carrier.

Mr. Carrier was brought into Court and the City Attorney said he had conclusive evidence that Carrier was carrying concealed weapons and ordered him searched. When searched he was found to be carrying a gun and was fined \$50.00. I was fined \$10.00 for assault on Carrier.

I was around town until dinner time, and after dinner went up town again and met Joe Wilson in the Palace Bar. He said he had been wanting to see me for some time; that he wanted to tell me that he was in sympathy with the Federation people and that he would do anything he could for them.

I also talked with Sam Vasser, who is circulating a petition for the pardon of his brother-in-law, Ira Cook, who was convicted in Boise for stealing a pair of colts and sentenced to four years in the Idaho penitentiary. He said he was afraid he would be unable to get a pardon for Cook, as he and their entire family had been active in their work against Gov. Gooding in the last campaign. He wanted me to write Mr. Nugent and see if he would help in any way to get this pardon and said that if these people (the Federation people) would help, he would guarantee to give the attorneys for the defense the confession of Harry Orchard as he had given it to the Grand Jurors, and that the story could be gotten from him if needed by the defense. I told Mr. Vasser I would think the matter over and would probably write to Nugent. Vasser said he already had about one thousand names to his petition. We parted at about 9:00 P.M. and I went home and retired at 10:45 P.M.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

G. J. Fassen, Res. Supt.

Reported.

Spokane, Jan. 22, 1907.

B

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
 Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

G.S.D. reports:

New York, Sunday, January 20, 1907.

A Meyer-Haywood Protest Meeting was held at the Grand Central Palace, 43rd St. and Lexington Ave., New York, tonight at 8:00 o'clock. I learned from one of the officials of the Socialist Party, whose members were in the majority, that representatives from the following labor organizations were present:-

Socialist Party.

Carpenters.

Painters.

Tinmiths.

Bricklayers.

Clothiers in all branches.

Students from the Rand School of Social Science.

Machinists.

Cigar Makers.

Protective Union Locals #1 & 5.

Brewers.

Plasterers.

Typographical Union #6 & #7.

This hall when full holds about 3000 people. There were not very many vacant chairs at 8:00 P.M. when I arrived, and a fair estimate of the number present would be 7,500 people, men, women and children, the East Side Sweat Shop employees predominating. The meeting was opened by Mr. Chase, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, who stated that the conference was made up of 300 labor organizations of the city of New York; that they had met regularly since the imprisonment of the three heroes, Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone (tumultuous cheering) that they were here tonight to protest against the kidnapping of these three men; that the meetings held in New York have stimulated all the labor organizations all over the country to action, and they are here tonight to serve notice that the capitalist class cannot commit murder in the name of law. Mr. Chase then introduced as Chairman of the meeting "that old tried warrior (he certainly was both old and tried) and champion of the labor men and women, Isaac Cowen, of Cleveland, O." Mr. Cowen made a very stirring speech. He said:-

"The United States Supreme Court recently handed down a decision making kidnapping legal in the United States. No doubt you have heard of the kidnapping of our brothers, Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, from the city of Denver, Col., to Idaho, charged with being accomplices to the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. After these men were taken to Idaho the question of their arrest was carried from one court to another, until it reached the United States Supreme Court, and that court's decision practically acknowledges that these men were not present bodily in the state of Idaho when this crime was committed. Do you realize that no one of you are safe from the attack of these blackguard Pinkertons, who will swear to anything for a money consideration. I have all respect for detectives who are engaged in a legitimate business, but we know the business of the blood thirsty Pinkertons is to make criminals of honest people. We don't want these three men prosecuted, because they are innocent, and they represent a just cause."

William A. Coakley, representative of the Central Federated Union, was then introduced as the representative of many thousands of wage earners. He said in part:-

"We are here to see that justice is done to the wage earners of the West. If the capitalist gentlemen of Colorado and Idaho thought that by the arrest of Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone they would stop the progress of organized labor in the West, or that they would put fear in our hearts, they have made a mistake." He then reviewed the arrest of these men, and spoke of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. He reviewed the quarrels and bickerings among the laboring classes, and said, "But when it comes to a question like this, where the lives of men, innocent men, laboring men, are at stake, then we are all one, the cause is one. I am confident that with a fair trial, and justice being done, that these men will be freed, but whether these men are freed or not, I want to tell you that the laboring men are apathetic and sleeping. It took practically an attempt on the lives of these three innocent men to bring us together as we are here tonight, and although the purpose of this meeting is to see that justice is done these men, it is my sincere wish that the lesson we have learned will not be soon forgotten." He then told about visiting the "bull pen" at Colorado Springs in 1904, and what he saw there, how the business men (the barbers) were unwilling to express themselves, for fear of being thrown into the "pen" themselves. "All we are seeking for these men is that they get an honest and just trial, justice which will free these men, so that it will not be said that it is a crime to belong to a labor organization. The Governor of Idaho has said in his message that this is a murder trial. We think so too. We don't want the men up there prosecuted just because they are union men. I want to assure you that the Central Federated Union is unanimous that justice should be done. Every organization in that body is ready to see that justice is done. We have got to do more than this; we have got to interest other wage earners in this cause of humanity. The life and blood of one man is just as dear to us as the life and blood of 1,000,000 men. We must rouse up a spirit of indignation that will reach Washington, and put fear into the hearts of the authorities, so that they dare not hang men simply because they are members of a labor organization. If the wage earners would only wake up they could accomplish something." He then compared the working people to old nurses who attended church one evening, and the pastor asked each one to state the amount he would give to help remove a debt on the building. The poorer members of the church gave various sums from two to five dollars, and the nurses gave \$2.00, and just then a piece of the ceiling fell on him, and the nurses yelled out, "Oh, Lord, I'll give \$200.00." An Irishman shouted out then, "Good Lord, hit him again." "We are all like these nurses. We have got to be hit to rouse us up to do our duty. Now that you have been roused I trust you will never go to sleep again. Personally we may not know these men in the West, but the ties of brotherhood bind us to them, and I trust that such a protest will emanate from this meeting tonight that the people in Washington will give heed." A letter was then read from E. V. Debs stating that owing to sickness he could not be present in body, but was with them in spirit, and reviewed Gov. Gooding's message, in which he said that President Roosevelt was back of him in this, and would see him safely through to the end. Continuing the letter read, "Here we have the President of the United States descending from his high office to serve the miners and smelters' trust, and back of this trust is the Standard Oil Co. The whole company is based on an affidavit charging our comrades with being

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Carpenters.	Oligar Makers.
Painters.	Protective Union Locals #1 & 5.
Plumbers.	Printers.
Riggers.	Shoemakers.
Shoemakers.	Typographical Union #6 & #7.
Clothiers in all branches.	Students from the Rand School of Social Science.

This hall when full holds about 8000 people. There were not very many present chairs at 8:00 p M when I arrived, and a fair estimate of the number present would be 7,500 people men, women and children. The East Side Great Shop employes predominating. The meeting was opened by Mr. Chase, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, who stated that the conference was made up of 300 labor organizations of the city of New York; that they had not regularly since the imprisonment of the three heroes, Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone (tumultuous cheering) that they were here tonight to protest against the kidnaping of these three men; that the meetings held in New York have stimulated all the labor organizations all over the country to action, and they are here tonight to serve notice that the capitalist class expect commit murder in the name of law. Mr. Chase then introduced as Chairman of the meeting, that old tried warrior (he certainly was both old and tried) and champion of the labor men and women, Isaac Cowen, of Cleveland, O. Mr. Cowen made a very stirring speech. He said:-

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in Idaho. This affidavit is false. The official who drew it knew it was false. The constitution of both Idaho and Colorado has been violated!

James Hatch was then introduced. He went over the ground of the late strike in the mining districts of Colorado and Idaho, and said that the miners of these two states were above the average citizen in intelligence; that because these three men were enthusiastic for their organization they were arrested on the charge of murder. He went into the economic side of the question, and showed how, although the miners are in the West, the owners lived on Fifth Ave., New York City, and do business in Wall St.; told how he had lived in Colorado for a number of years, and what lawlessness he noticed at the elections in Denver; how one-party things under the direction of the Sheriff stuffed the ballot boxes for one party, and another set under the chief of Police stuffed for the other party. "The laboring people will not permit these men to be hanged. There has not been any evidence offered that these men are in any way connected or responsible for this murder. Money will be raised, and the best legal talent obtainable will be procured to work for their release. If these men had been tried three or four months ago they would have been released. I must give great credit to the Socialist party for starting these protests. I believe if the money is subscribed and properly expended that we will have an agitation that will spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and show the people in Washington that these men must get a fair trial before a jury of their peers". Mr. Hatch then went on to show how this murder could have been committed by political enemies of Governor Steunenberg, or by some of the cattle men of the state, but as the capitalists wished to remove the laboring men, it was conceded to be best to charge the murder to them. "The miners are just as anxious as the capitalists to have the men who committed this murder punished, but we don't believe that these men are guilty."

F. W. Wentworth, a Socialist speaker of Boston, Mass., made a very interesting plea for these three men. Mr. Wentworth also reviewed the case up to the present time. His speech was more of a plea for Socialism than for the miners. He showed that the times were not any different than in the 17th century; now they were sending the little thieves to prison and the big ones to Congress, and compared the arrest and detention of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the arrest of the people in Russia, and tried to show that the combination of capital today was not any different to the Holy Alliance of older days, and that as from the Holy Alliance sprang the communs, so from the combination of capital will spring some day a revolution that will astonish the world.

A collection was then taken, Mr. Cowen urging everybody to give for the defense of these men. This money was collected by a number of young Hebrews.

John O'Neill, Editor of the Miners' Magazine, was then introduced. He stated that he had come from the Rocky Mountains to protest against the detention of these men. He thanked God that he was an agitator; said that Christ was an agitator, and so were all the great heroes of the past, such as John Brown and Phillip, and he was in the same category as they were. He also treated on Imperialism, and the Military Stockade or "Bull Pen", and how Moyer had been incarcerated in the "Bull Pen" for 105 days by order of Major Bell, and never was tried for any crime; that Moyer-Haywood and Pettibone are the Patrick Henrys of the new revolution. He also reviewed the case against these men, going into the details more fully than any of the others, as he seems to be more conversant with the case than any of his predecessors, and said that the Supreme Court judges (with the exception of Justice McKenna) had said they did not see where any of the rights or constitutional privileges of the prisoners had been violated. He told about the arrest of Harry

Orchard, and some weeks later came the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and it was then said that James McParland, alias McKenna, of the Molly Maguire fame, had obtained a confession from Orchard; that in this confession Orchard declared that he had taken part in 26 murders, as the representative of the Miners' Union. He then showed how Orchard, if he had taken part in the 26 murders, was not a man to be believed, and that he was not the kind of man to be taken into the confidence of the labor leaders of the West. He then told of the arrest of Stephen Adams; that shortly after this the Pinkertons said that Adams made a confession corroborating Harry Orchard; that the brother of Stephen Adams had an interview with him, and he had learned that Stephen, under threats of death, had signed a confession; that as long as Stephen Adams stood by his confession he was an innocent man, but as soon as he broke away from the control of the Pinkertons, just so soon he became a criminal of the deepest dye, and is now held awaiting trial.

He also told about the arrest of Vincent St. John, who was taken to Boise City, and held 23 days in the Penitentiary before the Attorneys for the Western Federation of Miners could secure his release on a writ of habeas corpus, and no sooner was he released than he was re-arrested on a charge of murder, and whisked to Colorado, and his case was called last September, but the prosecutor was forced to ask that the case be nolle prossed, as there was no evidence on which to base a conviction. "The same conspiracy which seized St. John is the conspiracy which holds Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. McParland declares that there are 26 murders which have been brought about by the counsel and consent of the Western Federation of Miners, according to the confession of Harry Orchard, and 25 of these murders were committed in Colorado, and one in Idaho. Is it not strange that if Governor McDonald believed these men were guilty, or had a guilty knowledge of these 25 murders, that they were not tried in Colorado for the 25 murders, instead of being taken to Idaho and tried for one murder. The conspiracy against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is not confined to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope, but the mighty capitalistic organization of the country is behind this persecution, and they intend, if they can, to murder these men."

Mr. M. Kametki delivered a speech in Yiddish, and Alex Jonas spoke in German. At 11:10 P.M. the meeting adjourned.

Resolutions were also adopted at this meeting, copies of which are to be sent to the President of the United States, and all judges of the Supreme Court, as well as to the Governor of the State of Idaho and Colorado, and also state senators, denouncing the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *J. J. [Signature]*

Reported
Denver, 1/30/07.

S.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK.
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO.
PRINCIPALS.

GEO. D. BANGS,
GENERAL MANAGER
NEW YORK

ALLAN PINKERTON,
ASST GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW YORK

EASTERN DIVISION,
JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER, NEW YORK

OFFICES,
MIDDLE DIVISION,
E. S. GAYLOR, MANAGER, CHICAGO.

WESTERN DIVISION,
JAS. McPARLAND, MANAGER, DENVER

NEW YORK
BOSTON
MONTREAL
BUFFALO

PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURG
CLEVELAND
CINCINNATI

CHICAGO
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. LOUIS

DENVER
KANSAS CITY
OMAHA
SPOKANE

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE.
SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES

ATTORNEYS,
GUTHRIE, CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
New York.

KANSAS CITY,
622 MAIN STREET,
F. H. TILLOTSON, GEN'L MGR.

Kansas City, January 21st, 1907.

Hon. Jas. H. Hawley,
Boise City, Idaho.

My dear Sir:

As I think I have written you, I left Denver on the evening of the 17th for Kansas City, and will leave Kansas City tonight for Omaha and expect to leave Omaha Wednesday night for Denver. Therefore I will be in Denver Thursday morning and will be busy for the balance of the week straightening matters out.

I merely write you this so that if you can get to Denver early in the next week I will be in position to meet you and devote all my time with Mr. Filius and yourself while you are in Denver.

On account of having been away and not having seen any reports I know nothing concerning how the matter stands and will learn nothing until I return to Denver.

Yours respectfully,



Mngr. Western Division.

Idaho Thugs Again Active.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE OFFICIAL protestations of disinterested fairness, the newspapers of the country almost daily contain dispatches and letters from Idaho showing that the hired detectives and thugs are still active in their nefarious work of securing "cooked" evidence against the imprisoned Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. And now it is shown that a specious plan of systematic intimidation has been adopted by these detectives, with the undoubted approbation of the Idaho officials, as the following dispatch printed in the Rocky Mountain News last Tuesday will show:

"Boise, Idaho, Jan. 14.—Inquiry of Prosecuting Attorney Van Duyn of Canon county District Court to-night as to when the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, indicted for complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, would take place, resulted in the statement that no remittitur had been received from the Supreme Court of the United States in the habeas corpus case, and until the lower court was judicially informed of the result of the appeal no action could be taken. A regular term of court has been fixed for Tuesday, March 5th, by which time it is thought all impediments to the trial will have been removed and the case either tried or a change of venue granted.

"As an indication of the activity of the prosecution, Jesse Davis, for the past nine years a prominent rancher of Canon county, told a story of an attempted outrage of which he and his family were the victims in Boise to-night. Davis came to the city to consult with the authorities, and getting no satisfaction made public the details of an attempt to either drive him from the country or murder him and members of his family. The event occurred on the night of December 29th, the anniversary of the assassination of Governor Steunenberg. His story follows:

"I live with my family on a forty-acre ranch adjoining Caldwell, but a few hundred yards from the home of the late Governor Steunenberg. I have a consumptive son who is taking the open air treatment and sleeps with his brother in a tent at the rear of my house. On Saturday night, nearly 12 o'clock, just a year from the murder, I was awakened by the violent barking of my dogs. Mrs. Davis got up and went to the window and looked out. The house is very close to the road, and she saw two men on horseback with black handkerchiefs tied over their faces, riding slowly by in the direction of town. Suddenly they raised their arms and fired two shots from revolvers in the direction of the house. One of the bullets entered the bedroom window, passing over me and out through the back of the house; the other passed over the bed of the tent in which my boys were sleeping. The horsemen went off on a run, and my boys came screaming into the house. We waited perhaps half an hour, when we heard other horsemen coming, and as they got opposite our house ten or twelve more shots were fired, two of the bullets entering the tent, and the others in various portions of the house, but no material damage was done. I got my shotgun and stood guard the balance of the night, but there was no further disturbance.

"The next morning I went to Caldwell and, though it was Sunday, I laid the matter before the retiring sheriff, his successor and the county attorney. The result of the conference was a promise on their part to discover the guilty parties and prosecute them, I agreeing to say nothing for fear this would interfere with the officers. However, I have done my best to discover whether or not anything was being done, without success, until I concluded to make the matter public in order that people might know what was going on and thus secure the support of my friends so far as they may be able to help me."

"Mr. Davis was asked to what he attributed this act of hostility and whom he suspected of perpetrating the outrage. He said:

"I was very active during the recent campaign against the re-election of Judge Smith and Governor Gooding. Friends of mine have told me a number of times that I was making trouble for myself in dipping into this matter and going against the sentiment of the people, but I have kept right on and intend to do in the future as I have done in the past. A week or two before election an advertisement appeared in the Caldwell papers for 'reliable men' to act as detectives. Several answered the advertisement and there have been from ten to fifteen Pinkerton and Thiel detectives at work in the county ever since Steve Adams was released from the penitentiary in September. I am sure that it is because of facts in my possession, which I am not ready to make public now (though it is all in writing if I get killed) that the effort is being made to drive me out of the country."

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:-

No. 21 reports:-

Caldwell, Idaho, Friday, Jan. 26, 1907.

Mr. Barber called at the house for me this morning and we walked to the Post Office together. He was very anxious to learn when the Federation intended to begin work as he stated that he needed work badly and could get nothing to do. I left Barber at the Post Office and went to the Palace Bar and afterwards visited other resorts. I met Davis on the street about 10:30 A.M., who said he had taken his wife to the boarding house and then came up town to look for me. We walked to the house together and I asked him if he knew why we were not at work, as Nugent had promised us work by Jan. 10th, and had not kept his promise. Davis said the term of Court had not been set when Nugent had expected it would; that it was supposed, when we received the notice to be ready to go to work Jan. 20th, that Court would convene about Feb. 1st, but now as the time had been set for March 1st, we would not be able to do anything until about Feb. 10th. He said Nugent was very anxious about the trial and would undoubtedly put it off if possible, as the longer it was put off the better it would be for the prisoners; that Nugent had told him, the last time they talked together, that he was afraid to try the case in Canyon County, even if Judge Bryan was allowed to try it; that we must win the case in the lower Court for, if we did not, we could expect nothing from the higher Court; that Nugent had acknowledged that the prosecution had a strong case and his only hope for winning was to bribe the jury; Davis said he had told Nugent that would be a dangerous piece of work, but that he believed it could be accomplished; that he had done such work before. He said that in McCook, Hitchcock County, Nebraska, a man named Hunter had killed a prominent man of that place during a political argument; that the trial was put off for two years, then the only way out of it was to bribe the jury, which he (Davis) did; that Hunter and his father were wealthy Hardware dealers and the affair broke them up. The trial costing about \$50,000. Hunter was sentenced to two years imprisonment but was pardoned before serving any time. Davis said it was a deliberate, cold-blooded murder; that he believed the same thing could be accomplished in this case if the funds were forthcoming.

The latest Miners' Magazine contains the story of the Davis sheeting affair, and I have mailed copy of same to the Spokane office.

I went up town again after Davis and his wife left for home and remained until 9:30 P.M. but did not learn anything further of interest.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

G. J. Hassen, Res. Supt.

by

Reported,

Spokane, Jan. 28, 1907.

B

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:-

No. 21 reports:-

Caldwell, Idaho, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1907.

I went to the Post Office this morning at 7:30 and met Mr. Barber in the office, who said that J.P. Nugent was in town, and that he must have come in on the night train as the 'Pony Express' had not yet arrived from Boise; he said that Nugent was at the Saratoga Hotel. I went to the Palace Bar and sat down to read where I could command a view of the front of the Saratoga Hotel and about 8:30 A.M. Nugent came out of the Hotel and walked up the street. I kept him in sight and saw that he entered the law office of Griffith & Griffith, then I kept out of sight but kept the office under surveillance; Nugent stayed until about 9:10, then returned to the Hotel and did not leave there again until 11:15, when he again went to the office of Griffith Bros, and shortly afterward, Badley, the County Clerk, went to the same office. Badley remained in the office until noon, then came out and went to his home. Shortly afterwards Nugent came out and went to the Hotel. I went to lunch and returned to the vicinity of the Hotel at 1:00 P.M., but could see nothing of Nugent, so I watched the Hotel until 3:00 P.M. and at that time saw the Bell-boy go to the Post Office and managed to meet him and asked when Mr. Nugent had left. He said he must have left on the noon train as he had not seen him since, and that he came to Caldwell on the midnight train last night. Shortly afterwards I met Mr. Davis who was surprised to learn that Nugent had been in town, but supposed it was on business connected with the securing of the names of the prospective jurors for the coming term of District Court. Nugent did not make himself known to either Barber, Davis or myself, and after I had concluded to watch him, I avoided him and am positive he did not see me. Barber was very much disappointed because Nugent had not called him up or said anything about future work. Mr. Barber received a letter today from Mr. Wanhope of New York city saying that Upton St. Claire would be the correspondent for 'Wiltshire's' Magazine here during the trial and that I would be expected to engage rooms for him. Wanhope said he would wire me when St. Claire left New York so that I could arrange to meet him at the train. Mr. Barber let me see the letter.

I came home and discontinued at 10:30 P.M. having learned nothing further of interest.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

G. J. Hassen, Res. Supt.

Reported.
Spokane, Feb. 1, 1907.

Wm. B. Pinkerton

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:-

No. 21 reports:-

Caldwell, Idaho, Friday, Jan. 25, 1907.

Mr. Barber called at the house for me this morning and we walked to the Post Office together. He was very anxious to learn when the Federation intended to begin work as he stated that he needed work badly and could get nothing to do. I left Barber at the Post Office and went to the Palace Bar and afterwards visited other resorts. I met Davis on the street about 10:30 A.M., who said he had taken his wife to the boarding house and then came up town to look for me. We walked to the house together and I asked him if he knew why we were not at work, as Nugent had promised us work by Jan. 10th, and had not kept his promise. Davis said the term of Court had not been set when Nugent had expected it would; that it was supposed, when we received the notice to be ready to go to work Jan. 10th, that Court would convene about Feb. 1st, but now as the time had been set for March 1st, we would not be able to do anything until about Feb. 10th. He said Nugent was very anxious about the trial and would undoubtedly put it off if possible, as the longer it was put off the better it would be for the prisoners; that Nugent had told him, the last time they talked together, that he was afraid to try the case in Canyon County, even if Judge Bryan was allowed to try it; that we must win the case in the lower Court for, if we did not, we could expect nothing from the higher Court; that Nugent had acknowledged that the prosecution had a strong case and his only hope for winning was to bribe the jury; Davis said he had told Nugent that would be a dangerous piece of work, but that he believed it could be accomplished; that he had done such work before. He said that in McCook, Hitchcock County, Nebraska, a man named Hunter had killed a prominent man of that place during a political argument; that the trial was put off for two years, then the only way out of it was to bribe the jury, which he (Davis) did; that Hunter and his father were wealthy Hardware dealers and the affair broke them up. The trial costing about \$50,000. Hunter was sentenced to two years imprisonment but was pardoned before serving any time. Davis said it was a deliberate, cold-blooded murder; that he believed the same thing could be accomplished in this case if the funds were forthcoming.

The latest Miners' Magazine contains the story of the Davis shooting affair, and I have mailed copy of same to the Spokane office.

I went up town again after Davis and his wife left for home and remained until 9:30 P.M. but did not learn anything further of interest.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

G. J. Hassen, Res. Supt.

Reported.

Spokane, Jan. 28, 1907.

B

Frank A. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:-

No. 21 reports:-

Caldwell, Idaho, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1907.

I went to the Post Office this morning at 7:30 and met Mr. Barber in the office, who said that J.P. Nugent was in town, and that he must have come in on the night train as the 'Pony Express' had not yet arrived from Boise; he said that Nugent was at the Saratoga Hotel. I went to the Palace Bar and sat down to read where I could command a view of the front of the Saratoga Hotel and about 8:30 A.M. Nugent came out of the Hotel and walked up the street. I kept him in sight and saw that he entered the law office of Griffith & Griffith, then I kept out of sight but kept the office under surveillance; Nugent stayed until about 9:10, then returned to the Hotel and did not leave there again until 11:15, when he again went to the office of Griffith Bros. and shortly afterward, Badley, the County Clerk, went to the same office. Badley remained in the office until noon, then came out and went to his home. Shortly afterwards Nugent came out and went to the Hotel. I went to lunch and returned to the vicinity of the Hotel at 1:00 P.M., but could see nothing of Nugent, so I watched the Hotel until 3:00 P.M. and at that time saw the Bell-boy go to the Post Office and managed to meet him and asked when Mr. Nugent had left. He said he must have left on the noon train as he had not seen him since, and that he came to Caldwell on the midnight train last night. Shortly afterwards I met Mr. Davis who was surprised to learn that Nugent had been in town, but supposed it was on business connected with the securing of the names of the prospective jurors for the coming term of District Court. Nugent did not make himself known to either Barber, Davis or myself, and after I had concluded to watch him, I avoided him and am positive he did not see me. Barber was very much disappointed because Nugent had not called him up or said anything about future work. Mr. Barber received a letter today from Mr. Wanhope of New York city saying that Upton St. Claire would be the correspondent for 'Wilshire's' Magazine here during the trial and that I would be expected to engage rooms for him. Wanhope said he would wire me when St. Claire left New York so that I could arrange to meet him at the train. Mr. Barber let me see the letter.

I came home and discontinued at 10:30 P.M. having learned nothing further of interest.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

G. J. Hassen, Res. Supt.

Reported.
Spokane, Feb. 1, 1907.

B

Wm. L. Pinkerton

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor - State of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

No. 28 reports:

Victor, Tues. Jan. 29th, 1907.

Today I met Hangs in Cripple Creek and had a long talk with him and was with him nearly all the afternoon. Hangs has just returned from Denver where he went to see Richardson. Richardson left for Idaho the next day so Hangs says he had but a short talk with Richardson. Hangs saw Kirwan, the W. F. of M. Secretary, who said the W. F. of M. will have all the money necessary to get the people and evidence. Hangs expects to go to Nevada about Feb. 10th to remain until the trial unless called back here. Brimson, a Cripple Creek attorney will attend to matters in his absence.

Hangs mentioned that a meeting of certain M. O. A. people, (Reardon, Bell, Holman, Franklin, Carleton, and others whose names he does not now know) held a meeting in the Military Club either on June 2nd, 3rd, or 4th, 1904 in the evening, that several men in the M. O. A. employ were called in; among them were Warford, Gene Scott, W. C. Coffey, Jack Bowman, Slim Huff, Tom Scanlon, Frank Vannick, and myself; that Reardon was the spokesman for the M. O. A. and made a talk to the effect that the W. F. of M. were gaining and that something had to be done immediately to break their power or the mines would have to be shut down, that he suggested that late that evening the men named were to go to Independence and blow up the Depot, but that this was to be done so no one would be hurt or train damaged and that he had it fixed so it would be O. K. with the R.R. Co. if the Depot was destroyed, that the men that did the job were to get \$100.00 apiece, that we were told where powder and everything could be found to do the job, that after the meeting was over we went down town and Bowman and some of the others got drunk so that the job was postponed till latter, that among this crowd of men called in was one M. O. A. detective named Orchard, known by us under several names as Hogan and Dempsey, that we are to know Orchard was there. Hangs says Coffey maintains or thinks this meeting was June 4th but that he (Coffey) is not sure and Hangs wants me to fix the time the meeting was to have been held for I am more familiar with the situation at the Club than any one else. Hangs says several of the men he has talked with know I was in this meeting. Hangs says this is a very important piece of evidence as it absolutely confirms the theory he is working on and he is certain he has Darrow around to his way of thinking now, that at first Darrow considered it impossible to use his theory as defense as most of the parties belonging to the M. O. A. that would have to be accused of conspiracy were men that no one would believe these things of if evidence were produced but Darrow could only work on this conspiracy theory of the M. O. A. or that Orchard did do these things that he claims to have done

but on his own responsibility, without the knowledge of Moyer, Haywood or Pettibone, that he (Hangs) has convinced him that he (Hangs) has enough evidence, now if the witnesses will stick to turn the accused men (Moyer and others) loose and if this testimony wont do so, he cannot think of any particular line of testimony that will.

Hangs and I discussed the testimony about Orchard to show that he (Orchard) was a M. O. A. man here, that I know transportation had been given to Orchard, that I would testify that Orchard made reports to my office and I re-mailed or gave letters to K. C. Sterling, that I met Orchard in the National Hotel several times early in the strike at the M. O. A. office, that I had seen McKinney and Orchard and K. C. Sterling together in the National Hotel. Hangs says they will prove that when Orchard was hanging around Pettibone's place in Denver it was as a detective for the M. O. A. and that they will prove that Orchard has worked for the Pinkerton's. He says Darrow is very much inclined to believe Orchard did blow up the Independence Depot on June 6th. Hangs asked if I thought Slim Huff would stick on the proposition and I said I thought so if Huff were to be paid enough to do so and Hangs said that there would be no trouble about the pay. Hangs said also that this dope on a M. O. A. meeting soon before the 6th of June would confirm what Baldwin made affidavit to about a meeting in Denver planning the affair and the one up here shortly before. This meeting business is the biggest lie yet sprung on me and is such a brazen one that I had to laugh although a forerunner was hinted at along this line several days ago by Coffey who seemed to know what Hangs wants. Bowman did not come to Victor for some days after June 6th.

Hangs says he met K. C. Sterling in Denver and had a short talk with him, that K. C. Sterling is giving Richardson and Darrow hot air in order to get money but Hangs does believe K. C. Sterling had a lot of secret service letters and that the W. F. of M. wants them so that when the M. O. A. get on the stand there may be something in the letters that will hurt them (M. O. A.).

I met Slim Huff last night and during our conversation he said he had seen Hangs Jan. 28th, and talked over an hour with him and that he (Huff) is going to do business with the W. F. of M., if they pay the money he will stick. He told me about this meeting we were supposed to attend and it was so funny we both had to laugh and he said well, what is the difference anyway if they will pay enough for it why that's all there is about it. Huff said he could talk to me but Hangs warned him to keep still for he (Hangs) knew the M. O. A. had all kinds of secret service men after the men that had held consultations with him. We talked over the money part and Huff said he would get \$1000.00 to \$1500.00 out of it anyway.

I put in all day in Cripple Creek on this business.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's Nat'l. Detective Agency,
By

H. A. Pinkerton

Reported:
Denver 1/31/07. M

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland Reports:

Denver, Wednesday, January 30, 1907.

Just as Mr. Hawley arrived at my office on Friday, the 25th, I received a rhyme from the office of our friend, the "Appeal to Reason", which is purported to have been written by Dugald MacDougall, 49 Greenwood Ave., Madison, New Jersey. As a matter of fact I am led to believe such a man as Dugald MacDougall does not exist, but for our information I have written our New York office to make an investigation as to whether or not this man MacDougall lives at 49 Greenwood Ave., Madison, New Jersey, and what kind of a character he is. This rhyme was written with a pen. I herewith enclose to you and also enclose to Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah, a copy of this rhyme or poem.

In connection with this matter, on Monday, the 28th, I received through the mail an envelope addressed to me from the "Appeal to Reason", or as they addressed it, James McParland, care Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, 16th & Curtis Sts., Denver. On the face of the envelope printed in red letters was, "One thousand dollars reward will be paid by the Appeal to Reason to any person who will kidnap ex-Gov. Taylor of Kentucky and deliver him to officers of the State of Kentucky." Enclosed in the envelope was a supposed letter written in pencil by a man named Johnson from some point in Texas in which Johnson offers one hundred dollars more reward for the kidnapping of ex-Gov. Taylor.

It is true that since the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the habeas corpus matter the Appeal to Reason in its columns has been offering this reward, but as this paper before leaving the office is carefully wrapped up and there is nothing on the outside to indicate that the reward is offered to commit a crime, it did not look to me as though a criminal prosecution would be held against Wayland, the editor of this paper. However, when I received this letter coming as it did through the mails with the printed offer on the envelope of one thousand dollars for some person to commit an illegal act, it occurred to me that the United States had a very good case against Wayland. While it is a fact that a request had been made on the Governors of New York and Indiana by the State of Kentucky for the extradition of ex-Gov. Taylor, nevertheless neither the Governor of Indiana nor the Governor of New York would honor the request of the State of Kentucky, therefore it occurred to me that the bold stand taken by the Appeal to Reason on this matter in offering a reward to some person to commit an illegal act was a criminal offense.

I referred the envelope and letter enclosed to the Post Office Inspector's office here and also took the matter up with U. S. District Attorney Cranston. Both the post office authorities and Mr. Cranston claimed that Wayland has committed a criminal offense but as the offense was committed in the jurisdiction of the U. S. District Attorney at Kansas City and the post office department at Kansas City, these papers

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have been referred to the Kansas City authorities, and we expect to hear from this matter in the near future. It looks to me that the Appeal to Reason has at last made a break whereby Uncle Sam will take hold of him.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *J. A. Pinkerton*

Reported
Denver, 1/30/07. S.

C O P Y.

"Appeal to the working class of America."

1.

Arouse! ye workers of America, Arouse!
And be the embodiment of men and not of slaves,
See! where the "greedy monster" made his vows,
To keep them, he will seek all means and ways,
See ye, your friends accused of many crimes,
Of murder, of sedition, and of riet,
Arise! and bestir yourselves these times
Ere the monster greed can execute his fiat.

2.

Of Meyer, of Pettibone, and Haywood,
Those leaders, of the men who work in mines,
In your heart of hearts do you believe, that they would,
Be guilty, of such inhuman, hellish crimes?
As that hell's foundling, named McPartland,
Together with his hellish herds accuse,
It is as plain, as stars are seen in starland,
That this hellish crowd, has set about to bruise.

3.

To bruise the workers, in the persons of their leaders,
That is what the knaves have sworn to do,
They are paid, to take the place of death, as reapers,
Of the lives which have been spent for such as you,
And to do it, they will perpetrate a falsehood,
Or a hundred, if the rascals see the need,
For they have learned a devil's dance, and waltz good,
For they, are of the devil's chosen breed.

4.

And their masters, they are men of finer hell's brood,
They conceived their hellish plans in mental states,
Which they show to all the world, as it sells good,
And to work their will as they have planned have mates,
And they'll marshal them, whatever place they need them,
And we betide the men; who will oppose,
For they have sworn to crush the germs of seedlings,
When they saw the little plants, as they arose.

5.

But the plants, they seemed to thrive on opposition,
And the more that they were crushed, the more they grew,
Now the monsters, seek by means of inquisition,
To accomplish what they first set out to do.
But, there are opposing forces, which will meet them,
In the trial of these men, which comes in March,
And our champions, will be on time, to greet them,
With the stiffness, of a collar done with starch.

6.

But, you workers of America, must support them,
In the fight against the owners of these mines,
You must rally to your brothers and exert them,
To make protests, while yet there may be time
But, if these infernal hypocrites should find them
Guilty, of the things which they accuse,
It will be because that we are blind men,
And cannot see; that they do what they choose.

7.

But we will show them, we can see what's treason,
In the deeds that's done by hell's of Idaho,
And by the pages of "Appeal To Reason"
Will strike a light in man, and make it glow.
So that by the light that's in him he may see then
The cruel things, that's done in name of law,
And know, that we are anything but freemen;
As long as others use us as a paw.

8.

We "Socialists" are the working mans defender
As yet the "workers" all, don't know of that,
These men, and their trial, we'll remember,
In time you'll learn to know where you are at.
We clamour! for the thing we know as justice
Justice, meted out to every man,
And where it ought to be, there, rust is,
And our courts and constitutions are a sham.

9.

That monster greed may get the thing it's after,
Justice, is a thing to it unknown,
It may indulge it's self in fits of laughter,
In the torrid or in the temperate zone.
But its laughter, it will yet be changed to weeping,
When Labor wills! to come into it's own,
When Labor once awakens, from it's sleeping,
And sees the thing that's now upon the throne.

10.

Awaken now! awake! you sleeping workers!
Awaken now! awake! before the deed is done!
Awaken now! awake! and see those burkers!
And see the source from which their evidence does come.
Protest now! protest! with all your might men!
Protest now! protest! and spread the light men!
Protest now! protest! for what is right men!
And those leaders of these miners, they will not, be hung.

Dugald MacDougall Jan. 19-1907
49 Greenwood Ave
Madison N. Jersey

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
 Boise, Idaho.
Your Excellency:-

Opt. No. 28 reports:

Victor, Colo., Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1907.

I kept my appointment today with Hango as he desired. He will go to Denver to consult with Kirwan, Secy. of the W. F. of M., and Richardson tomorrow morning and will return on Saturday. Hango is very anxious to get to Goldfield, Nevada, but is also anxious that the witnesses have a definite agreement in regard to money to be received from the Western Federation of Miners for testimony to be given, before he leaves for Nevada.

During our conversation Hango asked me if I knew a leaser whose name he does not know who has a son and in a general way described Pete Hansen of Victor. He said this man went to Hawkins in Denver and said one night while he was at the Military Club a warrant was read to Kid Waters to appear in Trinidad, I believe, and Tom McClelland and others present said the Mine Owners' Assn. were going to refuse to go Waters' bail and Waters began to talk and threaten them by saying, "If you don't give me bail and d--- quick I will tell how you blow up the Independence Depot." McClelland immediately gave the bail. Hango says this leaser volunteered this information to Hawkins and said he (the leaser) would go to Idaho at his own expense before he, altho a Mine Owners' Assn. member, would stand to have innocent men hung for Mine Owners' Assn. crimes. Hawkins has forgotten the man's name also.

Hango says Darrow told him what he (Darrow) wanted in this case and then left, that a lot of Socialists had told Darrow they could give him all kinds of evidence about the Mine Owners' Assn. and the first two or three days he was in Cripple Creek devoted all his (Darrow's) time to Socialists but nothing developed of any consequence. Hango says practically everything that Darrow has on hand from the Cripple Creek district that can possibly be used, he (Hango) has secured from his acquaintances. Hango says that the testimony of Coffey, Huff, Miller and other Mine Owners' Assn. men along with my own will be of the greatest value to the defense for if this line is not used no other one will be of any use to the defense; that he (Hango) has always contended that the M. O. A. men would be the strongest to use for defense and for a year or more he has devoted his energies in getting these men into good humor so he could handle them. I believe Hango is now preparing a lead to get me to relate certain conversations he will suggest that I had with Waters.

I met Coffey in Runte's saloon. He said we had all better unite on June 3rd as the night the Mine Owners' Assn. held a meeting in the Military Club where the men were asked to go and blow up the depot. I agreed to June 3rd as suggested as a satisfactory night for the meeting to have been held as suggested by Hango. Coffey says he is sure the W. F. of M. will "come through" with the money for our testimony. We had been talking for but a few minutes when Hango came in the saloon looking for me to ask me to come over Saturday to see him.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Denver, 2/3/07. S.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency
By

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland Reports:

Denver, Wednesday, January 30, 1907.

Just as Mr. Hawley arrived at my office on Friday, the 25th, I received a rhyme from the office of our friend, the "Appeal to Reason", which is purported to have been written by Dugald MacDougall 49 Greenwood Ave., Madison, New Jersey. As a matter of fact I am led to believe such a man as Dugald MacDougall does not exist, but for our information I have written our New York office to make an investigation as to whether or not this man MacDougall lives at 49 Greenwood Ave., Madison, New Jersey, and what kind of a character he is. This rhyme was written with a pen. I herewith enclose to you and also enclose to Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah, a copy of this rhyme or poem.

In connection with this matter, on Monday, the 28th, I received through the mail an envelope addressed to me from the "Appeal to Reason", or as they addressed it, James McParland, care Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, 16th & Curtis Sts., Denver. On the face of the envelope printed in red letters was, "One thousand dollars reward will be paid by the Appeal to Reason to any person who will kidnap ex-Gov. Taylor of Kentucky and deliver him to officers of the State of Kentucky." Enclosed in the envelope was a supposed letter written in pencil by a man named Johnson from some point in Texas in which Johnson offers one hundred dollars more reward for the kidnapping of ex-Gov. Taylor.

It is true that since the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the habeas corpus matter the Appeal to Reason in its columns has been offering this reward, but as this paper before leaving the office is carefully wrapped up and there is nothing on the outside to indicate that the reward is offered to commit a crime it did not look to me as though a criminal prosecution would hold against Wayland, the editor of this paper. However, when I received this letter coming as it did through the mails with the printed offer on the envelope of one thousand dollars for some person to commit an illegal act, it occurred to me that the United States had a very good case against Wayland. While it is a fact that a request had been made on the Governors of New York and Indiana by the State of Kentucky for the extradition of ex-Gov. Taylor, nevertheless neither the Governor of Indiana nor the Governor of New York would honor the request of the State of Kentucky, therefore it occurred to me that the bold stand taken by the Appeal to Reason on this matter in offering a reward to some person to commit an illegal act was a criminal offense.

I referred the envelope and letter enclosed to the Post Office Inspector's office here and also took the matter up with U. S. District Attorney Cranston. Both the post office authorities and Mr. Cranston claimed that Wayland has committed a criminal offense but as the offense was committed in the jurisdiction of the U. S. District Attorney at Kansas City and the post office department at Kansas City, these papers

2.

have been referred to the Kansas City authorities, and we expect to hear from this matter in the near future. It looks to me that the Appeal to Reason has at last made a break whereby Uncle Sam will take hold of him.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *J. A. Pinkerton*

Reported
Denver, 1/30/07. 8.

C O P Y.

"Appeal to the working class of America."

1.

Arouse! ye workers of America, Arouse!
And be the embodiment of men and not of slaves,
See! where the "greedy monster" made his vows,
To keep them, he will seek all means and ways,
See ye, your friends accused of many crimes,
Of murder, of sedition, and of riot,
Arise! and bestir yourselves these times
Ere the monster greed can execute his fiat.

2.

Of Moyer, of Pettibone, and Haywood,
Those leaders, of the men who work in mines,
In your heart of hearts do you believe, that they would,
Be guilty, of such inhuman, hellish crimes?
As that hell's foundling, named McPartland,
Together with his hellish horde accuse
It is as plain, as stars are seen in starland,
That this hellish crowd, has set about to bruise.

3.

To bruise the workers, in the persons of their leaders,
That is what the knaves have sworn to do,
They are paid, to take the place of death, as reapers,
Of the lives which have been spent for such as you,
And to do it, they will perpetrate a falsehood,
Or a hundred, if the rascals see the need,
For they have learned a devil's dance, and waltz good,
For they, are of the devil's chosen breed.

4.

And their masters, they are men of finer hell's brood,
They conceived their hellish plans in mental states,
Which they show to all the world, as it sells good,
And to work their will as they have planned have mates,
And they'll marshal them, whatever place they need them,
And wee betide the men; who will oppose,
For they have sworn to crush the germs of seedlings,
When they saw the little plants, as they arose.

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But the plants, they seemed to thrive on opposition,
And the more that they were crushed, the more they grew,
Now the monsters, seek by means of inquisition,
To accomplish what they first set out to do.
But, there are opposing forces, which will meet them,
In the trial of these men, which comes in March,
And our champions, will be on time, to greet them,
With the stiffness, of a collar done with starch.

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But, you workers of America, must support them,
In the fight against the owners of these mines,
You must rally to your brothers and exhort them,
To make protests, while yet there may be time
But, if these infernal hypocrites should find them
Guilty, of the things which they accuse,
It will be because that we are blind men,
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In the deeds that's done by hell's of Idaho,
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Will strike a light in man, and make it glow.
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The cruel things, that's done in name of law,
And know, that we are anything but freemen;
As long as others use us as a paw.

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As yet the "workers" all, don't know of that,
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In time you'll learn to know where you are at.
We clamour! for the thing we know as justice
Justice, meted out to every man,
And where it aught to be, there, rust is,
And our courts and constitutions are a sham.

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Justice, is a thing to it unknown,
It may indulge it's self in fits of laughter,
In the torrid or in the temperate zone.
But its laughter, it will yet be changed to weeping,
When Labor wills; to come into it's own,
When Labor once awakens, from it's sleeping,
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Protest now! protest! and spread the light men!
Protest now! protest! for what is right men!
And those leaders of these miners, they will not, be hung.

Dugald MacDougall Jan. 19-1907
49 Greenwood Ave
Madison N. Jersey

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Supt. H. F. Cary reports:
Denver, Thursday, January 31, 1907.

I am today forwarding with copies of this report, copy of an article that appeared in today's Denver Times entitled "Papers in Moyer Case Scorched".

This morning I received a telephone communication from Secy. Arnold of the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' Assn. informing me that the contents of the safe in which we put the ingredients used in making the "Pettibone dope" that Floyd Thompson and I dug from the ground in the rear of Mrs. Orchard's house, seemed to be on fire. I told him to remove the safe from the office and gave him the combination over the phone.

Later I heard from him again that the heat from the safe set the floor of the office on fire and they were obliged to call out the fire department which put out the fire and put the safe out on the side walk. The mystery of the fire excited considerable curiosity on the part of different ones and all sorts of rumors were afloat. Later Major Naylor advised me the fire was apparently out and they were moving the safe back into the office. Up to the time Mr. Naylor telephoned they had not been able to open the safe.

This safe was an old one that was secured by Thompson when we gathered up the stuff in the rear of Orchard's house, and contained the boxes holding the different ingredients that we found for making the Creek fire. Some of this stuff, I judge, has eaten through the cans or vessels containing it and has mixed with other ingredients which caused the fire which probably was hastened from the fact that the Mine Owners' Assn. office was recently moved across the street to the National Hotel, and it is probable in moving the safe that things were more or less jarred about. I fear, however, on account of the fire having started, the contents of the safe have been destroyed. This we will learn as soon as Arnold is able to open the safe.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *H. F. Cary*

Reported
Denver, 1/31/07. S.

Hon. Frank E. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

No. 23 reports:

Victor, Colo., Thursday, Jan. 31st, 1907.

This afternoon I met Louis Miller, spoken of by me several times as one of the prospective witnesses in the Idaho matter. He was to take the car for Cripple Creek to see Hange, but after learning Hange was in Denver Miller came to my house to see the new gun Hange has given me. We were together a couple of hours. He said that Hange had been giving him a \$5.00 or \$10.00 bill about every week and that for his testimony he (Miller) will get \$700.00 or \$800.00. Miller has been in consultation with Hange, Darrow and McCarnack. Hange has not outlined everything for Miller to swear to up to date as Miller said, but had talked along many lines. About every time he, Miller, goes over to touch Hange for money Hange has a new story to spring for him to testify to. I let him talk as he desired and he says that Jones and himself are to testify that they were at Independence for the M.O.A. on Sunday night, June 5th; that they knew something was to be "pulled off", but exactly what they did not know; that they were likewise to remember a similar trip made Friday, June 3rd to Independence to fit the time of the supposed M.O.A. meeting held in the Military Club.

I said: "Hange and Darrow are going pretty strong" and Miller replied: "Well, they have to and as long as they "come through" with the money I can swear to just what I want to if I go to Idaho, cant I?" I found out that Hange had hinted about ~~affidavits~~ and Miller said he would not sign a single thing. Miller said as a matter of fact he and Jones were at Independence June 3rd and June 5th as Hange knows, but instead of being up to Independence for the M.O.A. or any individual of the M.O.A., he and Jones were not. They went up Friday night to a dance or something of that sort and had a ~~h---~~ of a time as Miller expressed it, and then on Sunday night they had "dates" with a couple of the girls and went up again Sunday night to keep the dates.

Miller says that Hange wants him to tell about the supposed M.O.A. meeting in the Armory Hall the night of June 3rd, also spoken of by me several times; also to testify in regard to breakin up of the union store in Cripple Creek, Sept. 20th(?) 1904 and about the Victor riot and how it ~~planned~~.

Miller, Jones and Brown were under my command on June 6th when I took the men from Union Hall. Jones was at the corner of the Hunt Block opposite Union Hall. I, after being shot at from the Union Hall, sent 5 men, among them being Miller and Brown, into the Gold Coin shaft house, instructing them that the first man showing himself with a gun at the windows of Union Hall was to be shot. These orders were also issued to my other men on the Hunt Block and the shooting became general from the Union Hall on the Hunt Block and the Gold Coin shaft house.

The first shot was fired at me from Union Hall as I came back

from 4th Street down the track where I had been to disperse a crowd gathered on the street. Miller may have fired the first shot from the Coin, but not the first shot for that came from Union Hall. Neither Miller, Brown or Jones were ever in a position to get into the Military Club as only officers and members of the Club were admitted there and it was not permissible for an enlisted man to enter except on business and on June 6th, after O'Connell sent for his W. F. of M. men all over camp, we put our soldiers under arms as Gov. Peabody ordered on demand of Mayor French and they could neither get in the Club or go away from the Armory for the above reason. Miller says he knows Hango and Darrow will produce a lot more of lies for him to swear to, but that before he goes on the stand the W. F. of M. will have to "come through" with the money. Miller will not make affidavit to anything, at least that is what he told me and I feel certain that if I take the lead as a witness and expose the scheme of Hango and Darrow, Miller will "come in" and do the very same thing for Miller has great confidence in me as I have stayed with him in one or two pretty bad scrapes.

I did not know that Brown was supposed to ^{be} a witness until Miller told me. Miller will tell me the whole thing as time goes along. He wanted some groceries and as Hango was away I got him \$2.00 worth at H.G. Morris' which I will charge to my expense account as Miller will probably be very slow pay.

After leaving Miller I met Brown and we went up to Knudson's saloon on 4th Street where we had a couple of drinks. During the time this Idaho affair came up, he said to me: "I got it from Hango that you were to go along with us" and I was surprised. I got him to talking about the matter and he said if the W. F. of M. wanted testimony from him all they had to do was to give him the money and he would in turn give them the 'dope' they wanted. He said he and Jones have held several conferences with Hango and McCarnack and he expects Hango to make definite arrangements this week or next for his money and then he will know everything they want him to swear to; that he will not make or sign any affidavits. He told me these statements he was to swear to and says that he will go as strong as they want him to; that he was with the dogs both the times they were run on the Independence trail; that both times they went to Vindicator Powder House and then to Al Bemore's house and that it was all the men could do to get them to leave Bemore's house; that the Vindicator men were sore at the W. F. of M. and he knows the men that got the powder from Vindicator Powder House; that he knows where the wire came from and even the piece of chair that was used to pull the wire with. That he knows a woman who will testify at the trial in Idaho that ran a boarding house that will give testimony enough to hang the Mine Owners. That he, Harlow and Bill Moore did secret service work for the M. O. A. for 3 months previous to June 6th and that he and Harlow knew about the M. O. A. meetings and plans; that Harlow will surely go to Idaho and even up with the M. O. A. and will get a nice piece of money for doing it; that Harlow is running a boat club at City Park Lake, he thinks.

Brown will also come in for the Victor riot. He came right out and said that if Hango wanted him to swear to anything he would do so for money and clearance papers into Goldfield, Nev. Brown said he has told Hango that the W. F. of M. had better take us to Goldfield or Boise or

7

-5-

Salt Lake or some place else where they ^{can} coach us upon the testimony they wanted so all our stories would fit together and Hange said it probably would be done.

I am inclined to think Brown will not get weak knees like Miller, but will go clear down the line for the W. F. of M. if he goes at all, but I can get his testimony for all these fellows have confidence in me.

I am to go and see Hange Saturday at his, Hange's request as he expects to have definite information from Richardson in regard to making bargains with the W. F. of M.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's Nat'l Detective Agency,

By *J. A. Quinn*

Reported:
Denver, 2/4/07.
N.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

No. 28 reports:

Victor, Colo., Saturday, Feb. 2nd, 1907.

As Hangs desired I reported to him today. In the office at the time I met Jim Huff, W.C. Coffey and Lew Miller. We held private consultations one at a time with Hangs.

Hangs said McCarnack would be in Cripple Creek Monday to make final arrangements with the witnesses before he, Hangs, left for Goldfield, Nev., that McCarnack would come with full power to act in all matters; that up to this they were just empowered to get information to be used in the case, but that in Denver yesterday he put it up to the W. F. of M. and to Richardson to fix the witnesses now before he, Hangs, leaves for Nevada as he, Hangs, is familiar with the people and will know their prices, etc. while a stranger will not be able to get to the men like he can; that any time any of us get into trouble Jim Brinson will look after the cases for the W. F. of M. and if it is anything serious he, Hangs, will return immediately to look after matters. Hangs talks as if he feels hurt at Richardson and Darrow for not putting him in full charge of matters up here.

Hangs says McCarnack is not in favor of taking Coffey to Idaho because Coffey has such an unsavory reputation, but he, Hangs, will insist because Coffey has been arrested most of the times because he, Coffey, was working for the Federation and that Coffey is smooth in handling the boys that he, Hangs, and attorneys will want as witnesses. McCarnack will be in Cripple Creek on Feb. 4th, Hangs said. I am to see both of them at Hangs' office at 2 P.M.

There was a tall slim man, light complected, came into Hangs' office while I was there and told Hangs he would make his statement the first of the week; that he wanted McCarnack to take a trunk to Idaho for some purpose, but I could not get all of the conversation. I do not know the man as I never saw him before. Hangs said Darrow or McCarnack did not know how to handle witnesses to get statements from them and cited the case where Darrow debated with me about the testimony Hangs suggested as pertaining to the Vindicator explosion reported next day after my conference with Darrow.

I met Slim Huff tonight, who said he had been to Independence to get Mrs. Britt, a boarding house keeper, and Albert Bemore (mentioned by me several times). He talked with them and they are to go tonight to see Hangs in Cripple Creek; that Mrs. Britt knows or says she does who pulled the string and that they were M.O.A. men and other things which I did not learn from Huff; that Bemore knows why the dogs came to his cabin and also knows who got powder from the Vindicator powder house to blow up the depot and that Bemore is out the same as the rest of the boys to make a piece of money.

Huff says Bemore understands what Hangs wants and knows he, Bemore, can get the money if the testimony is delivered. Huff feels quite highly pleased as do the other men with such prospects of getting good money from the W. F. of M. and being permitted to then go to Nevada. Huff says he will go as strong in regard to testimony as Hangs and Darrow want him to if they have the money to pay for it.

I was with Coffey this evening and he said he had made but a very brief statement so far and that McCarnack would have to show him the money before he finally agreed to go clear down the line and if the money was O.K. then he would go farther than any of them. He said the stuff the lawyers suggest is all incorrect, but he will deliver the goods for the money. Coffey says they have asked him several times whether I would stay on the testimony proposition or not and that he believes that they are confident that I will go through with them.

We met Lew Sampsel and Coffey made a date to take Sampsel to see Hangs and McCarnack Monday night. What Coffey, Hangs and McCarnack expect to get from Sampsel I cannot imagine. Coffey says he has written Sampsel a letter both to Salt Lake and to Aspen to return here.

Hangs told all the boys about McCarnack coming to Cripple Creek next week. Hangs said that the W. F. of M. will be willing to give us money to live on and help us out from now on and that with me especially they will be willing to advance money so I can leave here owing no one and I can get new clothes and go to Idaho right as I will be their most important witness from Cripple Creek and the other men will just corroborate my statements.

Lew Miller came to Victor with me and took supper and will stay over Sunday with me as he lives on a ranch a few miles from Victor. Miller says Hangs has promised him \$700.00 to \$800.00 and expenses. Miller says he has talked with Hangs and that what he will swear to is nearly all a damn lie. He, Miller, asked me whether I had made a statement and I said no, that Hangs had made one for me and showed it to me and told me to remember what it contained. Miller said he was a little afraid to make any and I told him that was up to himself and not to me, but that Hangs fixed mine up and put stuff in it I had not been told about. Miller then said he would tell Hangs to fix up what he wanted and that if everything was O.K., the Idaho situation good and the money forthcoming he, Miller, would swear to it.

I gave Miller no advice and have at no time told the men what I had agreed to do for Hangs and Darrow, but the boys come out openly with me and tell me they are hired to perjure themselves for the W.F.of M.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's Nat'l Detective Agency,

By

H. A. Pinkerton

Reported:

Denver, 2/5/07.

N.

Special Report.

**Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho;
 Boise, Idaho.**

Your excellency:-

**Manager James McFarland reports:
Denver, Sunday, February 3, 1907.**

As you are aware there appeared in the "Appeal to Reason" under date of Oct. 15, 1906, an affidavit of Claude G. Baldwin who had formerly been an orderly on General Wells' staff. This affidavit showed that the Wino Gomers were guilty of the blowing up of the Independence and several other outrages. The affidavit was secured by Frank Hargis and was on the line of the affidavit he wishes other people to make, or rather on the line of the affidavits he wishes other parties to give for the defense in the Hoyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases. Baldwin had been arrested for robbery and sentenced for seven years to the reformatory. He was subsequently paroled and sent it was during his stay in Denver after he was paroled that this affidavit was gotten up which was published in the "Appeal to Reason."

At the request of Mr. Phillips and Gen. Bulkeley Wells the Agency made an investigation and discovered that Baldwin had suddenly left town. We afterwards located him at Rock Springs, but before we could have him arrested for breaking his parole as the terms of the parole were that he was to remain in the state of Colorado and report every month to the Warden of the state reformatory, he went to Salt Lake. At that point we had him arrested and brought back and put in the reformatory.

Now Baldwin declares he has no recollection of signing this affidavit, but that Hargis was after him to sign some kind of paper and further says Hargis did not give him any money for acknowledging this affidavit in question. In the first place I don't believe Baldwin when he says he don't remember signing the affidavit and knowing its contents. He is naturally bad, however, through General Wells we got another affidavit from Baldwin and I herewith enclose a copy to you and to Messrs. Haylor and Borah.

Hargis is very industrious on the lines on which he wants the defense conducted but it is questionable as to whether Richardson will adopt that line of defense. It is more likely that Richardson and Darro will take the stand that possibly everything I'm talking about is so far as committing the outrages in Colorado as well as the murder of Ex-Gov. Stenroberg is true but that Hoyer, Haywood and Pettibone had not suggested any of these outrages and had not contributed in any way to the commission of the same. That is simply an opinion of mine. Hargis' main object is to get into the case and get some money out of the Western Federation, and if he could induce Harrow and Richardson to adopt the line of defense as he has suggested he certainly would compel the Western Federation to pay him a good fee.

2.

Before Darrow left Colorado he went to Montrose and also to Ouray. I suppose at Montrose he saw Mrs. Meenan, formerly Mary Ann Mahoney of Telluride, and I expect his visit to Ouray was for the purpose of conferring with the man Quinn, McLean and other agitators at that point.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *J. A. Cavanaugh*

Reported
Denver, 2/4/07. S.

C O R D

STATE OF COLORADO)
 COUNTY OF CHAFFEE)

88

Claude C. Baldwin, being first duly sworn, on oath says that he is the same person who is charged with making a certain affidavit, purporting to bear date as of September 29th, 1906, and which was published in a certain newspaper called "The Appeal to Reason", under date of October 13th, 1906; that in said affidavit affiant purported to make certain charges against the Mine Owners Association of Cripple Creek, Colorado, and certain members thereof, notably Messrs. Holman, Crump, Franklin and others, as will more particularly appear in said affidavit; that for about ten days prior to September 29th, 1906, he had frequent conversations in Denver, Colorado, with one Frank J. Hanks, an attorney of Cripple Creek, Colorado, concerning the matters and things which appeared in said affidavit of September 29th, 1906; that said Hanks first approached this affiant concerning the subject matter of said affidavit with the view of charging the members of the Mine Owners' Association of Cripple Creek, Colorado, and the other persons named in said affidavit, with the various outrages which had been committed in the Cripple Creek District, notably the Independence Depot disaster, so called, and the death of Beck and McCormick in the Vindicator Mine, his acknowledged object being to shift the responsibility for these outrages from the members of the Western Federation of Miners, who had been charged with them, to members of the Mine Owners Association of Cripple Creek, Colorado, aforesaid; that after several interviews between affiant and the said Hanks, the latter stated that he had prepared an affidavit for affiant to sign, and later presented a typewritten instrument and asked affiant to sign it; but that affiant refused to do so; and if he ever did sign it, it must have been at a time when he was so under the influence of liquor that he has no recollection of it, nor of the contents of said affidavit, which apparently is the one which appeared in "The Appeal to Reason", of October 13th, 1906; and to affiant's best belief he never did sign said affidavit, and is positive that he had no hand in its preparation, and no knowledge of its contents; for affiant now states with positive and absolute certainty, so far as any knowledge of his own is concerned, that the matters and things set forth and charged, in said alleged affidavit, against the Mine Owners Association of Cripple Creek, Colorado, or against the persons named in said affidavit, as having committed any of the crimes, wrongs, or outrages therein mentioned, are absolutely and wholly false, and utterly and wholly without foundation in fact; that affiant further says that he never knew of any members of the Mine Owners Association of Cripple Creek, Colorado, or of any of the other persons named in said affidavit, being the instigators or, or in any way connected with, the Independence Depot explosion, the Vindicator explosion, or any of the other crimes or outrages committed in the Cripple Creek District; that it was and is generally known, by affiant and others, that the said Hanks represented, with other attorneys, the Western Federation of Miners; that said Hanks stated to affiant at the time of said interviews that they would hang Moyer and Haywood in Idaho

unless something turned up, and that we have got to see that something turns up; and thereupon said Wangs broached the subject of affiant's making said affidavit, and a few days later presented a typewritten instrument for affiant to sign, as hereinbefore set forth.

(Signed) Claude C. Baldwin.

Subscribed ~~he~~ and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1906. My commission expires Feb. 25th, 1909.

(Signed) Gilbert A. Walker,
Notary Public.

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(Signed) Claude C. Baldwin.

Subscribed ~~in~~ and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1906. My commission expires Feb. 25th, 1909.

(Signed) Gilbert A. Walker,
Notary Public.

Special Report.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:
Denver, Sunday, February 3, 1907.

As you are aware there appeared in the "Appeal to Reason", under date of Oct. 13, 1906, an affidavit of Claude C. Baldwin who had formerly been an orderly on General Wells' staff. This affidavit showed that the Mine Owners were guilty of the blowing up of the Independence and several other outrages. The affidavit was secured by Frank Hange and was on the line of the affidavits he wishes other people to make, or rather on the line of the affidavits he wishes other parties to give for the defense in the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases. Baldwin had been arrested for robbery and sentenced for seven years to the reformatory. He was subsequently paroled and was during his stay in Denver after he was paroled that this affidavit was gotten up which was published in the "Appeal to Reason."

At the request of Mr. Fillius and Gen. Bulkeley Wells the Agency made an investigation and discovered that Baldwin had suddenly left town. We afterwards located him at Rock Springs, but before we could have him arrested for breaking his parole as the terms of the parole were that he was to remain in the State of Colorado and report every month to the Warden of the State Reformatory, he went to Salt Lake. At that point we had him arrested and brought back and put in the reformatory.

Now Baldwin declares he has no recollection of signing this affidavit, but that Hange was after him to sign some kind of paper, and further says Hange did not give him any money for acknowledging the affidavit in question. In the first place I don't believe Baldwin when he says he don't remember signing the affidavit and knowing its contents. He is naturally bad, however, through General Wells we got another affidavit from Baldwin and I herewith enclose a copy to you and to Messrs. Hawley and Borah.

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Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

J. A. Pinkerton

Reported
Denver, 2/4/07. S.

STATE OF COLORADO)
 COUNTY OF CHAFFEE) 88

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unless something turned up, and that we have got to see that something turns up; and thereupon said Hange broached the subject of affiant's making said affidavit, and a few days later presented a typewritten instrument for affiant to sign, as hereinbefore set forth.

(Signed) Claude C. Baldwin.

Subscribed ~~in~~ and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1906. My commission expires Feb. 25th, 1909.

(Signed) Gilbert A. Walker,
Notary Public.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Denver, Monday, February 4, 1907.

At 7:15 P.M. this evening I left Denver accompanied by Mr. Shollenberger, my stenographer, and Opt. No. 11 enroute for Boise. We were enroute all night.

Enroute, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1907.

We continued on our journey enroute to Boise all day. With the exception of the fact that our train was six hours late, nothing of importance occurred.

Boise, Idaho, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1907.

We arrived in Boise about 9:15 A.M. After breakfast I proceeded to the State House where I met Gov. Gooding and Mr. Hawley. We conferred relative to the coming trials and at 1:45 P.M. I proceeded with Opt. No. 11 to the penitentiary. I had a conference of about two hours and a half with Orchard. He was very much pleased to see me and is in good health and spirits. While in conference with Orchard I took up the matter of how he should conduct himself on the witness stand and went into this very thoroughly, and I am led to believe he will make a first class witness.

As the legislature is now in session, during the evening in the hotel I met and was introduced to a great number of the members of the legislature all of whom seemed to be very much interested in the trial and wished me success. This seemed to be unanimous with the members of both branches of the legislature with whom I came in contact.

During the evening I received the following telegram from Mr. Cary:-

"Hawley wires Fillius Adams' case set for eleventh. Think Wells should be there. Ask Hawley what assistance Wells can give at trial. Difficult for Wells get away and he thinks it useless ~~and~~ unless can see Adams privately. Answer quick."

It was too late then to confer with Mr. Hawley but will see him in the morning.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
By

Wm. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Boise, 2/7/07.

S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.
Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Thurs., Feb. 7, 1907.

This morning on first meeting with Mr. Hawley I took up with him the telegram received from Mr. Cary last night, as reported in my report of yesterday. After studying the matter over Mr. Hawley stated that under the circumstances he did not think it was necessary to have Gen. Wells' testimony at the present time in the Adams case. The facts are we have no knowledge as to whether Adams talked with Gen. Wells on the subject of the murder of Tyler or Bowls, and as Richardson is at present in Wallace and is acquainted with Gen. Wells it would be absolutely impossible for him at this time to talk with Adams, therefore I wired Mr. Cary as follows:

"Hawley advises unnecessary for party go to Wallace at present."

I was in consultation with Mr. Hawley both in the afternoon and forenoon, and the result of these consultations was that Mr. Hawley instructed me to have ex-stenographer V. E. Hopkins present at Wallace, and also requested that Mr. Hopkins bring his note books so far as they relate to the confession of Adams with him. It said it was just possible we might not use Mr. Hopkins as that will entirely depend on the stand that the defense will take relative to the sworn statements of Adams. I therefore wired Mr. Cary as follows in cipher:-

"Send Hopkins to Wallace. Must be there thirteenth. Must fetch all note books on rabbit's confession. Tell him to learn from conductor between Green River and Pocatelle if road is open to Wallace. If not must have his ticket rerouted at Pocatelle and go Wallace over Northern Pacific. I leave for Wallace Saturday."

Mr. Hawley, in the matter of procuring a jury it would depend largely on the knowledge which Mr. Gyde and Judge Knight and the Sheriff's office had of such men whose names appeared on the panel or would be summoned on a special venire. However he wanted two good men from the Spokane office who might be used in investigating the actions of some of the jurors or for any other purpose. Therefore I wired Mr. Haason in cipher as follows:

"Send Thiele with two good men to Wallace Saturday. Hawley will be there. I telegraphed Sutherland to reserve quarters for seven, that includes Thiele but not the two men with him. Leave here Saturday for Wallace."

In the meantime Mr. Hawley had informed me that neither he nor Mr. Borah had secured quarters at Wallace which is a very important factor owing to the limited hotel and rooming house accommodations, and stated he was going to wire ex-sheriff Sutherland to secure proper quarters for them, but as Warden Whitney, Opt. No. 11, Mr. Shollenberger and myself as well as Mr. Thiele had to get quarters, I wired ex-Sheriff Sutherland as follows:-

"If possible secure rooms for seven of us which includes Masloy and Bernh who will possibly arrive Sunday. Four of us don't expect to arrive before Monday. Would like to secure quarters where I was located last fall.

I anticipate that Mr. Sutherland will be able to procure quarters for all of us. As to the two operatives, they will have to get a quarters as best they can when they arrive in Wallace.

I neglected to state in my report for yesterday, the 6th, that on visiting Orchard he stated after consulting with his legal wife it was agreed that she should leave her present home about as soon as she could sell out her furniture. She has got some little means but not enough to live on without working. She has been following the occupation of a housekeeper, but she is well educated and could take a position as clerk or bookkeeper where she could find an opening or even a saleswoman in a store. She will simply sell out her things and move away not letting any person know where she moved to and will change her name to her maiden name as she would be harassed to death when these trials come up and Orchard has given his right name and his family history. He wanted to know if I could recommend his wife providing she came to Denver and I told him I would, but just at present I had nothing in view but would take the matter up with the Governor as soon as I possibly could, that possibly nothing could be done until after Adams was tried, but in the meantime she could move to Denver or to some other point in the United States, and I thought the idea of her moving from her present home was a very good one. In fact this was something we should have thought of ourselves. By making this move as suggested by Orchard himself we locate her so that the Western Federation of their agents cannot find her or try to tamper with her.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Pinkerton, No. 120, 2/8/07. 8.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
 Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Friday, Feb. 8, 1907.

Today after taking up my mail I called at the State House and had a conference with the Governor and also Warden Whitney. I called at Mr. Hawley's office and immediately discovered Mr. Hawley had telegraphed from Pendleton that he was held there as the roads north were blocked on account of floods in the neighborhood of Myrtle and Starbuck. I subsequently got a telegram from Mr. Hawley which reads as follows:-

"Don't tell them road will be open to Spokane."

Wagner on conferring with Warden Whitney it was decided we leave for Pendleton at whatever time the train arrives for the west inampa tomorrow and take our chances in getting through to Tokon or Spokane.

In the evening I took up with the Governor the matter of what Orchard had told me concerning his wife's leaving her present location and coming to Denver. I told him as I had reported that while she had a little money saved, however it would not keep her very long in Denver but possibly keep her long enough to secure a position whereby she could make a living, and the Governor informed me it would be seen to that she would be taken care of providing she needed assistance for the time being. I replied to convey this information to Orchard as it would make him feel good. Besides I wanted to make arrangements with him so if he was questioned on the stand he could truthfully state he did not know where his wife now resides as we don't want this woman to be bothered by ~~any~~ agents of the Western Federation of newspaper reporters.

I tried hard all day to find out through the railroad employes as to the conditions of the roads in the northwest, but could learn nothing. At the same time they are selling tickets to all points, notwithstanding the fact that no train has gone through to Portland in several days, and the same holds true with Spokane. As the weather has been fine and no extraordinary rain that we know of for the past four or five days it is likely we may be able to get through to Wallace by next Tuesday, and therefore it is best for us to be at the nearest starting point from the main line which is Pendleton.

Respectfully submitted,

By Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Boise, 2/9/07.

S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Boise, Saturday, February 9, 1907.

This morning I called at Mr. Hawley's office and as they had received no telegram or telephone from him it looked to us as though he had been able to move from Pendleton.

I subsequently went to the penitentiary where I met Orchard and told him of the conversation I had with the Governor last evening. He was highly pleased and stated he hoped his wife would not need any help but that I simply would see to it that she got a decent place to stop at moderate rates on her arrival at Denver, and he would write her today to sell out her things and move just as quick as she could.

I instructed him in writing her he must tell her she must tell no person, not the nearest and dearest friend she has got where she was going and to be sure to instruct the little girl in the same way, and as I would be absent when she arrived in Denver she would report to Mr. Cary and give her name as Mrs. Florence Fraser, which is her maiden name; Mr. Cary in the meantime will arrange for a place for her and her little girl to board and if any position should present itself that she could fill she can use Mr. Cary as a reference.

I further instructed him to say to her that after her arrival in Denver when she writes to him not to date her letter at any place but simply write the letter and hand it to Mr. Cary and he will forward the same to him (Orchard), and any letters that Orchard writes he will direct them as he has always done to the Agency and they will be delivered to her, so if he is asked on the witness stand if he knows where his wife is at the present time he can reply in the negative. I have written Mr. Cary fully on this matter today.

Orchard seems in good spirits, more especially on finding out that his plan to take his wife from her present surroundings has been approved by the Governor as well as by myself, and that at least for the time being she will be thoroughly covered.

I merely write this report now as I am about to leave so that matters will be properly understood.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
By

WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported

Boise, 2/9/07.

S.

Supplementary Report

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1907.

After writing my report of today I left Boise at 4 P.M. for Nampa enroute to Wallace in company with Opt. No. 11-D., Warden Whitney and Mr. Shollenberger. The train for the west did not arrive until 6:30 P.M., and owing to both telephone and telegraph wires being down on the west end of the road, we could get no information as to whether or not the roads were open through to the west or north-west. However, at 6:30 P.M. we proceeded on our journey to Pendleton and were enroute all night.

Enroute, Sunday, February 10, 1907.

At 5 A.M. we arrived in Pendleton and found our train had orders to lay over to 8 A.M. and then proceed west. In the meantime we made inquiries and found the chances were the road north to Spokane would not be open for possibly seven or eight days. We also found what is known as the Hunt road running from Pendleton to Pascoe where it connects with the Northern Pacific was also out of business and possibly it would be six or seven days before it could be opened.

Thinking there was a possibility we might get through from Portland to Spokane on the Northern Pacific and also finding the O. R. & N. Co., was willing to sell tickets through to Portland as the ticket agent said the O. R. & N. line into Portland was opened at 8 A.M. we proceeded to Portland, but on reaching Cascade Locks on the Columbia River we found while the blockade west of Cascade had been opened on Saturday night there was a freight wreck which closed the main line for travel. There were two passenger trains on the track at Cascade Locks and the railroad company furnished us with a boat and all the passengers boarded the boat, and we arrived in Portland about 10:30 P.M. There must have been at least 350 or 400 passengers aboard this boat. The boat was an old freight boat at that, however, we got through.

Knowing the Northern Pacific train left at 11:45 P.M. we proceeded to the Union Depot only to learn after considerable effort that this Northern Pacific train would go no farther than Seattle, but it was expected that the Northern Pacific would be open for travel on Monday morning. After securing rooms at the hotel and getting a much needed supper, it was one a.m. when we retired.

Portland, Ore., Monday, Feb. 11, 1907.

If the Northern Pacific lines were open today trains would not be sent out on schedule time but simply be sent out whenever the company could get a train ready, there being a great number of people here in Portland that want to go east. At the hotel this morning

we could learn nothing and after an early breakfast, at 7 A.M. we proceeded to the Union Depot where I met Mr. Edward Lyons, the Depot Manager. He informed me he had information to the effect that the Northern Pacific road would not be opened before tomorrow and it was possible it would not be open even at that time; one thing was certain, that they could not run trains between Seattle and Spokane today. The telegraph wires were still down. He thought before night at least the telegraph wires would be repaired so they would be able to do at least a little business.

I should say we found Mr. Hawley did not remain long in Pendleton but even if he went through to Portland which he must have done, it looks to me as though he is laying over at North Yakima or Pasco and in that case he would not be able to telegraph or telephone to anybody on account of the wires being out of business. After returning from the depot we conferred with the Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co. who claimed they would possibly be able to do some business this afternoon, and not knowing where Mr. Hawley might be, I wired ex-Sheriff Sutherland as follows:-

"Could not get through from Pendleton. Came to Portland. Northern Pacific blocked; expects to open tomorrow. Hawley left Boise Thursday, don't know where he is. If possible have case postponed until we arrive."

I also wired our Mr. Hesson at Spokane as follows:-

"Get into communication with Knight. Tell him Hawley left Boise for Wallace Thursday, don't know where he is. We could not get through from Pendleton. Northern Pacific blocked. Will get through first train."

While the telegraph companies think they will be able to get this message through before night, still there is nothing certain about it. One thing is certain, we cannot telephone as the telephone wires are not only out of business but the company does not know when they will be in working order. It may be possible Mr. Hawley get through in some way or if not was able to communicate with the proper authorities at Wallace, but lest he had been caught at some point on the Northern Pacific or Great Northern where he could neither wire or telephone, I concluded the safest way to do was to telegraph Mr. Hesson and Mr. Sutherland as I have done.

I have just learned that the Northern Pacific will be open tomorrow and we will leave here at 8:30 A.M. tomorrow for Wallace.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported
Portland, 2/11/07.

S.

By

J. A. Pinkerton

Hon. Frank H. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.
Your Excellency:--

Manager James McFarland reports:
Portland, Ore., Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1907.

After mailing my report of yesterday I called at the office of Alexander Charleston, an old friend of mine and General Agent of the Northern Pacific, and made inquiries as to when the road would be open to Spokane. Mr. Charleston was out of the city but I took the matter up with his chief clerk who informed me they had information to the effect that the road would be open by tonight. He told me they had sent out a train at 8 P.M. yesterday but they did not expect her to get through until tonight. He said they thought they had the road open last Sunday but a flood came down and washed away the temporary bridge but they had their pile drivers there and everything in readiness and would have a temporary structure which trains could pass over by tonight or Wednesday morning. I therefore secured our tickets and sleeping car berths.

Last evening we discovered Mr. Hawley had registered at the Hotel Oregon in Portland but was informed he had gone to Seattle so he would be able to go over the Great Northern providing the Great Northern road was open before the Northern Pacific.

At 8:30 A.M. today in company with Warden Whitney, Opt. No. 11, and Mr. Shellmberger, I took the train for Spokane. The trainmen were unable to give us any information as to whether we would be able to get through or not, however, we were enroute all night.

Spokane, Wash., Wed., Feb. 13, 1907.

This morning we continued on our journey to Spokane arriving at the latter place at 11:30 A.M., our train being about five hours late. The cause of the delay was on account of having to travel very slowly over the miles and miles of track that had been recently washed out, and besides during the night we passed six passenger trains that had been delayed at different points where the tracks were washed out. As we did not arrive on schedule time which was 8:30 P.M. we were unable to catch the train for Wallace and will not be able to leave Spokane until tomorrow morning at 8:15.

I met Gen'l Supt. Kambie and Supt. Nasson who informed me Asst's Supt. Thiele was at present in Wallace, but they were still trying to get a jury which may take them quite a long time. We expect Mr. Hawley got through to Spokane just ahead of us, and possibly was through in time to catch the train for Wallace today. I had Mr. Nasson telegraph Mr. Thiele to inform the attorneys for the State we would be in Wallace tomorrow at 12:30 P.M. which will be time enough so far as the Warden and myself are concerned and possibly will be time enough for Mr. Hawley, but I would have been better pleased had he been present when court opened on Monday morning, however that was impossible. Trains on the O. R. & N. between Pendleton and Spokane and Umatilla and Spokane are still closed to traffic and are not expected to open for at least ten days.

Respectfully submitted,

Flacker's Nat'l Chief Detective Agency,

BY

Wm. D. Flacker

Reported
through, s/ER/ov. 8.

Gen. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.
Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:
Spokane, Wash., Thursday, Feb. 14, 1907.

At 8:15 A.M. I left Spokane in company with Warden Whitney, Opt. No. 11 and Mr. Shellenberg, over the Northern Pacific enroute to Wallace. In crossing the Couer d'Alene Lake from Couer d'Alene City to Harrison we encountered at least a foot of ice frozen solid, but we arrived in Harrison in time to catch the O. R. & N. train arriving in Wallace at 2:30 where we met Asst Supt. Thole who had secured quarters for No. 11, Mr. Shellenberg and myself at the Wallace House. He had also secured a room for Warden Whitney at the Central. This was the best that could be done. Deputy Sheriff McCabe informed me the proprietor of the Arlington where I stopped on my last visit to Wallace expects to have rooms vacant for us by Sunday night.

I called on Sheriff Ralloy and Deputy Sheriff Sutherland and McCabe at their office. They were very glad to see us and stated owing to the reports of the condition of the railroads they were afraid we would not get here. Mr. Hawley arrived here Wednesday at 2:30 P.M. He got into Spokane on the first trainhead of us arriving in Spokane at 5 A.M. so he was able to take the 8:15 train to Wallace.

Court was adjourned for the afternoon as they had issued a special venire. There are eleven jurors in the bench the State has exhausted four of their five challenges and the defense had exhausted six of their ten challenges. Mr. Hawley, Mr. Knight and Mr. Hanson, the prosecuting attorney, think it is possible we will secure a jury by tomorrow. Mr. Hawley has been telegraphing this afternoon to catch Mr. Borah as he wishes to have Mr. Borah here as a witness. Mr. Borah not being entered as counsel in this case will make a competent witness and not injure him in the trial of the other cases. I thought Mr. Borah had been entered as counsel in this case and therefore was not in favor of his taking the witness stand, but as he is not entered as counsel in this case he is a very competent witness and will make a very important witness for the State. He has telegraphed to Boise and also to Washington.

Of course I have arrived here two days late but at the same time I could not have been of any service to the state in the matter of selecting the jury.

Respectfully submitted
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
By

WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Wallace, 2/15/07. S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Colorado,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Friday, Feb. 15, 1907.

This morning I went to the Sheriff's office where we discussed the merits of the jurors that had been accepted, and also the merits of the talisman that had been summoned by the elisor, Mr. Jones. Everybody around the Sheriff's office claimed that Jones was a very honorable man and a man of law and order, and this was made very apparent on looking over the list of talisman he had subpoenaed. The defense still had four peremptory challenges and the State had but one. There were two men that had been accepted on the jury subject to being challenged peremptorily that the officials of the Sheriff's office declared were sympathizers with the dynamiters. These two were Peter Doyle and Dominick Flynn of Mullan. Notwithstanding the fact that Doyle was a brother-in-law of Paul Corcoran who was convicted for leading the rioters on the Banker Hill & Sullivan mill in '99, still the officials of the Sheriff's office considered him a much better man than Dominick Flynn who is some kind of a merchant in Mullan.

As the jurors drawn from the regular panel seem to a great extent to be in favor of the Western Federation, I investigated how this came to pass and discovered that a fellow named Gearin who poses as a Republican and was elected county commissioner ~~manager~~ was the last to send in his quota of names to be placed in the box. He selected all his men from around Mullan, nearly all of them being either members of the Western Federation or sympathizers, and these names being the last in the box were the first drawn out. Had the names been placed in right such men as Flynn and Doyle and numerous others would not have been drawn. However, during the day the defense exhausted their four peremptory challenges as also did the State their one challenge which they still held. They used this in peremptorily challenging Flynn.

Early in the afternoon the jury was secured and court adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning. There are a few men upon the jury that Sheriff Bailey, Deputies Sutherland and McCabe, and also Prosecuting Attorney Hanson and Mr. Knight are sure are all right. There are others that are a little more doubtful, but from the fact that Doyle is upon this jury the best we can expect in this trial is a hung jury. Knowing these people as well as I do and knowing Doyle is a brother of Paul Corcoran's wife, no matter how positive the evidence we would introduce would be, in my opinion he would hang the jury.

While the state will insist that all witnesses be excluded during the trial except such as are wanted on the witness stand, from my investigations today it looks as though the defense will have a number of their witnesses in the court room unsubpoenaed until about the time that they want them. These are the ones that are to perjure themselves either in proving an alibi for Adams or proving that all he stated in his confessions were lies. I took this up with Mr. Knight and Prosecuting Attorney Hanson, and will inform Mr. Hawley of this fact tomorrow. There was a whole day lost, in fact a day and a half in argument as to the placing of the name of Mr. Hopkins on the

information. The Judge decided this morning that Mr. Hopkins' name could be placed on the information, therefore he was subpoenaed. From the manner in which the counsel for the defense has been examining the jurors and from the affidavit that Adams made in order to disqualify the Sheriff's office from summoning the talismen, it would appear that Adams is about to testify that undue influence was used, in fact coercion, to have him go to Pocatello, also to Telluride, and furthermore that Mr. Borah and Mr. Hawley had used unfair means to get statements from Adams, and as I stated in yesterday's report Mr. Hawley had wired Mr. Borah to Boise and also wired him to Washington in care of Senator Heyburn to appear here as witness in court. As Mr. Borah is not entered as counsel in this case he will be a competent witness.

In order to counteract any statement that Adams may make relative to the trip to Telluride, of course it becomes absolutely necessary that Gen. Bulkeley Wells be present as a witness. Mr. Hawley on yesterday telegraphed for Mr. Wells and on last evening I received the following telegram in cipher from Supt. H. F. Cary of our Denver office:-

"Hawley wired Wells to go Wallace next week. Wells very busy. Wishes to know what is wanted and date he should be Wallace. Cannot possibly leave before next Tuesday."

I immediately presented this telegram to Mr. Hawley who wrote out the following telegram directing me to put it in cipher and forward the same to our Mr. Cary in his name:-

"Adams has lied in affidavit relative to trip from Boise to Wallace; will lie about trip to Telluride therefore Wells' presence is wanted badly. Tuesday is time enough to start."

I immediately sent the telegram as night message. Up to this evening Mr. Hawley had received no reply from Mr. Borah except he had learned from Boise that Mr. Borah had gone to Washington.

I herewith attach the names and occupations of the jurors that have been selected.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
By

WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Denver, 2/16/07. S.

THE TIMES SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1907.

At 11:15 yesterday afternoon the jurors who will decide the fate of Steve Adams were sworn in by the clerk. They are:

A. E. Leonard, 32, age 32, of
Mason, a G. A. R. veteran.

Jack Frank, age 27, of
Burke, miner, a native of Ru-
nia, in Eastern Poland, unmar-
ried.

George Wilson, age 32, of
Mullan, electrician, unmarried.

Pear Doyle, age 33, Burke,
miner in the Hecla.

Frank J. Harding, age about
36, of Wallace, grocer, mar-
ried.

George H. Curly, age about
38, of Carson, miner in the
Morning.

J. B. Conner, age about 40,
of Mullan, millman, unmarried.

H. Ellars, age about 55, of
Wallace, dairy business, mar-
ried.

Henry L. Wilson, age about
36, of Black Bear, miner.

J. A. Vanderwerker, age
about 30, of Kellogg, miner.

John Furst, age about 46,
of Wallace, proprietor of the
Centennial hotel, married.

Frank Rodgers, age about 30,
of Wardner, miner and does
various sorts of work.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Wallace, Ida., Saturday, Feb. 16, 1907.

This morning court opened at 10 A.M. and all the witnesses for the state that were present were sworn in at the same time, as were also several witnesses for the defense, and at the request of the prosecution all witnesses were excluded from the court room. This was strongly objected to by the defense on account of the fact that they had intended that their witnesses remain in the court room and hear what the witnesses for the state would testify to. This I learned and reported in yesterday's report.

The defense in cross-examining Mr. Thomas, the step-father of the murdered man, elicited the fact he had gotten a copy of his testimony at the preliminary. The defense tried to make some capital out of this but Mr. Hawley took the responsibility of this and said a man was entitled to a copy of what he had testified to and signed at the preliminary. I don't think much will be made out of that.

From the number of witnesses that the defense has subpoenaed it looks as though the defense will be an alibi, but of this we are not sure.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

Reported
Wallace, 2/17/07. S.

By
WM. A. PINKERTON.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports

Wallace, Idaho, Sunday, Feb. 17, 1907.

Today being Sunday, nothing of particular importance transpired. In the afternoon Eugene Johnson arrived from Boise and we were glad to see that he got through as there is little doubt but what we will want to use him providing Adams takes the stand and corroborates the affidavit he made relative to his treatment on his trip from Boise to Wallace.

In the evening I received a letter from Orchard of which the following is a copy:-

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 14th, 1907.

Mr. James McFarland,
Wallace, Idaho.

Dear friend

I noticed by the papers that Stephe claimed to be a member of the Western Federation. According to the constitution of the Federation a member that is three months in arrears of dues is suspended and is not entitled to any benefits or allowed to attend the meetings. I think Stephe was a good many months in arrears of dues before he was arrested. He was in good standing when he was in Park City, Utah, but I presume he never paid any dues after he left there. I think there is a clause in the constitution exempting members from dues when they are out on strike, but he could not claim to be on strike as he had left Colorado and transferred to another union and was working. If you consider this of any importance you no doubt could find out if he was in arrears through the Park City union, or if he had been reinstated, when. I simply call your attention to this as it would show he was not entitled to any benefits from the Federation and the money they sent her they could not call relief as they so stated in their letter to her, and farther they had long discontinued all relief that they furnished during the strike.

Hoping this will find you well as I am myself, I remain,

Yours

Harry

P.S. Tell Mr. Hawley and Mr. Whitney Hello for me."

This letter of itself shows how keenly Orchard is watching the proceedings and this letter appears to me to be of great importance and very opportune. Therefore I wrote the following letter to our Mr. Cary at Denver sending copies to our offices in Spokane, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles:-

"If you or any of the operatives employed at the Denver office have a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Western Federation of Miners, would like you to forward the same to me here in care of the Sheriff's office just as quick as possible. All offices receiving copy of this letter, if in possession of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Western Federation will forward copy to me so that no delay will be entailed in this matter. It is just possible we may want to have this document in case Adams is placed upon the witness stand which no doubt he will be. Therefore Mr. Fraser, Mr. Kumble, Mr. Hassen and Mr. Bacon will not wait to find out whether you have a copy or not nor will they wait for any further correspondence, but if they have copy in their possession or can obtain one will forward the same at once to me here."

The facts are the counsel for the defense have admitted they are defending Adams on account of his being a member of the Western Federation, and they will also claim that the money sent to Mrs. Adams was on account of strike benefits. From Orchard's letter you will note that strike benefits had been discontinued, and even if they had not as Adams had left Colorado he was not entitled to strike benefits, and furthermore at the time he received the so-called strike benefits, he was not even a member in good standing of the Western Federation of Miners.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
By

WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
HENRY Wallace, 2/18/07. S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
 Boise, Idaho.
Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Wallace, Monday, February 18, 1907.

Today in Wallace like other witnesses having been prohibited from visiting the court room, I was around with a number of witnesses for the prosecution and got in a word from time to time that would help to clear the memory. In the evening in company with Warden Whitney, and Ass't Supt. Thiele I had a conference with Mr. Hawley and Judge Knight at the latter's office. The principal subject of the discussion was the introduction of the Adams confession. About ten p.m. the conference ended when we went to our respective rooms.

I would further state that the evidence for the State so far is coming out all right. The last witness on the stand was Archie Phillips. He will take the stand this morning again, and he is being subjected to a very strenuous cross-examination; the more the defendant's counsel cross-examine him, the better the case for the prosecution. He makes an excellent witness.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Wallace, 2/19/07. S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1907.

Today in Wallace I continued around with the witnesses for the State in the Adams case, and in the evening had a conference with Messrs. Hawley, Hanson, Gyde and Knight, counsel for the State in Mr. Knight's office, and Mr. Hawley questioned Warden Whitney and Mr. Thiele as the two latter will be the next two witnesses.

Court adjourned today at 3 o'clock on account of the Coroner being absent. The Coroner although subpoenaed in the regular way is at present confined in his room at Mullan suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. The State made the proposition to the defendant's counsel to have them look over the testimony given by the coroner at the preliminary and if they would accept this testimony the state would accept it by stipulation, hence the adjournment of court in order to give the counsel for the defense time to examine the testimony of the Coroner at the preliminary examination.

While not positive it would look as though the line of defense will be an alibi. Of course, they have two witnesses - Glover and Mason, who participated in the Tyler murder who will testify they were not present at the murder and will probably testify that Adams was in their company at some other point. They have a number of witnesses here but what they are going to testify to we cannot tell. Amongst the witnesses they have here is ex-Sheriff Brown of Baker City, the man who arrested Adams, but what he is going to testify to we cannot learn, but he is always seen in company with old man Lillard, Adams' uncle. He tells Mr. Thiele and others he does not know what he is here for, but there is no doubt in my mind he knows exactly what he is here for.

Today Mr. Hawley received a telegram from Gen. Wells from some point in Wyoming in which he informed us he is on his way ~~now~~ here. It looks as though they will not attempt to put Adams on the witness stand and in that case of course we would not want the testimony of either General Wells or Mr. Berah. Of course, in this I may be mistaken, but they certainly know as we always did that Adams would make a very poor witness and might have to tell the truth as to how he came to change his mind.

All the state witnesses so far have made a very good impression more especially the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Phillips.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Wallace, 2/20/07. S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
 Boise, Idaho.
Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1907.

The time of the court this forenoon was taken up by an argument of Mr. Richardson in advising that all matters taken out of the Tyler grave be placed in evidence. Among this was a pair of old shoes that had been picked up in the corner of the undertaker's room where what remained of Fred Tyler was lying and some old overalls. Everything had become affected with the putrid effects of Tyler and everything was buried with him in the coffin. Mr. Richardson argued about fifty-five minutes on this matter, and before Mr. Hawley could reply, the court overruled Mr. Richardson's motion.

In the afternoon Ass't Supt. Thiele was placed on the witness stand but not allowed to testify to any extent; then I was called on the witness stand and examined by Mr. Richardson with a view of showing to the court that I obtained a confession from Adams through threats, promises and cajolery. I was on the witness stand up to adjournment at five p.m. Nothing of particular importance transpired in the examination or questions propounded by Mr. Richardson wherein he asked if I did not make certain statements to Adams, and being absolutely false, my principal answer was in the negative.

In the evening I held a conference with Mr. Hawley and Mr. Knight at the latter's office wherein the counsel mapped out what would probably be done tomorrow. Nothing more of particular importance occurred during the day except to say that so far I think the State has a little the best of the situation. If Mr. Richardson could prove I had made promises or threats to Adams, that would have a tendency to prevent our introducing the testimony that Adams has sworn to.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Wallace, 2/21/07.

S.

Hon. Frank B. Gentry,
Governor of Illinois,
Springfield, Illinois.

Your Excellency,
Manager James McFarland reporter,
Wallace, Idaho, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1907.

