

J. C. F.
FEB 17 1906

Executive. PORTLAND
Kane-Miscellaneous. Chi. N.Y. S.F. Spo.
Telegram from Hon. C. O. Stock- W.A.P. R.A.P. J.C.F. PORTLAND
slager, Judge Supreme Court E.S.G. G.D.B. JAN 10 1906
of Idaho. A.P.

Denver, January 8, 1906. PORTLAND
JAN 11 1906

James Nevins, Esq.,
Gen'l Supt., Portland.

Dear Sir:-

On yesterday afternoon I received the following telegram from Mr. Taber:

"Governor Gooding desires see you Boise immediately. Hasson and number nine on ground."

As it was Sunday afternoon the safe was locked and being unable to get the Chief Clerk and the cashier I was unable to get funds to make this trip. I could easily have secured the funds had it not been that all places of business here in Denver were closed up, therefore I wired Mr. Taber as follows:

"Leave tomorrow evening for Boise."

I made a mistake in wiring that I would leave on Monday night on account of the fact of having to change cars at Nampa I would simply be up all night Tuesday night and would be in no condition to transact business in a proper manner on Wednesday, but by taking the morning train on Tuesday morning I get into Boise on Wednesday afternoon and get my regular rest.

I am highly pleased to note that we have been employed on this case although I am afraid that if Swain is retained on this matter he will be a stumbling block in our way. Nobody knows the character of Swain much better than Ass't Supt. Hasson, who is on the ground, but even at that Swain will be in our way, and I will take this matter up with Gov. Gooding and also Judge Stockslager on my arrival in Boise.

The reports on this matter must be gotten out just as quick as possible by Mr. Taber making extra copies for you, Mr. Fraser and the Denver office. This is one of the most important operations ever undertaken in the Portland district, and if through our efforts we are successful it means a great deal to the ~~Portland~~ Spokane office so far as the mine operators of Idaho are concerned and in fact all mine operators in the whole district.

I have no idea how long I will be detained on this matter but it might become necessary to have you meet me at Boise, and if so will telegraph you. I am satisfied that Mr. Taber and Mr. Hasson fully realize the importance of this matter. I don't know where Mr. Hasson may be located but it will be all important for me to meet him, therefore I telegraphed Mr. Taber this morning as follows:

"Leave tomorrow morning. Have Hasson meet me Boise Wednesday afternoon."

From the fact that we have been called in on this case it looks to me as though Swain simply got on the ground in his usual way without first being employed by anybody, but in that I may be mistaken, and can only get at the facts after I reach Boise. Now as the operation has been properly started and I presume Mr. Taber has given it a proper title, all correspondence on this subject should be filed under that title. I have written Gov. Gooding today and enclose to the above listed offices copies of the same.

My address will be Idanaha Hotel, Boise City, until further orders.

Yours truly,

Geo. W. Div.

S.

Mgr. W. Div.

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

Ch. N.Y. Den. S.F.
E.S.G. G.D.B. R.A.P.
A.P. H.F.C.

Port. Seat. Spok.
Boise, Feb. 3, 1906.

Wm. A. Pinkerton Esq.,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:

I am inclosing to you, the New York and Denver offices copie of my report, or rather the confession of Orchard, of the 28th and 29th of January. I am also sending copy to the Portland office. These reports are mostly relating to the Steunenberg murder. The Portland office will have to write this report up again, making copies for Spokane, Seattle and San Francisco and sending the original copy to me here.

The original of my report for the 27th, which was forwarded last night together with the report for the 28th, will be read over, corrected and subscribed and sworn to by Orchard. These reports as forwarded have not been corrected, but in the main are just the statements pure and simple as Orchard gave them. There is, as you will see in reading over these reports, a great deal more information to be had from the same source, but I was in a hurry to get this matter started and did not cross examine Orchard as I ought to have done and will do later on.

The offices getting copy of this letter will see to it that none but a confidential clerk handle this mail, and will not allow a leak of any kind in their offices. The time will come when we do not care who knows it, but not for the present.

Governor Gooding and Mr. Hawley, the chief counsel of Idaho, have got copies of all these reports. I expect to be able to give you a report of the confession of Orchard Wednesday taken down by Mr. Hopkin.

This report will be held to be revised, subscribed and sworn to by Orchard the same as the others. I am losing no time on this, but there is still a vast amount of work to be done. That you can understand the objects and conduct of these cut-throats I wish you to have somebody read over these reports, which will cover about a hundred and forty pages. Would like also to have you read over my reports for the 22nd, 25th and 26th, which will show you how I lead Orchard up to this confession. My report of the 22nd does not by any means do justice to what I did on the subject, but as I had to write it by pen I did the best I could. What surprises me most is that I have been able to visit the penitentiary so often without being detected with reporters and hackmen gaping at all corners. I used to take a car at an obscure place, ride to the natatorium, go into the natatorium as though I was going for a bath, step up to the cigar counter and wait until the car started back, the Natatorium being at the end of the car line; then I would quietly step out and into the penitentiary rig and ride to the penitentiary. Having secured the time that the car started back I would always manage to get there when there was no car there, again go up to the natatorium, and when the car was going to town, go out from the Natatorium just as though I had been taking a bath. To account for my absence I had to complain of having a terrible attack of rheumatism which necessitated my taking these baths. I believe I would stand in need of a bath but have not had time to take one.