This morning at 10 A.M. I was again placed on the witness stand and subjected to a rigid examination by Mr. Richardson, but my replies to his questions apparently did not satisfy him. One point in particular that he wished to learn of me was the condition of the inside of the penitentiary, more especially the cells, etc. Having anticipated that during the trials if I was placed on the witness stand I would be examined very closely in the matter of where Orshard and possibly myself, Haywood and Pettibone and also Adams were placed while in the penitentiary, for that reason I never entered the penitentiary gate, contenting myself with never going further than the Warden's office.

Richardson adopts a rather peculiar method of propounding questions. He propounds at least a half dozen separate questions in one. If a witness would answer the question as a whole by either yes or no it would place him in an embarrassing position, therefore I had adopted the plan of answering each question separately as though it had been propounded to me separately. Richardson asked me if when questioning Adams I did not lead Adams in the manner that he had been trying to lead me during his examination of me to which I replied not in that way as I did not assume the story dramatic as in talking with Adams that Mr. Richardson had assumed in talking with me for the benefit of the galleries. Richardson felt a little put out by this and said, "You did not have the 2 galleries to play to" to which I retorted if I had the galleries I would not have played.

As Richardson had referred to Parsons Kansas on one of two occasions I tried to get in an explanation on that matter, but did not succeed as it seemed to be irrelevant at that time but on leaving the witness stand Richardson remarked, "I have the affidavits relative to the Parsons, Kansas affair" to which I replied, "From what I know of you you can get affidavits on anything but the time will come when you will have to produce them and the parties who made them." He told me he did not want any altercation with me and I replied, "I didn't think so". He said, "I am not afraid of you", and I said, "Well that is the way I feel in regard to you."

After I left the witness stand Ass't Supt. Thole was placed on the witness stand and subsequently Warden Whitney. The defense was not through cross-examining Warden Whitney when the court adjourned. During the afternoon Gen. Wells arrived over the Northern Pacific. I was very much pleased that the General got here in good time. The court room was packed. The newspapers although making several mistakes as to dates and some mistakes as to the nature of answers to several questions propounded by the defendant's counsel on the whole have given a very fair account of the trial.

In the evening I met Mr. Newley, Prosecuting Attorney Hanson and Judge Knight at the latter's office. There were also present General Wells, Warden Whitney, Mr. H. J. Deputy-Sheriff Thos. McKee and Ass't Supt. Thole. Mr. Newley informed me owing to the fact that the

2.

defense might not place Steve Adams on the witness stand, he and his colleagues had concluded to place General Wells on the stand. It had first been determined to hold General Wells for rebuttal but in case Adams was not placed on the witness stand we would lose some valuable testimony which General Wells is possessed of, and I think the conclusions of the counsel for the state are very wise ones.

The defense has not only Nute Glover, alias "Wall-eye", Price and Mason from Marble Creek, but as far as we can learn all the Mason family. These parties of course are willing to testify to anything that the counsel for the defense may require.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
H. Wallace, 2/22/07. S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Friday, February 22, 1907.

Today being Washington's birthday and a national holiday, there was no session of court. I spent the day around with numerous witnesses dropping in a word of advice to each of them but in doing so did not attempt to violate the order of the court relative to talking to witnesses.

Saturday, February 23, 1907.

This morning the cross-examination of Warden Whitney was continued up to about 10:30, the Warden acquitting himself in a very creditable manner. I was then called upon the witness stand and after a few preliminary questions by Mr. Knight wherein I identified the typewritten confession of Adams, the same was offered in evidence. Mr. Richardson for the defense strenuously objected to the introduction of the typewritten confession, but the court overruled his objections and the confession was admitted and read to the jury by Mr. Knight, one of the counsel for the state. Notwithstanding the fact that the court room was packed you could have heard a pin drop during the reading of this document. All of the jurors to pay particular attention to it. At times there would be a little murmur when something of deep interest from the confession was read, more especially where Adams detailed it was always understood he would get a thousand dollars for each man he killed, and the further fact that he only got \$120.00 for the killing of Boule and Tyler. There was also quite a little murmur in court when Adams' statement was read relative to Pettibone sending the three hundred dollars to Edward Boyce, the former president and originator of the Western Fed. of Miners. After the reading of the confession, court adjourned for lunch.

When court convened at 2 P.M. I was again placed on the witness stand and was cross-examined by Mr. Richardson until 4:30 P.M. For the last hour of my cross-examination Richardson either seemed to be out of ammunition or nonplussed as to what to ask me and looked appealingly from time to time to Mr. Darrow to prompt him, which Darrow did. The answers to the questions which Darrow had prompted him on made matters worse for the defense and finally at 4:30 Richardson informed the court he was through with me.

Mr. Chandler of Mullan was then placed on the witness stand and when court adjourned at 5 P.M. they were not through cross-examining Mr. Chandler. Mr. Chandler of course makes a very good witness more especially corroborating Adams' statement as to the fact he was in the Marble Creek District at the time of the murder and that he returned east on the Burlington by the way of Alliance where Chandler saw him on the train just before reaching Alliance and talked with him for about five minutes.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Wallace, 2/24/07.

S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.
Your Excellency:-

Manager Jas. McFarland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Sunday, February 24, 1907.

Today being Sunday, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Knight were very busy going over the evidence in the case, therefore we did not have any conference whatever.

In the afternoon a young Scotchman named Gordon who is reporting in this case for the Spokesman-Review called upon me and stated he wanted to make an apology, and asked me if I had seen a copy of the Spokesman-Review for Friday, Feb. 22nd. I told him I had not and then went on to say, "I don't know of anything Mr. Gordon you have to apologise for." He then informed me the Spokesman-Review in publishing an account of the little tilt that occurred between Richardson and myself in the court room on Thursday at noon time after the court had adjourned had stated that Richardson was cheered and I was hissed. He informed me he was not responsible for this article; that he had arranged with a man named McGuire who was reporting the case for the Daily Idaho Press to furnish him with what transpired in court from 11 a.m. until court adjourned at 12 o'clock noon; that he always left the court room at 11 a.m. to write up his notes for his newspaper so he could mail them on the train for Spokane at 12:30, and McGuire had furnished as part of what transpired the incident referred to.

Gordon said Deputy Sheriff McCabe got very hot about the publication of this matter in the form it was done as he (McCabe) was in the court room at the time the incident occurred and was led to believe that the demonstration in the court room was in favor of me as there was no demonstration until I told Richardson I was not afraid of him or any other man in or outside the court room. He further informed me he had explained this matter to McCabe who was satisfied he had told the truth, and he had gone to Mr. Dunn of the Press and explained the matter to him and Mr. Dunn had discharged McGuire.

In the afternoon Mr. Chris Connelly, formerly prosecuting attorney at Butte but now residing at Missoula and a personal friend of mine, having just arrived in Wallace from Missoula called upon me and in course of conversation he referred to this matter and stated the matter of my being hissed in court was given to the Associated Press and he supposed it had been published all over the country. Mr. Connelly felt very bad about it and said when the matter had been drawn to his attention on Friday in Missoula he had informed his friends he was satisfied there was no truth in the matter and that somebody was paid for giving this article to the Associated Press.

There is no doubt McGuire was paid but just how much he got I don't know. However, it has been given to the public and the old saying is a lie travels with lightening speed but the truth travels like a turtle. While I am well aware that the defense would resort to nearly all manner of dirt, I did not hardly expect they would resort to a low

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trick as this. I am not at all disconcerted about this matter, but merely wish to draw your attention to what we may expect during the trials of Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Mr. Husbener arrived here last evening by the way of Missoula. He got through all right and it was a very lucky thing for him he did not try to come by the way of Pendleton as there are washouts on the main line both east and west of Pendleton and the road between Spokane and Pendleton is in such condition that trains cannot possibly be run for at least a week.

As the matter now looks, with the exception of what testimony we may put in in rebuttal, the prosecution will close tomorrow evening. We have but two witnesses - Chandler who was being cross-examined when court adjourned on Saturday night and General Wells. The State has certainly made a strong case, but while we don't know exactly what the line of defense will be, however, it looks as though they will try to prove an alibi, and in that case we may have to put in a good deal of testimony in rebuttal.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Wallace, 2/25/07. S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager Jas. McParland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Monday, Feb. 25, 1907.

Today the state closed its testimony with the exception of what might be used in rebuttal. General Wells made a very good witness, as also did the young man Chandler. Darrow opened the argument for the defense and he practically admitted everything that is contained in Adams' confession with the exception that he places a very different construction on what Adams said in his confession. However, he will not be able to prove the assertions he made on this matter.

I learned from a party whose name I do not wish to give that there is a great deal of discord existing between Darrow and Richardson at the present time. Richardson has assumed full charge of the Adams case, much to the disgust of Darrow. Darrow told my informant, who is perfectly reliable, that Richardson's cross-examination of me injured their case and that Richardson knew in advance how the testimony was procured and that being the case he should have known in cross-examining me in the manner which he did he would draw out matters that should not have been placed before the jury. He expressed himself to the effect that he thought the jury would hang in the Adams case, but still on account of the fact that they were all miners, it might possibly be they would acquit him. He told my informant that Richardson had expressed himself to the effect that he was bound to acquit Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, but said he differed with Richardson so far as their case was concerned.

This information was given to me in strict confidence and was given by a friend that I know is telling me the truth, and under no circumstances would I reveal this friend's name, but I met him here and know he could talk freely with Richardson and Darrow and had him feel them out on this matter. They have a long list of witnesses for the defense and we don't know what time the case will be closed. One thing is certain, though, they must put Adams on the stand, or at least it looks that way to me, and if Adams is placed on the stand, I expect Warden Whitney, Mr. Thiele and myself will again have to take the stand in rebuttal.

If Mrs. Hinkle is used as a witness her own husband will be able to rebut her testimony. We have got this all right and she is sure to be placed on the stand providing it does not come to the ears of the defendant's counsel that we are in a position to successfully rebut her testimony not only by her husband's testimony but also by documentary evidence showing she was not in the Marble Creek country at the time of the murder of Tyler and Boule.

Respectfully submitted,

Finkerton's National Detective Agency,
By WM. A. FINKERTON.

Reported

Wm Wallace, 2/26/07.

8.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
 Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:
Wallace, Idaho, Tuesday, February 26, 1907.

Today the defense continued to place their witnesses on the stand. The evidence was simply what you might call cumulative; each one told about the same story about seeing Adams or Simpkins or both at certain times but upon cross examination as to what they knew about other dates during the months of July and August or in fact during the year of 1904, they were absolutely ignorant. It is true the state expected evidence of this kind. However, if some of the jurors did not make up their minds before they went into the jury box as to what verdict they would return, I don't think the evidence so far has affected the evidence presented by the state.

Last evening Messrs. Richardson and Darrow were closeted a long time in the county jail with Adams. They were preparing the little piece he is to speak when he goes on the witness stand. There is no doubt in my mind but Adams will be placed on the witness stand tomorrow, and if so I expect several of the state witnesses will have to take the stand in order to rebut what Adams may testify to.

As I have furnished copies of such papers each day as give the best account of the evidence introduced, it is unnecessary for me to refer to this matter further, except to further refer to the cross-examination of myself wherein it will be noted that Mr. Richardson did not show any great ability. He confined his cross-examination to what transpired during the time I was taking Adams' confession by asking if I did not at that time instruct Adams how to act on the witness stand and if I did not instruct Warden Whitney and Gov. Gooding to have Adams placed in the cell with Orchard, also if I did not have Orchard prompt me as to what questions I would put to Adams and if I did not see Orchard during the time that Adams was making his statement. To all these questions, of course, I had to answer "No".

It strikes me that Adams must have told Richardson that while I had met both him and Orchard together, it was long after I had taken his confession also that Orchard was not present at any time when I was taking his confession and that I had never instructed Adams how to conduct himself on the witness stand until the latter part of April or May nearly two months after he had made his confession. Either Adams' memory is very deceptive or Richardson for some reason or other did not want to get the truth about these facts. If Richardson had asked me as to whether or not I had at any time seen Adams and Orchard together, I would have replied I had. If he had asked me if at any time I had talked to Adams relative to how he should conduct himself while on the witness stand I would have told him I had and given as near as I could remember the time this talk occurred and the reason for it. Richardson insisted that during my conversation with Adams the first day I met him and for the two days succeeding on which I took his confession that I promised him his wife would be taken care of. Not this was not a fact but sometime afterwards Adams expressed a wish that his wife should be

2.

looked after as he was afraid something might happen to her. You remember exactly how that came about, and while a number of things that Richardson cross-examined me on took place, still his questions all related to the time I took Adams' confession or prior to that time.

I merely give this as an explanation of some of my answers to Richardson's questions.

YF Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Wallace, 2/27/07. 8.

Hon. Frank A. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
 Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1907.

In the desperate effort made by the defense to impeach the testimony of young Chandler, Price, the store keeper at Riba Meadows, testified it was he instead of Chandler who after the murder of Bouie had taken Mrs. Perkins, her daughter and Miss Sherer out in a boat. We located Miss Sherer in Spokane and got in touch with her on Tuesday night, and had Mr. Chandler talk to Miss Sherer over the phone and she agreed to come to Wallace today which she did.

It appears there is a woman named Sherer who lives here in Wallace who although no relative of Miss Sherer, the witness, still she is acquainted with Miss Sherer and with her family. This Sherer woman of Wallace is a sympathizer with the dynamiters, and it so happened that when Miss Sherer received the telephone message to come to Wallace that this Sherer woman from Wallace was present at Miss Sherer's father's house. Miss Sherer on leaving the telephone said, "I have got to go to Wallace as a witness." It is very evident that the Sherer woman from Wallace communicated with Richardson and Darrow giving them this information, in fact I believe she was sent down there to watch Miss Sherer, and on yesterday morning Price took the witness stand and admitted he had made a mistake, that it was another party he had taken out but not Mrs. Perkins, her daughter and Miss Sherer. However, we got before the jury the fact that they must have known Miss Sherer was sure to impeach his testimony. Had it not been for this mistake, we would have been able to arrest Price for perjury. ^{admitting}

During the day Mrs. Adams took the witness stand and the papers which I am forwarding to you give a fair account of her testimony. After she was through Adams was placed on the witness stand, and as you will see from reading his testimony, he is simply swearing as he has been coached by the counsel for the defense. I presume that Weurns is the man that did the coaching so that if Adams falls down or may change his mind in some future time we cannot catch Richardson and Darrow for subornation of perjury.

We were all afraid of ex-Sheriff Brown of Baker City. Brown was put on the stand for the defense but made a very good witness for the state. He tells us old man Lillard pays him five dollars a day and his expenses, but nevertheless Brown would not perjure himself. Brown gave us his reasons for keeping aloof from Warden Whitney, Mr. Thiele and others also the further fact that although being an ex-sheriff he never called at the Sheriff's office, which was that he was getting his five dollars a day and his expenses and labored under the opinion if he was caught associating with any of the witnesses or sympathizers with the prosecution his pay would stop.

I expect we will have to put on a good deal of testimony in rebuttal but that will greatly depend on how Adams acts in the cross-examination. There is no question but if we had even a fair jury we would get a conviction, however we don't think there is any show for his acquittal. Notwithstanding the fact of Price's somersault in connection with the testimony in regard to Miss Sherer and Mrs. Perkins and her daughter, it is more than likely that the state will place Miss Sherer on the witness stand in rebuttal.

In the evening I had a conference at Judge Knight's office with Judge Knight and Mr. Hawley. There were also present Warden Whitney, Ass't Supt. Shiels, young Mr. Chandler and Deputy Sheriff Nicks. Warden Whitney took a photograph of Adams up to Miss Sherer's room to see if she could recognize it. It is just possible she might not remember seeing him at Price's store as there were several other parties there, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose she paid very much attention to them.

Respectfully submitted,
 Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
 By Wm. A. Pinkerton

Reported
 Wallace, 2/26/07. S.

Hon. Frank E. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
 Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Wallace, Thursday, February 28, 1907.

This morning the defense continued the examination of Adams in chief up to about 11 A.M. Mr. Knight proceeded to cross-examine Adams. The cross-examination was continued up to about four P.M. and as a result Adams admitted every word contained in the confession except that he did not confess to the murder of Tyler and Lewis. He also admitted that he read or partially read the confession through and signed this statement by authorizing the corrections made in the confession by Mr. Heubener. As a matter of fact, the Times of March 1st in its usual biased way would have the public believe that Adams made a good truthful witness and that furthermore he was cool and collected. Well the facts are, he made a poor witness; he could look neither his own lawyers in the face nor anybody else, but threw back his head on the back of the chair. In his direct examination he invariably got ahead of the question asked him showing he had at least memorized to a great extent what the lawyers for the state had given him to memorize.

This evening he told Deputy Sheriff Hicks who has had him in charge that he wanted to see him privately. The Deputy took him out in the women's apartment and he was trembling and shaking, and he commenced by saying to Hicks he would like to get his saved-off shot gun and some cards that were at the penitentiary and wanted to know if Hicks knew how he could get them, and just at that moment under Sheriff McCabe came into the jail and Adams almost fainted. He certainly was not afraid of McCabe but he thought it was probably one of his lawyers. That of course ended the conversation as Adams was not in a condition to talk to Hicks after McCabe's presence. There is no doubt but Adams had something else to say as he knew very well that Hicks could not get him his saved-off shot gun and if he did he would have no use for it. The facts are he is in a high state of nervous excitement. Old man Lillard, his uncle, has expressed himself on several occasions that he doesn't believe Adams can be convicted but says he thinks there will be a hung jury as at least one of the jurors was formerly in the bull pen here during the riots of either '92 or '99. We cannot discover who this juror is.

Today in a conversation with Mr. James McCarthy, the manager of the Hecla Mine, he told me he was acquainted with juror Doyle and he said while he was a very good boy and had no bad habits that he knew of, notwithstanding the fact that he was Paul Corcoran's brother-in-law, if there were a couple of good strong men on the jury who would argue the case with Doyle, he was satisfied he could be brought to fetch in a verdict of guilty. He said Doyle is a very quiet and rather a weak character.

In the evening I attended a conference at Mr. Knight's office at which there were present Mr. Hawley, Mr. Knight, Mr. Gyde, Mr. Thiele, Warden Whitney and also some of the witnesses that will be placed on the

stand tomorrow for the purpose of rebuttal. In conclusion would say the State has made a very strong case, and except for the purpose of protecting Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, there is not a man, I believe, in the city of Wallace that does not believe Adams is guilty. In fact an ex-dynamiter named Dan Harrington whom No. 11 convicted here in '92 has been heard to say that he knows Adams is guilty. The majority of the people say that Adams in taking the witness stand virtually convicted himself even if there had been no other evidence.

I will have to remain here until after the jury has brought in a verdict or is discharged. If the state started to try this case over again tomorrow we would be in better shape than at this trial and the defense is actually tied up.

In my report for yesterday I neglected to state that not having received any reply from Miss Shearer nor from her home as to whether she had left for Wallace or not, I immediately made a request over the telephone to Mr. Nasson to call at Miss Shearer's home and find out whether she had left for Wallace, and I subsequently received the following telegram from Mr. Nasson:-

"Package sent nine o'clock this morning. Telephone out of order."

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
~~Summary~~ Wallace, 3/1/07. 8.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Friday, March 1, 1907.

Today after introducing a few witnesses in rebuttal, the Adams case was closed. I am forwarding to you the Idaho Press of March 1st as this paper gives a pretty clear account of what occurred today. You will bear in mind that notwithstanding the fact that some of the evidence on rebuttal was subsequently stricken out at the request of the defense, nevertheless this evidence was gotten before the jury all right and that is possibly about as much as the State could expect under the circumstances. The fact that Judge Woods at times has ruled against the State is no indication he has not acted in a very fair manner throughout the trial. In fact I recognize Judge Woods as a splendid trial judge. He is very quick in his decisions and at the same time very fair and he is by no means arbitrary.

While I was very sorry to note that Mr. Knight was unable to proceed with his argument owing to the fact that he was ill, however if Mr. Knight was to take ill during the arguments in this case, I don't think he could have taken ill at a better time on account of the fact that if Mr. Knight finished his argument today the defense would finish their arguments tomorrow night, therefore the jury would have all day Sunday to deliberate on the points argued on behalf of the defendant, and the chances are that they would form such a strong opinion that even the argument of Mr. Hawley might not be able to change it. On account of Mr. Knight's illness it is not possible for both the defendant's lawyers to get through with their arguments tomorrow. While Mr. Richardson took the leading part in the examination of witnesses, and in fact has taken the lead from the beginning of this trial, that is no sign he will make the closing argument, and of course whichever lawyer for the defense makes the closing argument, that will indicate which is the leading counsel for the defense. As to Richardson's speech before the jury, I don't think the State has anything in particular to fear, but I am certain that Darrow will make a heart to heart talk on this matter and that Darrow will be by far the best man before the jury.

I had a long talk today with Mr. McCarthy, Manager of the Hecla Mine, and Mr. Moffit, a prominent mining man of Coeur d'Alene who was through the riots of '92 and '99. He is a very intimate acquaintance of Opt. No. 11 and thinks a great deal of him. Both these gentlemen are of the opinion that the defense must have had an agent here who worked upon some of the county commissioners last January in such a way that some of the commissioners put in the ~~names~~ names of a lot of dynamiters into the jury box. Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Moffit both declare they never saw as rotten a list of men as was drawn from that jury box in this trial. Notwithstanding the fact that most people think there are at least three or four men upon the jury that will hang the jury, Mr. McCarthy is very optimistic. McCarthy is a very honest man himself, and notwithstanding his experience with dynamiters, he thinks the evidence was so strong and so well placed, and the further fact that Adams in his testi-

many confirmed my testimony in the matter of the confession and really that there were no threats or inducements held out to him. This was brought out very nicely in the cross-examination by Mr. Knight. If we had tried to bulldoze Adams this would not have developed, as the attorneys for the defense expected we would try to bulldoze Adams and had instructed him how to reply. Mr. Moffit, however, holds a different opinion and thinks that the jury will disagree, but he does not imagine they can ever acquit.

John F. Gray, one of the leading attorneys in northern Idaho and the general solicitor for the Federal Mining & Smelting Co. who just arrived from Washington, informed me this afternoon that some of the commissioners had done some dirty work in getting the names of such a crowd of dynamiters in the jury box. He said he had examined the present jury and he did not think much of them. We have had confidence in a Swede named Furst, who runs the Centennial Hotel where Mr. Hawley, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Thiele and Mr. Hopkins are stopping. Opt. No. 11 remembers that Furst kept a saloon in Mullan or Gem in '92 and that he was a rabid dynamiter, but he seems to have reformed. Mr. Gray has no confidence in Furst, so he informed me this evening.

I should state here that Adams spent a very poor night last night. He had nightmares and woke up the jail on several occasions, and at one time the blood burst from his nose and he was in a very bad condition. He seldom sleeps and is eating little or nothing.

Ex-Sheriff Brown in talking with Gene Johnson stated the defendant's counsel and Lillard had not said much to him since giving his testimony, and although they were very much disappointed he did not know why they should be as he had never intimated to them he was going to perjure himself, but when they approached him they said they wanted him to testify to certain conversations between Thiele, Adams and himself which never took place and the reasons they gave for wanting him to testify to these conversations were to lay a foundation to impeach my testimony showing Adams had been given promises right from the time Thiele and Brown had arrested him. He stated however, he had made sure of his five dollars a day and his expenses, and he thinks by this time they have discovered they could not hire or bribe him to perjure himself.

Ex-Sheriff Brown told Warden Whitney he had never been reimbursed for the hire of the carriage which he drove out to Adams' place at the time he was arrested. He said he sent a bill to the Governor but he had never heard from it. Mr. Whitney told him he would take the matter up with the Governor when he arrived in Boise. As we are now aware that Brown is an honorable man, I would suggest that whatever he paid for the carriage hire and also for the time he lost in going out there, he should be reimbursed for that amount, and I will take the matter up with the Governor when I see him in Boise. I don't know what the amount of the bill is, but it cannot be very much.

I think I have not mentioned the fact that Sheaf of the Appeal to Reason has a seat at the reporters' table and is acting as a reporter. This noon after court was adjourned, Sheriff Bailey in looking around the court room picked up a piece of paper on which was written that Carleton, Orchard, M. Sterling and Scott, Special Agent for the Florence & Cripple Creek R. R., were the men that blew up the Independence and asked the jury if they would consent to judicial execution, also intimated that the same gang that blew up the Independence murdered Martin Gleason, Arthur Collins and others. This was written on paper used by the reporters and was left on the table for the purpose of somebody getting hold of it and handing it to some juror. I advised the Sheriff to hand this paper to

Judge Woods. I had not time to copy this document but if possible will procure a copy of it tomorrow. I also instructed Gene Johnson to inform Mr. W. Knight and Mr. Hawley of the existence of this paper.

This evening while Mr. Arthur Phillips was in the prison and gambling house across from the Wallace Hotel, a man approached him and asked him if the case had gone to the jury. He told him no; that the arguments had only commenced and that court had adjourned during the afternoon on account of Mr. Knight's illness. The man then asked him if he knew how he could get a letter to one of the jurors. Mr. Phillips told him to hand the letter over to Judge Woods and he would read the same and if the letter did not bear on the case he presumed the judge would hand it over to the juror. This man said that it was something that he did not want the judge to see. Mr. Phillips left the man in the gambling house and notified the Sheriff who went with Mr. Phillips and got a good look at this man. Both Sheriff Dalley and Deputy Sheriff McCabe, who also saw the man, claim they never saw him before and don't know who he is, but the deputies who guard the jury have been warned against this man. The action of this man is very singular to say the least and more especially on account of the fact that he approached Mr. Phillips who was one of the best witnesses that the prosecution had. It might have been a job on the part of the defense in order to catch Mr. Phillips, thinking Mr. Phillips would outline some plan of action to tell this man so he would try to deliver the letter and the man would be arrested and then the letter might not amount to anything and ~~Mr. Phillips~~ would be arrested for contempt of court. This is the only way I can look at this because if the counsel for the defense had anything to do with it they could have told him how to get the letter to a juror and would have cautioned not to speak to any stranger on the subject. There are two men on the jury named Wilson but they are not relatives. One of them is supposed to be a strong law and order man, and the other is a young Finnlander. Mr. Knight is acquainted with the latter's mother who met Mr. Knight the other day and asked him if he was going to hang this man Adams. If I remember rightly Mr. Knight replied if he was guilty he was going to do the best he could to punish him, and she said if he did she would feel like killing him (Knight). It is a pretty bad outlook for the state to expect justice from the hands of this woman's son.

It is questionable if the case will go to the jury on Monday night as I expect Mr. Hawley will take up a good deal of time in his address to the jury, and he has a number of facts to lay before them.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By W. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Wallace, 30/2/07.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.
Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:
Wallace, Idaho, Saturday, March 2, 1907.

Court opened at 10 a.m. and Mr. Knight having fully recovered continued his argument, closing at the noon hour. Richardson spoke all the afternoon and had not finished when court adjourned at 5 p.m. Mr. Knight is a very able speaker and made not only a brilliant but a clear out argument. In fact, at times he had a great portion of the audience, more especially the women, in tears. There certainly was no mistake made in employing Mr. Knight in this case. As you will note from the Press of today and the Times of the 3rd which I have forwarded to you Mr. Richardson referred to Warden Whitney, Asst Supt. Thiele and myself in not a very complimentary manner, but that was to be expected. The funny thing about Richardson's argument was the fact that he insisted in fact intimated that Orchard should have been lynched on account of the confession that he made, and in the next breath he insisted that Adams should be acquitted on account of the confession that he (Adams) made.

Everybody I have conversed with, including John P. Gray and other lawyers here in Wallace, claim that Mr. Knight made one of the most brilliant arguments they ever heard, although I understand from lawyers and citizens I have conversed with that they expected Knight would make a great effort as he is a fine talker. No matter what the jury may subsequently do, I must say that Mr. Knight held them spellbound during his argument. They gave the closest attention to what he said. As to the effort Richardson made, every person said his argument was poor, and in fact vulgar and coarse, however we expect to hear quite a different argument from Darrow as I expect Darrow will draw the jury to him to a great extent. Richardson will close Monday forenoon, and then Darrow will address the jury, and I am satisfied Darrow will not get through Monday, and that being the case Mr. Hawley will not close his argument before some time next Wednesday.

While we don't expect it, however if the jury should acquit we are prepared to arrest Adams for the murder of Boule, and we may be detained here until after the preliminary hearing in the Boule case. You cannot find anybody standing around the street corners at the present time claiming this was a put up job. Nearly everybody claims the State has made a clear case against Adams, and those that are sympathizers with the defense do not have anything to say.

I am pleased to say that Mr. Hawley is in good physical condition and therefore will be in proper trim to close the argument for the state.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
By W.M.A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Wallace, 3/3/07. S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Sunday, March 3, 1907.

Today being Sunday nothing of particular importance transpired except the fact that we learned Darrow, Richardson and Worms are trying to get some horseradish bottles to exhibit them to the jury during the closing arguments of the defense. I suppose they want to get some bottles that are different than the one Mrs. Phillips gave to Tyler the night before he was murdered and which was discovered where Tyler's body was found as shown by the evidence. While the horseradish bottle found with Tyler's body was of great importance in proving the corpus delicti, I don't see how a bottle of horseradish discovered here in one of the stores would play any part in disproving the corpus delicti.

I saw Mr. Hawley and Mr. Knight today and the only thing that now remains is to finish up the arguments in this case. If Adams is acquitted, which I think is not likely, we will be prepared to arrest him for the murder of Bouie. He is feeling nervous, sleeps but little and has not eaten a square meal since the trial has commenced.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Wallace, 3/4/07. S.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:
Wallace, Idaho, Monday, March 4, 1907.

As you will note from the newspapers I have forwarded to you, Richardson closed his argument at noon time today and Darrow has spoken all of the afternoon, and notwithstanding the fact that the Judge had admonished them to the effect that the case must be closed tomorrow, Darrow is expected to take up all tomorrow forenoon in addressing the jury. Richardson made a very poor impression not only on the jury but on the public. Of course, Darrow is a different type of man; he gets close to the jury and makes a very earnest appeal. Notwithstanding this it was noted on yesterday that some of the jurors fell asleep while Darrow was speaking.

I regret to say that this evening I learned from what I consider a very reliable source that one of the men on the jury had declared time and again before witnesses that he had formed an opinion that Adams was innocent and he just wanted to get on the jury so as to prove Adams innocent. Our informant would not give the name of the juror but stated he would give his name and the names of the witnesses at the proper time, that is after the case has been decided either by a verdict or a hung jury. Now I hope that is not so, however, the informant is a man that is perfectly reliable.

This evening one of the jurors took sick and the doctor reported that his temperature had reached 104, or at least that was the report I got. However, I hope this is nothing serious and that this juror will be able to take his place in the jury box tomorrow morning.

You can see from the whole course of Richardson's and Darrow's arguments that they are simply trying the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases and all they fear is that Adams will be convicted, taken down to the penitentiary, where no doubt, as they claim, he would return to his original statements.

I think, however, when Mr. Hawley depicts to the jury the agony that Tyler must have suffered during the night that he was held in Simpkins' cabin knowing that he was about to be murdered and then the agony he must have suffered while being led by a rope out to where he was subsequently shot, if there is a drop of humanity in a doubting juror he will certainly be aroused to pity and possibly may change his views.

Respectfully submitted,
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Wallace, 3/5/07. 8.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:
Wallace, Idaho, Tuesday, March 5, 1907.

This morning Juror Frank who was sick all night was somewhat recovered and court convened at 9:30 o'clock. Darrow continued his argument up to 11 A.M. when Mr. Hawley opened the closing argument for the State. At noon court adjourned until 2 o'clock and on opening again Mr. Hawley continued his argument. His argument was very forcible and the jury seemed to pay close attention to every word he uttered. He tore off the flimsy mask that covered the speeches of Darrow and Richardson and simply stated facts to the jury not drawing on his imagination for anything. The court room was packed. At the close of Mr. Hawley's argument Juror Frank still being sick, as the instructions of the court would be lengthy, the Judge stated he would hold a night session in order to give his instructions providing Juror Frank thought he would be able to stand it. The juror did not think he could stand it, therefore court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

There is no question but a fair jury would take but a short time to bring in a verdict of conviction. We don't think we have a fair jury by any means and never have thought so. You can hear all kinds of rumors about the makeup of the jury, but I hope that some of these rumors are unfounded. We have not as yet been able to verify the statements made by ex-Assessor Hopkins that one of the jurors who got on the jury had expressed his opinion to about fifty people which was that Adams was innocent. However, Deputy Sheriff McCabe thinks he will be able to get this man's name from Mr. Hopkins. Possibly Mr. Knight will be able to get it as this information has been conveyed to Mr. Hawley and Mr. Knight.

In talking with an informant this evening he informed me Darrow and his wife will start tomorrow for southern California, and Richardson will go direct to Caldwell. Darrow and Richardson are of the opinion that the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will be set for April 1st. It was the understanding this evening that Mr. Hawley will leave tomorrow on the noon train for Caldwell, but Mr. Thiele and myself will have to remain here until the jury fetches in a verdict or is discharged, because if the jury should acquit Adams will be re-arrested charged with the Houle murder. Mr. Thiele, the Warden and myself will have to remain as witnesses as I expect the case will come up for immediate hearing or at least in two or three days time.

Adams told Deputy Sheriff Hicks the continuous talk by Richardson and Darrow made him tired. This evening he told Hicks Mr. Hawley in his argument had treated him much better than he expected from him under the circumstances. The facts are Mr. Hawley showed in his argument that Darrow and Richardson were Adams' enemies and not the State of Idaho. This I think reminded Adams of the statements I made to him while in the penitentiary and more especially before he made his confession. On the whole, I am satisfied Adams if convicted would not only return to his original statements, but would also make a full confession as to how they secured his consent to a writ of habeas corpus

in Boise. Both Darrow and Richardson admitted in their arguments if Adams was convicted he would go back to the state, in other words he would take back all he had sworn to in the Tyler case.

As you will have noted from the newspapers I have forwarded to you, the defendant's lawyers in their arguments went entirely out of the record. My informant whom I have previously referred to, was with me in my room up to two o'clock this morning (March 6th) and he informed me they were very much disappointed at not being able to get at everything that Adams had confessed to, that that was the object they had in view at the time they secured Adams' consent to the writ of habeas corpus in Boise and they had utterly failed. They were also indignant at Adams for the manner in which he verified his written confession on being cross-examined by Knight. They do not expect an acquittal but are satisfied they have several men on the jury that will hang it.

My informant also told me that in addition to Darrow being a Socialist, both he and his wife are free lovers. The wife made the statement this evening that a man had a right to desert his wife and family if he felt like it and that her husband agreed with her views on this subject. However, Darrow said while a man had a right to leave his wife if she didn't suit him, if he had any family he must should take care of the family. This woman that Darrow is living with in a Swede and is his second wife. As to whether his first wife is dead I don't know, but from her conversations she evidently had a husband at one time. I just give this as an incident to show you that Darrow and his wife are free lovers as well as Socialists. Richardson claims he is not a Socialist, but it looks to me as though he is just as bad as Darrow except in the matter of free love. I know Richardson has a respectable wife in Denver and treats her as such.

From what my informant tells me, Darrow considers me not only his enemy but the enemy of everything that is good and virtuous. My informant told him this evening that he agreed with Mr. Cowan in his memorable speech on the Mollie Maguires, that if there was a man in the country who deserved a monument erected it was me because I had broken up the Mollie Maguires, and Mrs. Darrow said, "Well if any other man had done that work I think a monument should be built for him, but a double-dyed villain like McParland should not be recognized by decent people."

Mr. Hawley in his closing argument for the state, I think, has left the bars down for Adams to return to the fold if he has any thinking power. As I stated in a former report, as Adams in his cross-examination admitted every word to be true in his written confession except the fact that when he said he murdered Tyler and Boule he lied, if he should come back to the state he has not in reality injured himself as a witness in the Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Wallace, 3/6/07. 8.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
 Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Wednesday, Mar. 6, 1907.

Court convened at 10 A.M. and Judge Woods delivered his instructions to the jury which in my opinion are very fair, and at 10:45 A.M. the case was given to the jury. Last evening I learned from a reliable source that the jury stood seven for conviction of murder in the first degree, but as to how the other five stood, whether for acquittal or for murder in a lesser degree, I don't know. There has been considerable loud talking in the jury room. This of itself shows we have a better jury than we anticipated and that they will not fetch in a verdict of acquittal.

I learned from parties that seem to be on the inside that Judge Woods will not discharge this jury for at least a reasonable time. In case the jury should fetch in a verdict of acquittal, we have everything prepared to arrest Adams immediately on the charge of the murder of Houle. Mr. Hawley made it very plain not only to the jury but evidently to Adams himself that the counsel for the defense were really the cause of his being tried here in Wallace. My reasons for saying he made this very plain to Adams is because Adams told Deputy Sheriff Wicks last evening that Mr. Hawley had treated him very nicely. I think now that Adams is fully reminded of what I told him when I first talked with him in Boise on Feb. 26th and subsequently told him last September, that these lawyers simply wanted to get him out of the way whether by hanging or otherwise so he could not appear as a witness in the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases, and Mr. Hawley in a very ingenious manner in his argument brought this matter very vividly before Adams, and there is no question but if Adams was convicted even of a minor degree of murder he will go back to his original statement and give us a full statement as to why he went over to the defense.

One thing that I regret is the partiality shown to the defendant's counsel by the newspapers here. Every assertion and everything that would tend to prejudice the minds of the unsuspecting public and lead them to believe the mine owners were prosecuting this case, in fact every utterance of the counsel for the defense in trying to discredit the state witnesses was fully published by both newspapers here, while they abstained, as it were, religiously, from publishing the numerous splendid remarks of Mr. Hawley, and more especially those upholding the witnesses for the state. There is little doubt but the reporters were well paid for their omissions of anything that would tend to show the guilt of Adams. We could not expect anything different from the Times but we did expect better treatment from the Press. None of the dynamiters so far as we can learn now claim that Adams is innocent and that the case against him was trumped up, but they claim he should not be convicted on account of the effect it would have on the trials of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone at Caldwell.

2.

Mr. Hawley left yesterday for home ~~and Richardson left~~
~~today~~. Darrow and Miller are still here. Adams felt rather blue
this evening on account of the jury not having acquitted him immediately
on going to the jury room. From this you can easily imagine how
Adams has been buoyed up by the smooth talk of Darrow and Richardson,
and more especially Darrow.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Wallace, 3/7/07, 8.

Hon. Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Thursday, March 7, 1907.

Last evening we received what we thought was valuable information that the jury stood seven for conviction, and it was not known whether the other five stood for absolute acquittal or murder in a minor degree. This morning we were informed it appeared as though another of the jurors had voted for conviction, and at 11 A.M. the foreman of the jury informed the bailiff that they wanted to see Judge Woods. They were taken into court when the foreman stated where were certain portions of the testimony he wished to have read over as the jury did not seem clear upon this testimony, or rather he did not. The court refused to grant this request and ordered them back to their room.

During the day I called on Prosecuting Attorney Hanson and also Mr. Gyde and Judge Knight for the state. We talked the matter over and Judge Knight had received information to the effect that Judge Woods had made up his mind that the jury could not agree and thought of discharging them about 7 P.M. I expressed an opinion that if the jury stood even seven to five there might be a chance of a compromise verdict and that would be satisfactory for us as it would insure us of Adams' presence at the penitentiary in a short time, therefore Mr. Gyde went to see Judge Woods.

I subsequently called upon Prosecuting Attorney Hanson who was formerly Judge Woods' partner & up to the time Hanson was elected Prosecuting Attorney last fall. Mr. Hanson told me the Judge had just left his office, and the Judge thought he would not hold the jury longer than 7 o'clock this evening, and Mr. Hanson thought it might be dangerous to keep the jury together any longer. They had divided into two parties and had ceased to speak to each other. Mr. Curtis, one of the jurors, had taken a very decided stand for conviction and told those that differed with him they were simply murderers at heart or otherwise they would look at the evidence in the proper light and convict Adams whom they knew to be a hired assassin. Curtis' statements were heard plainly in the hall by the bailiffs.

At 7 P.M. Judge Woods had the jury brought into court; they claimed there was no prospect of an agreement, therefore he discharged them. Richardson, Darrow and Wourms immediately shook hands with Foreman Ellars who had stood out for acquittal from the start, also with George Wilson, the Finnlander whose mother had threatened Judge Knight with death if a verdict of guilty was brought in, also with Boyle and Connors. Richardson, Darrow and Wourms took George Wilson, Connors and Boyle to Wourms' office, but what transpired there I cannot tell.

I had requested Deputy Sheriff McCabe to see one of the jurors who was his personal friend and to get from him how the jury stood, and either to come himself with the information or give it to No. 11 or Ass't Supt. Thiele. In that way I learned the true condition of the jury from the time the case was given to them up to last ballot they stood five for conviction and seven for acquittal. The names of the

jurors that stood for conviction are as follows: A. R. Leard, Henry Wilson, John Furst, Geo. H. Curtis and Frank Redding, Jacob Frank, the Peacock Jew voted for acquittal until the last ballot when he voted for conviction which made the jury stand six for conviction and six for acquittal. The names of the jurors who stood out for acquittal first, last and all the time are as follows: George Wilson, Peter Doyle, J. E. Connors, H. Ellars, J. A. Vanderwerken and Pink Rodgers.

It is very evident that the defense at an early date in January secured the name of every juror in the jury box and no doubt such as they thought they could handle were approached, and among them this man Ellars who has no visible means of support and has eked out a living for years acting as court bailiff and doing odd jobs around the Sheriff's office. Nobody ever suspected he would vote for an acquittal but instead of that he got himself made foreman and the defendant's counsel evidently knew how he stood as he was the first man after the jury was discharged that Darrow, Richardson and Wourms shook hands with. It is very evident that George Wilson's mother had been promised money in case her son got on the jury and stood out for acquittal or she would not have come down here from Mullan and stayed around for days as she did and expressed herself to Mr. Knight as she did. The fact of the matter is I cannot see that we could secure a jury from the present venire that would be any better than the jury that has been discharged. Nearly everybody claimed that Redding who runs a grocery store here would stand for acquittal, but instead of that he voted for conviction first, last and all the time.

Adams has felt very blue all day, but there is no doubt he will pick up courage now as the jury has hung. He has claimed right along to Deputy Sheriff Hicks that it is much better to hang the jury than to hang the prisoner.

As Richardson and Darrow have remained in Wallace I presume they will make a grandstand play tomorrow to have Adams admitted to bail, but everybody is satisfied that Judge Woods will not grant their request. As Mr. Hawley has gone home, they may possibly make a plea to retry Adams immediately notwithstanding the fact that Darrow told an informant of mine that after the case went to the jury he would leave for southern California. Court opens in Kootenai County on Monday and Judge Woods has claimed he is going there to open court and that next month he will hold a special term of court for the purpose of trying civil cases, however the Judge might take Darrow and Richardson at their word and order a new trial immediately. In that event it would place the state in a peculiar position in the matter of the Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases. You are well aware that Nugent and Whitsell have been working all the time in Canyon County and if Adams was retried here we would possibly have to take up the Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases during the time that Adams was being tried. That is a matter that Mr. Hawley must look into. However, we will know how matters stand tomorrow.

However, I don't think Judge Woods will retry Adams at this term of court and consider it will be safe for me to leave here for Boise at 12:40 P.M. tomorrow which I intend to do, stopping over night at Spokane and leaving Spokane Saturday morning for Boise. We all expected a hung jury, but I am sorry we did not make a better showing. Before the next regular term of court the new law which I think gives the state the privilege of a change of venue in a criminal case will be in force, and if this case could be removed to Moscow where we could

get a jury of farmers it would take them but a short time to convict. However, the defense has made the point they stood out for, that is to keep Adams out of Boise or Caldwell during the trials of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, except there is some way whereby the state could place Adams on the witness stand and use his confession, which is a matter that the lawyers for the state must determine before the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases come up in court.

I have investigated the stories circulated by Mr. Hopkins, ex-county assessor, relative to the fact that one of the jurors had declared he wanted to be placed on the jury although he had made up his mind to the effect that Adams was innocent and was being jobbed, and find that Hopkins now claims he does not know the name of the man that gave him this information. In fact I don't believe he ever had this information, although I am satisfied that the six jurors that voted for acquittal had their minds made up before they were ever called into the jury box. In fact we really ought to be thankful that the jury did not acquit as I am satisfied that those six jurors if they had been present when Tyler was murdered in the manner described by Adams would still have voted for acquittal. There would be some danger in taking this case into Kootenai County on account of the fact that a great portion of the residents of Kootenai County are engaged in the lumber business and a number of them are union men, but there would be no danger if the case was taken to Moscow.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported

Wallace, 3/8/07.

S.

Hon' Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Friday, March 8, 1907.

Today in Wallace court convened at 10 o'clock. Darrow, Richardson and Wourms were present, as also were Messrs. Knight, Cyde and Prosecuting Attorney Hanson. The defendant's lawyers waived the right of Adams' appearing in court, and the Judge continued the case until the September term. As proper information had been drawn up charging Adams with the murder of Boule, so that the State could elect next September whether they should try him on the charge of the murder of Boule or the murder of Tyler, he was to be arrested during the afternoon. His counsel were notified of that fact and claimed they would waive a preliminary hearing as they were leaving Wallace on the 12:40 train. Darrow was going to Seattle and Richardson to Caldwell. Knowing that the defendant's counsel are tricky and as they have Wourms who represents Adams in Wallace, it might be that Wourms might insist on a preliminary, knowing that Warden Whitney, Mr. Thiele and myself were absent. Therefore I told Mr. Knight we would lay over all day tomorrow in Spokane so if they went back on their agreement we could leave for Wallace Sunday. We will know about whether they stand by their agreement by noon time tomorrow, and if we are not otherwise notified, Mr. Whitney and myself will leave Sunday morning for Boise.

At 12:40 P.M. Warden Whitney, Mr. Thiele, Opt. No. 11, Mr. Shollenberger and myself left Wallace for Spokane arriving at the latter place at 5:30 P.M. Richardson, Darrow and Miller were on the same train with us, but they went around by Tekoa. Evidently Miller whose home is in Spokane is accompanying Richardson to Boise, although Richardson in a conversation with some man on the train was overheard to say that he was going up to Spokane to spend Sunday. If that is the case I cannot understand why they would have gone around by the way of Tekoa. Richardson, however, stated the reason he was going around by Tekoa was on account of the fact that he had considerable baggage and he could not get it checked through unless he bought a ticket around by Tekoa. This of itself does not seem plausible as he could have checked it through from Wallace over the Northern Pacific.

In coming down from Wallace on the train in talking about the Adams case, Darrow informed Thiele that he had never told the s-- of a b----, meaning Adams, that he would sue him. He said the defense adopted the course they did in order to place Adams where he could do no harm; they had accomplished that and he didn't give a d--- what happened. He said he might as well tell Thiele the truth as he knew we knew what their object was. From this it is very evident that so far as Richardson and Darrow are concerned, they will never attempt to defend Adams again. As I have stated in my reports, all they wanted was to get Adams out of the way and didn't care by what means he was gotten rid of.

Ex-Sheriff H. K. Brown of Baker City also left Wallace today. Old man Lillard and Joe Adams left for Baker City on yesterday, and

Mrs. Meenan, nee Mary Ann Mahoney, left for the east over the Northern Pacific this morning so Mrs. Adams is all alone. While traveling from Wallace to Coeur d'Alene City, Mr. Thiele had a conversation with Mr. Brown in which the latter told him Richardson had refused to pay him the full amount of his bill but had referred him to Lillard to collect this amount as he had settled with Lillard. While going from Coeur d'Alene City to Spokane Mr. Thiele told me Mr. Brown was on the train and I told him to bring Mr. Brown up to me and introduce me to him. This was done and I had a little talk with Mr. Brown congratulating him on the truthful statement he made on the witness stand and begged of him to excuse me for not seeking an introduction to him before as he could easily see I had good reasons not to talk with him until this matter was over. However, as he would have to lay over all night I asked him to take dinner with me this evening. Mr. Brown accompanied us to the hotel in Spokane and Warden Whitney, Mr. Brown and myself went to Davenport's where we had a very nice dinner.

After dinner Mr. Brown accompanied me to my room where we spent at least two hours. I first took the matter up with Mr. Brown by stating to him that in all my experience in detective business I never regretted anything more than I regretted to have to take the witness stand and assist in prosecuting Steve Adams, notwithstanding the fact that Steve Adams was a notorious criminal as he had detailed his crimes to me, but even at that I did not consider Steve a criminal at heart; he was easily led and a few designing men had led him to do those things for a consideration as he testified on the witness stand and as he had related to me in his confessions, and if Steve Adams had been surrounded with good influences it is just possible he never would have committed a crime. Brown claimed from what he had seen of Steve Adams he had formed the same opinion of him that I had done.

I then went on to excuse myself for not seeking an introduction to him and also for instructing Mr. Thiele not to have any conversation with him more than what he could help on the ground that I knew all that he (Brown) knew if he were placed on the witness stand and that he would tell the truth which would assist us in the prosecution, but I knew if the lawyers for the defense had seen him and Thiele talking they would have become suspicious and would not have placed him on the stand, but I made up my mind after this case was over if I did not have a chance to meet him personally I intended to write him a letter apologizing for my conduct in Wallace. This seemed to please Mr. Brown very much.

I then went on to say that in all my experience I had never seen men who had called themselves reputable lawyers take a man who was a state witness and on a pretext of being his best friend get him to go back on the state and then while ostensibly appearing to defend him place him in a position where he would be convicted of a capital offence; that it was the most cold-blooded, highhanded injustice I had ever seen and that these lawyers had placed themselves in my opinion in a position if properly exposed they would appear as even worse murderers than Adams himself; that it was easy to get Adams's wife to consent to this thing but I could not see why his uncle, his own flesh and blood as he was, sold Steve Adams as everybody knew and the good citizens expressed themselves that old man Lillard must have gotten a good sum of money for advising Steve to take this course; that Lillard and Steve would soon find out that Darrow and Richardson as well as Nugent had forsaken him and had placed, as it were, a rope around his neck, but had gotten the point they were after which was to prevent him from ap-

pearing against Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone when their case came up for trial at Caldwell. Mr. Brown who had been sheriff and tax collector for two terms in the county in Oregon of which Baker City is the county seat, is a very intelligent man, and we do know he told the truth when placed on the witness stand, and although placed on the witness stand by the defense his evidence was entirely favorable to the state. The reason why I talked as I did to Brown showing that in my opinion Adams would have been a respectable man, etc. if he had associated with good company was on account of the fact that I knew Brown and old man Lillard were good friends and it might be Brown's sympathies were with Adams to a great extent, therefore I made it plain to him that notwithstanding the fact that Adams had gone back on his original confession to a great extent, nevertheless he had my sympathy.

Brown then went on to say that in his opinion Richardson and Darrow did not give a continental whether Adams was convicted or not. They knew he was guilty and simply took the course they did in order to prevent him from appearing as a witness in the Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone case. I told Brown there could be no question about that as Mr. Darrow had told certain parties today when I could produce that he never told the g-- b----, meaning Adams, that he would acquit him, that he had gotten him now where he could do no harm and that was all he wanted and he could go to hell in the future so far as he was concerned.

Brown laughed and said, "Well Richardson stands in about the same position that Darrow does. I will now tell you what I know about this matter; in fact I have been wanting to tell you right along but I was intelligent enough to know that until this trial was over you did not want to see me, and in fact I did not want to see you. The latter part of August or early in September last, Ex-Gov. Morrison and Nugent came to Baker City. They sent for me and they questioned me about the arrest of Adams and what I said and what Mr. Thiele said to Adams. I told them just as I swore on the witness stand, that all I said to Adams was that as there were proper requisition papers for him he had better go to Boise without any trouble as he would have to go in the end, also as I swore on the witness stand, that Mr. Thiele did not speak to him at all. I also informed Morrison and Nugent that when Adams had seen Moore and Moore informed him the requisition papers were correct and that he had better go on to Idaho without making further trouble Adams said to me he had worked for others long enough and got himself into this trouble but he was not going down to Boise and he was going to look after Steve Adams and his wife and family, meaning as I took it that he was going to make a full breast of all he knew. Mr. Nugent said, 'Well, Mr. Brown, we don't want you as a witness in this case.'

"Subsequently Darrow and Richardson appeared in Baker City. They sent for me and both of them examined me as to what transpired and what conversation Mr. Thiele and I had with Adams. They cross-examined me on this point until I became rather angry with them. They would put the questions to me in this form, 'Now did you not say to Adams, 'You better go on down to Boise and do what they fellows down there want you to do and everything will be all right?'' They would then question me as to whether I did not hear Mr. Thiele tell Adams to go on down to Boise and corroborate Orchard's statements and everything would be all right. Each time I replied to them just as I testified on the witness stand, and furthermore that I never heard Orchard's name mentioned and that Thiele did not talk to Adams. I don't know myself whether any of these lawyers saw Mr. Lillard during any of these visits but I am satisfied they did.

"Between that time and the present time Lillard has frequently brought this matter up with me by saying that he was a Kentuckian and no Kentuckian who went into a scheme such as Steve was charged with could ever be considered honorable if he would squeal on his partners in crime, and he would rather see any relative of his take his medicine even on the gallows than to squeal on his partners in crime. In reply I would say, 'If somebody led me into commission of crime, I am damned if I would suffer and allow those that got me into the trouble go scot free.' Just before the trial came up in Wallace, Lillard's son came into Baker City one day and handed me a telegram addressed to his father and signed by Richardson. So far as I can remember now the telegram read as follows: 'Come on to Wallace at once and bring Brown with you.' Since I left the Sheriff's office I have been doing a little detective work and I charge five dollars a day for my services while in Baker City and if I leave Baker City I require five dollars a day and my actual expenses. Mr. Lillard knew this very well, so he had instructed his son to tell me he would see my per diem and expenses were paid, and that being the case I informed young Lillard to tell his father I was ready to go just as quick as he wanted me, and the next day I left with Mr. Lillard for Wallace and have been with him up to the time he left yesterday.

"When Mr. Lillard bade me good-bye on yesterday he told me to make out my bill and go to Richardson and get him to pay me, or rather he told me this in the forenoon. I tried during the forenoon to see Richardson and get a settlement so I could leave with Mr. Lillard, but was unable to do so. However, after Mr. Lillard had gone to the depot I ran across Richardson and presented my bill, and he said, 'I have nothing to do in regard to settling with you; I paid Mr. Lillard and you must look to him for your pay.' I thought this very strange and as the train did not start for about ten minutes I hurried up to the depot and found Mr. Lillard and Joe Adams aboard the train and told them what happened. Old man Lillard got furious and he said, 'All Richardson gave me was fifty-four dollars; you can have that fifty-four dollars, but you go back to him and say he must settle for the balance. Richardson has played hog and I had to give my own personal check for over one hundred dollars for Joe's board.' I know what Mr. Lillard said about paying Joe Adams' board is true. As the train was about to start I left Mr. Lillard, went back down town and saw Richardson and told him what Mr. Lillard had said. Richardson said, 'Now look here, Lillard must either settle with you or you don't get settled with at all. I have paid out four thousand dollars since I came to Wallace and I will be damned if I will pay out another cent for Steve Adams or Lillard and that is all there is to it.' From this you will see that Richardson and Darrey have no further use for Steve Adams or any of that crowd.

"I don't know where nor to whom Richardson could have paid this four thousand dollars except it was to the alibi witnesses and Mrs. Weenen, nee Mary Ann Mahoney. There is no doubt in my mind but she got a good sum of money out of this. I think I saw all the money that was paid out to the alibi witnesses after the case was closed. I happened to go into the witness room and saw Price pay Clover, Mason, the Mason family and Mrs. ~~MEM~~ Menckle and some other witness for the defense at a rate of two dollars per day and ten cents a mile each way for transportation, or it might have been twenty-five cents a mile, I am not sure. However, Price was disbursing this money and while he was doing so Wourms came into the room. Price looked up and seeing me he said, 'Who is that and what is he doing here' and Wourms said I was all right. However, if there were any other persons to be paid, Price did not dis-

burse any more money in my presence. I had long walks with Mary Ann Mahoney during the time I was in Wallace and she expressed herself to the effect she always ~~is~~ was in favor of doing a good turn for a criminal. She claimed it was through her that Adams went back on his confession. She said she wrote him a letter, rolled it up in a ball and knowing where he was confined in the woman's ward she had Joe Adams throw the ball over the wall. Steve got it but subsequently Warden Whitney got it, but that started him to thinking. She then saw his wife and between them they got Adams to go over to the defense. I never saw a woman who gloried in her criminal acts so much as Mary Ann Mahoney."

I want to say right here that Mary Ann lied when she told Mr. Brown about conveying this letter in a ball to Adams. Warden Whitney has the letter in question and it was delivered to Adams by his brother Joe.

Brown went on to say, "The funniest thing about this is the fact that old man Lillard was claiming to everybody up in Wallace that he played detective on Warden Whitney so he was able to get a conference with Adams. The old man told this story so often that he believes it himself and even told this story to me when he certainly must have been aware that I know he had assisted the state after Adams was arrested and that he could have had a private conference with Adams at any time he asked it. I really don't believe that old man Lillard got any money, but if he did nobody will ever know it. It just looks to me as though Darrow had worked the Kentucky blood racket upon old man Lillard until he consented to have Steve resent as he could do with Steve whatever he pleased. Nobody is sorrier for the turn this affair has taken than I am, and I am free to say old man Lillard is to blame for all of this as he could get Steve to do whatever he pleased. I often talked with the old man during the trial and he admitted to me that if Steve was being tried before a jury of farmers or men who were in no way affiliated with unionism he would be convicted in about two minutes. I don't believe you will ever see Mr. Richardson or Mr. Darrow in Wallace again. They think they have Steve where he can do no harm and that is all they were after, although in my opinion they would like to see him hung or gotten rid of in some other way so he could not give any further trouble.

"I met the lawyers for the defense in Weurms' office every evening and we talked the case over. They seemed to be satisfied that a big majority of the men on the jury would vote for acquittal from start to finish. They counted upon Mr. Furst and Mr. Redding of Wallace as their friends, and they were very much disappointed that Mr. Furst and Mr. Redding voted from start to finish for conviction; they never at any time expected an acquittal. There is great dissention between Darrow and Richardson. Darrow claimed he had told Richardson not to cross-examine McParland; they knew ~~XXXX~~ you were telling the truth and by cross-examining you they would make their case worse, and as Darrow put it to me and to others, he stated you made a monkey out of Richardson and that he lost his head much to the amusement of the audience in the court room. Mrs. Adams had broken down, and that was why Mary Ann Mahoney was sent for, and it is a fact that it appeared to me that Mary Ann Mahoney put a good deal of nerve not only into Mrs. Adams but also into Steve, as to use Darrow's expression Steve was very nervous nearly all the time on the witness stand, and he knew that the lawyers for the state did not want to press him very hard as they simply wanted him to confirm his confession which they actually succeeded in doing.

"There is one thing Mr. McFarland which I overlooked and that is this. Both Darrow and Richardson were very much disappointed at not being able to get everything that Steve confessed to. Darrow said he had explained to Richardson you were too cunning to have taken all the confessions in one volume, but Richardson maintained you were not half as cunning as people gave you credit for being and he was satisfied the confessions were all in one volume and they would get Steve to deny all the confessions and the state could not then prove through Steve any part of a conspiracy against Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Darrow told me all these proceedings were brought about for the purpose of denying everything that Steve referred to, but in that they had failed and he anticipated you would have more sense than to take all these confessions in one volume. Darrow went on to say with the exception of the fact that they had gotten Steve away from the penitentiary they had not made a point as Steve virtually went on the stand and admitted he made the confession just as you had sworn to and the only thing he denied was the fact that while he informed you he had assisted in the killing of Tyler and Soule just as the confession stated, it was not true, and Darrow said that was a very poor point for the defense to make after all the expense and trouble they had been to."

Further replying to my questions Brown stated when old man Lillard came to Wallace and found Morrison was not there he was very much put about. He claimed he had hired Morrison and paid him to attend to Steve's case. He wired Morrison to come on to Wallace and also wrote him, and in reply Morrison said he had two lawyers there representing him, meaning as Brown supposed, Wourms and Crans, however the old man was not satisfied with the explanation given by Morrison. Being satisfied Brown was all right and after a long talk with him on the lines of how much I sympathized with Steve Adams and his wife and denouncing the treachery of his counsel, I said to Mr. Brown, "Now here Mr. Brown, you are doing detective work and you and I agree that Steve Adams' counsel have conspired to convict him, and while they have not succeeded at this time they will know that the next time Steve is tried he will be convicted. Under the new law which will be in force before Steve's trial comes up next September, the state can apply for a change of venue, they will take this case to Moscow where they will be able to get a jury of American farmers, men that are true, loyal citizens, and as Mr. Lillard admitted to you, such a jury would convict Steve in about two minutes. Furthermore the new law giving the state as many peremptory challenges as the defense will also be in force which will insure a first-class jury, therefore Steve has no show for his life if he persists in the course that he is now pursuing. You will understand if he would come back, the state could not promise him anything, but as I testified on the witness stand, we have always found the state always acted fairly with those that dealt fairly with the state." The reason I claimed the change of venue would be taken to Moscow was to mislead the defense as I have it from a reliable informant that if a change of venue is asked for the case will be sent to Kootenai County and not to Moscow, and we can get as good a jury in Kootenai County as we could at Moscow, but I wanted to mislead the defense and if the defense did attempt to do anything for Steve when the trial came up they would try to work on the jury panel at Moscow instead of Rathdrum. Mr. Brown in his reply said he knew about the changes in the laws and knew that Steve had no show on earth.

I then said to him, "Not only as a detective as you now are but also in the interest of humanity and your kind feeling towards the Lillards and Steve Adams and his wife, I want to make a few suggestions

"There is one thing Mr. McFarland which I overlooked and that is this. Both Darrow and Richardson were very much disappointed at not being able to get everything that Steve confessed to. Darrow said he had claimed to Richardson you were too cunning to have taken all the confessions in one volume, but Richardson maintained you were not half as cunning as people gave you credit for being and he was satisfied the confessions were all in one volume and they would get Steve to deny all the confessions and the state could not then prove through Steve any part of a conspiracy against Meyer, Naywood and Pettibone. Darrow told me all these proceedings were brought about for the purpose of denying everything that Steve referred to, but in that they had failed and he anticipated you would have more sense than to take all these confessions in one volume. Darrow went on to say with the exception of the fact that they had gotten Steve away from the penitentiary they had not made a point as Steve virtually went on the stand and admitted he made the confession just as you had sworn to and the only thing he denied was the fact that while he informed you he had assisted in the killing of Tyler and Beule just as the confession stated, it was not true, and Darrow said that was a very poor point for the defense to make after all the expense and trouble they had been to."

Further replying to my questions Brown stated when old man Lillard came to Wallace and found Morrison was not there he was very much put about. He claimed he had hired Morrison and paid him to attend to Steve's case. He wired Morrison to come on to Wallace and also wrote him, and in reply Morrison said he had two lawyers there representing him, meaning as Brown supposed, Weurns and Crane, however the old man was not satisfied with the explanation given by Morrison. Being satisfied Brown was all right and after a long talk with him on the lines of how much I sympathized with Steve Adams and his wife and denouncing the treachery of his counsel, I said to Mr. Brown, "Now here Mr. Brown, you are doing detective work and you and I agree that Steve Adams' counsel have conspired to convict him, and while they have not succeeded at this time they will know that the next time Steve is tried he will be convicted. Under the new law which will be in force before Steve's trial comes up next September, the state can apply for a change of venue, they will take this case to Moscow where they will be able to get a jury of American farmers, men that are true, loyal citizens, and as Mr. Lillard admitted to you, such a jury would convict Steve in about two minutes. Furthermore the new law giving the state as many peremptory challenges as the defense will also be in force which will insure a first-class jury, therefore Steve has no show for his life if he persists in the course that he is now pursuing. You will understand if he would come back the state could not promise him anything, but as I testified on the witness stand, we have always found the state always acted fairly with those that dealt fairly with the state." The reason I claimed the change of venue would be taken to Moscow was to mislead the defense as I have it from a reliable informant that if a change of venue is asked for the case will be sent to Kootenai County and not to Moscow, and we can get as good a jury in Kootenai county as we could at Moscow, but I wanted to mislead the defense and if the defense did attempt to do anything for Steve when the trial came up they would try to work on the jury panel at Moscow instead of Rathdrum. Mr. Brown in his reply said he knew about the changes in the laws and knew that Steve had no show on earth.

I then said to him, "Not only as a detective as you now are but also in the interest of humanity and your kind feeling towards the Lillards and Steve Adams and his wife, I want to make a few suggestions

to you. On your return to Baker City you having a good excuse to go out to Lillard's to take up the matter of your pay for your services, you go out there and tell the old man just as you have told me as to the way Mr. Richardson treated you. Also tell him, and you can tell him truthfully, as to what Harrow said today and you can prove that by three witnesses which is a fact. Then explain to him the new law in Idaho relative to the state having the privilege of taking a change of venue in a criminal case and also the fact that the state has now as many peremptory challenges as the defense, and the further fact that the state will take a change of venue to Moscow where the jury will be composed of American farmers, so that Steve has not one chance in a thousand, in fact he has no chance at all, and even if he was acquitted he would be taken to Colorado, prosecuted and convicted for some of the numerous crimes he committed while in that state. After you have made this statement and before you allow the old man any time to answer you say to him, "You have often talked to me about how certain matters were conducted in Kentucky and how a person was looked down upon in that state if he squealed in order to save himself. Now Mr. Lillard this is not a matter of a feud. If this was a feud, county against county, township against township, or family against family, I would say to Steve Adams to stand pat and advise you to give the same advice, but this is a matter wherein a few designing men having gotten a hold of a powerful labor organization have used it in order to fill their own coffers with the hard-gotten money earned by poor working men, and in order to keep the members of this organization in line so that they feared these leaders, they had had a few hired assassins, among them your nephew; they simply took him up as they did others on account of his being innocent and unsuspecting and gave him a little money for the crimes committed by him and charged up to the organization thousands and thousands of dollars where they did not pay thousands of cents themselves; these men are criminals at heart and why you should allow Steve Adams, who is your own flesh and blood, to be a party in trying to acquit these parties and to pay the penalty on the gallows for the acts these men induced him to commit simply on account of his being innocent and unsuspecting is more than I can see. It is your duty now, Mr. Lillard to save your nephew. There is but a short time to do this in and I would advise you to go straight to Wallace, get a private interview with Steve and put him on the right path. Everybody blames you for the predicament Steve is now in and moreover while I know it is false, every good citizen claims you have been paid for selling your own nephew. You have time now to rectify this and show to the world you are an honest man and good citizen and that you were misled by such designing lawyers as Richardson and Harrow. If you want me to accompany you to Wallace I will do so, providing you pay my expenses.

I also showed Mr. Brown he must elaborate on the fact that here in the north it is an everlasting disgrace to a family to have it thrown up to them that one of their family suffered an ignominious death on the gallows. I went on to say to Brown, "By doing this you would be doing an act of humanity besides if old man Lillard is an honorable man, notwithstanding if he has been led astray by these people, we would like to see him put right. The reason why I asked you to have Lillard pay your expenses to Wallace is because if you proposed to pay your own expenses Lillard might suspect you, and in doing this work we will pay you your per diem and expenses. You make out your bill to the Governor and I will take the matter up with the Governor when I get to Boise, and he will see your bill is paid. As I understand it you never received pay for the carriage you used at the time Steve was arrested so

you add that to your bill and send it in to the Governor." Brown seemed highly elated that I put so much confidence in him and said, "My God, I am glad to see my way clear to help Steve out. I will do as you have directed as quick as I get to Baker City."

I went on to say to Brown that he could also show to the old man that he had discovered while up in Wallace that the State would use Steve in the Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases; they would introduce testimony leading up to his confession and put him on the witness stand and if he refused to answer the questions they would simply show to the court he had been tampered with and then introduce the confession. I then said "In case the old man did not consent to do anything, has he any friends in Baker City that you could work upon?" to which Brown replied the old man really had no friends in Baker City. He said he still retained Moore as his lawyer as he could not let go of him on account of the fact that he had obtained a lot of land by fraud, Moore has all the papers in the matter and he has to stay by Moore whether he likes him or not, and at the present time the Interior Department is investigating the matter as to how Lillard came to get this land and possibly he may lose the most of it. Brown said when old man Lillard got an idea into his head there was only one person that could do anything with him and that was Mrs. Lillard. He said she was a very fine intelligent woman and she was very friendly to him and that Lillard seldom did anything contrary to her wishes. He said he frequently ate dinner at Lillard's and had often been invited to stay over night. I then told him when he went out to Lillard's on this occasion he should go out late in the afternoon so that Lillard would invite him to stay over night, and that during the evening after supper he should take this matter up in the presence of Mrs. Lillard and she would see at once that he was giving Mr. Lillard good advice and possibly between the two of them they might get Lillard to change his tactics and go to Wallace; in the mean time I would write Mr. Angus Sutherland instructing him that if Lillard appeared there at Wallace either with or without Mr. Brown and wanted a private interview with Adams & they should let him see Adams privately in the jail. This I have done. Mr. Brown suggested I write to Mr. Sutherland instead of Sheriff Bailey on account of the fact that he was better acquainted with Mr. Sutherland. He said the bad part was the fact that Wourms would be on the lookout for anybody coming up to Wallace, however, he thought Wourms' pay would now be cut off and he might not bother himself much.

I impressed upon Mr. Brown to show to Lillard that the real reason why ex-Gov. Morrison did not appear at Wallace was because ex-Gov. Morrison had discovered the duplicity of Darrow and Richardson and while they had used him as a tool in getting Adams out of the penitentiary on the pretext that they were going to free him, still he discovered the object they had in view and therefore he did not appear in court. However, I told him to tell Lillard there is no doubt but Morrison would deny this on account of the fact that lawyers are like many others, they don't care to admit they have made a mistake, therefore Morrison would not admit this. As Lillard seems to think a great deal of Morrison there is no doubt if Brown puts this matter squarely before him it will have a good effect.

This is the only chance we have got and it is well worth the trying even if we are put to considerable expense which I don't think we will be. Brown further stated Lillard said he was very much pleased on account of the fact that Mr. Hawley did not abuse Steve in the manner in which he could have done. I told Brown in the course of conversation

to bring up the matter of Mr. Hawley's actions in his closing argument with Mr. Lillard and to tell Lillard that he (Brown) had ascertained Mr. Hawley was not very severe on Adams because he thought Adams might yet come back to the state, but if the state ever uses Adams as they intend to do at Caldwell then there is no salvation for Adams after that and now is the time for Lillard to act.

Brown intimated during the time we were eating dinner together that he would remain over until Sunday morning and go home with us, but I told him that would be injurious and he had better go Saturday morning so we would not be on the same train together, which he did. When I got through with Mr. Brown he went out to call upon a couple of friends and came back to the hotel about 11 o'clock. I went all over these instructions again with him and in fact we talked this matter over up to about 2 A.M. Brown only had a chance to have about three or four hours sleep as his train left at 7 A.M.

Now in all the instructions I have given Mr. Brown you will see I have told him the exact truth, and even if Mr. Brown should deceive us, which I don't think he will do, there is nothing in my instructions that I would not be willing to take the witness stand and testify to and in doing so would be giving testimony that would be more favorable to the prosecution as every word I have told him is true. It may be that what I said about ex-Gov. Morrison is not exactly true as I think Morrison knew what he was doing from start to finish in undertaking the Adams case.

My stenographer wrote two pages of this report in Spokane and will finish it in Boise, which accounts for the different type.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Boise, 3/11/07. S.

Hon' Frank R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

Your Excellency:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Wallace, Idaho, Friday, March 8, 1907.

Today in Wallace court convened at 10 o'clock. Darrow, Richardson and Wourms were present, as also were Messrs. Knight, Cyde and Prosecuting Attorney Hanson. The defendant's lawyers waived the right of Adams' appearing in court, and the Judge continued the case until the September term. As proper information had been drawn up charging Adams with the murder of Boule, so that the State could elect next September whether they should try him on the charge of the murder of Boule or the murder of Tyler, he was to be arrested during the afternoon. His counsel were notified of that fact and claimed they would waive a preliminary hearing as they were leaving Wallace on the 12:40 train. Darrow was going to Seattle and Richardson to Caldwell. Knowing that the defendant's counsel are tricky and as they have Wourms who represents Adams in Wallace, it might be that Wourms might insist on a preliminary, knowing that Warden Whitney, Mr. Thiele and myself were absent. Therefore I told Mr. Knight we would lay over all day tomorrow in Spokane so if they went back on their agreement we could leave for Wallace Sunday. We will know about whether they stand by their agreement by noon time tomorrow, and if we are not otherwise notified, Mr. Whitney and myself will leave Sunday morning for Boise.

At 12:40 P.M. Warden Whitney, Mr. Thiele, Opt. No. 11, Mr. Schollenberger and myself left Wallace for Spokane arriving at the latter place at 5:30 P.M. Richardson, Darrow and Miller were on the same train with us, but they went around by Tekoa. Evidently Miller whose home is in Spokane is accompanying Richardson to Boise, although Richardson in a conversation with some man on the train was overheard to say that he was going up to Spokane to spend Sunday. If that is the case I cannot understand why they would have gone around by the way of Tekoa. Richardson, however, stated the reason he was going around by Tekoa was on account of the fact that he had considerable baggage and he could not get it checked through unless he bought a ticket around by Tekoa. This of itself does not seem plausible as he could have checked it through from Wallace over the Northern Pacific.

In coming down from Wallace on the train in talking about the Adams case, Darrow informed Thiele that he had never told the s-- of a b----, meaning Adams, that he would sue him. He said the defense adopted the course they did in order to place Adams where he could do no harm; they had accomplished that and he didn't give a d--- what happened. He said he might as well tell Thiele the truth as he knew we knew what their object was. From this it is very evident that so far as Richardson and Darrow are concerned, they will never attempt to defend Adams again. As I have stated in my reports, all they wanted was to get Adams out of the way and didn't care by what means he was gotten rid of.

Ex-Sheriff H. K. Brown of Baker City also left Wallace today. Old man Lillard and Joe Adams left for Baker City on yesterday, and

Mrs. Moenan, nee Mary Ann Mahoney, left for the east over the Northern Pacific this morning so Mrs. Adams is all alone. While traveling from Wallace to Coeur d'Alene City, Mr. Thiele had a conversation with Mr. Brown in which the latter told him Richardson had refused to pay him the full amount of his bill but had referred him to Lillard to collect this amount as he had settled with Lillard. While going from Coeur d'Alene City to Spokane Mr. Thiele told me Mr. Brown was on the train and I told him to bring Mr. Brown up to me and introduce me to him. This was done and I had a little talk with Mr. Brown congratulating him on the truthful statement he made on the witness stand and begged of him to excuse me for not seeking an introduction to him before as he could easily see I had good reasons not to talk with him until this matter was over. However, as he would have to lay over all night I asked him to take dinner with me this evening. Mr. Brown accompanied us to the hotel in Spokane and Warden Whitney, Mr. Brown and myself went to Davenport's where we had a very nice dinner.

After dinner Mr. Brown accompanied me to my room where we spent at least two hours. I first took the matter up with Mr. Brown by stating to him that in all my experience in detective business I never regretted anything more than I regretted to have to take the witness stand and assist in prosecuting Steve Adams, notwithstanding the fact that Steve Adams was a notorious criminal as he had detailed his crimes to me, but even at that I did not consider Steve a criminal at heart; he was easily led and a few designing men had led him to do those things for a consideration as he testified on the witness stand and as he had related to me in his confessions, and if Steve Adams had been surrounded with good influences it is just possible he never would have committed a crime. Brown claimed from what he had seen of Steve Adams he had formed the same opinion of him that I had done.

I then went on to excuse myself for not seeking an introduction to him and also for instructing Mr. Thiele not to have any conversation with him more than what he could help on the ground that I knew all that he (Brown) knew if he were placed on the witness stand and that he would tell the truth which would assist us in the prosecution, but I knew if the lawyers for the defense had seen him and Thiele talking they would have become suspicious and would not have placed him on the stand, but I made up my mind after this case was over if I did not have a chance to meet him personally I intended to write him a letter apologizing for my conduct in Wallace. This seemed to please Mr. Brown very much.

I then went on to say that in all my experience I had never seen men who had called themselves reputable lawyers take a man who was a state witness and on a pretext of being his best friend get him to go back on the state and then while ostensibly appearing to defend him place him in a position where he would be convicted of a capital offence; that it was the most cold-blooded, highhanded injustice I had ever seen and that these lawyers had placed themselves in my opinion in a position if properly exposed they would appear as even worse murderers than Adams himself; that it was easy to get Adams's wife to consent to this thing but I could not see why his uncle, his own flesh and blood as he was, sold Steve Adams as everybody knew and the good citizens expressed themselves that old man Lillard must have gotten a good sum of money for advising Steve to take this course; that Lillard and Steve would soon find out that Darrow and Richardson as well as Nugent had forsaken him and had placed, as it were, a rope around his neck, but had gotten the point they were after which was to prevent him from ap-

pearing against Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone when their case came up for trial at Caldwell. Mr. Brown who had been sheriff and tax collector for two terms in the county in Oregon of which Baker City is the county seat, is a very intelligent man, and we do know he told the truth when placed on the witness stand, and although placed on the witness stand by the defense his evidence was entirely favorable to the state. The reason why I talked as I did to Brown showing that in my opinion Adams would have been a respectable man, etc. if he had associated with good company was on account of the fact that I knew Brown and old man Lillard were good friends and it might be Brown's sympathies were with Adams to a great extent, therefore I made it plain to him that notwithstanding the fact that Adams had gone back on his original confession to a great extent, nevertheless he had my sympathy.

Brown then went on to say that in his opinion Richardson and Harrow did not give a continental whether Adams was convicted or not. They knew he was guilty and simply took the course they did in order to prevent him from appearing as a witness in the Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone case. I told Brown there could be no question about that as Mr. Harrow had told certain parties today whom I could produce that he never told the s-- b----, meaning Adams, that he would acquit him, that he had gotten him now where he could do no harm and that was all he wanted and he could go to hell in the future so far as he was concerned.

Brown laughed and said, "Well Richardson stands in about the same position that Harrow does." I will now tell you what I know about this matter; in fact I have been wanting to tell you right along but I was intelligent enough to know that until this trial was over you did not want to see me, and in fact I did not want to see you. The latter part of August or early in September last, Ex-Gov. Morrison and Nugent came to Baker City. They sent for me and they questioned me about the arrest of Adams and what I said and what Mr. Thiele said to Adams. I told them just as I swore on the witness stand, that all I said to Adams was that as there were proper requisition papers for him he had better go to Boise without any trouble as he would have to go in the end, also as I swore on the witness stand, that Mr. Thiele did not speak to him at all. I also informed Morrison and Nugent that when Adams had seen Moore and Moore informed him the requisition papers were correct and that he had better go on to Idaho without making further trouble Adams said to me he had worked for others long enough and got himself into this trouble but he was not going down to Boise and he was going to look after Steve Adams and his wife and family, meaning as I took it that he was going to make a full breast of all he knew. Mr. Nugent said, "Well, Mr. Brown, we don't want you as a witness in this case."

"Subsequently Harrow and Richardson appeared in Baker City. They sent for me and both of them examined me as to what transpired and what conversation Mr. Thiele and I had with Adams. They cross-examined me on this point until I became rather angry with them. They would put the questions to me in this form, "Now did you not say to Adams, "You better go on down to Boise and do what they fellows down there want you to do and everything will be all right?" They would then question me as to whether I did not hear Mr. Thiele tell Adams to go on down to Boise and corroborate Orchard's statements and everything would be all right. Each time I replied to them just as I testified on the witness stand, and furthermore that I never heard Orchard's name mentioned and that Thiele did not talk to Adams. I don't know myself whether any of these lawyers saw Mr. Lillard during any of these visits but I am satisfied they did."

"Between that time and the present time Lillard has frequently brought this matter up with me by saying that he was a Kentuckian and no Kentuckian who went into a shame such as Steve was charged with could ever be considered honorable if he would squeal on his partners in crime, and he would rather see any relative of his take his medicine even on the gallows than to squeal on his partners in crime. In reply I would say, 'If somebody led me into commission of crime, I am damned if I would suffer and allow those that got me into the trouble go scot free.' Just before the trial came up in Wallace, Lillard's son came into Baker City one day and handed me a telegram addressed to his father and signed by Richardson. So far as I can remember now the telegram read as follows: 'Come on to Wallace at once and bring Brown with you.' Since I left the Sheriff's office I have been doing a little detective work and I charge five dollars a day for my services while in Baker City and if I leave Baker City I require five dollars a day and my actual expenses. Mr. Lillard knew this very well, so he had instructed his son to tell me he would see my per diem and expenses were paid, and that being the case I informed young Lillard to tell his father I was ready to go just as quick as he wanted me, and the next day I left with Mr. Lillard for Wallace and have been with him up to the time he left yesterday.

"When Mr. Lillard bade me good-bye on yesterday he told me to make out my bill and go to Richardson and get him to pay me, or rather he told me this in the forenoon. I tried during the forenoon to see Richardson and get a settlement so I could leave with Mr. Lillard, but was unable to do so. However, after Mr. Lillard had gone to the depot I ran across Richardson and presented my bill, and he said, 'I have nothing to do in regard to settling with you; I paid Mr. Lillard and you must look to him for your pay.' I thought this very strange and as the train did not start for about ten minutes I hurried up to the depot and found Mr. Lillard and Joe Adams aboard the train and told them what happened. Old man Lillard got furious and he said, 'All Richardson gave me was fifty-four dollars; you can have that fifty-four dollars, but you go back to him and say he must settle for the balance. Richardson has played hog and I had to give my own personal check for over one hundred dollars for Joe's beard.' I know what Mr. Lillard said about paying Joe Adams' beard is true. As the train was about to start I left Mr. Lillard, went back down town and saw Richardson and told him what Mr. Lillard had said. Richardson said, 'Now look here, Lillard must either settle with you or you don't get settled with at all. I have paid out four thousand dollars since I came to Wallace and I will be damned if I will pay out another cent for Steve Adams or Lillard and that is all there is to it.' From this you will see that Richardson and Harrow have no further use for Steve Adams or any of that crowd.

"I don't know where nor to whom Richardson could have paid this four thousand dollars except it was to the alibi witnesses and Mrs. Weenen, nee Mary Ann Mahoney. There is no doubt in my mind but she got a good sum of money out of this. I think I saw all the money that was paid out to the alibi witnesses after the case was closed. I happened to go into the witness room and saw Price pay Glover, Mason, the Mason family and Mrs. ~~HEE~~ Henckle and some other witness for the defense at a rate of two dollars per day and ten cents a mile each way for transportation, or it might have been twenty-five cents a mile, I am not sure. However, Price was disbursing this money and while he was doing so Wourms came into the room. Price looked up and seeing me he said, 'Who is that and what is he doing here' and Wourms said I was all right. However, if there were any other persons to be paid, Price did not dis-

burse any more money in my presence. I had long walks with Mary Ann Mahoney during the time I was in Wallace and she expressed herself to the effect she always was in favor of doing a good turn for a criminal. She claimed it was through her that Adams went back on his confession. She said she wrote him a letter, rolled it up in a ball and knowing where he was confined in the woman's ward she had Joe Adams throw the ball over the wall. Steve got it but subsequently Warden Whitney got it, but that started him to thinking. She then saw his wife and between them they got Adams to go over to the defense. I never saw a woman who gloried in her criminal acts so much as Mary Ann Mahoney.

I want to say right here that Mary Ann lied when she told Mr. Brown about conveying this letter in a ball to Adams. Warden Whitney has the letter in question and it was delivered to Adams by his brother Joe.

Brown went on to say, "The funniest thing about this is the fact that old man Lillard was claiming to everybody up in Wallace that he played detective on Warden Whitney so he was able to get a conference with Adams. The old man told this story so often that he believes it himself and even told this story to me when he certainly must have been aware that I know he had assisted the state after Adams was arrested and that he could have had a private conference with Adams at any time he asked it. I really don't believe that old man Lillard got any money, but if he did nobody will ever know it. It just looks to me as though Darrow had worked the Kentucky bleed racket upon old man Lillard until he consented to have Steve recant as he could do with Steve whatever he pleased. Nobody is sorrier for the turn this affair has taken than I am, and I am free to say old man Lillard is to blame for all of this as he could get Steve to do whatever he pleased. I often talked with the old man during the trial and he admitted to me that if Steve was being tried before a jury of farmers or men who were in no way affiliated with unionism he would be convicted in about two minutes. I don't believe you will ever see Mr. Richardson or Mr. Darrow in Wallace again. They think they have Steve where he can do no harm and that is all they were after, although in my opinion they would like to see him hung or gotten rid of in some other way so he could not give any further trouble.

"I met the lawyers for the defense in Wourms' office every evening and we talked the case over. They seemed to be satisfied that a big majority of the men on the jury would vote for acquittal from start to finish. They counted upon Mr. Furst and Mr. Redding of Wallace as their friends, and they were very much disappointed that Mr. Furst and Mr. Redding voted from start to finish for conviction; they never at any time expected an acquittal. There is great dissention between Darrow and Richardson. Darrow claimed he had told Richardson not to cross-examine McParland; they knew ~~XXXX~~ you were telling the truth and by cross-examining you they would make their case worse, and as Darrow put it to me and to others, he stated you made a monkey out of Richardson and that he lost his head much to the amusement of the audience in the court room. Mrs. Adams had broken down, and that was why Mary Ann Mahoney was sent for, and it is a fact that it appeared to me that Mary Ann Mahoney put a good deal of nerve not only into Mrs. Adams but also into Steve, as to use Darrow's expression Steve was very nervous nearly all the time on the witness stand, and he knew that the lawyers for the state did not want to press him very hard as they simply wanted him to confirm his confession which they actually succeeded in doing.

"There is one thing Mr. McParland which I overlooked and that is this. Both Darrow and Richardson were very much disappointed at not being able to get everything that Steve confessed to. Darrow said he had claimed to Richardson you were too cunning to have taken all the confessions in one volume, but Richardson maintained you were not half as cunning as people gave you credit for being and he was satisfied the confessions were all in one volume and they would get Steve to deny any part of a conspiracy against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Darrow told me all these proceedings were brought about for the purpose of denying everything that Steve referred to, but in that they had failed and he anticipated you would have more sense than to take all these confessions in one volume. Darrow went on to say with the exception of the fact that they had gotten Steve away from the penitentiary they had not made a point as Steve virtually went on the stand and admitted he made the confession just as you had sworn to and the only thing he denied was the fact that while he informed you he had assisted in the killing of Tyler and Boule just as the confession stated, it was not true, and Darrow said that was a very poor point for the defense to make after all the expense and trouble they had been to."

Further replying to my questions Brown stated when old man Lillard came to Wallace and found Morrison was not there he was very much put about. He claimed he had hired Morrison and paid him to attend to Steve's case. He wired Morrison to come on to Wallace and also wrote him, and in reply Morrison said he had two lawyers there representing him, meaning as Brown supposed, Wourms and Crane, however the old man was not satisfied with the explanation given by Morrison.

Being satisfied Brown was all right and after a long talk with him on the lines of how much I sympathized with Steve Adams and his wife and denouncing the treachery of his counsel, I said to Mr. Brown, "Now here Mr. Brown, you are doing detective work and you and I agree that Steve Adams' counsel have conspired to convict him, and while they have not succeeded at this time they will know that the next time Steve is tried he will be convicted. Under the new law which will be in force before Steve's trial comes up next September, the state can apply for a change of venue, they will take this case to Moscow where they will be able to get a jury of American farmers, men that are true, loyal citizens, and as Mr. Lillard admitted to you, such a jury would convict Steve in about two minutes. Furthermore the new law giving the state as many peremptory challenges as the defense will also be in force which will insure a first-class jury, therefore Steve has no show for his life if he persists in the course that he is now pursuing. You will understand if he would come back, the state could not promise him anything, but as I testified on the witness stand, we have always found the state always acted fairly with those that dealt fairly with the state." The reason I claimed the change of venue would be taken to Moscow was to mislead the defense as I have it from a reliable informant that if a change of venue is asked for the case will be sent to Kootenai County and not to Moscow, and we can get as good a jury in Kootenai county as we could at Moscow, but I wanted to mislead the defense and if the defense did attempt to do anything for Steve when the trial came up they would try to work on the jury panel at Moscow instead of Rathdrum. Mr. Brown in his reply said he knew about the changes in the laws and knew that Steve had no show on earth.

I then said to him, "Not only as a detective as you now are but also in the interest of humanity and your kind feeling towards the Lillards and Steve Adams and his wife, I want to make a few suggestions

to you. On your return to Baker City you having a good excuse to go out to Lillard's to take up the matter of your pay for your services, you go out there and tell the old man just as you have told me as to the way Mr. Richardson treated you. Also tell him, and you can tell him truthfully, as to what Darrow said today and you can prove that by three witnesses which is a fact. Then explain to him the new law in Idaho relative to the state having the privilege of taking a change of venue in a criminal case and also the fact that the state has now as many peremptory challenges as the defense, and the further fact that the state will take a change of venue to Moscow where the jury will be composed of American farmers, so that Steve has not one chance in a thousand, in fact he has no chance at all, and even if he was acquitted he would be taken to Colorado, prosecuted and convicted for some of the numerous crimes he committed while in that state. After you have made this statement and before you allow the old man any time to answer you say to him, "You have often talked to me about how certain matters were conducted in Kentucky and how a person was looked down upon in that state if he squealed in order to save himself. Now Mr. Lillard this is not a matter of a feud. If this was a feud, county against county, township against township, or family against family, I would say to Steve Adams to stand pat and advise you to give the same advice, but this is a matter wherein a few designing men having gotten ahold of a powerful labor organization have used it in order to fill their own coffers with the hard-gotten money earned by poor working men, and in order to keep the members of this organization in line so that they feared these leaders, they had had a few hired assassins, among them your nephew; they simply took him up as they did others on account of his being innocent and unsuspecting and gave him a little money for the crimes committed by him and charged up to the organization thousands and thousands of dollars where they did not pay thousands of cents themselves; these men are criminals at heart and why you should allow Steve Adams, who is your own flesh and blood, to be a party in trying to acquit these parties and to pay the penalty on the gallows for the acts these men induced him to commit simply on account of his being innocent and unsuspecting is more than I can see. It is your duty now, Mr. Lillard to save your nephew. There is but a short time to do this in and I would advise you to go straight to Wallace, get a private interview with Steve and put him on the right path. Everybody blames you for the predicament Steve is now in and moreover while I know it is false, every good citizen claims you have been paid for selling your own nephew. You have time now to rectify this and show to the world you are an honest man and good citizen and that you were misled by such designing lawyers as Richardson and Darrow. If you want me to accompany you to Wallace I will do so, providing you pay my expenses.

I also showed Mr. Brown he must elaborate on the fact that here in the north it is an everlasting disgrace to a family to have it thrown up to them that one of their family suffered an ignominious death on the gallows. I went on to say to Brown, "By doing this you would be doing an act of humanity besides if old man Lillard is an honorable man, notwithstanding if he has been led astray by these people, we would like to see him put right. The reason why I asked you to have Lillard pay your expenses to Wallace is because if you proposed to pay your own expenses Lillard might suspect you, and in doing this work we will pay you your per diem and expenses. You make out your bill to the Governor and I will take the matter up with the Governor when I get to Boise, and he will see your bill is paid. As I understand it you never received pay for the carriage you used at the time Steve was arrested so

you add that to your bill and send it in to the Governor." Brown seemed highly elated that I put so much confidence in him and said, "My God, I am glad to see my way clear to help Steve out. I will do as you have directed as quick as I get to Baker City."

I went on to say to Brown that he could also show to the old man that he had discovered while up in Wallace that the State would use Steve in the Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases; they would introduce testimony leading up to his confession and put him on the witness stand and if he refused to answer the questions they would simply show to the court he had been tampered with and then introduce the confession. I then said "In case the old man did not consent to do anything, has he any friends in Baker City that you could work upon?" to which Brown replied the old man really had no friends in Baker City. He said he still retained Moore as his lawyer as he could not let go of him on account of the fact that he had obtained a lot of land by fraud, Moore has all the papers in the matter and he has to stay by Moore whether he likes him or not, and at the present time the Interior Department is investigating the matter as to how Lillard came to get this land and possibly he may lose the most of it. Brown said when old man Lillard got an idea into his head there was only one person that could do anything with him and that was Mrs. Lillard. He said she was a very fine intelligent woman and she was very friendly to him and that Lillard seldom did anything contrary to her wishes. He said he frequently ate dinner at Lillard's and had often been invited to stay over night. I then told him when he went out to Lillard's on this occasion he should go out late in the afternoon so that Lillard would invite him to stay over night, and that during the evening after supper he should take this matter up in the presence of Mrs. Lillard and she would see at once that he was giving Mr. Lillard good advice and possibly between the two of them they might get Lillard to change his tactics and go to Wallace; in the mean time I would write Mr. Angus Sutherland instructing him that if Lillard appeared there at Wallace either with or without Mr. Brown and wanted a private interview with Adams & they should let him see Adams privately in the jail. This I have done. Mr. Brown suggested I write to Mr. Sutherland instead of Sheriff Bailey on account of the fact that he was better acquainted with Mr. Sutherland. He said the bad part was the fact that Wourms would be on the lookout for anybody coming up to Wallace, however, he thought Wourms' pay would now be cut off and he might not bother himself much.

I impressed upon Mr. Brown to show to Lillard that the real reason why ex-Gov. Morrison did not appear at Wallace was because ex-Gov. Morrison had discovered the duplicity of Narrow and Richardson and while they had used him as a tool in getting Adams out of the penitentiary on the pretext that they were going to free him, still he discovered the object they had in view and therefore he did not appear in court. However, I told him to tell Lillard there is no doubt but Morrison would deny this on account of the fact that lawyers are like many others, they don't care to admit they have made a mistake, therefore Morrison would not admit this. As Lillard seems to think a great deal of Morrison there is no doubt if Brown puts this matter squarely before him it will have a good effect.

This is the only chance we have got and it is well worth the trying even if we are put to considerable expense which I don't think we will be. Brown further stated Lillard said he was very much pleased on account of the fact that Mr. Hawley did not abuse Steve in the manner in which he could have done. I told Brown in the course of conversation

to bring up the matter of Mr. Hawley's actions in his closing argument with Mr. Lillard and to tell Lillard that he (Brown) had ascertained Mr. Hawley was not very severe on Adams because he thought Adams might yet come back to the state, but if the state ever uses Adams as they intend to do at Caldwell then there is no salvation for Adams after that and now is the time for Lillard to act.

Brown intimated during the time we were eating dinner together that he would remain over until Sunday morning and go home with us, but I told him that would be injurious and he had better go Saturday morning so we would not be on the same train together, which he did. When I got through with Mr. Brown he went out to call upon a couple of friends and came back to the hotel about 11 o'clock. I went all over these instructions again with him and in fact we talked this matter over up to about 2 A.M. Brown only had a chance to have about three or four hours sleep as his train left at 7 A.M.

Now in all the instructions I have given Mr. Brown you will see I have told him the exact truth, and even if Mr. Brown should deceive us, which I don't think he will do, there is nothing in my instructions that I would not be willing to take the witness stand and testify to and in doing so would be giving testimony that would be more favorable to the prosecution as every word I have told him is true. It may be that what I said about ex-Gov. Morrison is not exactly true as I think Morrison knew what he was doing from start to finish in undertaking the Adams case.

My stenographer wrote two pages of this report in Spokane and will finish it in Boise, which accounts for the different type.

Respectfully submitted,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By WM. A. PINKERTON.

Reported
Boise, 3/11/07. S.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Spokane, Wash., Saturday, March 9, 1907.

For the reason set forth in my report of the 8th, I stopped over in Spokane all day, taking up some mail that had to be attended to, but owing to the pressure of business was unable to get all my report of the 8th out, but will do so on arriving at Boise.

I met numerous acquaintances, residents of Spokane, during the day and evening all of whom thought the state did very well in getting a hung jury at Wallace in the Adams case owing to the conditions that exist in Shoshone county where ninety percent of such men as we could get on a jury are sympathizers with the defense either through fear or actual sympathy. So far as we could learn today neither Richardson nor Miller appeared in Spokane and it is just as I surmised, Richardson was lying when he said he was coming to Spokane to spend Sunday, as it is very evident he and Miller went to Boise or otherwise to Caldwell. However, Darrow was in Spokane today and informed Opt. No. 11 that he was going to Seattle. This may be true or it may not, however, ex-Sheriff Brown told me Darrow and his wife were going to southern California, at least Darrow told him so, and Darrow seemed to have confidence in him.

Spokane, Wash., Sunday, March 10, 1907.

At 7 A.M. accompanied by Warden Whitney, Opt. No. 11 and Mr. Shollenberger, I left Spokane for Pendleton enroute to Boise arriving in Pendleton at 5:30 P.M. We boarded the train on the main line and were enroute all night.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
MHWB, Boise, 3/12/07. S.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Monday, March 11, 1907.

At about 8 A.M. I arrived in Boise in company with Warden Whitney, Opt. No. 11 and Mr. Shellenberger, and during the day I was occupied in getting out my reports.

Late in the afternoon I met Warden Whitney who informed me Orchard was feeling somewhat blue and claimed he thought the defense had gotten the best of us at Wallace in the matter of selecting a jury, however, he was very much pleased to note that Adams admitted he had made the confession, and furthermore that the confession was true with the exception of the fact that he denied the murder of Tyler and Beule although admitting he made that statement to me just as it was given in the written confession. The Warden had told Orchard in the matter of the jury up there, it was something the state could not control and I would explain everything to him when I came down to the penitentiary tomorrow.

I called on Mr. Hawley and we had quite a long conference. I learned from Mr. Hawley that unfortunately there was no emergency clause attached to the bill passed by the late legislature relative to the state having as many peremptory challenges as the defense in a criminal case, therefore this law would not be operative until either May 5th or 6th. As Judge Fremont Wood of Boise will be called in to try the case it is to be hoped he will see fit to set the date of the trial on Monday, May 6th; if he does, the new law relative to the peremptory challenges will be in force.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 3/13/07. S.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, March 12, 1907.

This morning I proceeded to the penitentiary in company with Opt. No. 11 and had a conference of about two hours with Harry Orchard. I explained to him the conditions that existed in the matter of obtaining a jury and how it was impossible for the state to have avoided accepting the jury that we had to try the Adams case, and the further fact that the state had gotten about all they wanted in this case; they did not expect to be able to get a jury that would convict Adams but they expected to get at least enough honest men on the jury that would stand out for conviction, or in other words get a hung jury. I told him we had done better than we expected as we had six honest men on that jury, and the other six would have voted for acquittal even if they had seen Adams fire the fatal bullet that killed Tyler; however, at the next trial we would get a change of venue either to Kootenai or Latah county and then there would be no question of conviction.

I told him furthermore the state had proven to the world,-

1st, that Adams had made a confession.

2nd, that Adams in his cross-examination admitted this confession was true and that in reply to my questions the answers made by him in this confession were true with the exception that he lied when he said he murdered Tyler and Boule.

3rd, that Adams admitted that before he made this written confession I had told him there was no case against him so far as I knew in Idaho, which proved conclusively I was not aware he was connected with the murder of Tyler and Boule until he made the confession himself.

4th, in this confession we proved by Adams himself that it was an understood thing he was to receive a thousand dollars for every man he killed, but in the case of Tyler and Boule he was to receive only three hundred dollars and that all he said relative to the Steunenberg murder was correct.

Orchard picked up courage on learning this from me and felt very good. He said he was waiting to hear from his wife as she had left her original home in Canada and had gone to another point where she had her goods stored and was selling them out as fast as she could after which she was coming on to Denver. He said when she wrote the last letter she was not feeling very well and told me to advise Mr. Cary when she arrived in Denver not to accept any position until after the trial was over as she would certainly break down or show too great anxiety during the trial which might lead up to her being uncovered.

As you are aware Orchard has been writing a biography of himself which he finished and referred to Dean Hinks of the Episcopal Church for revision. The Dean ~~was~~ revised this biography and returned the same to Orchard, and after reading it over he concluded to re-write it. This he informed me he had finished. He told me there were a great many new matters in this biography which did not occur to him at the time he made his confession. I then told him that as there were new matters in this which might be of importance in the coming trials it might be best for me to take the biography and I would have it written up on the typewriter furnishing Messrs. Hawley and Borah with copies of the same. He

thought my suggestion good and immediately gave me the new biography. There are a good many new matters in this biography that will help the counsel for the state, and I am now having it written up. He asked me to have it written up in double space so that if something else occurred to his mind he would easily make corrections.

Orchard was feeling very good when I left and I told him I would come down to the penitentiary tomorrow afternoon. He said, "There is one thing about you, that is when you promise to come to see me you always fulfill your promise no matter how the weather is." I told him in all matters when I made a promise I invariably kept it.

Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone were taken to Caldwell this morning. The case was called and after some little talk on the part of Mr. Richardson, Judge Bryan said he had called in Judge Fremont Wood to try this case and he would make no ruling, and adjourned the court until 2 P. M. when Judge Wood of Boise took his place on the bench. As the remittitur from the United States Supreme Court had not as yet arrived in Idaho, although we know it is on the way, Judge Wood decided he would not hear any argument either for dismissal or change of venue until the remittitur arrived. This was the point argued ~~by~~ by the counsel for the state as they wanted to proceed with this case in a proper orderly manner. Therefore the case was adjourned until next Monday morning.

We think that Judge Wood will try this case impartially. He is a man of strong character and will show no favors. It is not his first experience with the Western Federation as he prosecuted the Coeur d'Alene rioters in '92 and is very friendly to Opt. No. 11 who was the chief witness against those rioters. From the fact that Judge Wood will now try this case and is a much stronger man than Judge Smith, it is easily seen that all the money spent by the Western Federation to defeat Judge Smith last fall was spent in vain, and it is quite a sad blow to them that Judge Bryan will not try this case.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 3/14/07. S.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Wednesday, March 13, 1907.

Today I called on Mr. Hawley who was very busy drawing up counter affidavits in the matter of the change of venue of the Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone case. After a short visit I left, and in the afternoon I visited the penitentiary as I promised Orchard I would come out to see him today.

I had quite a visit with Orchard and among other things he informed me that after John Neville had been arrested and taken back to Cripple Creek charged with being an accomplice in blowing up the Independence depot, Pettibone under the name of Pat Bone wired him at San Francisco the following message, "Business is poor, Johnnie on the way." This telegram meant that things looked bad; John Neville was arrested and taken to Cripple Creek charged with blowing up the Independence depot and he (Orchard) should look out for himself.

He also informed me that he thought it was after Meyer got out of the jail at Telluride that his wife had gone to Los Angeles, and one morning Meyer showed Haywood and Orchard a telegram signed by his wife asking him to come on to Los Angeles as she was sick. Haywood subsequently discovered in some manner that Meyer had wired his wife to send him such a telegram as he wanted to get away from Denver for a while. Haywood was holding this evidence against Meyer until the proper time arrived when he would confront him with it.

He informed me there was a Jew whose first name was Sam who had formerly rented a portion of Pettibone's store. This Sam was in the mantle business. He and Pettibone originated a plan whereby they could beat the railroad companies. Sam would give an order for a certain number of mantels and have them shipped over a certain route. He would then give an order for more mantels to be shipped over a different railroad. Some of these mantels had costly plate glass mirrors in them. They secured a lot of broken plate glass and when the mantels arrived they would scar a few up a little and take out the plate glass, and then show the railroad company they had been broken in transit, and they would either collect from the railroad company or have the manufacturer collect, and also secure damages for scarring up the mantels a little which did not amount to much. They would then call in the agent of the other railroad company and show him the same broken glass they had shown the other railroad agent and collect from the other company. This Jew moved down on Lawrence St., Orchard thinks, between 15th and 16th Sts., and it was arranged that he should get a large order of costly mantels and instead of taking them to his store would take them up to Pettibone's store and store them away in the basement and then set fire to his store and everything would be burned up, but he would take care to have this shipment of mantels properly insured. For some reason or other, this plan was not carried out, nor is it known as to whether Sam mistrusted Pettibone or not. However, Sam got a large insurance on his stock in the Lawrence street store and subsequently burned it down. Pettibone was not in on that at all, although Pettibone knew Sam set fire to his place.

Last fall while Deputy Sheriffs Hicks and Chandler of Shoshone County were up at the head of navigation on the St. Joe River, they stopped at a hotel kept by O'Neil who was one of the witnesses for the

defense in the Adams case. In the evening Deputy Sheriff Chandler was examining the hotel register for 1906 and he found the names of L. J. Simpkins and Harry Orchard registered on Oct. 23, 1906, both occupying Room #3. Chandler abstracted from the book the page where Orchard and Simpkins had registered. This was turned over to Deputy Sheriff McCabe and while in Wallace, McCabe let me have this page. On examining the names upon this page I found the names of Orchard and Simpkins were not written by either Orchard or Simpkins, and they must have been written by somebody else.

On taking this matter up with Orchard he informed me on his visit to Simpkins' claim in Marble Creek in October 1906, neither Simpkins nor himself registered, but there was a kind of a roustabout acting as clerk in the hotel and he knew Simpkins and it is very likely he registered their names. He said he knew they both occupied Room #3. I asked him if he remembered somebody else who was there on that day and he said "Yes, Mrs. Kildoe, who is now running the Eagle Block rooming house." He said he knew Mrs. Kildoe when he left the Occur d'Alenes in 1899. Her husband was a desperado and was shot by a Deputy Sheriff some years ago. This register shows that Mrs. Kildoe registered on October 23rd. I then showed the page to Orchard who examined it and said, "You know this is not Simpkins' writing neither is it mine, and I don't know who registered our names except it was that roustabout that was acting as clerk. However, here is Mrs. Kildoe's name therefore it must have been October 23rd when Simpkins and I were at the hotel? As this matter may be of some importance I attach the page from the register referred to to Mr. Hawley's copy of the report.

About 9 P.M. I received the following letter from ex-Sheriff Brown which explains itself:

"Dear Sir:-

Since my arrival home I have been sick and not able to be out, have a bad cold on my lungs, a touch of pneumonia, but am feeling better this morning, and likely will be able to be out in a few days. Will see the party Saturday if am able to go out. Am sorry I wasn't able to go out at once, but have been bedfast the last three days.

Very truly yours,"

There is not the slightest doubt but what Mr. Brown tells the truth as to his physical condition. While he was not sick in Spokane, nevertheless he had a bad cold, and I suppose the trip to Baker City did not improve it any. Knowing that Brown is acquainted with ex-Gov. Morrison I dare not accuse Morrison of having knowledge of what the defendant's counsel intended to do with Adams. However, as old man Lillard seemed to have great confidence in Morrison, I am trying in my own way through Mr. Brown to convince Lillard that the reason Morrison did not appear in Wallace during the trial was because he had discovered the duplicity of Darrow and Richardson, although he (Morrison) would not admit he had been tricked by these men. Therefore I replied to Mr. Brown as follows:

"Dear Mr. Brown:-

Your favor of the 13th just received and was very sorry to learn of your illness. I as well as Mr. Siringo have a bad cold. Owing to not being used to the kind of accommodations we had to put up with in Wallace, the only thing that surprised me was that we were not all taken down sick.

One of my reasons for replying to your letter so promptly is that I don't want you in your present condition of health to take

any chances of getting into a storm or getting wet going out to Mr. Lillard's, and if you are not feeling first rate, don't attempt to go out there next Saturday. It is much better to wait a few days than to contract more cold. However, you will be the best judge of your physical condition yourself.

Since my arrival here I find that what I surmised in accounting for Ex-Gov. Morrison's absence from Wallace is correct, while the majority of the people here are uncharitable enough to claim Morrison was well aware when he was called into the Adams case that the only object Darrow, Richardson and Nugent had in view was to get on friendly terms with Adams, and make him believe they were his best friends for the sole purpose of getting him out of Boise and convicted in Shoshone County before Haywood, Meyer and Pettibone would come to trial, in fact get him out of the way whether through conviction or by some other method. However except to very intimate friends, the Ex-Governor would not admit he had been tricked in taking up this case. That is proven conclusively by the ex-Governor's reply to Mr. Lillard when he asked him to come up to Wallace, as I understood from you Morrison said he had other lawyers there that represented him. We know this is not a fact because if it was a fact, Morrison's name would have been entered on the record as one of the attorneys for the defense. The facts are all that was wanted of Morrison was to have him vouch for the honesty of Darrow, Richardson and Nugent which he did, and that was all that they required. Had not their work been so coarse, I presume the ex-Governor would still have been in the case.

While it is very evident that ex-Governor Morrison was misled, still the only thing I blame him for is that he did not come out openly and candidly and inform Mr. Lillard that he had been tricked and advise him the best thing he (Lillard) could do would be to advise his nephew to get rid of these lawyers and send for Mr. Hawley or Mr. Borah and tell them what while he had yielded to the entreaties of these men, nevertheless they could easily see he had admitted the written confession was true on the witness stand and therefore had not injured himself or the state. This is the only thing I blame Morrison for.

When You see Mr. Lillard you must remember to impress him with the fact that this is not a feud, but as I have talked to you on these lines it is unnecessary to take this matter up. In case he would not want to go to Wallace, you might have him write a letter to Steve and get his son to take this letter to Wallace, or his son in company with you to carry this letter to Steve in jail at Wallace. Of course, you must bear in mind in proposing yourself to go to Wallace you will ask your railroad fare and expenses, and impress upon him you are doing this for the sole purpose of saving him and his family from disgrace and saving Steve's life. You remember what I told you relative to the fact that two-thirds of the people believe that Lillard received quite a sum of money from the defendant's counsel for the part he played in this case. You must say to him he must clear his own character, and by following your advice he will not only clear his character but put an end to the conspiracy that is now on foot to execute his nephew. From what you and I both knew, you will be stating what is absolutely true.

As I will be at the Idar-ha Hotel for some time you can continue to address me as you have done to this place.

Hoping you have fully recovered, I remain,

Yours truly,

Reported
Boise, 3/14/07.

S.

Respectfully submitted,

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Thursday, March 14, 1907.

Today in Boise I met Mr. Hawley on his return from Caldwell where he had been on business in connection with the Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone case, and he thinks that things look very favorable. I also had a conference with Governor Gooding at the State House, and was in company with a number of citizens from time to time during the day, all of whom expressed themselves as highly pleased that we were even able to get a hung jury in the Adams case and hoped we would be more successful in the Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases. Richardson, Miller and Nugent seem to be working very hard upon some proposition as they keep close to their offices in the Overland Block all day.

In connection with the copies of Orchard's biography that I am now having written up and at his request sending copies to the Governor, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah, I wish to make a special request that those receiving copies of this biography will guard them closely so they can neither be lost or stolen, as it is the intention of Orchard to have this biography published for the benefit of his wife and child. As many persons would like to get hold of this biography for the purpose of having it put in proper shape for publication and sell the same for their own benefit, I hope every scrap of paper relating to it will be carefully guarded by those receiving copies of the same.

I forgot to mention in previous reports that in talking with Mr. Brown on the morning of March 9th before he left Spokane, he stated he had been over in Goldfield early last fall on some little business and he met a brother of the late Charley Kenniston. Young Kenniston's home is in Baker City. He was preparing to leave for his home but on learning Mr. Brown would leave in a few days he remained in Goldfield and accompanied Mr. Brown to Baker City. On their way from Portland to Baker City, they were caught in a washout and had to hire a rig to get home. While traveling in the rig Mr. Brown showed Kenniston the picture of Jack Simpkins and asked if he could identify the picture. Kenniston looked at it and said, "Why that is Jack Simpkins. I understand there is quite a reward out for him." Brown then unfolded the circular and let him read over the circular. Kenniston said, "Well I could have assisted you to get that reward", and after a moment's pause he said, "I could have done it but I would not because it would have cost me my life to do so. No one knew that Simpkins was in Goldfield but another man and myself and the other man would never have given up Simpkins, and if you had had Simpkins arrested I would have been blamed for it and my life wouldn't have been worth a straw." Brown asked him if Simpkins was still in Goldfield, and he replied, "No, he left about two weeks ago." He further said he was unable to learn where Simpkins intended to go after leaving Goldfield, but he did know he went south.

I simply mention this as an incident which tends to corroborate some information we have that Simpkins did go south.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported

Boise, 3/15/07.

S.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Friday, March 15, 1907.

Today I had a short conference with Mr. Hawley and also Governor Gooding, but nothing of particular importance occurred except the fact that Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah are busy getting matters in shape for the trial. Richardson, Miller and Nugent seem to be very busy as they keep very close to their office in the Overland Block from about nine o'clock in the morning until six in the evening.

I met a large number of people during the day all of whom are anxious not only to see the trial come off but also that the state will be successful.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 3/16/07. 8.

Dear Sirs--
Manager James McFarland reports:
Police, Idaho, Saturday, March 16, 1907.

This forenoon in company with Opt. No. 11 I proceeded to the penitentiary and spent the forenoon with Orchard. He was feeling in spirits and stated while he continues to pray for the cessation of abuses he no longer feels about him as he did all in his power not only to get things run on the right track, but also to stay there. He still thinks if I would yield with him at least, to put it in his words, "I open to God." However, I doubt this very much.

In talking about the Industrial Workers of the World he informed me when Heywood and Meyer returned from Chicago after presenting this order Heywood explained the object of the order to him (Orchard) as follows: This order is something like a wagon. The officers are the hubs, and between each spoke is a wagon bringing all over the problems, open to both sides. The foundation or the axle on which the hub turns is the emergency fund. Heywood went on to say that when they had the order perfected and had all kinds of people, men and women, in it and got a few hundred thousand dollars in the emergency fund, there would no longer be any strikes. They would simply pick out men from the different unions whom they could depend upon and when a demand was made on an employer and he refused to concede to the demand, they would simply remove him. Therefore there would be no more strikes and having no strike benefits to pay out, the emergency fund would soon be filled to overflowing and the employers or capitalists would soon learn that if the demands of their employees were not granted, they would be removed and also their friends would be removed. Of course when Orchard made his first confession he explained this to me, but not so fully as he did today.

As Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah were very busy on the case I did not bother either of them as they intend to leave for Caldwell tomorrow. Governor Gooding left this afternoon for his ranch. During the balance of the afternoon and evening I met and conversed with a large number of citizens all of whom talked very freely on the case and hoped these men would be convicted.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Police, 2/18/07. 8.

Dear Sir:--
Manager James McFarland Reports:
Boise, Idaho, Sunday, March 17, 1908.

Today being Sunday and a very stormy day at that, nothing of particular importance occurred. Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borch left at 4 P.M. for Caldwell.

A fellow named Donagan, a newspaper reporter who represents the Hearst papers and claims that Fremont as his name, has been here for most of the week. I was introduced to him and he has always spoken very pleasantly to me and on yesterday he told me he would like to interview me in the course of a few days. I told him I would not stand for an interview that I had nothing to say and further more that Driscoll, who represented the Hearst papers here last spring, had sent column after column of false interviews in other words he had sent column after column of interviews with certain men to whom he had never spoken and had misquoted what Gov. Gooding had told him. He said while he was somewhat radical on certain things he was not Driscoll and therefore he would like to have an interview with me but I told him I would not be interviewed. He also said he would want to interview the lawyers on both sides and the Governor and also wanted to know what his chances were to interview Orchard. I told him Orchard was not in my keeping and I had no authority one way or the other on a matter of this kind.

Herbert, today I learned that this man Donagan called on the sheriff and wanted to interview Mayor Haywood and Pettibone. The sheriff told him before he could allow him to have an interview from these people he must get a permit both from the counsel for the state and the counsel for the defense. It appears he secured letters from the opening counsel, took them to the sheriff and the sheriff told him the interview must take place in his presence. This was agreeable to Donagan and he was immediately introduced to Mayor, Haywood and Pettibone. He told them he was a newspaper man and they need not answer any question he put to them except they wished to do so. He said if they turned him down it would be the same to him as he was used to being turned down for years. Haywood commenced to make a harangue about Bealman and how he thought the law had been stretched in their case so far as the manner of their arrest and commitment was concerned. Donagan told him he did not want to hear anything about that as that had all been gone over, but he wanted to know first how long they had known Harry Orchard, where they first got acquainted with him and under what circumstances, stating that was what he was here for. Neither Haywood, Mayor nor Pettibone would reply to his question; they just got up and stared at Donagan, and after a short time Donagan remarked, it is evident to me you do not want to answer this question and none of them made a reply. Donagan said well that settles it, good-bye and walked out.

As Governor Gooding had returned from his ranch he called at my room in the evening and we had quite a long conference but nothing of particular importance occurred to report.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/18/07.

S.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Monday, March 18, 1907.

A few days ago a letter was handed to me by Mr. Fiskus, Supt. of the Mint, stating that this letter was found enclosed in a book belonging to the city library, of which the following is a copy:

Payette, Ida
July 16-06.
7-21.

Special The Western Idahosan,
French's Landing.

Dear Sir, There is large spots on the Moon so Mr. Smith Hon. says and there must be a cleaning up so that the horizon can brightly shine this fall? this can be did by taking the spots off the Moon and use a little Clay on Mr. S. and the "Proste Change" will come quick? Now A. D. there is a good chance for Smith to get some business in his fight. I am of the belief that we can win out in this fight against Smith. We need not fear the results a bit, you understand we will be fighting for a just cause which is for the people generally - not only here in this State, but all other states. We are promised by "Davis & Johnson" the loyal support of this class of people, who is laboring against Capital which is the paramount issue in this State Idaho. Now let us use our best efforts to accomplish the best results in this fight. Gov. Gooding will be defeated without a doubt, if not in the convention of the state, he will get it in the "hook" at the Pool. So we must quietly help cook Mr. Smith for the Judgeship. We can look for financial aid in this fight. Mr. Davis & Johnson of Caldwell will be here the eve of July 24 and settle up for good servis from us. We want to get all the Anti Idahosan and specially those that will not support Smith who will vote Gooding, talk to them separately & have them set against Smith? there is plenty of cash in site A.D. from D. & J. they do not want us to labor without paying for it? they want you to head the delegation from New P. to the State Convention? "How is that Boy". yes and they want you to get to the front seat and go along also! But, I told them I would like to see the Boy Go. They slipped 15 in to one pocket and said they would be here the 24th and settle it all with us. Yours for 10, enclosed, Dad.

I read the above letter to Gov. Gooding and notwithstanding the fact that the election which is referred to has come and gone, I considered it best to further investigate this matter, therefore I wrote to Mr. A. B. Moss of Payette enclosing the letter in question, and today received a letter from Mr. Moss of which the following is a copy:-

My Dear Mr. McParland-

Answering your favor of the 15th inst. will say- The Man who signs himself "Dad" is - Jack Geisler - of Payette - and the man A.D. is A. D. Garrison, who at the time the library letter

was written - was editing the New Plymouth News Paper. Jack Geisler is senior member of the firm of Geisler Brothers, is and has been a prominent Democrat. Had been Chairman County Central Committee. His brother Carl Geisler - was elected County Treasurer of this county at last election. Now this man has left his business here - has moved with his family to Caldwell, has also taken his wife's sister there as clerk - now the office does not pay enough to keep a family decently and Geisler brothers' business here is good & had been good, and I could not for a moment think but there is some Federation of Miners deal in the move. I think if you have Carl Geisler watched at Caldwell you will be likely to get on to something as I know the Geisler brothers, have been (on the quiet) very friendly with that element. A. D. Garrison is a rank socialist was head push of the New Plymouth delegation at the state convention - (Democratic). I do not know where he is now but probably is in the employ in some manner of the Miners Assn.

I had been looking for some business reason that would explain why Geisler should leave his business here and go with family to live at Caldwell. We will probably move back here after the trial.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) A. B. Moss.

P.S. I cannot think there is a chance for a doubt about who the "Dad" is. Have compared the writing with other productions of his, and have many other sure things as to identity of the writer of the Dad letter.

There is no doubt in my mind but Mr. Moss's views on this matter are correct, and I have instructed Mr. Nasson to instruct Opt. 21 also Opt. 10-D. to look closely after the actions of Carl Geisler, the present county treasurer of Caldwell County. This man Geisler being elected on the Democratic ticket as treasurer of Canyon County may have considerable influence over Sheriff Thorpe and his deputies, and may be as Mr. Moss has put it, in the pay of the Western Federation of Miners.

I had a long conference with Gov. Gooding this morning but the only thing of importance that came up was the fact that some sixteen revolvers had been stolen from the store room at the Fort. I had No. 11 make an investigation of this matter and the result of the investigation shows conclusively that whoever took these revolvers was well acquainted at the Fort and is either in the employ of the Government or otherwise two men that have just recently deserted have taken these guns in order to make the raise of a little money. I don't think the theft of these guns has any bearing whatever on the present cases at Caldwell.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported

Boise, 3/19/07.

S.

Dear Sirs-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, March 19, 1907.

Today I went to the penitentiary where I had several hours talk with Orchard taking up matters from his biography in which he makes a great many clearer explanations than what are given in his confession, and more especially in the matter of the attempt to assassinate Fred Bradley in San Francisco, the manager of the Dunbar Hill & Sullivan mine. He said that Pettibone had been urging him to get through with this matter giving as a reason that Meyer and Raymond were getting tired of the manner in which this matter was delayed. His money was getting short and he had written Pettibone for money and received a reply that they did not have the money on hand and if he could not get through with job he must call it off. This made him desperate so he procured some strychnine and hid himself on a roof and watched the milk man place three bottles of milk at the rear of Bradley's flat. As there were other people living in these flats he took the precaution to watch where Bradley's milk was left and also saw Bradley's hired girls bring the milk into the house. He said he had become well acquainted with the three girls employed by Bradley's, two of them were sisters named Bell and the other was a widow woman named Mrs. Crowe. He had taken Mrs. Crowe to the theatre once; he did this to find out the exact time when Mr. Bradley was supposed to come home.

He got acquainted with these girls through seeing them go in and out of the Italian's store across the way from where Mr. Bradley lived. It appeared Bradley's did a good deal of trading at this store; the Italian kept a good clean stock of groceries and kept a little bar, and this is how he got acquainted with the hired girls.

Having satisfied himself as to where Bradley's milk was left by the milk man, he lifted the paper covers of the three bottles and placed quite a large dose of strychnine in each bottle as he could see Mr. Bradley eat his breakfast every morning alone and thought Mr. Bradley would be the first one to use this milk and it would operate at once and therefore nobody else would use the milk. After he supposed Bradley had used the milk with the strychnine in it, he went over to the Italian's store and seeing a bottle of milk behind the bar which was something unusual he asked the Italian if he was selling milk over the bar now. The Italian said, "No, but I want to tell you something. The cook happened to taste the milk that was placed at Mr. Bradley's house this morning but the milk was so bitter that she ~~was~~ spit it out at once and tasted the other bottles and it was the same, and they think over there the milk was poisoned and I think so too because I tasted it and can taste it in my mouth yet. They came over and got a bottle of milk for Mr. Bradley's breakfast and left this bottle of milk to have it analyzed." Having failed to poison Mr. Bradley he then resorted to the bomb which has already been reported.

I think it would be well to have our San Francisco office make inquiries of Mr. Bradley or his private secretary in Mr. Bradley's absence relative to this poisoned milk and if possible locate Mrs. Crowe and the two Bell girls that lived with Mr. and Mrs. Bradley in October, 1904.

Orchard went on to say that at one time while talking with Haywood he brought up the matter of the blowing up of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine and he told Haywood he considered this was a very foolish move on account of the fact that at the time the Bunker Hill & Sullivan was blown up the Coeur d'Alene district was thoroughly unionized with the exception of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan and there were a great many union men working there, but the action of the Western Federation in blowing up this mine broke up the union in the Coeur d'Alenes. Haywood said Orchard did not look at this matter in the proper light, the facts were the blowing up of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan was one of the main causes for increasing the membership of the Western Federation in other parts of the country and said they could well afford to lose the Coeur d'Alenes on account of the large increases they got in Colorado and Utah and other parts of the country. Haywood claimed the only object of increasing the membership and to get money was to put the fear of God not only in the mine owners but also in the members of the union, and the blowing up of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan was the method adopted to put the fear of God in the public at large.

Further referring to the Bunker Hill & Sullivan incident, Orchard stated while he had heard from numerous people at Durkin on the morning that they went down to Wardner to blow up the Bunker Hill & Sullivan that Boyce was in Gen to attend the meeting the night before he had never been able to confirm it. There is no doubt but Boyce was in Gen the day before this occurred & and left the district as he usually did after giving orders to commit an outrage. I remember very well at the time the Coronado shaft was blown up in Leadville in '96 Boyce had been in Leadville three days prior to the blowing up of this shaft. He left then and came to Denver and the night he arrived in Denver he commenced to establish his alibi and the next night the Coronado was blown up in Leadville and other property destroyed.

I feel rather uneasy at not hearing from Mr. Brown. I am afraid that he is confined to his room or otherwise he would have written even if he was not able to go out to the Lillard ranch. I have written him a few lines today.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 3/20/07.

8.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McFarland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Wednesday, March 28, 1907.

As you will have noticed from No. 11's reports on the matter of the theft of the sixteen revolvers from the store room at the Fort, he reports that a man named Sam Sewall who hangs out at the Silver Bell saloon whom he describes as follows, medium size, weight about 160 pounds, height 5 ft. 8 in., light brownish mustache, round face, drinks a good deal, is a member of the Western Federation of Miners and claims to Private Baldwin that he was sent here from Caldwell to spy upon union meetings. Now Private Baldwin doesn't know anything about unions and in my opinion if what Sam Sewall told Private Baldwin is true he is here as a representative of the Industrial Workers of the World for the purpose of organizing the laboring men, cooks, waiters and all manner of trades unions into that organization. You will also note that Sam Sewall has a partner named Shafer who rooms at 10th and Grove Sts. Sewall claims Shafer is working under him opening unions and that Shafer has been in Caldwell for several days and is expected home tomorrow. Shafer is described as follows: Age 34, weight 150, smooth shaven, dark hair and eyes, wears light felt hat.

Taking into consideration that court in Caldwell has been hearing the motions for dismissal and change of venue all of this week and the fact that Shafer has been there, if our information is correct, it looks very significant to me. If Shafer and Sewall were sent here to Boise to commit some outrage or rather to make Boise their base to commit outrage during the trial at Caldwell, it is not surprising to me that they did not turn up at Garry's cigar store where the handful of resident anarchist malcontents hang out. In figuring out the men that assemble at Garry's cigar store, I am led to believe that neither the Western Federation of Miners nor the Industrial Workers of the World would trust them with anything, therefore it is not surprising that Shafer and Sewall are going by themselves. The soldiers from the Fort make a rendezvous of the Silver Bell and the Midway saloons, and from the friendly feeling that seems to exist between these soldiers and Sewall, it would not surprise me if Sewall would approach some of these soldiers to steal arms or otherwise to spread Socialist literature among the soldiers at the Fort. Sewall seems to have plenty of money and there is no doubt but Shafer also has plenty of money.

The fact that it is supposed the change of venue will be disposed of tomorrow forenoon and that the lawyers and prisoners will return to Boise and also the fact that Shafer is also expected back to Boise at that time is somewhat significant to me. No. 11 will have Baldwin down town tomorrow when the train comes in and if Shafer arrives on that train Baldwin will signal the operative so that the operative can get a good look at him. From the fact that Sewall does not know No. 11 shows he has been laying pretty low for if he had been going around town the operative would surely have been pointed out to him.

I have notified Supt. Hanson to instruct the operatives here on the ground thoroughly on this matter and also given him the description of Shafer and Sewall. I hardly think that Sewall and Shafer had anything to do with the theft of these guns, but now when I think of it Shafer is

Dear Sir:-

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As you will have noticed from No. 11's reports on the matter of the theft of the sixteen revolvers from the store room at the Fort, he reports that a man named Sam Sewall who hangs out at the Silver Bell saloon whom he describes as follows, medium size, weight about 160 pounds, height 5 ft. 8 in., light brownish mustache, round face, drinks a good deal, is a member of the Western Federation of Miners and claims to Private Baldwin that he was sent here from Goldfield to open union meetings. Now Private Baldwin doesn't know anything about unions and in my opinion if what Sam Sewall told Private Baldwin is true he is here as a representative of the Industrial Workers of the World for the purpose of organizing the laboring men, cooks, waiters and all manner of trades unions into that organization. You will also note that Sam Sewall has a partner named Shafer who rooms at 10th and Grove Sts. Sewall claims Shafer is working under him opening unions and that Shafer has been in Caldwell for several days and is expected home tomorrow. Shafer is described as follows: Age 24, weight 180, smooth shaven, dark hair and eyes, wears light felt hat.

Taking into consideration that court in Caldwell has been hearing the motions for dismissal and change of venue all of this week and the fact that Shafer has been there, if our information is correct, it looks very significant to me. If Shafer and Sewall were sent here to Boise to commit some outrage or rather to make Boise their base to commit outrage during the trial at Caldwell, it is not surprising to me that they did not turn up at Garry's cigar store where the handful of resident anarchist malcontents hang out. In figuring out the men that assemble at Garry's cigar store, I am led to believe that neither the Western Federation of Miners nor the Industrial Workers of the World would trust them with anything, therefore it is not surprising that Shafer and Sewall are going by themselves. The soldiers from the Fort make a rendezvous of the Silver Bell and the Midway saloons, and from the friendly feeling that seems to exist between these soldiers and Sewall, it would not surprise me if Sewall would approach some of these soldiers to steal arms or otherwise to spread socialist literature among the soldiers at the Fort. Sewall seems to have plenty of money and there is no doubt but Shafer also has plenty of money.

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2.

supposed to have left Sunday evening for Caldwell. It is possible he left Monday morning and may have been connected with that theft, in fact carried the guns away from here, and it may just be possible that Shafer has gotten away with these guns and did not go to Caldwell at all and that Sewall has misrepresented the facts to Baldwin.

As you will note, I have had all of Orchard's biography written up on the typewriter and delivered. It consists of fourteen chapters covering 183 pages. This biography should be read over very carefully by the lawyers for the state. One point that is more significant than all that is contained in the biography is the meeting that occurred between Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone and Orchard just before Orchard left Denver for Idaho in August 1906 wherein Meyer said it would be poor policy to kill General Bell, Gov. Peabody and others but that the removal of Steunenberg would be a warning to these people as they would know very well from what source this murder was committed. Haywood stated as soon as Steunenberg was removed he would go to Paterson, N. J., which is a noted headquarters for foreign anarchists and write letters to Sherman Bell, Gov. Peabody and members of the Mine Owners' Assn. in which he would refer to the assassination of ex-Gov. Steunenberg and point out to them the fact that they were not forgotten. He said in doing this he would have these men live, as it were, a living death and that there was nothing which made a man feel so bad as to think that an assassin was on his trail at all times not knowing who the assassin was or when he would strike and that it was a far greater punishment than if they were killed at once. Notwithstanding all these arguments Pettibone still held out that Bell should be killed before the Steunenberg matter was taken up but was overruled. This conversation of itself I think will have some effect in opening the way for the admission of all of Orchard's statements or at least I think it should help very much.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 3/21/07. S.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Thursday, March 21, 1907.

There was nothing of particular importance transpired today. Arguments on the change of venue were concluded today at Caldwell. Mr. Hawley arrived here last evening and called upon me and we had quite a long conference with reference to how matters stood. While Mr. Hawley thinks the defense will not succeed in getting a change of venue, there are six hundred affidavits to twenty, and notwithstanding the fact that a large majority are men and women of no standing, either financially or otherwise, in Canyon County, still there are over six hundred affidavits. While the state could have gotten twelve hundred affidavits, nevertheless the state dared not do so as each man signing an affidavit would be prevented from acting as a juror, and it does look to me as though Judge Wood will probably grant a change of venue to Ada County. Of course, this is very unfortunate but still at the same time we have the record of at least six hundred socialists residing in Canyon County. You can easily see what yellow literature will do with people who have no minds of their own. The defense has just flooded the town of Caldwell with Socialist and anarchist literature and we can see the result in the affidavits produced by the defense.

I had Orchard's biography finished yesterday and forwarded the original copy to him through Warden Whitney. There is no doubt but this is a very important document and it is lucky we have had Orchard write up his biography on account of the fact that he is more accurate and deals with a great many ~~xx~~ things in his biography that were never mentioned in his confession, not but what I think he meant to tell everything in the confession that he has told in his biography, but it was simply impossible for him to remember it at that time.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 3/22/07. 8.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Friday, March 22, 1907.

Today I visited Orchard at the penitentiary and talked with him pretty near all the afternoon. He is in good spirits. Yesterday I sent him down the typewritten copy of his biography and he is very much pleased with it. We discussed the coming trials and also the new matters he has referred to in his biography which were not contained in his original confession. I also hinted to him he must be very careful about swearing positively to dates, and showed him in swearing positively to dates of matters that transpired a year or two years back a man that didn't keep a diary or memorandum was apt to make a mistake, and that it was better for him to state on or about certain dates but not to be very positive. While I know Orchard has correct dates for a good many transactions and conversations he had with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and others of the Inner Circle, nevertheless by his swearing positively to a certain date it will enable the defense through perjured evidence to establish, in other words, to prove that ~~ne~~ neither Moyer, Haywood nor Pettibone could have been at the place designated by Orchard on the date he had sworn to. Still I did not tell Orchard this was my real object in referring to this matter, but I knew by the way he acted that he knew very well why I referred to these matters in the manner I did.

We also discussed the matter of his biography. He stated he did not think what he had written would require much labor by an educated man to finish, and that Dean Hinks had told him if this biography was polished up in a way that a literary man would go at it, it would spell its effect and it would not appeal to the reading public as though it had been written by him (Orchard) himself. I told him if this biography was ready to be placed in the hands of a good publisher in about two or three weeks after the trials that I thought he could make very good terms with any good publisher but if it was delayed very long after the trials everybody would be writing books and his biography would not be so valuable. I reminded him of the fact that the publisher generally gets the lion's share of publications of this kind and in fact was entitled to a good royalty on account of the fact they ~~he~~ not only published the book but had to go to expense in putting it on the market and didn't know in advance as to whether the book was going to pay or not, although in my opinion his biography would at least for a time have a great sale.

I told him when Mr. Hawley and Mr. Berah had read through his biography and got time they would probably spend two or three days with him, and whether I was still here at that time or not, I would not be present when they were going over with him the different matters in his confession and biography as that was a matter which Mr. Hawley and Mr. Berah would attend to themselves. This seemed to be very satisfactory to him.

I have been very uneasy at not hearing from Mr. Brown of Baker City. Knowing he was feeling ill and was threatened with pneumonia, I thought it might possibly be he would not be able to take the matter up which he and I had agreed upon. However, this evening I received a

letter from him which reads as follows:

"Dear Sir:-

I received your letter of the 20th and it is the first day I have been out of the house since I wrote you before, have been in bed most of the time, but am better now and if the weather is decent will be able to go out there in the next few days. Am sorry I have had to delay so long but it couldn't be helped. Will go as soon as I can safely.

Very truly yours,"

and I have replied to him as follows:

"Yours of the 21st just received and note that you have been very ill. On account of not hearing from you I expected you had not recovered from your illness, and was very anxious to hear from you. That is why I wrote you the second letter. While I know both you and I would like to get this matter fixed up if possible, nevertheless under no circumstances must you risk a relapse, therefore I beg of you not to attempt to attend to this matter except the weather is favorable and you are positive you can make this trip with safety. I will remain here until the matter in question is settled one way or the other.

Judge Wood will decide on Monday the change of venue question and will also set the date for the trial of these cases. As to whether the change of venue will be granted or not is something I cannot predict. Even if the change of venue is granted I don't see wherein the state will be much injured. It is true the defense could get just as fair a trial in Canyon County as in any other county in the state, but then the lawyers for the defense must make a showing for their big fees.

I hope you will continue to improve, and even if you are not able to make the trip for a few days, kindly let me know how you are getting along.

Yours truly,"

While I would like to go home for Easter, nevertheless this matter is of too much importance for me to leave here until Mr. Brown has made this trip, as when he sees old man Lillard something may turn up in which I may be wanted immediately.

You will note in Chapter IX, Pages 106-107, where Orchard claims to have poisoned the milk left at Mr. Bradley's flats, also the fact that he had become acquainted with Bradley's three hired girls through meeting them at the store of the Italian, Gebina, and had taken the widow Crowe, one of the hired girls, to the theatre. I have written our San Francisco office today asking them to hunt up the two Miss Bells and Mrs. Crowe who were the servants of the Bradley's at the time the milk was poisoned and interview them on that subject and also interview the Italian if he can be found, and if Mr. Fred Bradley is in San Francisco to take this matter up first with him. We are aware that Mr. Bradley does not like to have these matters taken up with his wife as she is a very nervous woman.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 3/23/07. 8.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, March 23, 1907.

Nothing of importance transpired today with the exception of meeting and conversing with a large number of citizens here all of whom, I suppose rather through personal motives or curiosity, would like to see a change of venue granted and the case referred to Ada County for trial. While we know in case the venue is changed to Ada County the counsel would have one great advantage in having their offices and libraries here, still we know the state is in a better position to select a good jury in Canyon than they would be here in Ada County, but I presume if the change is granted to Ada County the defense would have no advantage over the state so far as knowing the sentiments of such men as might be called on the jury.

Sunday, March 24, 1907.

Today being Sunday nothing of particular importance transpired with the exception of the fact that the Governor has returned to the city. As he might not be able to get around to read my reports, I informed him I received a letter from Mr. Brown dated the 21st in which he informed me that was the first day he had been out of his bed since he had last written me. All I can do now is to wait until Mr. Brown is able to visit Lillard and inform us of the result of that visit. I cannot say I am sanguine of success by any means, but I am satisfied if success is to be achieved in the matter of getting Adams back to the state we have taken the only plan that would bring this about.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 3/25/07.

8.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Monday, March 25, 1907.

This morning when court convened at Caldwell, Judge Wood announced that while he did not consider the showing made by the defense entitled them to a change of venue, nevertheless if the defense asked for a change of venue to Ada County he was willing to grant the same. From the manner in which Judge Wood brought this about, it placed the defendants in a position that if a change of venue was granted they had to ask that a transfer be made to Ada County. In my opinion the manner in which Judge Wood put this up to the defense showed a great deal of ingenuity on his part. The defense was placed in a position where they must either stand trial in Canyon County or ask for a transfer to Ada County and they accepted the latter.

While we know the state had matters in good shape to try the case in Caldwell, nevertheless I consider this move gives the state a decided advantage. Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah have their offices here in Boise and we also will be able to secure some rooming house where we can place our witnesses, and the state's lawyers can examine the state witnesses from time to time in their offices. Besides the taking care of Orchard during the trials was something that gave all of us a great deal of concern. We knew that the defendants and their friends would pay almost an unlimited amount of money to put Orchard out of the way. We had no way of taking care of him in proper shape in Caldwell. So far as taking him back and forth from the penitentiary to Caldwell is concerned, we anticipated no trouble on that point, but the point was to take care of him in Caldwell. So I think on the whole the state has gained a decided victory.

On next Monday the date for trial will be set, and from what I have learned I don't believe it will be set earlier than May 8th, and therefore the new jury law will be in force when the trial comes up.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 3/26/07. S.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland, reports,
Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, March 26, 1907.

This morning I went to the penitentiary and spent all of the forenoon with Orchard. At first he could talk of nothing except the change of venue, and I never in my life saw a man so tickled as he was on account of the case being referred to Ada County. He said he was not a particle afraid of this gang making an attack on him while going to and from Caldwell, but he knew the poor accommodations they had at Caldwell and what he feared most was that during the time he was there somebody might dope his feed and to use his own words "put him out of business" but by the case being tried in Boise that made that part of it impossible, besides he understood we had full confidence in the sheriff here in Boise. I told him everybody I had met gave Sheriff Thorpe an excellent character; while he said that was all right, he said we had a far better chance here and for his part he was highly pleased that Judge Wood granted the change.

Further referring to the conversation that he had with Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone about the latter part of August, 1905, before he left for Idaho, as we are aware he was not quite sure as to the date that he left but he did know it was the latter part of the month. I warned him that in swearing positively to dates as he kept no memorandum he was liable to make a very fatal mistake and he must be very careful, and that he could not make very much of a mistake in swearing on or about a certain date, but he must not be positive as to the exact date. I did this for the purpose of preventing the defense from proving an alibi upon a certain date.

I asked him if he could give us any information whereby we could prove in some other way than by himself that Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone were in Denver towards the latter part of August, 1905. After studying a little he said Meyer had just returned from Los Angeles a few days before the conference was held between Meyer, Haywood, Pettibone and himself just before he (Orchard) left for Idaho. He said at that time and long before Meyer and his wife lived in the Aberdeen Flats on California St., he thinks near 14th St., it might be between 13th and 14th sts, but it is an easy matter to locate the Aberdeen flats. Mrs. Meyer had gone to California ostensibly for her health; Meyer wanted to make the trip out there and subsequently wired her to wire him she was very sick so he could show this telegram to Haywood which he did. I have already reported this circumstance. During Mrs. Meyer's absence Jas. Kirwan, the present Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, roomed in Meyer's flat, or rather roomed in the quarters occupied by Meyer and his wife, and on Meyer's return from California he and his wife went to housekeeping in the same quarters they had occupied before they had gone to California. As Mr. Cary gets a copy of this report he will have an investigation made at the Aberdeen Flats and try to find a witness that could prove that Meyer was in Denver occupying these flats the latter part of August, 1905.

In the matter of proving that Haywood was in Denver during the month of August, 1905, he said at that time Haywood was doing his banking

for the Western Federation and possibly for himself personally in the First National Bank, and the records of the bank would show as to whether or not Haywood had personally made deposits during the month of August, 1906, and more especially anywhere from the 20th to the 29th of August, 1906. I also request that Mr. Cary call on the officials of the First National Bank and take this matter up in a thorough manner with them. I don't think they will object to giving us information on this point, which is very important.

As it might be shown that Adams was in no way connected with Orchard at the time Lyte Gregory was killed and during a portion of the time they were after ex-Gov. Peabody, I took up the matter with him as to how we could prove by others besides himself that he and Adams associated and roomed together about that time. He stated at the time that Lyte Gregory was killed he and Adams roomed over a saloon at 28th and Downing Ave. The party that ran this rooming house and saloon was a Swede, he does not remember his name. He thinks that subsequently this Swede and his wife went to Sweden, but the Swede owned the place and as he subsequently understood it this Swede turned the saloon and rooming house over to his married daughter, and it is possible they are keeping this place at the present time. He said this old Swede was somewhat opposed to unions as he claimed if it were not for the unions the smelters would not have been idle and by the smelters being idle he had lost all his business.

This did not enlighten me very much as to how we could prove that he and Adams roomed at that point, so I questioned him further as to whether there was anybody else that saw them both together and knew they roomed there. After studying a little while he said, "Yes, Frank Gylstet, an ex-police officer, who kept a saloon across the street." He said Gylstet would remember him and Adams very well as they frequented his place. At that time he thinks Adams went by the name of Dixon and so far as he (Orchard) can remember he thinks he went by the name of Hogan, but by Mr. Cary having the photographs of Adams and Orchard shown to Gylstet he will remember them.

He further stated Adams and himself later roomed on W. 14th Ave. and Santa Fe, or some street which looked to be an extension of 14th Ave. and Santa Fe. There was a Frenchman, or at least he thinks he was a Frenchman, who kept a saloon right across the street from where they roomed. He said this Frenchman would remember that fact very well as one night a number of men wanted to pick a quarrel with him (Orchard) and he pulled a gun on them. That of course might not be of so much importance, however it might be well to have Mr. Cary have that matter investigated.

He reminded me of the fact that when Miller called upon him or during one of Miller's first calls upon him that Miller said to him that he knew the reason why Orchard was in Caldwell and Nampa. He said a party had informed Orchard that he knew where he could make a little money, that Ed Dewey of Nampa and the Sabrees of Caldwell were very fond of gambling, more especially throwing dice, and that this party had shown Orchard how to make loaded dice out of plaster paris so he could skin these people, and while Miller didn't say so he was opening the way for Orchard to make an excuse for having the plaster paris in his room at the time of his arrest. Miller at that time also said to him, "As you have property you will give me an order on the party having this property in charge so he can deed it over to me to help defray your expense in this trial. Above all things you must show you are paying for your own defense". That was how Orchard gave Miller an order upon Lewis Cutler in Salt Lake and thinks probably an order upon Max Malish. As I understand it Miller showed these orders to the Sheriff when leaving the jail

in Caldwell, and later Miller went to Denver and on his return informed Orchard he had received fifteen hundred dollars either from Pettibone or Haywood, possibly from Pettibone, at Denver. I reminded Orchard that this transaction with Miller had not been recorded in his biography and he said it would be put in in the proper place. Furthermore Miller said, "I have talked with Mr. Robinson, my partner, about entering suit against Dan Fradenia to recover the sixteenth interest in the Hercules mine which you sold to Fradenia." Orchard went on to say as a matter of fact he had never talked with either Robinson or any other party on this subject as the sale was a bona fide one, but it appeared to him Miller wanted him to make this statement to show his connection with the firm of Robinson, Miller and Rosenthal which would account for Miller starting for Caldwell even before he had been sent for by Jas. J. Sullivan of Denver, Pettibone's lawyer, who wrote out the telegram for Miller to come on. Of course if Orchard had not confessed he would have adopted the suggestions made by Miller.

During the afternoon I called upon Mr. Hawley where we discussed the matter of using Adams' confession at the trial. Mr. Hawley stated he had given this matter a good deal of consideration and if we placed Adams on the witness stand and he refused to answer any questions put to him on the ground of incriminating himself it was very doubtful whether we could use any of Adams' confession or not, but it would be quite different if Adams attempted to deny making these confessions or if he swore that he made the confessions under duress, then he thought we would be able to get in Adams' confession. However, Mr. Hawley holds to the opinion that Adams would still make a good witness providing he could be induced to again come back to the state without making him any promises. If Adams does not come back to the state it is very reasonable to suppose his counsel will instruct him to the effect that he must refuse to answer all questions on the ground of incriminating himself. While Mr. Hawley like myself regrets very much that Mr. Brown on account of his illness has been unable to go out to see Mr. Lillard, as the weather here has been very inclement for the past week it is very reasonable to suppose it is no better around Baker City, therefore a man who has had pneumonia as Mr. Brown has had would endanger his life by making a trip to Lillard's ranch in such weather. W All we can do is to wait.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 3/27/07.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Wednesday, March 27, 1907.

Today in conversation with Mr. Norman Thompson, he informed me this man, A. H. Austin, who has been posing as a stock insurance agent, had called upon him accompanied by another man whom Austin represented as his resident agent here in Boise, on last Monday morning. They talked a few minutes on the matter of insuring Mr. Thompson's stock. Thompson informed him his company carried their own insurance, and then Austin drifted to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case and asked Mr. Thompson if he knew as to whether or not Judge Wood would grant a change of venue. Mr. Thompson turned to him and said, "How should I know anything about what Judge Wood will do? I have had a few law suits myself in my time and thought I was right, but as a rule the judge and jury thought differently."

Mr. Thompson informed me this fellow has been canvassing people and inquiring if they have stock and showing he wants to insure the stock, then invariably drifts to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone matter. Austin is simply here for the purpose of getting citizens to talk so as to disqualify them from serving on the jury, and to that end he takes a second man along with him so both of them could make affidavits providing some person had been called as a juror with whom Austin had talked and the party called as a juror would deny having said anything about the case. Then Austin and his partner would testify he had said enough to disqualify him.

I wrote Mr. Hasson today to write our informant in Walla Walla providing our informant is at home, and have him ascertain exactly what Austin is doing down here. This he can do through ex-Warden Catron of the penitentiary at Walla Walla who is now running a hotel in Walla Walla. I would not like to write Catron on the subject as Austin used to be one of his guards and no doubt Catron has considerable confidence in Austin. My impression is Austin is working for the Thiel agency. Pending the decision as to the change of venue Austin said he was going to work Canyon County, but when the change of venue was announced, then Austin declared he was going to stay here and work Ada County.

In the evening I had a long talk with Mr. Balderson of the Idaho Daily Statesman in which I suggested that as Judge Wood would set the date for trial on Monday, that on Tuesday he write a little editorial drawing the attention of the citizens of Ada County and Boise in particular to the fact that the defense had started out in Ada County and Boise especially with the same tactics that they had been using for the past year in Canyon County for the purpose of disqualifying citizens to serve as jurors; they had detailed a corps of canvassers for books and magazines; these canvassers went in pairs and would talk about ten percent magazine or book and ninety percent the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial; they had also a corps of men pretending to act as agents for stock insurance, these men also went in pairs and talked about ten percent insurance and ninety percent the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial. In this way we would unmask these fellows, Austin and his gang, and spoil their usefulness. Mr. Balderson thought it would be a capital idea and he would have an article prepared and published in the issue of the Statesman on Tuesday, April 2nd.

I have not heard from Mr. Brown and as there is no telling when he will be able to leave Baker City to visit Lillard's ranch, I concluded to leave Boise at 4 A.M. Friday morning for Denver which will get us into Denver about noon Saturday, March 30th.

Today I bought one of Col. Hunter's books entitled "Dollars and Sense" and gave the same to Warden Whitney to be delivered to Orchard. I know Orchard will enjoy reading this book as I talked to him about it and he said he would like very much to see the book so I bought him one and told the Warden to tell him I was leaving on Friday morning and probably will not be able to see him tomorrow, but will be back here in the course of a couple of weeks.

I will write Mr. Brown tomorrow telling him I will leave for Denver and also give him my address at that point. In the meantime if his letter should come in here on Saturday it will be forwarded to me at Denver, and I can easily take action on it from Denver.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 3/28/07. 8.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Thursday, March 28, 1907.

Today I had a long conference with Mr. Hawley, and having received no further communication from Mr. Brown, as there is nothing for me to do at the present time, I concluded to leave on the four o'clock train tomorrow morning for Denver.

Friday, March 29, 1907.

At 4 A.M. accompanied by Mr. Shellenberger and Opt. No. 11 I left Boise enroute for Denver, and was enroute all day and all night.

Enroute, Saturday, March 30, 1907.

I continued on my journey to Denver arriving at the latter place about 3:10 P.M., our train being somewhere about five hours late.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Denver, 4/3/07. S.

~~James~~ James McFarland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Thursday, March 28, 1907.

I had a long conference with Mr. Hawley, and having no further communication from Mr. Brown, as there is nothing at the present time, I concluded to leave on the four o'clock train tomorrow morning for Denver.

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Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Denver, 4/5/07.

S.

Dear Sir:-

Manager James McParland reports:

Boise, Idaho, Thursday, March 28, 1907.

Today I had a long conference with Mr. Hawley, and having received no further communication from Mr. Brown, as there is nothing for me to do at the present time, I concluded to leave on the four o'clock train tomorrow morning for Denver.

Friday, March 29, 1907.

At 4 A.M. accompanied by Mr. Shellenberger and Opt. No. 11 I left Boise enroute for Denver, and was enroute all day and all night.

Enroute, Saturday, March 30, 1907.

I continued on my journey to Denver arriving at the latter place about 3:10 P.M., our train being somewhere about five hours late.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Denver, 4/5/07. S.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:-

No 21 reports:-

Boise, Idaho, Friday, April 5th, 1907.

I drove out to Allen's place today and found him writing out the names of those he knew to be in favor of the defense. He said that a Mr. ~~Max~~ Ross would take up the work and help him as soon as he was through with the Grand Jury. He said that Ross is a Socialist.

I drove back to town at 4:30 P. M. and met Barber who had been to the Soldiers Home precinct and had succeeded in getting a party at work there.

At 7:00 P. M. we went to the office and talked with Mr. Whitsell and Mr. Nugent. I reported to Whitsell that Ross, a Grand Juror, would take up the work of polling as soon as he was released. Nugent asked me if I was certain that Ross was a Socialist and I told him that I was, and he afterward said that it was good news.

I understood from the conversation between Nugent and Whitsell that the W.F. of M. is interested in the investigation of timber frauds, and that Ross, a socialist, would be of benefit to them; the object was to implicate Ex-Gov. Steunenberg in the land deals of Idaho and discredit him in the eyes of the people in order to help the cause of the defendants, and that the district attorney who is conducting this investigation is a friend of Nugent's. We left the office at about 9:25 P. M. and as we were leaving Mr. Whitsell gave us \$20.00 each for expenses.

I retired at about 10:30 P. M. Having learned nothing more of interest.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

Wm A. Pinkerton

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.,
Reported.
Spokane, April 8, 1907.
N.

Dear Harry:

Chicago News Syndicate

Chicago, Illinois, April 6, 1937.

The following is a copy of a letter received by me from Harry Orchard which contains (part):

Dear Friends:-

I have thought of a little matter that might be important, and will let you know of it and if you think it of any importance you may look into it while there. Raymond told me this after the Independence explosion as we were talking the thing in Pettibone's last year, that that \$50 was worth thirty or fifty thousand dollars to the Federation. I am not sure with, and he told me how much money had come in the month following the explosion, more than any other during the trouble.

Now is there is any way that you can get those old Miners' Magazines during that strike and especially the 1934 conversation you will see in the reports that they made that the contributions to the strike fund always ran away up after some demonstration had been committed and when things quieted down the contributions fell off. I suppose the publishing house where they get this out keeps a file of them. I thought it would do no harm to mention this; you will know if it is of any importance. It looks good to me if you could get it. I feel a good deal better since hearing from my dear wife and daughter. It gives me great comfort to know they are well and comfortable. I have more to thank you for and feel more grateful to you than I can express. I am well and hope this will find you the same, everybody well here. Mr. Hinks just left here.

Yours respectfully,

I doubt very much as to whether we could get the copies of the Miners' Magazine that he refers to, and even if we did, I don't see where we could use them as evidence, but Orchard's writing as he does on this matter shows the interest he is taking in the case, simply not overlooking anything that would assist us, which is surely a matter of great satisfaction to all of us.

The following is a copy of my reply to Orchard:

"Dear Harry:-

Replying to yours of the 3rd would say I was very much pleased to hear from you, and also to note the suggestion you made relative to the magazines. There is not a doubt in my mind but what you say relative to the increase of money received at headquarters after an outrage had been committed is true. However, it may be very difficult to get copies of the magazines you refer to, and even if we did we could not use the same as evidence, but we can use the conversation you had with Pettibone

home and Haywood on this matter in Pettibone's back yard.
I have not seen your wife since I arrived here, and I think it best that I do not see her as if I am used as a witness and the question comes up to me as to whether I have ever met her or know where she is at present located. I can be in a position to reply that I have not met her and don't know for a fact as to where she is located. However, you can advise her to call on Mr. Cary or in his absence on Mr. Prettyman at any time she wishes. If she is in need of funds you simply tell the Warden and he will communicate with the Governor and then the Governor can communicate with Mr. Cary.

Yours truly,

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Denver, 4/8/07. S.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK. } PRINCIPALS.
WM A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO. }

GEO. D. SANGS, GENERAL MANAGER, NEW YORK.
ALLAN PINKERTON, ASST GENL MGR, NEW YORK.

JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER EASTERN DIVISION, NEW YORK.
EDW. S. GAYLOR, MANAGER MIDDLE DIVISION, CHICAGO.

JAS. McPARLAND, MANAGER WESTERN DIVISION, DENVER.
JNO. C. FRASER, MANAGER PACIFIC DIVISION, SAN FRANCISCO.

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PORTLAND, ORE.

ATTORNEYS,
CRAVATH, HENDERSON & DEGERSDORF
NEW YORK.

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
E. F. CARY, SUPT.

Denver, Colo., April 6, 1907.

Jas. H. Hawley, Esq.,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 3rd would say I note what you say relative to No. 21 being brought to Boise by Nugent and Whitsell. This was just as we expected, however, as you are aware I had instructed 21 not to even hint to the lawyers for the defense that he was willing to leave Caldwell and go to Boise in the interest of the defense but let that request come from the defendants' lawyers. I am very much pleased to note that this has been accomplished.

I note what you say about getting matters in a satisfactory shape in Ada County, and I know you will do your utmost towards that end.

I would be very much pleased to meet you in Denver and by the time you arrive here will have all matters at this office in such shape that I can devote most of my time with Mr. Phillips and yourself during your stay in Denver.

Yours truly,

Wm A. Pinkerton

S.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

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CRAVATH, HENDERSON & DE GERSDORF
NEW YORK

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
H. F. CARY, SUPT.

Denver, Colo., April 6, 1907.

Jas. H. Hawley, Esq.,
Boise, Idaho.

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I would be very much pleased to meet you in Denver and by the time you arrive here will have all matters at this office in such shape that I can devote most of my time with Mr. Fillius and yourself during your stay in Denver.

Yours truly,

James H. McParland

S.

Special Agent.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. J. McP. reports:

Denver, Tuesday, April 9, 1907.

On the evening of March 28th before leaving Boise I left at the Idanha Hotel a forwarding address for my mail as I expected sooner or later I would have a report from Mr. Brown of Baker City. As I expected to hear from Mr. Brown every day and thinking a mistake might have been made in taking down my forwarding address at the Idanha Hotel, on April 4th I wrote Manager Schubert drawing his attention to this, and today I received a letter from him of which the following is a copy:

"Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 4th inst. just received, I immediately investigated, and found your name properly entered on our letter forwarding book, and have also gone through the mail, but found no letters for you.

"I will personally keep watch of the mail, and see that any coming for you will be promptly forwarded."

I also received a letter from Mr. Brown of which the following is a copy:-

"Dear Sir:-

I received your letter of Apr. 4th saying you had not received my letter. I mailed you a letter to Boise c/o Idanha Hotel on the train at Baker City on March 28th at 1:20 P.M. as the train was late about 2 1/2 hours, giving you a full statement of what I had done and saying there was no chance to do anything with these people here in the matter. Then the next day I received a letter from you dated Mar. 28th saying you would leave for Denver tomorrow morning, so thinking my letter of the 28th would go to you from Boise at once, I didn't answer the letter of the 28th, so I suppose my letter to you is laying at the Idanha Hotel in Boise and you will receive it all O. K.

Nothing new here only on the 28th Nugent came here and went out to see the old man and came down to my house in the evening and left me a check for the balance on my trip to Wallace. We are having very bad weather here yet and I am feeling pretty well again but don't go out much stormy weather. Hoping you have received my letter of the 28th before this, will close.

Very truly yours,

This looks very singular to me. If Brown mailed the report on March 28th it ought to have arrived at the Idanha Hotel and been forwarded to me as I had requested. There is something about Mr. Brown's letter which I have quoted that is not very plain to me as one would naturally suppose that Nugent in calling upon Brown and settling the bill certainly said something to Brown, but Brown does not say a word as to what Nugent said, therefore I wrote Mr. Brown today as follows:

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 6th would say that the letter in question which you mailed on March 29th was never forwarded to me from the Idan-ha Hotel. On leaving Boise on the 29th I left a forwarding order for my mail at the Idan-ha Hotel. Thinking something was wrong I wrote Mr. Schubert on April 4th relative to this matter and today I received a letter from Mr. Schubert dated April 6th in which he informs me no mail arrived for me at the Idan-ha Hotel.

It is very evident that your report on this matter has gone astray; it might have come to the hotel and was held out by some clerk who wanted to pry into my business or by the mail agent. I would like very much for you to send me a duplicate of the missing report in question, and would also like to know what Nugent had to say when he paid you your per diem and expenses for the trip to Wallace. You will also kindly forward your bill for your time and expense on this matter to Gov. Gooding marking the same personal.

Hoping you have thoroughly recovered from your late illness, I remain,

Yours, *

Still there is another way to look at this matter. We have been warned some time ago that a delivery clerk in the post office is a notorious Socialist; this may true, and it may be false, however it is something that should be looked into, worse on account of the coming trials. As I will be stopping at the Idan-ha Hotel during the trials and possibly some of our most important witnesses, it has occurred to me that Nugent and Whitehall may have figured around and gotten either a clerk or a bell-boy into the Idan-ha Hotel for the purpose of intercepting my mail or what they might consider important mail that would be addressed to that point for me.

If Brown has been honest and wrote as he has claimed, the loss of this letter is of no small importance. If it gets into the hands of the defense it would reveal the plans we had laid and give them a chance to take the matter up with Adams as he would keep his mouth shut. Therefore I have today written to Mr. Nasson to have Mr. Thiele go to Boise, make an investigation on this matter and also secure a box in the post office for our mail. The only thing that led me to believe that Brown might be playing us double is the fact he did not say anything as to what Nugent said when he paid him his bill.

Before leaving Boise I had an understanding with Mr. Hawley that he would write or telephone Moore of Baker City to call and see him. I have not heard as to whether Mr. Hawley did this or not, but would like very much that he do so before leaving Boise for Colorado.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Denver, 4/9/07.

(C O P Y)

Special Report:

Dear Sir:-

Mgr. J. HoP. reports:

Denver, Thursday, April 11, 1907.

I wish to refer the Governor, also Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah to No. 21's report for April 5th, and note what is said about grand Juror Ross being a Socialist, also the fact that Mr. Nugent was highly pleased to learn that Ross was a Socialist, and that furthermore the operative understood from the conversation between Nugent and Whitsell that the defense are very much interested in the investigation of the timber frauds, the object being to implicate Ex-Gov. Steunenburg, and the further fact that U. S. District Attorney is a friend of Nugent. I think if this could be conveyed to the authorities at Washington it would enlighten them some on the investigation that is being made at Boise by the United States Grand Jury.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Denver, 4/11/07. S.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

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WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO }

GEO. D. BANGS, GENERAL MANAGER, NEW YORK.
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JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER EASTERN DIVISION, NEW YORK
EDW. S. GAYLOR, MANAGER MIDDLE DIVISION, CHICAGO

JAS. MCPARLAND, MANAGER WESTERN DIVISION, DENVER.
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ATTORNEYS.

CRAVATH, HENDERSON & DE GERSDORF
NEW YORK.

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
H. F. CARY, SUPT.

Denver, Colo., April 12, 1907.

Jas. H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 9th, I can easily see that it is more important for you to remain in Boise until you get the canvass of the county in proper shape than for you to come to Denver right away.

I herewith enclose to you clipping from today's Rocky Mountain News which explains itself. I hope there is nothing to this so far as Mr. Borah is concerned.

So far as Brown is concerned, I have reported fully on this matter. I cannot understand how Brown's report should not have reached its destination as my report shows I had left a forwarding order at the Idan-ha Hotel. I am anxiously awaiting a duplicate report from Brown, and can say nothing more on this subject until I hear from him.

On Wednesday I had a conference with Mr. Fillius and he is awaiting your arrival in order to go over the list of witnesses you expect to use at the trial of these men under arrest. Mr. Wells has gone to Boston but will return by April 19th.

I see No. 21 finds out that the lawyers for the Federation are pushing the investigation at Boise. Of course, this is nothing new to us, however, it shows No. 21 is attending to business pretty strictly.

With regards to Mrs. Hawley and family, I remain,
Yours,

Samuel C. Huntington

S.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:-

#81 reports:-

Boise, Idaho, Friday, April 12, 1907.

I met Mr. Yest this morning and took him up to the office and introduced him to the Attorneys for the defense. They wanted to know especially about J.L. Waggoner, who is at present a juror, and Mr. Yest is personally acquainted with him, and said Waggoner is a Republican but not a Gooding man, is favorable to labor organizations and in favor of the defendants; is a man of good moral character and well respected by all. The Attorneys talked with Yest about an hour and gave him to understand that his name would never be mentioned in connection with anything he said. I had to leave the office before Yest did in order to go to Green Meadows precinct. I drove down there and saw the man who is working that precinct. He has not done much as yet. I met Shoaf the correspondent of the "Appeal to Reason", and he said he had talked with Whitsell and they intended to make it appear to the outside world as though the people of Ada County were just as much prejudiced as those in Canyon County as that would have a tendency to create a feeling in favor of the prisoners and would help, also, in a financial way. Shoaf said his next few articles would be 'hot ones'.

There is a rumor here that Senator Borah has been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to defraud the Government, and Shoaf was working hard to learn whether or not this was so in order that he might wire the information to his paper tonight. Shoaf said he was going to drive to Ross' place tonight, (Ross is one of the Grand Jurors and also a Socialist) and said if he found out anything he would let me know.

I have received a complete list of the voters of Highland precinct which is contained in this report, of which I will give only politics and state whether or not they are favorable to the defense.

U.M. Todd, Rep. believes this a case of graft to elect Gov. Gooding, but thinks the prisoners innocent. O.K.

Olie Tweete, speaks very little English, believes men innocent, if accepted would be O.K.

Thos. Starks, Rep. friendly to Gooding administration. N.G.

Luther Davis, belongs W.F. of M. O.K.

Elisha Karnes, Rep. expressed opinion against men. N.G.

Thos. Bechr, Dem. friend of Stuenenberg's, believes men guilty, N.G.

John Thompson, Rep. N.G.

Fred Lowery, Dem. N.G.

Joe Berdeaux, minor has belonged W.F. of M. O.K.

Geo. Alexander, Dem. expressed opinion against men. N.G.

Wm. L. Basil, Dem. expressed opinion against men, said would like to see them hung. N.G.

John F. Harder, believes men innocent. O.K.

Chas. Kinsey, Socialist, believes men innocent. O.K.

Geo. M. Licklider, Rep. friendly toward Gooding, said men should be hung. N.G.

Edward C. Percy,) These 3 men do not believe in capital punishment but believe men guilty. All are

W. Percy,) Democrat, N.G.

James Percy,) Democrat, N.G.

Frank Ross, Dem. in sympathy with defense. O.K.

Jon. E. Richardson, Rep. minor, friendly to defense, O.K.
W.C. Simmons, at present under indictment for murder.
Don Smythe, Socialist, O.K.
Frank S. Turner, Miner, Rep. friendly to W.F. of M. O.K.
Ed. J. Ross, Rep. N.G.
David James, Dem. Not safe.
Abraham Doyle, Socialist O.K.
Fred M. Myers, Dem. believes men guilty, N.G.

The above is a correct list of every voter living or voting in Highland precinct.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By.

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.



Reported.
Spokane, April 15, 1907'

B.

Joe. E. Richardson, Rep. miner, friendly to defense, O.K.
 W.C. Simmons, at present under indictment for murder.
 Don Smythe, Socialist, O.K.
 Frank S. Turner, Miner, Rep. friendly to W.F. of M. O.K.
 Ed. J. Ross, Rep. N.G.
 David James, Dem. Not safe.
 Abraham Boyle, Socialist O.K.
 Fred M. Myers, Dem. believes men guilty, N.G.

The above is a correct list of every voter living or voting in Highland precinct.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By.

G. J. Hasson, Res. Supt.



Reported.
Spokane, April 15, 1907

B.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK } PRINCIPALS
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GEO. D. BANGS, GENERAL MANAGER, NEW YORK..
ALLAN PINKERTON, ASST GENL MGR, NEW YORK.

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ATTORNEYS,
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NEW YORK.

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
H. F. CARY, SUPR.

Denver, Colo., April 13, 1907.

James H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney at Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 10th would say I cannot recall the fact of your informing me of the conversation you had with Mrs. Adams relative to her moving or being instructed to move from where she was living just prior to the explosion at the Independence depot. If she did move I consider it very important on our part to be able to prove this, and will have our Denver office investigate this matter at as early a date as possible.

It has occurred to me that if H. K. Brown has been misleading us in the matter, he might also have been misleading us as to the fact that Moore is so cordially hated by old man Lillard. You will remember we talked about your seeing Moore, or rather having him come to Boise, and have a talk with him on the same lines I laid down for Brown to talk to old man Lillard just before I left Boise. I now consider it all important that you should try to meet Moore, if not in Boise at some other point you might agree upon and take this matter up with him. He has gotten paid for his services and should do something for us unless he simply sold the State of Idaho. However, I would put him to the test.

I hope that Mr. Borah or yourself or both of you have found time to visit Orchard. It is all important he should be kept in good humor.

I wish to draw your attention to No. 21's report for Saturday, April 5th, which should be Saturday, April 6th, and note the conversation he had with Fred Miller on the train going from Boise to Nampa relative to the way he worked the jury in the Adams case, and in particular to what Miller said about Van Housen, the liveryman, having driven a woman, or rather as he thought a man dressed in woman's clothes, to Meridian on the night of Dec. 31st. From what we have learned Van Housen is a Socialist and the suggestion of Miller on this matter as to Van Housen's actions on that night would indicate that a part of the defense will be to have parties to swear to the appearance and disappearance from Caldwell of several suspicious parties before and after the murder of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg in order to leave a doubt in the jurors' minds as to Orchard's testimony.

With kindest regards, I am,
Yours truly,

S.

Special Report.

Dear Sir:-

Mgr. J. McP. reports:

Denver, Saturday, April 13, 1907.

You will please refer to San Francisco Operative 15's report of April 5th wherein you will note that what Orchard said relative to the poisoning of Mr. Bradley's milk is thoroughly corroborated. Orchard was not known under the name of Orchard, he went under three different names, viz. Dempsey, Green and Hogan. I don't know which of these names he was known as to the Bell sisters and Mrs. Crow, the servants employed by Mr. Bradley at that time. I have written our San Francisco office to have Orchard's photograph shown to the Bell sisters and Mrs. Crow, and I am satisfied they will identify him.

There is one matter I wish to draw your attention to, or rather the attention of Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah, that is that they must see to it that Orchard is taken to Caldwell to have his case continued before the term of court at Caldwell closes. He should be provided with a proper lawyer to make the motion for the continuance. I am satisfied Mr. Borah and Mr. Hawley would not overlook this matter, but owing to Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone getting a change of venue, the matter of continuing Orchard's case might be overlooked, therefore I hope they will pardon me for drawing their attention to this fact.

Referring further to the statement of Mrs. Crow in the matter of gas leaking in the Bradley flats, I expect she has been one of the star witnesses against the gas company. Some time ago I gave my reasons why there should have been an odor of escaping gas in the Bradley flats. As I understand it they had several gas grates in these flats and when the atmosphere is damp such as the atmosphere in San Francisco is from time to time, these gas grates will throw out an odor, which would remind a person of escaping gas. However, a few days before the explosion, the Gas Company had an expert make an examination of these flats and the expert was unable to find any leakage.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Denver, 4/13/07.

S.

Frank R. Gooding, Rep.;

Governor of Idaho. Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:-

for reports:-

Boise, Idaho, Sunday, April 14, 1907.

I spent the day in copying the lists of Whittaker and White Gross precincts, finishing about 9:15 P.M.; consequently have not seen any of the Attorneys for the defense; although I saw Barber this evening, but learned nothing of interest from him.

Note especially the name of Chas Lund in White Gross precinct; he will try all possible ways to get on the jury, pretending to the prejudice of anyone he thinks is friendly to them that he is actually opposed to the defense; while he is now acting under the instructions of the attorneys for the defense and they will aid him in getting on the jury. The following is a list of White Gross precinct complete:-

Armach, Henry V. Rep. said he wanted to see fair trial.
Abbott, John H. Rep. O.K. for defense.
Brood, Nels, gone.
Butler, W.H. Rep. anti-Gooding, favor of defense.
Bingman, Winifred, Rep. prejudiced against defense. N.G.
Bingman, Geo. Rep. N.G. to defense.
Burns, Luther, Rep. not to be relied upon by defense.
Bingman, Jacob, Dem. friend of Ex-Gov. Stannenberg's N.G.
Bentley, H.A. Rep. O.K. for defense.
Busby, John. Dem. O.K. for defense.
Bell, A.V. Dem. O.K. for defense.
Barber, J.T. Rep. N.G. for defense.
Burns, Will. Rank Dem. N.G. to defense.
Bingham, Wm. Rep. gone to Boise county.
Barber, Thos. Rep. N.G. to defense.
Redel, Ignac. Rep. N.G. to defense.
Comstock, Steve. G. Rep. N.G. to defense.
Cannon, William, Rep. O.K. strongly in favor of defense.
Cannon, Geo. Rep. N.G. to defense.
Crawley, R.G. Dem. O.K. for defense.
Crowder, Jas. D. De. N.G. for defense, against labor organization
Coble, Jos. Dem. N.G. to defense.
Coble, Samuel. Dem. O.K. for defense.
Clark, Danilo, N.G. as juror for defense.
Garr, D.F.. Dem. N.G. to defense.
Coell, John, Rep. N.G. to defense.
Davidson, Frank T. Rep. N.G. to defense.
Defendorf, Henry. Rep. N.G. to defense.
Donley, Aaron. Dem. O.K. for defense.
Demond, John. Dem. O.K. for defense.
Demond, Wm. Dem. O.K. for defense. Formerly member of W.P. of M.
Evans, Jos. gone.
Gribble, Geo. Rep. O.K. for defense.
General, Geo. F. Dem. O.K. for defense.
Harris, Mack K. Dem. O.K. for defense.
Harris, Jos. Rep. O.K. for defense.
Harris, Wm. Rep. O.K. for defense.
Harris, John K. Dem. O.K. for defense.
Havild, Harry W. N.G. to defense.

Hamilton, Will. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Hudson, Wm. H. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Hudson, J. V. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Hudson, Wm. J. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Hudson, Chas. Dem. N.G. to defense.
 Harris, Chas. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Harvill, J. V. Dem. N.G. to defense.
 Ivors, Jas. O.K. for defense. Rep.
 Ingraham, Alva. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Inghill, John M. Dem. N.G. to defense.
 Johnson, James. gone.
 Jones, Samuel J. Dem. N.G. to defense.
 Jacobs, Samuel E. Daniel F. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Johnson, Andrew V. deaf.
 Jenkins, Luther. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Joslin, Andrew. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Joslin, Wlyness. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Joslin, S. M. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Jeffries, Dave. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Kurts, Ellis M. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Keener, Jim. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Kiggins, D. E. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Kline, Bryon. Rep. doubtful, would not express opinion.
 Kent, G. A. Socialist. O.K. for defense.
 Lewis, William. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Lund, Wm. Dem. W.F. of M. O.K. for defense.
 Lewis, Chas. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Leighton, Silas. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Lawler, Claud. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Lund, Chas. Dem. W.F. of M. O.K. for defense, said he would
 not tell Court he was a Union man. Will use every endeavor to get on jury.
 McGriffin, I. Z. A. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 McMullen, Dave. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 McGriffin, Edward. Dem. N.G. to defense.
 McKinney, Jos. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Morehouse, Clarence. De. O.K. for defense.
 Matlock, Clinton. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Maw, Geo. F. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Nesby, G. C. Socialist. O.K. for defense.
 Norford, A. C. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Maw, Cash. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Myers, Jacob. Socialist. O.K.
 Masters, Geo. W. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Moore, Saul F. gone.
 Murry, Chas. L. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Minton, Jos. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Montrose, Chas. E. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Mafferty, Chris. E. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Montrose, Chas. A. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Monroe, J. B. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Mace, Chas. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Montgomery, W. T. gone.
 Mord, Thomas. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Maw, J. F. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Nevill, H. W. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Nye, L. E. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Needles, Dennis S. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 O'Brien, John D. Rep. O.K. for defense. formerly member W.F.M.
 Prew, Wm. P. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Prew, Lewis. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Permenter, Wm. L. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Powell, Arthur. gone.
 Pride, A. W. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Pride, W. E.

-5-

Pride, K.S. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Parkman, George. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Prichard, Jas. S. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Powell, George. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Prow, Isaac. Dem. deaf.
 Prow, James. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Ray, Ed. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Rice, B.F. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Rue, Ira Wm. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Rue, Cyrus, G. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Roberts, J. Wm. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Rue, B.F. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Riddle, Chas A. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Rudisill, Edwin. Dem. N.G. to defense.
 Rudisill, J.D. Dem. O.K. to defense.
 Roberts, Cass M. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Rudge, Lem E. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Rudge, Ann Arls. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Sheppard, John E. Dem. N.G. to defense.
 Smeed, J.W. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Smith, Thos. F. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Scales, Jas. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Schneider, Wm. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Scott, J.C. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Sanford, A.J. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Smith, T.F. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Schmelzer, Chas. H. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Smith, D.A. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Sullivan, Geo. F. Dem. N.G. to defense.
 Thurman, Roland. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Tidwell, Wm. H. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Torrey, J.R. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Veneral, Amos M. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Veneral, Minor E. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Webster, Glyier. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Wilson, John E. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Waggoner, Jas. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Wooden, Bart. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Waggoner, John L. Rep. O.K. for defense. does not believe in
 Wiseman, Henry, rep. O.K. for defense. (capital punishment.
 White, Wm. B. Dem. N.G. to defense.
 Ward, Louis B. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Wolfkill, Albert M. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Williams, Jas. A. Dem. N.G. to defense.
 Zeller, Jos. B. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Zimmerman, Chris. Dem. N.G. to defense.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

G.J. Has on. Res. Supt.

Reported.
Spokane, April 17, 1907

B.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:-

MI reports:- (SPECIAL)

Boise, Idaho, Sunday, April 14, 1907.

The following is a list of the voters of Meridian precinct as checked up by the Attorneys for the defense, except where their list shows W.J. Davidson friendly to the defense instead of the prosecution, (Davidson is a prominent man and has served as juror many times). Note the man Snyder, he will make every attempt to get on the jury. Is very loud in his praise of the prosecution, but in reality is a Socialist, W. F. of M. member and friend of J.F. Nugent.

I will try to get White Cross precinct out tonight, but at present am 'done up' on the writing proposition until my hand quits cramping. There are about 30 names in Meridian that are not checked up and I will send them in as soon as possible.

Wm. M. Anderson, Dem. favor organized labor. O.K.
Otis Adams, Socialist. O.K.
Leroy Adams, Rep. N.G.
J. Matt Anderson, Rep. N.G.
Chas. E. Ayers, Rep. favor labor organizations. Safe for defense.
James M. Anderson, Dem. Friend to defense, but keeps quiet hoping to get on jury.
David Armfield, Rep. Not safe for defense.
Francis E. Atwater, Socialist, friend of defendants.
Geo. E. Atwater, do do
Herman Bratz, Socialist sympathizer. O.K.
David M. Berry, Dem. against organized labor. Not safe.
Chas. E. Bullock, Preacher, against labor organizations. Removed to Boise.
Allen Beasley, Dem. Favorable to defense.
Ed. Baldwin, Rep. N.G.
Alonso Burwell, Dem. favor organized labor & defense. O.K.
Daniel Barker, Dem. strongly against defense. N.G.
Jos. Binder, Rep. against organized labor. Not safe.
Henry Buffington, Dem. O.K.
James Francis Bay, against organized labor, natural as to defendants. Not safe.
John Brookshire, Rep. N.G.
John Berry, no use for labor organizations. Not safe. Democrat.
Arthur Ballard, member Carpenter's Union. O.K.
Samuel M. Burns, Dem. against organized labor. Not safe.
Wm. Bland, Rep., but not Gooding man. O.K.
Harry L. Ballard, Rep. against organized labor. N.G.
Rebt. P. Barnes, independent politics. O.K.
J.C. Baser, Rep. against organized labor. N.G.
Zeddy B. Baker, Dem. not in favor of defense.
Luther Briggs, Rep. hates labor organizations. Not safe.
Henry W. Barbee, Dem. against organized labor and Socialism. N.G.
B.L. Badly, has made statements for and against defense. N.G.
John Brumberry, Rep. favor of defense. O.K.
Geo. N. Coleman, Dem. favor of defendants. O.K.

Homer Coleman, Dem. favor of defendants. O.K.
Ray Chapman, Socialist. favor of defendants, ... O.K.
John B. Gate Rep. not in favor organized labor. gone to Boise.

Not safe.

Gresham Compton, Dem. not in favor organized labor. Not safe.

Chas F. Compton, Rep. do do

Floyd Cairns, Prohibitionist. do do

A.S.Coker, Rep. O.K. for defense.

Wm. H. Chaffee, Dem. O.K. for defense.

E.F. Chapman, Dem. O.K. for defense.

S.M. Clark, Rep. against defense. N.G.

J.E. Clark, do do N.G.

Chaplain, do do N.G.

J.B. Cornish, Socialist. O.K. in every way.

Otis Carpenter, Rep. against organized labor & Socialism. Not safe.

Geo. A. Chapman, Rep. do do Not safe

S.H. Cantwell, Socialist. O.K. is employed by defense polling

Meridian precinct.

Edward Crider, Rep. against organized labor. N.G.

Henry Carter, pretends to be against defense, but is in their favor, will try to get on jury. O.K.

Rev. R.A. Childer, believes Socialism O.K. in favor organized labor O.K. for defense.

Melvin J. Davidson, claims to be neutral but favors defense, will try to get on jury.

John Daly, Sr. Dem. in favor defense, labor organizations. O.K.

Daly, Jas. strong Rep. against organized labor & Socialism. N.G.

G.H. Day, jr. Rep. Not safe.

R.W. Drake, Socialist. O.K.

Ollie K. Deely, gone.

Geo. W. Deely, gone.

Gilbert Daly, Dem. would be influenced by most money.

Geo. R. Deck, Rep. against Gov. Gooding, O.K. for defense.

John Daly, jr. Dem. Not safe.

Chesney L. Dutton, Rep. Dangerous for defense.

Wm. C. Downey, Socialist. O.K.

Fred Dodds, Dem. O.K.

Ed C. Dunkin, Rep. N.G.

J.T. Daly, Dem. when approached claimed to be neutral, would not express opinion.

Fred Daly, Dem. N.G. moved to Boise,

A.C. Durse, Dem. O.K.

W.J. Davison, Dem. friendly to prosecution, thinks prisoners guilty, (I have marked this man on the Attorneys list as favorable to defense, very prominent man, well educated, has served several times as juror.)

Latham K. Deck, Dem. N.G.

Wm. P. Drake, Socialist, O.K.

Wm. Davison, Rep. N.G.

W.F. Downey, Rep. Not safe as juror.

A.M. Dorsey, N.G. for juror. Rep.

H.H. Dickinson, Socialist. inclined to think prisoners innocent. O.K. for juror.

W.T. Evans, Dem. against organized labor. N.G.

Fernald Evans, Socialist. O.K.

Fremam Eakins, Rep. against organized labor. N.G.

H.B. Ellis, Rep. favorable to defense. O.K.

L.L. Egbert, Rep. against defense, N.G.

W.M. Errend, Socialist. O.K.

Samuel Farson, Dem. favor of organized labor. O.K.

John B. Fisher, against organized labor. N.G.

Jas. A. Fenton, Rep. expressed opinion against defendants. N.C.
 David Farmer, Socialist, member W.F. of M. Silver City, O.K.
 G.B. Frazier, Dem. favors organized labor, O.K.
 J.M. Flack, ~~Dem. favors organized labor~~ Rep. N.C.
 Cline Frazier, Dem. against labor organizations. Not safe.
 Bob Frazier, favors organized labor. Doubtful as to this case.
 Newton Groves, Dem. favor of defense. O.K.
 Lewis W. Griffith, Rep. Gooding man. N.C.
 Earl L. Gilbert, Rep. against organized labor. N.C.
 Nathan Griffin, Rep. against organized labor. N.C.
 G.E. Gregory, independent politics, against organized labor. Not safe as juror.
 Warrman W. Groves, Dem. favors organized labor, O.K.
 John W. Gaultney, Rep. favors defense. O.K.
 Gregory, Rep. formerly sheep man. N.C.
 Tom Garrish, Rep. N.C.
 Garrill, Rep. against organized labor. N.C.
 G.H. Grimitt, Dem. favorable to Unions. O.K.
 A.S. Hadley, Rep. N.C. juror for defense.
 Jas. Helm, Rep. do do do.
 S.C.C. Chapman, Rep. do.
 W.J. Herron, Rep. do.
 W.M.A. Hayden, Rep. do strongly against Unions.
 Elpha Howard, Dem. do do
 Ed. Hartman, Rep. favorable to defense. O.K.
 Oren T. Hatfield, Rep. Not safe.
 T.M. Hasberger, Rep. N.C. Often called as juror.
 Wm. F. Howard, Socialist, O.K.
 W.T. Harbert, Rep. N.C.
 Hedges, J.W. Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Clem Hedges, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Chas. Hewry, Rep. anti-Gooding. safe as juror for defense.
 A.D. Hedges, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Sylvester Howard, Rep. anti-Gooding. O.K. for defense.
 Leroy Hedges, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Helmbolt, Burton. Rep. rank, N.C. for defense.
 Chas. M. House, against Socialism & Unions. Not safe.
 Rolley Hewry, Rep. opposed to Unions. N.C.
 Alonge Hancock, Rep. Strong Gooding man. Not safe.
 Chas. Hollingsworth, Rep. Not safe.
 C.L. House, Dem. favors organized labor. O.K.
 W.E. Hutchison, Dem. against organized labor. Not safe.
 C.J. Johnson, Rep. N.C.
 Allen Jones, Socialist. O.K.
 John Jacob, gone.
 A.P. Jacobs, gone.
 H.C. Johnson, gone.
 Jos. M. Jackson, Dem. friend of Stuenenberg. N.C.
 J.J. Jones, Dem. N.C.
 Calvin Jones, Dem. O.K.
 L.P. Jordy, Rep. N.C.
 Wm. Jones, Dem. N.C.
 A.F. Kelley, Rep. Union man. O.K.
 Carl L. Kurts, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Kyle, gone.
 Karnes, L.A. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Washington Kellogg, Rep. N.C.
 J.W. Keener, Dem. incapacitated for juror account of age.
 Wm. Knapp, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 W.E. Kelley, Rep. favorable to defense. O.K.
 J.W. Lawler, unfit for service account ignorance.

Perry S. Lewis, Dem. Not safe.
 Milton Londerbaugh, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Oliver W. Long, Rep. Not safe as juror on this case.
 James L. Lewis, Dem. N.G. for defense.
 O.H. Lehman, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 Wm. Linville, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 O. Londerbaugh, Rep. N.G. as juror for defense.
 Morris Lamb, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 W.E. Milliken, independent politics, O.K. for defense.
 Desmond Mullen, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 Jas. R. McGurdy, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 Alfred Matchan, illiterate not fit for jury service.
 Arthur Meradoff, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 Frank W. Masterson, Rep. Not safe as juror for defense.
 Frank E. Madden, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 Wm. M. Moreland, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 Jas. E. McIntosh, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 John Morris, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 Chas. E. Madden, Rep. Strong Gooding man. N.G. for defense.
 George Marcellus, Rep. fair to organized labor. O.K. as juror.
 N.E. Millspaugh, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 H.F. Neal, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 F.B. Nickson, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 S.H. Nelson, Rep. fair to organized labor. O.K. for defense.
 Mont. Oliver, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 Jesse Parker, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Mart Pethel, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 J.R. Powell, Dem. N.G. for defense.
 Jas. R. Parker, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Jacob Peterson, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 W.J. Petter, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Geo. M. Pethel, Socialist. O.K. for defense.
 Isaac Pfost, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 H.B. Powers, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 P.L. Payne, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Jas. E. Pfost, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Merlin Powers, incapacitated by age.
 Wm. A. Palmer, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 Wm. Pierce, Dem. N.G. for defense.
 Fred Pitcher, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Jas. L. Pigg, Rep. Not safe as juror for defense.
 Wm. H. Peer, Dem. Not safe as juror for defense.
 John D. Pfost, Deaf.
 Geo. Perkins, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Adam Pitcher, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 Henry Pitcher, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 C.R. Patch, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 John Parkin, Illiterate.
 P.L. Pruett, Rep. not safe as juror for defense.
 Latham Powell, Rep. O.K. as juror for defense.
 V.C. Perry, Rep. N.G. for defense. against organized labor.
 Jas. F. Rose, Rep. Not safe.
 David Ragon, Dem. N.G. for defense.
 Geo. H. Rogers, Rep. friend of Gooding. N.G.
 S.M.C. Reynolds, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 John H. Ross, Rep. N.G. for defense.
 A.H. Ross.
 Carl Speelman, Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Luther Snyder, Socialist, O.K. for defense.
 E.E. Sims, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Royal A. Stanton, Rep. N.G. to defense.