Yours truly,

H.

James McParland

Manager W.D.

Spokane Criminal
State of Idaho
Ex-Gov Steunenberg-Murder.

Chi. N.Y. Den. S.F. Port. Seat.

Manager J. Mc P. reports:

Enroute, Denver to Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, Jan 9th, 1906.

At seven a.m. today I left Denver for Boise, Idaho. I discontinued for the day midnight, being enroute.

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

I arrived in Boise at six twenty 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. Stockalager, chief justice of the supreme court, who accompanied me apart of the way to the Idan Ha hotel, where I registered and was assigned to room No. 35. Before parting with Mr. Stockalager 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 here 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 Simons, 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 the carrying out of 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 where- by we might be able to effect the arrest of Orchard's accomplices.

I explained to 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.

FEB 9 1906
PORTLAND

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 a pointment 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 had 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 that he would be asked some very difficult questions and therefore advised him to be prepared to meet those 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 three forty five 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, 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 if they thought the transfer could be legally made that everything to effect such a transfer would be done.

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 Heywood, and these I today showed to the Governor, and also showed him a group picture showing all the members of the ex-committee of the W. F. of M. 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 Gov. Gooding. Mr. Hewley, the leading counsel for the state, was present during the afternoon, and we discussed the case in all its details. As Mr. Hewley 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. Hawley left my room Asst. Supt. G. J. H. arrived, and we then discussed the case further.

After dinner up to eleven p.m. the Governor, Asst. Supt. G. J. H., operative No. 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 hand on Simpkins at any moment, and added that that 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 one forty five 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 two twenty 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 that he would 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 eight thirty 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 affair 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 Nampa and Caldwell with Orchard. This must be done whether Simpkins is arrested or not.

Yours respectfully,

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency,

By *Wm. A. Pinkerton.*

A. R. Taber, Res. Supt.

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Reported,
Spokane, Jan. 15th, 1906.

Copy.

The Idan-Ha Hotel.

Boise, Jany 11th, 1906.

James Nevins, Esq.,
Gen'l Supt. Portland.

Dear Sir:-

Pursuant to a telegram from Mr. Taber I left Denver at 7 A.M. Tuesday the 9th arriving at Boise at 6 P.M. on the 10th (being three hours late) where I was met at the depot by Mr. Hassen and C.A. Stockslager, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who accompanied us a portion of the way to the Hotel and appointed to meet me in company with Governor Gooding at my room after dinner.

After arriving at the hotel I discussed the case with Mr. Hassen and found that Mr. Taber detailed him on the case on the strength of a telegram from Swain of the Thiel Agency to some of his men in Spokane and directed Mr. Hassen to report verbally to Swain.

Mr. Hassen partially carried out his instructions as his reports will show, but finding that Swain had a number of men in and around Caldwell all of whom were known to the public, and further more that Swain did not seem to give him any information, therefore Mr. Hassen did not propose to work in conjunction with him so he called on the Governor and laid the case before him, informing the Governor that while we had no objection to any one working on this case, still we objected to reporting verbally or otherwise to any person other than the Governor.

Whereupon the Governor instructed him to wire me to come on at once. He done so through Mr. Taber also wired for #9. Mr. Taber had sent a copy of our guarantee with Mr. Hassen to have the Governor sign which the latter did, but Mr. Taber had added to the guarantee that the rate was \$8 per day for 30 days work after which the rate would be \$6 per day. Did Mr. Taber consult you on this matter? Did he consult you before sending Mr. Hassen forward with instructions to report verbally to Swain, if not, he should be censured.

After dinner I met Judge Stockslager and the Governor where we conferred to after midnight. The Governor wanted us to work in conjunction with Swain. This I refused to do, telling him we would not do such a thing. We were willing he should continue Swain or any one else, but if he continued our service he must not show our reports to any one save Judge Stockslager or the attorneys for the prosecution and only to the latter when the proper time arrived, neither did we want to see the reports of the Thiel men now engaged on the case, that we would work independent or not work at all.

At this point Judge Stockslager remarked "Governor, I told you that you might as well try to remove Plymouth Rock as to change the established rules of the Pinkerton's, their plans are right, look at the information you have got from the fine reports of Mr. Hassen who has only got on the ground as it were".