Jonathan Shaw, Rep. N.G. to defense.
 A.W. Salisbury, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Jarrett Stan, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Patriot Snow, Rep. ~~Rep.~~ N.G. to defense.
 Joseph L. Sutton, Dem. N.G. to defense.
 Owen E. Smith, Socialist. O.K. for defense.
 Frank A. Speelman, Dem. N.G. to defense.
 John M. Sturgeon, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Lewis Starr, Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Frank. M. Slater, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Medalia Starr, Rep. Not safe men for juror.
 Geo. Schorer, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Clifford Stalker, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 H.A. Stalker, Rep. N.G. to defense.
 A.R. Stalker, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Andred Snyder, Rep. Not safe.
 G.W. Smith, Socialist. O.K.
 O.V. Seberns, Rep. N.G. to defense.
 J.B. Skeens, Socialist. O.K.
 Jas T. Stalker, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 T.M. Shaffner, Rep. O.K. for defense,
 Milt Skutnez Seberns, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Henry Striker, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Hago Strickner, Dem. Not safe.
 Floyd Tollith, Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Harry Tollith, Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Turner, Socialist. O.K.
 James Turner, Dem. N.G. to defense.
 Henry Taylor, Rep. N.G. to defense.
 F.N. Taylor, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Memer Tollith, Rep. N.G. to defense.
 F.H. Teed, Rep. N.G. to defense.
 George H. Taylor, Rep. N.G. to defense.
 W.L. Thurman, Dem. N.G. to defense.
 Hector Urquhart, Populist, O.K. as juror for defense.
 Will Ulmer, Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Barnes J. Vickers, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 Sam Williamson, rep. N.G. to defense.
 W.W. Wilson, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Frank A. White, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Ames Whitley, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 S.W. Wolfe, Rep. Not safe.
 Heyman Wilson, Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Jos. Whitley, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 David H. Washam, Socialist. O.K.
 John F. Wilburn, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 John P. Whitleck, Dem. N.G. to defense,
 Geo. W. Whitleck, N.G. to defense.
 W.C. Williamson, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Stowell A Wright, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 Cill Wolfe, Rep. O.K. for defense.
 W.B. Walt, idiot.
 Wygant, Frank. Rep. O.K. for defense.
 F. Williams, Dem. O.K. for defense.
 J.S. Washenberger. Rep. N.G. to defense.
 Wm. H. Yest, Socialist. O.K. Jacob Yager, Dem. O.K.
 J.C. Young, Dem. O.K. for defense.

Yours respectfully,
 Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,
 by

G.J. Mason Res. Supt.
 Reported.
 Spokane. April 17, 1908

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:-

No 21 reports:-

Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, April 16, 1907.

I did not do anything today. Mr. Whitwell went to Weiser and Mr. Nugent has not yet returned. Mr. Miller is taking care of the office today. I called at the office today twice but learned nothing of interest.

This evening I went with Mr. Miller to the Natatorium and remained until about 10:30 P. M. After returning we had lunch at the Boston Grill. While eating Mr. Miller said he was positive now that Berah was indicted by the Government.

He said that he had a way of finding out and intimated that one of the grand Jurors was a friend of his and that he had secured his information from him. He did not state who he was but said that there would be a hot time if it was known who his informant was.

I left Mr. Miller at 11:45 P. M. and retired at 12:10 A.M., having learned nothing more of interest.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

by

Wm. A. Pinkerton

G. J. Hassen, Res. Supt.,
Reported,
Spokane, April 10, 1907.
H.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

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Denver, Colo., April 17, 1907.

Jas. H. Hawley, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Mr. Hawley:-

I am in receipt of both your letters of the 15th, and in reply would say I have had a talk with Mr. Fillius and we will take up the list of witnesses and go over the same either tomorrow afternoon or Friday and put that part of it as near as we can in proper shape before your arrival.

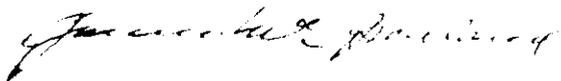
While it was not unexpected, I am very sorry to note what you say about the action of Ruick and the grand jury, and I hope that you folks in Boise will have influence enough to put this matter in proper shape so it will not interfere with the pending trials. The whole thing is simply the work of the Western Federation and Nugent was the man detailed at Boise to look after this matter with the aid of Whitsell.

I am forwarding you today, a report incorporating copies of letters received from H. K. Brown and my reply. I may be mistaken but it looks to me as though Brown has given us what is vulgarly called "the double-cross", still I might be mistaken. But I am satisfied in my own mind that he never mailed a report on this subject on the 28th or 29th of March or any other date. As I express myself on this matter very fully in my report, I have nothing further to say on the subject.

On account of Mr. Borah's absence, I can easily see how you are situated. I hope Mr. Borah will not be detained for any length of time in Washington.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Hawley and family, I remain,
Yours,

S.



Dear Sir:-

Mr. J. M. P. reports:

Denver, Wednesday, April 17, 1907.

Today I received a letter from ~~Mr. J. M. P.~~ Brown of Baker City dated April 14th of which the following is a copy:

Dear Sir:-

I received your letter of the 9th and will enclose you copy of my letter of Mar. 28th. I wrote you in my letter of Apr. 6th that I mailed the missing letter on Friday, the 29th, at 1:30 P. M. in the mail car, but I was mistaken. It was Thursday, the 28th as I wrote the letter that morning and took it to the train. As you will see the letter is dated the 28th and it was a mistake of date I gave you in my letter. Nugent was to my house on Friday evening, the 29th, and gave me a check but didn't say much only said he had drove out to Lillard's and back that day and the cause wouldn't come off till the 1st of May by agreement of the attorneys and that he didn't think they had the cases they pretended to have and they wouldn't accept them, was perturbed would get a fairer trial at Boise than Caldwell, but other places would have been better, said the State had it where they wanted it now.

Mr. Kiser called at my house last evening and I had a talk with him and will give him a copy of letter to you of Mar. 28th and tell him of the mistake of the date of mailing the letter. I am sorry of giving you the wrong date in the other letter, but I wrote it from memory and this morning when I looked it up, I seen I was mistaken, and so the 28th is right. Will send bill to Governor Gooding personally as requested. Hoping you will receive this O. K. Will close.

Very truly yours,

The following is a copy of what is purported to be the missing letter which he wrote me March 28th:-

Dear Sir:-

I went out to Old Man Lillards Tuesday, the 26th, and returned yesterday evening late, and had a long visit with him, Joe Adams and his son. There is no chance to do anything with any of them in regards to using their influence in having Steve Adams return to the state and tell the facts as he did in his confession. The old man says he would rather see Steve hung than return to that McFarland gang; he says he don't care if the people thinks he is or is to get money to do what he did in those case he says he didn't say just to get any. No says he has had money offered for him in his lifetime but not to him. He seems to think or they make him believe he will be a great man for what he has done in the matter and that Meyer Raymond and Pettibone will come clear at their trials and that he will receive all the praise and will be highly honored, and I think he actually believes this. In regards to payment of my trip to

Wallace, he was ready and satisfied to pay me as he said Nugent said he would fix it all right with him. It seems Nugent had seen the old man on his return from Wallace and he is perfectly satisfied now. In regards to Morrison not going to Wallace he says Nugent explained that to him all satisfactorily. He says he don't care if Richardson and Darrow don't help Steve any more, that Wourn and Nugent will stay by him. He said he received a letter from Nugent Monday saying he would notify him when the trials would be and they wanted him to be there, and he expected to go. Young Lillard don't seem to care much but thinks Steve will come out in the long run all right. Joe Adams is working on the ranch for the old man and thinks Steve is doing just right now and will never be hung, so I am sure there is no chance to get any of them to use their influence on Steve only to have him stay with it that his confession was not true, and you will have to work some other way as Nugent seems to be looking after them here to keep them in line. I don't think there is any one could change them from their present attitude. I am feeling pretty well now, but am not out only in good weather.

Very truly yours,"

Both the above quoted letters explain themselves, or rather I presume Mr. Brown thinks so. I may be mistaken but I am led to believe that Mr. Brown never wrote the letter which is supposed to have been lost, and I am very much in doubt as to whether Brown ever took up this matter with Lillard, the latter's son or Joe Adams. One of the strongest reasons for my thinking so is the fact that Brown informed me the only person who could control or whose advice old man Lillard would take was the old man's wife and that he would take this matter up in her presence and have her advice on this subject. However, you will note in the copy of his letter he never mentions Mrs. Lillard's name.

My impression is that Brown entered the agreement with me on this subject in good faith, and that it is also true he was taken sick on arriving in Baker City as he was not well on leaving Spokane, that some of the friends of the defense had seen Brown in company with the Warden and myself the evening we arrived in Spokane from Wallace and reported this fact which caused Nugent to make a trip to Baker City, and that the latter paid Brown not only his bill for his time and expenses in Wallace but also paid him a consideration for giving him a detail of what he and I talked about in Spokane, and that the only reason why Brown mentioned the fact in his letter of April 6th that Nugent had visited Baker City and paid him his bill was the fact that I might subsequently learn that Nugent had been there, otherwise Nugent's name would not have been mentioned.

You will note in his letter of the 6th which I quoted in a previous special report on this matter that Brown failed to state that Nugent had made it a point to see Lillard just after the latter arrived from Wallace, although the copy of the lost letter would show that such was the case. In Brown's letter of April 14th you will note how he impresses upon me the fact that the lost letter was written on the 28th and not on the 29th as his letter of April 6th stated. In my opinion, the reason for this is very apparent. Mr. Elmer was present in Baker City on April 14th and could easily have found out and possibly did find out that Nugent was in Baker City on March 29th, and it would not have looked very well for Mr. Brown to have written his letter or report on his trip to Lillard's ranch on the same day that Mr. Nugent had called upon him

and settled his (Brown's) bill. Therefore he changes the date of the report that I think was never written from March 29th to March 28th. However, I don't wish to let Mr. Brown know that I suspect him of duplicity, therefore I wrote him today as follows:

"Dear Sir:-

I beg leave to acknowledge yours of March 28th, also your letter of the 14th inst. and note what you say about the mistake in giving me the date of the original letter of March 29th instead of March 28th. While the matter of date does not amount to much, would say the original letter has never shown up and it is hard to tell what course it might have taken, at the same time it cannot do any harm even if it falls into the hands of somebody else.

As you are aware, the only reason I asked you to lay this case in proper light before Mr. Lillard was for the personal good of Steve Adams as I am well aware from the recent course he has pursued he has been sadly misled and furthermore that Mr. Lillard has been misled into advising his nephew to act as he has done, but as you performed your duty in this matter and your advice has not been taken, I see no reason why I should further bother myself or give further advice in this matter, and more especially on account of the fact that so far as Steve Adams is concerned, his evidence is of very little importance to the State in the Meyer-Haywood-Pettibone case.

I am very glad to note you succeeded in getting your bill adjusted through Mr. Nugent, but from what you told me I had no doubt in my mind but what Mr. Lillard would have settled this bill.

I am very much pleased that you are improving in health and hope when this reaches you, you will have fully recovered your old time vigor.

Yours truly,*

I would suggest that Gov. Gooding pay Mr. Brown his bill just as though we believed he had done just as he agreed to, and let the matter drop at that.

If Ass't Supt. Thiele is in Boise when this report reaches there would like that the Governor or Mr. Hawley show him this report as I don't think it is necessary for him to make any further investigation regarding the lost report purported to have been mailed to me by Mr. Brown.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Denver, 4/17/07. S.

Denver, Colo., April 18, 1908.

Mr. Thomas McCabe,
Deputy Sheriff,
Wallace, Idaho.

Friend Tom:-

While in Spokane the night after leaving Wallace I had a long talk with ex-Sheriff Brown of Baker City, in which I expressed great sympathy for Adams and deplored the fact that he had been made a tool of by those that were purporting to be his lawyers who had simply put his head in a noose in order to help out Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, who in the first place had gotten Adams into the trouble he is now in, and although I knew old man Lillard, his uncle, is a d--a scoundrel, not knowing how Brown was connected with old man Lillard, I expressed great sympathy for the latter who had been misled by the lawyers in question ~~to induce his nephew to become their tool.~~ Brown seemed to agree with me in fact I know he did agree with me, and therefore I advised him to see old man Lillard and lay the matter in proper shape before him, showing him the mistake he had made in inducing his nephew to follow the advice of those lawyers whose sole purpose was to prevent him from testifying at the Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone trials, not caring what would befall him afterwards, and that even if he was acquitted of the murders of Tyler and Neils, he would be taken to Colorado and prosecuted for the numerous murders he committed in that state.

I also instructed Brown to impress on old man Lillard the fact that when Adams' case came up again for trial in September next under the new law the state would ask for a change of venue which would certainly be granted and in that event Adams would be removed from any influence that the Western Federation of Miners would have over a jury and would be sure to be convicted and he could not expect any clemency.

So far as Richardson and Darrow are concerned, there is no doubt in the world but they will never appear again in any court to defend Adams. In referring to the Adams trial on the train the day we left Wallace, Darrow told Mr. Thiele he never told the son of a b-- they would acquit him, and so far as he was concerned he didn't give a d--n what happened to Adams, he simply had him placed where he wanted him. Mr. Brown was to lay all of this matter before old man Lillard in hopes that the old man would see the error of his ways and not be a party to the conviction of his own nephew for a capital offense.

Brown informs me he did lay this matter in proper shape before Lillard but the latter did not seem to care whether Steve was convicted or not. He seems to think it would be much better to see Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone go free whereby he would receive the thirty thousand of silver like Jesus of old, which no doubt has been promised to him if he will keep Adams from testifying in Boise, and then let Adams go to the gallows. Until Sheriff Brown saw Lillard I had some idea that Lillard had been misled, although I was pretty well satisfied he had received a monetary consideration for what he had done, but now I believe the greater part of the money consideration is held back until Lillard delivers the goods, or in other words Lillard will not get what has been promised to him until after the trial of Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Even if there should be a mistrial in either one of those three men's cases, the defense would still fail to pay Lillard until after the

cases had been finally disposed of, so in case of a mistrial you can see Adams might be tried, convicted and executed before these trials were finished as there is little doubt but when a change of venue is taken there will be no trouble in convicting Adams.

Now Adams is well aware of the fact that even if he was acquitted of the murder of Tyler and Deule, he would be taken to Colorado where he knows that under the present administration of affairs in that state he would surely be convicted, not only of the blowing up of the Independence depot but also of the murder of Arthur Collins at Telluride and other outrages to which he has confessed. While I am satisfied we could get along without Adams in the trial of Moyer, Raywood and Pettibone and am also satisfied of the fact we can place him on the witness stand no matter how he objects and introduce his sworn confessions, still it would be much better not only for himself but for the state if he would again become a voluntary witness, and I have not given up hopes but this could be brought about.

In the first place I am aware that Adams is antagonistic to Mr. Sutherland, and I presume that Worms was the cause of his antagonism toward you because I never heard of anything you had done to make him feel antagonistic against you. From what I have seen up in Wallace, it looks to me as though the only person Adams seemed to be on friendly terms with was Mr. Nicks. Mrs. Adams also seemed to be quite friendly with Mr. Nicks. It also looks to me as though the only way we could reach Adams would be through his wife, and that might be done through Mr. Nicks and possibly with a little assistance on the part of Mrs. Nicks. I don't think Mrs. Adams is any too friendly with Worms.

Therefore I would suggest that Mr. Nicks throw himself in the way of Mrs. Adams and say to her after a little preliminary, "Now Mrs. Adams, you are aware that so far as I could go as an officer I have done all I could for Steve. It is not because I think he is innocent, but for other reasons that I would like to explain to you in a confidential manner. I know you love your husband no matter what crime he may have committed or what crime he may be accused of, and that is very commendable on your part. I also know that Steve loves you as a husband should love his wife. I would like to explain matters more fully to you, Mrs. Adams, but I am well aware that you are instructed not to talk with me or any member of the Sheriff's office or any outsider whatever and that that instruction comes from the very parties that have your husband on trial for his life today, notwithstanding their pretense of friendship. I am also aware that you have been instructed that anything I might say to you you should carry the same to Mr. Worms or the so-called friends or counsel of your husband, however, seeing how the counsel for Moyer, Raywood and Pettibone have duped Steve's uncle into offering Steve up as a sacrifice in order to free the men that led him to commit crime and then allowing him to be convicted, which he surely will be, I don't like to see a man born and raised in the same state as myself, as you know we both are native Missourians, offer up his life for the very men that are the cause of his separation from his wife and family. Were it not for the fact that I know you have been misled, I would not even attempt to go as far as I have gone with you. I am not a detective nor is it anything in my pocket, nor will I receive any financial benefit no matter what may become of these people or your husband. You certainly know Steve was a great deal better cared for and had more liberty in Boise than we can afford to give him, although if I had it in my power he would have all the liberty he wanted. Now I would not go to your rooms to talk with you, but if you walk down to my house where Mrs. Nicks will be present, I will follow you down there in a short time and have a long confidential talk with you. It is for your own good and also for the good of your husband. Your husband's life should be everything to you

and irrespective of the husband stop he has taken and what you have done thinking it was best for him. It is not too late to make repairs. You will recollect I would not want Mr. Sutherland or the Sheriff or anybody else to know you and I have conveyed on this matter.

Before Mr. Hicks can undertake this matter he must take the matter up with Mrs. Hicks so she would be prepared, and if Mrs. Adams consents to go down to his house, it must be done right away after Mr. Hicks talks with her so she will not have the time to see Weyman even if she was inclined to talk with him. If she did go down to Mr. Hicks' house, when Mr. Hicks arrived there he should say to her, now Mrs. Adams my wife and I are a couple that have never had any separate between us but if you would just as good talk with me alone I would have Mrs. Hicks stop into another room. This would be done for the purpose of showing her he did not want to take any undue advantage of her. However, Mrs. Adams would probably say, 'oh, I don't care if Mrs. Hicks stays in here' and that would be just what I would want, as a woman of the character and refinement of Mrs. Hicks would have

wife a strong influence on Mrs. Adams. When Mr. Hicks gets through talking with Mrs. Adams, he should leave her with Mrs. Hicks for a while, that is he should leave her just as long as Mrs. Adams wanted to remain and talk with Mrs. Hicks. I think it would do Mrs. Adams good to have a talk with a decent respectable woman, something she has not had a chance to do for a long time. Of course at the penitentiary, kind hearts kind and Mrs. Adams would rather talk with the women convicts when she had a chance than talk with Mrs. Whitney, but now she has not the chance to talk with anybody much.

Mr. Hicks having posted himself thoroughly on this letter before meeting Mrs. Adams could say in addition to what Mrs. Adams, while I am satisfied that Steve never told you much of his actions, if any, up to the time he was arrested, still there is little doubt but he has told you everything there, and such being the case you know all about what he has done not only here in Idaho but also in Colorado, and he knows himself that even if he got clear in Idaho he would be taken back to Colorado and prosecuted for the Collins murder or for his part in the blowing up of the Independence depot. There he would never be any show for Steve to get his liberty. Next September his case will come up again and under the new law, the state will take a charge of venue and the case will be removed from the mining district to where the Western Federation of Miners or any other union will have no power and in that case there would be no show on earth for his acquittal and as he has antagonized the Governor and state officials owing to the course he has pursued of late, he could not expect any mercy from them, although I hear from talking with the Governor last fall during the campaign that he like myself sympathizes with Steve who has simply been made a fool of by the designing counsel who are defending Meyer, Raymond and Pettibone.

Now let me tell you there is pretty good proof of the fact that Steve is a wretch. Mr. Willard, in not so very much deceived by the counsel in this case, as he got considerable money to get Steve and yourself to do what you have done and has been promised still more if he can hold Steve back until after these trials. Knowing full well that nothing on earth can save Steve a life, in other words like Judas of old betraying Christ for the thirty pieces of silver he has betrayed his own master. It is a well known fact to everybody that your friend Mrs. Neerath or as some call her, Big Mary Ann Mahoney, received a large amount of money for her action in this case and here you sit and with- out a protest allow those people to swallow your husband when you love him order to protect the very man that injured him to commit these crimes. Now, I say as a brother Wisconsinian that I cannot sit quietly by and see the man who pretend to be Steve's friends, that is the counsel for Meyer,

Haywood and Pettibone, send Steve to the gallows not only for the purpose of preventing him from becoming a voluntary witness at the trial of Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, but for the purpose of revenge because he had the nerve to make a confession and turn his back upon those that caused him today to be in a prison cell charged not only with one murder but with several. Whether Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone are convicted or acquitted, it will be all the same to Steve Adams; he will have to suffer the penalty, and now Mrs. Adams, it is your duty as a wife and mother to put Steve on his guard as to what the outcome of his case will be.

If noticed in his confession which was admitted as evidence that McFarland stated the State always acted fair by those that acted fair to the State. Mr. McFarland in making that remark stated that which Steve's own counsel knew to be true and that statement of McFarland's covered a great deal; Steve believed in him then and no doubt he believes in what McFarland stated to him now. However I don't care to go further into this matter but I simply want to show you the mistake you are making and what the result of that mistake will be. There was one man whom I knew to be Steve's best friend and would go the length for him that was General Pulkeley Wells. The General is still Steve's friend and even wanted to see him before he left Wallace for his home but I would not permit it. It appeared the General did not ask permission from the Sheriff and possibly if he had the Sheriff would have desired to let him see him, and therefore I had no power to let General Wells have an interview with Steve. He told me though if he ever was up in any part of the country he hoped he would have the chance to see Steve before he was convicted, and while I would not vouch for McFarland still I think he is a fair man and is still friendly to Steve, and the State is the only one that gets behind Steve, neither his wife nor his array of counsel can do it.

Then Mr. Wicks should go on and tell what Harrow said, and dwell on the fact that she will never see Richardson and Harrow again defending Steve, all they wanted was either to convict Steve in Wallace or hold him there until after Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone were tried and then they didn't care what happened to him afterwards.

Now this letter is simply an outline of suggestions that I make providing Mr. Wicks can have the opportunity of talking with Mrs. Adams and that she consents to call at Mr. Wicks' house, which I really believe she will. On receipt of this letter I would like the Sheriff, Mr. Wicks, Mr. McFarland and yourself to take this matter up; go over it very carefully and if you conclude to carry out my suggestions or can see some better way to accomplish the purpose we have in view, why go ahead and try it your way. If Mr. Wicks can succeed in getting Steve to recant what he has done, I think I can guarantee you will all be well paid for your trouble.

If Mrs. Adams takes kindly to the talk Mr. Wicks will have with her providing it is brought about at all, she may ask the question, how will she should I do and Mr. Wicks should say, you should go to Steve and lay this matter before him and if Steve wants to talk to me I will be present, not in hearing distance, but you can only listen to me and I will take the matter up in conjunction with yourself, and we don't want to see Steve suffer through the machinations of a few scoundrels. We can further say to her he has no doubt but if Steve does the right thing he would be as kindly received by the Governor, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Burns and treated as kindly as he had been treated before he made this break.

My object in bringing up the name of General Wells is that the General is still under the impression that if he had a private talk with Adams he might be able to get him to come back to the State. The General

is at present in the east, but on his return we have thought it best for him to make a trip up to Wallace, and if this matter is taken up in advance to the General's coming up there, even if Adams does not act friendly it will get him to thinking, and when he sees the General he may talk. As a matter of fact I understand the General never attempted to see Adams, but I want Mr. Hicks in talking with Mrs. Adams and subsequently in talking with Adams, providing we get things to work, to pretend that the general did want to see him at the time he was in Wallace.

After the Sheriff, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Sutherland and yourself have gone over this matter, will you kindly write me and let me know what your opinion is. It cannot do any harm to try it.

With kindest regards to the Sheriff, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Sutherland and all your families, I remain,
Yours truly,

(signed) James McFarland.

8.

P.S. I would further suggest that Mr. Hicks before seeing Mrs. Adams have a little talk with Adams about Missouri. As nearly every person has a little pride in their native state, I am fully convinced that Adams looks with considerable pride to the fact that he is a Missourian. Mr. Hicks should show to him that he (Hicks) takes a great deal of pride in the fact that he is a Missourian, and that in all his life he has tried as far as he possibly could to favor Missourians, more especially when they were in trouble, and since he has been connected with the Sheriff's office, he has been the means of saving many a Missourian from trouble by pointing out to him how he should act. He should remark, "Life and liberty are dear to us and more especially such of us that have wives and children" and that self preservation is the first law of nature with a man and that he should always be on the lookout to protect himself and more so if he has a wife and family.

This would prepare Adams to some extent in advance of his wife meeting him providing we can get her in a proper way to do so. Mr. Hicks should supply himself with a few cigars and give Adams a cigar once in a while, and he should keep an account of any expense he is put to in this matter and I will see his expenses will be refunded. Now it may be that when you folks confer on this matter, you may have somebody else who you think is even closer to Adams than Mr. Hicks and if so use your own judgment, except if it is an outsider you must not show him my letter but act entirely on the theory that you hate to see Adams suffer through the machinations of the counsel for Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

8.

J. McF.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:-

#24-A reports:-

Boise, Idaho. Thursday, April 18, 1907.

I was around town this morning at 7:30 and went to E. F. Garry's where I met Bradley and Cope. Bradley said that he and Workman were getting along quite nicely with the Canvassing work in South Boise, but that they will not do anything more until they get a list of the jurors so they will know who they are 'bumping' up against.

I visited the office of the attorneys for the defense and met F. A. Manning and Whitsell, who wanted me to devote three or four hours each day to the Canvassing work in the Third precinct of Boise, in order to help the two men who are already at work in that precinct. Underwood and Geo Dilby are working that precinct with the help of Mrs. Clemunson. They gave me a list of the jurors from that precinct who are to sit in this term of court, which is as follows:-

J.L.Wooden,
1248 E. Franklin.
Bailliff.

Ora Cole.
S.F.Russell.
J.M.Wallace.
S.L.Gillman.
Albert Buck.
J.B.Morrow
Geo.H.McIntire.
Wm.VanOrsdale.
J.L.Ayres.

J.C.Breckinridge of
Chas.Mound & Co..

J.A.Butts.
Sam Wingate.
C.L.Barber.
W.W.Rudge.
Sylvester Gaunt.
J.E.Yates.
W.M.Gilbert.
W.W.Bisby.
B.P.Eastman.

A.L.Erving.

J.C.Julian.
F.Newland.
W.C.Love.
J.L.Waggoner.
A.C.Cagwell.
Geo.Welken.
Frank Justin.
H.W.Baker.
W.A.Simpson.

As I left the office I met a man at the corner of 8th and Main streets whom I took to be Austin but I could not get a chance to talk with him.

I worked from 11:00 A.M. until 2:00 P.M. then was off duty until 6:00 P.M. when I discontinued to go back to work.

Yours respectfully.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By

G.J.Hanson. Res. Capt.

Reported.
Spokane. April 21, 1907.

Special Report.

See page 3

Dear Sir:-

Mr. J. McP. reports:

Denver, Friday, April 19, 1907.

Today Opt. No. 28 arrived in Denver and I had a long conference with him this evening. He stated he had come down to Denver at the instance of Mr. Darrow whom he had met and conferred with and also McCormack in Cripple Creek as has been fully reported by him. Darrow wants the operative, Miller, Coffey, Huff and Jones to go to Goldfield with him assuring them he will see to it that the Western Federation of Miners will not molest them. In particular he wants the operative to go to Goldfield and open an assay office for the purpose of purchasing ore from high graders, the operative to remain in Goldfield until called upon to go over to Boise to appear as a witness for the defense.

Darrow wanted the operative to leave Cripple Creek with him this evening, but the operative said he thought he would leave this morning and Darrow wanted to know if he was afraid to be seen in his (Darrow's) company. The operative replied he was not but he wanted to see the physician that had been treating his ears the last time he was in Denver. From the operative's talk with Hange a short time ago, he anticipated he would be called to Denver, therefore he told Hange he had to go to Denver pretty soon any how to have his ears treated. This is well known to McCormack and is possibly well known to Darrow, and if not Darrow will learn this from McCormack. The real object of the operative wanting to leave Cripple Creek this morning was for the purpose of conferring with me on the Goldfield proposition.

I could easily see the reason why Darrow wanted all of these witnesses to go to Goldfield and more especially wanting the operative to open an assay office to purchase ore from high graders, which in my opinion is simply this: If these men would go to Goldfield, St. John and the Inner Circle of the Industrial Workers of the World and Western Federation of Miners would get these men either to commit themselves in a criminal way in the matter of stealing ore or in some other manner so they would be forced to testify as the defense wanted them to or otherwise be convicted in Goldfield, therefore I instructed the operative when he met Darrow tonight or tomorrow morning to say to him he had studied the Goldfield proposition ever thoroughly, and while he did not doubt but what Mr. Darrow could fix it with the members of the Western Federation so that he and the other witnesses would not be molested, however, in doing so Darrow would have to explain why to at least some of the members of the Western Federation at Goldfield, and from the operative's experience no man knows exactly whom he is talking to and the chances were ninety to one that before he or the other men were wanted as witnesses the whole information would be conveyed to the counsel for the prosecution and leave them in jeopardy or otherwise nullify their testimony. Owing to the positions that the operative, Miller and Jones had held in the state militia, company of Victor, and the position Coffey had held as Deputy Sheriff and policeman for the Mine Owners, a large number of men now in Goldfield who formerly lived in Cripple Creek and

Victor who were members of the Western Federation would have to know why he (the operative) and his friends were protected and in that way it would soon leak out, therefore under no consideration would he go to Goldfield nor would he advise the others to do so. He knew he could protect himself but he did not want to get into any trouble, what he was after was the money there was in this case besides a little revenge on account of the way the Mine Owners' Assn. and business men had treated him in Victor and Cripple Creek; that while he thought it would be better to have these men go to a certain point and agree upon their testimony before they took the witness stand, he could see no reason for their moving from their present headquarters at the present time. As he had told Mr. Hange also Mr. McCormack in talking to them, he did not want to be known as a witness for the defense and as quick as he gave his evidence he wanted to be able to put his hand on the money they would pay him and clear out of Idaho on the first train, ~~going~~ in fact he would lay plans to leave Boise immediately after he had given his testimony, and he would have his affairs in Cripple Creek in such a shape so there would be no danger of his being arrested.

Darrow's proposition was to pay them about five dollars a day. He claimed the Western Federation at the present time was very poor. I told the operative he must not accept a proposition of that kind; he must ask for fifteen hundred dollars, that is fifteen hundred dollars to be paid after he had given his testimony and about two hundred dollars for expenses for car fare, hotel bills, etc. while he was in Boise; that Darrow certainly knows he could not be gotten to the defense on a paltry proposition of five dollars a day and if he agreed to go to the defense on such a proposition Darrow would suspect him. Darrow wanted him to sell his house in Cripple Creek and as there would be a deficit by making a forced sale the Western Federation would make up a deficit and told the operative how that transfer could be made.

Darrow wants the operative to go down to the Western Federation headquarters tomorrow morning with him. I told the operative to go with Darrow but to inform Darrow in advance that he would not give up to any member of the Western Federation what his testimony would be; he was simply doing business with Mr. Darrow, McCormack and Mr. Hange and he would not trust the officials of the Western Federation with the testimony he and his friends were going to give. The reason I advised him on this point was the fact that Darrow might want this operative to go over the testimony this operative was going to give, possibly in the presence of Kirwan or Mahoney and others and then they would be able to testify that the operative had made the statements to them that Hange has written up as evidence for the operative to swear to. I therefore advised the operative he must not make any statements to the members of the Western Federation, simply confine himself to talking with McCormack or Darrow. In fact the operative has never told anybody he would swear to the written ~~statements~~ Hange got out as to what he should swear to.

Coffer has claimed he would not go to Goldfield under any circumstances. Wuff claims he will stay in Cripple Creek, and the operative is rather afraid of Jones and does not know exactly what Jones will do. Darrow asked the operative if he had any talk with Mr. Scott, the Special Agent of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek Ry., or Sterling. The operative replied he had no conversation with Scott or Sterling and never asked Sterling what he was going to testify to and never intimated to Sterling and Scott that he was going to testify in favor of the defense, and this pleased Darrow very much. The operative thinks they have thrown Sterling overboard, but Sterling is kind of a slippery proposition and it is hard to tell whether they have or not.

I have before me special reports of No. 21 for April 14th showing the canvass of the Harding precinct and the White Cross precinct and I am very much surprised to find such a large number of men in both these precincts who seem to be favorable to the defense, providing these reports are correct. We are aware they are correct so far as the operative is concerned, but the question with me is, is the information of the canvassers for the defense correct. As I would like to know through the operative whether all the parties mentioned in these reports were approached personally by the canvassers or not I have written Asst. Supt. Thole who is at present in Poline to confer with the operative and learn just how these men made this canvass.

While the statements of the canvassers may not all be correct, nevertheless these reports should greatly assist the state in making their canvass. If the reports are correct, the counsel for the state must be very careful in selecting a jury as I find a number of names alike except as to the initials wherein some are in favor of the defense and others are in favor of the state, and although the initials are different still with the similarity of name, the state might make a mistake in selecting a jury. This must be avoided by all means.

I was somewhat amused by the operative's special report of the 15th wherein Miller reveals to me the fact of his going to Salt Lake for the purpose of sending a fake telegram through the Associated Press relative to Senator Borah. This shows the defendants' lawyers are willing to resort to any dirt to get a little temporary advantage.

In these special reports referred to you will note a few parties interviewed are making strenuous efforts to get on the jury and are the loudest to proclaim the guilt of the defendants. I have no doubt but these parties were approached by Nugent or some friend of his prior to the canvass being made and there may be others of the same kind.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Denver, 4/20/07. S.

Frank R. Gooding, Esq.,

Governor of Idaho. Boise, Idaho.

Honorable Sir:-

Asst. Supt. S.C.T. reports:-

Boise, Idaho. Friday, April 19, 1907.

After writing my report last night I went to the office of the Idaho Daily Statesman and inserted the following advertisement:-

WANTED:-To obtain a Post Office box, will pay premium to secure one.

This morning I wrote letters of instruction to Operatives #21 and 24-A regarding prospective jurors and conferred with Chief Counsel Hawley relative to the jurors expanelled whose names are as follows:-

John G. Jullion,	J.E. Breckinridge,	Sam'l F. Russell,
G.L. Barber,	Sam'l D. Gilman,	J.L. Waggoner,
Sylvester Gaunt,	J.E. Morrow,	Geo. Walker,
Wm. W. Cathcart,	Paul A. Cowkill,	W.W. Bisby,
James A. Butts,	A.L. Ewing,	Samuel Wingate,
W.C. Lane,	W.W. Pidge,	Albert Beck,
D.G. Caswell,	J. E. Yates,	Geo. McIntire,
Frank Foster,	Wm. Van Orsdale,	Henry W. Baker,
James L. Ayers,	W.A. Simpson,	Ben. F. Eastman,
	Orris Cole.	

Juror John E. Yates, who is president of the Bank of Commerce, Ltd. expressed himself very much in favor of Law & Order when I talked to him last January.

W.C. Hendrick is mail clerk on the local from Boise, to Nampa and from the best obtainable information and personal observations for the last year, I believe this man to be reliable and honest.

This afternoon I had a long talk with Gov. Gooding and later with Chief Counsel Hawley on matters pertaining to the case. I talked with Mr. Hawley relative to locating the witnesses for the prosecution and Mr. Hawley expressed a wish that Mr. McParland take the matter up with Supt. D.C. Thornhill of placing Western Union Operatives in positions to furnish the desired evidence when summoned to appear, especially Mr. McDermody at Ogden, Utah.

I have watched the Hotel employees here and notice that a bellboy named Morris Lundy generally goes to the Post Office for the Hotel mail, and is supposed to be an honest boy whom Mr. Schubert has known for years.

I read Mr. McParland's report today relative to Mr. Brown's purported copy of his report on Lilliard and will discontinue the investigation regarding the lost letter, but I have been instructed by Gov. Gooding and Chief Counsel Hawley to render all assistance possible on the preparations for the trial.

This afternoon I visited the Court House and talked with the employees of the Sheriff's office and this evening visited the Police Headquarters in an effort to create harmony all possible among these men as we will need the assistance of all the authorities in Boise and it behooves us to keep discontent away from our forces.

I moved about town until midnight without learning anything more of interest.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By.

G.J. Hannon, Res. Supt.
Reported.

Spokane, April 21, 1907. :-B.

Special Reports

Dear Sir:-

Mr. J. M^r. reports:

Denver, Friday, April 19, 1907.

Today Opt. No. 28 arrived in Denver and I had a long conference with him this evening. He stated he had come down to Denver at the instance of Mr. Darrow whom he had not and conferred with and also McCormack in Cripple Creek as has been fully reported by him. Darrow wants the operative Miller Goffor Huff and Jones to go to Goldfield with him assuring them he will see to it that the Western Federation of Miners will not molest them. In particular he wants the operative to go to Goldfield and open an assay office for the purpose of purchasing ore from high graders; the operative to remain in Goldfield until called upon to go over to Boise to appear as a witness for the defense.

Darrow wanted the operative to leave Cripple Creek with him this evening, but the operative said he thought he would leave this morning and Darrow wanted to know if he was afraid to be seen in his (Darrow's) company. The operative replied he was not but he wanted to see the physician that had been treating his ears the last time he was in Denver. From this operative's talk with Haggis a short time ago, he anticipated he would be called to Denver, therefore he told Haggis he had to go to Denver pretty soon any how to have his ears treated. This is well known to Haggis and is possibly well known to Darrow, and if not Darrow will learn this from Haggis. The real object of the operative wanting to leave Cripple Creek this morning was for the purpose of conferring with me on the Goldfield proposition.

I could easily see the reason why Darrow wanted all of those witnesses to go to Goldfield and more especially wanting the operative to open an assay office to purchase ore from high graders which in my opinion is simply this: It these men would go to Goldfield, St. John and the inner Circle of the Industrial Workers of the World and Western Federation of Miners would get these men either to commit themselves in a criminal way in the matter of stealing ore or in some other manner so they would be forced to testify as the defense wanted them to or otherwise be considered in Goldfield, therefore I instructed the operative when he met Darrow tonight of tomorrow morning to say to him he had studied the Goldfield proposition over thoroughly, and while he did not doubt but what Mr. Darrow could fix it with the members of the Western Federation so that he and the other witnesses would not be molested, however, in doing so Darrow would have to explain why to at least some of the members of the Western Federation at Goldfield and from the operative's experience he can know exactly when he is talking to and the chances were ninety to one that before he or the other men were wanted as witnesses the whole information would be conveyed to the general for the prosecution and leave them in jeopardy or otherwise nullify their testimony. Owing to the positions that the operative Miller and Jones had held in the state militia company of Victor, and the position Goffor had held as Deputy Sheriff and policeman for the Mine Owners, a large number of men now in Goldfield who formerly lived in Cripple Creek and

Victor who were members of the Western Federation would have to know why he (the operative) and his friends were protected and in that way it would soon leak out, therefore under no consideration would he go to Goldfield nor would he advise the others to do so. He knew he could protect himself but he did not want to get into any trouble, what he was after was the money there was in this case besides a little revenge on account of the way the Mine Owners' Assn. and business men had treated him in Victor and Cripple Creek; that while he thought it would be better to have these men go to a certain point and agree upon their testimony before they took the witness stand, he could see no reason for their moving from their present headquarters at the present time. As he had told Mr. Hango also Mr. McCormack in talking to them, he did not want to be known as a witness for the defense and as quick as he gave his evidence he wanted to be able to put his hand on the money they would pay him and clear out of Idaho on the first train, ~~and~~ in fact he would lay plans to leave Boise immediately after he had given his testimony, and he would have his affairs in Cripple Creek in such a shape so there would be no danger of his being arrested.

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3.

I have before me special reports of No. 21 for April 14th showing the canvass of the Meridian precinct and the White Cross precinct, and I am very much surprised to find such a large number of men in both these precincts who seem to be favorable to the defense, providing these reports are correct. We are aware they are correct so far as the operative is concerned, but the question with me is, is the information of the canvassers for the defense correct. As I would like to know through the operative whether all the parties mentioned in these reports were approached personally by the canvassers or not, I have written Ass't Supt. Thiele who is at present in Boise to confer with the operative and learn just how these men made this canvass. While the statements of the canvassers may not all be correct, nevertheless these reports should greatly assist the state in making their canvass. If the reports are correct, the counsel for the state must be very careful in selecting a jury as I find a number of names alike except as to the initials wherein some are in favor of the defense and others are in favor of the state, and although the initials are different still with the similarity of names, the state might make a mistake in selecting a jury. This must be avoided by all means.

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Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Denver, 4/20/07. 8.

Denver, Colo., April 23, 1907.

Hon. F. R. Gooding,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

My dear Governor:-

the following is a copy of letter written by Mr. Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press to Mr. Robt. A. Pinkerton, dated April 19th, which has been forwarded to me by the latter with his endorsement:

"My dear Mr. Pinkerton:-

I am sending today to Boise, three of our best men, - Mr. J. R. Kennedy, Mr. Martin Egan and Mr. Robert Small, - to report the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trials. I am impressed that these trials are going to be very important from a news standpoint, and that it is of great consequence that the Associated Press handle them intelligently and impartially.

As you know, I have not the slightest sympathy with that sort of journalism which undertakes to sacrifice the ends of justice for a newspaper "beat", and the gentlemen who are going out to represent the Associated Press may be thoroughly trusted to betray no confidences, and to do no dishonorable act. I think it would be helpful to them, in the legitimate discharge of their duty, if they could know Captain McParland, and if he could be assured of their high character. Of course I know the limitations that are upon you and that are upon Captain McParland. I know that the Pinkerton Agency is employed by the State, and must preserve the confidence of your clients, against any one, and of course I would not ask that this proper obligation of yours should be violated in any way.

Sincerely yours,"

Endorsement of Mr. Robt. A. Pinkerton:

"I endorse Mr. Stone's views as expressed in this letter and wish you would arrange it so his representatives will have all proper consideration. Mr. Stone and I were boys together and you are personally acquainted with him, and know how reliable a man he is, that he always keeps his word."

This letter and endorsement by Mr. R. A. Pinkerton explain themselves. We cannot give these gentlemen any information in advance that would injure our case, but would like that they would be treated respectfully and shown every consideration possible. Mr. Hawley who is present here today has read over the letter in question, however, I am sending copies under personal cover to Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah.

As you are aware Sheaf either through malice or to mislead the public always reports my name as McPartland. In talking with these gentlemen I wish Mr. Borah, Mr. Hawley and yourself would impress upon them that the proper way to spell my name is McParland.

This afternoon I will take up the reports we have on file in order to get proper data for Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah. This is going to

2.

take considerable time of Mr. Prettyman, our criminal assistant superintendent, and myself, but I think the time will be well spent, in fact better spent than I could spend it in Boise at the present time. As you have Mr. Thiele there, he will be able to confer with you and also Orchard and keep matters in shape.

Yours truly,

Jas. McParland

S.

S. G. T. reports:-

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, April 20, 1907.

This morning I visited the Daily Statesman office and found an answer to my ad for a postoffice box, from Mr. Wright the grocer. I at once called on Mr. Wright who told me he would allow me to have his box if I would pay him the rent he paid for the quarter ending July 1, 1907. After making the necessary arrangements to have the mail transferred, I had the combination changed and am very lucky to secure this box.

At 1:00 A.M. this morning I connected with Operative #24-A and gave him full instructions relative to the work at hand. I will not attempt to connect with #21 at this time as it would be taking a big chance of uncovering him, owing to the fact that if he were absent from his work he would be suspected and I am being closely watched by the spies of the W.F.O.M.

Owing to the fact that my talk with Chief Counsel Hawly of yesterday was too lengthy to write in longhand I will simply follow his instructions and report accordingly.

By visiting the State House and receiving my copies of reports for March, 1906, I find that I found the glass stopper afterward identified by Thomas H. McCenkey as being the stopper he took from the bottle of "Pettibone Dope" as buried by Steve Adams.

The witnesses interested in that at Pocatello were

Thomas H. McCenkey

George McCenkey

who are sons of J. A. McCenkey. There are also two men named F. Byrd and Dan O'Hearn who participated in the burning of the Pettibone dope. Gen Ryan who is a brother-in-law of Dee Byrne, was living at 521 Chestnut Street, when interviewed by me, May 10, 1906, and claimed his shoe was burned while trying to extinguish the fire caused by the "Pettibone Dope."

At 2:00 P. M. Private Detective Gene Johnson came to me and asked me, at the request of Mrs. Senator W.E. Borah, to send a message to our Chicago office, as Mrs. Borah had advised Mr. Borah to call there for a message, her object being to send the news in cipher, and as Johnson offered to pay for the message, I wired Supt., Asher Rossetter in cipher as follows:-

"Tell Borah Eugene Johnson has two jurors who claim indictment is blackmail caused by Ruick. Jurors ready to testify when discharged. Borah at Auditorium."

I received a letter of instructions from Mgr. McParland referring to his special report, dated April 17, 1907.

This afternoon I talked with G.N. Hackett, local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and learned that Mr. Dermody, not McDermody as I have previously reported, is no longer in the W.U. employ at Ogden, Utah, but is employed by the railroad company in the Ogden depot.

This evening I had a long talk with Warden Whitney regarding the case at hand, and later talked with Guard Reamer who told me the court has issued an order allowing Chas. H. Moyer to visit his wife who is not expected to live. Heywood always contended he would not be brought to

7
No 2.

trial, and since his case has been set has showed signs of nervousness.

After visiting the resorts and endeavoring to keep in touch with the suspicious characters, I discontinued at 11:15 P. M.

Yours respectfully,

Reported,
Spokane, April 22, 1907.
E

Dear Sir:-

No. 28 reports:

Denver, Colo., Saturday, April 20th, 1907.

I learned at the Savoy that Mr. Darrow had not returned, so I talked with Mr. Kirwin, the secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, who said he had just received a phone from Darrow saying he, Darrow, was unable to do any business Friday and so would not return to Denver until Sunday night. That if I called on Kirwin I was to be told by Kirwin to wait the arrival of Darrow.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:
Denver, 4/22/07.
N.

Dear Sir:-

No. 28 reports:

Denver, Colo., Monday, April 22nd, 1907.

Acting under instructions I met Mr. Darrow, the counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, at Room 215 Savoy Hotel.

During our conversation he said he would leave the other men who would be witnesses at Cripple ^{Creek} until the trial, then he would send a man after them and take them to Idaho; that he thought they were men that were out for what money they could get and of no standing in the district; that he would eventually take them all though he was afraid of Coffey and L. Miller, but Huff he thinks will make a good witness for the Western Federation of Miners. He asked my opinion and I told him that I had nothing to say about them; that I was not getting witnesses for anybody; that if he thought he wanted me I would testify. Darrow asked me on my return to Cripple Creek to brace up the other witnesses and I told him if he wanted any one to do so to hire them, that all I could do was to look after myself.

After making quite a long talk he made the following agreement with me; that I am to receive all expenses during my absence from Cripple Creek in the Idaho trial and \$500.00 besides, \$150.00 to be paid me in Denver and \$350.00 upon my arrival in Idaho. He gave me \$50.00 today to bind the bargain.

During the conversation I told him I would not go to Goldfield, Nevada, under any conditions until after the trial and advised him not to send the other men; that we understood that this was a proposition where he was paying for testimony and I had to look out for my personal welfare. He said I was to say nothing to any body for it might ruin the case; that I was the important Cripple Creek witness.

He will procure me credentials from the Western Federation of Miners which, he said, would allow me to go into Nevada without danger of my life being taken. He said that Alex Buzzard was to be in Denver in a day or two and that Buzzard would be a witness in Idaho for the Western Federation of Miners.

Darrow also agreed to make up the difference between what I paid for my home and what I sell it for on a forced sale. Darrow wants me to close up my affairs in Cripple Creek and go to Idaho by the 15th of May and he will allow me \$50.00 for the trip to Boise.

During the conversation he, Darrow, had no hesitancy in talking about the evidence I was to testify to and said further that when I got in Idaho we would run over carefully what he wanted and I told him if he wanted any more than he had already in the statement given him by Hango to include it and we would run over it together. Darrow desires me to

have me go to the Western Federation of Miners headquarters with him Tuesday or Wednesday. During our conversation he said that there would be about 7 or 8 Cripple Creek witnesses taken to Idaho.

There is no question but Darrow will take me to Idaho from the way he has acted and talked.

I desire a consultation with Mr. McParland and will call up when it is possible.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:
Denver, 4/23/07.
N.

#21 reports:--(Special)

Boise, Idaho, Monday, April 22, 1907.

The following is a list of the names and disposition of the voters in Union precincts- "O.K." meaning in favor of defense.

Allen, Orville. Socialist. O.K.
Ames, P.H. Rep. N.G.
Ayers, Jos. A. Rep. O.K.
Anderson, M.L. Socialist. O.K.
Annack, Jos. Rep. O.K.
Adams, E.L. Socialist, O.K.
Blacksmith, Wm. jr. Prohi. O.K.
Birch, Wm. Socialist, O.K.
Bell, Samuel. Dem. O.K.
Baldwin, Clark. Dem. N.G.
Brookhouser, J.B. Rep. N.G.
Bullock, E.A. Rep. N.G.
Bell, Alexander W. Dem. O.K.
Brookhouser, F.B. Rep. N.G.
Ball, J.W. Rep. N.G.
Baldwin, George, Dem. N.G.
Brewer, C.M. Rep. N.G.
Clark, Geo. P. Dem. O.K.
Chapman, Wm. Rep. N.G.
Cresson, L.T. Rep. O.K.
Cresson, Henry, Rep. O.K.
Cox, Robert, Rep. N.G.
Cox, A.E. Rep. N.G.
Coleman, Jas. Socialist, O.K.
DeSlog, T.C. Rep. N.G.
Denton, Frank, Rep. N.G.
Elenbrock, Socialist. O.K.
Everett, Phelps. Dem. N.G.
Evans, Sara. Rep. W.F. of N. O.K.
Eckert, W. Rep. O.K. reads Socialist papers
Everett, Elsey. Rep. O.K.
Fry, Geo. G. Rep. N.G.
Farnham, Rep. O.K.
Frost, Dem; O.K.
Frost, Dem. N. G.
Frost, Montie. Dem. N.G.
Fishback, A.H. Rep. O.K.
Flint, J.P. Prohi. O.K.
Gilman, E. J. Dem. O.K.
Griffith, Chas. S. Rep. N.G.
Gilman, Jas. E. Rep. O.K.
Gray, Eugene. Rep. O.K.
Garrett, Jos. Rep. N. G.
Galery, J.W. Rep. N.G.
Glenn, Klige Rep. N.G.
Haverin, Jas. Socialist, O.K.
Harrell, J.W. Dem. N.G.
Hall, A. W. Rep. N.G.
Hadley, W.W. Prohi. O.K.

Aiken, E.L. Rep. O.K.
Ayers, J.L. Rep. O.K.
Ayers, Marlon N. Rep. O.K.
Ayers, Huston. Socialist O.K.
Angenrough, Wm. Rep. N.G.
Blacksmith, Wm. Prohi. O.K.
Bogswell, Chas. H. Rep. N.G.
Buckley, Theo. A. Dem. O.K.
Brown, Jos. Prohi-Quaker, O.K.
Butts, Jas. E. Rep. N.G.
Brannin, R.M. Dem. N.G.
Bell, J.C. Dem. O.K.
Brookhouser, J.M. Rep. N.G.
Baldwin, G.A. Socialist, O.K.
Baker, D.W. Rep. N.G.
Baldwin, Henry, Dem. N.G.
Shook, I.P. Rep. N.G.
Conne F, Geo. M. Rep. N.G.
Clayton, J.A. Rep. N.G.
Cresson, Harry, Rep. O.K.
Cresson, Wm. T. Rep. O.K.
Conway, Edward. Rep. N.G.
Carpenter, Jas. Socialist, O.K.
Coenrad, Jas. Rep. N.G.
DeGloughought, Rep. N.G.
Denton, Fred. Rep. N.G.
Elmore, J.M. Rep. Quaker. O.K.
Elmore, Peter H. Prohi. O.K.
Eckert, E.C. Rep. O.K. reads Socialist papers.
Eckert, W. N. Socialist, O.K.
Frymyer, John Dem. O.K.
Fry, O.J. Rep. N.G.
Fry, Geo. W. Rep. N.G.
Frost, De. N.G.
Fowler, Wm. A. Dem. O.K.
Frost, Andrew. Dem. N.G.
Fishback, H.A. Rep. O.K.
Geotling, Chas. G. Dem. N.G.
Gilman, S. L. Dem. O.K.
Gaylord, John H. Rep. N.G.
Gray, F.M. Rep. O.K.
Grosback, D. C. Rep. N.G.
Gilman, Milton. Rep. O.K.
Garnett, Chas. Rep. N.G.
Geevener, Wm; Rep. W.F. of M., O.K.
Haynes, C.N. Dem O.K.
Heithecker, W.H. Rep. O.K.
Hadley, A.J. gene.
Hussey, J.W. Rep. N.G.

Hart, W.V. Rep. N.G.
 Haynes, G.B. Socialist, O.K.
 Hart, Frank. Dem. O.K.
 Haynes, J.W. Dem. O.K.
 Haynes, W. A. Dem. O.K.
 Harvey, G.G. Prohi. N.G.
 Hewerlin, Jas. Socialist, O.K.
 Johnston, Theo. Rep. O.K.
 Johnson, G.L. Rep. O.K.
 Justus, J.G. Dem. O.K.
 Jones, John. Probably O.K.
 Johnson, G.W. Rep. O.K.
 Justus, J.L. Dem. N.G.
 Johnson, Robert. Rep. W.F. of M.
 Jourdan, J.W. De. O.K.
 Johnson, J.L. Socialist, O.K.
 Jualian, Emil. Rep. O.K.
 Johnson, Tom. Socialist, O.K.
 Johnson, Chas. Socialist, O.K.
 Jubert, Fred. Dem. N.G.
 Johns, Wa. Rep. O.K.
 Jones, Eli. Probably, N.G.
 Larance, Jas. N. Rep. O.K.
 Lister, E. Rep. N.G.
 Linder, N. Rep. N.G.
 Lowery, Dick. Dem. O.K.
 Lamper, A.G. Rep. N.G.
 Mitchell, G.F. Rep. N.G.
 McTyre, G.E. Probably, O.K.
 Mitchell, T.H. Rep. N.G.
 Milstead, W.E. Prohi. N.G.
 McGrath, John. N. Rep. N.G.
 Morgan, Rep. O.K.
 McPherson, Jennie. Socialist. O.K.
 McIntyre, Harvey. Prohi. O.K.
 McIntire, Mas. Prohi. O.K.
 McDonald, Chas. W. Dem. N.G.
 McPherson, Bert. Socialist, O.K.
 McPherson, J.B. Prohi. O.K.
 McMillan, Oscar. Rep. O.K.
 Nofsinger, John. Rep. O.K.
 Narsen, Tom. Rep. N.G.
 Pugh, J.J. Rep. N.G.
 Pickard, Aaron. Rep. O.K.
 Palmer, G.N. Rep. N.G.
 Preston, Wa. Rep. O.K.
 Polley, Justice. Dem. O.K.
 Rambo, Edward. Dem. N.G.
 Rambo, G.W. Dem. N.G.
 Robertson, Wa. A. Rep. N.G.
 Revien, J.M. Socialist, O.K.
 Shaffer, Wa. H.A. Dem. O.K.
 Smith, Jon. Dem. N.G.
 Shaffer, John. Dem. O.K.
 Stewart, Jas. Rep. O.K.
 Smith, Robt. P. Socialist, O.K.
 Steffle, Wa. Probably O.K.
 Shepard, Edwin H. Rep. O.K.

Hall, G.B. Rep. N.G.
 Haynes, B.F. Dem. O.K.
 Haynes, G.E. Socialist, O.K.
 Haynes, G. B. Socialist, O.K.
 Hadley, W.L. Prohi. O.K.
 Hall, W. J. Rep. N.G.
 Irton, W.M. Rep. N.G.
 Johnson, C. A. Rep. O.K.
 Johnson, T.H. Rep. O.K.
 Jones, Sam. Probably O.K.
 Jones, H.A. Probably, O.K.
 Johnson, G.A. Rep. O.K.
 Johnson, J.F. Rep. O.K.
 Jones, Raymond. Prohi-Quaker, OK
 Johnson, Clarence. Socialist, O.K.
 Johnson, D.J. Socialist, O.K.
 Johnson, Sam. Socialist, O.K.
 Jualian, John. Rep. N.G.
 Jones, W. M. Probably O.K.
 Johnson, G.P. Rep. N.G.
 Jones, J.W. Probably, N.G.
 Larance, Shum. Jas. Rep. O.K.
 Larance, Hyard. Rep. O.K.
 Lawrence, Wa. A. Probably, O.K.
 Lealey, John. Rep. N.G.
 Lewis, Wa. Dem. O.K.
 Means, L.C. Rep. N.G.
 McDowell, Sam. Dem. N.G.
 Mitchell, Fred. Rep. N.G.
 McIntire, S.P. Prohi. O.K.
 Miller, H.C. Rep. signed affidavit in Canyon county for change of venue for defense.
 McPherson, Geo. Socialist. O.K.
 Matthews, J.F. Rep. N.G.
 McAllister, J.H. Rep. N.G.
 Miller, Riley. Rep. O.K.
 Morrison, J. A. Rep. N.G.
 McDowell, Ben. Dem. N.G.
 Nelson, I.M. Dem. N.G.
 Nowell, J.M. Socialist, O.K.
 Pickard, H.B. Rep. O.K.
 Pollard, Harvey. Dem. O.K.
 Prosser, Ames. Rep. N.G.
 Palmer, Martin V. Rep. O.K.
 Parner, F.M. Rep. O.K.
 Pollard, E.P. Dem. O.K.
 Rambo, Jesse C. Dem. N.G.
 Rogers, Isaac H. Dem. O.K.
 Robertson, J.H. Rep. N.G.
 Ragdale, Tom. Socialist, O.K.
 Schrivener, Bart C. Rep. N.G.
 Smith, J.B. Rep. N.G.
 Scribner, Lee. Rep. N.G.
 Shephard, Wa. P. Rep. N.G.
 Shaw, D.D. Rep. N.G.
 Shaw, W.E. Rep. N.G.
 Summers, David. E. Rep. O.K.
 Simons, Fred. Rep. N.G.

polling Unjon precinct for def.

Shaw, Leister, Rep. H.G.
 Stewart, Theo. G. Deaf.
 Snyder, Samuel, Dem. H.G.
 Snyder, Arthur, Do. H.G.
 Stefel, Perry, Prohl. O.K.
 Stephens, Rep. O.K.
 Shaffer, W.P. Dem. O.K.
 Thompson, J.W. Rep. ~~XXX~~ H.G.
 Virtue, H.M. Quaker, probably O.K.
 Wehr, L.B. Rep. H.G.
 Wilson, Jas. A. Rep. H.G.
 Walters, Wm. signed affidavit in
 Canyon county for defense.
 Yoder, ~~XXX~~ Sin. Rep. H.G.

Stewart, George, R.P. H.G.
 Steffle, G.H. Prohl. O.K.
 Snyder, Isaac, Dem. H.G.
 Smith, J.J. Rep. O.K.
 Shelton, W.M. Dem. O.K.
 Stephenson, Rep. O.K.
 Swaley, Frank, Rep. O.K.
 Thompson, W.M. Rep. O.K.
 Wood, J.H. Rep. H.G.
 Wylie, O.C. Rep. O.K.
 Ware, Will. Dem. O.K.
 Youngie, W.A. Dem. H.G.
 Yoder, Jas. Rep. H.G.

Yours respectfully,

Reported.
 Spokane, April 24-25, 1907.

DRY CREEK PRECINCT.

Daly, Jas. L., Republican, N.G.
Daly, Wm., Republican, N.G.
Daly, Cash, Republican.

Echeverria, John, Republican, O.K.

Fackler, Roy, Republican, N.G.
Fackler, H. A., Republican, N.G.

Glenn, Samuel P., Republican, N.G.
Garrett, Benton, Illiterate.

Harris, Wm., Democrat, O.K.
Hogland, John C., Republican O.K., employed by W. F. to poll
Helm, Jesse A., Republican, N.G. (precinct
Haybarger, Edward S., Republican, O.K.
Helm, Edward, Republican, N.G.
Hurt, Claude, Republican, N.G.

Ingram, Wm. T., Democrat, O.K.

Julien, John G., Republican, N.G., dangerous man for defense.

Kuhn, Geo. A., Democrat, O.K.

Lambrigger, Alphonso J., Republican, N.G.

Mencer, John, Democrat, N.G.
Mencer, Ed., Democrat, O.K.
Mencer, Albert, Democrat, N.G.

Potter, Jas. M., Republican, N.G.
Potter, Davis, Democrat, N.G.
Phillips, Geo., Republican, O.K., has been a union molder.

Reark, Nathaniel L., Democrat, N.G.
Roberts, Wesley, Republican, O.K.

Stauffer, Sidney, Gone.
See, T. F., Republican, N.G.

Vaugh, Marion, Democrat, O.K.

Warren, W. H., Republican, N.G.

ORCHARD PRECINCT.

Almquith, John, Republican, N.G.
Adams, Fred, Gene.
Allen, O. V., Republican, O.K.

Bellow, Grant,
Brark, Edward, Socialist, O.K.
Bolan, Billy, Socialist, O.K. polled county for W. F. of M.
Bolen, Leander, Socialist, O.K.
Blakey, B. P., Socialist, O.K.
Cross, John A., Gene.
Chitwood, Jim, Socialist, O.K.
Chitwood, Kitt, Socialist, O.K.
Compton, Ben, Socialist, O.K.

DeConners, Elish, Republican, N.G.
DeCompt, Edward, Democrat, N.G.

Frazier, Chas.
Freeman, Howard, Republican, N.G.
Fredericks, Chas, Socialist, O.K.

Garner, M. A.

Higby, Adelbert, Socialist, O.K.
Hufft, Chas. F.
Hayden, Jas. R.,

Johnson, Jas. M., Republican, N.G., gone to South Poise.
Johnson, Harold
Johnson, Howard C., Socialist, O.K.

Leyeds, J. C., Republican, N.G.
Lusk, Joseph, Socialist, O.K.

Mills, John I., Republican, N.G.
McKeeth, Lee, Socialist, O.K.
McKeeth, Ross,
McKeeth, Will, Republican, O.K.
McKeeth, Republican, N.G.
Murphy, Pat, Democrat, O.K.

Nice, Amos, Republican, N.G.

Paxton, Joseph
Prey, Gilbert W.
Pollard, S. S.
Preston, Peter, Republican, O.K.

Renick, Al
Reber, Ralph,
Reed, C. H., Republican O.K., formerly member W. F. of M.

ORCHARD PRECINCT, Cont.

Stewart, Andy,
Smith, Wm.
Sheppard, Wm. L.
Scheffield, Will, Republican, O.K., W. F. of M. member

Treadwell, B. J.
Torence, John, Socialist, O.K.
Torence, Jim, Socialist, O.K.

Valk, Ezra, Socialist, O.K.
Vant, Ferdinand, Democrat, O.K.

Wood, Chas. J.
Wigwan, John, Socialist, O.K.
Worder, L. W., Socialist, O.K.
Wilson, E. V., Democrat, N.C.
Wilson, J.C., Democrat, N.C.

All reports:--(Special)

Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, April 23, 1907.

The following is a list of Maple Grove precinct as checked by Mr. Deak, N.G. meaning "no good to defense" O.K. meaning "in favor of defense", etc.,

Anderson, John. Dem. O.K.	Ash, H.L. Dem. O.K.
Albee, J. D. N. G.	Alleen, E.B. Socialist, O.K.
Alleen, T. A. Rep. N. G.	Alleen, Friedrich. Socialist, O.K.
Alleen, C. P. Socialist, O.K.	Briggs, Rep. N. G.
Bellins, Albert Rep. N. G.	Bonace, J. W. Rep. N. G.
Branst, Gustav. Socialist, O. K.	Baker, Fred E. Rep. N. G.
Burwell, A. W. Socialist, O. K.	Burgas, F. A. Rep. N. G.
Buller, E. Rep. N. G.	Burns, Fred. Rep. N. G.
Bullins, J. Rep. N. G.	Barlow, I. Rep. N. G.
Bacon, J. L. Dem. O. K.	Bachus, G. Rep. N. G.
Brandon, H. Dem. O. K.	Banner, J. Rep. O. K.
Brown, N. D. Dem. N. G.	Curtis, Henry. Rep. N. G.
Cole, G. L. Rep. N. G.	Collison, F. P. Socialist. O. K.
Crawford, E. F. Rep. N. G.	Crawford, Renese C. Rep. N. G.
Crew, Elmer F. Rep. O. K.	Casper, Innes. Rep. N. G.
Casper, O. D. Rep. N. G.	Clark, Sigel. Rep. N. G.
Cramer, J. Dem. O. K.	Clanson, E. J. Rep. N. G.
Close, L. K. Dem. O. K.	Cox, R. Rep. N. G.
Cole, C. R. Rep. N. G.	Calascia, D. Dem. O. K.
Clark, A. D. Rep. N. G.	Garr, R. H. Rep. N. G.
Carlton, W. H. Rep. O. K.	Clark, H. J. Rep. O. K.
Clark, E. L. Dem. O. K.	Carter, Rep. O. K.
Campbell, L. Rep. N. G.	Caldwell, E. C. Socialist. O. K.
Curtis, Harry. Rep. N. G.	Clark, F. J. Rep. N. G.
Carter, E. Rep. N. G.	Callison, G. W. Socialist. O. K.
Davidson, Wm. Rep. N. G.	Drake, Chas. Rep. N. G.
Drake, George. Rep. O. K.	Dickenson, Dem. O. K.
Berlan, E. R. Rep. N. G.	Doland, H. M. Rep. N. G.
Drake, R. Rep. N. G.	Schulberger, A. V. Rep. N. G.
Eby, W. A. L. Rep. N. G.	Eby, W. T. Rep. N. G.
Eby, Daniel, Rep. N. G.	Elder, Wm. B. Rep. N. G.
Evans, E. L. Socialist. O. K.	Eastgate, G. A. Socialist. O. K.
Ellis, N. Dem. N. G.	Ellist, W. Rep. N. G.
Fraser, George. Rep. N. G.	Fisher, John. Rep. N. G.
Folsom, O. J. Rep. N. G.	Freland, Nelson. Dem. O. K.
Fountain, John L. Socialist. O. K.	Fleming, Jas. Rep. O. K.
Finnaceau, John. Rep. N. G.	Finnaceau, Pete, Rep. N. G.
Fraser, G. W. Dem. O. K.	Fraser, F. Socialist. O. K.
Grayhan, Wm. Rep. N. G.	Giese, R. R. Rep. N. G.
Gibson, O. Dem. O. K.	Gess, G. W. Dem. O. K.
Gess, Frank. Dem. N. G.	Garrett, G. Rep. N. G.
Grusen, Sam. Dem. O. K.	Gardner, A. D. Rep. N. G.
Herrick, G. E. Rep. O. K.	Henry, Alex. Rep. N. G.
Hill, A. C. Rep. N. G.	Huntington, C. H. Rep. N. G.
Hankey, Jas. Dem. N. G.	Hankey, Joe. Dem. N. G.
Halharsay, H. Socialist. O. K.	Henes, Walter. Dem. N. G.
Hurt, E. G. Rep. N. G.	Heller, John, Rep. N. G.
Hawson, P. Socialist. N. G.	Hill, B. M. Rep. N. G.

Hebbard, Daniel. Rep. O. K.

Heller, C. H. Dem. O.K.
 Hanson, S. Rep. N. G.
 Hawthorn, J. A. Rep. N. G.
 Ingersoll, H. E. Dem. O. K.
 Jerome, E. H. Dem. O. K.
 Jackson, F. P. Dem. O. K.
 Julian, E. W. Rep. N. G.
 Jenney, C. Rep. N. G.
 Kenhl, Wm. T. Rep. O. K.
 Kitching, Wm. H. socialist. O. K.
 Kirklin, E. A. Dem. O. K.
 Kitchen, Frank. Socialist. O. K.
 Laing, J. W. Socialist. O. K.
 Lusk, C. H. Dem. O. K.
 Lorry, J. Dem. O. K.
 Mahan, Finley, Rep. N. G.
 Madougal, Allen. Socialist. O. K.
 Miller, Wm. T. Rep. O. K.
 Moorhouse, C. T. Rep. O. K.
 Mitchell, Geo. W. Dem. O. K.
 Marsellies, Frank. Rep. N. G.
 Mathews, H. W. Rep. N. G.
 Mathews, A. Rep. N. G.
 Mitchell, A. Rep. N. G.
 Marcellus, G. Rep. N. G.
 Maxwell, F. H. Rep. N. G.
 Marshall, D. C. Dem. O. K.
 McDaniel W. P. Dem. O. K.

Union painter.

McKil, Ben, Socialist. O. K.
 Neal, Jas C. socialist. O. K.
 Neal, John W. Socialist. O. K.
 Nax, E. W. Rep. N. G.

Pierce, Bert W. Rep. N. G.
 Parks, R. C. Rep. N. G.
 Pettrie, Jas. C. socialist. O. K.
 Pfost, F. M. Rep. N. G.
 Phaffle, E. C. Rep. N. G.
 Pfist, A. E. Rep. O. K.
 Piece, R. V. Rep. N. G.
 Rawlings, Tca. C. Rep. N. G.
 Ross, Dem. O. K.
 Rawkin, Wm. K. Rep. N. G.
 Rutledge, Raymond. Dem. O. K.
 Rawkins, Ed. Rep. N. G.
 Roberts, Wm. E. Rep. N. G.
 Richer, A. J. Dem. O. K.
 Rater, T. W. Rep. N. G.
 Smith, F. C. Rep. N. G.
 Shaffer, C. H. Rep. N. G.
 Schwartz, R. A. Pro. Quaker, O. K.
 Stett, Louis Pro. O. K.
 Smith Wm. Rep. N. G.
 Suid, Jas. E. Rep. N. G.

Hubbard, Don. Dem. N. G.
Friend to Staenberg family

Hinderlider, Joe. Rep. N.G.
 Hanson, W. Rep. N. G.
 Illingsworth, Herbert. Rep. N. G.
 Jenson, C. Rep. N. G.
 Johns, Sam. Socialist. O. K.
 Jackson, E. W. Rep. N. G.
 Johnson, J. Rep. O. K.
 Knightley, Eugene, R. Rep. N. G.
 King, Ira. Rep. N. G.
 Kinger, John. Rep. N. G.
 Keer, Dr. Rep. N. G.
 Lanstrom, Albert. Rep. N. G.
 Langer, F. Rep. N. G.
 Lang, Elmer. Dem. O. K.
 Lee, G. Rep. N. G.
 Madough, John. Rep. N. G.
 McNeal, Frank, A. Rep. N. G.
 Maulux, Chas. Dem. O. K.
 Myers, Jas. Rep. N. G.
 Macmull, Samuel. Rep. O. K.
 Miller, A. A. Rep. O. K.
 Weddings, T. Rep. N. G.
 McKil. Dem. O. K.
 McClure, R. W. Dem. O. K.
 McDonson, F. H. Rep. N. G.
 Myers, J. A. Rep. N. G.
 Moorhouse, C. T. Rep. O. K.

Nelson, W. L. Rep. N. G.
 Neal, Hanson. Socialist. O. K.
 Nickelson, C. Dem. N. G.
 Okes, W. M. Rep. O. K.

Union carpenter.

Pierce, Chas. P. Rep. N. G.
 Parks, W. C. Rep. N. G.
 Purvell, J. N. Rep. N. G.
 Phillips, J. H. Dem. O. K.
 Pautise, W. D. Rep. N. G.
 Puerocell, C.P. Rep. N. G.
 Ray, Albert, Rep. O. K.
 Ray Arnold. Rep. N. G.
 Roberts. J. H. Dem. O. K.
 Rutledge, A. J. Dem. O. K.
 Robb, A. D. Rep. N. G.
 Rowell, F. C. Rep. N. G.
 Russell J. B. Rep. N. G.
 Rawlinger, O. T. Rep. N. G.
 Rial, M. E. Rep. N. G.
 Scott, Nathan, Dem. O. K.
 Story, Jus. Rep. O. K.
 Stett, Frank, Pro. O. K.
 Shaver, Len Rep. N. G.
 Shook, W. G. Rep. N. G.
 Seifield, Harry. Dem. O. K.

Sirox, Wm. Rep. N. G.
Shaul, A. W. socialist. O. K.
Sullivan, John, socialist. O. K.
Sorgian, G. Dem. O. K.
Snyder, R. E. Rep. O. K.

formerly member of W. P. of N.

Stutz, socialist. O. K.
Summers, W. W. Rep. N. G.
Smith, R. Dem. N. G.
Simons, F. Dem. O. K.
Thompson, A. G. Rep. N. G.
Flores, George, socialist. O. K.
Tompson, A. E. Dem. O. K.
Talby, John, Dem. O. K.
Wadyne, E. N. Dem. O. K.
White, Louisa, Rep. N. G.
Walch, Mike, Dem. O. K.
Wardell, John, socialist. O. K.
Wells, Ralph, Rep. N. G.
Wheeler, J. C. Dem. O. K.
Wickham, S. R. Dem. O. K.

Wadrick, Neuben. Rep. N. G.
Wills, R. P. Rep. N. G.
Weyland, Jas. W. Rep. N. G.
Weanes, R. G. Socialist. O. K.
Whitman, J. Rep. N. G.
Warden, G. C. Rep. N. G.
Whitman, C. R. Rep. N. G.
Yema, G. W. Rep. O. K.
Young, Jason, W. Socialist. O. K.

Snowin, Sam. Rep. N. G.
Shaul, G. B. socialist. O. K.
Spauldingberg, W. H. Rep. N. G.
Sutton, J. A. Rep. N. G.

Smith, Isaac. Rep. N. G.
Smith, George. Dem. N. G.
Stewart, W. T. Rep. N. G.
Spurge, S. E. Rep. O. K.
Faler, Wm. B. Rep. N. G.
Thoms, W. Dem. O. K.
Trembaugh, J. H. Dem. O. K.
Thornton, J. F. Dem. O. K.
Yuest, Conrad. Rep. N. G.
Yuest, John, Rep. N. G.
Wardell, Elsie, Socialist. O. K.
Wardell, Frank, socialist. O. K.
Wood, G. H. Rep. O. K.
Wartman, Chas. Dem. O. K.
Wilcoxon, W. B. Socialist. O. K.
minister.

Williams, Jerry. Dem. O. K.
Wines, Wm. E. Dem. O. K.
Woods, L. G. Rep. O. K.
Wills, J. Dem. O. K.
Winer, H. Dem. O. K.
Waits, R. Dem. O. K.
Walkins, A. E. Dem. N. G.
Yest, George, Dem. O. K.
Yest, G. W. Dem. O. K.

Yours respectfully,

Reported,
Spokane, April 26, 1907.

Asst. Supt E.C.T. reports:-

Spokane, Wn. Tuesday, April 23, 1907.

At 9:10 A.M. Supt. Hassen received the following cipher telegram from Mgr. McParland:-

To save time reports must be written up at Boise, Thiele take charge of work. Stenographer must be experienced and tried for loyalty. Can you furnish such man immediately? Answer, finis.

and at 9:15 A.M. Supt. Hassen telegraphed Mgr. McParland in cipher as follows :-

Thiele here. We have no stenographer for work at Boise.

At 2:30 P.M. Supt Hassen received the following telegram in cipher from Mgr. McParland:-

Send Thiele to Boise. Have operatives mail reports to Post office box. Will send Shollenberger Boise to morrow evening.

and at 10:00 P.M. Supt. Hassen received the following cipher telegram from Mgr. McParland.

Rabane Berah says Thiele reports indefinitely, mentions two Grand Jurors naming Berah implicated land frauds. Have Thiele telegraph Berah, Sherhans Hotel, Washington, D.C. immediately names only these jurors. Fine day.

And in compliance therewith I called E. P. Johnson of Boise, Idaho up by Long Distance 'phone and instructed him to telegraph me the names of the two jurors referred to in my report dated Saturday, April 20th, 1907 and about which I telegraphed the Chicago office. At 10:15 P.M. Mr. Johnson informed me that he would comply with my request.

Spokane, Wn. Wednesday, April 24, 1907.

At 9:50 A.M. I received the following telegram from E. P. Johnson of Boise;

T. A. Slean and George Latham.

and at 10:10 A.M. telegraphed Senator W.E. Berah, c/o Sherhans Hotel, Washington, D.C. as follows:---T.A. Slean and George Latham.

**I leave here for Boise tomorrow morning at 7:00 A.M.
Rep. Spokane, Apr. 24, 1907 --
Yours respectfully**

Dear Sir:-

No. 28 reports:

Denver, Tuesday, April 23, 1907.

Today I met Darrow by appointment at the Savoy Hotel. He said he has been called back to Boise, Idaho, and will not go to Goldfield, Nevada, on this trip; that Richardson will follow him to Boise in about four or five days; that I am to make arrangements to leave Cripple Creek as soon as possible; that in regard to my being called on the jury, he has seen Sheriff VonPhul of Teller County and that Von Phul said for me to just leave whenever I get ready and to pay no attention to the jury call.

I met Alex Bussard from Cripple Creek. He is to be a witness for the defense on the Haywood case. Bussard is a former railroad man and was at Dunnville as a Deputy Sheriff. Hanks never seemed to have any use for Bussard. McCormack told me Bussard was going from here to Goldfield, Nevada, in a few days, but I talked with Bussard later and he said he would not go there although Darrow would like to have him do so. Darrow told me to go to the W. F. of M. headquarters when I get ready for the Idaho trip and get my transportation, etc. I am to go to the W. F. of M. headquarters with McCormack at 11 A.M. tomorrow to get my credentials as Darrow calls the letters of introduction he (Darrow) thinks I better have.

I am to have all expenses paid by the W. F. of M. when in Idaho and a ticket to any place from there I may desire to go, and Darrow said it would be a good thing for me to leave immediately after completing my testimony so the State's attorneys could not make any trouble for me. I took Bussard to the show after supper to get on friendlier terms with him. I never knew him very well. He said Darrow would pay him at least \$500.00; that he does not know where to go before the trial but will not go back to Cripple Creek. He asked me where I got my ears attended to and I told him. He may have wanted this for Darrow but if he does the Doctor will know me all right for I was up there last Saturday and I will go up again tomorrow morning early.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported

Denver, 4/24/07.

S.

Special Report.

Dear Sir:-

Mgr. J. McP. reports:

Denver, Tuesday, April 23, 1907.

Relative to the matter in question, I received a letter today from Harry Orchard in reply to a letter which I had written him relative to Steve Adams moving from the quarters he occupied in Victor just prior to the blowing up of the Independence depot. In regard to this matter he states as follows:

"In regard to Steve moving would say that he did move just a day or so before the Independence explosion. He lived about midway in the town of Independence and in between there and the Last Dollar mine, and just below the Short Line railroad track, but I do not think he moved on account of us going to blow up the depot. He had a quarrel with a man that lived next door or so. They called him the "Mormon Kid." I think Steve threatened to shoot him and then Mary Ann was there and she owned a house over at Midway and I suppose they would not have to pay any rent, any way they moved over there, I think on Saturday as the depot was blown up at 2:30 o'clock of the Monday following. Their house in Independence would be a quarter of a mile away from the depot at least."

This statement of Orchard corroborates what Ass't Supt. Prettyman reported on this matter on his trip to Cripple Creek.

I am busy together with Ass't Supt. Prettyman getting out a synopsis of this case from the reports we have on file.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Denver, 4/23/07.

S.

Dear Sir:

Manager J. McP. reports:

Denver, Wednesday April 24th, 1907.

Today I was engaged in going over the reports on the murder of Ex Governor Steunenberg, and taking excerpts from them, for the purpose of assisting the lawyers for the prosecution. While there is no doubt but what Mr. Hawley has these reports briefed, nevertheless these excerpts will assist him materially.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:

Denver, 4/27/07. F

Dear Sir:-

No. 28 reports:

Denver, Colo., Wednesday, April 24th, 1907.

This morning at 11 o'clock I met Mr. McCarnack at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners where he introduced me to Kirwin, the secretary of the Western Federation of Miners. McCarnack told Kirwin of the agreement between myself, McCarnack and Darrow; that I am to get all expenses and \$500.00 in money for testifying for the defense in the Haywood case and immediately after the trial I am to go to anywhere I may desire and transportation is to be furnished me; that I am to have clearance papers into Nevada and a guarantee that no harm is to be done me if I desire to go there. Kirwin said he would fix everything in Goldfield so that I would be left alone.

Kirwin in the interview seemed to be rather cold and distant toward me.

McCarnack suggested I go to Idaho as quickly as I could arrange my affairs in Cripple Creek; that I am to report to Darrow in Boise. McCarnack said he was not going to take Coffey, Miller and Huff until about June 1st; that he could get these men at any time he desired and that Buzzard would surely go to Idaho as a witness. McCarnack asked me if I thought Coffey would positively give the testimony that the Western Federation of Miners wanted and I said I believed he would swear to any thing if he, Coffey, was paid enough money. He asked me to look after Miller and Coffey and brace them up if need be, but not to tell them of any money given me up to date.

McCarnack gave me \$50.00 and I am to go to the Western Federation of Miners and see Kirwin and get \$50.00 more and a ticket when I am ready to go to Idaho. This makes a total of \$110.00 given me on this trip.

Today I looked around to find Ira Buzzard, but have been unable to locate him.

Tonight I held a consultation with Mr. McParland in regard to the Idaho affair and received instructions from him. In order to have myself excused from the jury Mr. McParland suggested that I get a medical certificate from the doctor.

I will again look for Buzzard.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:

Denver, 4/25/07.

N.

Dear Sir:-

No. 23 reports:

Denver, Colo., Friday, April 26th, 1907.

I was with Blizard all the forenoon after leaving the Windsor Bath House. The Idaho matter came up for discussion and Blizard said he would testify to other things than the Dunville matter if Darrow would pay him, but up to date only one point for testimony has been mentioned by Darrow.

Blizard said he went to Canon City in company with Jesse Waters and Matlock the day following the Dunville affair and there saw Naylor, Guyton and "Kid" Waters, myself, Hart Grove and Jas. Wright and came back on the train with me. This trip to Canon City was made several days after the Dunville affair. He says he saw the shooting and knows all about; that Gen'l Bell had a soldier that fired the first shots and that the miners did not fire a single shot; that Baldwin's affidavit on this affair and how it happened is a lie; that Naylor and "Kid" Waters were not on top of the hill to start shooting, but were in Canon City at the time. Blizard says he knows that Orchard rode on railroad passes, at least once anyway.

Blizard is afraid Nichols, Johnson and Winters, the three railroad detectives that have stayed with Blizard since he, Blizard, came into Denver, have some scheme in their mind to get us in trouble so we cannot go to Idaho. He says this is one of the reasons why Darrow wants us to get to Idaho as quickly as possible.

Blizard says he will get the money agreed upon between himself and Darrow before going on the stand and then when he gets the money he will swear to whatever he pleases. Blizard wants me to go to Ely, Nevada with him. He says he is going to Coldfield before he is a witness for he may not be able to do so afterwards. He says he knows nothing about the Independence Depot explosion and will not testify to any thing.

Blizard seems to be a pretty shrewd man and is the smartest one I have met from Cripple Creek on this case. He says he will leave here about Tuesday or Wednesday and will not talk to any one and advises me to do the same.

I will go back to Cripple Creek tomorrow unless some thing new turns up. I got the doctor's certificate this afternoon.

I saw Mr. Kirwin at the Western Federation of Miners headquarters and he said McCarnack had left for Coldfield, Nevada, but would be back in 10 or 15 days.

Reported:
Denver, 4/29/07.

Respectfully submitted,

H.

Dear Sir:

Manager J. McP. reports:

Denver, Friday April 26th, 1907.

Supt. H.F.C. and myself were engaged in going through reports, making excerpts of the same, the same as on Wednesday and Thursday.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:

Denver, 4/27/07. J

Special Report

Dear Sir:

Manager James McParland Reports:

Denver, Saturday April 27th, 1907.

Relative to the matter of John L. Stearns, Manager of the Mutual Life Ins Co. of New York, at Denver, who appointed Orchard as an agent in 1905, the latter having been recommended by Horace Hawkins of the firm of Richardson & Hawkins, Mr. Cohen of the firm of Sullivan & Cohen, and Geo. A. Pettibone, Mr. Davis, General Solicitor for the Mutual Life Ins Co. of New York has suggested that the district attorney, or any other state officer having charge of the prosecution of Hoyer, Haywood and Pettibone, for instance, Mr. Hawley, write a letter to Mr. Stearns, stating that he desired Mr. Stearns' presence with a document showing the recommendations of Orchard, or Hogen, as he was known to Mr. Stearns. That if he agreed to go, he would send a subpoena for him, and pay his expenses. If Mr. Stearns refuses let us know at once, when the Company will take this matter up with him. My report for Saturday April 28th, 1906, shows the steps that were taken by our New York office to try to influence Mr. Stearns to become a witness. Mr. Hawley, who receives copy of this report will write Mr. Stearns a suitable letter at once, but not intimating that Mr. Davis the General Solicitor had made any suggestions in this matter.

In the matter of the money telegraphed by Wm. D. Haywood to Steve Adams at Ogden, as stated in my report of Aug. 20th, 1906, Miss Margaret Swink of Denver received the order at Denver, at 11.05 a. m. on June 5th, 1903. The amount was \$75.00. The sender was Wm. D. Haywood, #625 Mining Exchange Bldg. Identification was waived. Miss Florence Miller, clerk or operator at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office at Ogden paid the money to Adams. She subsequently married a Mr. John O'Brien, and now lives at 234 Iowa St.; San Francisco. The original transfer for the money order in question was sent to the Western Union Company's manager at Denver. The receipt for the \$75.00 was sent to the Manager of the Telegraph Company at Ogden, with a letter that stated that the State of Idaho would serve a subpoena on them to take the original papers and give testimony in the case now pending in Idaho. The manager will pick out the clerk who received the money transfer, who as stated above is Miss Margaret Swink, and send her forward on proper subpoenas, but we will have some trouble to get Miss Miller, who is now married and lives in San Francisco.

In the matter of the telegram received by Orchard in the jail at Caldwell on January 3rd, 1906 from Spokane, ^{was} the superintendent at Spokane telegraphed May 1906 to send the original telegram to the main office at New York. Now it is desired that an order be obtained from Harry Orchard, requesting the manager of the telegraph company at

Spokane to turn over all papers relative to the above mentioned telegram, which was sent to him on Jan. 3rd, under the name of T. Hogan. I do not remember whether this has been done or not, but if not, it should be done at once. Orchard should write an order similar to the order which was written by Adams, and the subpoenas issued in the same way as the Denver and Ogden officials would be subpoenaed in the Adams telegram. James Keenan was the telegraph operator at Spokane who received the telegram in question over the telephone. The telegram was as follows:

•Attorney Fred Miller will start for Caldwell this morning.

M. •

The Denver Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at the time Haywood telegraphed the money to Adams was J. G. Lay. He is still in the Company's employ, but is now residing at Hartford, Conn. See my letter to Mr. Hawley dated May 8th, 1906.

In ~~the~~ order that this matter will be fully understood, I herewith quote the following from my report of May 16th, 1906:

•Relative to this matter would say that today I received the following letter from Mr. Thornhill, our Superintendent in New York, which explains the manner in which the Western Union Telegraph Co. wishes the State of Idaho to proceed in order to get the telegrams in question:

•This acknowledges your letter of the 8th inst. to Mr. Cornish at New York with the original order from Steve Adams on the Western Union Telegraph Co., asking them to give the information as to the transfer of money on or about June 3rd, 1903, from Denver to Adams at Ogden, Utah.

I called at the Western Union Telegraph Co's office and talked to, saw the representatives and saw the original transfer of the \$75, which was sent to Adams by Haywood on June 8th, 1903. The original transfer shows that it was handed in at the Telegraph Co's office at Denver at 11.05 a. m., that the amount was \$75, and that the sender was W. B. Haywood, #625 "W" Exchange. On the back of the money transfer it shows that the identification was waived.

The receipt for \$75. at Ogden shows that the money was received on June 8th, 1903, the sender being W. B. Haywood, Denver, and is duly signed by S. W. Adams, who identified himself by letters and questions. The money was paid him about 2.30 p. m. at Ogden.

The original transfer for the money has been sent to the Western Union Telegraph's manager at Denver. The receipt for the \$75, and signed by Adams at the time he received it at Ogden has been sent to the manager of the Telegraph Co's office at Ogden with a letter, stating that the State of Idaho will

serve a subpoena for them to take the original papers referring to the \$75. and proceed to Boise City, or wherever the trial is to take place, and to give testimony in the case now pending, that is, the instructions are, the manager will pick out the male clerk or female clerk who received the money transfer in Denver from Haywood, and send him forward to testify; the same at Ogden, the party paying the money to go forward.

I think this covers the matter so far as the \$75. is concerned passing between Adams and Haywood.

As to the telegram sent and mentioned in Sent. Wason's letter to Mr. Ahern under date of May 3rd, which telegram was sent from Spokane, Jan. 3rd, to Harry Orchard under name of T. Hogan, c/o Sheriff, Caldwell, Idaho, reading as follows:- "Attorney Fred Miller will start for Caldwell in the morning.", the Western Union Telegraph Co. here today telegraphed their superintendent, Mr. Reed, to obtain this original telegram from the superintendent or party in charge of their Spokane office and to send same forward to main office in New York. It is desired that an order be obtained from Harry Orchard, requesting the Telegraph Company to turn over or give full particulars relative to the above mentioned telegram, which was sent to him on Jan. 3rd, 1906, under name of T. Hogan. A similar order to the one just received from Adams. The Company will likewise return this telegram to their Spokane superintendent with same instructions, that when he is served with a subpoena from the State of Idaho he will send forward the clerk who received the telegram with the original telegram to Boise City to testify.

In the future when matters come up regarding telegrams etc., the same procedure will be necessary as in the above mentioned cases."

While we know that subpoena duces tecum would have no effect in an ordinary matter, but as the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Co. are willing to assist us, they merely want to say that they obeyed an order of court. Mr. Hawley will get an order from Orchard in the same form that the Adams order was drawn up and send it to me and I will forward it to New York following the same lines that we did in the Adams matter."

In the matter of the money telegraphed by Pat Bone from Denver over the Postal Telegraph Co. to Harry Green, San Francisco, or whatever name Orchard used at that time, if I remember rightly he used two or three different names, however the money was sent by Pat Bone between August and December 1904. All that is necessary to secure the papers in this matter, with the exception of the telegram, which are supposed to be destroyed after six months, would be to secure an order or subpoena from a Judge in the state of Idaho on any officer of the Postal Telegraph Co., stating what is required of their company. The official upon whom this subpoena is served will immediately communicate with the main office at New York, where all papers are kept,

then these papers will be sent forward to the official, who will be used as a witness. Notwithstanding that the telegram in this matter might have been destroyed, still the Company will have the receipts for the money sent by Pat Bone, and received by Green, or whatever name it might have been. They may have the original form that the sender of this money filled out, at the time he paid the money over to the Company at Denver.

The post office at San Francisco holds the following records:

Register 7271, dispatched from Denver Aug. 10th, 1904 in R.P.E. #4283, addressed to John Dempsey, Golden West Hotel, which was delivered to him at Station K window on Aug. 18th, 1904-S.F. #25948.

As we can prove through the proper official at the Denver office the sending of this letter, we should also prove through the San Francisco post office the receipt and delivery of same.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:

Denver, 4/27/07. F

Dear Sir:-

No. 28 reports:

Denver, Colo., Saturday, April 27th, 1907.

On my way to the depot this afternoon I met Ira Blizard and, this being my last chance at him before we meet in Idaho, I stayed over and will go to Victor Sunday morning.

During our conversation he got much more confidential than ever and said that he was telephoned to by his superior in the railroad office on the morning of June 6th; that he went with the first train to Independence and was on hand as quickly as any one and was instructed to take careful note of everything as was found at the depot; that he measured the shoe tracks by the railroad track where the wire was pulled causing the explosion and has those measurements at the present time, but told Darrow he lost them so that Darrow will pay him more money if he finds them. That he was around the depot all the forenoon and thinks the blood-hounds acted funny and knows where they went. He thinks there is something crooked with the way the first dogs were handled, but I could not get his reasons. The name of Bemore came up and Blizard said the first dogs went near Bemore's house and that he would testify for the prosecution just as quickly on the points he knows as for the defense as he has little use for the Western Federation of Miners as an organization.

The Dunnville affair came up again and he says there is no question but Gen'l Bell and the others went to Dunnville with a plan to make trouble and did so.

Blizard is very emphatic in his statements that he will not testify on any subject not agreed upon.

Blizard says he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Masonic orders and by his talk has held some responsible positions and seems to talk fair about the situation. I believe that his Dunnville talk of yesterday or the day before was for the purpose of drawing me out to see how far I was going on the proposition. I now believe it to be the Independence Depot he will make the strongest point on.

He cautions me about not going too strong with the testimony in Idaho for he says trouble will result and that he will have but little to say on the stand. He leaves Wednesday or Thursday for Nevada.

Blizard says he knows of but one man besides myself that will be a witness and that the man's name is Brein or Bryan. He was conductor of the train that came into the Depot as the explosion occurred. He, Blizard, says he does not know what this conductor will testify to, but probably the same as before the coroner's inquest of June 8th.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:
Denver, 5/1/07.

N.

Dear Sir:-

No. 28 reports:

Denver, Colo., Sunday, April 28th, 1907.

I left Denver this morning and arrived in Victor at 1:00 P.M. and hunted up Coffey, Huff and Miller. I was with them all the P.M. until late at night. They are angry at the way Darrow and McCarnack has treated them.

Darrow told Miller he was just looking for money and that he, Barrow, would not give any money to him at present, but wanted him to either go to Goldfield, Nevada or Billings, Montana and then he, Darrow, would make terms for his testimony. Miller says all he will do now for the Western Federation of Miners if they do take him is to double cross them and that he has no more use for the Western Federation of Miners now than 3 years ago; that he did not give Hango any statement, but Hango drew up what he wanted to. Some of the things in the statement about the raid on the Union Store on Sept. 20th, 1904 are true, but the Jack Bowman murder he knows nothing about. He was duty sergeant in my company the night the accident occurred and believes Bowman was just drunk and was run into by the train. He says this confession of Baldwin is a lie straight through. Miller has been for a few days working on the Independence. He is sore at Darrow and the others and says if he ever gets a chance he will teach them he is no fool. Darrow told him they wanted him for a witness, but not before June 1st unless he would leave Colorado.

I was with Coffey for more than 3 hours. He is sore at the Western Federation of Miners attorneys for not taking him and making a definite agreement. He said he has hunted up and got the witnesses for most all the Western Federation of Miners witnesses evidence they have and that Hango has paid him at least one thousand dollars in the past year for doing Western Federation of Miners work, but that if they want him to swear to a lot of lies he will have to have more money than ever before; that Austin Holman has been to him in the last few days to get him to go to work as compressor man; that he believes he will go to work and he thinks Darrow was mad because he, Coffey, would make no statement or allow Hango to draw one up and for this reason Darrow is afraid to trust him. That Darrow asked him to allow McCarnack to draw up one, but he, Coffey, said not until until he, Coffey, got the money and then he would swear to anything. Coffey said he told Darrow he had met Orchard in my office in Victor many times during the strike and knew he, Orchard, was a Mine owners detective.

I could not get to Huff, but will quickly.

Reported:

Denver, 5/1/07.

N.

Respectfully submitted,

Dear Sir:-

No. 21 reports:

Boise, Idaho, Sunday, April 28, 1907.

Mr. Barber and I went to the office this morning; the attorneys were busy putting away some law books they had just received. Whitsell said he had to get a house ready for Maywood's family who are expected to arrive tomorrow. I learned that there is to be some one in each precinct ready to come in on short notice when the jury is being empaneled to swear to statements they had heard while polling the different precincts. The names of these parties are as follows,- Maple Grove Precinct, George Deak, Chas. Allen and Jason Young; Meridian Precinct, W. N. Yost, S. M. Cantwell and George Smith; Union Precinct, R. P. Smith and Bert Daly; Green Meadows Precinct, Mr. Grady; Dry Creek Precinct, Mr. Hoagland; Soldiers' Home Precinct, Mr. Creek; Orchard Precinct, Mr. Boland; South Boise Precinct, L. Workman and Mr. Bradley. This is a secret between Whitsell and myself and if published would uncover me.

It will be impossible for me to get the returns on South Boise precinct as Workman is not working for me but reports direct to the office. I learned that George H. McIntire, one of the present venire, is a Quaker farmer, married and is opposed to capital punishment and would not sit on a jury if he could help it. I received this information from R. P. Smith who said he interviewed him some time ago. Mr. McIntire lives in Union Precinct.

I rang up the office several times this evening after supper but failed to find any one in, so I retired at about 11 P.M.

Attached find polled list of Green Meadow precinct.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 4/30/07. S.

GREEN MEADOWS PRECINCT.

Arbang, Lewis S., Republican, O.V.
Aikins, Thos. H., Democrat, N.G.
Allen, Floyd, Democrat, O.K.

Burd, Mattin M., Republican, O.K.
Broshrores, Thomas N., Republican, N.G.
Broshroves, Jos. N., Republican, O.V.
Broshroves, George, Republican, O.V.
Broshroves, John F., Republican, not safe, would not express
Briggs, Frank, Republican, N.G. (opinion.
Benngrater, John, Republican, N.G.
Butts, Reuben, Republican, O.K.
Bradwell, F. E., Republican, N.G.
Bingman, Wm., Republican, N.G.

Conway, Wm., Democrat, O.V.
Carter, E. D., Democrat, O.K.
Carrington, C. C., Republican, N.G.
Cobb, Mattis A., Republican, O.V.
Cobb, Bert E., Prohibition, N.G.
Cattin, Erman, Republican, N.G.
Cotton, R., Democrat, O.V.
Capster, C. W., Republican, N.G.

Duncan, M. E., Republican, O.V.
Dorley, John, Democrat, O.V.

Eytchison, Logan E., Republican, N.G.
Erdelbrack, H.
Eastman, D. H., Republican, N.G.
Ellis, Geo. T., Republican, O.V.
Evans, John M., Republican, O.V.
Everitt, C. H., Democrat, O.V.

Frank, C. H., Democrat, N.G.
Fanner, J. W., Republican, N.G.
Fisher, George, Republican, O.V.
Fisher, Theodore, Democrat, N.G.
Fanner, Thos. S., Republican, N.G.

Goodall, Wm., Republican, N.G.
Gilbert, Seaton, Republican, N.G.
Grady, J. E., Socialist, O.V., polling precinct for defense.
Grossen, John, Democrat, O.V.

Harris, J. P., Republican, O.V.
Hug, Henry, Republican, N.G.
Hug, Alec, Republican, N.G.

Higgins, C. H., Socialist, O.K.
 Husta, W. M., Republican, N.G.
 Holmes, L. W., Republican, N.G.
 Havis, Jay, Republican, N.G.
 Hefner, Henry, Republican, O.K.
 Hefner, Frank, Republican, O.K.
 Hefner, John, Republican, O.K.
 Harris, Frank, Republican, O.K.
 Hanning, W. M., Republican, N.G.

Jamison, A. A., Socialist, O.K.
 Jensen, Jacob, Democrat, N.G.
 Johnson, T. M., Republican, N.G.
 Johnson, O. B., Republican, N.G.
 Jullien, Alfred, Democrat, N.G.
 Jullien, Emil, Democrat, N.G.

Kincaid, Jos., Republican, O.K.
 Kennett, Jos., Republican, N.G.
 Kleaspis, J. F., Democrat, N.G.

Mace, Democrat, O.K.
 Miller, Abraham, Democrat, O.K.
 Miller, Julius, Democrat, N.G.
 Massenaar, H. P., Republican, N.G.
 Near, S. N., Republican, N.G.
 Manning, W. M., Republican, N.G.
 McBean, Donald, Republican, O.K.
 McCarthy, James, Democrat, O.K.
 McGrath, Chas. A., Republican, O.K., bitter against the Gov.
 McGrath, Geo. I., Republican, O.K., : : :
 McGrath, James, Republican, O.K., : : :
 McCarthy, James, Republican, O.K., : : :
 McNeil, R. H., Republican, N.G.
 McGrath, Thomas, Republican, N.G.

Osier, Jos. O., Democrat, O.K., member W.F. of M. but is keeping
 still, will endeavor to get on jury if drawn will deny
 being a W. F. of M., has belonged at Silver City, Idaho.

Patterson, John, Democrat, O.K.
 Parks, Jos. I., Prohibition, O.K.
 Patterson, George F., Republican, N.G.
 Pierce, John, Republican, N.G.
 Pollard, W. F., Democrat, O.K.
 Paulsen, C. M., Democrat, O.K.
 Roberts, Lee J., Republican, N.G.
 Raines, Jos. W., Democrat, O.K.
 Rogers, Wm. V., Republican, N.G.

Smith, Martin I., Democrat, N.G.
 Sullivan, F. R., Republican, N.G.
 Simpson, A. D., Republican, N.G.
 Saxon, Wm., Republican, N.G.
 Sullivan, E. F., Republican, N.G.
 Saxon, Hiram G., Republican, N.G.

3.

Sutton, Wm., Democrat, O.K.
Scheer, Henry, Democrat, O.K.
Scott, Sim., Republican, N.G.
Sacks, Carl, Democrat, O.K.
Stiff, R. E., Democrat, N.G.

Towne, E. C., Democrat, O.K.
Tower, Wm., Republican, O.K.

Untermatver, Fred, Socialist, O.K.

White, Frank, Republican, N.G.
Wills, J. P., Republican, N.G.
Ward, W. H., Socialist, O.K.
Weese, B., Republican, O.K.

Dear Sir:-

No. 38 S.F. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Monday, April 29, 1907.

This forenoon I met John Pickeral who is employed spraying trees around town. We met in front of the Banquet saloon and walked to the depot where we met Perry Hammond and Bob Cole. Perry Hammond said he was going to leave town in a few days as he did not think Boise a healthy place for a union man, and as he is a Western Federation man he is going to leave before some charge is trumped up against him which would possibly cause him to lay in a bull pen all summer. Bob Cole said he did not think the Steunenberg murder trial was going to amount to much and in the end Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone would be released. John Pickeral said Haywood was the only man the state of Idaho wanted to see convicted ~~as~~ as he is the head of the Federation of Miners and a Socialist but that the State is going to have a hard time to get a jury in this county as nearly every man had expressed his opinion about the Steunenberg murder.

I met Bill Easterly and we walked to Easterly's room in the Noble rooming house, 10th & Main Sts. While in his room he said the miners in Goldfield did not show any backbone in their late strike by withdrawing from the Industrial Workers of the World at the request of the Mine Owners, and the State of Nevada was going to have more trouble to convict St. John and the other miners accused with him for murder than the State of Idaho has in trying to convict Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone for the murder of Gov. Steunenberg. Easterly said all of the accused parties are innocent and are being prosecuted for the purpose of breaking up the Western Federation.

This evening I walked out Main St. and followed the street car line to the Natatorium which is located just outside the city limits and about one and one-half miles from town. Across the street from the Natatorium is a two-story frame building, the lower story being used for some business purpose. A short distance from this building and on the east side is located the street car barn containing at the time four cars. On the opposite and west side of the road is an orchard which extends for several hundred feet south to Mott & Page lumber yard. On the east side of the road and about 200 feet south of the car barn is an L-shaped cream painted cottage trimmed in white. Beyond this cottage and about seventy-five feet south is a slate colored cottage with a shingled roof, and beyond this cottage on the same side of the road and about fifty feet distant is another cottage painted white and trimmed in yellow with rooms in the attic.

Across the road from this last cottage is located the Mott & Page lumber yard and mill. Through this lumber yard is an irrigating ditch which extends across the road from the lumber yard to the penitentiary fence and into the grounds of the penitentiary. A box flume in this irrigating ditch turns at the penitentiary ~~in~~ fence and empties it into a small ditch which flows north in front of the three cottages before mentioned. Extending over this irrigating ditch where it ~~is~~ crossed the road almost in front of the penitentiary gate is a rough plank bridge about fourteen feet long and this bridge is double planked with 2 x 12 plank with fourteen plank on the bottom layer and 15 plank

on the top. Both sides of the ditch where it crosses the road is of masonry and both sides of the bridge has a railing. There is a little frame house in the Mott & Page lumber yard situated about one hundred feet west of this bridge and a couple of hundred feet farther west and on a line with the bridge are four sheds. One of these sheds is used for the mill. The little house nearest the bridge has one window facing the east and through this window and the front door a good view can be had of this bridge and the penitentiary gate which is about 150 feet distant from the bridge south. Only lumber piles obstruct the view of the bridge from the lumber mill and at the present time there are only seven or eight piles of lumber in the yard between the mill and the bridge. South of the lumber yard and adjoining is a residence which stands back about 150 feet from the road. Across from the lumber yard is the penitentiary gate built high of stone in the shape of an arch. The arch is built to admit carriages and on each side is an entrance for pedestrians. On each side of the arch gate is a fence built of stone about four feet high and extends about 150 feet on each side of the gate. Immediately south of the penitentiary fence is a two story frame residence painted white with yellow trimmings and a shingle roof painted slate color. The front porch is enclosed with a wire screen. The roof of the porch has a shingle roof painted slate color.

On my return I met Burns Lewis, a teamster in the employ of the Mott & Page lumber yard, and he said he drove a team between the lumber yard and a saw mill about five miles farther out. He said he was a stranger in Boise and had worked only a few days for Mott & Page.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 4/30/07. S.

Dear Sir:-

No. 21 reports:

Boise, Idaho, Monday, April 29, 1907.

This morning I drove out to Eagle Precinct and saw Mr. Grady who is polling Green Meadows, but learned nothing of importance from him. I then drove across the country to Maple Grove precinct to see a Mr. Neal but did not find him at home. I drove back to town arriving in Boise at about 1:30 P.M. I met Mr. Whitsell on the street and he said he could not drive out to the Yost place this evening as we had intended to as he had to get Mrs. Haywood located. Later I met F. S. Payton and S. W. Humphries who are W. P. of M. men and have just arrived from a trip through Nevada. Humphries said they were going to be here through the trial and in case the defendants needed any help they would be here to assist. Humphries said he had talked with a number of Nevada men that intend coming here during the trial.

I went to the office at about 7:40 P.M. and met Richardson in the office who said the arrest of St. John in Nevada was only a fake the same as the Moyer, Haywood case; that there had been a saloon row in which a man was killed and St. John was arrested. I heard Richardson tell Whitsell to wire Mrs. Haywood's father to come as it would be a help to Mrs. Haywood to have him near her during the trial.

I met Workman who said he had interviewed J. M. Wallace and that Wallace had said the defendants ought to hang and called them d--- sons of b-----. Workman gave this statement to the attorneys for the defense and he will go on the stand and tell this statement if Wallace attempts to get on the jury. Wallace is one of the present venire.

I left the office at about 9:30 P.M. The Nicholson referred to in report of the 27th is the ex-Sheriff of Canyon Co. Payne is his ex-deputy. Henry Griffith told me some time ago that Payne and Nichols were helping the defense all they could; I believe I reported this at the time. Whitsell said they had received some valuable information from Payne and Nichols, that these two men had given them the names of several Boise business men that had made expressions against the defendants, also the names of several other prominent citizens throughout Ada County whom they met and conversed with and heard express opinions while they passed through the county in their official capacity as Sheriff and deputy of Canyon County. I do not mean that they are at present canvassing the county, but as I understand it they are giving the defense all the information they had learned while making visits to Ada County and were keeping their cars open while associating with the citizens of Boise for any information that would benefit the defendants.

Richardson told me this evening that if the case in Nevada against St. John amounted to anything he might want me to go down there. I did not give him a direct answer, but said it was a long ways from ~~his~~ home for me to go. I retired at 11:15 P.M. having learned nothing more of interest.

Find attached polled list of Soldiers' Home Precinct.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 4/30/07. s.

Soldiers' Home Precinct.

Allen, Socartes, Socialist, O.K.
Anderson, J. W., Socialist, O.K.

Burns, John, Socialist, O.K.
Burridge, Nat. G., Democrat, N.G.
Bodenhauser, W. H., Republican, N.G.
Burrongs, W. R., Republican, N.G.
Burnett, E. G., Republican, N.G.
Baker, Solomon, Republican, N.G.
Burke, E. L., Democrat, N.G.
Breadlove, Chas., Socialist, O.K.
Bryan, John F., Republican, N.G.
Baker, C. B., Republican, N.G.
Bland, O. O., Republican, N.G.
Baird, Ira, Republican, O.K.
Breekhart, Arthur, Republican, N.G.
Brown, Elmer, Socialist, O.K.
Brooks, M. E., Democrat, O.K.
Baxter, John, Democrat, O.K.
Baxter, W.A., Democrat. Wouldn't make statement, not safe man
Butts, Frank, Republican, O.K., union man. (for defense.

Carter, J. H., Socialist, O.K.
Conway, H. B., Republican, N.G.
Chamberlain, N. L., Republican, N.G., commander Soldiers' Home.
Cagle, C. M., Socialist, O.K.
Carman, W. A., Republican, O.K.
Curtis, Lincoln, Republican, N.G.
Cole, J. C., Republican, O.K.
Campbell, John, Democrat, O.K.

Davenport, John, Democrat, O.K.
Down, Chas. W., Republican, N.G.
Dodson, Lee, Socialist, O.K.

(safe man for defense.

Ehler, W. E., Socialist, expressed opinion on both sides, not
Elliot, John D., Socialist, O.K., expects to be called as witness on the case, formerly lived in Caldwell, now at Soldiers' Home.

Egates, C. A., Socialist, O.K.

Finnigan, John, Democrat, O.K.
Field, Geo. W., Socialist, O.K.
Floyd, Byron, Democrat, N.G.

Green, R. C., Democrat, O.K.
Garrison, Albert, Republican, O.K.
Gassaway, R. Leonard, Socialist, O.K.
Gilman, John, Socialist, O.K.

Backha, Wm., Republican, N.G.
 Bailley, B. B., Republican, N.G.
 Hoy, B. A., Republican, N.G.
 Howard, Frank, Republican, not safe.
 Haines, A. S., Republican,
 Hister, J. R., Republican, O.K.
 Hister, G. W., Socialist, O.K.
 Hister, John, Socialist, O.K.
 Hartwell, Jas., Republican, N.G.
 Haskins, F. J., Republican, union man but would not express
 (opinion.

Johnson, August, Republican, O.K.
 Jenson, Jacob, Republican, O.K.
 Jones, J. L., Republican, O.K.
 Jones, Henry, Republican, O.K.

Kirby, Gas., Republican, O.K., formerly member W. P. of M.
 Korbey, Jacob, Republican, N.G.
 Kromeric, C. J., Democrat, N.G., would not express opinion.

Lebiski, Robert, Republican, N.G.
 Leonard, H. J., Republican, N.G.
 Lozier, G. M., Republican, N.G.
 Look, E. T., Republican, union man but would not express opinion.

Montgomery, B. A., Republican, N.G.
 Mull, E. H., Democrat, O.K.
 Marsh, Robert, Socialist, O.K.
 McCafferty, E. S., Republican, N.G.
 Miller, Ben, Republican, N.G.
 Monroe, R. W., Republican, N.G.
 Mumma, L. D., Republican, O.K.
 Martin, Harry R., Socialist, O.K.

Ninthorn, Joseph, Socialist, O.K.
 Newland, I. C., Republican, N.G.
 Nistert, W. A. E., Democrat, O.K.
 Nimlow, A. V., Republican, N.G.
 Noonan, John, Republican, O.K.
 Nichols, , Republican, O.K., father of Ex-Sheriff of Canyon.
 Newell, J. C., Republican, N.G., would not express opinion.
 Newell, W. M., Republican, N.G.

Oliver, C. J., Republican, N.G.
 O'Connell, John, Socialist, O.K.

Parish, Wm. P., Republican not safe, (Later: Dead, safe now)
 Provine, G. W., Republican, O.K.
 Proffer, A. J., Socialist, O.K., carpenter, is laying low,
 expects to get on jury if called, has told friends of the
 prosecution he would hang defendant if he ever had a chance.

Rice, Geo., Republican, N.G.
 Richardson, Aaron, Republican, O.K.
 Rand, C. F., Democrat, O.K.
 Reed, I. D., Republican, O.K.

Shaffer, Abraham, Republican, N.G.
 Spalding, Albion, Republican, N.G.
 Shannon, Samuel, Socialist, O.K.
 Seymore, Mort., Socialist, O.K.
 Struss, Frederick, Republican, N.G.
 Smith, Edwin, N.G.
 Smith, John, Republican, N.G.
 Schooner, M.V., Socialist, O.K.
 Smith, Thos., Democrat, O.K.
 Shark, John, Socialist, O.K.
 Spanger, Lewis, Republican, O.K.
 Schooner, Socialist, O.K.
 Schade, H. C., Socialist, O.K.
 Stopes, D. H. J., Republican, N.G.

Thomas, Wm., Republican, N.G.
 Trumpra, Wm., Socialist, O.K.

Vaugh, George, Republican, N.G.
 H. Vasser, Jas. E., Republican, N.G.
 Vaughn, Wm., Republican, O.K.

Wilson, R. H., Republican, N.G.
 Wade, Jas. R., N.G.
 Williams, Roddican, Republican, N.G.
 Weens, Algie, Republican, O.K.
 Wagner, Jess, Republican, N.G., refused to express opinion.
 West, W., Republican, N.G.
 Woods, J. S., Republican, N.G.

Yoryan, W. F., Republican, not safe.
 Yates, John E., Republican, N.G.
 Young, George, Socialist, O.K.

Zeezen, August, Socialist, O.K.

Dear Sir:-

No. 28 reports:

Victor, Colo., Monday, April 29th, 1907.

Today in Victor I met many Western Federation of Miners sympathizers and they seemed more friendly than before I left for Denver for consultation with Darrow. Most of them are of the opinion that this trial of Haywood will result in a hung jury. One of the men named John Farrel, a strong union man, said he had expected to go to Idaho to testify about remarks made by Orchard in Burns' and Gibbons' saloon shortly before the Independence Depot explosion to the effect that he, Orchard, got paid by the Mine Owners Association; also that he, Farrel, would testify about the riot of June 6th, but that Darrow acts very funny with the Western Federation of Miners men here in Cripple Creek. He, Farrel, does not know as yet whether he will be taken to Idaho or not. Farrel is a no account saloon bum and tends bar at odd times for enough money to live on. He is reported as writing articles for the "Appeal to Reason", but I do not know this to be a fact.

I saw Miller today and when he learned I got money from Darrow he felt even more sore at Darrow than ever as Darrow told him no one would get money until they were out of Colorado. He says he has a notion to go to the San Juan country and if the opportunity presents itself he will throw into the Western Federation of Miners by telling the truth about all transactions he has had with the Western Federation of Miners through Hanks, Darrow and McCarnack. Miller is very sore at Darrow for he says Hanks has held out the hope of plenty money for his testimony for months and now Darrow wants him to swear to a pack of lies for almost nothing in money and the privilege of being allowed to go into Goldfield, Nevada. He says he never made ~~threatening~~ the statement Darrow has, but it was made by Hanks and McCarnack and that when it was read to him he said nothing, but that if they wanted to pay him he would testify.

I met Coffey and was with him most of the P.M. He is sore at the Western Federation of Miners and says he does not think he will go to work for Holman, but will go to Idaho and if the Western Federation of Miners do not pay him the money he will go on for the prosecution and he can tell how all the testimony for the defense was secured by himself and others. He says he will go if he has to beat his way on the railroad. He believes Miller signed the statement, but does not know. He does claim, however, that many Cripple Creek people have signed them. He says he has a letter from Lon Sampsel, but would not tell me from where, but will show it to me soon as he always acts mysterious until he gets mad and then will prove it to me.

If Darrow and the Western Federation do not treat him right I believe we can get him to tell the truth about the way witnesses were secured, but he will not do this for the Mine Owners Association men of

the Cripple Creek District.

-2-

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:
Denver, 5/1/07.
N.

Dear Sir:-

Manager J. McP. reports:

Denver, Colo., Monday, April 29th, 1907.

Today I received a telephone message from Mr. K. C. Sterling, who said he had been directed by Mr. A. E. Carleton to call upon me. I made an appointment with Mr. Sterling and we had a conference for over two hours.

Being somewhat suspicious of Mr. Sterling on account of the reports of No. 28, I allowed him to do the talking and did not, in any way, let him know as to what we knew already concerning the information he was giving us.

He stated that he had been in the employ of Mr. Carleton to get next to what the defense was driving at in Cripple Creek. He had talked with Frank Hange, subsequently with Darrow and McCarnack and the one particular point that he was to testify to was the fact that he knew Orchard was in the employ of the Mine Owners Association, also the Florence and Cripple Creek R.R., and was under their pay. That he knew him to connect with Gen'l Reardon (now dead) and that he knew Reardon was acting under the instructions of the military officials and who was working for the Mine Owners Association during the Cripple Creek trouble.

He had expressed his willingness to do whatever they wished him to do, he claiming that he had been ill treated by the Mine Owners Association and represented that Orchard had come several times to his room, which was not a fact.

He went on to say he knew McKinney, the man who was arrested for attempting to wreck a Florence and Cripple Creek R.R. train, subsequently confessed, subsequently denied his confession, was tried and acquitted. He said that John Jones, the conductor whom Orchard first informed that the train was to be wrecked, brought Orchard to Sterling and Special Agent Scott where Orchard made his statement. He stated Orchard seemed very much in earnest and no doubt what he told them was true. However, he, Orchard, would not swear to these facts when McKinney was on trial. He stated that Jones is at present employed by the Colorado Life Ins. Co. Darrow has seen him and he is certain to go to Idaho to testify to Orchard having warned him on this occasion.

Although I did not say so to Sterling, but as Orchard will testify to this fact himself, Jones' evidence would only be a corroboration of Orchard's as will also the evidence of Special Agent Scott. I still think Jones should be subpoenaed by the State as it is possible that Jones might not be subpoenaed by the defense.

Arthur Rogers, another witness, whom Floyd Thompson recommended for the State, who was discovered to be unreliable in his statements, about seeing Simpkins, Sherman Parker, W. F. Davis, Orchard and Adams looking at the Independence Depot the day before the explosion occurred. He does not know what Rogers will testify to. However, he claims that Mr. Carleton

can stop Rogers from going to Boise.

Not trusting Mr. Sterling too far I told him that I did not think it right for Mr. Carleton or anybody else to attempt to stop the witness in this way and that if the witness perjured himself there was a legal remedy to punish him.

He stated that Arthur Rogers and Neal Osman the day after the Independence Depot explosion had found a battery under the floor of Easterly's cabin. Darrow had been looking for Osman, but he does not know whether he has succeeded in finding him or not. However, he, Sterling, ran into Osman today, the latter hangs out in a cigar store on 17th Street under Jackson's employment office. Sterling claims he has in his possession the battery found by Rogers and Osman and thinks that Osman will go to Boise to testify in reference to having found this battery. Except that Easterly will take the witness stand we can make no use of this man and if Sterling has been telling the truth, I will have him interviewed.

Sterling went on to say that No. 28, who was a very intelligent man but who will do anything for money, was another witness for the defense in this matter and that Darrow, McCarnaack and Hanks place great confidence in him. He claims that No. 28 is sore at the Mine Owners in Cripple Creek and the Citizens Alliance. He had tried to rope No. 28, but was unable to do so, therefore he cannot say as to what No. 28 will testify to.

George Schoolcraft and Foster, it was the latter who assisted McKinney in the attempt to wreck the Florence and Cripple Creek train, were detailed by Sherman Parker to beat up an old man whose name I can't now remember, but did not do so. They were in a certain saloon when Adams, Nevin, "Slim" Campbell and Parker came in after having beat up old man Stewart and they informed Parker that they had been unable to find the old man in question. Finally Schoolcraft and Foster were detailed by Parker and Davis to meet a train load of scabs coming in from the Divide and shoot the fireman and conductor. They made an excuse for not committing these murders. He claims that Schoolcraft is unreliable, but thinks he is telling the truth in these matters and it would be well to see Orchard and find out what he knows of this man Schoolcraft. We have discovered Schoolcraft to be absolutely unreliable. He says Schoolcraft has left Cripple Creek and his wife does not know where he has gone, but he may have gone to his sister's, who is married to Doctor Miller, who resides somewhere in Gunnison County. Dr. Whiting, who resides at Ackley, Colo. in Gunnison County, will know where Dr. Miller is living. It may be well to have Schoolcraft interviewed to see if we can depend on anything he has to say.

Sterling gives the name of Coffey as another witness ~~for~~ in whom Hanks, Darrow and McCarnaack have confidence. He states Coffey is under the control of No. 28 as the man has no will power of his own and will testify to anything that they want if they will give him enough money.

Sterling says in his last interview with Darrow he intimated that he was about to leave Cripple Creek and Darrow told him he wanted to keep in touch with him as he might want him later on. He told him that either Taylor would always know where he, Sterling, could be found. At first he had thought that Darrow would take him to Idaho, but it now looks

as if Darrow does not want him to go to testify to certain things he said while he, Sterling, was under the instructions of the Mine Owners and does not want him to contradict certain stories told by other parties on the stand.

I had to tell him something so I told him that possibly the State might want him. He stated that Mr. Carleton would know where to find him. Before he went to Idaho he was going to visit his wife. He gave the name of the town where he was going, but I do not just now remember the name, but I know it is the same town in which Gov. Steunenberg's fall were raised.

I told him that I thought as he was going to leave Cripple Creek it would not be best to leave his address with Hughes Taylor who is friendly with the defense, but to give his address to somebody else who was neutral and if any one wanted to connect with him to let the fact go through this third party. He stated that Dr. Driscoll was neutral and was friendly with both he and Taylor and he said that if Taylor or anyone else wanted to communicate with him it would through Dr. Driscoll.

It is rather peculiar that Mr. Carleton has got so much confidence in Taylor, but it may be alright. However Mr. Carleton is to be here in a few days and I will take up this matter with him.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. ...
... 4/27/07.
H.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850

ROBT A PINKERTON, GENERAL MANAGER
WM A PINKERTON, ASST. GEN. MGR.

GEO D BANGS, GENERAL MANAGER NEW YORK
ALLAN PINKERTON, ASST. GEN. MGR. NEW YORK

JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER EASTERN DIVISION NEW YORK
EDW S GAYLOR, MANAGER WESTERN DIVISION CHICAGO

JAS McPARLAND, MANAGER WESTERN DIVISION DENVER
JNO C FRASER, MANAGER EASTERN DIVISION SAN FRANCISCO

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DENVER
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SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
SEATTLE
PORTLAND, ORE

ATTORNEYS

HAVATH HENDERSON & DE GERSDORF

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
H. F. CARY, Supt.

Denver, Colo., April 30th, 1907.

J. H. ...
...
...

I enclose herewith five years of the 27th, enclosing subpoenas,
and the instructions given therein relative to the serving of
the same, which have been carried out by Mr. Cary.
I also enclose herewith a receipt of twenty five hundred dollars.
I am sorry to get your bill with our vouchers in the
amount of \$100.00, which will be paid out separately to you, and when
the same is paid, I shall balance to your credit, we will forward
the same to you.

I expect to leave for Boston Monday May 1st.

Yours truly,

Wm. A. Pinkerton, Nat'l Det. Agency,

By *[Signature]*

Mgr.

F

Dear Sir:

Asst. Supt. E.E.P. reports:

Denver, Colo., Tuesday April 30th, 1907.

Today I called upon Mr. Wm. A. Ulmer, the clerk who was formerly employed by the Tritch Hardware Co., who sold George A. Pettibone two automatic Colts revolvers, one of which was given to Adams, and which he left in the patrol box at the time of his arrest in Denver, and which we subsequently recovered. Mr. Ulmer also sold Pettibone other firearms. I took up with him his going to Idaho as a witness for the State in the coming trials. Ulmer is now in charge of the sporting goods department of The May Co. at 16th & Charpa Sts., having left the Tritch Hardware Co. some time ago. Ulmer refused positively to go to Idaho. He gave as a reason that he was afraid of personal violence in the future. That he did not care to antagonize the elements composing the Western Federation of Miners. That he considered them a revengeful crowd, and if anyone testified against them, those testifying would sooner or later have trouble. I assured him that there would be no personal violence, and no after effects, but he still maintained that he would not go to Idaho. He finally said that he could not swear that Pettibone was the man who bought these guns. As a matter of fact, he told me at the time I interviewed him when he was with the Tritch Hardware Co. that he had sold Pettibone these guns, and was personally acquainted with Pettibone.

I then saw Mr. T. May of this firm, and took up with him the going forward of Mr. Ulmer as a witness. Mr. T. May is a young man about twenty five years, and stated that it was the policy of the house not to become implicated in matters of this kind. That it would surely become known if Ulmer went to Idaho that he was connected with The May Co., which would probably result in more or less business being lost to the house, as their principal business was with the working classes. However, he would take the matter up with Mr. Mead, the manager of the store, and if I would call later he would let me know the decision arrived at.

I then went to the First National Bank, where I saw the Vice President, Mr. Thos. Keeley, and took up with him the securing of the draft cashed by Mrs. L. J. Simpkins at the Traders National Bank, Spokane, Wash., which was dated Jan. 17th, 1906. I was permitted to see this draft, which was drawn by the First National Bank of Denver on the National Bank of Commerce, New York, to the order of W. D. Haywood, Secretary and Treasurer, and is endorsed on the back, "Pay to L. J. Simpkins—Wm. D. Haywood, Secretary and Treasurer", then "L. J. Simpkins by Matilda Simpkins (wife)." This draft is numbered 1594014. Mr. Keeley declined to permit me to take this draft, but said that a court order should be obtained, or a subpoena, or any other legal document, calling upon him to produce this draft, and he would be very glad to do it. He

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also stated that he would be very pleased to honor any court order which would be issued, instructing him to produce any deposit slips that would show that Haywood was in Denver at any particular time. He explained his action by saying that it was not customary for banks to volunteer information of this kind, but he wanted to help us all he could, and if a court order was procured it would clear him of any direct violation of banking ethics. He also informed me that the Western Federation have on deposit now in the First National Bank an amount varying from forty to fifty thousand dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:

Denver, 6/1/07.

F

Dear Sir:-

Following is a special report of No. 28:-

Victor, Colo., Tuesday, April 30th, 1907.

Today I went to Cripple Creek to see Judge Owens about being excused from the jury as suggested Mr. McP. I could not see him, but did see Dingman, the clerk of the District Court. He held out very little encouragement to me and hinted I would stand a poor chance of being excused for it is generally known that I am to be a Western Federation of Miners witness in Idaho and the people are sore at me.

I met Orwig today who said his son, Jim Orwig, was to go to Idaho and testify for the Western Federation of Miners; that Jim was to tell about the Union Store deal of Sept. 20th, 1904 and the action of the militia on the 6th of June during the riot. A very important matter would be the Jack Bowman alleged murder by "Old" Waters and Guyton. Orwig is supposed to be one of the witnesses of this crime. Frank, a convict at Canon for a term of 14 years, is another.

Orwig's company was not on duty in Victor until late in the evening of June 6th. I was in command of the soldiers that did the shooting and the shooting was not started by us but by Western Federation of Miners men in the Union Hall who fired at me and I gave orders to shoot any one in the windows of Union Hall.

Orwig and Frank Hanks were the organizers of the new union here in Cripple Creek, which I think afterwards became the regular lodge of the Western Federation of Miners. Orwig got sore at the Mine Owners Association because he was not given a permanent job under Sheriff Bell as jailor. Orwig was a prominent figure in the Sept. 20th deportations from Cripple Creek and knows all about them.

In the sheriff's office I met Hiram Wilson, a regular deputy sheriff now also at the time Robertson was sheriff. Wilson said he expects to go to Idaho as a Western Federation of Miners witness; that he with Burton the first officers to reach Independence on the morning of June 6th; that he knows all the conditions existing there at that time. I think that he was with the bunch of dogs that first were run on the trail of the men who pulled the wire, but it being my first conversation with him for some time I did not press matters. He said he was in Cripple Creek and saw the deportations of Sept. 20th and the breaking up of the Union Store on the same date. He says there are kodak pictures existing showing Carleton, Franklin, Holman and other prominent Mine Owners Association men directing the movements of the crowd.

Wilson said a man named Aiken, who was running the Union Store at the time and was deported and is now working in the County Court House, would go to Idaho also and testify to the riot and also the deportations of Sept. 20th. Aiken was a member of the Engineers' Union of Victor and quite prominent during the strike as an agitator in Victor. It is quite

likely he will make a strong witness for the Western Federation of Miners.

From conversation I heard in Bunte's saloon in Cripple Creek there are many union men in Cripple Creek and they all seemed much pleased at the stand (?) I have taken.

A man named Vandermark came into the saloon and asked me if I would go to Bisbee and get some other men to go to work; that he had been sent up here for 50 or 100 miners. I told him I would have nothing more to do with strikes, etc. and this made a hit with the bunch and I think Kirwin will get good reports on me.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:

Denver, 5/3/07.

N.

Dear Sir:-

Following is a special report of No. 26:-

Victor, Colo., Wednesday, May 1st, 1907.

Today I met Coffey and Huff. Coffey told me about Mr. McFarland and warned me not to go too strong for the Western Federation of Miners in Idaho unless I knew I would be corroborated by several good witnesses; that I could not swear to this bunch of lies given to me by Hanks and Darrow unless he and others were to go along and that he has been treated so shabbily by Darrow that he does not care much about going for him any way. He says he believes he will go to work here some place on a compressor or pumps and if he does Darrow will not get him at all and he, Coffey, would only like the chance to "throw it into" the Western Federation of Miners by telling how their attorneys have made evidence in this case here in Cripple Creek and he knows all of it, so he said.

I believe Coffey may be persuaded when the time comes if he does go to Idaho to go on the stand and tell the truth about these matters.

Huff says he is afraid the Idaho officers will grab a lot of us witnesses for perjury if we go too strong for the Western Federation of Miners. Also that when he gets his money from Darrow he will use good judgement in not going too strong.

These witnesses are sore because Darrow has given me money and not them.

I believe if Mr. McFarland could talk with Coffey when the proper time comes Coffey can be persuaded to tell the truth.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:
Denver, 5/5/07.

N.

Dear Sir:

Asst. Supt. E.E.P. reports:

Denver, Thursday May 2nd, 1907.

Today I called upon Mr. Wm. A. Ulmer at the store of the May Co., and showed him the necessity of his presence in Boise during the trial of Wm. D. Haywood, in which he is desired as a witness. He stated positively that under no circumstances will he go to Idaho to testify. That he was afraid that after these cases were finished, if he testified, he would be subject to personal violence. That no arguments or any influence would induce him to change his mind.

I then saw Mr. David May, the head of the firm which employs Mr. Ulmer, and took up the matter of Mr. Ulmer ^{going to Idaho}. He stated that in as much as Mr. Ulmer did not want to go to Boise to testify, he could not insist on his going, nor would he. Further, that Mr. Ulmer was in charge of a department, and just at the present time the busy season of that department was just commencing. That Mr. Ulmer's presence was absolutely necessary in the store. That the patrons of the house were largely working men, and if it became known that he insisted on Mr. Ulmer going to Idaho to testify in this case, it would undoubtedly have a bad effect.

I then saw Mr. Lead, the manager of the store, who informed me that in as much as Mr. Ulmer had declined to go to Idaho, he could not force him to do so. That if they insisted on Mr. Ulmer going to Idaho, Ulmer would immediately resign his position, and would give it out that he was forced to resign owing to the fact that he would not go to Idaho to testify, and the result would be that much of the labor trade, which the house enjoys, would be lost. Consequently, he would not insist on Mr. Ulmer going to Idaho.

Later I consulted with manager McParland, who instructed me to secure from the First National Bank, if possible, the check or draft which was paid to Attorney Frederick W. Miller in January, or early in February 1906 for fifteen hundred dollars, this being the amount that Miller is supposed to have received to defend Orchard. I will endeavor to secure this check or draft.

During the balance of the day I was engaged in locating the various witnesses, so that they could be subpoenaed. I find that witness Hullivan is dead. This witness was formerly a roomer at the Belmont Hotel, and had personal knowledge of the fact that Orchard, Pattibone, Haywood and others of that class were seen together at the Belmont Hotel.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:

Denver, 5/3/07.

F

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Denver, Thursday, May 2, 1907.

Today having finished up my report, at 7:15 P.M. I left Denver in company with Opt. No. 11 for Boise, and was enroute all night.

Friday, May 3, 1907.

Today we continued on our journey to Boise and were enroute all day.

Saturday, May 4, 1907.

At 7 A.M. we were called by the Pullman porter, having arrived in Boise some time earlier in the morning. About 10 A.M. I called on Mr. Hawley who stated on account of Hullivan's death we must try to get either Guerin or his wife or the other woman whose name I don't now remember, but as Mr. Cary has a list of the witnesses he will have this woman's name; she is a woman that often was in company with Orchard and Pettibone, and I think Haywood, but we want to prove by this woman and the Guerins or any one of them, the fact that they knew Orchard, Pettibone and Haywood were on very friendly terms and often saw them together.

While in Mr. Hawley's office, Mr. Elmer came in accompanied by Mr. Kennedy of the Associated Press and introduced Mr. Kennedy to Mr. Hawley and myself. We had a very pleasant chat and Mr. Kennedy informed us he had to send about two thousand words to Mr. Stone and thought it best to consult Mr. Hawley and myself relative to what they should send out. He showed he had gotten a pretty thorough knowledge of the case so far and we suggested to Mr. Kennedy that while we did not want to censor what he should send out, if he would write up what he intended to send out and read it to us we might have some suggestions to make which would be beneficial to him, in other words we might add to it. He thought that was very fair on our part and said he would return at 1:30 P.M. with Mr. Martin Egan who is his partner. Mr. Small, the third man, had not as yet arrived.

I then left Mr. Hawley's office and read over the reports of our operatives, makin some comments on the same, and found some correspondence wherein No. 21 wished to have his wife come here to Boise. He had informed Mr. Masson to the effect if she did not come here he would have to go to Seattle. It is needless to say No. 21 holds the most important position of any operative we have detailed on this matter. I immediately wired Mr. Masson to instruct Mr. Ahern to purchase a ticket for No. 21's wife, get a receipt for the same and send her on to Boise. In making out our bill this ticket will be charged as though it were a ticket used by an operative, giving the operative a number. This is all the cost that will be attached to this matter and it will be much more satisfactory to have No. 21's wife here than to have him to go out in a prison. We cannot afford to lose his services and in consideration of the services that he has rendered for the past year and the fact that his wife's being here will be a great relief to him and the fact that his wife's being here will be a great relief to him and the fact that his wife's being here will be a great relief to him.

Mr. Prasad was willing to pay Mark's expenses for the...
...in fact if she wants to get more than a dollar...
...the bait. Mr. Cary might also...
...she would be willing to come to Boise pro-...
...her expenses and say two dollars per day...
...I think Mr. Cary...
...this work in Ripple Creek. At the same...
...of the 'Line Owners' Assn. and...
...of the cops in the safe. This matter

I met Mr. Kennedy and we had...
...before leaving...
...had a long talk with Mr. Hillis...
...line of the extraneous and murders...
...of the Eastern Federation...
...the most brilliant story he ever heard; what...
...the manner in which Mr. Hillis recited it...
...Mr. Kennedy and Mr...
...they came west, he had...
...from the extracts...
...they could never approach...
...the defense an opportunity to...
...the Associated Press was partial to the...
...Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Small agreed...
...he called upon Rev. Jennings he was...
...in fact he never had received the...
...of a state before...
...the Associated Press, would...
...an article written...
...Hillis' statements. He then went on...
...praised the article that we sent out this...
...I wish to say to you, Mr. Parland...
...information given to me...
...has this case, as it...
...Mr. Kennedy went on to say, "with the...
...tomorrow we will lay the foundation...
...all Associated Press dis-

In the evening I had a short talk with Rev. Jennings who had just...
...I also met Mr. Dunigan of San Francisco who represents...
...the president of the...
...had sent his kindest...
...Mr. Fred Bradley had made an affida-...
...the explosion at his home was caused by gas, that...
...made an affidavit that he had just finished...
...a few minutes before the explosion and there was no...
...made an affidavit to the effect...
...through the front door of the flats where Bradley...
...and there was no bomb on the...
...Mr. Darrow has these affidavits in his possession...
...is aware...
...I wired Mr. Fraser as follows:

Understand Bradley and several others including a...
...explosion was caused...
...copies of affidavits, then...
...interview all parties that made them."

We wish to get full information upon this matter.
Reported, Boise 5/4/07. S. Respectfully submitted,

SPECIAL REPORT.

Dear Sir—

Mr. Jas. McParland reports:

Denver, Thursday, May 2, 1907.

I have just learned that A. H. Rogers, referred to in my report in connection with my meeting with K. C. Sterling, has been subpoenaed, or is to be subpoenaed, by the defense. This information comes from a reliable source.

Mr. A. E. Carleton has not yet arrived in Denver, but will arrive tomorrow, when Mr. Cary will see him.

Rogers is the man who claims to have seen Adams, Orchard, Simpkins, Sherman Parker and W. F. Davis in the neighborhood of the Independence depot the day before it was blown up, or possibly two days. We know this is not a fact. However, he might testify to other matters which might be injurious to the state.

Mr. Cary, in talking with Mr. Carleton, will instruct the latter to be very careful in talking with this man Rogers.

I find that a number of our witnesses here who a year ago expressed a willingness to go to Idaho and testify now seem to be afraid, more especially Ulmer, late of the Triton Hardware Co., who is now employed in the sporting goods department of the May Shoe & Clothing Co. As Mr. Prettiman has reported fully on this, I have little more to say, except that I have written a letter to Mr. May, president of this company, of which letter a copy is attached. Mr. May has always been a good citizen and a personal friend of mine, but I doubt whether he can do much with Mr. Ulmer. It is possible the defense has seen Mr. Ulmer and fixed him. Another thing, all of Mr. May's clerks are union men, belonging to the clerks union, and he may not want to incur their displeasure or the displeasure of some of the dynamiters who patronize his store. However, we will do the best we can in getting these witnesses.

In conclusion will say that Sullivan is dead, so we can not get him for a witness.

Yours truly,

Reported Denver 5/2/07.

W

(CONFIDENTIAL)

Denver, May 2, 1907

David May, Esq.,
c/o May Shoes & Clothing Co.,
Denver.

My Dear Mr. May--

I presume you are aware the trial of Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone for the well known murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg is set at Boise for May. 9th.

Mr. Wm. A. Ulmer, now in your employ in charge of the sporting goods department, formerly of the Triton Hardware Co., becomes a very important witness. He was interviewed in 1906 after Orchard and Adams had made their confessions and seemed then very willing to go to Boise and testify as to certain transactions that he had with Geo. A. Pettibone while in the employ of the Triton Hardware Co. It now seems that he absolutely refuses to go to Boise to testify, notwithstanding the fact that his expenses will be paid, as well as his salary, in fact, even more than his salary if he so desires. That is to say, if he has to get another man to take his place during his absence this man's salary will be paid, in fact, anything in reason that he desires. We would subpoena him here so as to show to the public that he was compelled to go. As a matter of fact, we can not compel Mr. Ulmer to go to Boise if he does not wish.

Now, this is a very important matter and when the evidence in the case is given out to the public, instead of hurting any person that gave testimony in this matter you will find that it will be to their benefit. Knowing you so well, and knowing that you have always been on the side of law and order, I believe you will do all in your power to induce Mr. Ulmer to go to Boise as a witness.

If he consents we will notify him when he is wanted so that no unnecessary time will be consumed in Boise.

Yours very respectfully,

J. McParland.

Mgr. West. Div.

Dear Sir:-

No. 28 reports:

Victor, Colo., Friday, May 3rd, 1907.

Today I went to Cripple Creek and while there I met Jas. Wallace, the former City Attorney of Cripple Creek. He said that Darrow has not been to see him in regard to the Idaho affair as Hango said he, Darrow, would. Wallace says he is going to Montana and will not mix up in the affair under any conditions. I brought up the subject of Jim Orwig and his testimony. Wallace said that Jim Orwig had come to him a few days since for advice and that he, Wallace, advised Orwig to keep out of the case unless a thousand dollars or more would be paid him. Wallace said McCarnack and Hango tried to get Orwig to make an affidavit in regard to the Jack Bowman murder, but Orwig would not do so. Wallace said that about a year or so ago when Sheriff Bell and Chief of Police John Sharp were trying to run Jim Orwig out of town, Orwig came to him, Wallace, and told of this Bowman murder and Wallace had him, Orwig, make an affidavit in regard to the Waters and Guyton murder of Bowman. That he, Wallace, has this affidavit among his private papers and no one will ever get it unless Orwig says to do so.

I met Jim Orwig and stayed with him most of the afternoon. During our conversation he said he received a letter from McCarnack offering him expenses if he, Orwig, would go to Idaho as a witness. Orwig has not answered the letter and will not. Orwig said that Darrow wants him to testify in particular in regard to the Bowman murder, but he, Orwig, says that he has thought the matter all over and has decided that he will have nothing to do with the Haywood case. That only he and Jack Frame could swear to the murder and that it would be an easy matter for the prosecution to prove him to be a perjurer and then the penitentiary would be in front of him. That he, Orwig, cannot see how he can better himself by mixing up in the case; that Darrow has a lot more that he, Darrow, wants him, Orwig, to swear to and that the deportations of Sept. 20th and the breaking up of the Union Store are the most important things. Orwig says he never has made an affidavit and the statement Darrow has Hango and McCarnack fixed up to suit themselves and then read it to him, Orwig, to see if he, Orwig, would swear to it.

I believe McCarnack will try to get Orwig when he, McCarnack, comes to Cripple Creek the last of May for other witnesses, but do not believe he, McCarnack, can get Orwig under any conditions for Orwig is afraid of the results of perjury and says the Western Federation of Miners would only be glad of a chance to get revenge on him for his part in the strike trouble.

I met Tom Jones tonight and was with him most of the evening. He said he would have nothing to do with Darrow and the Haywood case, at least not for the defense. That he may go to Idaho for Major Naylor, but is not sure of that. Jones said that what made him disgusted with the

defense was that the testimony to be given by some of the witnesses were lies. That McCarnack and Darrow read to him the statements of two soldiers of C. troop and that these two soldiers claim to have been ordered to sleep in the Armory on the night of June 5th to be in readiness for any trouble. That as a matter of fact these 2 soldiers with 10 others were in Aguilar at the coal mines on duty as the state reports will show and that one of these two men was in jail in Trinidad the night of June 6th and that neither one of these men were in Victor until after June 10th. Jones says he will have nothing to do with the defense on account of the class of men Darrow will have to testify. Jones says if the reports are looked up very carefully it will be found that not one of the Denver crowd of C. troopers were in Cripple Creek June 6th, but were in Trinidad. That this soldier Brown from Independence, who will be a witness for the Western Federation of Miners, was not in the camp on June 6th and so could not know about the blowing up of the Depot as he, Brown, claims to know. That Brown has come out openly to him, Jones, and said that he, Brown, would testify to anything the Western Federation of Miners wanted him to.

I was with this crowd of men all day and until late at night.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:
Denver, 5/9/07.
N.

Special

Report.

Dear Sir:-

No. 28 reports:

Victor, Colorado, Saturday, May 4th, 1907.

Today I met Coffey, who said Huff has received a letter from Darrow, but Coffey did not seem inclined to tell me its contents. Coffey said McCarmack would be up here in a few days, but he doubts whether anyone will be taken to Idaho from here, and even goes so far as to say I will not be taken. Coffey seems to me to be hedging with the M. O. A., to go with them, but I do not know. He says he has been called in to consultation with Austin Holman several times lately. Coffey is constantly telling me if I go to Idaho I will be surely cinched for perjury. Huff is dealing in a gambling game in Victor, and unless the W. P. of M. people make him a good money proposition, he will not go for them, and if he does, he has no nerve, and will lay down at first sign that the truth about his testimony is known.

I will get to Huff about this letter, either directly or through Coffey. I think the letter is to have him make an appointment with McCarmack in Denver in a few days.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:
Denver, 5/8/07.

J.

Denver, Sunday, May 5, 1907.

Dear Sir:- Asst. Supt. Prettyman reports:

This morning I endeavored to see Charles Baldwin who is employed as driver for the Bauer Confectionery Co., but was unsuccessful. I have made a number of visits to this place but each time Baldwin was away delivering goods.

I then went to the First National Bank where I saw Thomas Keely, Vice-President. After some discussion it was decided he would have one of the Asst. Cashiers, Jno. C. Houston, go forward as a witness, and take such papers as are called for in the subpoena duces tecum. I served Mr. Houston with a subpoena.

I then saw Mr. A. E. Carlton and had quite a talk with him. He informed me that he believes that K. C. Sterling is acting honestly with him, and that whatever he says to either Mr. McParland or ourselves can be relied upon. As a matter of fact, Mr. Sterling has very little use for the Mine Owners Association of Cripple Creek, as both he and Mr. Carlton consider that the Association have not treated he and Sterling right. This of course is confidential. Mr. Carlton says he will endeavor to learn what Arthur Rogers will testify. I served Mr. Carlton with a subpoena, and he will endeavor to be in Boise on the date called for. He explained to me that he had been subpoenaed by the Federal Court to act as juror during the present term, but he thinks Judge Lewis will excuse him when he learns that his presence is desired in Idaho.

I then endeavored to locate C. T. Roach, the plumber who made the lead casing for one of the booms. After a great deal of effort, I learned that Roach has left the city, and is now supposed to be in Glenwood Springs. He was there three weeks ago, and has a contract for the installing of some plumbing and heating work at that point. He can probably be found in Glenwood Springs.

I then hunted up Albert Wolt, who was formerly employed at the Morf Greenhouses at 13th and Logan Avenue. I found him at 1510 Sherman Avenue, where he is employed as chaffeur, having charge of four autos. He informed me that he was perfectly willing to go forward and give what evidence he had connected with the finding of the spade, but that his employer was out of town and would not be home until tomorrow, and that he would prefer that I see his employer on Monday next and complete arrangements. This I promised to do.

I then endeavored to find Sweeney, who was also formerly employed at the greenhouses with Wolt, and who has knowledge of the finding of the spade. I learned that he is employed in some brick-yards in the outskirts of the city. I will probably get in touch with him on Monday next.

Yours truly,

Reported-
Denver 5-5-07

H

Dear Sir:-

Following is a special report of No. 28:-

Victor, Colo., Sunday, May 5th, 1907.

Today I was with Huff and Coffey for some time.

Huff says he is not going to Idaho for the Western Federation of Miners, or at least it looks that way now. His letters from McCarnack say he, McCarnack, will be in Cripple Creek in a few days. Huff says the Western Federation of Miners will have to pay him \$1000.00 for testifying to what they want; that they want everything on Orchard that will discredit him and show him, Orchard, to be in the employ of the Mine Owners Association. Huff asked me the other name Orchard was supposed to go by in Cripple Creek. Hange told him that but he, Huff, says he has forgotten. Hange and McCarnack gave me the name of Hogan and told me to remember it so I told Huff the same name, Hogan, and he said Hogan is the name Hange told him to remember. Huff says he has known Orchard for several years, but he, Orchard, never did go by the name of Hogan or any other name except Orchard around Independence that he, Huff, ever heard and he, Huff, knows Orchard well, so he, Huff, said. Huff says he is to swear to preparations having been made by the Mine Owners Association for massing men at the Armory and talking with himself and others about becoming deputy sheriffs for the Mine Owners Association. Huff is beginning to get afraid to testify for fear of perjury charges as Coffey has been talking to him pretty strong since Coffey has been turned down by the Western Federation of Miners.

Coffey says there will not be one man except myself to go for the Western Federation of Miners to Idaho.

Frank Cochran, the secretary of #32 Lodge, Western Federation of Miners, at the time time of the Victor riot, is back in Victor, so several people have told me. They say he is going around to different mines and talking to the men.

Coffey and Huff seem to be losing confidence in the Western Federation of Miners every day and unless McCarnack has plenty of money they will have nothing to do with the trial at all. Some one is talking this perjury business to them pretty strong for in the last week they have weakened noticeably.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:
Denver, 5/9/07.

H.

Dear Sir:-

J.MC P. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Sunday, May 5, 1907.

Today being Sunday very little of importance transpired except the fact that Mr. McLenman of the Denver Republican and Hugh O'Neill and J. P. Noland of the Denver Post arrived and called upon me. McLenman of the Denver Republican is a man that can be trusted with impunity. Anything that is said to McLenman that should not be published he can be informed of the fact and it will not be published as he is one of those Scotchmen that will not break his word even should it cost him his job.

Noland is a very friendly young man and has been police reporter for the Post for a long time. He brought a letter of introduction to me from Chief of Detectives Loomis of Denver and also from Chief of Police Delaney.

O'Neill I don't know so much about but this much I do know, he is a very able writer, has traveled a great deal and is a very experienced newspaper man. I should also judge he is a very honorable man. He brought letters of introduction to me from Messrs. Bonfile and Tamm, the proprietors of the Post. The Post as you are aware has been friendly to us.

I merely mention these facts so when any of these men call upon the Governor or the attorneys they might be told I had told of their presence and they should be treated with every consideration without giving them information that should not be published.

I was also introduced by Mr. Kennedy of the Associated Press to J. E. Nevins of the Scripps-MacRae newspaper service. Nevins seems to be a very nice gentleman.

During the day I had a conference with Messrs. Hawley and Borah wherein it was agreed we meet at 2 P.M. tomorrow. In the evening I held a conference with Gov. Gooding and Warden Whitney wherein we discussed certain matters relative to the protection of Orchard and penitentiary matters in general.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/6/07. 8.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Monday, May 4, 1907.

This morning in company with No. 11 I went to the penitentiary. On arriving there Warden Whitney informed me he had just sent Deputy Warden Mills, who has been confined to his room for some time to the post house, eruptions having appeared on his forehead and nose which the doctor pronounced smallpox. Mills had been quite sick for a few days, in fact I have not seen him since I came to Boise, but with the breaking out of the disease he appears to be much better today.

I had a talk with Orchard and I told him what had happened and he simply smiled and said he was not afraid of smallpox. In case we should get Charley Neville as a witness in order to show Orchard we had not lied to Neville's mother, I informed Orchard I had learned from reliable sources that the defense was going to introduce testimony to the effect that he and John Neville blew up the Independence depot. Orchard is very conscientious and would not like to find out that I had lied in order to get the boy here to Boise. Orchard told me he was a very good cook and liked to cook his meals but now in the warm weather the bed bugs were very numerous in his cell. I told him he could get rid of the bed bugs if he so desired if he would close up his cell and burn a sulphur candle in his cell but he would have to sleep outside of his cell at least one night. I did not take this matter up with the Warden as he had considerable trouble himself on account of Mills being sent to the post house, and furthermore the Warden's secretary, Mr. Huchener, has been exposed and possibly some of the Warden's family. I had to hurry out of the penitentiary on account of the fact that the health officials were coming down to fumigate and I did not want them to catch me in there and possibly quarantine me.

During the forenoon Messrs. Hawley and Borah were engaged in court on the matter of the demand of the defense for a bill of particulars.

At 2 P.M. as per appointment I called at Mr. Hawley's office and Mr. Hawley, Mr. Borah and myself had a long conference taking up the matter of certain witnesses that are wanted in the trial and the manner in which we might obtain the same. In the course of this conference it was agreed that our Denver office should try to locate George Schoolcraft, formerly of Victor or Cripple Creek. I don't know which, but my report on the matter of meeting K. C. Sterling will show where Sterling thinks he can be located, somewhere on the Gunnison river. Mr. Cary or Mr. Prettyman will take up the report referred to which will give them directions whereby we think we will be able to locate Schoolcraft. They will get him into Denver and pay his expenses and make terms with him, but they must make the terms as reasonable as possible, then subpoena him as they have blank subpoenas, at least I think so, and send him forward to Boise.

We also want Lottie Day, I think she is in Cripple Creek. Floyd Thompson know where Lottie Day was some time ago, and it is possible the present secretary of the Mine Owners' Assn. will know where this woman is. She knows about the intimacy that existed between Orchard,

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Monday, May 6, 1907.

This morning in company with No. 11 I went to the penitentiary. On arriving there Warden Whitney informed me he had just sent Deputy Warden Mills, who has been confined to his room for some time to the post house, eruptions having appeared on his forehead and nose which the doctor pronounced smallpox. Mills had been quite sick for a few days, in fact I have not seen him since I came to Boise, but with the breaking out of the disease he appears to be much better today.

I had a talk with Orchard and I told him what had happened and he simply smiled and said he was not afraid of smallpox. In case we should get Charley Neville as a witness in order to show Orchard we had not lied to Neville's mother, I informed Orchard I had learned from reliable sources that the defense was going to introduce testimony to the effect that he and John Neville blew up the Independence depot. Orchard is very conscientious and would not like to find out that I had lied in order to get the boy here to Boise. Orchard told me he was a very good cook and liked to cook his meals but now in the warm weather the bed bugs were very numerous in his cell. I told him he could get rid of the bed bugs if he so desired if he would close up his cell and burn a sulphur candle in his cell but he would have to sleep outside of his cell at least one night. I did not take this matter up with the Warden as he had considerable trouble himself on account of Mills being sent to the post house, and furthermore the Warden's secretary, Mr. Husbener, has been exposed and possibly some of the Warden's family. I had to hurry out of the penitentiary on account of the fact that the health officials were coming down to fumigate and I did not want them to catch me in there and possibly quarantine me.

During the forenoon Messrs. Hawley and Borah were engaged in court on the matter of the demand of the defense for a bill of particulars.

At 2 P.M. as per appointment I called at Mr. Hawley's office and Mr. Hawley, Mr. Borah and myself had a long conference taking up the matter of certain witnesses that are wanted in the trial and the manner in which we might obtain the same. In the course of this conference it was agreed that our Denver office should try to locate George Schoolcraft formerly of Victor or Cripple Creek. I don't know which, but my report on the matter of meeting K. C. Sterling will show where Sterling thinks he can be located, somewhere on the Gunnison river. Mr. Cary or Mr. Prettyman will take up the report referred to which will give them directions whereby we think we will be able to locate Schoolcraft. They will get him into Denver and pay his expenses and make terms with him, but they must make the terms as reasonable as possible, then subpoena him as they have blank subpoenas, at least I think so, and send him forward to Boise.

We also want Lottie Day, I think she is in Cripple Creek. Floyd Thompson know where Lottie Day was some time ago, and it is possible the present secretary of the Mine Owners' Assn. will know where this woman is. She knows about the intimacy that existed between Orchard,

and Pettibone and possibly Haywood and Meyer, and as I have stated in a previous report we want to get Mr. and Mrs. Guerin if possible.

I also wish Mr. Cary to procure one or two witnesses to testify to the manner in which Arthur Collins was murdered. I think there were two women and two men in Collins' house at the time he was murdered. Mr. Pillins I think will be able to suggest the names of the witnesses in the Collins case. We also want the witness that found the gun that Adams used in killing Collins. This can be secured from Adams' confession on this matter. Adams claims that Arthur Boston was appointed special policeman to go to Collins' house the night he was murdered and look after matters. If any record can be found of Boston's appointment in Telluride we would like to have that cleared up and the witness present here that can testify to it. This is very important and I want this matter taken up at once, in fact all the matters referred to the Denver office must be taken up at once. I want the Denver office to strain every nerve to get all witnesses named above. Mr. Hawley will write today to Mr. Stearns as I suggested in my report of last week.

I met and conversed with Messrs. Kennedy and Egan of the Associated Press and was introduced to Mr. Small, their associate here, who is to report this trial, also Mr. McInnane of the Denver Republican and Messrs. O'Neill and Noland of the Denver Post and Mr. Dunigan of the Hearst papers. As I will meet these men every day I don't intend to quote them further in my reports except something of importance transpires. These people are all very liberal and act friendly and at times I must spend a little money with them.

I also met Gov. Gooding and Mr. Elmer during the day. I am getting this report out in a hurry so the Denver office can take action in securing these witnesses.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/6/07. S.

Dear Sir:-

No. 28 reports:

Victor, Colo., Monday, May 6th, 1907.

Today I went to Cripple Creek and at Henry Bunte's saloon I met several Western ^{today} Miners men. I learned that Higgin Wilson, a deputy sheriff under Robertson and mentioned by me a few days ago, will undoubtedly go to Idaho for the Western Federation of Miners; that Wilson says the members of the Mine Owners Association at the Depot at Independence on June 6th would not allow the blood hounds to follow the trail that the dogs desired; that the Western Federation of Miners men were anxious to locate the guilty parties, but the Mine Owners Association prevented it and that the dogs went to the home of Benore and were pulled away by Mine Owners Association men.

These Western Federation of Miners men say Wilson was at Independence nearly ^{all day} on June 6th until Robertson resigned. Most of these Western Federation of Miners men that stay around Bunte's saloon are rabid Socialists and are very bitter in regard to the Haywood case. They do not expect many witnesses will be taken from the Cripple Creek District. Read, one of the men, said that Darrow is afraid of Coffey because he, Coffey, has been employed by the Mine Owners Association. Darrow is afraid that he, Coffey, is in the employ of the Pinkerton agency.

The man running the gambling house where Jim Huff is working says that he is going to discharge Huff because Huff is unpopular and the police have no use for him. If such is the case and Huff cannot deal in a gambling game he, Huff, will be out of money shortly and I am confident that if such be the case McCarnack can get Huff to go to Idaho for nearly nothing and expenses. Huff will not work and has not since June 6th, but is a cheap grafter and a tin horn gambler.

Huff said to me today while talking about Steve Adams that he believes both of these men, Adams and Orchard, would kill people for money; that they were both of them bad men, but from his acquaintance with both of them he believes Adams to be the worst of the two.

Coffey sticks to it that he will not go to Idaho for the Western Federation of Miners for less than \$1000.00 for he says we will be "cinched" for perjury if we do testify.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:

Denver, 5/9/07.

H.

Dear Sir:-

Asst. Supt. M. E. P. reports:

Denver, Tuesday, May 7th, 1907.

Today I endeavored to see Mr. John Jones, the conductor of the F. & C. C. train, whom Orchard warned that the same was to be wrecked. He did not appear at the office of the Colorado Life Insurance Co., where he is employed and I am informed at the office that he is in Pueblo and it is not known when he will return and no one at the office knows his address. I then endeavored to see Charles Baldwin, the expressman. I finally saw him, but he was very loath to consent to go to Idaho to give evidence, but finally agreed to go.

With Supt. Cary I called at police headquarters, where we saw Captain of police Carter as well as the private secretary to the Chief of Police, and we arranged that Captain Carter would have a talk with Officer Costetter and endeavor to prevail upon him to go forward to Idaho on the terms as offered by the state. It will be remembered this witness wanted five dollars per day while absent from Denver, as well as ten cents per mile each way from Denver to Boise and in addition the two dollars a day witness fee. Captain Carter was to advise me later as to the result of his talk with Officer Costetter.

I then saw Mr. Fillius, who requested me to look up certain witnesses in Denver, who could testify to the connection between Orchard, Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer. This I will endeavor to do.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:
Denver, 5/9/07.

J.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, May 7, 1907.

Last evening I had a long conference with Gov. Gooding with on matters pertaining to the case, and also had some conversation with Mr. Stone in which I suggested that if possible the wife of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg should be present here during the trial. As I understand it Mrs. Steunenberg is rather a peculiar character and is somewhat of a religious fanatic of the Seven Day Adventist type and looks at all matters that might transpire in a philosophical way, even to the death of her husband. Notwithstanding the intimacy that exists between Mr. Stone and the Steunenberg family including Mrs. Steunenberg, he could give me no assurance she would be present at the trial. This morning I had a further conference with Mr. Stone on this matter but no conclusions were reached as to whether or not we would be able to have Mrs. Steunenberg present.

I subsequently called on Mr. Hawley where I met Mr. Van Duyn and took this matter up with him. He talked in about the same way that Mr. Stone had talked to me, and I suggested if they knew of an elder of the Seven Day Adventist church and brought the matter up with him, he possibly could induce Mrs. Steunenberg to attend the trial. Mr. Van Duyn said there was no officer of the Seven Day Adventist church in Caldwell so far as he knew, but Mrs. Steunenberg got an elder from Baker City who assisted in officiating at the funeral services of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg, and he would try to find out who this man was and see if he could be induced to talk with Mrs. Steunenberg on this subject.

Mr. Hawley gave me a requisition by Harry Orchard on the manager of the Postal Telegraph Company at Denver for the return of all matters in their charge in connection with money telegraphed by Pat Bone to Harry Green or John Dempsey between the months of August and December, 1904, and also a similar application or requisition on the Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at Spokane which I had to take to the penitentiary and get Orchard's signature with two witnesses. George C. Neubener and myself signed these applications as witnesses. I will return these documents to Mr. Hawley.

While at the penitentiary I had a long interview with Harry Orchard. A great deal of the matter which we talked over was something that has been reported long ago and a good deal of the matters that are incorporated in his confession. In questioning him on the matter of the five hundred dollars which Moran carried from Pettibone to Orchard at Cheyenne, he told me he remembered positively that Charley Neville was present when he (Orchard) counted this money over in the presence of John Neville. He went on to state when they reached Casper John Neville and Charley were somewhat tired and said they would go to bed and he (Orchard) wanted to go around through the saloons and see what was going on, therefore he gave this five hundred dollars to John Neville for safe keeping and Charley had just lain down in bed and saw what occurred. After leaving Casper John Neville handed back to him the five hundred dollars and Charley saw the transaction. It was done up in a paper at that time. The wagon broke down about twenty-five miles north of Thermopolis and Orchard took one of the horses to ride to Thermopolis to get a new wheel for this wagon and send it out by stage. Before leaving camp he handed

he handed the five hundred dollars to Neville; Orchard had at least two hundred dollars in his possession that had been given to him by Pettibone before leaving Denver. He got the wheel out to where Neville was caught and subsequently rode back himself; then Neville again handed him the five hundred dollars and he said Charley Neville saw all of these transactions. He said he believes the last time Neville visited Denver and tried to get money from Meyer, before sending his son Charley back to Victor he instructed the boy not to tell anybody about any of these transactions and that is why the boy has kept the matter secret, but he is satisfied if he saw the boy there would be no trouble to get him to tell all he knows.

He went on to say after he had been arrested at Caldwell, Sheriff Bell of Cripple Creek and Captain Swain of the Thiel Agency, called upon him with a view of having him make a confession. He refused to talk with them and did not either admit or deny that he knew ~~NAME~~ Sheriff Bell. However, they insisted on his making a statement and he replied he was not going to talk with them on any subject. Then Sheriff Bell said, "Perhaps if we told you something we know you might talk," and Orchard said, "Well I don't intend to talk." Then Sheriff Bell said, "Supposing we tell you you received five hundred dollars at Cheyenne that was sent to you from Denver by the officials of the Western Federation, do you think you would talk." Orchard never replied and then Bell went on to say, "We know you got this five hundred dollars." Orchard said he came to the conclusion that Neville must have given this information after his arrest either to Sheriff Bell or somebody else who told Sheriff Bell all about it, or possibly Charley Neville had told somebody as he (Charley) knew all about it.

I talked with him on the subject of the cashier's check that Haywood sent to Simpkins in the early part of January 1906, and Orchard said that money must have been for his benefit as the Western Federation did not owe Simpkins any money at that time of the year. Simpkins had been back either in the latter part of November or the early part of December, 1905, and it was reasonable to suppose he got all the money that was coming to him before leaving Denver.

I took up with Orchard as to what he knew of George Schoolcraft and he said Schoolcraft was a high-grader and a hold-up and an all round bad man, that he stood in with Adams and the gang in the matter of beating up people that they considered unfavorable to the cause of the union. He said he is sure Schoolcraft knows a great deal but his character is very bad. He said he was in Schoolcraft's company very little, in fact he never had anything to do with him, but he and Adams were great friends as they were both in the same business. Mr. Cary who receives a copy of this report will make every effort possible to locate Schoolcraft and get him to come to Boise and serve him with a subpoena. Orchard said if we could get Schoolcraft to tell the truth and nothing but the truth he would certainly be of assistance to the prosecution, but we would have to watch him so he would not lie, what he meant by that was that he would not tell too much.

In talking with Orchard about the conversation he had where Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone were all present before he left for Idaho, He said the first one that suggested the sending of threatening letters to men like General Bell, Gov. Peabody and others was Meyer. Meyer said they could arrange to have these letters sent from Patterson, N.J., which is the headquarters for foreign anarchists. Haywood considered that an excellent plan and said it would cause these men to lead a living death thinking somebody was lurking on their trail at all times. The conversation was general and all three approved of the plan suggested by Meyer.

Orchard asked me if I did not think Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah should visit him and have a long talk with him before he took the witness stand. I told him they were very busy at the present time and it was very probably they would call upon him, however, I was satisfied they were very well satisfied he was in proper condition to give his testimony even without any further examination. This seemed to please him very much. He said he expected Mr. Ely and Jean Hinks and possibly Mr. Kennedy of the Associated Press to call at the penitentiary today. I told him Gov. Gooding and I talked this matter over last night and we thought it possibly was best for him not to see any newspaper men or representatives of the Associated Press who he knew were friendly to us. He seems to be highly pleased with the offer made by McClure's Magazine for his autobiography. He looked very respectable today and volunteered to put on a clean collar and tie which makes a big improvement. Orchard feels somewhat uneasy about not hearing from his wife. Except she has forwarded a letter just prior to receiving this report, would suggest that Mr. Cary or Mr. Prettyman see her and request that she write him.

Orchard also said after his return from San Francisco in December, 1904, he had a conversation with Haywood either the latter part of that month or early in 1905 in which Haywood referred to his visit to Chicago for the purpose of laying plans to organize the Industrial Workers of the World. Haywood said the regular convention would be held in the following June in Chicago, that he ~~was~~ could have the presidency but that he did not want it as he wanted the Secretary-Treasurership or nothing at all, as the President would not have the handling of any large amount of money. He said what he wanted was to get an emergency fund up to about \$300,000 and keep it at about that limit, do away with all strikes, and when they wanted a man removed who was in their way simply pick out a good man and say to him, "Here is \$2500 or \$3000, you go and put this man out of the way then you can take this money and go and buy a farm and settle down and be comfortable all your life." This was much better than strikes and each man they would remove would increase the emergency fund.

As agreed upon while talking to Mr. Hawley, I herewith attach a copy of letter I have written to Judge Knight of Wallace today which explains itself.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/7/07. S.

P.S. After dictating the above I called on Mr. Hawley and delivered to him the signed applications of Orchard to the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, also discussed the matter of witnesses for the state, etc. I subsequently met Gov. Gooding and had quite a long conversation with him. During our talk Gene Johnson came into the hotel and informed us some two or three pieces of baggage arrived this afternoon from Telluride, and one of the parties who apparently owned the baggage instructed the baggage-master to handle the baggage with care. I later discovered the baggage in question belongs to Bob Meldrum of Telluride and his partner whose name I cannot remember. I instructed No. 11 to get Mr. Meldrum and his partner and take them to Mr. Hawley's office at 8 P.M. and Mr. Hawley would place their names on the list of witnesses for the State as I believe that was the understanding with General Wells. I also think the Denver office had subpoenas for Meldrum

and his partner and they were possibly subpoenaed in Denver. General Wells informed me these two men would be under the instructions of Mr. Hawley, therefore I would suggest that Mr. Hawley see them and take them separately and together and tell them above all things they must not ~~even~~ drink, they must keep their heads level. I think Waldron's presence will be the means of keeping St. John from coming to Boise, that is providing St. John is at liberty. I On last accounts St. John was in jail at Hawthorne, Nev. St. John although a coward is a very dangerous man and we don't want him here during the trial of these cases.

Boise, Idaho, May 7, 1907.

Henry P. Knight, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Wallace, Idaho.

My dear Judge:-

I arrived here in Boise last Saturday and learned with very much regret the trouble that our mutual friend, C. C. Hicks, has gotten into. I also learned through Mr. Hawley that you were employed as his counsel, and I wish you to extend my sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, and tell them if there is anything that either I or any of our employes can do for him, we will be more than willing to do it, and hope he will come out of this trouble all right. It is true I don't know the circumstances in connection with the case, but no matter what the circumstances surrounding the case may be, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks have my sympathy.

Some time ago I wrote Deputy Sheriff Thomas McCabe a long letter in which I gave certain instructions whereby I thought Mr. Hicks, who seemed to be on the best terms with Steve, could work on him, and also instructions Mrs. Hicks could follow in working on Mrs. Adams. This letter was written from Denver some time ago, and as I have never received any reply I have been somewhat uneasy as to whether the letter ever reached Mr. McCabe. Of course, the trouble that Mr. Hicks has gotten into alters matters to a great extent as he would not be able to carry out the instructions so far as they relate to Mrs. Adams, however, it would not interfere with his carrying out the instructions given in that letter as to how to work on the feelings of Adams.

I have taken the matter of Mr. Hicks' trouble up with Mr. Hawley and Governor Gooding, both of whom sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, and both desire me to say that while they would do everything in their power for Mr. Hicks, if he succeeds in getting Adams again on the right track, he can depend upon it an extra effort will be made on part of the state to see him through this trouble. Mr. Hawley informs me he has written you on this subject.

There are two ways to work on Adams. First Mr. Hicks having always apparently been friendly with Adams is now in jail charged with a capital offense. This naturally should make Adams somewhat sympathetic. Hicks in talking with Adams can say, "Well I am sorry this thing has occurred and has put me to a good deal of trouble, nevertheless what I did was done in self defense and I will be able to prove it." He could talk along on these lines, then refer to the position Adams is placed in. Hicks would sympathize with Adams and then say to him, "Notwithstanding the fact that I know I will be able to prove it was a clear case of self-defense, still I am more to be pitied than you are because I have to stand my trial and if you had used good sense you know very well you would not have to stand trial. Then another thing, when I am acquitted there is no other charge against me, but you see Steve, if you were acquitted of both charges in this state, you would be taken to Colorado immediately and under present conditions down there, the law and order crowd having control not only of the Governorship but of the courts, you would have no chance of being acquitted. A man having not only a wife but also a family should not be led to jeopardize his life by either friend or fellow. You were on the right path once and I believe you could get back

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Wednesday, May 8, 1907.

This morning I was introduced by Mr. Small of the Associated Press to the representatives of the New York Sun and Times. I have been pretty busy today going over matters pertaining to my reports and subsequently called at Mr. Hawley's office. He had been to court and Judge Wood had overruled the motion of the defense for a bill of particulars. I also met the Governor several times during the day, and at 8 P.M. as per appointment with Mr. Stone I called at Mr. Hawley's office where I met Mr. Stone, Mr. Van Dym and Mr. Hawley, the latter was very busy getting out subpoenas. Subsequently Gov. Gooding called at the office and we remained in conference up to 10:30 P.M. We discussed the matter of where we would place Orchard during the trial as we don't care to take him back and forth to the penitentiary. This matter was not quite decided on but will possibly be decided tomorrow.

Warden Whitney reported to me on yesterday forenoon six or eight men came down to the penitentiary, they all seemed to be together. However two of them stopped for a while on the bridge while the others went ~~down~~ farther up on the road. The Warden had one of his guards stationed up at the saw mill watching the actions of a trusty convict who was hauling saw dust. This guard saw these men. The two who remained on the bridge went to the mill and asked for work and on being refused as they were passing out the guard who was hidden from view heard them remark, "We will only be here until July and we don't give a damn whether we work or not as there is nothing in it." As these two men came down to the main road the others returned and all went up towards the Natatorium. The guard became very much interested in the matter and followed them through the orchard and discovered the two men who had been to the mill sitting down in the orchard. The men spoke to the guard asking him if he lived around there. He said he did and he had just got a hive of bees. They asked if he was a union man and he said he was and they asked to see his card. He said as he lived here his card was at home and he asked them if they were union men and they immediately pulled out their cards and showed they were members of the Western Federation and came from Colorado Springs. They said they were engineers. This looks rather suspicious. Mr. Hawley and the Governor as well as the warden vouch for this guard being truthful. As a matter of fact I go down to the penitentiary nearly every day, and get off the car at the end of the line just in front of the Natatorium and then walk down to the penitentiary, however, No. 11 is with me. However, I think these people are making preparations to try to catch Orchard when they take him up to court. I don't think they have any designs on me at the present time at least.

Yours respectfully,

Reported
Boise, 5/9/07. 8.

H.P.K. #2.

again into the good graces of the state as you really have not injured yourself in the testimony you gave during your trial, and you must remember Mr. Hawley has been very lenient in his speech to the jury, or words to that effect.

The second way to reach Steve is through his stomach. I presume Mr. Hicks has his meals sent in to him to the jail, if not, I hope you will use your good offices to see that he does. Let the meals sent in be of large proportion so that Hicks can divide up with Adams. Adams is very fond of smoking. You should get a few boxes of cigars and when calling upon Hicks hand him a package of cigars to him saying, "There are a package of cigars that a friend sent in to you" and Hicks should divide these cigars very liberally with Adams. This should be done for two or three days in advance to the matter of Adams' trying to get back into the good graces of the state is taken up. There should be an account kept of the expense incurred in purchasing the cigars and the extra meals for Adams and a bill made out for the same under the title of services and sent here to the Governor who will remit the amount.

Before taking this matter up in this way I would suggest that you call upon Mr. McCabe and ask if he has the letter I have referred to and read it over, because if McCabe has this letter in his possession there is no doubt but Mr. Hicks has read it over. The State is more than willing to deal liberally not only with Mr. Hicks and the Sheriff's office but yourself, if you can be the means of getting Adams back in time to appear as a witness in the cases of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. This letter as you are aware is largely confidential and I have written it at the suggestion of Mr. Hawley and Governor Gooding.

When you call at the jail and give Hicks the package of cigars, if Adams is around hand him a cigar too and get as friendly with Adams as you possibly can. There is but short time to do this but we must make the best of our time. Hicks must not go at Adams rough-shod, but must do it in as diplomatic a manner as he can.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter. Address me
P. O. Box 15, Boise, Idaho.

With kindest regards, I remain,
Yours truly,

James M. McCann

S.

Dear Sir:-

Asst. Supt. E.E.P. reports:

Denver, Wednesday, May 8th, 1907.

Today I saw Robert Curtis at his office, No. 828 19th St. It will be remembered that he had desk room in Pettibone's store in 1902 and 1903, and he could testify to the fact that Moyer and Haywood often visited Pettibone at his store. Mr. Curtis said he knew that Haywood and Moyer often visited Pettibone, who was at that time located in the store under the Belmont Rooming House. That he, Curtis, also rented a portion of the cellar from Pettibone, where he, Curtis, kept his supplies from which he manufactured a patent fire extinguisher. He said that before Pettibone moved to his Court Place address he, Curtis, had moved to his present location. He said that a man named Johnson had desk room in Pettibone's store on Court Place, and if he could be located, could probably give considerable information as to the intimacy between Pettibone, Moyer and Haywood, and possibly Orchard and Adams. He said that Johnson is somewhere about town, just what his address is, he does not know. Curtis further said that representatives from the defense had called upon him to have him go to Boise to testify to the fact that while he had desk room in Pettibone's store had had a portion of the cellar, that he never saw any chemicals around the cellar or in the store, that were used by Pettibone. Curtis says that it is a fact that during all the time he rented a portion of the cellar, he never saw any bottles or receptacles or any kind of chemicals belonging to Pettibone. Curtis has refused absolutely to go to Boise in the interests of the defense, and I have doubts as to whether he would answer our purpose as a witness. Should he go to Boise in behalf of the prosecution and be placed on the stand, the attorneys for the defense would quickly bring out the fact that during all the time he rented the cellar he saw no chemicals around the place. I informed him that I would let him know later as to whether we would desire him as a witness, and I would suggest that Manager McFarland advise me regarding this man.

I then took up with Mr. Curtis, the whereabouts of a man named J. Wolfe, who was at one time a clerk for Pettibone when he occupied his store, on Court Place. He informed me that he had seen Wolfe only a few days ago, driving a wagon which resembled the wagon formerly owned by Pettibone and he understands that Wolfe is in the instalment business. He says that Wolfe was a very good friend of Pettibone and he doubted very much whether Wolfe would go forward as a witness for the prosecution. However I will endeavor to locate Wolfe and see him about it.

I then endeavored to locate Mrs. John C. Guerin, who formerly occupied the Belmont Rooming House during the time Pettibone had his store in that building. I found Mrs. Guerin has left the city and has been gone about a year and possibly longer, and her whereabouts are unknown. As Supt. Cary will be in Cripple Creek within the next day or two I will write him to endeavor to locate this woman in Cripple Creek, as I understand who formerly resided there.

On my return to the office I found a message on my desk to call at police headquarters this afternoon and see Captain Carter and officer Costetter. We talked over the matter of Costetter's going to Boise as a witness for the prosecution on the terms as held out by the state. After some talk Costetter agreed to go and will be paid the stipulated mileage and witness fees and will be reimbursed for his loss of wages while away from Denver.

On my return to the office, I found a telegram from Manager McFarland instructing me to see Mr. Phillips and get the full names of parties first

at the Collins' house after he was murdered. Mr. Filius informed me that Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Blainey and Mr. O. B. Kemp were playing cards with Mr. Collins at the time of his murder. The Blainey's, he thinks, are now in Telluride, but that Mr. Kemp is in California and his address is unknown. Mr. Filius, however, will endeavor to secure the same tomorrow.

I saw Mr. Thomas Keely, Vice President of the First National Bank relative to the amount wanted by Mr. Housen for going to Boise. After some talk, Mr. Keely stated that he would be satisfied if the state would pay Mr. Housen's salary, which is ten dollars per day together with the witness fees and mileage. Any other expense Mr. Housen will be subjected to will be paid by the bank. This is satisfactory and the best we can do. The Denver office will please be advised by telegram when Mr. Housen's presence is wanted.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:
Denver, 5/9/07.

J.

Dear Sir:-

No. 21 reports:

Boise, Idaho, Thursday, May 9, 1907.

Whitsell called me this morning at about 7:30 am and asked me to come to the office. He said he wished me to see the different workers in the county and tell them to look out for deputy sheriffs as the present venire would be exhausted probably today and then officers would begin to summon others and he wanted the workers to keep a close watch and learn who was summoned and let us know at once. While I was in the office a man named Ragen came in; I was introduced to him and together we looked over the list of jurors. He is personally acquainted with all these living in town and he talked freely about the case and was strongly in favor of the defendants. I am not positive but I think his name is Tim Ragen. He is owner or part owner of the Capitol Hotel. When leaving the office he told Whitsell that if at any time he could be of any assistance to them to call on him and he would do all he could for the defendants.

I left the office at about 8:15 A.M., hired a team and drove into the country. I saw Smith and Daly and instructed them to keep a lookout for men that were summoned for jury service and to report to me at once. I drove on in to Meridian but learned nothing of interest, and I was back in the city by 5:30 P.M., saw Whitsell and told him what I had done. Later in the evening he called me up and said he had learned Bert Driscoll had hired a team and went to Star presumably to summon jurors as he is a deputy sheriff. He wanted me to go at once to Star but as it was past 8 P.M. I refused to go at that time of night, so it was arranged to go in the morning and see if I could learn anything about Driscoll's movements and who he was summoning.

I was around the office until 9:30 and discontinued at that time.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/11/07. S.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Thursday, May 9, 1907.

This morning after finishing my mail I went to the State House where I met Gov. Gooding, and shortly afterwards the Governor and myself started out to look at a house for the purpose of keeping Orchard during the time he was being used as a witness which the Governor thought was vacant. However we discovered this house was occupied. We found one house vacant within a block of the State House but as there was a bill board fence about twelve feet high across the street we considered it not safe to house Orchard there.

The Governor and I subsequently called on Mayor Haines and took up with him the feasibility of getting a room in the City Hall where Orchard could sleep and be taken care of during the trials. The City Hall is pretty well crowded, and Mayor Haines just having taken office a short time since could not assure us of any room but said he would make an examination of the engineer's departments and if there was any place left there he certainly would give it to the Governor for the purpose of keeping Orchard during the time he would be used as a witness.

In the afternoon I visited the penitentiary in company with Opt. No. 11 and had a long talk with Orchard. He is very much pleased at the proposition made to him by the McClure Magazine and is in first-class health and spirits. He told me yesterday, and I believe he is telling me the truth, that if they turned him out of the penitentiary he would come back again and remain until he gave his testimony against those prisoners as he thought it was his duty to God as well as his country.

I again referred to the time Pettibone called on Archie Stevenson and had him go over the statement he made to me last spring on this subject. His statement on this matter was similar to what he stated to me before, which is as follows. There had been some eighty or one hundred fictitious names registered from the Belmont Hotel which was then kept by Mr. and Mrs. Guerin. Pettibone then had his store on Stout St. near the Belmont, and Pettibone, a fellow named Vaughn and Mullivan, now dead, were voting a crowd of repeaters under the fictitious names. It occurred to these three worthies they could make money out of the Republican party who had their headquarters at the Navarre as well as the Democratic party for which they were working. A. M. Stevenson, he thought, held the position as Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, anyhow he was conducting the campaign. Mullivan called upon Stevenson and told him he knew of a gang of men that were handling a lot of repeaters for the Democratic party and he thought they could be bought over to handle the repeaters for the Republican party. Stevenson seemed to accept the proposition and told Mullivan to send the parties that were handling these repeaters up to him. Mullivan made his report to Pettibone, then Pettibone and Vaughn went up to the Navarre Hotel. Pettibone being somewhat suspicious that Stevenson was going to have them arrested, which in fact was true, reconnoitered the Navarre Hotel and found where he could get out the back way. He went into Stevenson's office leaving Vaughn at the door with instructions to not allow the door to be locked on him.

When he went in, after a little preliminary Stevenson asked him his name and he told Stevenson his name was Pat Bone. Stevenson apparently had some information relative to the part that Pettibone was playing in the election as he turned to him and said, "You son of a b---- your name is Pettibone and I am going to have you locked up and sent to the penitentiary" or words to that effect. Pettibone said, "No you won't", and rushing to the door which was held open by Vaughn they both ran down the back stairs and went to Pettibone's store and told Orchard and Hullivan what had happened, and from there went to see Hamilton Armstrong, who then was acting as Sheriff and Chief of Police under the new charter, and Armstrong said to let Stevenson go to hell and go on and vote the men.

The state does not care so much for this transaction, however as Pettibone under the name of Pat Bone wired Orchard under the name of Harry Green money on several occasions while the latter was laying in wait in San Francisco to murder F. W. Bradley, we want to show by Mr. Stevenson that Pettibone had used the name of Pat Bone during his talk with him before the election, in June, 1906, I think. I think that was the time the election took place; Mr. Stevenson will remember all about this election. I believe it was the time that John W. Springer was running for Mayor on the Republican ticket against R. W. Speer on the Democratic ticket.

I wish Ass't Supt. Prettyman to call upon Mr. Stevenson and put this case up to him in the proper manner, and if Mr. Stevenson says this matter was referred to somebody else and not to him, then hunt up that party and put the matter straight to him, and whoever can testify to Pettibone's using the name of Pat Bone, subpoena him and make arrangements for him to come to Boise as a witness. This is all important to prove Pettibone used the name of Pat Bone.

The case of the State vs. Wm. D. Haywood for the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg was called at 10 o'clock this morning and the work of empaneling a jury was commenced and was continued all day until the regular panel was exhausted. All of the jurors that we considered were favorable to the defense made sure to qualify. However, later on these men will be challenged peremptorily. A special venire of one hundred ~~and fifty~~ ~~talismen~~ talismen was ordered and the Sheriff instructed to have these talismen in court at 2 P.M. on Monday. I was not at court, however, I understand that is the court's order.

In the evening I held a conference at Mr. Hawley's office at which Gov. Gooding, Mr. Hawley, Mr. VanDuyn and Mr. Stone were present. Ass't Supt. Thiele was present during a portion of this conference. He leaves tonight for Baker City for the purpose of subpoenaing an important witness named E. F. Stewart. Subsequently Gov. Gooding, Opt. No. 11 and I took a walk down to the Statesman office where we met Judge Wood but had no conversation with him except to pass the time of day.

The principal excitement in the city is the fact that J. Edgar Wilson has been engaged for the defense and the defendants' counsel have paid Mr. Wilson \$15,000. Mr. Wilson could not be of any actual benefit to the defense in this case but was simply hired on account of the fact that he has been a law partner of Judge Wood for a number of years. As we all have the utmost confidence in Judge Wood, we think the defense have made a poor investment in securing Wilson in the same way as they made a poor investment in Caldwell by paying \$5000 to ~~W. L. Griffith~~ Griffith on account of the fact that they were on intimate terms with ~~John~~ Bryan whom they thought would try this case.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/10/07. 8.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Friday, May 10, 1907.

Today I met Gov. Gooding and had a long talk with him, and he informed me Mr. Turner, the representative of McClure's Magazine, had arrived in town and Mr. McClure would arrive in a couple of days, and he had agreed to bring Mr. Turner to my room at 1:30 P.M. which he did. We had a long talk with Mr. Turner and the Governor informed him while I would answer any questions he would put to me or give him any information I had concerning Orchard's autobiography, nevertheless the matter of seeing Orchard had been left entirely with the counsel, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah. The Governor and myself also informed Mr. Turner we had allowed nobody to see Orchard up to the present, that the Associated Press representatives who were very friendly to us wanted to see Orchard but Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah had refused to allow them that privilege. While we did not doubt the loyalty to us of the Associated Press, nevertheless the same application had been made to see Orchard by other newspaper representatives who were favorable to us which was not granted and if we had allowed the Associated Press men to see Orchard it would have come out in the papers or otherwise would have come out during the trial and would have caused a good deal of dissatisfaction among the men who are here representing a number of reputable newspapers all over the country, it certainly would cause their displeasure.

After a long talk with Mr. Turner I agreed to meet him in my room at 7:30 P.M. which I did. We discussed this matter again and made an appointment to meet him at Mr. Hawley's office at 9 A.M. tomorrow. As Gov. Gooding had informed Mr. Turner that Opt. Siringo was all through the riots in the Coeur d'Alenes in '92, he expressed a great wish to see Siringo and talk with him on the subject. Knowing Siringo would be discreet I had Opt. Siringo come into my room and introduced him to Mr. Turner and we had a general conversation on labor matters from '92 up to the present time. Turner remained in my room up to 10:30 P.M.

I have been thinking out a plan for some time whereby I might possibly get Meyer to send for me during the time that Orchard would be giving his testimony or about the time Orchard has finished his examination in chief and had stood at least one day of cross examination. I had not divulged this plan to any person but Gov. Gooding nor is there anything certain that the plan will be successful, however it is worth trying and the time has now arrived when we should make our preparations with a view to getting Meyer to make this request. There is a guard at the jail named Nas Beemer in whom the counsel for the prosecution and Gov. Gooding have the utmost confidence. From what I have learned of Beemer I am led to believe their confidence is not misplaced. As Meyer, the same as the other prisoners, is taken out every day into the yard for exercise, I told Mr. Hawley if Beemer was not the guard that ~~had~~ took Meyer out for his exercise, arrangements should be made whereby Beemer will take Meyer out for exercise. There must be no radical change on this matter. If they have been in the habit of taking Meyer out in the forenoon they must continue to do so but they must arrange it so Meyer will be taken out anywhere between ten and half past ten, and if they have been taking him out in the afternoon they must arrange it so he will be

taken out anywhere between two and half past two. As Moyer's wife has been ill and not able to meet him in the yard during the time he is taking his exercise, as a rule his wife's sister gets around and meets him. I told Mr. Hawley Beemer must be instructed to inquire each morning he takes him out how his wife is and if her sister comes around to inquire of her how she is feeling, and if Moyer is not in the habit of getting a daily paper Beemer must slip a daily paper into his hand so he can read it as I want Moyer to be thoroughly posted on the testimony given by Orchard, and if Moyer uses tobacco I suggested that Beemer be allowed some money to purchase a few good cigars and from time to time hand Moyer a cigar or two. He must not start in very abruptly on this matter but if Moyer is not friendly to him at the present time I think he will gain his friendship in a few days in this way.

I subsequently met Senator Borah in the lobby of the hotel and took him to my room and took this matter up with him in the same way I did with Mr. Hawley. I don't want them to tell Mr. Beemer until the proper time comes why we want him to act in the manner as directed. I expect when Moyer reads the testimony of Orchard and finds out after the cross-examination has continued from one to two days that Orchard withstands the cross-examination he will begin to weaken and if he does he is very liable to bring the matter of Orchard's testimony up with Mr. Beemer but even if he doesn't, Mr. Beemer having gained his friendship, if not his confidence could say to him, "This matter looks blue." No doubt, Moyer will admit such is a fact and Beemer should say to him, "I know Moyer you love your wife, you are still a comparatively young man and if I were in your place I would make at least an effort to save myself not caring what the world might say. The prosecution has about one hundred and thirty or forty witnesses subpoenaed to corroborate Orchard and there is no telling what some of these witnesses may testify to, and there is no telling what they know. You might think they do not know anything, however, you can depend upon it they were not summoned here before it was well known what they could testify to. I know at least one person who is friendly to you and thinks you were more sinned against than sinning and wanted McParland to come to see you. McParland inquired if you had sent for him and on being informed you had not he said, 'Well I don't see as I have any business talking to him.' If you wanted to see McParland I know I could convey your wishes to him and I further know if he refused to see you there would be nothing said about it. If he consented to see you I could make arrangements whereby he could see you without anybody knowing anything about it."

As it will be noted I would have the arrangements made while Moyer was taking his exercise whether it was in the forenoon or afternoon court would be in session. I would be hanging around the court house every day more or less during the trials, so my presence would not cause any suspicion and the next day after Moyer had made the request to see me I would simply be around the court house and could step down stairs into the Sheriff's office and meet Moyer just as he came out of the jail to take his exercise, have my stenographer there and if he wanted to make a confession I would take his confession just as briefly as I could at first in order to get at the main facts in the matter of the Stensberg murder and would then from time to time take the balance of his confession. I don't know as this will work, but it is worth trying. On account of the fact of this case being referred to Ada County it is a good thing for us that the former plans I laid down to obtain a confession from Moyer were not carried out as the Sheriff's interference would have disqualified him from ~~summoning~~ summoning jurors which might have worked a hardship on the state.

During the afternoon Mr. Kennedy, the manager of the Associated Press representatives here, called upon me and showed me a telegram he had received from the Chicago Evening Journal asking him to find out Meyer's whereabouts from Feb. 4, 1886 to Jan. 4, 1887 as they had information to the effect that Meyer was in the Joliet Penitentiary during that period. He had interviewed Mr. Darrow and Mr. Darrow stated Meyer was working in a mine in South Dakota during that period. I will later get the name of this mine. As the telegram from the Journal showed conclusively they were on the right track and furthermore from all we could learn Meyer has kept this matter a secret, relying on the fact he could prove good character for himself which is really a fact leaving out the time he served in the penitentiary up to the time he became connected with the Western Federation of Miners and as we want to break Meyer down, I gave the following statement to Mr. Kennedy:-

"Meyer in company with a man named John Keating burglarized the store of Ivan Johnson on the night of Dec. 1, 1885, was subsequently indicted and tried before Judge Tuley in the Cook County Criminal Court on Jan. 28, 1886 and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary at Joliet. Was received at that institution on Feb. 4, 1886, his number being 7465 and discharged Jan. 4, 1887."

This shows he served his full time less one month which he was entitled to on account of good behaviour. I warned Mr. Kennedy not to use my name in giving this matter to the Associated Press. We have certified copies from the Criminal Court of Cook County of Meyer's conviction.

As it will be seen from No. 24 A's report for yesterday the man Owen or Ony Barnes who is here is the same Ony Barnes that assisted Orchard in making the bomb that was thrown into the coal bins or said to have been thrown into the coal bins of the Vindicator mine by old man Dempsey and a Swede.

Gov. Gooding left on the 4 P.M. train for his ranch and is expected to return Sunday evening.

A few days ago I wired Mr. Cary to get the names of the parties that were present in Arthur Collins' house the night he was assassinated also the names of the physicians that held the post mortem examination and the name of the first party that arrived at Collins' house after the assassination, and had also written Mr. Cary to discover the name of the party that found the gun that Adams used in killing Collins. ~~XXX~~ This evening I received the following telegram from our Denver office:-

"A. B. Blainey and wife and O. B. Kemp present when Collins killed. Blainey's now Heaver, Utah. Kemp Goldfield. Lawrence Messenger now student Boulder in room immediately after. Doctors Benjamin J. Ochsner, John G. Sheldon attend. Ochsner Durango, Colo. Sheldon union surgeon now Kansas City. Cary investigates Telluride."

I think the name Heaver, Utah, should be Beaver, Utah. If the state wishes any of these witnesses we now have their addresses, and while it is not my place to name what witnesses we should have, however owing to Kemp being in Goldfield it might be very hard to reach him, therefore I would suggest that A. B. Blainey and his wife be seen and subpoenaed. It would hardly be necessary to have either of the doctors present at the trial or Lawrence Messenger, the student, as long as we have some of the parties present in Collins' house the night he was killed.

Before Governor Gooding left he handed me a letter which he received from ex-Sheriff Bell of Cripple Creek of which the following is a copy:

"Dear Governor:-

I write you concerning the Meyer and Haywood trial. I know of a woman that did live in this city a short time ago, that might make a good witness in the above case, if she would tell all that she knows. You may have her subpoenaed as a witness in this case, for all that I know, but if you haven't, I think you should, provided that she will tell all that she knows about Orchard and Pettiborn. I know some things myself that might corroborate Orchard's testimony, and if you want me as a witness just let me know, and if there is anything that you would like to have me do for you, just let me know."

Mr. Bell is very well aware I have been conducting this case and it seems rather strange he would not have written me. I expect Mr. Bell would like to appear here as a witness but as he is regarded as not very truthful I want to know what he can testify to and also want to know the name of the woman he refers to and also what she can testify to. My impression is this woman is Lottie ~~the~~ Day as she seemed to have the confidence of both Sheriff Bell and Floyd Thompson, therefore I wrote Mr. Bell as follows:

"Your letter of May 7th addressed to Gov. Gooding was handed to me today by the Governor with the request that I reply to the same. The State would like very much to get all the testimony possible showing the connection of Orchard with Pettiborn or any other of the defendants.

As the journey is far and it entails considerable expense to bring a witness here, we would first like to know the name of the witnesses and what they could testify to. It is needless for me to tell you as you have met lots of people who were very honest and thought they knew a good deal but when pinned down they could not testify to any facts that would be beneficial, therefore would like for you to interview the woman in question, write us what she could testify to also give us her name, and if her testimony could be used we would subpoena her and pay her expenses and her per diem to come to Boise and testify. If you are not in a position to see this woman, kindly send her name and address to Mr. H. W. Cary, our Superintendent at Denver, and I will have either him or some of our employes interview her.

If your case we have to thank you for the kind offer but before subpoenaing you we would like to have an outline of what you could testify to. This is something that the Governor and the Attorneys for the state require of all witnesses.

I hope to hear from you at as early a date as possible. You can address me in care of Governor Gooding of Idaho."

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 6/11/07. 8.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Friday, May 10, 1907.

Today I met Gov. Gooding and had a long talk with him, and he informed me Mr. Turner, the representative of McClure's Magazine, had arrived in town and Mr. McClure would arrive in a couple of days, and he had agreed to bring Mr. Turner to my room at 1:30 P.M. which he did. We had a long talk with Mr. Turner and the Governor informed him while I would answer any questions he would put to me or give him any information I had concerning Orchard's autobiography, nevertheless the matter of seeing Orchard had been left entirely with the counsel, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah. The Governor and myself also informed Mr. Turner we had allowed nobody to see Orchard up to the present, that the Associated Press representatives who were very friendly to us wanted to see Orchard but Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah had refused to allow them that privilege. While we did not doubt the loyalty to us of the Associated Press, nevertheless the same application had been made to see Orchard by other newspaper representatives who were favorable to us which was not granted and if we had allowed the Associated Press men to see Orchard it would have come out in the papers or otherwise would have come out during the trial and would have caused a good deal of dissatisfaction among the men who are here representing a number of reputable newspapers all over the country, it certainly would cause their displeasure.

After a long talk with Mr. Turner I agreed to meet him in my room at 7:30 P.M. which I did. We discussed this matter again and made an appointment to meet him at Mr. Hawley's office at 9 A.M. tomorrow. As Gov. Gooding had informed Mr. Turner that Opt. Siringo was all through the riots in the Coeur d'Alenes in '92, he expressed a great wish to see Siringo and talk with him on the subject. Knowing Siringo would be discreet I had Opt. Siringo come into my room and introduced him to Mr. Turner and we had a general conversation on labor matters from '92 up to the present time. Turner remained in my room up to 10:30 P.M.

I have been thinking out a plan for some time whereby I might possibly get Moyer to send for me during the time that Orchard would be giving his testimony or about the time Orchard has finished his examination in chief and had stood at least one day of cross examination. I had not divulged this plan to any person but Gov. Gooding nor is there anything certain that the plan will be successful, however it is worth trying and the time has now arrived when we should make our preparations with a view to getting Moyer to make this request. There is a guard at the jail named Ras Beemer in whom the counsel for the prosecution and Gov. Gooding have the utmost confidence. From what I have learned of Beemer I am led to believe their confidence is not misplaced. As Moyer the same as the other prisoners, is taken out every day into the yard for exercise, I told Mr. Hawley if Beemer was not the guard that ~~must~~ ~~took~~ take Moyer out for his exercise, arrangements should be made whereby Beemer will take Moyer out for exercise. There must be no radical change on this matter. If they have been in the habit of taking Moyer out in the forenoon they must continue to do so but they must arrange it so Moyer will be taken out anywhere between ten and half past ten, and if they have been taking him out in the afternoon they must arrange it so he will be

taken out anywhere between two and half past two. As Moyer's wife has been ill and not able to meet him in the yard during the time he is taking his exercise, as a rule his wife's sister gets around and meets him. I told Mr. Hawley Beemer must be instructed to inquire each morning he takes him out how his wife is and if her sister comes around to inquire of her how she is feeling, and if Moyer is not in the habit of getting a daily paper Beemer must slip a daily paper into his hand so he can read it as I want Moyer to be thoroughly posted on the testimony given by Orchard, and if Moyer uses tobacco I suggested that Beemer be allowed some money to purchase a few good cigars and from time to time hand Moyer a cigar or two. He must not start in very abruptly on this matter but if Moyer is not friendly to him at the present time I think he will gain his friendship in a few days in this way.

I subsequently met Senator Berah in the lobby of the hotel and took him to my room and took this matter up with him in the same way I did with Mr. Hawley. I don't want them to tell Mr. Beemer until the proper time comes why we want him to act in the manner as directed. I expect when Moyer reads the testimony of Orchard and finds out after the cross-examination has continued from one to two days that Orchard withstands the cross-examination he will begin to weaken and if he does he is very liable to bring the matter of Orchard's testimony up with Mr. Beemer but even if he doesn't, Mr. Beemer having gained his friendship, if not his confidence could say to him, "This matter looks blue." No doubt, Moyer will admit such is a fact and Beemer should say to him, "I know Moyer you love your wife, you are still a comparatively young man and if I were in your place I would make at least an effort to save myself not caring what the world might say. The prosecution has about one hundred and thirty or forty witnesses subpoenaed to corroborate Orchard and there is no telling what some of these witnesses may testify to, and there is no telling what they know. You might think they do not know anything, however, you can depend upon it they were not summoned here before it was well known what they could testify to. I knew at least one person who is friendly to you and thinks you were more sinned against than sinning and wanted McParland to come to see you. McParland inquired if you had sent for him and on being informed you had not he said, 'Well I don't see as I have any business talking to him.' If you wanted to see McParland I knew I could convey your wishes to him and I further know if he refused to see you there would be nothing said about it. If he consented to see you I could make arrangements whereby he could see you without anybody knowing anything about it."

As it will be noted I would have the arrangements made while Moyer was taking his exercise whether it was in the forenoon or afternoon court would be in session. I would be hanging around the court house every day more or less during the trials, so my presence would not cause any suspicion and the next day after Moyer had made the request to see me I would simply be around the court house and could step down stairs into the Sheriff's office and meet Moyer just as he came out of the jail to take his exercise, have my stenographer there and if he wanted to make a confession I would take his confession just as briefly as I could at first in order to get at the main facts in the matter of the Staunenberg murder and would then from time to time take the balance of his confession. I don't know as this will work, but it is worth trying. On account of the fact of this case being referred to Ada County it is a good thing for us that the former plans I laid down to obtain a confession from Moyer were not carried out as the Sheriff's interference would have disqualified him from ~~summoning~~ summoning jurors which might have worked a hardship on the state.

During the afternoon Mr. Kennedy, the manager of the Associated Press representatives here, called upon me and showed me a telegram he had received from the Chicago Evening Journal asking him to find out Meyer's whereabouts from Feb. 4, 1886 to Jan. 4, 1887, as they had information to the effect that Meyer was in the Joliet Penitentiary during that period. He had interviewed Mr. Darrow and Mr. Darrow stated Meyer was working in a mine in South Dakota during that period. I will later get the name of this mine. As the telegram from the Journal showed conclusively they were on the right track and furthermore from all we could learn Meyer has kept this matter a secret, relying on the fact he could prove good character for himself which is really a fact leaving out the time he served in the penitentiary up to the time he became connected with the Western Federation of Miners and as we want to break Meyer down, I gave the following statement to Mr. Kennedy:-

"Meyer in company with a man named John Keating burglarized the store of Ivan Johnson on the night of Dec. 1, 1885, was subsequently indicted and tried before Judge Tuley in the Cook County Criminal Court on Jan. 28, 1886 and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary at Joliet. Was received at that institution on Feb. 4, 1886, his number being 7465 and discharged Jan. 4, 1887."

This shows he served his full time less one month which he was entitled to on account of good behaviour. I warned Mr. Kennedy not to use my name in giving this matter to the Associated Press. We have certified copies from the Criminal Court of Cook County of Meyer's conviction.

As it will be seen from No. 24 A's report for yesterday the man Owen or Ony Barnes who is here is the same Ony Barnes that assisted Orchard in making the bomb that was thrown into the coal bins or said to have been thrown into the coal bins of the Vindicator mine by old man Dempsey and a Swede.

Gov. Gooding left on the 4 P.M. train for his ranch and is expected to return Sunday evening.

A few days ago I wired Mr. Cary to get the names of the parties that were present in Arthur Collins' house the night he was assassinated also the names of the physicians that held the post mortem examination and the name of the first party that arrived at Collins' house after the assassination, and had also written Mr. Cary to discover the name of the party that found the gun that Adams used in killing Collins. ~~THE~~ This evening I received the following telegram from our Denver office:-

"A. B. Blainey and wife and O. B. Kemp present when Collins killed. Blainey's now Heaver, Utah. Kemp Goldfield. Lawrence Messenger now student Boulder in room immediately after. Doctors Benjamin J. Ochsauer John G. Sheldon attend. Ochsauer Durango, Colo. Sheldon union surgeon now Kansas City. Cary investigates Telluride."

I think the name Heaver, Utah, should be Beaver, Utah. If the state wishes any of these witnesses we now have their addresses, and while it is not my place to name what witnesses we should have, however owing to Kemp being in Goldfield it might be very hard to reach him, therefore I would suggest that A. B. Blainey and his wife be seen and subpoenaed. It would hardly be necessary to have either of the doctors present at the trial or Lawrence Messenger, the student, as long as we have some of the parties present in Collins' house the night he was killed.

Before Governor Gooding left he handed me a letter which he received from ex-Sheriff Bell of Cripple Creek of which the following is a copy:

"Dear Governor:-

I write you concerning the Moyer and Haywood trial. I know of a woman that did live in this city a short time ago, that might make a good witness in the above case, if she would tell all that she knows. You may have her subpoenaed as a witness in this case, for all that I know, but if you haven't, I think you should, provided that she will tell all that she knows about Orchard and Pettiborn. I know some things myself that might corroborate Orchard's testimony, and if you want me as a witness just let me know, and if there is anything that you would like to have me do for you, just let me know."

Mr. Bell is very well aware I have been conducting this case and it seems rather strange he would not have written me. I expect Mr. Bell would like to appear here as a witness but as he is regarded as not very truthful I want to know what he can testify to and also want to know the name of the woman he refers to and also what she can testify to. My impression is this woman is Lottie ~~dx~~ Day as she seemed to have the confidence of both Sheriff Bell and Floyd Thompson, therefore I wrote Mr. Bell as follows:

"Your letter of May 7th addressed to Gov. Gooding was handed to me today by the Governor with the request that I reply to the same. The State would like very much to get all the testimony possible showing the connection of Orchard with Pettiborn or any other of the defendants.

As the journey is far and it entails considerable expense to bring a witness here, we would first like to know the name of the witnesses and what they could testify to. It is needless for me to tell you as you have met lots of people who were very honest and thought they knew a good deal but when pinned down they could not testify to any facts that would be beneficial, therefore would like for you to interview the woman in question, write us what she could testify to also give us her name, and if her testimony could be used we would subpoena her and pay her expenses and her per diem to come to Boise and testify. If you are not in a position to see this woman, kindly send her name and address to Mr. N. F. Cary, our Superintendent at Denver, and I will have either him or some of our employes interview her.

If your case we have to thank you for the kind offer but before subpoenaing you we would like to have an outline of what you could testify to. This is something that the Governor and the Attorneys for the state require of all witnesses.

I hope to hear from you at as early a date as possible. You can address me in care of Governor Gooding of Idaho."

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/11/07, S.

Dear Sir:-

S.C.T. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Friday, May 10th, 1907.

At 1:20 A.M. I boarded O. S. L. train No. 65 for Nampa, Idaho, where I arrived at 2:10 A.M. and remained until 2:40 when I boarded O. S. L. train No. 1 for Baker City arriving in Huntington at 5:20 A.M. where I was delayed by a train wreck west of Durkey, Oregon, until 10:30 A.M. when I left Huntington and arrived in Durkey at 11 A.M. I left Durkey at 11:55 A.M. and arrived in Baker City at 1:10 P.M.

At 2 P.M. I visited the Court House and in the absence of Sheriff Ed Rand met Deputy Sheriff I. H. McCord and informed him I would like to have him subpoena E. F. Stewart giving him the original and copy of the subpoena and Judge Wood's order. He asked me what arrangements we would make about advancing fees and I told him I would accompany him to Mr. Stewart's office and we would then talk the matter over. In accordance we left the Court house and went to the office of the Baker City Iron & Supply Co., successors to the Baker City Engineering Works, where Deputy Sheriff McCord duly served the subpoena on E. F. Stewart, in my presence.

After serving the subpoena, Mr. Stewart said he would like to have me come in the office and talk with him, but before going into the office Mr. E. F. Dobbins, President of the firm, and Mr. F. W. Brooks, foreman, Mr. Stewart being Superintendent, came out on the sidewalk and Mr. Dobbins said to Mr. Stewart, "Well simply ignore that subpoena, you are out of the state and they cannot make you go and as it was decided by Mr. F. P. Brinker, J. A. Gyllenburg, Mr. Brooks and myself when we talked to you (referring to Stewart) that as our company is newly organized and is really an offshoot of the Blue Mountain Iron Co. and will be in direct opposition to them they would have every chance to use the matter of your being subpoenaed as a witness against us in soliciting business." I then asked Stewart what all this was about and Stewart said to me, "Well I promised you I would go and later in the day talked with the other members of the firm (who have been mentioned) and it was decided I should not go to Idaho as a witness as my testimony for the state would in no way compensate me for the damage that would be done to this business and in as much as I cannot be made to go to Idaho and it was clearly decided by all the members of the firm I would have to withdraw from this company if I went, for that reason I will not go."

I endeavored to show Mr. Stewart it was a matter of good citizenship to testify as a witness in this case, and he said, "If the state has not sufficient evidence to convict Billy Haywood without my testimony they never will be able to convict him." I then endeavored to show Mr. Stewart wherein his testimony would be valuable to us in a general way although it was not direct evidence. Stewart said, "Well there is no use talking about it, this matter has been decided and I am not going." Mr. Brinker and Mr. Gyllenburg were not in the city, Mr. Brooks, the foreman, said he was entirely too busy to be interviewed, consequently I talked with Mr. Dobbins, the president of the firm, and Mr. Stewart until about 4 P.M. endeavoring to convince them it would be the right thing for Mr. Stewart to go to Idaho as the Baker City Iron & Supply Co. or any other firm manufacturing mining machinery were not

depending upon Western Federation members for their support but all of my talk seemed to be of no value. I am confident if Mr. Stewart had been left alone and not been forced into this combination by other members of the firm he would have kept his word with me and come to Idaho but after putting up the best argument I possibly could and he still being unwilling to come, I left them in the state of mind above described.

I then went to the office of Attorney C. A. Moore and informed him Mr. Hawley requested his presence in Boise some time in the near future and he at once consented to talk about his wife having asthma. This is a fact, as I made inquiries later in the day about Mrs. Moore's health but only in a general way. During our talk Mr. Moore said he felt positive old man Lillard made a fool of Steve Adams, that Steve Adams is guilty of every crime he is charged with but might be able to dodge some of them on the grounds that insanity has affected some members of his family. Moore stated from what Adams had told him he was confident Adams had not lied in his confession. Speaking of the articles now held at the Idaho penitentiary in the Warden's office, Moore said he remembered distinctly that Lillard took these things from Baker City to the penitentiary as he helped Lillard carry them from the end of the car line to the penitentiary and it was all foolishness for Lillard to try to deny taking these things to the penitentiary.

I am not inclined to put much confidence in Mr. Moore and would suggest if the prosecution deems it necessary for Mr. Moore to be present in Boise that Mr. Hawley write him a letter requesting him to come here and then if it is necessary to subpoena him as a witness to do so after he arrives as Moore may decide not to come if he is subpoenaed by the Sheriff at Baker City. I believe the Sheriff's office in Baker City to be reliable in a general way although they have thrown the town wide open and gambling games are flourishing in every saloon in Baker City under the protection of the Sheriff's office.

Later I visited the Sheriff's office and had Mr. McCord return the original subpoena to me after being duly certified and I have attached same to Mr. Hawley's copy of this report.

I phoned Harvey V. Brown's residence and was informed by his wife that Mr. Brown was somewhere in the country near Baker City but she did not know just where to locate him.

During the evening I talked with C. A. Moore, Supt. of the Homestead Mining Co., and he informed me himself and Frank Pierce would be in Boise some time during the coming week.

At 11:25 P.M. I boarded O. S. L. train No. 2 and discontinued enroute at midnight.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/11/07. S.

Dear Sir:-

No. 21 reports:

Boise, Idaho, Friday, May 10, 1907.

I left Boise this morning at 7:30 A.M. and drove to Meridian where I saw George Smith and asked him to keep a lookout for any officer that may come to the ridges and learn if possible who they summon to appear as jurors. I also saw Bert Daly and instructed him the same as Smith. I then drove to Star and saw Goodwin and R. P. Smith when I instructed and told all parties to come to the office in Boise Sunday, May 12th, at 10:30 A.M. with full reports on any one whom they may learn have been summoned. I then drove back to Boise arriving at 9:30 P.M. and went direct to the office and reported to Whittell what I had done. While in the office Williams came in and reported he had been looking for Postwick but had failed to locate him and had been up to his office and listened at the door but did not know who Postwick was in the office or not. Whittell told him to call up the Western Union and ask for No. 7 to meet him and instruct No. 7 to go to Postwick's office and inquire for some fictitious name and by so doing he could learn if Postwick was in the room. Williams had reported this forenoon that Postwick was notifying men to appear as jurors and had said in his (Williams') presence that he had secured two. The object in shadowing Postwick was to learn when he was notifying. I did not learn who they they located Postwick or not.

I met Jas. Kirman while in the office. I had no chance to talk with him as he was called into the private office to consult with Darrow. Dr. Titus called at the office this afternoon and was ordered out by Nugent and when he didn't go was put out rather suddenly. Nugent said this evening that Titus had written to Darrow and asked him to take some action in this matter or he would take the matter in his own hands.

I left the office at about 6:15 P.M. and went to the Natatorium, came back to the city at about 9:30 when I saw Darrow and Titus in earnest conversation on the side walk between 7th and 8th Sts. on Main St. but heard nothing as to their conversation.
I discontinued at 10 P.M.

As per staffly submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/11/07.

H.

Dear Sir:-

No. 28 reports:

Victor, Colorado, Friday, May 10th, 1907.

Conditions are getting very unpleasant indeed. I was set upon by three Missourian miners and had to pull a gun to protect myself. I met Supt. H.F.C. at the Baltimere and received instructions from him relative to the proposed trip to Boise. I will act upon his advice and will leave here on the 12th or 13th. I will probably be in Denver on the 12th.

Today in Cripple Creek I was picked up by Mat. Prestage, a very ardent union man and socialist. Prestage said that Sheaf, of the Appeal to Reason, stayed at his house for some time immediately after the Independence depot explosion. He said that Sheaf is now in Boise. Prestage says that a man named Gus. Rilander was in a restaurant on the morning of June 7th, 1904. He said that Rilander sat near a party of Colorado Springs mine owners and these mine owners were conversing and one of them said to a mine owner of Cripple Creek, whose name is Carleton, "Carleton, the job was a good one for we will finish the W. F. of M., but why were you not more careful so as to hurt no one." Prestage says he does not know for certain, but expects that Rilander will be at the trial as a witness if Darrow so desires. Prestage says Mingo told him Rilander would be a witness for the defense. Prestage said that John Felice, one of the Independence victims (leg blown off) told him that the shift boss called to him not to hurry so fast, and that is the reason he was hurt, for he would not wait. Prestage and these other socialists keep pretty close track of me when in Cripple Creek.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:

Denver, 5/13/07.

J.

Dear Sir:-

Supt. H. F. G. reports:

Cripple Creek, Colo., Friday, May 10th, 1907.

This morning I secured a team and light wagon and with Secretary Arnold, who knows the Cripple Creek District very well, drove to the Victor Mine and saw Mrs. Heilsen who knows Mrs. Ida Toney (Mrs. Orchard of Independence) very well.

The gist of her conversation was that no one from the defense had been to see Mrs. Toney for months; that she said she would not go to Idaho for any one and was now working, keeping three boarders and selling the milk of three cows. Mark is not working, but the twins are selling papers.

We then went to see Mrs. Toney, who said she has not been visited by Darrow, Miller or McCarnack of the defense for several months and had not promised to go to Boise and did not expect, though if she did go she would only tell the truth. Anyway she has to work and did not feel she could afford to go. As we talked she would wander from one subject to another as ever and claimed Mr. McFarland lied to her when he told her that Harry now read the Bible as she knew Harry was a Catholic, consequently did not care for the Bible. There was more talk of this sort during which she said Harry evidently was guilty and if so should hang, particularly as long as he was telling on others and trying to lay the blame on them. She said she believed Harry placed the different things in the yard and shed and then told her about them so she would be a party to his crimes and thus testify against the Federation leaders to help herself. Some one has been talking to her along these lines.

Mark Toney was present when I brought up the question of his going to Idaho to testify about the finding of the "dope" in the back yard, but she put her foot down at once and said she had had enough trouble through Orchard and would not permit Mark to go. I explained she would be allowed all he could make if he was working and all his expenses would be paid also, but she said she would not permit it. I talked with her for some time longer, but could could not get her consent to let Mark go or to go with him. Mark will be seen separately and we will see what can be done with him. Some one has been telling Mrs. Toney a lot of stuff as she said John Neville was not dead, but would not say who told her and she also said there was a lot of rottenness on both sides of the case.

I left her and drove to Mrs. Neville's. After some preliminary talk during which I learned Charley was working at the Isabella Assay office, I spoke to her about allowing him to go to Boise, but she would not consent to it for a minute. She said she would not object to his going any place in Colorado, but not outside of it, besides he did not

know of anything that would help the State, also that she had been talked and gossiped about on account of his absence before when she said he had gone to Canada and when she was left with three small children and no one to protect her, also that she was afraid to have him go for fear harm would befall him and he was also afraid to go, that she was sick and needed him and he was taking a course in a Correspondence School and several other courses. I then talked soothingly to her along the lines laid down in Mr. McFarland's report of the 2nd inst. explaining I, personally, would take him to Idaho, see he was well cared for there and return him, not leaving him alone for a minute, pay her whatever he was earning until he again returned to work, see that he got another job, that there was no danger, ~~that there was no danger~~ and that he was to testify only to protect his father's name, but she contended her husband was dead and she could not afford to have Charley expose his welfare to go to Idaho. I told her we would guarantee his safety and that it was Mr. McFarland's wish that Charley go, but she would not permit it and was undoubtedly afraid of his safety. She would not say that any one had ^{made} any threats, but admitted a Mrs. Mahoney, a large black haired woman, had called upon her a few days ago and asked her if she knew her husband was alive. The woman said he had been seen by a man in British Columbia. Mrs. Neville asked how she knew, but she got an unsatisfactory reply. The woman then asked her to go to Goldfield and have the body examined and try to identify the remains. It is a sure thing that this is Mrs. Heenan (Mary Ann Mahoney) as she spent some time with Mrs. Minster and Mrs. Neville said spent a night with Mrs. Toney or Orchard as she called her. Mrs. Neville, who has three children besides Charley, the oldest being only nine years old and is therefore obliged to depend upon Charley for a living, has been frightened into the belief that Charley will be injured if he goes to the trial. I explained he was in more danger in the Cripple Creek District unguarded than he would be with some one looking after him at Boise. I could, however, ~~could~~ do nothing with her, but will see her again. Some one has told her that he cannot be taken out of the State as a witness and when I left her she begged me not to try to have him taken to Idaho. I shall see Charley this evening if possible.

I then drove to the Vindicator Mine and subpoenaed Chas. Johnson, who said he would be ready to go to Boise as soon as notified he was wanted. I explained to him that I would pay him for his lost time and expenses, but that the fees received would apply on expenses, which he said he understood.

I then drove to Victor and subpoenaed H. A. Naylor and Austin Holman. Arnold had already been served. Wm. Sheehan, formerly master mechanic on the Vindicator, is no longer in Victor, but is believed to be in Denver working for a machine drill opposite the Brown Palace Hotel. It is not the Sullivan Company but another one. Mrs. Lottie Day is gone and believed to be at #1719 Glenora St. Denver. I have telephoned these addresses to the office at Denver. There is a Mrs. George Pobst now living at Altman, who formerly lived at Midland between Gillett and Divide. She is the widow of George Pobst who was killed by Capt. Smith during the first Cripple Creek strike in 1894 and had eleven sons, most of whom are said to be miners and strong federation sympathizers. I will

see her, but, though I believe she is the woman meant, I fear I will not get much information.

Mr. Holman suggested that Mr. Campbell of the Vindicator be seen and be requested to at once have an examination of the engineers field books as they were at the time McCormick and Beck were killed and have a map drawn showing the entire 5th level of the mine and the approaches to that level made and also a vertical diagram made of the main shaft from the present 5th level down to the present or new 5th level, showing distances carefully and particularly showing the old 9th level which is the abandoned level that fooled the person who placed the powder that killed the two men. The men evidently went down the shaft from the present 5th level, passed one station which they did not know was the abandoned old 9th level and continued on to the present 5th level. As that was the second station they reached after leaving the 5th level they believed naturally they had reached the 7th level which they sought, but had instead only reached the 6th level as there was an abandoned level between it and the 5th and a station at this abandoned level. Mr. Holman wants 10 days notice before he is called to Boise. He is very busy but is willing to help out.

This evening I saw Charley Neville and his mother, but he is afraid to go and all assurances of protection would not move them. I spoke of his name being published in the morning papers as a witness and that some harm might be done him, but Mrs. Neville said she would tell every one he knew nothing and would not go. I will try again tomorrow.

This evening I received a phone call from #28 and later met him at a Hotel in Victor as I am too well known in Cripple Creek. Little news has developed with him except that he has lost all of his old influential friends and last night had a heated argument with Nelson Franklin in the Monarch saloon. Austin Holman, an old friend, has not spoken to him for 3 months and Naylor and others detest him. As I fear he might be assaulted I ordered him to leave here by the 15th and go to Denver and make arrangements to go to Idaho and to keep away from saloons and out of arguments in the meantime.

I returned to Cripple Creek at 11:30 P.M. and discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:

Denver, 5/13/07.

N.

Dear Sir:-

No. 24 A. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Friday, May 10, 1907.

During the day I visited the offices of the attorneys for the defense where I met Bradley, Greenberg, Williams and Rogers. Whitesell was working on a list of names that they have not been able to obtain any information about and gave one to each of the men present instructing them to do all in their power to report on them by Monday at 10 A.M.

I met Bill Easterly and Jack Kirwan; Kirwan was to have left today but did not. I met Warren who informed me he was sent here from Chicago as an independent juror by the Federal Trades & Labor Union. I met Sheaf and he informed me Debs will be here before long and that he sent twenty-five copies of the "Appeal to Reason" to the Idanha Hotel today so that Gooding and Borah and their bunch of thugs will be sure to read them.

I met Ony Barnes several times today and he informed me he stayed in Cripple Creek until last October when he had to get out or they would have killed him as he was looking after the W. F. of M.'s property there. He claims to be a witness in this case for the defense.

I discontinued for the day at 6:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/11/07. S.

Dear Sir:-

No. 25 reports:

Denver, Colorado, Friday, May 10th, 1907.

I was instructed to serve a subpoena on Clarence L. HARRAH at Colorado City, Colorado, who is summoned to appear at Boise, Idaho as a witness for the state in the case of the People vs Wm. D. Haywood.

I left Denver at 12:15 p.m. and arrived at Colo. Springs at 2:40 p.m. I proceeded at once to Colo. City to find Mr. HARRAH in order to serve the subpoena. I located his residence at 580 Main St. and learned from a lady there, presumably his wife, that Mr. HARRAH was working at the Standard Mill, property of the U. S. Reduction and Refining Co. I went at once to this mill and found Mr. HARRAH and served the paper on him at 4 p.m. I explained to him that he would receive a compensation per day at the same rate as his present scale of wages and would receive \$2.00 per day witness fees. He said, "I don't see what good I can do there," then after a minute or so he said, "All right I'll go." I then told him to be in Denver on May 16th or 16th next and call on Asst. Supt. E.E.P. He said, "All right." I then left him, returning to Colorado Springs. I left Colorado Springs at 7 p.m. and arrived in Denver and discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:
Denver, 5/13/07. J.

Dear Sir:-

No. 38 reports:

Boise, Idaho, Friday, May 10, 1907.

I walked around town this morning and visited Gary's and Simon's cigar stores. There was nothing doing in either place. I met George Sheaf on Main St. and we walked up Main St. where we met Bradley and Marsh. We then walked to the depot where Sheaf said he was going to meet James Kirwan, acting Secretary-Treasurer of the W. F. of M. After waiting at the depot for a short while Sheaf came to the conclusion that James Kirwan was not going to leave for Denver today so we then went to the office of the attorneys for the defense. While in Whitsell's room I was introduced to James Kirwan who said everything was going very satisfactorily and that he had every confidence that Haywood would be acquitted. He said there was more talk in Colorado about the Haywood trial than in Idaho and the rumor that the W. F. of M. had men here to take Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone out of jail any time they felt like doing so was all bosh, because if the W. F. of M. wanted to do such a thing they would not be spending so much money for the defense but would have a special train instead. Kirwan said he was going to return to Denver tomorrow as urgent business necessitated a prompt return to Denver.

This evening I visited Gary's where I make my headquarters at present. Gary said Thiele, the detective, had visited Gary's and inquired for a book called 'the Pinkerton Labor Spy' and when told that the book sold for twenty-five cents Thiele said it was not worth that amount of money and departed. In Gary's I met Herman Fuch, Bradley, James Kirwan and Parks. Kirwan only stayed a few minutes and bought the cigars for the crowd and departed for the office of the attorneys for the defense saying at the time that he had important business with the attorneys to straighten up before leaving for Denver.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/11/07. R.

Dear Sir:-

Asst. Supt. I. L. P. reports:

Denver, Friday, May 19th, 1909.

This morning I called upon Mr. William Collins to obtain the names of the parties who were playing cards with Arthur Collins at the time he was murdered. He informed me that those present were Mr. and Mrs. Blaney and Mr. O. B. Kemp. He said that the Blaneys were in Denver pretty much of the past winter and resided at the Vallejo, and Mr. Kemp was in California the last Mr. William heard of him. Also that there was a young man named Lawrence Messenger stopping at the house at the time Collins was killed and that he was in the room directly after the shooting. He said that Dr. Sheldon of Telluride as well as Dr. Jayne and Leonard Freeman of Denver attended him. I learned that the Blaneys are now in Denver, Utah, where Mr. Blaney is employed by the Telluride Power Co. and that Messenger is now a student at Boulder, Colorado, at the university at that place. Subsequently, Mr. William informed that he had learned that Kemp was now at Goldfield, Nevada. I sent operative G. A. B. to Boulder to subpoena young Messenger, and as you will see from his report, the young man does not want to go to Idaho unless he has the consent of his parents. He will call and see what the office on Sunday and advise me as to his decision. If he does not consent, I will go and see his parents and endeavor to persuade them to permit the young man to go forward as a witness.

I then called on Dr. Jayne to subpoena him and found the doctor has already made preparations to leave Denver for the east and was going out on the 4:30 train this afternoon. He informed me that in addition to Dr. Sheldon Dr. B. J. Ochsner, who was Sheldon's assistant was also in attendance and that Dr. Jayne, and Freeman did not arrive in Telluride until 2 o'clock the afternoon following Collins' murder. He said they went from Denver in a special train on telephone request from Telluride. Dr. Jayne informs me that Dr. Ochsner is now at Durango, Colorado and that Dr. Sheldon is in Kansas City. He said that Sheldon was the miners' union surgeon in Telluride and was a strong union sympathizer. I learned that Dr. Freeman is also in the east and was stopping at the Sherman Hotel in Washington up to, and including May 9th and that he is leaving the same day on that date. Dr. Ochsner, who is leaving after his business while he is away from Denver could not give me any further address. I will send an operative forward to subpoena Dr. Ochsner as well as the Blaneys and also endeavor to locate George Schneider and have him come to Denver, so that I can have a talk with him.

Mr. A. B. Carlton of Graple Creek informs me that Charles H. Liddy, the stenographer whom Richardson has in Boise and who he may endeavor to have appointed as official stenographer in the court of an assistant, is credited that he was thrown out of Judge Lindsay's court in Denver for drunkenness. Carlton informs me that some time ago a woman gave Liddy \$500.00 to bring her husband back to Denver so that she could serve him with papers in a divorce suit. Liddy put the money in his pocket and made no effort to have this man brought back to Denver nor did he ever make a report to the woman as to what he did with the money. Carlton also tells me that at the time he was engaged in a law suit with Jewish Rhinchester, Liddy was employed to take testimony and that since Liddy has written up this testimony Carlton has found it to be absolutely worthless, much of the testimony is left out and what is written is incorrect. I give you this information relative to Liddy as that in case Richardson endeavors to have him appointed official stenographer steps may be taken to check-up on it.

Reported Denver, 5/12/09, J. Respectfully submitted,

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, May 11, 1907.

This morning I called at Mr. Hawley's office where I met Mr. Van Duyn; subsequently Mr. Hawley came in, also Mr. Stone. I had an appointment with Mr. Turner, the representative of McClure's Magazine, to meet Mr. Hawley and on Mr. Turner's arrival I introduced him to Mr. Hawley. Mr. Turner told Mr. Hawley he would like to see Orchard and go over the autobiography with him and that he wanted the first article or chapter to appear in their magazine which will come out on June 25th. Mr. Hawley stated we had a fine corps of intelligent newspaper men here representing the best newspapers in the country all of whom wanted to see Orchard, the State had denied them the privilege of so doing even the representatives of the Associated Press and in denying them the State had stated no person had been or would be allowed to see Orchard until he left the witness stand with the exception of parties representing the state and Dean Hinks; that anything Mr. Turner wanted from Orchard he could get either through myself or Dean Hinks. He went on to tell Mr. Turner Orchard was a man who would testify to the truth even if it would cost him his life and while being cross-examined he would certainly be asked whom he had talked to and it would certainly come out he had seen and talked to him (Mr. Turner). The reporters would all be in court and would all know that he (Mr. Hawley) and Mr. Borah had simply lied to them and ~~was~~ we could not expect fair play from men whom we had misinformed. Mr. Turner seemed to grasp the matter at once and said, "I don't want to interfere with the trial in any way and I can see where you are right."

As Opt. Siringo had a scrap book which contained all newspaper clippings during the riots in the Osceola District in 1892, I gave Mr. Turner the privilege of examining those clippings and also the privilege of questioning Mr. Siringo as to what occurred at that time. From this he can make a good article as a foundation for what will follow in Orchard's autobiography. I also advised him to see Dean Hinks and take this matter up with him as the Dean was thoroughly informed on Orchard's autobiography.

In the afternoon I visited Orchard; he is in good spirits. I took this matter up with him and told him the truth. Orchard said, "I would have liked to see Turner although I am not quite ready for him but I can see where Mr. Hawley is right and under no circumstances would I now talk with Mr. Turner as I can see what harm might come from it and I would not for anything have Mr. Hawley, Mr. Borah, Gov. Gooding and yourself made out liars simply for the sake of gratifying Mr. Turner's wish. He cannot write up this autobiography until I give my testimony."

In further talking with Orchard he informed me during the time he and Adams and Joe Mehlich were trying to assassinate Justice Goddard and Chief Justice Gabbert that on several occasions Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Mehlich accompanied them and on one particular occasion just as Goddard came to his door Mrs. Adams saw him and said, "There he is". Orchard looked around and there was a boy sitting on the lawn curb and he nudged

Mrs. Adams as she was eager for him to get him and they walked away, and he stated if Mrs. Adams was put upon the witness stand she should be questioned on this matter and she might think that at least the boy heard the remark and that the boy is one of the witnesses and it might stagger her. He said he had forgotten this and never told me this story before.

Jim Kirwan left this morning ostensibly for Denver; it is hard to tell where he is going.

In the evening I met Gov. Gooding and had a long conference with him. I did not expect the Governor back until Sunday but he came in earlier.

~~I wish to draw attention to No. 28's report dated Friday, May 3rd, wherein it will be noted Tom Jones, the conductor, is with the prosecution notwithstanding the statements we had from K. G. Starling that he was with the defense. You will also note what is said about the affidavits that Darrow has gotten from the two soldiers, members of C. Troop, and the further fact the operative informs us these men were at Aguilar on June 6th and did not return to Victor until June 10th and the further fact that one of them was in jail at Trinidad on the night of June 6th at which time the Independence depot was blown up. I wish the Denver office which receives a copy of this report to investigate the matter of these two soldiers, get their names and who can testify to the fact that they were at Aguilar, and if there is a record of the soldier who was in jail at Trinidad to get this record and who can swear to it, and we will have these witnesses subpoenaed to counteract Darrow's affidavits. After reading over No. 28's report for May 4th, I am led to believe Austin Holman has tampered with Coffey and that he won't appear in Idaho, and it now looks to me that all the work of McCormack, Hanks and Darrow relative to getting these witnesses has fallen through and it is just likely the defense will not use No. 28.~~

I want to especially draw attention to the copies of the affidavits of Fred W. Bradley and Mrs. and Mr. Linforth of which I attach copies. I have no comment to make on these affidavits as they speak for themselves.

I again impress on the Denver office the importance of getting the names of these two soldiers that No. 28 refers to. I presume he can give their names, however there will be some record at the State House and Mr. Zeph Hill who had troops down at Aguilar will know all about this transaction and Mr. Hill can easily be found.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/12/07. S.

P.S. From a report from Ass't Supt. E.E.P. dated May 9th, we think we have received track of Mrs. Popst; she used to live in Midland and in 1904 lived at Midland a short distance from Divide and may possibly be living there now. Her husband's name was George Popst. You will remember Adams gave us the name of Pobst. I had Adams spell this name for me and I presume he spelled it the way he understood it but made a mistake, so instead of looking for Mrs. Popst we were looking for Mrs. Pobst. Adams was unable to give us her first name or the name of her husband.

was many times presented in mountain regions and districts, where hope of discovery and detection was very small and very doubtful.

I have no interest in this matter one way or the other and make this affidavit at the request of the plaintiff, Mr. Linforth merely narrating matters and incidents within my own knowledge concerning the explosion which took place in his premises on or about the 17th day of November, 1904.

F. W. BRADLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 16th day of October, 1906.

CLEMENS WEISS

Notary Public in and for the County of
New York, State of New York.

(Notarial Seal)

Notary Public, Queens County,
Certificate filed in New York County.

2.

exception of a Sunday or two from the 26th of October to the time of the explosion on the 17th of November.

(Signed). F. W. BRADLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,
this 6th day of February, 1907.

O. W. Gorman (Seal).

Notary Public

In and for the City and County of San Francisco,
State of California.

Special Report:

Dear Sir:-

S.C.T. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, May 11, 1907.

Upon arriving in Boise this morning I found the following letter from Mr. Archie Philips at this point:

"St. Joe, Idaho, May 8, 07.

Mr. S. C. Thiele,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

I find upon arriving here that the post office at Gordon is kept by a friend of Mason's and they would not hesitate to open ~~my~~ my mail, so I am going to have all my mail come to St. Joe so if you should happen to write me address it to St. Joe. I got information here that Simpkins is up where his wife is and he is going to Boise to be sprung as a witness at the proper time. This is from pretty good authority too.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Archie Philips."

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/11/07. 8.

Dear Sir:-

S.C.T. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, May 11, 1907.

At 4:50 A.M. I arrived in Nampa and at 5:20 boarded O. S. L. train No. 66 for Boise where I arrived at 6:15 A.M. At 9 A.M. I met Chas. J. G. Hass of the Citizens' Alliance and told him I had received information from our operatives that the Trades Unions were very anxious to know the proceedings of the Citizens' Alliance and it behooved him to be very careful that no leak occurred in their meetings as at the present time the labor unions would cause considerable agitation about anything the Citizens' Alliance would contemplate doing in Boise.

Mr. Hass assured me he would be very cautious regarding this matter.

Correspondent Shoaf of the Appeal to Reason and his associate Mr. Walker are continually prowling about the Idan-ha Hotel and claim they are very anxious to secure snapshot photos of Gov. Gooding and Mgr. McParland.

I received a note from Postmaster Francis Ball of Pocatello in which he informs me he is told Con Ryan is still a resident of Anaconda, Mont. Relative to Con Ryan I beg to state when I saw Ryan in Anaconda a year ago he was not living at the address given me by Mr. Ball but in a small house located in the rear, if I remember correctly it was numbered 513 Chestnut St.

After reading the correspondence which arrived in my absence, also the reports of the operatives and sent instructions to them, I visited Chief Counsel Hawley's office, and as Warden Whitney has been very anxious to have me visit his family some evening, at 5:40 P.M. I left the city and went to the penitentiary where I remained until 10 P.M. During my visit to Mr. Whitney's house he informed me Chandler, one of the witnesses in the Adams case, had resigned his position as guard at the penitentiary and that during the time he was employed as guard he associated with a guard named Smith who has just been discharged. Judging from the actions of Mr. Whitney about the penitentiary and the close attention he pays to the telephone calls for the penitentiary by listening on the line at his residence, I am convinced he is using his utmost endeavors to keep in touch with everything going on at the penitentiary.

After returning to the city I conferred with Manager McParland on matters pertaining to the case. During the day several newspaper men asked me to confirm the story of Chas. H. Moyer's prison record, but I refused to be interviewed and told them if I were in their place I would endeavor to investigate Moyer's record in the State of Illinois.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/12/07. S.

Dear Sir:-

No. 38 S.F. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, May 11, 1907.

I moved around town this morning but learned nothing of interest. At Gary's this afternoon I met Bradley, Fuch, Shoaf, Humphreys and Marsh. Gary remarked to Bradley that Thiele had been in his store the other day and bought some Socialist papers. I visited Simon's cigar store but learned nothing of interest.

I went to Whitsell's office this afternoon where I saw Easterly, Parks and Shoaf who was discussing Socialism and Whitsell was busy checking up reports and showing one of the office men how he wanted the names indexed. This evening I met nearly all of the Socialists around town but did not learn anything from them.

I discontinued at midnight.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/12/07. S.

Dear Sir:-

No. 24 A. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, May 11, 1907.

During the day I visited the offices of the attorneys for the defense where I met Creek, Easterly, Bradley, George Dilly, Frank Peyton, Ony Barnes, S. M. Humphreys, I. W. Wright, Greenburg, Williams, Rogers and several others whom I did not know. Whitesell said Nugent threw Dr. Titus out of the offices yesterday and they held a meeting to have him thrown out of the Socialist organization as they will not have anything more to do with him. Whitesell said F. A. Manning went to Caldwell today and will be back tomorrow, he is after information from a party down there that knows something about the case. I was informed by Humphreys and Easterly they are watching Warren and suspicion him of being a traitor as he has been talking to the police in a friendly way. They have written to Chicago to find out his standing with the unions there.

Darrow lectures at the Columbia Theatre tomorrow evening and all the Socialists will attend. Ony Barnes informed us he has something to tell that will surprise the prosecution and be a hard blow to them as he can prove what he will testify to.

I discontinued for the day at 6:30 P.M. to go on shift.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/12/07. S.

Opt. R.N.R. Reports:--

San Francisco, May 11th, 1907.

This morning at 9:00 A.M. I went to the office of F.W. Bradley and was told by him that he had made two affidavits for Walter H. Linforth, one of which had been sent to Linforth by him from New York City, after he (Bradley) had made certain corrections in it. Mr. Bradley gave me a copy of this affidavit which was dated October 16th. ¹⁹⁰⁶ He also made an affidavit in January, 1907, for Mr. Linforth. He did not have a copy of this affidavit, but said that it related to his various trips in the West during the year 1904. He gave me a copy of a memorandum of the trips from which Linforth had drawn up the affidavit. A copy of this affidavit he said could probably be had from Mr. Linforth or the original could be seen at the County Clerk's office.

He also gave me copy of a deposition which he and his wife, Mary P. Bradley, had made in the action of Walter H. Linforth, vs. San Francisco Gas & Electric Company. This deposition is dated Saturday, May 20th, 1905. Mr. Bradley requested me to return the papers he had given me as soon as copies were made of them.

At the office of Attorney Knight I was informed that he had gone to Los Angeles and would be there for a week. He is stopping there at the Hotel Van Nuys.

Reported-H2

San Francisco, 5/11/07.

(C O P Y)

San Francisco, Calif, Jan. 21, 1907.

Walter H. Linforth, Esq.,
1100 O'Farrell Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Sir:--

In reply to your favor of the 18th inst. I find that my trips for the year 1904 were as follows:

Jan. 9th left San Francisco for Ely, Nevada
Jan. 22nd. returned to San Francisco.
March 15th left S.F. for Porterville, Fresno Co., Calif.
March 18th returned to S.F.
March 19th, left S.F. for Bourne, Baker Co., Oreg. (Miner's strike on there at that time.)
April 1st returned to S.F.
April 2nd, left S.F. for Monterey.
April 4th, returned to S.F.
May 14th, left S.F. for Jackson, Amador Co., Calif.
May 19th, left Amador for Mariposa County.
May 22nd returned to S.F.
May 29th left S.F. for Oroville, Calif.
May 30th returned to S.F.
June 14th, left S.F. for Bourne, Baker Co. Oreg.
June 22nd. left Bourne, for Susanville, Grant Co., Oreg.
July 1st, left Susanville for Wardner, Idaho.
July 18th, left Wardner for Rossland, B.C.
July 29th, left Rossland for Tacoma
July 25th left Tacoma for Treadwell City, Alaska
August, September, made many trips from Treadwell City to Berners Bay, back and forth.
October 8th, left Treadwell City for Seattle.
October 14th, arrived Spokane, Washington.
October 16th, left Spokane for Bourne, Baker Co., Oreg.
October 26th, returned to S.F.
In S.F. practically continuously till time of accident November 17th.

I find that I can give you if you so wish it all my movements since the riots of April 1899, that event ally caused the death of Governor Studenberg.

Yours very truly,

F. W. B.

Dear Sir:-

Asst. Supt. E.E.P. reports:

Denver, Saturday, May 11th, 1907.

This morning I called at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Co. and saw Mr. Leonard, the manager, I read and served him with a subpoena to produce certain data in the shape of original money orders, telegrams, etc. Mr. Leonard was very friendly, but stated that he could not produce these papers without orders from his superiors. I informed him that arrangements had previously been made with his superiors in New York that when he was subpoenaed, that he should give the matter due attention. Mr. Leonard has only been with the Denver office for a short time, consequently knows nothing of what happened prior to his coming here. He said he would take the matter up with his superiors in New York and requested that I also wire our New York office to have the matter taken up so that he would be advised promptly as to what is wanted.

I then saw Margaret Swink. I read to her and served upon her the subpoena calling for her attendance at Boise in the present trial. Miss Swink does not care particularly to go, in fact would rather not go and so stated. However if instructions come from the officials of the company at New York to Mr. Leonard and Miss. Swink, they will be complied with.

I then called upon Supt. Black of the Postal Telegraph Co. I read and served him with the subpoena. Mr. Black, like Mr. Leonard, recognized the fact that he was not compelled to honor the subpoena, never the less would take the matter up with his higher officials and requested me to wire our New York office to see the officials of the Postal Telegraph Co. so that they would notify Mr. Black as to their wishes.

On my return to the Agency I wired our New York office to see the officials of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Cos. and have them give the proper instructions to the manager and supt. respectively in Denver.

I then hunted up Lottie Day, whom I found at the address furnished me by Supt. Cary, 1718 Glenarm St. This is the woman who was out several times with Orchard and who is acquainted with Haywood, Pettibone and Orchard and who can testify to the fact of their all being together in the Belmont Rooming House in Denver, where she was residing at one time. Mrs. Day was extremely averse to going forward as a witness, but after talking with her for about an hour, finally consented, on the condition that in addition to the \$2 per day which she would receive as a witness, that we pay her for her loss of time in Denver and pay a woman to look after her rooming house, which she has just purchased at the above address, which will cost one dollar per day at least, for the woman to take care of the house, and Mrs. Day thinks that she should receive \$2.00 per day for her loss of time. To this I agreed and then subpoenaed her. She will be ready to leave for Boise on the evening of Saturday, the 18th inst. She informed me that a woman named Jennie Wilson, who is in the dress making department of the Daniel and Fisher Stores Co, knows more than she, Mrs. Day, does. She said Orchard frequently called on Mrs. Wilson when she was stopping at the 11th Ave. Hotel in Denver, also she met Pettibone and Haywood. I was unable to see Mrs. Wilson today, but will see her Monday and have a talk with her and see what she knows, and if her evidence is important I will subpoena her. Mrs. Day also informed me that there was a Mrs.

Anna B. Brant ~~living~~ at 1355 Marion St. That Mrs. Brant is a strong Western Federation sympathizer and at one time was a candidate for state or county supt. of schools, Mrs. Day does not remember which. She said that Mrs. Brant was a woman who drinks, and if she had two or three drinks would tell all she knew. She said that Mrs. Brant was an associate of Orchard's, Pettibone's and other Western Federation men. Mrs. Day recalls the convention of the Western Federation, which was held in Denver in May 1904. She, at that time was stopping at the Belmont and gave up her room to some of the delegates. Among them were Sherman Parker, a man named McDonald or McDonough and others. She slept with Mrs. Wilson at the 11th Ave. Hotel, but was at the Belmont Hotel every day, as her trunks were in the room occupied by Parker and the others and she was afraid they would steal what she had in the trunks. She said these men had no baggage, except a big pistol and a bottle of whiskey. Mrs. Day also has a rooming house in Cripple Creek and has lived in mining camps all her life practically, and knows considerable of what transpired in the Cripple Creek district and states that Orchard at one time under the name of Dempsey, roomed at her house. She does not know Orchard by the name of Orchard, but knows him by the name of Dempsey. I think she will make an important witness, and I would suggest, that when she arrives in Boise, that Mr. Hawley or Mr. Borah have an interview with her and obtain from her just exactly what she knows and just exactly what she is to testify to. She is a woman who has traveled much and knows her own mind.

I then endeavored to locate William Sheehan, when Supt. Cary phoned me from Cripple Creek, was at Van Trent, Placer County, California, but that he had been employed by some mining machine company who had offices on Broadway, opposite the Brown Palace Hotel. I learned that this firm was the G. D. Warren Company, manufacturer of drills and compresses. They have since gone out of business. Mr. Warren, I learned, is out of town, but his wife informed me that the last she heard of Sheehan was about three months ago, when he left town to go to the State of Washington, just where he is located at the present time she does not know. I will have her seen tomorrow as she may be able to give us his exact location.

I then ~~interviewed~~ saw Charles Baldwin, who will be at the office on Monday prepared to leave for Boise.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:
Denver, 5/12/07.

J.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, May 11, 1907.

This morning I called at Mr. Hawley's office where I met Mr. Van Duyn; subsequently Mr. Hawley came in, also Mr. Stone. I had an appointment with Mr. Turner, the representative of McClure's Magazine, to meet Mr. Hawley and on Mr. Turner's arrival I introduced him to Mr. Hawley. Mr. Turner told Mr. Hawley he would like to see Orchard and go over the autobiography with him and that he wanted the first article or chapter to appear in their magazine which will come out on June 25th. Mr. Hawley stated we had a fine corps of intelligent newspaper men here representing the best newspapers in the country all of whom wanted to see Orchard; the State had denied them the privilege of so doing even the representatives of the Associated Press and in denying them the State had stated no person had been or would be allowed to see Orchard until he left the witness stand with the exception of parties representing the state and Dean Hinks; that anything Mr. Turner wanted from Orchard he could get either through myself or Dean Hinks. He went on to tell Mr. Turner Orchard was a man who would testify to the truth even if it would cost him his life and while being cross-examined he would certainly be asked whom he had talked to and it would certainly come out he had seen and talked to him (Mr. Turner). The reporters would all be in court and would all know that he (Mr. Hawley) and Mr. Borah had simply lied to them and ~~was~~ we could not expect fair play from men whom we had misinformed. Mr. Turner seemed to grasp the matter at once and said, "I don't want to interfere with the trial in any way and I can see where you are right."

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Mrs. Adams as she was eager for him to get him and they walked away, and he stated if Mrs. Adams was put upon the witness stand she should be questioned on this matter and she might think that at least the boy heard the remark and that the boy is one of the witnesses and it might stagger her. He said he had forgotten this and never told me this story before.

Jim Kirwan left this morning ostensibly for Denver; it is hard to tell where he is going.

In the evening I met Gov. Gooding and had a long conference with him. I did not expect the Governor back until Sunday but he came in earlier.

~~I wish to draw attention to No. 29's report dated Friday, May 3rd, wherein it will be noted Tom Jones, the conductor, is with the prosecution notwithstanding the statements we had from N. C. Sterling that he was with the defense. You will also note what is said about the affidavits that Darrow has gotten from the two soldiers, members of C. Troop, and the further fact the operative informs us these men were at Aguilar on June 6th and did not return to Victor until June 10th and the further fact that one of them was in jail at Trinidad on the night of June 6th at which time the Independence depot was blown up. I wish the Denver office which receives a copy of this report to investigate the matter of these two soldiers, get their names and who can testify to the fact that they were at Aguilar, and if there is a record of the soldier who was in jail at Trinidad to get this record and who can swear to it, and we will have these witnesses subpoenaed to counteract Darrow's affidavits. After reading over No. 28's report for May 4th, I am led to believe Austin Holman has tampered with Coffey and that he won't appear in Idaho, and it now looks to me that all the work of McCormack, Hange and Darrow relative to getting these witnesses has fallen through and it is just likely the defense will not use No. 28.~~ *This is not possible Jones.*

I want to especially draw attention to the copies of the affidavits of Fred W. Bradley and Mrs. and Mr. Linforth of which I attach copies. I have no comment to make on these affidavits as they speak for themselves.

I again impress on the Denver office the importance of getting the names of these two soldiers that No. 28 refers to. I presume he can give their names, however there will be some record at the State House and Mr. Zeph Hill who had troops down at Aguilar will know all about this transaction and Mr. Hill can easily be found.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Belas, 5/12/07. S.

P.S. From a report from Ass't Supt. E.F.P. dated May 9th, we think we have received track of Mrs. Popst; she used to live in Midland and in 1904 lived at Midland a short distance from Divide and may possibly be living there now. Her husband's name was George Popst. You will remember Adams gave us the name of Pobst. I had Adams spell this name for me and I presume he spelled it the way he understood it but made a mistake, so instead of looking for Mrs. Popst we were looking for Mrs. Pobst. Adams was unable to give us her first name or the name of her husband.

was many times presented in mountain regions and districts, where hope of discovery and detection was very small and very doubtful.

I have no interest in this matter one way or the other and make this affidavit at the request of the plaintiff, Mr. Linforth merely narrating matters and incidents within my own knowledge concerning the explosion which took place in his premises on or about the 17th day of November, 1904.

F. W. BRADLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 16th day of October, 1906.

CLEMENS WEISS

Notary Public in and for the County of
New York, State of New York.

Notary Public, Queens County,

Certificate filed in New York County.

(Notarial Seal)

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Walter H. Linforth,)
)
) Plaintiff,
)
)
) vs.)
) San Francisco Gas and Electric Company,)
) (A Corporation),)
) Defendant.)

No. 2468. Dept. 10.

State of California,)
)
) ss.
City and County of San Francisco.)

F. W. BRADLEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says:
I am the F. W. Bradley who was living at 1404 Washington Street at the time of the explosion which occurred in those premises on the 17th day of November, 1904. By a reference to my notes I can state correctly, and in detail, my movements during the entire year 1904. On January 9th of that year I left San Francisco for Ely, Nevada, and returned from there to San Francisco on the 22nd of that month. I then remained in San Francisco until the 15th day of March, when I left for Porterville, Fresno County, in this State, and returned from there to San Francisco on the 18th day of that month. On the 19th of March I left San Francisco for Bourne, Baker County, Oregon, and remained there until April 1st, when I again returned to San Francisco. During the time I was at Bourne, there was a miners strike on at that place, and my presence there was a well known fact to all of the miners in that vicinity and elsewhere, as my whereabouts was published in many of the leading mining journals. On the 2nd of April, I left San Francisco for Monterey and returned again to San Francisco on the 4th day of April, where I remained until the 14th of May, when I left for Jackson, in El Amador County, in this State. My presence in San Francisco on the 4th day of April to the 14th day of May was a well known fact, as on the said 4th day of April my wife gave birth to a child, which fact was noted and published extensively in many of the leading mining journals. I remained at Jackson, Amador County, until May 19th. On that day left Amador for Mariposa County, and returned to San Francisco on the 22nd of May, where I remained until the 28th day of May, leaving San Francisco at that time for Oroville, Butte County, California, where I remained until the 30th of May, when I again returned to San Francisco. I then remained in San Francisco until the 14th day of June when I again left for Bourne, Oregon, and remained there until June 22nd, leaving at that time for Susanville, Grant County, Oregon. I remained in Susanville until July 1st, when I left for Wardner, Idaho, I remained there until July 12th, when I left for Rosland, British Columbia. I remained there until July 20th, when I left for Tacoma, where I remained until July 25th. On that day I left Tacoma for Treadwell City, Alaska, and during the months of August and September I was traveling back and forth between Treadwell City and Berners Bay, in Alaska. On October 8th, I left Treadwell City for Seattle, and on the 14th day of October I arrived at Spokane, Washington. On the 16th of October I left Spokane for Bourne, Oregon, and returned to San Francisco October 26th. I was here in San Francisco ~~until~~ continuously, with perhaps the

2.

exception of a Sunday or two from the 26th of October to the time of the explosion on the 17th of November.

(Signed). F. W. BRADLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,
this 6th day of February, 1907.

O. W. Gearain (Seal).

Notary Public

In and for the City and County of San Francisco,
State of California.

Dear Sir:-

J. McD. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Sunday, May 12, 1907.

Today being Sunday I had a short conference with Mr. Hawley and subsequently had a conference with Gov. Hooding. I received a letter from G. C. Nicks of which the following is a copy:

"Dear Sir:-

Steve is on the fence and don't know which way to "jump". Sutherland keeps him agitated by coming around and Campbell keeps giving a lot of trouble on the train between here and Boise. Steve thinks that Sutherland went him along to watch Mrs. Steve to see who she talked with on the way to Boise. A long telegram came to Towns; Steve gave me the information. Towns is here pretty regular telling Steve not to talk to me and Joe Panniff in jail here is kept quiet for his part then coming out after Boyle was killed. Steve asked me if the witness I went after lived on the left hand side of the river and if his name was something like you put under a bridge, that would be piles, so you see he guessed it right. I have told him he would not be tried here again but would be taken down to Nez Perce Co. and those farmers would play h--I with him. He said no dream, he knows they will do it. He says he won't go to Boise with Sutherland without they carry him. I think if he is handled right he will tell a whole lot. He says he don't want to hang anybody for he don't want to be hung.

Yours truly, "

I replied to Mr. Nicks and herewith attach copy of my letter.

I also received a letter from Deputy Sheriff Thom. McCabe of which the following is a copy:

"Dear Sir:-

You no doubt are under the impression that I am very negligent in replying to the letter I received from you several days ago, but such is not the case I assure you, as I have been waiting patiently for something to develop between Nicks and Steve that would be of some interest to you. Sutherland, Bailey, Nicks and myself took the matter up as soon as I received your letter and were trying to get everything shaped up when Nicks got into the trouble that you have read of through the Press. However, since being in jail he has been kept in the same cell with Steve and in the last few days has succeeded in getting him to talk, although he tells us that so far he has not been able to accomplish anything of any importance but he seems to be encouraged and thinks that in the near future he will get him. I was in to see Nicks last eve and he says that when Steve read the account of those fellows being convicted in Colfax, he was very much discouraged and talked quite freely, saying he thought it was all off with Haywood. Nicks told him

that when his case came up for trial at the next term of Court that more than likely the State would ask for a change of venue to Latah County, and if they did it would be all off with him, it has got him in a sort of despondent mood. We have to be very careful in talking to Nicks as he says Steve is very suspicious. He says Steve told him if he had to go to Boise on this case he did not want to go with Sutherland, he said if Sutherland was going to take him they would have to carry him out, he saw by the papers that he would probably be called as a witness. When Mrs. Adams left here the other day for Boise, Chandler and a fellow by the name of Grinnett left on the same train to work for Warden Whitney, there as he had sent us word to send him two men. After getting there she wired to her legal adviser, Wourms, that Chandler had followed her all the way to Boise, watching every move she made. His Honor conveyed this news to Steve after he had received the message and he has been wild ever since. Nicks told him there was nothing in it as Chandler had gone there to take a position at the Prison, but it did not seem to satisfy him. He said that was some of Sutherland's work and he knew it as Sutherland was no friend of his. Sutherland has requested me to tell you he would not start for Boise before the 17th or 18th. Shulenberg the man who found the bomb will be with him, he is in Spokane at present but will go when he goes. We have been very busy for the past few weeks trying to get all the data that will be of any importance to the State in these trials, so trusting to hear from you soon I remain as ever your friend with regards to all the boys.

Very truly yours,

I replied to Mr. McCabe and herewith attach copy of my reply.

The following is a record of the arrest of Moyer and Keating in Chicago in 1885, also a description of Moyer which was received from our Chicago office:

"Today, Edward A. Evans, Superintendent of the Fingerprint Bureau of Identification in this city, furnished us with the following information regarding Chas. H. Moyer; this information was not obtained before owing to the fact that it appeared in connection with "Charles H. Meyers" and it was not known that there was any connection between Meyers and Moyer at the bureau previous to yesterday.

"Charles H. Meyers, alias Fred Baker, and John Keating, alias John Tierney, were arrested December 1, 1885 by Officer Hartnett, of Lake Street Station on two charges of burglary and three charges of robbery, and held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$5,000.00 each. On January 26, 1886, Meyers was sentenced to one year in Joliet, Register No. 7465 and Keating to two years.

Meyers was again arrested on August 2, 1887, by officers Mack and Corcoran of the Twenty-Second Street Station on a charge of Burglary.

Description:-

Age, twenty years; height five feet nine inches; face, long; square jaws; eyes, light brown; nose, turned to left; complexion, dark; hair, light; read, yes; write, yes; occupation, laborer, born, Iowa; married, no. Scars:-Gun shot wound on back of right hand, ball coming out at thumb.

3.

Mr. Evans informed Ass't Supt. Ballentine he did not know what disposition was made of the charge on which Moyer was arrested on August 2, 1887, but stated that officer Mack who made the arrest is now lock-up keeper at the Woodlawn Street Police Station, Twelfth Precinct."

I am also in receipt of some newspaper clippings on the Moyer matter which I shall show to Gov. Gooding and the lawyers. I have instructed our Chicago office to get us about a dozen copies of Moyer's photograph taken at the time of his arrest in December, 1885. It will be remembered that old man Foster of Ontario, Boone County, Iowa, reported to our operative that Moyer was arrested for holding up and robbing some persons in Chicago. The records show he had been arrested and convicted for burglary and these newspaper articles show that old man Foster was right, that Moyer had been charged with holdups as well as burglary. Mr. Foster told our operative, whose reports you have on file, that Moyer's father went broke in trying to get him out of the hold-up scrapes. I presume that is the reason why Moyer was not prosecuted on the burglary charge.

The above history and newspaper clippings were received today (May 13th) while dictating my report for the 12th hence I incorporate same, and after consultation with Gov. Gooding I wired our Chicago office as follows in cipher:

"See Evening Journal, May tenth, interview Hartnett, Hennessy, Mrs. Keating, officer Mack of Woodlawn Street Y Police Station. Get full information about Moyer's arrests as given in history No. 5583. Ask above parties if they would come to Boise if wanted, all expenses and per diem paid. Forward reports in regular manner, Denver copy to me."

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/13/07. S.

Boise, Idaho, May 13, 1907.

Mr. C. C. Hicks,

Wallace, Idaho.

My dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 10th would say it looks to me as thought you will possibly get something out of Adams. From the way Adams feels towards Mr. Sutherland, I think Sheriff Bailey and some officer from Boise should bring Adams down here and Mr. Sutherland should keep out of the way. I believe Chandler did nothing wrong in coming down but Mrs. Adams, of course, has it in for him as she knows he was blown up in the Independence.

Well you know what is wanted and just keep along the lines as you are doing and I think you will eventually be successful, however your time is short.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Hicks, and it is needless to say I hope you will get out of this trouble all right.

Yours truly,

E.

James McParland

Boise, Idaho, May 13, 1907.

Mr. Thos. McCabe,
Wallace, Idaho.

My dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 11th inst. would say I was very uneasy at not hearing from you, fearing my letter had gone astray. However, Judge Knight wrote me on the same lines as you have written as to the cause of the delay. Now the only way you can communicate with Hicks with safety is through Judge Knight, his counsel, and I want the Judge to act friendly and speak to Adams whenever he calls upon Hicks.

I don't think Chandler did anything wrong on the coming to Boise; he happened to come down on the same train that Mrs. Adams did. He is now working out at the penitentiary. The other man, Grinnett, I don't think ever showed up. I had some information that he was in jail over in Nampa but that may not be true. I am very glad Mr. Sutherland succeeded in getting Shulenberg and that he is willing to come down as a witness. I think the time set by Mr. Sutherland is all right, if we should want him sooner we will telegraph him.

It is unnecessary for me to say we are all satisfied you will all do what you can in getting Adams on the right track. It is all important that we do so, however, if he does not come around we must do the best we can. It is my opinion it is much better for Sheriff Bailey and possibly a deputy sheriff from Boise, or somebody else, to bring Adams down as long as he is so antagonistic to Mr. Sutherland. I will take this matter up with Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah.

With kindest regards to Mrs. McCabe, the Sheriff, Mr. Sutherland and all the boys, I remain,

Yours,

J. M. Caldwell

S.

P.S. Since dictating the above I have learned that ~~Grinnett~~ Grinnett is working at the penitentiary and that the other report I had was not true.

Dear Sirs:-

Mr. McFarland reports:

Boine, Monday, May 13, 1907.

This morning I called on Mr. Hawley who was pretty busy. However I had him read the article over as published in the Chicago Evening Journal of May 10th. I stated to Mr. Hawley I would like to have this article republished in the Statesman so that Koyor would read it in full. The article in question would certainly show to Koyor that he could not get around the fact that he was an ex-convict. However, the Statesman people taking a conservative point of view were of the opinion it was better not to publish this article. The other papers have given it and the Statesman being accused of being partial to the State, it seems to me probably they took the wisest course.

A number of the tallies were aroused by the court today but the lawyers for the State are still hopeful we will be able to secure a jury from the tallies already summoned. Of course, we are aware if the parties working for the defense can approach any of the tallies they will do so. We will attempt to prevent this if possible by having a good many men on the lookout for the State for such a move on part of the defense but may not be able to prevent it.

Some time after the arrest of Koyor, Hayward and Pettibone, the Idaho Daily Statesman published an article stating forth the fact that Fred V. Bradley knew very well he was blown up by dynamite at the instance of the Western Federation of Miners, but on account of his wife being in a delicate physical condition he claimed it was on account of the gas leaking. Mr. Burch, formerly manager of the Dupuyer Mill & Sullivan Mine and at present a mining expert and an old friend of Mr. Balderson, made this statement to Mr. Balderson, and as the matter was not given as a secret Mr. Balderson published the article just as he got it. Subsequently Burch called on Mr. Balderson and stated he would have preferred not to have had this matter published as there were only a few of them that Mr. Bradley confided this secret to. We have been looking for Burch to come into Boise so as to serve him with a subpoena and this evening Gov. Gooding informed me he had seen Mr. Burch in town and I advised him to see Mr. Balderson, also Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borch and get out a subpoena and have it served on Mr. Burch. I should have stated that Mr. Balderson told me that in talking with Burch the latter stated Bradley stated to him that the bomb blew him back into the house bursting the gas meter and the explosion of the gas blew him out. That is the way Mr. Balderson remembers Burch's statement to him.

The Governor handed me a copy of the Chicago Tribune dated May 11th which therein there is a photograph of Koyor at the time he was arrested in Chicago and a recent photograph. By comparing the two there is no question in the world but that Koyor, the hold-up and burglar, is arrested in Chicago in 1896 is the same man. Koyor we have in full at Boise. As I wish to convince Koyor that he cannot escape this identification so he may be more easily broken down I had Mr. Thiele send this newspaper as though it had come through the mails addressed to some particular person and as all mail is opened by the sheriff and the wrappers taken off the newspapers, I instructed Mr. Thiele to give this newspaper to Jess Keesler, Koyor's guard, at the jail and have him hand

the paper to Meyer saying it came to him through the mail. As I have learned Adams thinks I have put up a job acquiring Meyer of being an organizer and wishing to get four copies of the Tribune of the 11th and four copies of the Journal of the 10th I wired Mr. Sawyer at Chicago as follows:

Forward four entire copies of Tribune May eleventh
and four copies Journal May tenth.

When these papers arrive I will send a Journal and a Tribune to Adams to be delivered to him as though they were sent by somebody else through the mail. While Adams does not have very much brass. I think these newspapers will convince him it is no put up job. I am instructed Mr. Noble to see Max Roemer and have him call upon me tomorrow some time after court opening in the forenoon. As he comes into the Idanha Hotel frequently he will be perfectly safe in calling on me as every one will be around the court house. From now on I want to instruct Roemer every day how to handle Meyer.

The following is a copy of a letter received from C. G. Hicks dated May 12th:-

Dear Mr. McParland:-

In reply to yours of 8th inst. will say I am very glad to hear from you, and am also very grateful to you for your kind words of sympathy, and Mrs. Hicks says to all you your letter has acted like a tonic to her and she wishes me to thank you for her. I am more than gratified to learn of the way things are shaping themselves in Boise in my behalf, and also in behalf of the state against the dynamiters. I will say that Steve is square on the fence if handled I believe he will come through but I am afraid those lawyers will get to him and change him, that is to keep him where he now is. He says it looks very bad for them down in Boise, that is according to the paper. I have told him that his big lawyers will not be on hand to defend him after they are through with them in Boise. He charges you with fixing up the scheme about Meyer being in jail in Illinois and says he don't believe that part of it, and don't believe Meyer's brother would say what the paper states he said against him. Butcher and must stay away from Steve as Mrs. Steve. I haven't seen Judge Fisk yet and anything which I can do for you for the cause you can rest assured I will do it, because I am on trial before a jury, it has not changed my heart against the dynamiters.

Yours respectfully,

The letter is written by Mrs. Hicks at her husband's request as he cannot do much writing in the jail just Adams right across of him. Mr. Hicks has always been a very loyal officer, and notwithstanding the fact that the killing of Quinn appears to have been done without any much provocation, if any it is possible an account of Hicks keeping nearly everybody in the county and being attached to the pro-firing office as a deputy he might be acquitted. The defendants counsel are aware of this and might take advantage of it in this way. As they know Hicks was about the only person Adams cared for around the Sheriff's office and also that Hicks has always been opposed to the Western Federation, as he is certified in the jail with Adams and might work on Adams to

the end that Adams would recant his statements he made during his trial, they might make arrangements through Mrs. Adams who is now here and who dropped great suggestions for Mr. Hicks and I to also after Hicks was arrested whereby this might come to Hicks' information to the effect that there was no doubt he would be acquitted but after his acquittal it is questionable whether he would retain his position as Deputy Sheriff or in fact could live in the Court House District at all. Therefore if he kept Adams in line with the defense he would get a large sum of money to go where he pleased after he (Hicks) was acquitted and they would assist him with money to defend himself. I speak advisedly on this matter as I have from a source that I am not at liberty to divulge learned that Mrs. Adams before leaving for Boise had a long conference with Hicks and said she would write him from Boise. It will be noted there is not a word about that conference in Mr. Hicks' letter. I therefore wrote Mr. Hicks a letter and attach to this report copy of the same. I also attach copy of a letter I have written to Mr. Knight.

This evening I met Mr. Balderson in company with Mr. Perkins; who represents the Portland Evening Telegram. The Evening Telegram is part and parcel of the Oregonian, in other words it is simply the evening edition of the Oregonian. Mr. Perkins is a very smart young fellow whom I have known for some years in going in and out of Portland. He invited Mr. Balderson and I into the bar and after partaking of some refreshments, there being nobody else in the bar room except the bartender he called us to one side and said, "Now I am not digging for news but I am aware you and Mr. Balderson are very friendly and when you talk if it is not for publication anything you say is not published. I stand upon the same ground, however, knowing you as long as I do and your character and from what I have seen since I came here there is not a question on earth but these men are guilty, and there is no question on earth but Dunigan, who represents the Hearst and other newspapers is simply here in the interest of the defense. Last Thursday night I think it was, Kirwan was here in this bar room with Dunigan and several others and he was trying to show that this prosecution was a perma action and that these men were innocent. He stated however it was good for the organization as they had increased thousands upon thousands since Mayor Hayward and Pettibone were arrested. He and Dunigan then went over to the end of the bar and talked privately. Perkins overheard the conversation in which Kirwan said, "It looks as though the State is going to subpoena me," and Dunigan said, "In that case you should get out at once and not give them a chance, you don't know why they want to subpoena you." A few minutes afterwards Kirwan said, "Well I guess I must walk around a block or two and then go to bed." Instead of going to walk around the block he went down to Fifth Street and the railroad track and went to bed on the train. The next afternoon Perkins being a telegraph operator went over to the Western Union Telegraph office to send in a report. They were very busy and he leaned his elbow on the counter and he heard a message come in for F. P. Richardson from Montpellier which read, subpoenaed by Sheriff here what am I to do." Perkins hung around the telegraph office back and forth for a couple of hours or so when Fred Miller came along with a message. Perkins listened to the instructions and read the following message to Kirwan, "Go ahead, if wanted will advise you later" signed F. P. Richardson. This afternoon while sending out his report the following message came in to F. P. Richardson, Lawyer. A man here would make good witness for defense what shall I do." signed Minors Union. He said what puzzled him was he didn't know what Minors Union meant but supposed it

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must have meant the Western Federation. As I stated before Perkins is a very smart young man and he promised me anything he might pick up like that but I must keep matters to myself or otherwise he would be barred from getting into the Western Union office.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 4/14/07. S.

Boise, Idaho, May 14, 1907.

Mr. G. G. Nichols,
Wallace, Idaho.

My dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of yours of the 12th inst. and note that you say about Adams being on the fence. Well, it all that is wanted is to have him jump the right way. I think you should have hinted to Mr. Furler to keep out of the fall as his presence seems to be like shaking a red rag at a bull so far as Adams is concerned.

Owing to the fact that the defendants' lawyers know Adams and you are satisfied not only in the grand jury but in the same jury, I am somewhat surprised that a proposition from that side has not been made to you as they have approached nearly everybody else that they think would make him afraid of your criticisms over Adams, and it would not surprise me very much if at some time the defendants' lawyers would make a proposition to you that they were acquitted or rather that you should make against you that you were properly defended and if you would see to it that Adams was kept up to the rack or rather to stand put as he did during his trial they would see you had the proper means to do for yourself and possibly intimate there would be a good bargain of money for you when you were acquitted to go where you pleased. I am speaking such a proposition as this to reach you in some way although I might be mistaken and I believe myself from what I can learn down here that Mr. Adams was in here at present will be the median on this proposition, that is to say she will be the go-between. Of course, they may conclude that such a proposition would be rejected and would reach the ears of the counsel representing the state and may not do so, however, they take long enough.

I note Adams thinks I put up the job about Meyer having worried him in the Joint penitentiary. You might take this matter up again with Adams and say to him, "Now Steve, you know well yourself that Mr. Furler and now put up a job on anybody, nobody knows that better than you. You know in making your statements to Mr. Furler he always asked you to tell nothing but the truth. It is imperative that you swore to here but we are now talking heart to heart. If Meyer was not in the penitentiary he will be able to show it." Further more say to him notwithstanding that I had known this for nearly fourteen months I never broadcast it until it came out in the papers through the story in the Chicago Criminal Court who know somebody had gotten the good copies of Meyer's indictment and conviction away back in April 1906.

In talking with Adams you must bear in mind at all times that all the state wants of him is to tell the God Almighty's truth. All things, if the conviction of the man here in Boise rested upon all Adams or any one else stating the truth even a little I would not accept the testimony and would much rather see Meyer, Raymond and Pettibone go free.

Hope that Mrs. Nichols and yourself are well, with kindest regards to both of you and all the boys and hoping you will keep up your courage as you have lots of friends. I am,
Yours truly,
Wm. J. Furler

Confidential.

Boise, Idaho, May 14, 1907.

H. P. Knight, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Wallace, Idaho.

My dear Mr. Knight:-

We have some information here to the effect that the lawyers for the defense realize the position that Adams is placed in, in other words on account of Adams and Mr. Nicks being confined in the same cell they begin to realize that Mr. Nicks might work on Adams to the end that he would come back to the State. They are trying to make arrangements whereby they can convey to Mr. Nicks in case he uses his influence to prevent Adams from coming back to the State they will not only furnish him money to defend himself but when he is free there will be a large amount of money placed somewhere to his credit whereby he can leave the country and go wherever he pleases. They will try to impress him with the fact there is little doubt but he will be acquitted but in that case the Sheriff's office will possibly not want to re-employ him and he might have to leave the Coeur d'Alene district. The medium through which they mean to reach Mr. Nicks is through Mrs. Adams or it may be they will try it on some other line.

I have written Mr. Nicks today and not knowing as to whether he had been approached on these lines or not I did not come out as plainly as I do in this letter to you. You know how important it would be to the State to have Adams recant, and you also know the State officials are willing and ready to do everything in their power for Mr. Nicks, and while I am of the opinion that no person could induce Mr. Nicks either by cash or otherwise to be disloyal, nevertheless he should be prepared in advance if a proposition such as I have described would be made to him. Therefore after consulting with the Governor, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah I have written this letter to you as you can take the matter up in your own way with Nicks, who I understand is your client, but under no circumstances inform Nicks I have written to you on the subject. You approach him in your own way. In order that you will know exactly what I have written to Nicks, I enclose you a copy of my letter to him.

After taking this subject up with Nicks would like to hear from you but you must bear in mind I have the utmost confidence in him, still at the same time the man is in trouble and we want to put him on his guard. Would like you to impress on Mr. Nicks that in his talk with Adams he must always remind Adams of the fact that except he (Adams) would tell the whole truth the State does not want him and the further fact that the State would rather Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone would go free than that Adams or any person would stretch their testimony in an effort to convict.

With kindest regards, I am,
Yours truly,

Joe McVick

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, May 14, 1907.

Today I received the following telegram from our Mr. Hassen at Spokane:-

"Have served subpoena on Campbell and Keenan of Western Union. Campbell waiting advice from Seattle. If he can leave will go gladly if does not keep him and Keenan away from city too long."

I would advise that the witnesses in question be telegraphed to about four days before they are wanted, therefore I wrote Mr. Hassen as follows:-

"Your telegram received. Inform Campbell and Keenan we will telegraph them about four days ahead of the time they are wanted at Boise. I have received copy of the subpoena served on Mr. Lavigne who is at present here in Boise, but have not received the copies of subpoenas served on Campbell and Keenan."

I subsequently received the following telegram from our Mr. Fraser at San Francisco which explains itself:-

"Registry clerk will come when wanted, also postmaster with records if not detained over two weeks. Answer."

and in reply I wired Mr. Fraser as follows:

"Will notify you one week advance when parties named telegram shall leave."

I had an appointment with Informant No. 1 at 2:30 P.M. but owing to certain matters that came up he was unable to meet me until 3 P.M. and I had two hours conference with him, which owing to the position he is placed in I am not going to cover in this report as I have reported the same verbally to the Governor and Mr. Hawley. Informant No. 1 claimed Informant No. 2 is carrying out the instructions that had been given to No. 1 and is in a position to do this better than Informant No. 1, however he concluded after our two hours conference that it was best for me to see Informant No. 2 myself, and I have an appointment with Informant No. 2 at 11 A.M. tomorrow. I would simply say from Informant No. 1's report to me things are in very good shape, in fact a great deal better shape than I expected, however we must not be too confident that I will succeed as there are several barriers to overcome. We all have confidence in Informant No. 1 and I am satisfied he tells me the truth so far as he knows and he assures me I can stake my life on Informant No. 2. In conclusion would say I am pretty busy on this matter, in fact so busy planning and forming plans whereby I hope to be successful that I have little time for anything else.

Reported
Boise, 5/15/07. 8. Respectfully submitted,

Opt. R.N.R. Reports:--

San Francisco, Tuesday, May 14th, 1907.

According to instructions I left the office at 10:00 A.M. and went to the office of Attorney Knight, where I was informed that Thomas Allen, employed in Knight's office, was familiar with the details of the case of Linforth vs. San Francisco Gas & Electric Co., and that Allen would be in the office after 2:00 P.M. I interviewed Allen at that hour and he stated that the names of all witnesses in the case could be obtained from the transcript now in the hands of Fernan Brothers, 425 Hayes Street. I obtained permission to examine the transcript and obtained from it the names of the following witnesses who testified in behalf of the plaintiff, Walter H. Linforth:--

Charles Perry, photographer, 2404 Mission St., who testified that he took ten photographs of Linforth's building after the explosion, which photos are a part of the record; A. A. Watkins, Walter B. Webster, E. H. Howell, Edward C. Curtis, Frank A. Gilley, Henry Ickelheimer, Henry H. Gardner, Harry Marindrell, George Young, S. L. Naphtaly, Albert N. Leaf, A. F. Imperial, Otto A. Craemer, Henry Miller, John A. Weston, P. W. Doyle, Allan Pollock, George F. Duffy, all testified as to the value of building, cost and condition of fixtures, etc.

Mrs. Elmer E. Kelly, 1408 Washington Street, testified that she detected odor of gas in building a few days before the explosion. Had also detected it at different times for several weeks in the vestibule.

Dr. Elmer E. Kelly testified he saw Mr. Bradley on sidewalk lying down and bleeding. Had detected odor of gas previous to explosion for two or three weeks, but not continually.

Bert R. Lewis, 256 Broad Street, Ocean View, detected odor of gas December 16th, 1904, in back of gas meters after explosion.

Mrs. Euphemia Crowe, 2510 Fillmore Street, lived with Mr. Bradleys at 1404 Washington Street at time of explosion. Had detected odor of gas on premises several days before the explosion. Odor was rather strong and was getting stronger and stronger.

Sadie Bell, 1981 Pacific Avenue, lived at time of explosion with Mr. Bradleys, as servant. Had detected gas for a week prior to the explosion.

Henry J. Davis, 221 Leavenworth Street, janitor. Detected odor of gas about premises on December 1st and December 16th, 1904 after the explosion.

Tracy Cummings, 1114 Pine Street, Lived in Linforth's house at time of explosion, but did not turn on gas in grate that morning.

Melvin E. Cummings, 1114 Pine Street, Smelled gas the evening preceding the explosion.

J. V. De Laveage, 2201 Scott Street. Formerly lived at 1402 Washington Street. Smelled gas evening previous to explosion.

Mrs. W. A. Rudgear, 817 Van Ness. Formerly lived

at 1410 Washington Street. No gas escaping in her flat and no smell of gas in the flat on evening previous to the explosion.

The record in the Linferth case consists of 808 pages and I did not finish going over it at the hour when the printing establishment of Pernan & Co. closed for the day. It is a burnt record and had been partly distributed to the compositors so that I was unable to take it from the shop.

Reported-H2
San Francisco, 5/17,07.

Asst. Supt. W.I.W. Reports:

San Francisco, Tuesday, May 14th, 1907.

This morning I called at the Post Office and met an informant for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Registry Records covered the date of August 18th, 1904 relative to the receipt of a registered letter sent from Denver, August 10th, 04, to Harry Orchard, under the name of John Dempsey and as having been delivered to him on August 18th, 1904 at Station K, San Francisco. My informant first informed me after making inquiries of the several persons who had charge of the Registry Book covering these dates, viz: August 16th to August 18th, 1904, that they had been burned in the late fire on April 18th, 1906. However, after diligent and persistent inquiry and search, I succeeded in finding the book in question, which had been saved from the fire.

Upon examining this book we found the record showing that the letter in question had been called for and received and receipted for by John Dempsey at the Delivery Window at Station K, San Francisco, on August 18th, 1904. The clerk who had charge of this Registry Book, namely Frank Isaacs, was interviewed and stated that he could not re-call the circumstance of having delivered the letter in question to the person signing the name of John Dempsey and furthermore he was shown the picture of Harry Orchard, but could not identify it as the person as having receipted for the letter, although he made the explanation that it is so long ago that he could not, under ordinary circumstances, recall the incident.

In company with my informant, I then called upon the Post Master, Arthur G. Fisk and served him with a subpoena, to be in attendance to the trial, as a witness in Boise, Idaho, on the 19th day of May, 1907, at 10: o'clock, wherein the State of Idaho is Plaintiff and Wm. D. Haywood, Defendant, to testify in behalf of the Plaintiff and also to bring with him such records covering the receipt of the registered letter in question, which was receipted for by John Dempsey at the Delivery Window at Station K, San Francisco, on August 18th, 1904.

Mr. Fisk signified his willingness and in fact agreed to go forward to Boise at such time as is required, providing it will not necessitate him staying away from San Francisco more than two weeks and also agreed to have the Registry Clerk, Frank Isaacs, go forward also and testify in behalf of the Plaintiff concerning his knowledge relative to the delivery of the letter in question.

Reported H,
San Francisco, 5/16/07.

R.F.R. reports:

San Francisco, Wednesday, May 15, 1907.

According to instructions, I left the office at 11 a.m. and went to the County Clerk's office, 2210 Fillmore Street, where I examined the files in the Superior Court action #2468 (Linforth vs. San Francisco Gas and Electric Co.) I made a copy of the affidavits of J. B. Reilly, Tracy Cummings, and George F. Staeglich on file in that action, which I attach to this report.

I also found on file the affidavits of W. J. Webster and George J. Ritter, sales agents of the Judson Powder Co., to the effect that they had sold no powder or dynamite, according to their records, to a man named Orchard or Berry during the year of 1904; nor to any one resembling the picture of Orchard; and that only one ten pound can of dynamite had been sold during 1904, and that to a well-known customer who resided in San Francisco.

There was also on file an affidavit of E. W. Bradley, dated February 6th, 1907, giving Bradley's movements during 1904 up to the time of the explosion, November, 17th, 1904. In this affidavit Mr. Bradley stated that he was in San Francisco from October 26th to Nov. 17th, 1904.

There was also an affidavit of Josephine P. Linforth, dated February 6th, 1907, to the effect that a Japanese servant, named Charlie, was employed to clean the steps and vestibule of the building at 1400 to 1410 Washington Street; that he usually began work about 7 a.m., and finished about 8 a.m.; that on the morning of the explosion he had just finished the work of cleaning the steps and had reached the entrance to the building where Linforth's lived (about 57 feet away), when the explosion occurred; and that he told another Japanese servant named Maggie that had the explosion occurred a few seconds later he would have been killed.

There is also on file an affidavit of Walter H. Linforth, dated February 6th, 1907, to the effect that the Japanese servants, "Charlie" and "Maggie," are no longer in his employ, and that he does not know where they are, but believes the boy to be now in Japan.

Reported by

San Francisco, 5-18-07.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

WALTER H. LINFORTH,
Plaintiff,

vs.

SAN FRANCISCO GAS & ELECTRIC CO.,
a corporation,
Defendant.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
City and County of San Francisco } ss.

JOHN B. REILLY, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am, and for years past have been, a resident of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and for many years employed as a Deputy County Clerk in the office of the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California. I was said Deputy County Clerk at the time of the happening of the events hereinafter set forth:

On the 19th day of April, 1906, and for many years continuously prior thereto, I lived at 1420 Washington Street, between Leavenworth and Hyde Streets, in the said City and County of San Francisco. My home was on the north side of Washington Street, about one-half a block to the west of the building of Mr. Linforth on the northwest corner of Washington and Leavenworth Streets.

At the time of the explosion hereinafter referred to, and for many months prior thereto, I was in the habit of walking to the corner grocery at the northeast corner of Washington and Leavenworth Streets, between the hours of seven and eight in the morning, and, in so doing, would have to pass the said corner building of Mr. Linforth. On many occasions, in going from my home to the said corner grocery at such time, I have seen the Japanese boy cleaning the marble steps and vestibules of the corner building, and I remember well the morning on which the explosion took place in that building, namely, the 17th day of November, 1904. On that morning I left my home and walked to the said corner grocery, past the said corner building, about ten or fifteen minutes before the explosion. As I passed I noticed the Japanese boy at work cleaning the marble steps, and after being at the corner grocery between ten and fifteen minutes, I returned to my home, again passing the said corner building, and as I passed, going to my home, I noticed the Japanese boy gathering up his brushes and bucket, he having finished the work of cleaning the steps. I walked at a fair gait to my home, which, as above stated,

was about the middle of the block and not more than two hundred and fifty feet or thereabouts, from the corner building of Mr. Linforth, and had just opened the gate leading into the front of my home when the explosion took place.

Neither when I passed the building of Mr. Linforth and went to the corner grocery that morning, nor when I came back to my home past that building just before the explosion, was the man hereinafter referred to as Barry or Berry around those premises, and I saw no one upon the steps except the Japanese boy. Immediately after the explosion, I turned around and saw the cloud of plaster, as it filled the street, as it came from the building, and immediately went up again to the corner and saw Mr. Kelly and Mr. Bradley, the wounded man, and saw Dr. Kelly take him into one of the flats.

I know Mrs. Florence E. Soward, and knew her at and prior to the time of the said explosion. I knew the place where she then resided, 1326 Washington Street. I knew the man referred to in her affidavit as Mr. Berry. I had known him for several months prior to the explosion, and very frequently met and conversed with him, on many occasions I played cards with him in the corner grocery, as also did Mr. George P. Staeglich. On many occasions I had long conversations with him, and was in his presence and company for many hours at a time. He was a man of medium height and build, and according to my judgment, weighed not to exceed 150 pounds or thereabouts. He was light complected, and wore a sandy mustache. He was of genteel appearance, well dressed, wore a Masonic emblem, and claimed to be a Mason. He told me he had fought through the Philippine war and had followed the occupation of a gambler. He told me of, on many occasions, going out near the Presidio and gambling with the soldiers at that place. I knew him as Mr. Barry, and not Berry. He introduced himself to me as Mr. Barry, and I always called him Mr. Barry. Others that knew him and spoke to him in my presence called him Mr. Barry. I never knew any one refer to him as Mr. Berry.

I have seen the photograph of Harry Orchard annexed to the affidavit of Charles H. Reimer, which purports to have been sworn to on the 5th day of April, 1906, before John H. Ware, a Notary Public, and thereafter filed in this action, and I have no hesitancy whatever in stating that such photograph is not the photograph of the man whom I knew as Barry. There is no resemblance between the man I knew as Barry and the man whose photograph is attached to the said affidavit of Mr. Reimer. The man I knew as Barry is the man referred to in the affidavit of Mrs. Soward, and I knew at the time that he was rooming in her house at 1326 Washington Street.

I have no interest in this matter one way or the other, and make this affidavit at the request of Mr. Linforth, merely narrating the facts as I know them.

(Signed) J. B. REILLY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
9th day of February, 1907.

O. W. YEARGAIF,

Notary Public

In and for the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

WALTER H. LINFORTH,
Plaintiff,

vs.

SAN FRANCISCO GAS & ELECTRIC CO.,
a corporation,
Defendant.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
City and County of San Francisco } ss.

TRACY CUMMINGS, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I was a witness on the trial of this case. On the day of the explosion, and for some months prior thereto, I was living with my parents in the lower corner flat known as 1400 Washington Street. I heard the explosion. I left the house on the morning of the explosion not more than a minute and a half before the explosion. I came out of the front door and down the front steps and walked over Leavenworth Street, and had not quite reached Sacramento Street at the time I heard the explosion. I was going to work, and was walking quite rapidly.

From Washington to Clay Street is a level block, and from Clay Street to Sacramento Street it is somewhat down hill. I saw the explosion occurred not more than a minute and a half after I came out of the house and down the front steps, for the reason that I have since walked from Washington to Leavenworth Streets over Leavenworth Street to Sacramento Street at about the same gait that I walked that morning, and it took me no more than a minute and a half to do so. In order to reach the street, coming out of the front entrance of 1400 Washington Street, I had to face the front door of Mr. Bradley's residence, then 1404 Washington Street. When I came out that morning and down these front steps, there was no bomb or explosive such as described in the affidavit of James McPharland, which I have read, or any other bomb or explosive upon the vestibule at all. If there had been any such bomb there, I passed within four feet of it, and it would have been impossible for me to pass so close to such a thing in broad day-light without seeing it. There was no man upon the steps or upon that vestibule rigging up any bomb or attaching any such thing to Mr. Bradley's door as I came out. I saw no such person there.

I have seen the photograph which purports to be the photograph of the person called Orchard or Berry, identified as Orchard or Berry by the affidavit of Charles H. Reimer, and state positively and beyond question he was not upon that vestibule or those steps or about the front of those premises when I came out of the house on that morning. I did not see him, and if he had been there, I could not have helped seeing him, as the vestibule was not more than three or four feet in width, and not more than six or seven feet in length.

(Signed) TRACY CUMMINGS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 8th day of October, 1906.

O. W. YEARGAIN
Notary Public,
In and for the City and County of
SAN FRANCISCO, State of California.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

WALTER H. LINFORTH,
Plaintiff,

vs.

SAN FRANCISCO GAS & ELECTRIC CO.,
a corporation,
Defendant.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
City and County of San Francisco) ss.

GEORGE F. STAEGELICH, being duly sworn, deposes and says:
At the time of the explosion hereinafter referred to, and for many months prior thereto, I lived at 1508 Jackson Street, between Leavenworth and Hyde Streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California. At that time I was engaged as an elevator operator, working at 406 Sutter Street in this city. I knew the building of Mr. Linforth at the northwest corner of Washington and Leavenworth Streets in this city. I also knew the premises at 1526 Washington Street, where Mrs. Florence E. Soward lived. I also knew her by sight. I was frequently around and in the corner grocery situated at the northeast corner of Washington and Leavenworth Streets. During the early morning, and during the evening frequently met there Mr. Reilly and a man whom I then knew as Mr. Barry. He is the same man referred to in the affidavit of Mrs. Soward as Mr. Berry. I knew that he was rooming at her house during the time I knew him, and I frequently conversed with him. On many evenings, during my acquaintance with him, I have played cards with him. I was present when he told Mr. Reilly that his name was Barry, and during my entire acquaintance with him called him Mr. Barry, and not Mr. Berry; and I never knew any one call him or refer to him as Mr. Berry. He was a man of medium height, and weighed, according to my judgment, 150 pounds or thereabouts; was of perfect appearance, well dressed, and wore Masonic emblems. He told me that he was a Mason, and that he had been a professional gambler. He frequently told me about playing cards with the soldiers near the Presidio--of gambling with them--and told me of his being in the Philippine war. There was nothing about his appearance or his manner or his dress to indicate a criminal.

I have seen the photograph claimed to be a likeness of Harry Orchard annexed to the affidavit of Charles H. Reimer, sworn to April 5th, 1906, before John H. Ware, a Notary Public, and afterwards

filed in this action, and I unhesitatingly declare such photograph is not the photograph of the man I knew as Barry, and who lived at the house of Mrs. Soward, 1526 Washington Street. There is no resemblance whatever between the man whose photograph is there attached and the man I knew as Barry.

I have no interest in this matter one way or the other, and make this affidavit at the request of Mr. Linforth, merely narrating the facts as I know them.

(Signed) GEORGE F. STANOLICH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 5th day of February, 1907.

O. W. YEARGAIN
Notary Public.

In and for the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Wednesday, May 15, 1907.

Today Informant No. 2 was to have called upon me at 11 A.M. I remained in my room up to 1:30 P.M. and he not having arrived I went to lunch and had Mr. Shollenberger watch for him and hold him until I returned from lunch. However, he did not show up. As Informant No. 2 was instructed to call at room No. 11 which is Mr. Shollenberger's room I subsequently learned he did go to that door and knock but as Mr. Shollenberger was taking dictation in my room we did not hear him. In fact Opt. No. 11 saw a man knocking at the door of room 11. I then made arrangements with Ass't Supt. Thiele to see Informant No. 1, tell him about the mistake that was made and make arrangements for Informant No. 2 to call tomorrow, which arrangements have been made, and Informant No. 2 will call at 11 A.M.

Later I went to the penitentiary in company with Opt. No. 11 where I had a long talk with Orchard, and went over the matter of Haywood and Pettibone wishing to remove Moyer. Orchard told me just before or it might have been immediately after, but he thinks it was before, the convention of the Western Federation in Denver in 1904. Murphy, the delegate from Butte who got into bad grace with Haywood and Shipkins on account of objecting to auditing the accounts drawn on the emergency fund, went to see Moyer who was then confined in the jail at Telluride and got some statement from Moyer that subsequently leaked out, or at least they thought some of the statements made to Murphy leaked out. Haywood and Pettibone in talking with Orchard both declared they thought Murphy went down to make some proposition from the Mine Owners to Moyer. They said Bulkley Wells had seen Moyer and told him if he would be a conservative man like John Mitchell he could become a great labor leader. It was their impression that Moyer was about to make a statement to the Mine Owners and they said they would watch him and if he ever attempted to make a crooked turn they would put him out of the way. On several occasions they stated if they were ever arrested and made their escape they would see to it that Moyer would not follow. We are aware they went so far with Adams as to ask him to bump Moyer off. He said Mrs. Moyer never liked Haywood and when Haywood was arrested in Denver Mrs. Moyer made the remark, "Now Haywood will get a little of high life." Moyer's wife used to be the medium for letters going to and from him while he was in jail, and Haywood said she knew all that transpired and was very dangerous and had to be watched. While Haywood and Moyer never were very good friends they became deadly enemies after Moyer got out of jail. He went on to tell how Haywood discovered in 1906 that Moyer had telegraphed his wife to send him a fake telegram that she was ill. Moyer happened to write out this telegram on a telegraph blank using a carbon sheet, and Haywood picked up the carbon sheet and found what it contained.

In speaking about Mrs. Neville not allowing her son Charley to come here, Orchard stated a man named Rankin who kept a saloon at Independence was on very friendly terms with the Neville family, and

while the Western Federation men and dynamiters used to come to Rankin's saloon, notwithstanding Rankin did not encourage them in their actions, and Orchard thinks Rankin should pry into the subscriptions in Victor and Joseph's names. He thought if some law and order man, possibly Nelson Franklin would call on Rankin and lay the matter before him as I reported, that they were going to blacken Kaville that Rankin would consent to call on Mrs. Kaville and possibly could induce her to allow Charles to come here to testify. Our Denver office which receives a copy of this report will ascertain what her and other man in Orkney Creek is on friendly terms with Rankin and would be in a position to approach him on this matter. The Denver office must stick to it that we simply want to clear John Kaville's name of having any connection with the blowing up of the Independence depot as Orchard positively states he had not. I wish our Denver office to take this matter up at an early date as possible.

Having had information to the effect that the defense had affidavits setting forth that Orchard never purchased ten pounds of powder while in San Francisco, as none of the powder companies would sell ten pounds of powder I again took this matter up with Orchard. It will be remembered Orchard in his confession could not give the name or the exact location of the office of the powder company from whom he purchased the powder but said it was down on Market St. near a big bank below the Palace Hotel. In reply to my questions on this matter he said he could not remember the name of the company but it was Johnston powder and it might have been the Johnston powder Co. but of this he was not sure. He said several days before he got this powder he went to the powder company's office and said he wanted to purchase this powder for the purpose of blowing up some stumps. This was either the latter part of August or early in September of 1904. They took his description and also his name but he doesn't remember what name he gave; he is satisfied he did not give the name of them. Hogan, John Dempsey or Harry Green. Several days afterwards he called on the company and they gave him an order on their warehouse which was then located at Third and Townsend St. He went there and got the powder and also a box of Giant caps. He said this warehouse was near the old Southern Pacific depot and as the old Southern Pacific depot at Third and Townsend still stands it is possible the warehouse was also saved during the fire. I have drawn the attention of the San Francisco office to this matter and by investigating at the old depot at Third and Townsend they might discover the name of the powder company that had the warehouse in that neighborhood and get the name of the company from whom Orchard purchased the powder, and if successful they will further investigate the matter so as to locate the party that took Orchard's description at the office of this company and the exact place it was located before the fire. I have made this the subject of a letter to our San Francisco office and herewith attach a copy.

I asked Orchard if he ever saw any Jap or Chinaman working around the flats where Bradley lived, as a janitor. He said for there was either a Jap or a Chinaman who used to clean the steps and stoop every morning. He was not sure who they he was a Jap or a Chinaman, but said that this janitor got through and was afraid he would not get through until Mr. Bradley came out, however, he got through and was just across the street when he picked the bomb in time to catch Mr. Bradley. He further stated he has now remembered it while he was reflecting for the proper time to get the bomb, one or two men came out the flats but they came out somewhere about seven o'clock, three-quarters of an hour

One time when Orchard was in Denver, he thinks possibly after he returned from San Francisco in 1904, Pettibone informed him he was going to join the Elks, and as he now remembers it he accompanied Pettibone to Dr. Carlin's office at the corner of 14th & Stout Sts. Pettibone went into the Doctor's office telling Orchard he had to see the Doctor and pass an examination or something in order to join the Elks. Orchard stepped outside and Pettibone returned and said, "Well of course I am all right." Shortly afterwards Pettibone told him he had been initiated.

In connection with this matter would like Mr. Cary to ascertain the date of Pettibone's initiation, who recommended him and from whom he got his doctor's certificate. As Judge Goddard, General Wells and nearly all of the prominent Mine Owners were members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks from what Orchard informs me it looks as though Pettibone joined the Elks for the sole purpose of being able to spot out to Orchard, Adams and other tools such men as the Inner Circle wanted assassinated, and I want this matter, if possible, brought out during the examination of Orchard. While I am not positive, I am under the impression that Ex-Gov. Peabody was an Elk. Mr. Cary will ascertain whether I am right on that point or not. Pettibone not only joined the Elks but was a Knight of Pythias and I believed belonged to some other fraternal organizations.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Beise, 5/16/07. 8.

Boise, Idaho, May 15, 1907.

J. C. Fraser, Esq.,
Mgr. Pac. Div., San Francisco.

Dear Sir:-

Relative to the Steunenberg matter would say as Opt. No. 15 seems to have interviewed all parties in connection with the poisoning of Bradley's milk, he would be the best man, if available, to see the parties given below and ascertain from them if they are willing to come to Boise to testify to the statements they have made.

Relative to expenses you will have to make the best terms you can with them and furnish them money for railroad tickets, incidental expenses enroute and about twenty-five dollars apiece. That would be about the amount of cash that the San Francisco office would have to advance. In making terms with these people I presume they will all be different, but you must instruct each of them not to inform the other persons what they are going to get. If they come by the way of Ogden they will have considerable mileage; the mileage does not commence until they reach the Idaho state line and is twenty-five cents a mile one way. The witness fees are two dollars a day, but I don't think they will get witness fees until they reach the State line. Make your terms with them so that what they collect for mileage and witness fees is deducted from the amount they will receive on account of railroad fare, expenses and whatever per diem they may charge. It is possible some of them may put their price up so high that we won't want them, however we do want the following persons if you can induce them to come.

Mrs. F. Crowe, 3452 18th St., San Francisco, who was a servant in Bradley's house and tasted the milk.

Edward Adair, who I think delivered the milk and subsequently reported to Mrs. Bradley that it contained strychnine.

Mr. O. Crook, Supt. of the Guadalupe Dairy, who called at Bradley's residence and took three-fourths of a bottle of milk to Dr. A. C. Bothe, City Chemist. The reports of No. 15 show that Edward Adair took some milk away. We don't know whether the milk taken by Edward Adair was the milk that was analyzed by Dr. Bothe or not, but if so we would like to get Adair. However, in another report, I think from No. 15, it states that Mr. O. Crook is the man that took the three-fourths of a bottle of milk to Dr. Bothe.

P. L. McCreary of Berkley was Assistant Chemist and it is more than likely that McCreary analyzed the milk. However, it is best to use both of these doctors and learn which of them made the analysis. The one that made the analysis of this milk is the only one we want, but it is more than likely the Assistant Chemist made the analysis.

When the operative reports to you, you can easily determine which of these parties we can get, then wire us their names so we can get their names on the back of the indictment, although it may possibly be that some of their charges will be so high that we may not want them, but after having received your reports on this matter we will be better able to determine whether we will accept their terms or not. You can say to these parties if they consent to come we will wire them a week in advance of the time we will want them. We will subsequently send you subpoenas for such parties as we want to come here.

I wish to state there is no use to inquire further about the Japanese that acted as janitor at the Linforth Flats where Bradley lived as we now know that there was such a servant. The morning of the

explosion Orchard waited until this servant got through scrubbing the steps before placing the bomb. Orchard also informs us there were one or two men who left the flats ahead of Bradley. They, however, left about 7 A.M., in fact he thinks they left before the Japanese janitor started to scrub the steps.

We also wish you to see Mrs. John O'Brien whose maiden name was Miss Florence Miller, she lived at 234 Iowa Street, San Francisco, in 1906. I don't know whether that is a part of the burned district or not. If it is, it is hard to tell where she is now as we don't know what her husband's business is, however, she was formerly employed as a telegraph operator in Ogden, Utah; at the time she was so employed Adams and Ed Minster on their return from California were arrested. Haywood telegraphed seventy-five dollars to Adams; Detective James Pender, whom you know, identified Adams at the telegraph office when he got the money. The money was paid by Miss Miller who is now Mrs. John O'Brien. We will have the Western Union telegraph operator at Denver who sent this money and we want Mrs. O'Brien who as Miss Miller paid the money to Adams. It is just possible that Mrs. O'Brien if she comes at all would not come without her husband, and if such is the case don't let that prevent us from getting her here as a witness; make arrangements with her husband and herself. However, you will first have to locate her, she may be living at the number given in this letter or may have moved.

As we have information that the defense has affidavits to the effect that Orchard never purchased ten pounds of powder while in San Francisco, as none of the powder companies would sell ten pounds of powder, I have again taken this matter up with Orchard. When making his confession Orchard could not give the name or the exact location of the office of the powder company from whom he purchased the powder but said it was down on Market St. near a big bank below the Palace Hotel. On questioning him again in regard to this matter he said he could not remember the name of the company but as it was Gelatina powder the name of the company might have been the Gelatina Powder Co. but of this he is not sure. He said during the latter part of August or early in September of 1904 he went to the powder company's office and said he wanted to purchase this powder to blow up some stumps. They took his description and also his name, but he doesn't remember what name he gave, though he is satisfied he did not give the name of Thos. Hogan, John Dempsey or Harry Green. Several days afterwards he called on the company and was given an order on their warehouse which was then located at Third and Townsend St. He went there and got the powder and also a box of giant caps. He said this warehouse was near the old Southern Pacific depot and as the old Southern Pacific depot at Third and Townsend still stands, it is possible the warehouse was also saved during the fire. I wish you would have an investigation made at the old depot at Third and Townsend in an effort to learn the name of the powder company that had the warehouse in that neighborhood and the name of the powder company from which Orchard purchased the powder. If successful in learning the name of the company I wish you would investigate further and try to locate the party that took Orchard's description at the office of this company and the exact place it was located before the fire.

I trust you will give these matters immediate attention and send in reports on this matter as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

Geo. McArthur
 Gen. W. Div.

P.S. Orchard also said that about ten days after the explosion he became uneasy to find out the exact condition of Bradley, so he telephoned to Mrs. Bradley stating he was Herb George who was organizing the Citizens' Alliance and asked how Bradley was. She said he was in a bad condition and they had not taken the bandages off his eyes yet. He thinks that it was Mrs. Bradley that came to the phone. I wish you would make an effort to ~~map~~ verify this.

J. M.P.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Thursday, May 16, 1907.

Today I spent a portion of the forenoon dictating instructions to the different offices who are doing work on the above operation. At eleven a.m. I met Informant No. 2 and conferred with him for an hour and a half giving him full instructions how to proceed with the matter that has been entrusted to him and Informant No. 1. I find Informant No. 2 is a very intelligent man and seemed to grasp the idea of what is wanted in very good time. I will not go into any detail on this matter but will say that things look pretty bright and if Informant No. 2 remains true to us I think matters will shape themselves our way in a very short time. There is a good deal of pressure brought to bear, financially and otherwise by the other side on Informant No. 2. This I am satisfied is a fact, therefore I deemed it policy to show to him if he succeeded in pulling matters through he and Informant No. 1 would be remembered in a substantial financial way.

I had several conferences with Gov. Gooding and also talked with the representatives of the Associated Press, the New York Times, the New York Sun, the Boston Globe, Denver Republican, Denver Post, Scripps-Washoe News Co. and several other newspaper representatives who had called to see Orchard. They consider Orchard a wonder, a man of excellent and intelligent something they did not expect. I think the State has made a good move in allowing the newspaper men at this time to see Orchard and show to the world that he is not an idiotic and has not been kept in solitary confinement nor ill treated. These press representatives were high in their praise of the treatment they received at the penitentiary and complimented the Warden very highly as they also did the Governor.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/17/07. 2.

P.S. This evening I learned through a reliable source that the defense is going to try to show that the reason why Orchard killed Ex-Gov. Stevenson was on account of the fact that the action of the Governor in 199 compelled Orchard to dispose of his one-sixteenth interest in the Hercules mine for \$600. I presume they will produce witnesses to testify Orchard made statements to that effect to them. This was why Tierney of the Denver News questioned Orchard as to why he disposed of his interest in the Hercules Mine.

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Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/17/07. 8.

P.S. This evening I learned through a reliable source that the defense is going to try to show that the reason why Orchard killed Ex-Gov. Plummer was on account of the fact that the action of the Governor in '99 compelled Orchard to dispose of his one-sixteenth interest in the Hercules mine for \$500. I presume they will produce witnesses to testify Orchard made statements to that effect to them. This was why Tierney of the Denver News questioned Orchard as to why he disposed of his interest in the Hercules Mine.

R.H.R. reports:

San Francisco, Thursday, May 16th, 1907.

This morning I went to the printing house of Parnau Bros., where I made a further examination of the record in the case of Linforth vs. San Francisco Gas Company, where I learned that Walter H. Linforth, the plaintiff, had testified to the effect that the explosion took place at 7:45 A.M., Nov. 17th, 1904; That when the explosion occurred, he looked out of the front window of his house and saw what seemed to be a cloud of smoke, go across Washington Street from the corner; Afterwards it turned out to be flying plaster, instead of smoke. He went over to the building and got Mr. Bradley, who was "bleeding from the neck up; he was deaf and couldn't hear and blind and couldn't see." The marble steps were all blown out; all doors to the flats were completely destroyed and never found except the door to Dr. Kelly's flat. Doorway of Bradley's flat entirely blown out, Mr. Bradley was covered with plaster and bleeding so that his own wife did not know him. There were seven gas meters directly under the floor of the lower corner flat and almost immediately under the mantel and fireplace or grate which was in the parlor of the lower flat.

I did not read over the testimony of the defendant's witnesses or court instructions, etc which extend from page #380 to #402.

I learned that the following were tenants in the building where the explosion occurred:

- Melvin E. Cummings - occupied flat at #1400 Washington St., now located at #1114 Pine St. or #1580 Bush Street.
- J. D. Laveaga - Occupied flat at #1402 Washington St., now an attorney at #1224 Geary St.
- F. W. Bradley - Occupied flat #1404.
- Henry H. Blood - Occupied flat #1406. Is now located at #1103 O'Farrell Street.
- Dr. Elmer E. Kelly - Occupied flat #1408. Now has an office at #2061 Fillmore St.
- W. A. Rudgear - Occupied flat #1410. Now resides at #1155 Masonic Avenue. Is said to be employed by the A. Merle Co.

I interviewed Mrs. Sadie Swan (nee: Sadie Bell) residence 1728 Bryant Street, who informed me that she testified for Mr. Linforth in his suit against the Gas Company, but that she had not made any affidavits since. She did not know the name of the Japanese boy who cleaned the steps in the mornings at Linforth's building. She testified - she said - that the explosion was caused by gas but says she is not sure now how

it was caused; she smelled gas in the flat of Mr. Bradley several days before the explosion occurred. She also stated that someone had put poison in some milk a few days before the explosion happened. Mr. Bradley was the only person who was injured; he was badly injured about the head and was in bed for about a month. Dr. E. E. Kelly was one of his physicians.

Mrs. Euphemia Pickett (nee Crowe) #3452 Eighteenth St., was too ill to be interviewed. Her husband informed me that she had made no affidavits; he also stated that he and his wife did not think that the explosion was caused by gas, although at the time of the explosion his wife thought that it was caused by gas as there had been an odor of gas in the building a short time before the explosion. He and his wife did not know the name of the Japanese boy who cleaned the steps. A man by the name of Barry, who hung around Grubbing's grocery store, was introduced to Mrs. Crowe and Sadie Bell by Grubbing and he (Barry) made several attempts to have them go to the theatre with him, but they refused. Pickett said a man had been around to see his wife, with some photographs and she had identified one of them as Barry.

Lawrence D. Grubbing was the grocer who had a store at 1332 Washington Street at the time of the explosion.

I interviewed Frank Bronnick, contractor, 1032 Lake Street, who informed me that he was building a house and store for L. D. Grubbing at 19th Ave. and Lake Street. He does not know Grubbing's present address, saying that the last he heard Grubbing was at Woodland, Cal. Grubbing is expected to open a grocery store at 19th & Lake Streets in two weeks.

I returned from 1032 Lake Street at 8:30 P.M., at which hour I discontinued for the day.

Reported H.
San Francisco, 5/19/07.

Opt. N. N. Reports:-

San Francisco, Friday, May 17, 1907.

I left the office this afternoon and located and interviewed Dr. E. E. Kelly, Mrs. W. A. Rudgear and Miss. Lissie School from whom I secured the following statements:

Statement of Dr. E. E. Kelly, #632 Fillmore Street:-

I was living in the same building as was Mr. Bradley at the time of the explosion. I testified for Mr. Linforth in his suit against the Gas Company as to detecting the odor of gas in the building and as to finding Mr. Bradley on the sidewalk. I am a friend of Mr. Linforth and would not like to see him lose his case against the company, but for my part I was never satisfied that the explosion was caused by gas and in the light of the confession of Orchard, which I read in the paper, I believe that the explosion was that of a bomb. The destruction of the vestibule looked to me like the work of a bomb on the outside, and not gas from the inside. The vestibule had a flooring of heavy white tile laid in cement or concrete and the steps were marble; these were blown all to pieces and blown down toward the basement instead of out, as it would have been had it been an explosion of gas in the basement. There was a large hole in front of Mr. Bradley's door which I had to step over in order to get into the flat of Mr. Cummings. I did not know Mr. Bradley very well and when I saw him on the sidewalk, covered with dirt and blood, I thought at first it was the man who had thrown the bomb, and I told a policeman to keep an eye on him. I then went into the Cummings flat, to see if anyone was hurt there, and afterwards came out and helped the man who was on the sidewalk and who I had learned was Mr. Bradley. He was in an awful shape about the eyes and ears. I attended him afterwards, and he told me that when he came down stairs the morning of the explosion, he noticed a blue flame about the end of his cigar, and thought some one had given him a "joke" cigar, but I think this was imagination on his part and he said that no explosion occurred until he opened the door. There had been some complaints made by tenants as to gas leaking in the building. I have made no affidavits for anyone since I testified for Linforth.

Statement of Mrs. W. A. Rudgear, #1155 Masonic Avenue:-

I testified for Mr. Linforth in his suit against the gas Company. I believed that the explosion was caused by gas, as the odor of gas was so bad sometimes in my flat, especially in the front room, that I was obliged to keep up the windows in the front part of the house. I had smelled gas off and on for several weeks. The other tenants also complained. The day before the explosion occurred, I reported the matter to the gas Company and they sent a man at once to the house and he fixed the grate in the front room. The gas meters were kept in the basement and I understand that a person could get to them from the outside, but I never knew whether there was a rear, side, or front entrance to the basement. I have made no affidavits.

— 3 —

Statement of Leslie School, 4708 Broadway Street.:-
I was employed by Dr. E. E. Kelly and was working in his flat at the time of the explosion. I thought the explosion was caused by gas but I am not sure now. Everybody in the neighborhood thought it was a dynamite explosion, because the windows were broken for blocks around. When the explosion occurred there was a lot of black smoke came into the front room of Dr. Kelly's flat that might have been smoke from a dynamite explosion. There was a little door in front of the building through which a person could enter the place where the motors were. Myself could open this door from the street, but after the explosion occurred Mr. Linforth had the door kept locked. There was a man who hung around the grocery store of Mr. Grebbing, and who disappeared after the explosion. I never saw him and do not know his name, but Grebbing I heard, knew all about him. The odor of gas in the building was not constant, and I had not detected it at all until about three weeks before the explosion.

Reported by:
San Francisco 5/20/07.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Friday, May 18, 1907.

Today I expected Informant No. 2 would report, but he did not show up. I learned later though he had gotten things in pretty good shape but that Burrow took advantage of the action of Judge Wood on the matter of allowing the reporters to see Orchard and at noon time came rushing down to the jail clapping his hands and saying, "We have got the names of the witnesses, we have got them, they can never get a jury in Ada County now." This of course gave the subject on whom Informant No. 2 was working on fresh courage, and therefore No. 2 was unable to carry out the matter he and I had planned to do.

I attach to this report copy of letter received from our San Francisco office, and also copy of letter from Supt. Thornhill of our New York office addressed to Mr. Cary, which explain themselves. I think in the end possibly Mr. Benedict will give the order as required, and I was rather premature in instructing the New York office to call at the headquarters of the telegraph company.

Today I received a letter from Mr. Hicks of which the following is a copy:-

"Dear Mr. McFarland:-

In reply to yours of the 13th inst. I think it would be a good idea if the Sheriff from down there came up after Steve. He seems to think he is all right, but Sutherland must stay away from him entirely. I have talked to him and told him most everything imaginable, and now we have a place down in Arkansas to go to when he gets out of this business. He says Mrs. Adams' father that is in Boise cannot do anything with her, that she is living better than she ever lived in her life with the money furnished by the W. F. of M. and she wants to continue getting that money. She is the one who is holding Steve back now.

Remember me kindly to Warden Whitney, Mr. Hawley and my other friends.

Very respectfully,"

I have made no reply to this letter as I have covered all these points in previous correspondence. This letter from Mr. Hicks was written by Mrs. Hicks.

It will be noted from recent reports that No. 28 is probably here in Boise today. We must be very careful in this matter. If the other witnesses from Cripple Creek are not placed on the witness stand then I think we should not allow No. 29 to be used. As Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borch understand all matters connected with this, I wish they would give this matter due consideration. It will be seen all the crowd that was to have come here failed to show up and the question arises whether it would be advisable for us to allow No. 28 to take the witness stand at all.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/18/07.

s.

COPY.

San Francisco, May 14, 1907.

James McParland, Esq.,
Manager Western Division,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your two letters dated May 10th under the above title, with enclosures of subpoena and copy for the proper officials of the post office, in reference to the registered letter in question and also pertaining to the names of the witnesses who testified in the damage suit against the Gas Company, in behalf of the plaintiff.

Attorney Knight is out of the city at present time and will not return for another week, so our Operative was informed by his associate this morning, however, they have promised to give the operative the names of the witnesses in question by this afternoon and upon receipt of same, he has instructions to interview the witnesses concerning the nature of their testimony. Although, I am informed, there are a great many witnesses who were called to testify in the behalf of the plaintiff in this damage suit.

Our Mr. Willis called at the office of Major Monroe this morning and in his absence, met Mr. O'Connell, his assistant, who very willingly, looked up the records pertaining to the registered letter sent to Orchard under the name of John Dempsey, c/o Golden West Hotel, and found that their records show, as stated in the Major's report; although Mr. O'Connell states that their records do not show that this letter had been forwarded from San Francisco, after its arrival, to Stockton or elsewhere, but instead, had been called for and delivered to the person signing as John Dempsey, at the window in Station F. San Francisco, August 18, 1904.

Mr. O'Connell is taking considerable interest in this matter and sent for the registry clerk, Frank Isaacs, who is still in their employ and had charge of the registry book on August 18, 1904. However, Mr. Isaacs upon being questioned by Mr. Willis and Mr. O'Connell, could not recall the circumstance of having delivered the letter in question, neither did he identify the picture of Orchard as that of the person who called and signed for the registered letter under the name of John Dempsey.

Post Master Fisk very willingly agreed to permit the registry clerk, Frank Isaacs to go forward to Boise and testify as to what he knows concerning the delivery of the letter in question, and furthermore, signified his willingness and in fact agreed to go forward to Boise himself, taking the records in question with him in order to establish the authenticity of the records and the fact that Frank Isaacs is under his employ in the service of the Government as a Registry Clerk and that he had charge of the Registry Book on August 18, 1904, providing it did not necessitate his staying away from San Francisco more than two weeks and requested that I wire you to this effect in the event that his presence and also the presence of the Registry Clerk Isaacs are required on the 19th of May, 1907, as set forth in the subpoena.

It may be necessary for us to pay the expenses of both Postmaster Fisk and Registry Clerk Isaacs and also the salary of the clerk, while away from San Francisco, and it may be possible that we will be required to pay the salary of the Post Master, although he did not intimate to Mr. Willis, that he would require this of us.

2.

This afternoon Ass't Supt. Willis returned from the Inspector's office and wired you as follows:

Registry Clerk will come when wanted also
Post Master with records if not detained
over two weeks, answer.

although it may be possible that the postmaster will not be able to leave San Francisco in the face of the present labor trouble.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. C. Fraser
Mgr. Pac. Div.

COPY.

New York, May 13, 1907.

H. F. Cary, Esq.,
Supt., Denver, Col.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your telegram received on the 11th as follows,

"See officials Postal and Western Union request them notify Denver managers honor subpoenas and supply data."

I today succeed in seeing Mr. Benedict, Counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Co., who stated he had every reason to believe that the Manager of the Western Union in Denver, and at Ogden, Utah, when served with subpoenas from the State of Idaho, would acknowledge same, take the evidence which they have, and proceed to Boise City, as previously arranged. However, he was reticent in telegraphing the Manager at Denver and Ogden notifying them to obey the subpoenas, and thought this was asking a little too much; that the Western Union Co. as well as other companies, has to be careful, as they have labor troubles of their own, and only a short time ago came near having a strike on hand, and if the subpoenas were immediately served, and if there was any question or doubt in the minds of the managers subpoenaed they would immediately communicate with the legal department of the Western Union Co. here at #195 Broadway, and the matter would be brought to his attention, and although he would not commit himself by saying positively he would telegraph them to honor subpoenas and testify, he intimated that he would.

It can be readily seen that Mr. Benedict does not want to commit himself, and would not want it known that they were instructing their representatives to go out of one state and testify in another. They have always been against so doing, but they will try and assist us in every available manner. I therefore telegraphed you as follows:-

"Serve subpoenas immediately Western Union Managers
Denver Ogden."

My own impression is that we would have been better off if we had left the matter alone, and as you will note from my letter of May 14, '06, the original papers were sent to Denver and Ogden, and at that time the Managers were instructed, if subpoenaed, to take the original documents and go and testify, and the general indications today were that they were not so anxious to instruct these men to go and testify as they were in May last. This no doubt has been brought about by labor conditions. My own impression is that they will be instructed to obey the subpoena.

Yours truly

(Signed) D. C. Thornhill,
Supt.

JURY IS PASSED FOR CAUSE PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES ALL THAT ARE LEFT NOW

(BY HUGH O'NEILL.)

Boise, Idaho, May 18.—"Cooley on Constitutional Limitations" sent the spectators in the court room at Boise yesterday very quickly and sonorously asleep. The electric fan in the paneled ceiling hummed like the echo of a mountain train; counsel sat about the tables looking wiser than a school of seal; the notes of contented snoring rose and fell gently in the warm room, while the impaneling of the jury ceased and Hawley of counsel for the prosecution expounded "Cooley on Constitutional Limitations."

The twelve men had all been passed "for cause." The searchings of counsel on both sides had failed to find these twelve men anything but entirely reasonable, just and free from bias, so the lawyers had to fall back on their "peremptory challenges."

Until the last legislature of Idaho met it was the law in criminal trials that the defense could use peremptory challenges, dismissing ten selected jurors without giving any reason, and the prosecution could use only five peremptory challenges.

But the last legislature amended the statute, giving each side ten peremptory challenges.

When the twelve men were passed for cause counsel for defense opened a battle upon the relevancy of the amended statute, to the trial of William D. Hayward. Defending counsel had the silence broken by the starting protest of the prosecution, when the defense alleged that the statute had been amended to give the prosecution a new advantage in the trial of these three men.

Hawley insisted the charge as false. Hawley, looking very tired and down-right, protested against it as improper, and the court upheld Hawley and Hawley by ruling that the amended statute is good in law; that it had not been amended to prevent especially for this case, and that "Cooley on Constitutional Limitations" could be closed up and the case sent away once more. Defense filed objections, and the court took up the case to hear the entire examination of jurors.

The prosecution used a peremptory challenge in a posturing that had already exhausted all questioning, and the steps of Hawley was unobscured down. But under the morning sun the court was quietly holding all the men, and it was time and another peremptory enough when the actual trial began.

When the trial opens. We talk in Boise now about "when the trial opens" in an attitude of sad hopefulness. It seems to us now, after

nearly two weeks of "juror questioning," that the real trial never will commence. The court room, always full of spectators, has become a weary part of life. The silent judge and the listless jurors and the listless counsel have grown in our imagination into talking automatons that are wound up over night, commence working in the morning and are put away again to be ready for the next day. But some time the real trial will begin, and then the lava will boil over without doubt.

Horch of the prosecution has an irritating way with him for one thing. He is a pleasant and wise gentleman, with much exposure of manner, and a genius for gentle irritation that has more than once pricked his opponents into anger.

Darrow, for all his conciliatory ways, is a man prone to wrath. But anger is a waste of energy and time to fight in law. And as there are exactly fourteen attorneys acting as counsel for the defense and only two acting for the prosecution, the little jealousies that are inevitable may grow interesting occasionally. Already there have been flashes of that kind of summer lightning. And when the case does actually get under way it will work up to a white heat in no time, and when Orchard gets on to the stand the case will be incendiary.

Even the admission of the newspaper men to see Orchard yesterday whittled up the passions of defending counsel. It was natural and understandable enough.

Orchard is clearly an important witness. Orchard has apparently a great deal to say. That it is only a few days now, and Orchard is the defense has been an inevitable matter of course. Detective McFarland had been on his feet. They cannot see Orchard here now. He has become a walking target

to them, as surely destined to the same of the life work.

They have been so certain that he would never be able to take the stand with courage and determination that the freshly published statements of his good health and constant late walks, surprised them. And the matter of health that will send Henry Orchard when he does get into the witness chair is already beginning to grieve. But if Orchard sits in the witness chair as he acted yesterday, the gilding won't disturb him greatly. As to whether his story will amount to anything, that is another matter.

WELLS' VISIT TO ADAMS IN JAIL CAUSES GOSSIP

WALLACE, IDAHO, MAY 18.—GEN. BURNLEY WELLS OF COLORADO ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY AND CALLED AT THE COUNTY JAIL, WHERE SITVE ADAMS IS CONFINED PENDING TRIAL OF HIS CASE FOR THE MURDER OF FRED TAYLOR ACCORDING TO ADAMS REPORT TO HIS ATTORNEY, J. E. WOODS OF THIS CITY, WELLS AFTER ASKING HIM HOW HE WAS FEELING, SAID: "I WANT YOU TO CLOSE UP THAT DEAL."

ADAMS WOULD SAY NOTHING IN EARLY WOODS BELIEVES WELLS SAID HERE TO GET ADAMS TO CONFESS TO DECHARD'S CONFESSION AND THAT THE DEAL REFERRED TO MEANT PROMISES OF PROMOTIONS TO ADAMS. WELLS DENIED SAYING IN THE VIEWER'S EAR AND SAID HE HAD COME TO WALLACE ON PRIVATE BUSINESS.

HE AND SHERIFF BAILEY OF SHOSHONE COUNTY LEAVE FOR BOISE TODAY. GENERAL WELLS SAID THAT IF ADAMS WAS PLEADED OF THE GRAND JURORS HE WOULD HAVE HIM TAKEN BACK TO COLORADO ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IMPLICATED IN THE BLOWING UP OF THE INDEPENDENCE DEPOT OR FOR THE KILLING OF ARTHUR COLBERT AT TELLURIDE. DEPUTY SHERIFF WOODS SAID ADAMS WILL NOT BE TAKEN TO BOISE UNLESS IT IS BY THE DEFENSE.

THE ORCHARD INTERVIEW obtained by Hugh O'Neill of *The Post* staff differed subtly but pungently from the others in its disclosure of a *scandal*, but it were, quite rivaling the celebrated Thaw defense keynote over which this country actually jabbered. * * * The interview obtained by the correspondents at *Seattle* occupied considerable space in the morning newspapers yesterday without furnishing substance for a conclusion. * * * Then O'Neill's interview with the man alone with the warden of the Idaho penitentiary came in yesterday afternoon's *Post* as a revelation. * * * Of course, you remember the Thaw keynote of moral purification by true love. * * * A dissipated young man, after many amours, fell truly in love with a girl who had grown as a flower in a moral muck-heap. * * * Himself regenerated by his own honest love, the once erring young man strove to transplant his beloved flower from sin to virtue, and, in fighting with a man of the muck-heap for a woman's soul, he killed the man. * * * Such was the keynote of the Thaw defense, and it failed because it was not true. * * * It was a lie. * * * Now, behold the keynote of the prosecution of Haywood. * * * Harry Orchard, a bloody assassin, a fiendish dynamiter, once was a boy taught virtuous and holy things by a good mother. * * * But he went roving and fell among ghastly companions, who suggested to him that men of official position and men of wealth were tyrants who held workingmen in wage slavery. * * * The suggestion took black root in his heart and served as a quasi-virtuous excuse to enjoy the palpitating excitement of death vengeance upon "enemies of the human race." * * * Once becoming a member of the bloody brotherhood, he was driven on from crime to crime, even as Saul of Tarsus persecuted the Nazarine heretics. * * * Orchard never had time to think. * * * He never read good books. * * * He lived a life of conspiracy and excitement and torment that drove him on. * * * Taken red-handed and put in prison, he had time to reflect. * * * Good books were given him from the prison library. * * * He remembered the teachings of his mother. * * * His soul stirred within its scab of coagulated crime. * * * A great light fell upon him in his cell, even as Saul of Tarsus was stricken on the road to Damascus, and Harry Orchard was *born again*, the same, but *not the same*, for his soul was different. * * * He had repented and believed in the salvation held out from the Cross to the most vile of sinners. * * * And peace fell upon him and he was transfigured and he feared neither the vengeance of the bloody brotherhood nor the gallows of the law. * * * And the keepers and the detectives came

treading softly, hardly able to believe what they saw and the officers became very busy, realizing that they had a man who no longer could speak anything save the truth. * * * Such is the extraordinary keynote that is revealed. * * * How the prosecution will use this man's testimony we do not know. * * * They can present it in a matter-of-fact way or they can present it with all the thrall of a melodrama. * * * Unlike Evelyn Nesbit Thaw on the stand, this man has nothing to hide. * * * He is a new man interpreting the old man. * * * He has made his peace with God and nothing matters except that he shall tell the truth.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF ATTACK on the part of the defense—on the part of a brilliant, sardonic, pitiless defense—are great. * * * Did the Pinkerton detective, McParland, come with eternal life in his hands? * * * Did the Pinkerton point to repentance and atonement and speak the words of Jesus Christ to a heart bowed down with crime? * * * Did the Pinkertons lead in prayer? * * * As a matter of fact, was not this wonderful spiritual salvation the only way of earthly escape from the gallows? * * * Having slain many men, wasn't it easy to escape the penalty by slaying with false witness the innocent officers of the Western Federation? * * * Orchard knew they were suspected; he knew that many were eager to destroy them; he knew that wealth and power would rejoice in throwing them into a fiery furnace of accusation from which—we can hear the defense lift up its voice—thank God! they will emerge even as the three faithful of Old, who passed through the fiery ordeal unharmed. * * * The defense surely has large opportunity. * * * Not until that interview, printed in *This Post* of yesterday afternoon, have the terrifically dramatic possibilities of the thing stood out.

WAS IT RIGHT, was it legal, was it contempt of court, to let the correspondents interview Orchard? * * * To be sure, publishers and editors of newspapers published beyond the confines of Idaho cannot be cited or punished for contempt in printing what they please about the trial, though the correspondents on the ground might be within the purview of contempt for what they send out, if it is circulated back in Idaho. * * * But the correspondents are not responsible for editorial comment. * * * We are as free in Denver to discuss this case as we were free to debate the Thaw trial of New York. * * * However, the court might cite persons circulating in Boise outside papers expressing opinions or making assertions calculated to create

sentiment one way or the other. * * * It is obvious that this very article might not be permissible in a newspaper in Boise; certainly no Idaho newspaper can either in safety or decency express opinions on the evidence. * * * Anyway, the Orchard interview was not an assertion or opinion on the part of the correspondents, but it was a matter of fact that they were permitted to see the man and converse with him. * * * And that was news. * * * The possible misconduct of the correspondents in sending the Orchard interview, therefore, was simply a question of whether they took part in tampering with the case, for they have a right to send out the news and they are not responsible for the opinions the news creates. * * * If they only handled a piece of news, the responsibility rests with those who created that news, but, if Governor Gooding was responsible and he did wrong, nevertheless he is the Governor, and, of course, can't be arrested for any such offense, if it was an offense. * * * The court, therefore, must deal entirely with the counsel for the prosecution, if with anybody. * * * That's the legal side of it. * * * As to the right or wrong, in the broad sense, the effect of the exhibition of Orchard could not be on the jury, for the jury will see him and form its opinion first hand, but it was an effect calculated to neutralize the stories of the defense in their influence on national public opinion. * * * However, methods that are sauce for the defense are not necessarily sauce for the prosecution, because the defense is entitled to the benefit of the doubt. * * * As to the actual influence of the thing, the defense had the best of it in gaining something to protest against. * * * *The defense is a defense of protest. * * * The more it has to protest against, the better. * * * And that typifies the fact that, while it's a murder trial in Boise, in effect it's a political trial debated everywhere. * * * For instance, similar publications in the Thaw trial were not subject of protest, either by counsel or court. * * * To be sure, for the Thaw trial appealed to purely sentimental sentiment, while the Boise case appeals to sentiments on public questions, to the conservative versus the radical, the loyalist versus the revolutionary, the labor crusade sympathy versus the anti-union domination feeling. * * * "It promises to be a Dreyfus case.*

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HOLDING THIS TRIAL within the regular bounds of evidence—that is, within the bounds of the case at bar of the one crime charged—is slipping away even before a jury is chosen. * * * Inevitable that sympathizers on one side will say, "Where is the minister who converted Orchard? Ha! Ha! a Pinkerton as evangelist!" * * * They will see in that hiatus the evidence of a put-up job. * * * And the sympathizers on the other side will

say that if it were a put-up job, there would be a minister provided to play the part *all right*, and, to them, the lack of the shepherd leading back into the fold the sheep that was a wolf will indicate the truthfulness of his story. * * *

How far will the court allow the story of Orchard to go? * * * Will it be confined to the Stuenenberg assassination, or will it begin at the beginning with everything leading up to it? * * * That issue will be fiercely fought and the court room will ring with speeches inevitably addressed, not to the court, but to the country at large. * * *

The Orchard interview printed all over the country yesterday did not go into the confession; it neither affirmed nor denied, but it was an appeal to general public sentiment in the form of showing that the prisoner was not a victim of fear and intimidation. * * *

It is possible that the defense will claim that the man is insane and precipitate a national debate on the manifestations of "getting religion" as evidence of insanity. * * *

The newspapers of the country will not be responsible, but it will be the duty of the officers to keep the newspapers from the jury, even as, doubtless, the prison officials will not let Orchard see articles like the foregoing.

GRIM STRATEGISTS IN CONFLICT

Orchard Interview Not Con-
tempt of Court, Says
County Attorney.

*WOULD PLACE STIGMA OF
EX-CONVICT ON MOYER*

SHERMAN BELL SAYS HE
WILL INTERVENE UNLESS
THERE IS SQUARE DEAL

Work of Getting Jury Proceeds Slowly
and Cautiously—Another Week
May Be Needed.

Boise, Idaho, May 18.—Four peremptory challenges have been used by the state and the defense in the Haywood trial and each hour is running. Twenty-six names remain in the jury box and, as nearly every man called is disqualified for cause, court, lawyers and everybody else believes that the jury will not be completed within a week and that another special venire will be had.

This afternoon a report was ordered, and when the provisional jury had left the room Judge Wood announced that County Attorney Kociak had filed a report on the investigation into Governor Gooding's permission of an interview Thursday with Murderer Harry Moses, alias Orchard. Kociak informed the court in a lengthy typewritten statement that he had interviewed the New York Sun, New York Times and Associated Press correspondents, and that he was sure no contempt of court was intended and that there was no design to influence the takersmen who are waiting to be called as jurors in this case.

In the examination of jurors today the defense found a hard nut to crack in M. H. Goodwin, aged 72, a native of Maine, and for years a farmer of Ohio. Goodwin told a romantic story covering a period of fifty years, and his recital disclosed that in his youth he never remained very long in any place. He said he had resided here for thirty years and might remain a while longer. The defense did not disqualify him, so he was peremptorily challenged.

An effort by the defense to get Dan Carter off the jury failed. Farmer Carter is a client of Senator Borah's law partner, but Judge Wood decided that the relation of client and attorney does not exist between the senator and the prospective juror. Ed Ray, Clinton Matlock and Julius Miller were excused for bias, and Joseph Chin, a Boise cab driver; A. C. Bedell, stock raiser, and T. C. De Clercy, farmer, are retained, subject to peremptory challenge.

Beginning Monday court will begin at 9 o'clock and sit until noon. The afternoon session will run from 2 until 4. Judge Wood is changing the hours so that the jurors and court officials will not succumb to heat. In the afternoon the court room is a superheated furnace, and no human being can endure many hours in the place. Juror Cole and another man on the panel are already ill, and they will probably be excused Monday.

Bertillon Measurements Are Secured. TRYING TO PROVE MOYER AN EX-CONVICT

(BY JAMES R. NOLAND.)

Boise, Idaho, May 18.—The court records and Bertillon measurements tending to show that Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was once confined in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., have been received from Chicago and are now in the possession of James H. Hawley, chief counsel for the prosecution of the man accused of ex-Governor Steunenberg's murder.

The state had intended to confront Moyer with these records during his forthcoming trial, but the publication of the story last week by the Chicago Journal revealed the plan. Moyer still insists that there has been a mistake and that he was at work in the mines of South Dakota during the years 1886 to 1887, when he is said to have been confined in the penitentiary at Joliet.

The records show that Moyer was variously known as Charles H. Moyer, Charles H. Moyers, Fred Baker, "the cowboy holdup," Charles Moyers and C. S. Moyer.

In addition to the Bertillon measurements and descriptions, the records show that a man named Charles H. Moyer and one John Keating were arrested the night of Dec. 1, 1886, for the burglary of Ives Johnson's store. They were arraigned before Judge Taylor in the Cook county criminal court on Jan. 2, 1887. They were

indicted on a burglary charge, the specification in the complaint charging them with the theft of 200 cigars, valued at \$20. Moyer was given one year at Joliet and Keating, because of his criminal record, was given a two-year sentence. They were received at the penitentiary in Joliet on Feb. 4, 1887. Moyer was discharged

Jan. 4, 1887, one month being deducted for good behavior.

The certified records now on file with Mr. Hawley show that Moyer and Keating were also arrested for two other burglaries and hold-ups. The specified counts upon which they were convicted included but a small fraction of the booty secured from Johnson's store.

Capt. James McParland, who has had charge of the federations since for the Federation, secured the information published by the Chicago Journal concerning Moyer's alleged Chicago record more than a year ago. In April, 1887, in reply to a question, the noted detective refused to deny or affirm that he secured certified copies of the records showing Moyer's arrest, indictment and conviction, the time they were received at Joliet and the date of their release.

What effect the introduction of this testimony will have upon the jury in Moyer's case is problematical.

Attorney Clarence Harrow of counsel for the defense declares that it will not operate to injure Moyer's chances.

"Moyer tells me that the story is untrue," he says, "but whether it is or not, the holding up of the

SHERMAN BELL MAY VOLUNTEER HIS TESTIMONY

GENERAL SHERMAN BELL, WHO COMMANDED THE STATE TROOPS IN THE TROUBLE WITH THE CRIPPLE CREEK MINERS UNDER THE PEABODY ADMINISTRATION HAS NOT BEEN CALLED BY EITHER SIDE IN THE HAYWOOD TRIAL. HE KNOWS MUCH OF THE INSIDE HISTORY OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS AND SAYS THAT IF EITHER SIDE IN THE TRIAL FAILS TO DEAL FAIRLY WITH THE OTHER HE WILL GO BEFORE THE COURT AND ASK TO BE ALLOWED TO TESTIFY.

HAYWOOD ON TRIAL IN THE WRONG STATE

Sherman Bell, Former Adjutant General, Says He Should Be Tried Here

"That fight at Hoise is not my fight, and I have kept out of it so far, but I want to say right now that I won't stand for any jobbery of the men on trial, and if I see any attempted I shall act. I have not been summoned as a witness either by the prosecution or defense.

"I shall not appear as a witness except of my own volition, and I cannot say now that I shall go in this way, but if any attempt to put the pressure on me, or any attempt to use me as a tool by either the Western Federation of Miners or the mine owners, I give notice now that I shall take a hand, and this notice applies especially to the mine owners.

This is the declaration of Sherman Bell, adjutant general of Colorado during the Peabody administration, who was the most prominent person in the labor war. The news that the prosecution has not summoned him as a witness created surprise, and it was rumored that he would be called as a witness for the defense.

"Who should either side want me for a witness?" asked General Bell. "They will never be able to hear all the witnesses they have got. They will run along this year and the next, and the chances are the men who are accused of murders in Colorado and are being tried in Idaho will be kept in jail ten years.

"Why should they try these men in Idaho? During the troubles here and before the murder of Steinbocker, there were seventy-five persons killed in Colorado; at least, they are dead. One man was killed in Idaho, and yet they take men from Colorado to Idaho to try them for crimes committed in Colorado. Why don't they try them here? We have courts. Is it because they are afraid?"

"The whole thing is a farce. It is unfair and un-American. I believe the principles of Meyer and Haywood, but I think they should get a square deal, and if you take men from a state where the alleged crimes were committed to a place supposedly hostile to them in another state, I don't call it a square deal.

"I don't want to be placed in a light of being hostile to either side. What I did I did in the open, and I stand for it. Meyer and Haywood owe their lives to me. If they only knew it, and they may have it proved to them later."

General Bell says that he has not been approached by either the prosecution or defense with a view to ascertaining what he would testify to, if called. "It wouldn't do them any good," he said grimly. "A man who claimed to represent a magazine came to me at Cripple Creek, a couple of weeks ago, and offered me \$500 to write a signed statement of 1,000 words about the trial, from the position he naturally supposed was mine. I declined, for as I said before it is not my fight until I see something wrong and then I'll jump in, and as for saying in 'how to the line' and do some fine hawing, too, no matter where the chips fall. There would be a something stirring on both sides when I got through."

Of the men on trial and others connected with the case, General Bell said:

"Of course, I never had friendly relations with Haywood, and saw little of him, but I was intimately acquainted with Meyer. And I can say, and he'll say, too, that all the time I had him in custody there never was an unkind word passed between us, and we got along well together. John Murphy, the attorney for the miners, I consider one of the strongest and fairest men on God's green earth.

"You can say for Sherman Bell that those men are in reality being tried in Idaho, not for the murder of Steinbocker, but for murders in Colorado, and that the place to try them is Colorado. But whatever they are tried I want to see that they get a square deal."

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THE LITTLE THINGS—the little points that were always only mentioned incidentally—are the things that now loom up in the prospective sensation of the prosecution's star witness at Boise. * * * For instance, before McParland, the detective, appeared to Orchard, the man had not been permitted to hear the sound of a human voice for some little time. * * * He had been put to the "exquisite" of not hearing a human voice. * * * Then the wise, old detective came and talked to him. * * * It is easy to understand that nothing the prisoner ever saw in his life looked so good to him as the old detective. * * * He was a human being and he talked and could be talked to by the silence-tortured human rat caught in a trap. * * * And the incidental references to Orchard's religious turn now assume monumental portent.

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AND IT APPEARS, according to the Collier's article in another part of this page, that McParland, the wise, old Pinkerton detective, is a man quite versed in the Scriptures! * * * Verily, this Orchard confession grows on the horizon of interest. * * * It had been told, incidentally, at various times, that Orchard had religious training in his youth. * * * It had been mentioned, also, that he was finding consolation in religion, but not until the O'Neill interview with him, alone with the warden of the Idaho penitentiary—just the three of them, Orchard, the warden and O'Neill—not until then was the *monif* brought out. * * * For the benefit of those who did not see or read yesterday's Post, we repeat the extraordinary keynote as we wrote it after imbibing that interview: "Harry Orchard, a bloody assassin, a fiendish dynamiter, once was a boy taught virtuous and holy things by a good mother. But he went roving and fell among ghastly companions, who suggested to him that men of official position and men of wealth were tyrants who held workingmen in wage slavery. The suggestion took black root in his heart and served as a quasi-virtuous excuse to enjoy the palpitating excitement of death vengeance upon 'enemies of the human race.' Once becoming a member of the bloody brotherhood, he was driven on from crime to crime, even as Saul of Tarsus persecuted the Nazarine heretics. Orchard never had time to think. He never read good books. He lived a life of conspiracy and excitement and torment that drove him on. Taken red-handed and put in prison, he had time to reflect. Good books were given him from the prison library. He remembered the teachings of his mother. His soul stirred within its acid of congealed crime. A great light fell upon him in his cell, even as Saul of Tarsus was stricken on the road to Damascus, and Harry Orchard was born again, the same, but not the same, for his soul was different. He had repented and believed in the salvation brought from the Cross to the most vile of sinners. And peace fell upon him and he was transfigured and he feared neither the vengeance of the bloody brotherhood nor the gallows of the law. And the keepers and the detectives came treading softly, at first hardly able to

believe what they saw, and the officers became very busy, realizing that they had a man who no longer could speak anything save the truth. Such is the strange proposition that is revealed, but how the state will use this man's testimony we do not know. They can present it in a matter-of-fact way or they can present it with all the thrall of a melodrama. Unlike Evelyn Nesbit Thaw on the stand, this man has nothing to hide. He is a new man interpreting the old man. He has made his peace with God and nothing matters except that he shall tell the truth. But the possibilities of attack on the part of the defense—on the part of a brilliant, sardonic, pitiless defense—are great. Did the Pinkerton detective, McParland, come with eternal life in his hands? Did the Pinkerton point to repentance and atonement and speak the words of Jesus Christ to a heart bowed down with crime? Did the Pinkertons lead in prayer? * * * Well, it appears that the Pinkerton detective is qualified by study and disposition to do that very thing! * * * Are we going to have a Christian detective in this drama?

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BUT FANCY A JEROME, for example, cross-examining Orchard and McParland along the line of the religious motive; along the line of the teachings of Christ, as Jerome took the medical experts into the mazes of their own profession; and along the line of the fact that Orchard was caught; that his guilt was manifest; that he could not escape the gallows; that life was sweet; that the detective came, not with the sweet message of repentance and atonement, but with a profoundly hatched plot to send innocent men to horrid doom that the rat in the trap might live; it is terrific to fancy what a Jerome could do along that line, or what a Delmas could do, and what a Darrow may do. * * * The material is there for sarcasm and eloquence as pungent and deadly as the "Greek fire" they say Pettibone used to make, even as its possibilities may make McParland king of detectives.

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IT APPEARS, from the list of witnesses called by the state, that the prosecution proposes to corroborate the details of Orchard's confession concerning Colorado crimes. * * * There could be no other reason for many of the witnesses. * * * And that indicates that the prosecution expects to present this monumental informer's story in its entirety, evidently on the issue that, to prove the Steunenberg part, or climax, the whole is essential and admissible. * * * And, with that possibility, begins to fade the idea that the evidence will be limited to mere direct proof of complicity in the crime at Caldwell. * * * We have been regarding Orchard as a sullen, or confused, or unwilling, or too glib witness. * * * But this new conception of a man who will tell all his past life from the standpoint of his new life; who will interpret his old self as a book in a strange language is interpreted and read, is tremendous—both in its possible conviction and in its possibility of being ripped into hideous shreds.

ABOUT ten minutes after the report of the explosion Harry Orchard appeared in the dining room of the Saratoga hotel and ordered his supper. In the early part of December, 1902, Harry Orchard had appeared in Caldwell—a quiet, country town of 1000 people, situated in a farming section, and resembling much a town of the same size in Ohio or Kansas. It is in the extreme southern part of Idaho, twenty-five miles from Boise, the capital, and close to both the Oregon boundary on the west and the Nevada boundary on the south.

Orchard registered at the Saratoga hotel under the name of T. E. Hogan. He had been in Caldwell earlier in the fall, and had then roomed at a private house. He had made two attempts to kill former Governor Steunenberg before (he has since confessed), one at the Idaho hotel in Boise and the other at Steunenberg's home in Christmas eve, refraining both times because of unfavorable conditions.

Orchard is a man a little above medium height, of stocky build, and of dark complexion—not a bad or vicious looking man when well dressed, and he was now garbed in a neat suit, a derby hat, and well polished shoes. He represented himself as one looking for investments for friends in land or sheep. He went fishing and hunting and appeared to enjoy the sport. At one time he had a conversation with Steunenberg.

THE murder occurred about 6:45. Governor Frank R. Gooding, at his home in Boise, thirty miles away, was advised by telephone of the assassination at exactly 7 o'clock. He went down town seeking particulars of the occurrence and, not learning anything in Boise, called up the sheriff at Caldwell by telephone. He was advised that the sheriff had placed a cordon of guards around the town. Governor Gooding ordered a special train and went at once to Caldwell, arriving there an hour and a half after the explosion.

An organization was immediately perused, and the work of investigation was continued all night. The officers went on the theory that the person who set off the infernal machine must be still in Caldwell. The registers of the hotels and of the boarding houses were all searched very carefully, and the names of all strangers placed on the list of suspects.

While in his room that same evening Orchard put a bottle containing a small quantity of sulphuric acid in the same steel pocket in which he had unknowingly left an explosive cap, intending later to throw the bottle away. The cap landed on the cap, causing an explosion which in his excited state, Orchard thought could be heard all over the hotel but it seems not to have been noticed. There was quite a heavy snowstorm on the afternoon of Dec. 30 and there was six or eight inches of new snow on the ground, so that the tracks of anyone leaving Caldwell by conveyance of any kind could be followed.

On the following day, when everyone in the town was discussing the assassination, Orchard called the chairman of the board of county commissioners and from an excited group of men in the Saratoga hotel lobby, and asked how he knew where he, Orchard, should buy a

THIS attention is really well covered suspicion later against Orchard. He was released shortly after the day Sunday. Most of the time he sat in a chair in the lobby of the hotel peering out of the window without change of position. It was difficult to engage him in conversation. About noon his room was searched, and a very small piece of plaster of Paris and a pinch of explosive powder were discovered in his valise. He was brought before an informal inquisition, held in the office of District Judge Frank J. Smith.

Orchard appeared perfectly collected, said he was from Denver, and held a contract with the Mutual Life insurance company, as the representative of that company, but had not been doing any insurance business for some months. He said he was in Caldwell for the purpose of buying land, representing friends who were looking for investments. Sheriff Harvey K. Brown of Blaine county, Oregon, who by chance was present at one identified Hogan, or Orchard as a man who had been employed in the Crocker Creek district of Eastern Oregon, where he had been an officer of the Round Mine union.

After his release by the inquisition, "Hogan" talked jokingly in the lobby of the Saratoga hotel of the suspicions of the officers. He did not blame the officers, he said, but it was rather humiliating to himself. "I don't know what kind of 'rot' my friends in Denver will hand out to me when I get back there, if this story gets out," he said.

AN impassable cordon had been placed around the town within an hour after the explosion, and all trains were closely watched to see that no one left. Orchard was released after his examination, but he could not leave. The authorities, not feeling assured by his story, finally ordered his removal. Orchard had begun to drink heavily for the first time since his arrival in Caldwell.

In his person when searched was found a trunk check. The trunk was found at the baggage room of the railroad depot. It had not been removed by Orchard since he arrived in town, though the hotel was only half a block from the depot. He had had access to the trunk on the day of the murder. Among his effects were found a revolver, a pair of worn knucklers, an electric flash battery, a ladies' hairbrush bag and a pair of slippers of the kind used in putting caps on blast powder. Orchard was formally charged with the murder. At his preliminary arraignment before Judge H. L. Church he was asked how many he could secure counsel.

"If this is published in the paper," replied Orchard, "you lawyer, maybe you, will stand for here at once."

"How long will it take for them to get here?" asked Judge Church.

"It will take about a day and a half from Spokane," answered Orchard. He was told that he might telegraph for counsel, but he did not.

ON THE following day Orchard received a telegram signed "Robertson, Minne & Macgregor." The Spokane law firm which had represented Paul Campbell and others charged with the

Courier & Tribune (Times) of 1902, saying that Fred Miller of that firm would leave the next day for Caldwell. Miller left Spokane the next morning. On the train he read a "Times" paper containing a sensational headline: Orchard's statement before Judge Church, and left the train at Wells, Idaho. He failed to report at Caldwell for several days, though he had had a friend write on the train between Spokane and Wells, Idaho, that he was on his way to Caldwell. He afterwards explained that he was ill and was compelled to leave the train.

Orchard was bound over to await the action of a grand jury. He was represented by Miller. He put in no defense. He treated the proceedings rather flippantly with the justice, disputing the finding of Paris in his room. He was removed to the penitentiary at Boise. The jail at Caldwell is a small, casaboose affair.

On Jan. 2, 1903, press dispatches announced that President Charles F. Meyer of the Western Federation of Miners had given out a statement that an inquiry into the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg would be conducted by the Federation to protect themselves against any charges that might be brought against their organization.

ON JAN. 2, according to one of the Boise papers, William D. Hayward, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, sent from Denver the following telegram, addressed to H. J. Hanson, financial secretary of the Miners union at Silver City, Idaho, Hayward's former home:

"Press dispatches indicate that there is another conspiracy to connect the Western Federation of Miners with grave crimes. Several persons in Caldwell have been arrested in connection of the conspiracy. The Western Federation of Miners defends no member guilty of crime; but in the past it has found that every one of its members accused of crime was innocent and they would not have been victims of conspiracy had the organization not aided in defense. Have Mr. Hogan take up the defense of any member of the organization, or that, if innocent, he may be discharged."

John F. Nugent was an attorney at Silver City, a personal friend of Hayward, and it was located in Boise, representing Meyer, Hayward and Pettibone. The same newspaper article, referring to this dispatch, said that Mr. Hanson interviewed members of his union at Silver City and decided not to see Mr. Nugent.

Shortly after the arrest of Orchard, and before the arrival of Mr. Miller from Spokane, a Colorado lawyer named Sullivan, who said he was on his way from Colorado to Boise City, Ore., on that day, stopped at a Caldwell to see, as he claimed, if he could identify Harry Orchard, who, he said, had been a friend of his in some civil cases in Colorado. Those connected with the prosecution have said, and the press of Boise has published the statement, that a young woman stenographer employed in the office of William D. Hayward at Denver met Sullivan in Boise City and accompanied him back to the at Caldwell, where Sullivan returned, though he had given out the statement that he would not be back. The young woman confided on East. Sullivan secured off.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, May 19, 1907.

Today I had a long conference with Informant No. 2 and while matters are not progressing as rapidly as I would like them, still I have no reason to complain as at no time did I expect this matter could be ~~made~~ done in a day or in a week.

In the afternoon I took ~~and~~ back and went to the penitentiary where I had a long interview with Orchard. He seems to be in very good spirits. As I have been somewhat puzzled on account of the fact that Pettibone agreed with Haywood that Moyer should be put out of the way after getting out of the Telluride jail, I could not understand why Pettibone is such a friend of Moyer's at the present time except he is playing Moyer false at the instance of Haywood and their counsel for the purpose of keeping Moyer quiet. In a casual way I took this matter up with Orchard and he informed me he could tell me the reason. He said in the first place Pettibone was always friendly to Moyer, Haywood was somewhat jealous of this and during the time that Moyer was in jail in Telluride Haywood commenced to poison Pettibone against Moyer and succeeded. On account of the actions of Murphy, the Butte delegate, in objecting to signing the vouchers for the emergency fund, Haywood easily led Pettibone to believe that Murphy was a traitor, and having accomplished that it was easy to lead Pettibone to believe that Moyer was a traitor and working in conjunction with Murphy. Furthermore Haywood had reports from Telluride which showed that Moyer each time that General Wells visited the jail where Moyer was confined that he would salute him and salute all the officers and talk friendly with them. However, when Moyer got out of jail he told Haywood that he (Moyer) was there all alone, none of his friends could see him, not even his lawyers, he was sick and he knew if he did not show a friendly feeling towards General Wells and the other military officers he would be treated like a dog. Pettibone agreed with Moyer and said he did what was right, therefore the old friendship between Pettibone and Moyer grew stronger than it ever had been.

During Moyer's absence in Los Angeles to see his wife in 1905, Haywood got on a big drunk and he would stay out all night, he actually had delirium tremens. Orchard took him to Pettibone's house and after some time Orchard and Pettibone succeeded in sobering Haywood up but Orchard had to sit at least one night at Haywood's door and he wanted to get out through the windows or anywhere to get some liquor. It was while Haywood was sobering up at Pettibone's that Pettibone discovered that Haywood and Mrs. Pettibone were acting in a rather suspicious manner. Pettibone caught them together and then for a long time would not talk to Haywood, however this was not the first time that Haywood and Mrs. Pettibone had had improper relations with each other and that too was known to Pettibone. It appears that Mrs. Pettibone used to frequently visit Mrs. Haywood evenings. Haywood would go home with her but would stay out an hour or two. Mrs. Haywood became suspicious so she sent her little girl, that is the red-headed one as Orchard put it, who is now here in Boise, to shadow them and the little girl reported they went up into a rooming house and remained there for a while and then Mrs. Pettibone

went home and Haywood returned home. The first time Mrs. Pettibone called after Mrs. Haywood had obtained this evidence against her and Haywood, she told Mrs. Pettibone never to take the light out of her door, therefore Orchard himself knows that Pettibone has no use for Haywood in the world, and he also knows that Pettibone has always liked Moyer and Moyer likes Pettibone.

Today I received a letter from Mr. Hicks of which the following is a copy:-

My dear Sir:-

In reply to yours of the 15th inst. I will say that Steve is in a very good frame of mind. In referring to the cartoon in the Spokesman of the 16th inst. where San Francisco has Ruf at her feet, and his confession works very much on Steve and he said that was the best thing for him (Ruf) to do, but he did not think Ruf would give up. I told him it was the best thing for Ruf and that he (Steve) should do as Ruf had done, to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. I told Sutherland to stay away and he doesn't come near any more. Sutherland leaves tomorrow for Boise. Things will be better with Steve after he has left. His counsel has been telling him to stay quiet all the time, and after Tourne has been in he is always very sulky. We don't like the idea of going on the stand, and if he doesn't come through so right after him and he will break down.

Yours truly,

I have not replied to this letter and won't until I see General Wells. If the statements in the newspapers are true, I don't think there is much show of bringing Adams through on this matter.

I also attach to this report, copies of Mr. Cary's letters to me dated the 16th and 17th inst. dictated by Mr. Prettyman which explain themselves. I am very sorry to note that owing to petty dickering or more properly speaking owing to petty politics, we will not be able to have Deputy Sheriff DeLus or Under Sheriff Baird here as witnesses. The reason why Glen Duffield was not subpoenaed here as referred to by Sheriff Nisbet is on account of the fact that on the night these men were arrested Duffield when being jailer was telephoned to by Mr. Hawkins, Richardson's partner, and asked if the men were confined in the jail and Duffield replied he knew nothing about it, therefore we could not use him as a witness. I incorporated this in my report at the time.

Mr. Stevenson will make an excellent witness if he is gotten here in time in the matter of showing Pettibone went by the name of Pat Bone. Mr. Cary will see to it that arrangements will be made with Mr. Stevenson to come here to Boise in proper time, he must get Mr. Stevenson's address during his absence from Denver so he can be telegraphed or written to by Mr. Hawley or myself.

It strikes me that the man referred to by Mr. Hoffat as stated in Mr. Cary's letter of the 16th is Alderman Hyder of Denver. The Alderman is a strong union man but is square. Mr. Filius informed me some time ago Hyder had stated that Haywood tried to get the Trades Union Council to levy an assessment for the purpose of paying the men that had killed Vito Gregory, or words to that effect. Knowing Hyder to be such a strong union man I was afraid to have him approached, although it might be Moyer's peer could induce him to come to Boise and be a witness. However Mr. C. P. Connelly, who represents Colliers Weekly here, told me he had a long talk with Alderman Hyder and that Hyder brought up this

subject and other matters with him but Connolly did not inform me just what Hyder had told him. Hyder knowing ~~that~~ Connolly and I were acquainted asked Connolly if he thought I knew about this thing, and Connolly very readily said, "Yes, he knows all about it". As a matter of fact Connolly did not know whether I did or not, but he did that so if we should approach Hyder he would know he (Connolly) had not given the matter away. As Hyder referred to this matter to Mr. Connolly, it has occurred to me that Hyder is the man referred to by Mr. Fred Moffat. I would like Mr. Cary who receives a copy of this report to again call on Mr. Moffat and ask if the man he referred to while talking to Mr. Prettyman was not Alderman Hyder and if so get from Fred Moffat just what Mr. Hyder does know. Mr. Cary will also take this matter up with Mr. Fillius and as there is nobody who stands closer to Mayor Spear than Mr. Fillius does, he should request Mr. Fillius to see Mayor Spear and lay this matter before him. This being done, which will make Mr. Cary acquainted with all Hyder knows, I would suggest that Mr. Cary make an appointment with Hyder and talk this matter over with him and see if he can be induced to come to Idaho. Hyder is a member of the American Federation of Labor, that is the Gompers branch, and notwithstanding the fact that Gompers had the American Federation vote five thousand dollars for the defense of Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, we know Gompers is well aware the Inner Circle of the Western Federation of Miners is simply a crowd of murderers.

I am very sorry that we cannot have Morris Corbett. No. 36 could fill the bill, but I hate to use him notwithstanding the fact he is somewhat uncovered. I am very sorry that Sweeney has backed out because Sweeney found the spade and it is questionable whether Welt can prove that the spade he gave to us is the spade Sweeney found.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/19/07. S.

COPY.

Denver, Thursday, May 16, 1907.

James McParland, Esq.,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

From Mr. Prettyman's report today, you will observe that Leonard DeLue refused positively to go to Idaho to give evidence in the matter at issue in Boise. He says that under no circumstances will he testify to the fact that Haywood was arrested in a room with another woman. I was considerably surprised at DeLue's actions and was unable to account for it, until later, when I saw Under Sheriff Tom Baird. He at first positively refused to go to Boise. As the refusal of both DeLue and Baird to honor the subpoena in this case did not look right to me, I requested an explanation from Baird. We were alone in the sheriff's private office. He told me that both he and DeLue were sworn enemies, that they had not spoken a word to each other since election day in November last. He said that notwithstanding the sheriff's efforts to bring about a reconciliation it had been impossible, and the point is just this; each is trying to throw the odium of testifying as to who was with Haywood at the time of his arrest on the other. As you know, both of the men are politicians, and each thinks that by refusing to go to Boise the other would go and he would be prepared to say to the working men that he was too much of a friend of the working man to testify against their ~~man~~ champion, and thus belittle the one who goes to testify. Baird told Mr. Prettyman he would not go to Boise, unless DeLue went. He also stated the sheriff was opposed to their going. You understand that Baird tells me this in confidence and it is not to go back to the sheriff. I am inclined to think it is a case of peanut politics on the part of the sheriff who is afraid that if he permits Baird and DeLue to go forward, it will react on him in a political way here later, and he wants to be prepared to say that he only performed his duty as sheriff at the time these men were arrested, but would not permit the arresting officers to go forward and testify, and in this way obtain the laboring vote. Mr. Prettyman told Baird that he would see the sheriff tomorrow and go into the matter thoroughly with him, of course not mentioning what Baird has said in confidence. I consider that it is very important that evidence be produced to show that Haywood was in bed with a woman other than his wife at the time of his arrest. DeLue says that Haywood's wife is an invalid and a cripple and that it would not be right for her to know that her husband was laying up with other women. This is the first time I have ever known DeLue to have any moral scruples. He is simply saying this as a pretext. I will see the sheriff tomorrow and go over the matter with him, and see what I can do toward having him give his consent to Baird and DeLue going forward.

During the few minutes talk I had with the sheriff, he wanted to know why no subpoena had been issued for Glen Duffield, who also assisted in the arrest. I told him I had no knowledge as to that, that the subpoenas were sent out by Attorney Hawley, who probably knew just what he wanted to prove. I could see that the sheriff was not very enthusiastic, but after I see him tomorrow I will be able to more fully determine his position.

No. 28 left here this morning for Boise. He has with him a brief of his reports. I will send you one, also one to Mr. Hawley.

Charles Sweeney, the man who found the spade, refuses to go forward. He gave ill health as the cause. He is simply afraid. Albert Wolt can identify the spade and I will send it forward to Mr. Hawley. I am disgusted with Sweeney, as it would corroborate Orchard's statement as to where he left the spade and where Sweeney found it.

2.

Mr. Fred Moffat told me today in confidence, that he knows a man who has considerable knowledge of a number of things pertaining to the W. F. of M. He declined to give the name today, but said he would see this man tonight or probably tomorrow and have a talk with him. This man does not want his name known and for this reason has kept quiet. I told Mr. Moffat that if he was not successful in learning what this man knew, to give me his name and we could probably persuade him to tell us what he knows.

Yours truly,

(Signed) H. F. Cary.
Supt.

Dir. E.F.P.

COPY.

Denver, Friday, May 17, 1907.

James McParland, Esq.,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

I have been unable to see Sheriff Nisbet. I have been to his office a couple of times, but he has not been in. Ex-Sheriff Morris Corbett of Ouray, came into the office to see me today. He said that he is very doubtful if he can go forward to Boise to testify in this matter. He said that owing to the nervous condition of his wife he was compelled to give up his position as sheriff at Ouray and come to Denver, she is much improved. A few days ago the names of the witnesses were published in a Denver paper and among them was the name of Morris Corbett. Mrs. Corbett saw the names and immediately became hysteric, and begged Mr. Corbett not to go to Idaho and to have nothing more to do with these cases. Corbett, you understand, is perfectly willing to go, but to placate his wife, promised her that he would not go to Idaho. I suggested to him that when he returns to Denver again from his run, that he let me know and I will go out to his residence and have a talk with Mrs. Corbett and will do all I can to relieve her fears. Mr. Corbett readily agreed to this. He will advise me when will be the best time to see her.

If Morris Corbett is unable to go forward to testify in this matter, why cannot Operative No. 36 be used. He was at Ouray at the time Orchard and Moyer visited there and he can identify Orchard as being with Moyer at that time. I leave this to your judgment.

Yours truly,

(Signed) H. F. Cary,
Supt.

Dict. E.F.P.

Dear Sir:-

J.M.P. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Sunday, April 19, 1907.

I spent the day in getting out my mail, also visiting with Deputy Sheriff Angus Sutherland and Postmaster Dunn of Wallace and others. Mr. Sutherland says although Adams is on the fence, still he has not sense enough to come through. Deputy Sheriff Hicks now confined in jail at Wallace is doing all he can to get Adams to come back to the State and he would like to do so but he has not the will power.

General Wells arrived in the evening and informed me he had been to Wallace and Adams acted as though he was afraid of him, said he was sorry but he would not talk to him, but as quick as General Wells left the jail Adams almost went crazy, wanted to get his lawyer and wanted to get some protection. Wourms was subsequently called in and Adams quieted down. The General said the house where he roomed was watched by members of the Western Federation and the depot and every outlet to the town of Wallace were watched as they anticipated they were going to kidnap Adams. The General will remain in Boise until after the trials, or at least I think so.

On Thursday last Detective Dowd of the city force called upon me and asked if a letter addressed to me here in Boise at any time had gone astray. I informed Mr. Dowd such was a fact. He said J. J. Robertson, the poundmaster, had met a young man named H. Coon who informed him he had found a letter in front of the Hoffman saloon addressed to me, it was from some officer in Oregon, it had some valuable information in it and wanted to know of Mr. Robertson what he thought I would pay to get the letter. Robertson told him he didn't know but immediately notified Detective Dowd. Dowd informed me Coon's brother kept a barber shop and pool room in the Odd Fellows building at Eastman and 13th St. and that this young man hung around his brother's place. I instructed Dowd to get me the letter and find out what he could from Coon as to how he came in possession of the letter.

At 9 P.M. Detective Dowd returned with the letter. He said Coon claimed he had found it in front of the Hoffman saloon and denied having shown it to anybody. This letter is the one Ex-Sheriff Brown claimed to have mailed to me on March 28th and in the letter was Brown's expense bill for his services and team hire at the time Adams was arrested. Any correspondence I have received from Brown was always written on very thin paper enclosed in a very small envelope and sealed in two places, then this envelope was enclosed in a large envelope and addressed to me. My address was also put on the small envelope. The outside envelope is ~~going~~ gone and the small envelope is so worn that it has dropped apart. Mr. Brown's expense bill has also parted in the center where it was creased. This clears up the suspicion I had of Brown having played me false and I am very glad to know that he did not because he seemed to earnest when I talked with him. I will enclose to the Governor Mr. Brown's expense bill and hope it will be paid as soon as possible. The following is a copy of Mr. Brown's letter which is almost verbatim with the copy of the letter he sent to me when he found the original letter was lost:

Baker City, Ore. Mar. 28th, 1907

Mr. James McParland
Boise, Idaho

Dear Sir.

I went out to Lillard's day before yesterday and returned late last evening and had a talk or long visit with him, Joe Adams and young Lillard, and they all say frankly that they would rather see Steve hung than go back to that gang. I don't think there is any one that would induce them to advise Steve or talk to him about doing any different. It seems that now Nugent is advising them and they don't care if Richardson and Darrow wouldn't help any more, they say Weurms & Nugent will stay with them. He said Nugent had notified him to pay me or settle with me satisfactorily and he would fix it all right with him. It seems that as soon as Lillard returned from Wallace that he seen Nugent and he had received a letter from him in the last few days also saying as soon as the trial was set he would let him know so he could come. Lillard said they wanted him to be at the trials. He said Nugent explained to him why Morrison didn't go to Wallace and he was perfectly satisfied, so you can see they are looking after them all the time to keep them with them, and in regards to the people thinking he is getting money from them for the part he took in advising Steve, he says he don't care what they think as he never had a price and that he had never had anything offered him. He says he has had rewards offered for him but not to him in his life time. They seem to make him believe that he will be a great man for what he has done in these cases when they are over and I believe the man actually thinks this will be true so I think it is useless to work any more on this line. Sorry but I am satisfied this is the true situation. Will enclose you the statement for the expense of the arrest of Adams and this last expense.

Very Truly Yours

H. F. Brown.

Today I received a letter from Mr. Linn, Post Office Inspector in Charge of this District, asking me for what further information I have gotten in regard to the loss of this letter, and I have given him the facts in the case.

The following is a copy of a letter I received from Ex-Sheriff Edward Bell of Cripple Creek which explains itself:-

"Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of the 10th will say your men in Denver has the name of the woman that I written to the Governor about, her name is Lottie Day and I understand that she has been subpoenaed.

I will tell you what I know, about Orchard, and if you want me let me know. J.J. Nevell the man that left here with Orchard or Dempsey, told me after he had been arrested, that Dempsey got several hundred dollars when they got to Denver, and when they got to Cheyenne Wyo. Dempsey got something like \$1500.00 more. Dempsey told Nevell that all this money came from the western federation of Miners, and that they owed this money to him Dempsey for work that he had done for them. Nevell is dead and therefore you cant use him as a witness you should find out from the express company at Cheyenne if there was any money sent to Orchard or Dempsey about the middle of June 1904.

If I knew what Orchard's confession was I mite be able to tell more that would corroborate what he says. I will keep posted by reading

the papers of what his confession is and if there is anything that I can testify to I will let you know. There is some people going from here as witnesses that in my opinion cant do you any good, I have been told that there is some ten or twelve people going from here in the interest of the defense.

Yours truly,

Mr. Bell's evidence would not be admissible and besides he is away off as to the amount of money Orchard received. I herewith attach copy of my reply to Mr. Bell.

About 11:30 P.M. Mr. Balderson of the Idaho Daily Statesman called at my room and stated after returning to his office this evening he found the following Associated Press dispatch which explains itself:

"DENVER, May 19 -- General Sherman Bell, who commanded the state troops in the trouble with the Cripple Creek miners' union under the administration of Governor Peabody has not been called by either side in the Haywood trial at Boise, though he knows much of the inside history of the Western Federation of Miners.

"I shall not appear as a witness," said General Bell today, "except of my own volition, but if any attempt to use me as a tool by either the Western Federation of Miners or the Mine Owners Association, I give notice now that I shall take a hand.

"Why should they try these men in Idaho? During the troubles here and before the murder of Steunenberg, there were seventy-five persons killed in Colorado, and yet they take men from Colorado to Idaho to try them for crimes committed in Colorado. Why don't they try them here? Is it because they are afraid?

"The whole thing is a farce. It is unfair and Unamerican. I detest the principles of Moyer and Haywood, but I think they should get a square deal, and if you take men from a state where the alleged crimes were committed to a place supposedly hostile to them in another state, I don't call it a square deal."

General Bell must be crazy or otherwise he is misquoted. He possibly thinks the State should have subpoenaed him here. The facts are the State does not want him as he has no information that would be of any benefit to the State. I told Mr. Balderson a dispatch of this kind should not be published here in the Idaho papers, more especially a conservative paper like the Statesman. Mr. Balderson said he agreed with me and that is why he called upon me, and therefore he left the dispatch with me to show to General Wells. As General Wells was in the next room to me and had not yet retired I showed him the dispatch; the General did not say much except that he was disgusted with General Bell's interview.

During the evening Mr. Stone, one of the counsel for the defense, called at my room and informed Gov. Gooding and myself that John Steunenberg had been going through a lot of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg's papers and among other things found was a set of radical resolutions condemning Gov. Steunenberg, in fact threatening him, from Silver City signed by Wm. D. Haywood. There may be other matters of importance found in the Governor's papers and I suggested Mr. Stone take this matter up with Mr. Hawley and secure this document at the earliest opportunity.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/20/07. S.

Boise, Idaho, May 20, 1907.

Mr. Edward Bell,

Cripple Creek, Colo.

My dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 15th would say you are right, Lottie Day has been subpoenaed; I don't know whether she has arrived here or not.

I note what you say relative to what John Neville told you in the matter of Orchard receiving money at Cheyenne. The trouble is Neville being dead anything he might have said to you on this matter, neither Orchard nor any of the defendants being present, could not be used in the case. Furthermore Neville was mistaken relative to any money being expressed to Orchard at Cheyenne. That is a mistake on his part because that matter has been thoroughly investigated by us thinking that money might have been sent him while at Cheyenne or some other point on his trip to Thermopolis.

I note you are watching this case very closely and something might develop whereby you could assist us, and it is not necessary for me to say I am watching this case with unusual interest myself, and if I can see at any time where you can assist us I am satisfied you would be willing to come here, and have so told the Governor and the lawyers for the State, as I consider it is the duty of all good citizens to give what assistance they can in this matter.

Yours truly,

J. M. Caldwell

S.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Monday, May 20, 1907.

Today I had several conferences with General Wells, more especially on the matter of his call upon Adams in Wallace. He tells me Adams is in a terrible nervous condition, in fact he acts very much like a crazy man, and while he does not expect him to come back to the State, nevertheless he thinks when he is placed on the witness stand he will forget himself and answer some questions which would enable the State to introduce his confessions.

In the afternoon I took a hack and in company with General Wells and No. 11 went to the penitentiary where we had a very long interview with Orchard. Orchard seemed to enjoy our visit very much and made an urgent request upon General Wells to call upon him frequently. Orchard discussed the matter of the strike of 1903 and 1904 and spoke of his trip to Ouray with Moyer. He asked if I had told General Wells that Moyer intended the strikers should arm themselves, go up to Red Mountain and occupy the houses pretending they were prospecting and when the time came to attack Telluride, loot the town and kill their enemies. I told him the General knew all about that and he went on to say that while at Ouray Moyer made very careful inquiries as to the size of the Tomboy Lake and suggested that the lake be poisoned with cyanide of potassium, that it could easily be done and it would poison everybody that used water from the Tomboy Lake. Wells said it would have been very difficult to do that at that time as they were watching them. The facts are one of our operatives reported this at the time and the Mine Owners of Telluride were on their guard.

Orchard also brought up the matter of the murder of Mencho at Silverton by Stitzer, the President of the Miners' Union at that point. It will be remembered that Orchard stated to me in one of our conversations that Stitzer having concluded that Mencho had scabbed in the Coeur D'Aleneas put his gun in his coat pocket and shot Stitzer through his coat. He then had a number of Austrians that beat Mencho to death and the body was found in an alley, July 5, 1905. He said Schmelszer, member of the Inner Circle or rather delegate from Colorado and Utah, had talked to him freely on this matter, said this was the first job Stitzer had ever done and he was very nervous. Schmelszer wanted Haywood to appoint Stitzer as an organizer so he would get out of Silverton. Haywood said it was a good job but Haywood was drinking and he paid no attention to it and did not attempt to carry out Schmelszer's suggestion. Pettibone also talked of this matter and thought something should be done for Stitzer.

Orchard also spoke of an Italian called Jerry ----- (cannot remember the name but General Wells knew this Italian) who had been detailed to try to pick off some of the men working at the Tomboy Mine, and he had been called back to Ouray and he said, "Done no good, done no good, didn't have a chance to kill anybody." There were several other matters talked of which showed that Orchard's memory was in a fine condition.

In answer to my letter of the 15th to Henry P. Knight, I received a letter from Mr. Knight of which the following is a copy:-

"Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 15th, with copy of letter to Mr. Hicks enclosed, is received. I am informed that Mr. Wourms calls upon Adams every day, and he is watched with the utmost care.

Mr. Hicks, you know, is entirely intelligent, and I think that you need not fear anything on his account. The situation, however, is such that I should be surprised if any evidence whatever should be developed here. Mr. Hicks very greatly appreciates the interest that has been displayed in his case, and feels confident that he will be finally acquitted upon the ground of self defense. I shall be very glad to co-operate with you in any way that I can here, but, on account of the situation, I fear that nothing can be expected.

Very truly yours,"

I also received the following letter from Mr. Fraser at San Francisco:-

"Dear Sir:-

This acknowledges receipt of your cipher telegram of the 15th inst. relative to the above matter, reading as follows:

"Will notify you one week advance when parties named telegram shall leave."

and also your letter dated May 13th, wherein you request that we ascertain if the Bell sisters or Mrs. Crowe ever knew of a Japanese named Charley who cleaned the steps in front of the Bradley home.

Immediately upon receipt of your letter, I instructed Mr. Willisie to detail an operative to interview the Bell sisters and Mrs. Crowe in order to ascertain what they know concerning the Japanese named Charley, and if possible to secure his address; and in the event he is located, to ascertain whether he has made an affidavit relative to the explosion at the premises of Mr. Bradley at the corner of Leavenworth and Washington Sts., and furthermore any information that he can give concerning having seen any persons in the immediate vicinity a few minutes before the explosion.

Since wiring you to the effect that the Postmaster will go forward on this matter, Mr. Willisie has conferred with Major Munroe, and he advises that the United States District Attorney has informed him that the assistant postmaster, Hull McClaughy, will be competent to testify to the matters pertaining to the receipt and delivery of this letter and the authenticity of the records, and also to the effect that Clerk Frank Isaacs is in the employ of the Government and acting under his direction, which fact will permit his going forward instead of the Postmaster, as Mr. Fisk, after considering the matter, is also of the opinion that it will be much better for his assistant, Mr. McClaughy, to testify to these facts instead of himself, as it may be possible, as I intimated to you in my previous letter, that he will be required to stay in San Francisco at the times most needed by you. Consequently Mr. Willisie served Mr. McClaughy and Frank Isaacs with the subpoena today, and made his return on the original accordingly, which is herewith enclosed.

Yours truly,"

I am enclosing to Mr. Hawley with this report the subpoena mentioned in the above letter.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/21/07.

S.

Opt. R.N.R Reports:--

San Francisco, Monday, May 20th, 1907.

This afternoon I went to the Guadalupe Dairy, #1814 San Bruno Road, where I interviewed Oliver Crook, Manager of the dairy who informed me that the dairy had supplied F. W. Bradley with milk for about two years prior to November 16th, 1904; that about 6:30 A.M. on that morning one of the drivers for the dairy, Ed Adair, left one quart bottle and one pint bottle of milk, and one-half pint of cream at Bradley's house, 1404 Washington Street. Milk was also left by the driver at the same time at Blood's, 1406 Washington and at Kronchi's and Ace's, 1511 Washington Street. About an hour after the milk had been left at Bradley's the dairy received a telephone message from Bradley asking that they discontinue sending milk, as the milk delivered that morning had been poisoned. Mr. Crook said he then went to Bradley's house and received from Mrs. Bradley a quart bottle of milk which he tasted by taking a teaspoonful, and which he said tasted as if it was full of quinine or some other bitter stuff. He then took the bottle of milk to Dr. A. C. Bothe, City Chemist, and had an analysis made of it, and was informed by Dr. Bothe that there was strychnine enough in it to kill a regiment or words to that effect.

Mr. Crook informed me that he was adverse to going to Idaho, as there were a number of Union men employed by the dairy and that he did not wish to say anything to antagonize them. He finally stated that he would go to Idaho provided a subpoena or some formal request was served on him and the expenses of his trip were paid.

I then made an effort to interview Dr. A. C. Bothe, but did not find him at his residence, 562 Clayton Street.

Reported-H2

San Francisco, 5/2 /07.

Op. R.N.R. Reports:--

San Francisco, Tuesday, May 21st, 1907.

At 9:00 A.M. I went to the residence of Dr. A. C. Bothe, but was unable to find him home. I also made an effort to interview Mrs. F. W. Bradley, #2661 Broadway and H.H. Blood and Attorney De Laveaga.

At 2:30 P.M. I went to Berkeley and interviewed P.L. McCreary, who informed me that in November, 1904, he was employed by Dr. A. C. Bothe; that about one or two days prior to an explosion that took place on Washington Street, he made an analysis of a pint bottle of cream for the Guadalupe Dairy which had been brought to Dr. Bothe's office in the City Hall at about 11:00 A.M. by a man connected with the Guadalupe Dairy, whose name he thought was Jackson, and who said it had been delivered that morning to a mining man whose name he said was Bradley. He remembered that after an analysis, he (McCreary) made the remark that there was enough strychnine in the cream to kill twenty persons. McCreary also stated that he remembered the case well, because a day or two after the analysis was made Bradley's house was blown up and he (McCreary) thought then that there was "something doing".

McCreary is at present connected with the University of California and can be found in the Geological Survey Department between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 12:00 M, or 1:30 to 5:00 P.M. In the evenings he can be found at his residence, 2441 Russell Street, Berkeley. He informed me that he would be willing to go to Idaho and testify providing his expenses were paid.

Reported:--H2

San Francisco, 5/21/07.

Dear Sir:-

No. 21 reports:

Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, May 21, 1907.

I talked with Barber who said he had learned very little about A. P. Burns, some said he was favorable to the defense while others claimed him equally favorable to the prosecution, and I reported just as Barber reported to me. I attended the forenoon session of court and after adjournment went to the office. Whitwell asked me to see Grady and R. P. Smith and have them watch who was called on the new venire and to learn all they could about the prospective jurors. Whitwell sent Barber to Meridian to see Yest, Cantwell and Evans, also asked him to see C. P. Allen and G. W. Deak and have all of them keep a good lookout for information in regard to prospective jurors. I left town at about 12:15 P.M. and returned at 6:15 P.M. after seeing the parties I was instructed to see.

Barber came in shortly afterwards and said he had seen all of the parties named so we went to the office together and reported. After dinner I saw Warren and brought up the subject as to who Downs was. Warren said he would tell me but I was never to tell any one, and that Downs is a United States secret service man investigating land frauds in Idaho. Warren made me promise several times never to tell any one as he had worked some in connection with Downs years ago. Warren said the attorneys for the defense received a telegram from a man in Illinois saying he was the Chas. Moyer that had served time in Joliet and made me promise to say nothing about this as the defense did not want it known and that he and I were the only ones outside of the office that knew the secret.

Later in the evening I met Parks, the reporter from New York, who acts very queer and said he was here to see Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were released. I was around town until about 9:30 P.M. when I discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/22/07. 5.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, May 21, 1907.

Today I had several conferences with General Wells in which we discussed the advisability of the General and Mr. Elmer going to Baker City in order to get the assistance of a number of mining companies to bear upon the officers of the foundry where Mr. Stewart is employed so as to get Mr. Stewart here as a witness.

During dinner I had a long conference with Mr. Connolly who represents Colliers Weekly. There is no doubt Connolly is a very honest and fair writer but he is up against a very hard proposition. During the troubles in 1904, or I think it was 1905, a woman named Teller came to Cripple Creek and Denver and never called upon any of the Mine Owners but associated with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone taking all of the information they had to give and she was the author of the villainous articles published in Colliers Weekly. However, Mr. Connolly, is of the opinion the Collier people are now coming to recognize the fact that these men are guilty and are preparing to flop to the right side.

In my conversation with Orchard on Monday evening he informed me that while rooming at Mrs. Seward's before he attempted to blow up Fred W. Bradley that he experimented in order to learn what force it would take to pull the cork out of the bottle that contained the acid. He used the closet door in the room he occupied as an experiment station; he put a little screw-eye in the door and also had a bottle fixed up with a cork and pin and found it took but very little force to pull out the cork. Some time after Adams was arrested and brought to the penitentiary Adams told him the matter of Orchard's experimenting while living in Mrs. Seward's house had appeared in the newspapers relative to this explosion. It appears that Mrs. Seward has made some affidavits. I have written our San Francisco office to get copies of her affidavit and also interview her and find out what she knows of Orchard experimenting in the closet of the room he occupied, and if Mrs. Seward knows anything about this matter I have instructed the San Francisco office to try to induce her to come here and testify to such facts as she knows.

You will notice in a report from San Francisco wherein the Judson Powder Co. admits they did sell ten pounds of powder to a well known person in San Francisco in 1905 but they don't give the name. That is simply the ten pounds of powder they sold to Orchard who represented himself as a native and that he simply wanted this powder to blow up some stumps. That is all there is to it. It is too bad Orchard cannot remember the name that he gave to this company when he purchased the powder.

Attached to this report is a copy of a letter I wrote to Supt. Hesson at Spokane today.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/22/07. S.

Boise, Idaho, May 21, 1907.

G. J. Hasson, Esq.,
Supt., Spokane.

Dear Sir:-

A man named C. Sinclair giving his address as Easton, Wash., has been corresponding with Mr. Hawley for some time claiming to know Haywood and having heard him express himself to the effect that he would never be contented until Steunenberg was killed if it took twenty years. In the last letter he wrote he informed Mr. Hawley he would be in Easton for about a week and if Mr. Hawley thought his testimony was wanted he should send him the price of his railroad fare to Boise. Mr. Hawley does not know anything about this man and thinks that possibly he took up this correspondence with a view of getting the price of his railroad fare and would never appear in Boise, therefore under Mr. Hawley's instructions I wired you this morning in cipher as follows:

"Go to Easton, Wash. See C. Sinclair who has written Hawley that Haywood said Steunenberg must be killed if it took twenty years. If you think Sinclair tells truth get deposition, purchase him ticket to Boise and furnish him with five dollars. Hawley telegraphed him a party would see him."

If this man is telling the truth it is best to get his deposition, take him to Spokane and then purchase him a ticket to Boise. Tell him he will get twenty-five cents a mile one way from the time he strikes the State of Idaho and two dollars a day for witness fees and possibly some other expenses which he might incur. This fellow might simply be a tramp who wants to get a little money.

Yours truly,

J. McPaul
Gen. V. Div.

S.

Dear Sir:-

Mgr. J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Wednesday, May 22, 1907.

Last evening Senator Borah forwarded me a letter which reads as follows:

"Tonopah, Nevada, May 17, 1907.

U. S. Senator Borah

Boise, Idaho

Dear Sir:-

I have information which says that Simkins, the man you want in connection with the Orchard affair was in Goldfield a short time ago. The information comes from a member of the W. F. of M. or I. W. W. He however gets paid for being a member for the information he imparts. The informant says he talked with Simkins, that latter has shaved off an moustache. He says he is in one of the mining camps of Southern Nevada. I thought that if this information is of value to you it's yours. Best wishes,

Truly yours,

William A. Ernst."

This morning I called on Senator Borah and took up with him the matter of this letter and he said he had some recollection of a man named Ernst but could not place him in his mind at present. He suggested I might reply to Ernst in my own way, that there might be something in this, but like myself he doubted very much as to whether the informant that Ernst refers to was telling the truth. It does look singular that an informant who was working for the Mine Owners in Goldfield as this man appears to be doing would not have informed the Mine Owners at once of Simkins' presence knowing that he (the informant) could get \$2000 reward for the apprehension or information leading up to his apprehension. Therefore I wrote Mr. Ernst and herewith attach copy of my letter.

I then called on Mr. Hawley and he delivered to me the orders on the Western Union Telegraph Co. to have Orchard sign the same with two witnesses. These orders as a matter of fact are for the return of certain telegrams sent to Orchard while in jail at Caldwell. Mr. Hawley told me the matter would be all right so far as the telegraph company was concerned, that he had information to that effect.

After reading over the San Francisco reports including copies of the affidavits made by John B. Reilly, Tracy Cummings and Geo. F. Staeglich, it occurred to me by having Orchard read over these affidavits he might remember more distinctly his movements in placing the bomb at Bradley's door, therefore I detailed Mr. Thiele to go to the penitentiary taking with him the orders for Orchard's signature and also copies of the affidavits made by the aforesaid parties. Mr. Thiele's report shows the result of this visit which I think is very important.

During the day I had numerous conferences with General Wells, and in the evening called at Mr. Hawley's office where I met Mr. VanDyyn.

About 10:30 P.M. I received the following telegram from Mr. Haason in cipher which explains itself:-

Operative wires from Eastern party disappeared Sunday night. Hawley's telegram not called for. In talking with No. 11 he informs me he remembers Charley Sinclair and gives me the same information relative to Sinclair that Mr. Hawley had already given me. Sinclair did not belong to the union, he was a cowboy and No. 11 had known him in Texas but did not make himself known to Sinclair in the Coeur d'Alene District. Sinclair came there about a month before the riots and he acted in an outrageous manner during the riots and proved himself to be a very bad man, but after the rioters discovered that No. 11 was a detective they suspected Sinclair of being a detective and if they had had a proper opportunity they would have killed Sinclair, however, Sinclair got two years in the penitentiary. I cannot understand why Sinclair cleared out as I am sure Mr. Hawley acted quickly in telegraphing him and the Spokane office has shown they acted quickly in carrying out the instructions given in my telegram. It looks to me as though Sinclair wanted the State of Idaho to advance him money for railroad fare which he would have used for another purpose, if not, I think he will certainly turn up again, and would advise Mr. Hawley to send him a letter telling him to call on Mr. Haason at Spokane.

In talking with General Wells, we think we can prove by other witnesses the identity of the gun used by Adams in killing Arthur Collins, and Mr. Wells has written to Mr. Howe of Telluride on that subject. Mr. Wells tells me Webb did not find the gun, that two boys found the gun, but Webb was the man that carried the gun to General Wells, and the General thinks he can fix this matter all right.

I wish to draw attention to the fourth paragraph in Mr. Prettyman's report of May 20th in the matter of his interview with Sherman Bell. From the copy of dispatch handed to me by Mr. Balderson and reported in a recent report by me, it looks as though Sherman Bell is very much dissatisfied that he has not been subpoenaed to come to Boise on this case, and as you have had copies of the correspondence between ex-Sheriff Bell or Cripple Creek and Gov. Gooding and myself, you will see that Bell wants to get into this case. Neither of those two men know anything that would be of value to the prosecution. Marshal Naylor of Victor has some information on this matter and he will be here, so I would pay little attention to what General Bell or Ex-Sheriff Bell have to say on this subject.

As Mr. Cary's reports of Thursday, May 16th, shows, there is no use of approaching this man Cory. I also wish to draw attention to Mr. Cary's report for Monday, May 20th, wherein it shows that James J. Sullivan recommended Pettibone for membership in the Elks. We knew from Orchard's confession and subsequent statements that in the spring of 1905 during the political contest of the Governorship of Colorado Sullivan expressed himself to the effect he would be one of a dozen men that would go to the State House and hang Gov. Peabody. No matter what I may have thought of Sullivan in days gone past, it does look to me as though Sullivan stood in with this conspiracy and in order to carry out his designs on Gov. Peabody recommended Pettibone as a proper person to become an Elk. It will be noted Pettibone was initiated into the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks ten days after the blowing up of the Independence depot so he had become well known as a full fledged Elk at the time the plans were laid in 1905 to assassinate Gov. Peabody. I am going to get copies of side view and front view of Orchard's photograph and forward the same to San Francisco and have Mr. Fraser detail an operative to interview Rilly, Cummings and Staeglich, also

Mrs. Seward and the Chinese interpreter if he can be found and show them Orchard's photographs and see if they will not identify him as the man Barry that lived at Mrs. Seward's. I wrote Mr. Fraser today to try to locate Mrs. Seward and to learn of her if she had discovered the little screw-eye in the closet door of the room Orchard occupied. I also wrote him we would want Mrs. Seward and Dr. Kelly as witnesses no matter what it would cost. I also instructed that an operative be sent to Woodland to try to locate the Italian Giubbing and endeavor to get him to come to Boise as a witness. I will write Mr. Fraser further on this matter tomorrow.

I don't think Mr. Cary should bother James Williams, Mr. Moffat or Mr. Evans in the matter of DeLue and Baird at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/23/07. S.

Boise, Idaho, May 23, 1907.

Mr. Wm. A. Ernst,
Tonopah, Nevada.

Dear Sir:-

As I have had charge of the matter of the assassination of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg, Senator Borah referred your letter of the 17th to me for reply.

It is true we are all very much interested in the matter of locating I. J. Simpkins and as you state your informant is paid by somebody for information relative to the action of the Western Federation and I. W. W., therefore there is little question in our minds but his employers must be just as much interested in the matter of the locating of Simpkins as the officials of the State of Idaho, and as there is \$2000 reward offered for the arrest or information leading up to the arrest of Simpkins, it looks queer to me from the nature of the work this informant is employed upon that he should not have been very willing to earn this \$2000. This could be easily done without uncovering the informant.

From your letter I should judge the informant is personally acquainted with Simpkins on account of the fact that he talked with him, and if Simpkins is still in Nevada, on account of the informant's acquaintance with him, I think it would be an easy matter for the informant to learn the camp where Simpkins is now located and with whom so it would be an easy matter to get him providing we could get the proper authorities to make the arrest which I think we can do, and the informant would not be shown up in any way. He could make arrangements with his employers so we would pay over the \$2000 to them and he need not be known to us at all.

I wish very much that either you or whoever is employing this man whom you evidently know would take this matter up with your informant and have him locate Simpkins. Of course we know informants of this kind are sometimes not very reliable. They are not the same as an operative, working as it were out of our office, who is disinterested, as an informant on his own hook in a great many instances thinks he must report something from time to time in order to show to his employers that he is very watchful and doing good work and sometimes these reports are not very reliable. Now I don't mean to say your informant is one of that kind, but we have found that sometimes informants act in a matter that I have referred to.

Kindly let me know what can be done in this matter, or if the informant will try to locate Simpkins, present whereabouts for the reward that is now offered. You will understand that neither Pinkerton's National Detective Agency nor any of its employees have ever taken a reward, they work by the day at all times. You can address me here in care of Senator W. F. Borah.

Hoping to hear from you, I remain,
Yours,

Geo. M. ...

Opt. R.N.R. Reports:--

San Francisco, Wednesday, May 23rd, 1907.

I interviewed Manager J. A. Thomas of the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Powder Company, Chronicle Building, who informed me that in 1904 he was connected with the California Powder Works, which had an office at #330 Market Street, near the Palace Hotel. He did not remember any person resembling the pictures of Orchard being in the place and purchasing ten pounds of Geletina powder during the latter part of August or the first part of September, 1904. He stated that unless there was something to cause suspicion the California Powder Works would have taken an order for ten pounds of Geletina powder and would have delivered it without question to any place designated by the person giving the order. Mr. Thomas did not know of any warehouse at Third and Townsend Streets, and said that the California Powder Works had no powder stored within the city limits at that time, but that the Southern Pacific Co. might have had some powder for them and that an order might have been given to a purchaser on the Southern Pacific Co. for the powder. I was informed that the books of the California Powder Company covering 1904 had been destroyed in the fire and that J. F. Nesmith had charge of the sales department. Nesmith has not been with the California Powder Company for two years and is now said to be with J. W. Hamm, Real Estate office, 14th and Market Street. At the latter place I was told that Nesmith was no longer employed there, but that he lived on Gough Street, near Eddy. I went to this neighborhood, but could not locate Nesmith.

I then went to the offices of H. H. Blood and Attorney De Laveaga, but did not find them in their offices. I was told that Blood was out of town and would not return until Saturday.

I interviewed Mrs. F. W. Bradley, who stated that she did not recall any conversation had over the telephone with one Herb. George; that at the time her husband was injured, and for some weeks afterward, there were a great many inquiries made over the phone as to the condition of her husband, which inquiries were mostly answered by the maid, Sadie Bell.

I was unable to find Mrs. John O'Brien (nee Florence Miller) at #234 Iowa Street. There is a John O'Brien employed at that number, but I was told that he was out on a wagon and that his residence was unknown.

Reported-H2

San Francisco, 5/23/07.

Opt. R.N.R. Reports:--

San Francisco, Thursday, May 23rd, 1907.

I left the office at 9:15 A.M. and after inquiry located and interviewed J. P. Nesmith at 1208 Gough Street. He informed me that in August and September, 1904, he had charge of the sales department of the California Powder Works, whose office was then at #350 Market Street, about two blocks away from the Palace Hotel. He did not remember any man resembling the pictures of Orchard having made a purchase of ten pounds of Gelatina powder or giant caps, nor could he recall any man having made a purchase of Gelatina powder for the purpose of "blowing up stumps", and whose name and description was taken and who was told to call in a few days. He informed me that unless there was something suspicious about a man there would be no difficulty in obtaining ten pounds of Gelatina powder, or any quantity over five pounds. Giant caps, Nesmith said, would be delivered at the office of the California Powder Works, as there was always a stock of caps in the office; but as the Company had no warehouse for dynamite in the city, and it was against the city ordinances to store dynamite in the city, it would be necessary to send the orders for dynamite to the factory where it would be packed and shipped to any point designated by the purchaser. He said if a man purchased ten pounds the same rule would apply, also that there were a great many sales made by him, and that it is possible that the sale of ten pounds was made by him and that the order had been sent to the factory with a request that a shipping receipt for ten pounds be sent to the office in San Francisco. The purchaser could then call for the shipping receipt, take it to the Southern Pacific Co. freight sheds at 4th and Townsend Streets and obtain the dynamite after paying the freight charges, which he said would amount to about twenty-six cents. Nesmith also informed me that only a few books had been saved from the fire, and that he was sure the records for 1904 had been destroyed. All books saved are at the main office of the Powder Company in Berkeley.

I then went to the neighborhood of #254 Iowa Street, but was unable to find John O'Brien there. I was informed that he is connected with the Paymaster's office of the Construction Department of the Southern Pacific Company, and can be found at the tunnel near the six-mile house. He can be reached at #254 Iowa Street after 4:30 P.M. His office phone number is Market 2589. He resides at #1808 16th Avenue, South. I then went to this address and interviewed Mrs. John O'Brien, (nee Florence Miller) who informed me that she was formerly employed in the Western Union Telegraph office on Washington Avenue near Twentyfourth Street, Ogden, Utah, and was there until March, 1904. She further stated that last summer she visited Ogden and while there W. J. Dermody, who was Manager of the telegraph office at Ogden, spoke to her about a money order which she had cashed for S. W. Adams, and also showed her the order. She stated that she was under the impression that the money was telegraphed from Denver. She was quite sure that the amount was \$75.00. The man who she cashed this order for was aged about forty, short in height and heavy build. He was smooth shaven. His appearance was rough, and the day he presented the

order he was badly in need of a shave. She told him he would have to be identified and he went away and returned later with a man who she knew well by sight, but not by name, and was identified. She stated that the names of Adams and the man who identified him appeared upon the money order which W. J. Dermody showed her. Mrs. O'Brien is willing to go to Idaho and testify provided the expenses of herself and two year old child and her husband are paid. Mrs. O'Brien informed me that she had friends living in Idaho.

I called twice at the office of Attorney De Laveaga for information regarding the explosion at Bradley's house, but was unable to find him in. I

I then went to Berkeley and interviewed the head bookkeeper of the Dupont Powder Company, who informed me that all books, invoices and correspondence covering 1904 had been destroyed by the fire, with the exception of the ledger. Upon examination of this ledger it shows that on August 31st, 1904 a cash sale was made to one Johnson of some giant caps and some dynamite, the amount paid for same being \$1.46. This is the only small cash sale of both caps and dynamite during August and September. The check marks in the margin of the ledger show that this sale was caps and dynamite, but the ledger does not show the quantity of each. The bookkeeper thought from the amount, \$1.46, that it would be one box of caps and about ten pounds of dynamite. Full particulars of this sale could be had he said from the records at the factory at Hercules, California. There was a cash sale of dynamite made August 11th, 1904 amounting to \$1.20 and one August 19th, 1904 amounting to 60¢. No name was given by the purchasers, and no caps were sold with the dynamite.

Reported-H2
San Francisco, 5/24/07.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Thursday, May 23, 1907.

This morning Mr. Stone called upon me and informed me in talking with Lottie Day last evening the latter said Orchard in talking with her had made a statement to the effect if it had not been for the action of Gov. Stumpenbergh he would be a millionaire. This refers to the selling of his interest in the Hercules mine. As I understand it Orchard had sold out his interest in the Hercules mine long before the trouble occurred in '99, however on account of this statement of Lottie Day, I don't think it would be wise to put her on the witness stand, and another thing we dare not approach her with a view of getting her to withdraw this statement. Just as like as not Orchard in talking with her may have made the statement she claims for him, but there is one thing we do know, that a part of the defense will be that Orchard killed Stumpenbergh because he had to dispose of his interest in the Hercules Mine, which of course we know is not a fact. If the state puts Lottie Day on the stand and she testified to what she told Mr. Stone it would injure the case of the State very much.

I met Ex-Chief of Police Smith of Pocatello and took him to my room where we had a long talk. He informed me his son C. D. Smith was at one time quite a labor agitator and an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, whose President was then and I suppose is still, Dan McDonald of Butte. Young Smith went to Denver as organizer in 1903 as near as his father can remember, and so far as Mr. Smith can remember his son continued to reside in Denver nearly all of 1904 and possibly might have been there a portion of 1905. As the American Federation of Labor was friendly to the Western Federation of Miners, his son spent a good part of his time around the Western Federation of Miners headquarters and when the pictures of Orchard and Adams appeared in the newspapers, in fact Mr. Smith got copies of Orchard's pictures and I think Adams, his son declared he had seen these people hanging around Western Federation headquarters and seen them in company with the Western Federation officials. We informed me his son is now working for the Oregon Short Line R. R. He is a young man that has studied law and is a very good talker and that is how Dan McDonald picked him up to act as organizer. In addition to having a good education and studying law he is a machinist. Mr. Smith is trying to get his son into Mr. Clark's office, who has succeeded Mr. Dietrich as legal representative of the Oregon Short Line at Pocatello. I told Mr. Smith I was acquainted with Mr. Clark and so were Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah well acquainted with him, and I was sure anything they could do towards getting his son in Mr. Clark's office they would do so. As Mr. Smith was leaving tonight for Pocatello as he has to be in court on the 27th and 29th of this month, I took him to Mr. Hawley's office and Mr. Hawley gave him a subpoena to serve upon his son providing the latter was in Denver during 1904 or the early part of 1905. Orchard was not around the headquarters of the Western Federation very much during 1903, but we know he was there most of his time during 1904.

During the day I had General Wells write a letter to Fred W. Bradley, also a letter to Maurice Corbett, and attach herewith copies of these letters. In the evening I had a long conference with Mr. S. S. McClure of McClure's Magazines and Mr. Turner, also Gov. Gooding. The balance of the day my time was taken up in corresponding with the six different offices on matters pertaining to this case. I attach herewith copy of a letter I wrote Mr. Fraser at San Francisco. Mr. Fraser informs me that Mrs. Crowe will shortly be confined and there won't be any chance to get her to Idaho. I think in one of the San Francisco reports I noted Mrs. Crowe was going by another name and she had evidently re-married.

I should have stated in connection with my conversation with ex-Chief of Police Smith that he informed me he had occasion to visit Market Lake some time before he came up to Boise. In talking with the hotel keeper at Market Lake the latter informed him one of the lawyers for the defense had visited that part of the country and stopped about three days. The hotel keeper could not remember the name of the lawyer and Mr. Smith went over a list of their lawyers including Fred Miller, and the hotel keeper said, "It was Fred Miller who was up here looking after evidence. You see Orchard worked on a ranch here during the months of June, July, August and September, 1905. Several people here knew him." As a matter of fact if they could prove that it would destroy Orchard's testimony in the Steunenberg matter. I would suggest that I detail an operative or possibly send Mr. Thiele up to Market Lake to investigate this matter. We know Miller was up in Montana, in fact was not here when the case first opened, and there is no doubt but he was trying to manufacture evidence to discredit Orchard.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/24/07.

S.

Boise, Idaho, May 23, 1907.

Maurice Corbett, Esq.,
Train Auditor's Department,
Denver & Rio Grande R. R.,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Corbett;

we are counting upon you to come up here to testify in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial, and plan to telegraph you when you are needed so you may be absent from your duties as short a time as possible. Please send me the address which will reach you by mail and telegraph most quickly. If you anticipate any difficulty in securing leave of absence, write me at once for I am confident I can arrange the matter for you. You understand of course that all your expenses will be paid and allowance made for the time you lose from your present employment.

While it may not seem to you that the testimony you can give is of great importance, yet it makes a valuable and effective link in the chain of evidence we must establish. So far as incurring the hostility of the Western Federation of Miners "Inner Circle" is concerned, I do not believe that after these trials are over it will have enough standing or power left to need to be considered. But I feel even more confident that you are not the kind of man to be influenced by threats from such a source, particularly with the personal knowledge of this whole affair which I know you have.

It is absolutely quiet here in Boise, surprisingly little interest except of a sober nature is taken in the trials, and if you felt inclined to bring Mrs. Corbett with you, I am sure that you and she

M.C. #2.

would enjoy the trip and find Boise a delightful place at this time of the year. We should be glad to have her expenses included in your account.

Please address me care James H. Hawley, Boise, Idaho.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Eubank Watts.

S.

Boise, Idaho, May 23, 1907.

F. W. Bradley, Esq.,
San Francisco, Calif.
Dear Mr. Bradley:

You will recall me as the President and Manager of the Smuggler Union Mining Company at Telluride, Colorado, and I believe the last time I had the pleasure of seeing you was in my office at Denver, while I was serving as Adjutant General, something over a year ago.

You will perhaps also recall that I took the active management of the Smuggler Union properties at the time our manager, Arthur Collins, was shot, in November 1902. Consequently I have been deeply interested in attempting to run down his murderer. Our efforts were almost entirely unsuccessful until a little over a year ago, when the arrest of Harry Orchard for the killing of ex-Governor Steunenberg and the subsequent confession made by him enabled us to piece together the various clues we already had and fix the guilt beyond reasonable doubt.

Among other statements made by Orchard was one relating to the explosion which occurred at the house you formerly occupied in San Francisco. I know that you have already been informed of this and that you have expressed definite disbelief in Orchard's story, but I want to say to you in all sincerity that I believe his story to be true. We have, so far as has been possible, investigated every statement made by Orchard, and have yet to find him wrong or untruthful in a single particular or instance. Acting upon information given by him I myself, largely because I doubted his story, dug up at Judge Goddard's house in Denver a bomb similar in construction to that which killed ex-Governor Steunenberg, and of the same composition as the one which Orchard states he placed at your door. Even in the case of the explosion at your house we have been able to corroborate a considerable part of Orchard's statement, in spite of the handicap placed upon us by your disbelief and by the affidavits made by you in the matter of the suit against the Gas Company for damage arising from the explosion. These the defense, in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trials, will attempt to use to discredit Orchard and the prosecution, and I am free to confess with prospects of unpleasantly embarrassing results, because of your standing and relation to the affair.

I hoped to see you, when in California about two weeks ago, but I was so unfortunate as not to do so. I feel confident that, if we could talk to you personally and lay before you the whole story, you would be convinced; and I consequently wish very much that you would help us by coming to Boise, if only for a few days. I will give you my word that, if after discussing the matter thoroughly with me, you are not disposed to testify in the trials, you need not do so, and that no legal papers will be served to this end.

Orchard tells us that you ought to remember his calling you up by telephone two days before the explosion and saying to you he had come from Goldfield, Nevada, and had some mining property which he would like

F.W. B. #2.

to sell, further asking you if you could not interest capital in the properties. You replied you would like to meet him at some time and suggested the next morning, but Orchard said he already had an appointment which would prevent his coming to see you, but he would like to see you on the following day about nine o'clock at your office. Orchard does not recall the name he used in talking to you, but feels sure you will remember the incident. Of course, his purpose in calling you up was to determine whether or no you were in the city.

I am told that you have stated that if the W. F. of M. had really wished to "get you" they have had no end of opportunities without waiting so long as to the date of the explosion at your house. This, no doubt, is true, but did they not wait over a year to kill Collins, and several years to murder ex-Governor Steunenberg? Let me suggest, too, that the opportunity to kill is not enough, there must also be an opportunity - for such men are invariably cowards - for the men perpetrating such crimes to make their "get away".

I hope you will accept my assurances that in the matter of these trials I am actuated only by a desire and a determination to bring to a just punishment the men who are responsible for the many crimes committed in Colorado in every instance on men who have opposed the W. F. of M., and in such an effort I feel sure I can confidently ask your assistance.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Eugene W. Collins

S.

Boise, Idaho, May 23, 1907.

J. C. Fraser, Esq.,
Mgr. Pac. Div., San Francisco.

Dear Sir:-

Kindly refer to copy of Mr. Thiele's report of the 22nd inst. which explains itself. In making this investigation we don't want to show our hand by informing the parties interviewed that the bomb was concealed under this mat, but Cummings will possibly remember the mat. Ask him if there was a mat laying in front of Bradley's door and if he saw a newspaper laying there. Mrs. Crowe or the Bell sisters will remember as to whether there was a mat at Bradley's door, and if Bradley is in San Francisco tell him about this fact and tell him confidentially where the bomb was placed but don't tell anybody else for the present.

There is little doubt but these people will be able to identify Orchard. Draw Reilly's attention to the fact that he took a drink with Barry that morning, and also ask Reilly if he saw a package which Barry ~~carried~~ laid down on a box or barrel in Giubbing's saloon while he was taking a drink with Reilly, which package was wrapped in paper. It might be that Mrs. Seward saw him carry out this package on the morning of the explosion. Make a very careful inquiry.

The copies of the affidavits which you forwarded to me helped to refresh Orchard's memory on this subject and they were very important. Of course, we cannot use them, but still they were all right. Above all things we want Mrs. Seward, Dr. Kelly and it may be we will want Mr. Reilly. Whatever it costs except it is something enormous procure Mrs. Seward and Dr. Kelly and also the witnesses in the matter of the poisoning of the milk.

I am sending you under separate cover a side view and front view taken of Orchard. Show these photographs to the parties above mentioned and also the Chinese interpreter if you can find him. I think they will identify Orchard, although Orchard did not wear a mustache while he was in San Francisco, but the pictures taken of Orchard after his arrest were not good pictures.

Yours truly,

Mgr. W. Div.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Friday, May 24, 1907.

As the impression has been with the Governor and counsel for the State that the Denver office was unable to locate Mr. Roach, the Denver plumber that ~~he~~ made the bomb case for Orchard, I wired Mr. Cary today in cipher as follows:-

"What is being done towards locating Roach, the plumber? Have seen no report on this matter." and subsequently wrote Mr. Cary as per the attached copy. Late this afternoon I received the following message from Mr. Cary:-

"Roach is at Glenwood Springs. Will go forward when wanted. See my report May thirteenth. Hawley has copy."

It is evident that the Governor and lawyers for the State overlooked the contents of the report referred to by Mr. Cary, and at that time I was not receiving copies of the Denver reports and therefore had no means of knowing as to whether Mr. Cary had reported on this matter or not. However, it is all right.

You will note in No. 46's report from Seattle what is said relative to the man C. Sinclair. I have referred the description of this man Sinclair to No. 11 who knew him personally, and the operative declares the description tallies with the Sinclair that he knew in '92 in the Coeur d'Alone District except he thinks Sinclair at that time was six feet tall. Now a difference of two inches in the description of a man from somebody that is not in the habit of describing a person is of very little importance. However, No. 11 says Sinclair neither drank nor smoked, he positively knows he did not smoke and he drank very little during the time he was in the Coeur d'Alone District, and he was an incessant talker.

John W. Whitman, formerly Chief of Police of San Francisco, was in Chicago a few days ago and called upon Principal Wm. A. Pinkerton. Whitman said at the time of the Bradley explosion he lived just a few doors from the flats where Bradley resided and happened to be at home that morning and was one of the first men to reach the scene of the explosion. He said there never was any doubt in his mind but the explosion was caused by a dynamite bomb. Bradley's story at that time was that he was coming down stairs and struck a match to light a cigar just as the explosion took place and that the explosion broke the gas meter allowing the gas to escape. Mr. Whitney said the owner of the flats recovered ten thousand dollars from the gas company and that now the gas company is suing to recover this money.

I wish you to refer to the last paragraph of Supt. Cary's report of May 22nd wherein he speaks of Ass't Supt. Prettyman's interview with Sherman Bell. As Bell denies the statement attributed to him and scattered broad-cast by the Rocky Mountain News, I am led to believe that Bell's statement is true. This was simply a shallow trick of the News to assist the defense and to show to the public that even Sherman Bell thinks the defendants won't get a fair trial which will to some extent modify the opinions formed by some unionists after reading the interviews of the different reporters with Harry Orchard. The purport

of all this matter is to get more money for the defense.

We will not make an agreement with Leonard DeLue and Tom Baird that they are not to be questioned as to the fact that Haywood was found in bed in an assignation house with a woman on the night of his arrest. I believe these men have been bought over as Haywood has been afraid that this would be brought out.

I wish to draw attention to Ass't Supt. Carver's report and note what he says about Joe Krieg. From the fact that Krieg now knows that when Harry Orchard married Mrs. Toney (Krieg's sister) Orchard was then a married man, it has occurred to me if we could find Krieg and represent we simply want him as a witness in the prosecution to testify to the fact that Orchard had procured powder from him which was used, as I now remember, in the blowing up of the Vindicator instead of the Independence depot, he might come on to testify, but Krieg, as Orchard remembered, is in the grocery business in Dallas, Texas. I will write Mr. Cary on this subject. It will be very well to locate Krieg but I don't think we could get him through Jack Krieg who is in Ely, Nevada. If Jack Krieg is in Nevada he is not going to advise his brother to come to Boise. I would not consider it wise to communicate with Jack Krieg on this matter at all. If Krieg is in Dallas, Texas, I think we can locate him by correspondence, but we would have to have some person detailed to go to Dallas and try to induce him to come to Boise. I don't think it would be wise to take up the matter of his coming to Boise through correspondence. That is a matter I will discuss with the counsel for the state.

In the ~~evening~~ afternoon I received the following telegram from Mr. Fraser:-

"Following witnesses willing testify, demand all expenses paid: Mrs. Florence O'Brien, Paul L. McCreary, Oliver Crook. Forward subpoenas."

As Mr. Hawley was in court I could not get the subpoenas, therefore I visited Gov. Gooding at the State House and showed him the telegram, and after court adjourned I called on Mr. Hawley and got the subpoenas and forwarded them to our office at San Francisco. I wrote Mr. Fraser a letter and herewith attach copy of same. I also had a conference with General Wells.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/25/07. S.

Boise, Idaho, May 24, 1907.

H. F. Cary, Esq.,
Supt., Denver.

Dear Sir:-

Some time ago I saw in one of your reports which has been returned to Denver that you were going or had arrived at Glenwood Springs for the purpose of locating Mr. Reach the plumber. This is the last report I have received on this subject, however it may have been reported and that no copy of the report was sent to me, but I am very uneasy about this matter and if you have not located Reach I want you to hunt up his relatives and his wife's relatives and do everything possible to locate him as we want him here very badly.

I therefore wired you in cipher this morning as follows:

"What is being done towards locating Reach the plumber? Have seen no report on this matter."

Yours truly,

J. McParland.

S.

Mgr. W. Div.

P.S. This afternoon after writing the above I received your cipher telegram reading as follows:

"Reach is at Glenwood Springs. Will go forward when wanted. See my report May thirteenth. Hawley has copy."

I am very glad to get this information as I was worried considerably over this matter.

J. McP.

Spokane Criminal.
State of Idaho.
Ex-Gov. Steunenberg, Murder.

Boise, Idaho, May 24, 1907.

J. C. Frader, Esq.,
Mgr. Pac. Div., San Francisco.
Dear Sir:-

Today I received your cipher telegram which reads as follows:

"Following witnesses willing testify, demand all expenses paid: Mrs. Florence O'Brien, Paul L. McCreary, Oliver Crook. Forward subpoenas."

As a matter of fact all expenses must be paid to those witnesses including what they may charge per diem, we don't know how long they will be detained here. If they cannot get here by the 3rd of June, if they are two or three days later it will be all right but you must try to get them to be here by the 3rd if possible. The mileage is twenty-five cents per mile one way from the time they strike the State of Idaho so if they come by the way of Ogden there will be considerable mileage. There is also two dollars per day witness fees.

While we agree to pay those witnesses their per diem (whatever that may be) transportation and expenses from San Francisco and return, we will deduct the witness fees and mileage, at least we would like if that kind of an agreement be made with them, but if you cannot get them to come forward on an agreement such as I have outlined, you must get them any how, therefore the matter is placed in your hands and there will be no kick coming from me or the State.

I herewith enclose to you the subpoenas. You can leave with each of the witnesses a subpoena, then you make your return on the subpoena which includes the three names. In connection with this matter would say I am sorry to note that Mrs. Crowe cannot be depended upon as a witness, but as the Bell sisters know something about the milk being bitter you might possibly get one of them as a witness.

In the matter of the loaf of bread that Cummings claims was left at Bradley's door, I want this matter investigated thoroughly. Mrs. Crowe and the Bell sisters would surely know as to whether or not the baker was in the habit of placing bread at Bradley's door. There was no bread there when Orchard placed the bomb, but if you discover through these witnesses that the baker was in the habit of placing bread at the door you must run down that baker and find out what time he put the loaf of bread there and if he noticed the condition of the mat or newspaper at that time as it has been described in previous correspondence. You will remember Orchard placed the ~~mat~~ mat over the bomb and threw a newspaper that way laying there over the string that was attached to the door. This is something of importance to us as the Bradley affidavit has caused us a great deal of trouble.

Yours truly,

J. McParland

Dear Sir:-

Supt. H.F.C. reports:

Denver, Colorado, Friday, May 24th, 1907.

Today I received the following telegram from Manager J.McP:

"What is being done towards locating
Roach the plumber have seen no
report on this matter fine day."

I saw Roach in Glenwood Springs on the 13th inst. and he
promised positively to go to Boise to testify, but requested that
he would not be asked to go until he was needed. Not understanding
why Manager McParland did not get a copy of my report of the 13th, I
wired him as follows:

"Roach is at Glenwood Springs will
go forward when wanted see my
report May 13th Hawley has copy."

I know Mr. Hawley received a copy of this report from the
tone of the letter today received from him. Unless Roach has changed
his mind a great deal since I talked with him, he will go to Boise
when wanted.

We now have a phone call in for Roach and I expect to talk
with him over the phone and will report further on the matter.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:
Denver, 5/25/07.

J.

Dear Sir:-

Asst. Supt. E.E.P. reports:

Denver, Colorado, Friday, May 24th, 1907.

Several days ago I requested Mr. E. C. Howe, former Asst. District Attorney of Telluride, Colorado to endeavor to secure the register of Kitty Hyatt's at Ouray, for the month of March, 1904, to ascertain whether or not Moyer and Orchard were registered at that hotel at that time. Today I received a letter from Mr. Howe, in which he stated that Mrs. Hyatt, proprietor of the hotel, was out of town for a few days, and that the young woman in charge made a diligent search for the register, but was unable to find it. This young woman, who was in charge of the hotel stated that some one had been inquiring for this hotel register just a few days previous to Mr. Howe's inquiry. Mr. Howe raises the question as to whether we had some one making this inquiry, and we have informed Mr. Howe that we did not. Therefore, it would appear that the defense is making efforts to secure this register so that it will not appear at the trial to show that Orchard and Moyer were together in Ouray during the latter part of March, 1904.

Today I received a letter from Mr. F. J. Cavanaugh, the former manager of the Postal Telegraph Co. at Denver, who is now located at Holdfield, Nevada. I had written Mr. Cavanaugh some time ago as to whether or not he had any recollection of any messages or money being sent by telegraph from Pettibone or Haywood to Adams of Orchard, or to any of the names they were using from time to time. He writes me that all telegrams would be destroyed at the expiration of six months. Also that their money transfer record failed to show any money having passed between them.

Today Mr. A. M. Stevenson called me on the phone and wanted to know whether or not the defense was employing any detectives in Denver for the purpose of gathering information and interrogating the witnesses whose names were published in the Denver papers, and asked me if Captain Swain, of the Thiele Agency, was interested with us in securing and interviewing witnesses. I told Mr. Stevenson that Swain was not connected with the Pinkerton Agency in any capacity, nor did I know whom they were employing in Denver for the purpose outlined above. I told Mr. Stevenson I would go to his office immediately and see him regarding this, but on my arrival there, I found he had gone, and I have been unable to see him today to take up the matter with him. I will see him, however, tomorrow without fail.

I also saw Attorney W. W. Garwood, who informed me that he is making a search of his cancelled checks trying to learn exactly what the transaction was with Orchard, when Orchard was in Denver immediately after the Independence explosion. Mr. Garwood's recollection is that he gave Orchard or his wife (Mrs. Toney) a check for \$200.00. Just as soon as he finds this check or the data, he will advise me.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:

Denver, 5/25/07.

J.

Opt. R.N.R. Reports:--

San Francisco, Saturday, May 25th, 1907.

As instructed I went to the County Clerk's office where I made copies of the affidavits of Mrs. Florence E. Soward and W. J. Webster, which I attach hereto.

Reported--H2

San Francisco, 5/25/07.

C O P Y

In the Superior Court of the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California.

Walter H. Linforth,
Plaintiff

vs.

San Francisco Gas and Electric Company,
a corporation, Defendant.

State of California)
City and County of San Francisco) ss

MRS. FLORENCE E. SOWARD, being duly sworn
deposes and says:

That she is over the age of twenty-one years and is
at present residing at the Holland Apartments, on Bush Street,
near Jones Street in said city and county.

That at all the times hereinafter stated, affiant
resided at number 1326 Washington Street, in said city and
county, where during such times she furnished board and room for
two persons. That the premises last referred to are and were
situated within a block of the northeast corner of said
Washington and Leavenworth Streets in said city and county.

That on Sunday, six weeks before an explosion took
place at said northwest corner of Washington and Leavenworth
Streets on November 17th, 1904, a man calling himself Mr. Berry
came to said house, number 1326 Washington street, and rented of
affiant a furnished room at the rate of and paying her therefor
two dollars and fifty cents per week. Thereupon said Berry
occupied said room and continued to do so for about three weeks
following said Sunday, when he went and stayed away therefrom
about ten days, taking a dress suit case which he had in his
possession and all of his personal effects previously left in
said room. Upon his return to said premises, number 1326
Washington Street, at the expiration of said period of ten days,

said Berry told affiant that he might stay three days or
three weeks; he could not say how long. Upon one or two
occasions after his said return to said premises, said Berry
dined with affiant's family and others, and upon the last of
said occasions, which was prior to the time of said explosion,
said Berry told affiant and her daughter that he expected to
leave for Idaho. Said Berry while staying at said premises,
number 1326 Washington Street, kept late hours, coming into his
room early in the morning, and upon one occasion not occupying
the bed at all. He usually slept or remained in his room until
eleven o'clock in the forenoon or one o'clock in the afternoon
while living at said premises.

In sweeping said room, affiant was obliged to remove said dress suit case from one position to another and the same was very heavy; in fact so heavy that she could not lift it, although she was and is possessed of considerable strength.

On several occasions during Berry's occupancy of said room, as aforesaid, affiant found shavings of lead and of wood which had been apparently whittled upon the floor, and under the pillow of the bed in said room were found a very small number of lead shavings. Attached to the outside of a door near the jam, and opposite the lower hinge thereof, opening into a closet leading from said room, was a peculiar arrangement consisting of a hook situated about twelve inches from the floor, to which hook was fastened a cord on the end of which was a small cork, through which said Berry had apparently passed a small steel hook. Said contrivance was so arranged that upon the opening of said door the said string, attached thereto moved said cork also attached to said string; but prior to the time said Berry moved away from said premises, number 1326 Washington Street, as hereinafter stated, said arrangement was removed.

In a drawer of the bureau of said room said Berry had three vials containing liquids of various kinds and affiant discovered them in putting away various articles of clothing belonging to said Berry and in cleaning up his said room.

There was also then and there in said room many Idaho papers, which gave evidence of having been published in various towns and cities, and fresh newspapers from said State of Idaho came to the house about every day, being brought by said Berry.

On the evening of the 16th day of November, 1904, which was the evening before said explosion took place, said Berry paid affiant the amount then due her for rent of said room and notified her that he intended to go to Idaho some time in the near future. Affiant did not see him remove his belongings from said room, but he had left it before she arose in the morning of said 17th day of November, 1904, and according to her custom she then arose at or about 7:00 A.M. At some time during the night of said 16th and early morning of said 17th day of November, he had removed all of his effects from said room, but left there some wood and lead shavings upon the floor.

Affiant further says that said Berry slept in the bed in his said room at some time during the said night of the 16th-17th of November, and affiant knows that he had left said room in the early morning of said 17th day of November at or prior to seven o'clock with his said belongings because the door leading from the hall into said room was at the hour last named open and the room empty, save for the furniture there belonging.

Affiant further avers that said Berry was in appearance about forty years of age, with dark brown hair, blue or bluish gray eyes, medium height, with smooth face, and heavy build, dressed like a working man and weighing about one hundred and seventy-five pounds.

That subsequent to the time of said explosion she has been shown photograph, which she now marks F.E.S. for the purpose of identification and deposes that said photograph is a good likeness and is a photograph of said Berry.

Affiant further states to the best of her knowledge and

belief that she has not seen said Berry at any time after the said explosion.

(signed) Mrs. Florence E. Soward.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 5th day of April, 1906,
Oliver Dibble,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California.

SEAL

C O P Y

In the Superior Court of the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California.

Walter H. Linforth,
Plaintiff

vs.

San Francisco Gas and Electric Company
Defendant.

State of California)
County of Alameda) SS

W. J. WEBSTER, being duly sworn, deposes and
says:

I am now, and for more than a year past have been General Sales Agent of the Judson Dynamite and Powder Company. Up to the 18th of April, 1906, in fact, showing all sales of powder made by it during the year 1904, the quantity and the person to whom so sold. In the early part of the present year, at the request of Mr. Linforth, I examined these records to ascertain if any powder or dynamite was sold by the company at any time during 1904 to a man by the name of Orchard or Berry. The records showed no sale of any dynamite or other explosive to any such person in any quantity or in any amount whatsoever. The records also showed that one ten pound package of dynamite had been sold during the said period and that sale was made to an old and well known customer of the company. A ten pound package is an unusual quantity to be sold, and dynamite in ten pound packages is very seldom sold by said Powder Company.

(Signed) W. J. Webster.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd. day of October,
1906,

M. P. W. Albee,
Notary Public in and for the County of Alameda, State of California.
(Seal)

Dear Sir:-

No. 24 A. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, May 25, 1907.

I visited the offices of the attorneys for the defense during the day where I met Whitsett, Bill Easterly and Nugent; Darrow and Richardson were in their private office and I did not talk with them. Whitsett told me that Juror S. T. Russell will probably be the last one that the defense will challenge peremptorily. I was informed by Bill Easterly that Mrs. Steve Adams and Steve Adams will be two of the main witnesses for the defense, as they have made up their minds to stay by the defense and if they do it is going to go hard with that d--n rogue Thiele before he gets through with this case. Mrs. Adams is associating with Mrs. Haywood and Mrs. Pettiborn.

A man named Anderson informed me his father and uncle know McParland thirty years ago and have wanted to meet him to express their hatred. Ony Barnes claims to have known McParland for many years and could kill him with a good heart if he dared to.

I discontinued for the day at 6:30 P.M. to go on shift.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/26/07. S.

Dear Sir:-

No. 21 reports:

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, May 25, 1907.

I went to the office this morning at 8:30 A.M. and saw Whitnell who said there was but little to do and that we could take it easy; while I was in the office Mr. Nugent came in and soon afterwards Attorney Kehahlen. Nugent asked him how much money he would need for present use and if forty dollars would do. Kehahlen said it would and signed a receipt for that amount. Barber and I took a position at the Senate saloon to watch for convict Beggs. We saw the warden's rig drive by and I went to Gooding & Hermer's store but failed to see Beggs. I reported this to Nugent and he said he expected the prosecution had got wise to us wanting to talk with Beggs and had taken him to the depot and probably to the next station. Nugent advised me when train time arrived to go to the station and if I saw nothing of Beggs to get on the train and go to Nampa and to keep close watch for him, also to keep watch at Nampa as he might have been taken there.

The attorneys were very badly disappointed about McIntire being excused from the jury. Nugent asked me to see McIntire and have him come to the office. I met McIntire and took him to the office. Darrow shook hands with him and said they were sorry to have to let him go, and then went into another room. I talked with Darrow afterwards and he said McIntire knew nothing about the other jurors as he said they did not talk among themselves.

At the train I met Warren and Cavanaugh. Warren said he was in a position to spring a sensation in court Monday as Gilbert, a man that was discharged by the prosecution for being in the employ of the defense, had agreed to make an affidavit that the venire for the first hundred men was made out in Hawley's office before the Judge had ever ordered them drawn and the list was given to the sheriff and he selected the jurors from that list. Warren said Gilbert had gone to Meridian to get men to swear that they saw the list but Warren did not trust Gilbert and was afraid if the prosecution should get news of this they might be able to keep him silent by giving him some money.

I left Boise at 3 P.M. Nugent said to me before leaving it was not necessary for me to return before Monday morning if I learned nothing of Beggs as there was nothing doing and I could spend the Sunday in Caldwell. I arrived in Nampa at 4 P.M., left Nampa at 5:20 and arrived in Caldwell at 5:40 P.M. I was around town until 8:30 P.M. then went to my room, having learned nothing more of importance.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported

Boise, 5/27/07.

S.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, May 25, 1907.

Today I had a long talk with Informant No. 2 and learned Mr. Darrow has expressed himself to the effect that all the defense can hope for is to get one man on the jury who will hang it. He is not confident by any means that they will be able to do so. The matter on which No. 2 is engaged is working along quite slowly. This is to be expected on account of the promises that Darrow has made to his clients that it will simply be impossible to get a jury in this county. I think when Darrow told them this he did not believe this himself, nevertheless he is keeping his clients buoyed up by talking in this way.

I have also discovered through what seems to me to be a very reliable source that since the record of Meyer in Chicago in 1886 has been exposed followed up by the publications in all newspapers receiving Associated Press news that Orchard is both physically and mentally all right, the members of the Western Federation of Miners are beginning to withdraw from their leaders. From the way I have received this information it looks to me to be true, in fact a member of the Western Federation, one of their confidential men and main supporters here in Boise who labored under the impression that the arrest of those men was a conspiracy and they would eventually be proven innocent has now withdrawn his support from the defense. He states the only persons that are now supporting them since this expose are the Industrial Workers of the World and they are fanatics who will do or swear anything. He said he had never affiliated with that gang and they are simply hoboes, they have no money and never will have, and that the Industrial Workers of the World was simply organized for the purpose of grafting on the members of the Western Federation. However, this man is somewhat afraid that some of the Industrial Workers of the World will try to assassinate Orchard or some other person who is prominent in the prosecution, then he says there is no doubt but there will be, to use his own expression, a "necktie party" in this town which is all that is desired by the Industrial Workers of the World and the rabid Socialists who are no more or less than anarchists. He claims the assassination of Orchard or any other person prominent in the prosecution and subsequent lynching of the prisoners is just what the anarchists want as they would then claim this was done by the prosecution and would help their cause along. I know from my connection years ago with the anarchists in Chicago that nothing would have given them greater pleasure than to have had some of the prominent anarchists such as Parsons, Spies or Ling assassinated.

On account of rumors like that I have mentioned above, it becomes necessary for us to take extra precaution to protect Orchard, and after discussing this matter with Gov. Gooding, both he and I have come to the conclusion that notwithstanding the fact that Orchard is adverse to going into the county jail on account of Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone being confined there, still it is the only safe place to keep him during the time he is wanted in court. The governor informs me the woman's ward is way apart from that portion of the jail where Meyer, Hay-

wood and Pettibone are confined. The ward or cell is about thirty by sixteen feet, therefore I determined to go to the penitentiary and lay the ~~best~~ foundation for showing to Orchard it is for his own safety that the jail is the proper place to keep him. You will understand Orchard must go through a terrible ordeal and we want to honor him just as much as we can.

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Miners or the blowing up of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mine. He said the deed which he gave to Dan Cordonia will show such to be a fact.

He went on to say a man who lived in a long brick house in front of where Pettibone lived at the time of his arrest would know he (Orchard) and Pettibone were a great part of the time in each other's company. This man's name he could not remember but he said he has a very nice garden in the rear of his house and that he (Orchard) had frequently been in the garden. He said on the next corner of the street where Pettibone lived there lived a policeman who hated Pettibone. I am attaching to the Denver copy of this report a diagram made by Orchard which will aid in locating this policeman's residence. This policeman often met Orchard in company with Pettibone though he did not know whether he was ever introduced to him or not. He said, however, the policeman at one time came to Pettibone's house when he was there and told Pettibone some of chickens had strayed up to his house and had not been seen since and intimated that Pettibone's wife had kept the chickens for her own use. Pettibone got mad and told the policeman if he came around accusing his wife of an act of that kind he would fill him (the policeman) full of lead. I would like that Mr. Cary try to get the name of this policeman and also the name of the man who lived across the street from Pettibone, interview them and if they remember Orchard's association with Pettibone try to secure them as witnesses as we cannot use Lottie Day, and what is more, Lottie Day actually refused to go back to Colorado, at least she refused to do so today.

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Wire at once, remain here two days."

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and then wired Supt. Ahern as follows:-

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On the matter of the difference of the statements made by Mr. Crook and Dr. McCreary and also the matter of the powder company, I wrote Mr. Fraser as per the attached copy.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/26/07. S.

Boise, Idaho, May 26, 1907.

J. C. Fraser, Esq.,
Mgr. Pac. Div., San Francisco.

Dear Sir:-

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From the above you will note there is quite a variance in the statements of Mr. Crook and Dr. McCreary. Crook claims he brought a quart bottle of milk to Dr. Bothe and McCreary claims it was a pint of cream and also claims he thinks the cream was brought by a man named Jackson. If Dr. McCreary and Mr. Crook have not left for Idaho I would like these parties to be interviewed again and get this matter straightened out, and if they have left I hope you will be able to find out as to whether or not a man named Jackson worked for this dairy and if it was he that took the milk or cream to Dr. Bothe and whether it was a pint of cream or a quart of milk, and if you can settle this point would like you to send forward the party that can testify whether this was a pint of cream or a quart of milk. It might be a mistake on part of Dr. McCreary as I think Mr. Crook is right as he was very much interested in the matter in question.

I also want to draw your attention to the report of Opt. R. N. R. for the 22nd on the matter of the ten pounds of powder purchased by Orchard. Orchard thinks he purchased the powder from the King Judson Powder Co. and not the California Powder Co. I have written you fully as to the manner in which this powder was obtained and as Orchard claims the company from which he purchased the powder was below the Palace Hotel on Market St. where there was a bank, you can easily learn whether the Judson Powder Co. was located there before the fire. You can also learn whether they had any powder stored at the Southern Pacific depot, it might not have been a warehouse but might have been the depot where he got the powder. I wish you to use every effort to get this matter cleared up and get witnesses to testify that Orchard did get this ~~gun~~ powder. As the Judson Powder Co. claimed the man who bought the ten pounds of powder was a well known man they should be able to give his name. Orchard represented himself as being a native of San Francisco and wanted the powder for the purpose of blowing up some stumps.

Yours truly,

J. McParland

Mgr. W. Div.

S.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Saturday, May 25, 1907.

Today I had a long talk with Informant No. 2 and learned Mr. Darrow has expressed himself to the effect that all the defense can hope for is to get one man on the jury who will hang it. He is not confident by any means that they will be able to do so. The matter on which No. 2 is engaged is working along quite slowly. This is to be expected on account of the promises that Darrow has made to his clients that it will simply be impossible to get a jury in this county. I think when Darrow told them this he did not believe this himself, nevertheless he is keeping his clients buoyed up by talking in this way.

I have also discovered through what seems to me to be a very reliable source that since the record of Meyer in Chicago in 1886 has been exposed followed up by the publications in all newspapers receiving Associated Press news that Orchard is both physically and mentally all right, the members of the Western Federation of Miners are beginning to withdraw from their leaders. From the way I have received this information it looks to me to be true, in fact a member of the Western Federation, one of their confidential men and main supporters here in Boise who labored under the impression that the arrest of these men was a conspiracy and they would eventually be proven innocent has now withdrawn his support from the defense. He states the only persons that are now supporting them since this expose are the Industrial Workers of the World and they are fanatics who will do or swear anything. He said he had never affiliated with that gang and they are simply hoboes, they have no money and never will have, and that the Industrial Workers of the World was simply organized for the purpose of grafting on the members of the Western Federation. However, this man is somewhat afraid that some of the Industrial Workers of the World will try to assassinate Orchard or some other person who is prominent in the prosecution, then he says there is no doubt but there will be, to use his own expression, a "necktie party" in this town which is all that is desired by the Industrial Workers of the World and the rabid Socialists who are no more or less than anarchists. He claims the assassination of Orchard or any other person prominent in the prosecution and subsequent lynching of the prisoners is just what the anarchists want as they would then claim this was done by the prosecution and would help their cause along. I know from my connection years ago with the anarchists in Chicago that nothing would have given them greater pleasure than to have had some of the prominent anarchists such as Parsons, Spies or Ling assassinated.

On account of rumors like that I have mentioned above, it becomes necessary for us to take extra precaution to protect Orchard, and after discussing this matter with Gov. Gooding, both he and I have come to the conclusion that notwithstanding the fact that Orchard is adverse to going into the county jail on account of Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone being confined there, still it is the only safe place to keep him during the time he is wanted in court. The governor informs me the woman's ward is way apart from that portion of the jail where Meyer, Hay-

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Reported
Boise, 5/26/07. S.

Boise, Idaho, May 26, 1907.

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Mgr. Pac. Div., San Francisco.

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Yours truly,

J. McParland

Mgr. W. Div.

S.

Dear Sir:-

J. McP. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Sunday, May 26, 1907.

Today being Sunday there was nothing of particular importance occurred to report. I had a long talk with Warden Whitney on the subject of preparing Orchard so that he will be satisfied to be placed in the county jail during the trial. As will be seen from my report of the 25th I do not consider it safe to transfer him back and forth from the penitentiary during the trials.

The following is a copy of a letter received from Deputy Sheriff Hicks now confined in jail at Wallace which explains itself:

"Dear Sir:-

I will drop you a few lines. The "boy" is very sullen since the General was here and seems to be afraid of his own shadow. Wourms is here most every day putting him through his schooling. He has got a history of the Colorado trouble now, that he is studying. He says there is a whole lot of truth in it. He said if the State don't take him down the defense will, and I think they aim to try to hold him in either Washington or Oregon, as he boasted he would be gone a long time before he got back. He don't believe the story in the Chicago Journal, said it was some of the Pinkertons work. I asked him how he was going to get around the mining company's statement from the Black Hills. He said that it was all mining company, that they would fix that.

The reporter for the Times called the other day with a list of typewritten questions for Steve to answer. Wourms accompanied him. Among other questions which he asked Steve was this one. "What do you know about the 'Hell Fire' or 'Pettibone depe'?" Wourms quickly answered, "Oh, he don't know anything about that only what he saw in the papers." Steve said, "Well, if they take me to Boise and put me on the stand that will all come out." Now the paper the following morning printed the whole interview only that question and his answer when questioned if I had tried to pump him was "No". Questioned if General Wells had visited me in the room, he answered he had enough to do to look after his own business and he was not watching to see who called on Hicks.

Very respectfully yours,"

I herewith attach copy of my reply.

In the evening Mr. Balderson, Mr. Kennedy of the Associated Press and Mr. Davis of the Tribune and New York Times called at my room and we had a very pleasant visit. The subjects we discussed were not for publication, at the same time there was nothing discussed which pertained to the evidence for the prosecution, but in course of our conversation Mr. Davis asked some questions relative to Capt. Swain and how long he had been employed on this case and I referred him to Mr. Balderson. The latter gave Mr. Davis his opinion of Swain. Davis said he didn't want to bother us and except the matter came up as it did would not have referred to the long telegram he received from his employer (whether it was from the New York Times or Tribune I don't know)

requesting him to see Captain Swain, the most important witness in this case, that Capt. Swain was the man that got all the evidence and also succeeded in getting the confession of Orchard, that McParland simply "Butted in" and on account of his reputation took all the credit. He said having already talked with Gov. Gooding, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Borah and knowing his employer had been misled he thought he would not take the matter up with me at all. He said he simply informed his employer that somebody had misled him and furthermore that Capt. Swain would not be a witness for the state and that he had not succeeded in getting any evidence whatever in this case.

By referring to Ass't Supt. Prettyman's report from Denver dated the 24th you will note that the defense is trying to get the register belonging to Kittie Hyatt at Ouray, that was the place where Moyer and Orchard stopped at the time they visited Ouray. You will also note that A. M. Stevenson wished to learn as to whether Capt. Swain was employed by the agency to interview all witnesses for the state. Mr. Cary and Mr. Prettyman who receive a copy of this report will get the facts from Mr. Stevenson personally. Of course we know ourselves that even during the time Swain was working for the state on this case that the Thiel Agency in Denver was employed to discover whether or not there was anything against Orchard in Colorado whereby the Colorado authorities could hold him when he would be acquitted on the Steunenberg murder charge. Fred Miller explained this to Orchard a few days after Orchard had made his confession to me. Furthermore Edmisten who is now General Agent for the Thiel Agency has visited Boise from ~~once~~ once to twice a week since I have been here. He has no business here whatever except to instruct the Thiel operatives now located here in Boise. As the Thiel Agency cannot on account of my presence here intimate to the public that their so-called detectives here in town belong to the Pinkerton Agency, they now have given it out that the detectives employed by the defense are men from the Mooney & Boland Agency in Chicago. Turner is the principal man in circulating this report.

For the benefit of Mr. Cary would say the transaction Orchard had with Garwood was simply in the interest of Mrs. Toney relative to some money that was coming to her from her former husband's estate. There is nothing to this matter.

I desire Mr. Cary to take the matter of the Postal Telegraph Co. up with our New York office. From what I have learned recently I believe if Frank J. Cavanaugh knew anything that would assist the prosecution he would not help us out in any way. It is better to take this matter up at the Postal Telegraph Company's headquarters. The New York office which receives a copy of this report and has all the correspondence on the subject will kindly attend to this.

I received a letter from ex-Sheriff Edward Bell of Cripple Creek of which the following is a copy:-

"Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of the 20th inst will say I want to refer you to another party that may be able to give you some information regarding what Orchard said regarding his getting money from the Western Federation of Miners. This party is a saloon man that did live in Cody Wyo. in the summer of 1903. I don't know his name but you can find out by writing to the postmaster or the city marshal that was in office at that time. They are both friendly to our cause, and will tell you all they know about this matter.

I learned while at Cody, that Orchard had lost all of his money and borrowed \$20.00 from this saloon man to go to Denver on and told him he could get all the money that he wanted from the

western federation of miners as soon as he got there. Now whether this saloon man will testify or not I cant say. If there is any information you want looked up at this end just let me know. If you should need the Citizens Alliance Records of Cripple Creek or Victor let me know for I can produce them.

Yours truly,

As Orchard has informed us that they fixed up a crooked game on him at Cody whereby he lost all his money and borrowed twenty dollars in the gambling house, this matter is not new to us, but you can take it for granted that Orchard never told the saloon keeper he could get all the money he wanted from the Western Federation of Miners. You will remember Orchard on his return to Denver told Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone he had bought some lots at Cody and had come back to them for the purpose of getting money in order to open a saloon there. He did tell the saloonkeeper he wanted twenty dollars in order to pay his fare to Denver in order to get some money to return. I wrote Ex-Sheriff Bell and herewith attach copy of my letter.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/27/07. S.

Boise, Idaho, May 27, 1907.

Mr. C. C. Hicks,

Wallace, Idaho.

My dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 25th, also your previous letter which owing to a pressure of business I was unable to answer, would say under the circumstances you are doing everything that you say, so just continue to work along the lines you have been doing for there is no use in forcing matters. In fact you could not do anything if you did. I doubt very much if the defense would attempt to place Adams on the witness stand as their witness under any circumstances.

Postmaster Dunn and Mr. Sutherland who have been here and made a trip to Twin Falls returned to Wallace Saturday afternoon and will not be wanted for some time. We have had quite a time in getting a jury, not because there are not plenty of good citizens to pick from, but at the same time it takes a good while to get a jury at the commencement of a case of this kind.

Just move along as you have been doing and if success does not crown your efforts we are well aware it is no fault of yours. Remember me kindly to Mrs. Hicks and to all of the boys in the office, and keep up your courage.

With kindest regards, believe me to be,

Yours truly,

J. McHardy

S.

Boise, Idaho, May 27, 1907.

Mr. Edward Bell,
Cripple Creek, Colo.

My dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 23rd would say as you are aware, Orchard being a state witness, anything that he may have said to a second party would not be evidence except in his cross examination the matter was referred to and he denied ever making a statement of the kind. Then the defense might use such a witnesses in rebuttal. From this you will see we could not use the saloon-keeper you refer to as a state witness.

While the lawyers for the state at the present time don't see how they could use any records that the Citizens' Alliance have at Cripple Creek or Victor, nevertheless as the case progresses it might become necessary ^{to have} the records you refer to and somebody that could identify them.

Thanking you very much for the interest you are taking in this matter, I remain,

Yours truly,

J. McParland

Dear Sir:-

No. 24 A. reports:

Boise, Idaho, Sunday, May 26, 1907.

I met Mr. Humphreys who informed me that he had a long talk with Nugent and Darrow and they claim to have worked the prosecution on Juror Tourtellette as he is in favor of Haywood, Pettibone and Meyer and the defense are going to try to keep him on the jury as it is a certainty that he will never vote to convict. Bill Easterly said the defense will not allow S. M. Joplin to pass on account of the remarks he made to one of the canvassers. Easterly claims that a tall, dark complected hump shouldered man who was released from the penitentiary a few days ago has been up to the offices of the attorneys for the defense and they have received valuable information from him in regard to Harry Orchard as he has been with Orchard and Orchard has told him a number of things about the killing of ex-Gov. Steunenberg.

I met Sheaf and Bradley who said ex-senator Dubois and Darrow are going to introduce evidence about the timber frauds during the Haywood trial and they have good evidence that some of the timber grafters assassinated ex-Gov. Steunenberg.

I discontinued for the day at 6:30 P.M. to go on shift.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/27/07. S.

Dear Sir:-

No. 21 reports:

Boise, Idaho, Sunday, May 26, 1907.

I left Caldwell at 12:25 P.M. arriving in Boise at 1:40 P.M. I went to the room and learned from Barber that he was in White Cross precinct last night trying to learn something of S. M. Joplin. Barber said he stopped at Joplin's place and talked with his father but learned nothing of interest. He then went to Mr. Gribble's place and that gentleman said he considered Joplin a square man and favorable to the defense as he had heard Joplin express an opinion favorable to the defense. Gribble felt very sore because he was challenged and said it looked as though the state didn't want to give the defendant a fair trial.

I went to the office and ~~asked~~ Nugent asked us to learn something about Mr. Harmon Cox. Barber and I went out in the evening but learned nothing of interest. I saw Lew Workman later. He said he had interviewed Cox since he had been called as a juror and he considered him unsafe for the defense as Cox is opposed to organized labor and had one son and a daughter working for the Independent Telephone Co. in union operators' places. I saw Nugent who said there is still a leak in the office and he is suspicious of Warren and asked Barber and I not to tell Warren anything about the jurors and to say nothing about the case in any way to Warren or any of his friends. Nugent has no use for Warren. I expressed surprise at Tourtelotte being passed for cause by the defense and Nugent said Tourtelotte was O. F. as he openly expressed his opinion in favor of the defense, not in Boise but elsewhere while working. Nugent said the only thing he feared was that the defense would use a challenge on Tourtelotte. Nugent said they consider McBean a safe man but might investigate him further. Nugent is not pleased with the jury as it now stands and said the best they could hope for was a hung jury.

I left Nugent at about 8:30 P.M. and discontinued for the day.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported
Boise, 5/27/07. 8.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

FOUNDED BY ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

ROBT A. PINKERTON, NEW YORK } PRINCIPALS
WM. A. PINKERTON, CHICAGO }

GEO. D. BANGS, GENERAL MANAGER, NEW YORK
ALLAN PINKERTON, ASST GENL MGR, NEW YORK

JOHN CORNISH, MANAGER EASTERN DIVISION, NEW YORK
EDW. S. GAYLOR, MANAGER MIDDLE DIVISION, CHICAGO

JAS. McPARLAND, MANAGER WESTERN DIVISION, DENVER
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ATTORNEYS.

CRAVATH, HENDERSON & DEGERSDORF
NEW YORK

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
H. F. CARY, Esq.

Denver, Colo., August 14, 1907.

Hon. W. E. Borah,
Boise, Idaho.

My dear Senator:-

I hope you will pardon me for not having taken up the work that I agreed to attend to on leaving Boise. In the first place on my arrival home I was simply tired out and had to rest up for a few days before I could do any work. Then I wrote to our northwestern and Pacific offices to learn whether they had the proper man to take this matter up, and some of the offices have not yet replied. Boise being in the territory of the Pacific Division and as our rule is strict as to territory, the Pacific Division had to be heard from and if they did not have the proper man to take this matter up then the Denver office would attend to it. I expect to hear from all of the offices in a few days and see what they have.

However, I learned through an informant at Colorado Springs that Gillespie was down there. I expect he is traveling on your trail as I understood you have recently been at Colorado Springs. One of our Assistant Superintendents is now at Colorado Springs and I have had Mr. Cary instruct him to call on our informant and get a line upon what Gillespie is doing and will let you know the result. On yesterday we learned through this informant that Gillespie was thinking of coming to Denver. As the United States Grand Jury indicted some parties here for timber and land frauds, it may be he has managed to get something from the Government in connection with these land cases. If not, he is simply being detailed by your enemies to find out what you were doing in Colorado Springs, and I expect we will be able to get at what he is doing down there. If he comes to Denver I will try to locate him and have an operative rope in with him, and if he remains in Colorado Springs I will do the same thing, but our informant thought he was going to remain there only a day or two.

I have not been able to see General Wells although I have written him, but from my interview with Mr. Pillius it does not look as though the Colorado people are willing to undertake the prosecution of Adams, at least not until we get through with Pettibone. I have been so busy since I came home that I have not had any time to see any of the mine owners upon this subject.

So far as we can learn, the defense has not settled upon who the counsel will be in the Pettibone case. However Darrow met our friend Mr. McLennon of the Denver Republican, and in talking with

Mr. McLennon he took the credit of everything to himself. He said it was him that suggested the appeal to the United States Supreme Court which prevented the trial coming up a year ago last June, that he had a fight with Richardson at that time, and there was no doubt in his mind but if Haywood had been tried a year ago last June he would have been convicted. He also said it was him that suggested the employment of Wilson; that he had a long fight with Richardson and Nugent to get them to agree to the employment of Wilson. Then turning to McLennon he said, "You can see from the instructions of Judge Wood that the money paid to Wilson was the best investment that we made." However, Tom Patterson insists that Richardson must continue as leading counsel for the defense otherwise they can count upon both the News and Times being against the Western Federation in future.

As I understand it Orchard seems to be somewhat incensed at some interview you gave in Salt Lake which was subsequently published in the Statesman. The trouble with Orchard is he has arrived at the stage that he does not realize that with the exception of Steve Adams he is one of the greatest criminals on earth. However, we must use him and I think it would be very well if you find time to make a trip to the penitentiary and have a little talk with him and get him on the right path. I wrote him a few days ago but I must be very careful in writing letters to him because you can't tell what might happen.

I have not heard from the Governor since I left Boise although I have written and asked him to drop down to the penitentiary and visit Orchard.

In conclusion will say I will get a man on the ground just as quickly as I can which will possibly be inside of a week.

Hoping Mrs. Borah and yourself are well, I remain,
Yours,

James H. ...

Dear Sir:-

No. 28 reports:

Denver, Friday, August 16, 1907.

Acting under instructions from the Superintendent, I left for Colorado Springs at 10 AM, arriving at 12:30 PM.

In Colorado Springs I met an informant who said that a man by the name of Edward Gillespie of Boise, Idaho, arrived in this city on either the 8th or 9th of August, and refused to register at the Spalding house; the name of Ed. Smith was put on the register by the clerk at the request of Gillespie. That a grip was checked at the Alamo and later called for by Gillespie about the time he left Colorado Springs. That in the room at the Spalding house a slip of paper was dropped with the names of Knox, Giddings, Howbert, Costello, a man in Denver with a name like Faber, but of this name they could not be certain. Also that a Victor man named Franklin was mentioned on the slip.

Gillespie represented himself as a newspaper man. He was around the Evening Telegraph a great deal, and talked with De Tolivar, the city editor, more than anyone else. That Gillespie got several papers from the Telegraph or Gazette printing office. That he went to Manitou and met a man who from the description given me by informant and a man named Patton, would be a good description of James Kirwan. That this man and Gillespie talked for a few minutes and then they separated. That Gillespie had in his possession a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, through Judge Beatty of Idaho, appointing him U.S. Marshal, secret service man, or something of the kind, with request to fill out the blank before a notary and forward it to Washington.

I visited the Spaulding house and met Mr. Himbaugh, the proprietor, who said Gillespie was with them one week; that he refused to sign his name on the register, and that the clerk signed the name of Ed. Smith for him; that he talked to but few people, and that (Himbaugh) was afraid he would not pay him, and asked Gillespie for the money, whereupon Gillespie left the house. I did not get a chance to talk with the clerk.

I met Mr. McKee, a friend of mine who was acquainted with the Telegraph people, and through him met Mr. Perry one of the owners of the paper.

Mr. Perry said he talked with Gillespie several times, and Gillespie is a very ardent W. F. of M. man, and talked about the Colorado situation as it existed during 1903-1904 a great deal; that Mr. De Tolivar talked with Gillespie more than anyone else. That he did not know of any old files of papers gotten by Gillespie.

I find Mr. Perry very ready to talk as he was suspicious, or else did not think very well of Gillespie, for Gillespie was very talkative about union affairs. Perry says Gillespie was in town just before Sen. Borah arrived, but made no reference to him that he knows of. I will meet the others that Gillespie talked to in the morning and find out from them what he talked about. Mr. Perry seems to think Gillespie was here to enlist sympathy for WF of M men in the trials yet to come up.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported-

Denver-8-17-07-H

Dear Sir:-

No. 28 reports:

Colorado Springs, Colo., Saturday, Aug. 17, '07.

This morning I met the clerk at the Spaulding House where Gillespie was registered. He said Gillespie came in, gave him a card with Edward M. Gillespie on it and said he was here on secret service work and did not want to be known and the clerk signed the name Ed Smith on August 6th. There was but little conversation held with Gillespie around the hotel and only on general topics. I met my informant again to-day and he said a slip of paper with names of Giddings, Lentox, Howbert, Franklin and other names not known, was found by the chambermaid and given to the clerk. The clerk read the names and gave the slip back to Gillespie. I met Mr. DeTolliver, day editor of the Telegraph, who said that Gillespie presented himself to him as being a newspaper man and secret service man for the U. S. government. That Gillespie was a very ardent socialist and talked along that line a great deal and that he, DeTolliver, had but little use for Gillespie and thought Gillespie a little mentally unbalanced over the socialist-labor matters, also that Mr. Carrington, a reporter for the Telegraph, introduced Gillespie to him, that Gillespie represented he was correspondent for a Washington paper as well as U. S. Secret service man. Gillespie talked with him a great deal on general topics. Gillespie tried to find out from DeTolliver what Corah was doing in town and DeTolliver told him all he knew was that Corah spent most of his time in offices of Judge Lunt and Judge John Fisher, consulting law books and had nothing to do with Mine Owners' Association members. Through Mr. DeTolliver I met Mr. Currier who said Gillespie came to him and said Wilcox, reporter of the Star Journal of Pueblo, sent him, which was the introduction of Gillespie to the Telegraph office. Wilcox is a kind of a socialist. Gillespie told Carrington that he was here to learn of Corah's whereabouts and that Carrington was wrong if he thought the visit of Corah to the town was for any purpose other than to get the U. S. A. to put up money for the prosecution of Pettibone and Doyer. That Gillespie asked him names of prominent U. S. A. members and he (Carrington) gave him the names of the same reported by me and that of Major Taylor also. That Gillespie told him of his being in the U. S. government's employ. Gillespie went to Hamilton a great deal to loaf around and was usually in the Strand Hotel of ice during the evening. Carrington said Gillespie wanted him to introduce Gillespie to the Gazette people on exchange for the United Press could be made, but Carrington was not very well impressed with the morality of Gillespie and did not introduce him to anyone outside of the office. I saw the Gazette people and they said to me one had gotten a file of papers but anyone wanting an old paper went upstairs where papers were stored and picked them out, came down and said for them, but they have no definite recollection of any big number of papers being hunted up for some time past. They did not know Gillespie at all. I went to Hamilton but Kerwin had not been registered at the Cliff House. As I could learn of no others that Gillespie had seen there, in Corah having told me Gillespie had not seen any lawyer, Giddings or Howbert, I returned to Denver this evening.

DeTolliver admitted,

Robertson report; 8/19/07.

Dear Sir:-

No. 40 reports;

Denver, Saturday, Aug. 17th, 1907.

I was instructed to go to the Post Office at 8:00 A. M. where I would be shown a man named Gillespie, whom I was instructed to place under surveillance. Gillespie was designated to me at 8:37 A. M. as he called at the Post Office for mail. Gillespie then went to F. G. Bonfills office at 230 Symes Bldg. He came out through the office of the Post on Champa St. at 9:15 A. M., then went to the office of the Rocky Mountain News at Lawrence & 17th Sts. He came out at 10:05 A. M. and went to the office of George's Weekly, 1608 Broadway. He came out at 11:05 A. M. and went to the Brown Palace Hotel, stood in the Lobby a few minutes but talked with no one. He then returned to the office of the Rocky Mountain News on Welton St. at 11:20 A. M. He came out at 11:40 A. M. and went to F. G. Bonfills's office, 230 Symes Bldg. He came out at 12:45 P. M. and went to the Post Office, came out right away and walked up 16th St. and to the Home Dairy Restaurant on Welton St. He left there at 1:40 P. M. and went to the Albany Hotel where he wrote a letter which he mailed in the hotel office, then went to the office of the Denver Post on Champa St. He came out at 2:40 and walked about the streets until 3:15 P. M., at which time he returned to the office of the Post. He came out at 3:41 P. M. and went to the Carlton Hotel at 15th & Glenarm. He came out at 4:00 P. M. and walked to 15th and Stout Sts. where he boarded a street car and called at 752 - 15th St. He came out at 6:10 P. M. and an old lady with grey hair came out and talked with him, a few minutes after which he boarded a car for the city. He got off at 10th St. and went to the Post Office, came out right away and went to the office of the Post. He came out at 11:15 P. M. and went to the Albany Hotel. He stayed there until 12:25 A. M. and at 7:00 P. M. returned to the office of the Post. I did not see him leave there though I kept watch until 10:15 P. M., at which time I discontinued as I thought he must have left there. It is very hard to watch the place from the street from a window, as there were a many ways that he might leave.

Respectfully submitted,

In order:
Wm. H. C. / W.

Dear Sir:-

No. 40 reports:

Denver, Sunday, Aug. 18th, 1907.

I went to the Albany Hotel this morning at 8:00 A. M. to learn if Gillespie was stopping there, but was told by the clerk he was not and that there had been no one of that name registered there in the past week. I then went to the Hotel Carlton at 15th and Glenarm, where I learned there was no one registered named Gillespie. I then went to the vicinity of the Post Office at 8:30 A. M. where I stayed until 10:00 A. M., but Gillespie did not call there for mail during that time. I continued to look for him about the streets and spent some time in the vicinity of the office of the Denver Post and the Synod Bldg., as well as other places he had visited while I was following him yesterday, but I was unable to locate him up to 9:30 P. M., when I discontinued for the day.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:
Denver; 8/18/07.

Dear Sir:-

No. 40 reports;

Denver, Colo., Monday, Aug. 19th, 1907.

I went to the vicinity of the Post Office at 8:00 A. M. to-day and stayed there until 9:15 A. M. Gillespie did not call there for mail during that time. I then went to the residence at 729 - 25th street, where Gillespie had made a call Saturday afternoon, to see if I could learn anything of his whereabouts. There was no one at home there and a lady next door informed me that a Mrs. Powers lived there, that she did sewing by the day and was out some place sewing and would not likely be home before evening. I then went to the Albany Hotel and the Carlton rooming house where the clerks told me they knew no one named Gillespie or Ed Smith and could not remember anyone of the description of Gillespie.

Respectfully submitted,

Reported:
Denver; 8/19/07.

-C-

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

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ATTORNEYS.

CRAVATH, HENDERSON & DE GERSDORF
NEW YORK

DENVER,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
H. F. CARY, SUPT.

Denver, Colo., August 20, 1907.

Hon. W. E. Borah,
Boise, Idaho.

My dear Senator:-

You have already received reports upon the visit of Gillespie to Colorado Springs and Denver. It is unfortunate that Gillespie evaded the shadow in the Symes Building so we were unable to locate where he roomed. It is my opinion that he has left town. However, so far as losing Gillespie is concerned, that was something that could not be avoided. One man could not cover the three entrances of the Symes Building which is a large building.

As the Portland, Seattle and Spokane offices could not furnish the proper man to go to Boise, I have been waiting to hear from Mr. Fraser at San Francisco, and on yesterday he wrote me to the effect that he had two operatives who he thought could take up this work but wanted my opinion on the matter. Owing to the crippled condition of the telegraph companies I could not wire Mr. Fraser but wrote him on yesterday and you may expect the operative from the San Francisco office to reach Boise in the course of a few days. I am sorry that this matter has been delayed but it was simply something that could not be avoided.

You will note how the Colorado authorities feel in respect to prosecuting Haywood and Adams in Colorado from my special report which I have forwarded today. I am very uneasy about the taking up of the Adams case in northern Idaho. I would like that you would have a conference with the Governor upon this matter as the time is very short. We cannot afford to allow this case to go by default.

Hoping you are well, I remain,
Yours,

Wm. A. Pinkerton

S.

Mgr. W. Div.

San Francisco, August 22nd, 1907.

Hon. W. E. Borah,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:--

We are in receipt of a communication from Manager McParland setting forth the nature of some work you desire taken up in Boise. We are prepared now to detail a competent man to take up this investigation and upon receipt of this, if agreeable to you to have this man come forward at once and you desire to meet him at some point outside of Boise, send a message reading about as follows:--

N. W. Bush,
1820 Washington St.,
San Francisco.
Your party will be at (name of hotel and city)
on (date).
(signed) B. E. Warren.

This telegram will indicate to us the time you desire to meet the operative and at what place.

The name of the operative we will send forward is R. N. REEVES, and he will be furnished with means of identification to you.

Yours truly,

PINKERTON'S NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY

By H. W. Bush
Supt.

San Francisco, August 23rd, 1907.

Hon. W. E. Borah,

Boise, Idaho.

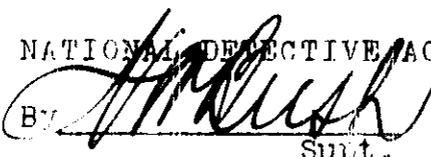
Dear Sir:--

Since writing you last evening we are in receipt of a telegram from Manager McParland instructing that our operative be sent forward immediately in order not to delay the work unnecessarily, therefore Opt. Reeves will leave here this evening and go to Mampa, and from there telephone you to make an appointment where you can discuss the matter with him.

Mr. Reeves has the entire confidence of the officials of the Agency and you can discuss the matter without reservation.

Yours truly,

PINKERTON'S NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY

BY 

Supt.

H2

Opt. #19 Reports:--

Boise, Idaho, Monday, August 26th, 1907.

I arrived today at Nampa at 10:00 A.M. and after securing a room at a hotel I telephoned my arrival to Senator W.E. Borah, but was requested by him to come on to Boise and call at his residence at 11:00 P.M. I accordingly left Nampa and went to Boise, where I registered at the Hotel Idan-ha.

At 11:00 P.M. I went to the residence of Senator Borah, who informed me that while no indictment had been publicly announced, he expected one to be returned against him by the Grand Jury. This indictment if returned would be the work of certain political opponents of his, among whom he mentioned Judge Beatty of the United States District Court (at present travelling abroad); a Mr. Morrison, an attorney of Boise, whom Senator Borah once defeated for Governor; Ruel Rounds, United States Marshall, and N. M. Ruick, United States District Attorney. Of these Ruick is the leading spirit, he having for a long time been very vindictive toward Senator Borah, although the Senator had at one time befriended him and assisted him. Ruick was at one time charged with the embezzlement of \$18,000 of State funds. He has also avoided payment a number of times of his civil liabilities by pleading the statute of limitations. He is looked upon as a shrewd, calculating and secretive man who has little regard for his business and moral obligations, is open to corruption, and will resort to trickery in order to win a point.

Senator Borah has reason to believe that Ruick was paid \$15,000 by the Western Federation of Miners to secure his (Senator Borah's) indictment in retaliation for the part he took in the trial of Haywood.

As an example of Ruick's methods, Senator Borah cites the manner in which Ruick, with the connivance of the U. S. Marshal, secured the Grand Jury that has his indictment under consideration. Of the original venire the Marshal made a return that he could not find seven men, although the whereabouts of these seven men could easily have been ascertained. These seven men were not found for the reason that they were not the kind of men who could be dominated by Ruick and he therefore had the Marshal make the statement that they could not be found. The Judge then issued a special venire, made up for the most part of political enemies of Senator Borah.

I was informed by Senator Borah that the Barber Lumber Company of Wisconsin had through its former agent, Ex-Governor Stenness, or those acting under him, purchased certain timber claims in Idaho and that it now turns out that the title to some of these claims is not perfect; that in some instances the claims were not acquired properly. Senator Borah believes that Ruick on account of his great animosity toward him will grant immunity to certain persons provided they will perjure themselves by testifying in such a way as to implicate him. Senator Borah informs me that as General Counsel for the Barber Lumber Company he was

very careful to have every act done by him in relation to the claims acquired perfectly honest and legitimate, and he has nothing to fear from an indictment provided, as above stated, Ruick does not induce people to perjure themselves. For this reason Senator Borah desires a careful investigation made of those parties who are likely to be used by Ruick as witnesses. He also wished to ascertain the real feeling of U. S. Marshal Rounds and Deputy U.S. Marshal Bryon toward him; also that of Ed. Brannan, a mining promoter, who can generally be found about the Capitol Hotel.

U. S. District Attorney Ruick I am informed is a very difficult man to approach and it will be a hard matter to gain his confidence. Gillespie has his confidence, at least to a certain extent, and Ruick may be reached through Gillespie. Ruick is a firm believer in Christian Science, and claims that through it he has been reformed.

Gillespie I am told is a talkative fellow and will make friends with any one who will listen to him; He is at present in Colorado, but is expected back here in a few days. He can generally be found around the Hotel Idanha. He is somewhat of a socialistic agitator.

I was requested by Senator Borah to address my reports to his law partner, Attorney C. C. Cavanah, marking them "personal". I was also requested by Senator Borah to call at his residence Thursday, August 29th, at 9:30 P.M. for another interview.

Reported-H2
San Francisco-8/4/07.

Opt. #19 Reports: ---

Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, August 27th, 1907.

I today called twice at the Capitol Hotel. I also stopped in there during the evening but I did not succeed in making the acquaintance of Ed Brannan. I also visited the Public Library where I secured a city directory from which I learned the address of the following parties.

Norman M. Ruick,	resides at	1509 W. Jefferson St.	
Ruel Rounds	" "	303 W. Banlock	"
Wm. R. Bryon	" "	1419 N. 11th	"
Edward Brannan	" "	742 E. Jefferson	"
Robt. P. Gillespie	" "	501 N. 5th	"

I note that Norman M. Ruick has a son, Norman M. Ruick, Jr., who is a student at the High School.

From the directory I also obtained the names of the following men who are connected with the Land Office: Ernest G. Eagleson, U. S. Surveyor General; E. E. Garret, U. S. Recorder; H. J. Syrus, U. S. Register; Edward B. Caple, Special Agent; J. W. Brown, U. S. Commissioner; Frank A. Fern, U. S. Forest Supervisor.

Reported-H2

San Francisco-9/4/07

Opt. #19 Reports:--

Boise, Idaho, Wednesday, August 28th, 1907.

I today visited the Capitol Hotel and Bar several times but I did not meet Ed. Brannan there.

I also visited the neighborhoods and located the residences of N. M. Ruick, P. R. Gillespie, William Bryon, Ruel Rounds and Ed. Brannan.

Reported-HB

San Francisco, 9/4/07.

Opt. #19 Reports:--

Boise, Idaho, Thursday, August 29th, 1907'

I today visited the Christian Science Church, between 8th and 9th Streets, where I made the acquaintance of a Mrs. Leighton and a Miss Cressy. During my conversation with them they mentioned a Judge Richards as being a prominent member of the church. They did not, however, mention the name of Ruick. I was invited by them to attend services next Sunday at 11:00 A.M.

Reported-H2

San Francisco, 9/4/07.

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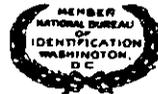
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ST LOUIS

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NEW YORK

REPRESENTING
THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.



SPOKANE,
ROCKERY BUILDING,
G. J. HASSON, SUPV

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 28th, 1907.

W.E. Borah, Esq.,

Attorney at Law,

Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours dated Sept. 24th wish to state that in accordance with your request our operative will be recalled at once.

I agree with you that under the circumstances which the operative are working it is not possible for him to be of much service to you, and if he had arrived in Boise three or four months ago he would have met with much better success.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's Nat'l. Detective Agency,

By,-

Supt.

S.C.F. -7-

NEW