The Governor is a strong willed man, as well as strong physically, studied for as much as five minutes, then said, "I accept your proposition, you are right, as the Judge as told me and as Mr. Hassen's reports show, you dont work on the same lines as Swain, but

you must stay with us for a week or so till we get things started right. Dont take the expense into consideration."

"Swain wanted to be present at this conference, I had agreed to that and he is now downstairs to be called up, I thought when I talked with you that you would not object, but the Judge maintained that you would, he knew you, I did not and I can see where you are right you ask no favors and dont give any.

He then informed me that Swain arrived in Caldwell on New Years Day and said he was sent there by the Mine Owners of Spokane therefor he (Governor Gooding) did not wire me on New Years Day as Judge Stockslager advised him to do for which he was now sorry. He did not employ Swain and is not responsible for him being here, nor does he know who has employed him. He was much pleased with Mr. Hassen's work so far.

The Governor and Judge Stockslager left my room at midnight after appointing with me to meet him at the State House at 10 A.M. Thursday. After they left I took up the case with Mr. Hassen and discussed it until 1 A.M.

Mr. Hassen and I called on the Governor to-day at 10 A.M. I was taken to the State Chemists office where we were shown the explosives found in Orchard's room in his satchel and his trunk which was found at the depot, having been there since Dec 15th. also fragments of the bomb after-44 etc. It looks as though Orchard can be convicted and no doubt as to his guilt. What is wanted is the parties who instigated him to commit the crime. After the preliminary he will be brought to Boise where I will make an effort to break him down.

This is only a letter. Have it written up under proper title sending copies to Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Spokane and Denver for my file. Take up with Mr. Taber and have him explain why he detailed Mr. Hassen to report to Swain on the strength of the letters telegram, also how he came to cut our rate on this matter.

Will be here to the middle of next week at least. My address is this hotel.

J.McP.

P.S.

Sent a telegram to Mr. Cary this morning to send me Meyers and Haywoods pictures.

Copy.

Spokane-Operating
State of Idaho
Ex-Governor Steunenberg-Murder.

Chgo N.Y. Den
W.A.P R.A.P J.McP
E.S.G. G.D.B.
A.P

Boise. ~~Portland~~, Jany 15th, 1906.

J.C.Fraser-Esq,

Asst. Manager, W.D.

San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:-

Relative to the above matter would say that in our interview with the Governor on yesterday, he informed me that the Sheriff at Caldwell had signified his intention of keeping Orchard in jail after his commitment instead of taking him to the Pen at Boise. In this the Sheriff was supported by Judge Frank Smith of the District Court whose home is in Caldwell who claimed there was no legal authority to remove the prisoner from Canyon Co. There was also a number of citizens in and around Caldwell who were opposed to transferring the prisoner to Boise on the ground that it would look as though the people of Caldwell could not take care of him, and still another class who wanted jobs as guards at the jail.

The Governor went on to say that Judge Smith would be in Boise tonight and as he had expressed a wish to meet me he would fetch him to my room and would have it so arranged that he (the Governor) would be called down stairs and leave me to labor with the Judge to get him to consent to use his influence with the Sheriff to have him fetch the prisoner to Boise after he was committed, and to further get the Judge to agree that if the prisoner was transferred he would not grant a writ of habeas corpus.

I told the Governor that he was placing a great amount of responsibility on me who was an absolute stranger to Judge Smith and suggested that he or some other friend of the Judge approach him on this matter. He replied that he had consulted Chief Justice Stockslager and he advised that I should take this up with Judge Smith on the lines as laid down, so I agreed to do the best I could. The object in having Orchard transferred originated with me and the reasons are as follows:

First. The jail at Caldwell is insecure, the guards would get careless, and the prisoner having such a strong following financially and otherwise was liable to make his escape either by bribing or rather by having some friend on the outside bribe the guards or get on friendly terms with them so they could assist the prisoner to escape by furnishing him with the means to do so without being suspected.

Second. Failing to effect his escape in the above mentioned way, he being the key to the conspiracy and seeing that he was doomed, was liable to confess and to prevent this his friends would not hesitate to remove him by poison or even dynamiting the jail.

Third. Remove him to the Pen--place him in a cell in Murderers Row--(there is now two murderers confined there awaiting execution on which the death watch is now placed) place guards on him who will watch him day and night never taking their eyes off him day or night--at the same time never speaking to him nor allow any visitors

save his lawyers to see him (as the latter will be in Spokane its not likely they will visit Boise for sometime) keep the death watch on him for about three days and nights after which I will make an attempt to get a confession from him and hope to succeed but am not very sanguine.

The Governor called at my room at 8 P.M. and told me he had all arranged even to Judge Smith asking him to introduce him to me hence he expected the Judge to send up his card at any moment, and after we got acquainted he the Governor would be called away.

The Judge was soon announced and all three soon fell into conversation, when the Governor brought up the subject of the transfer of the prisoner to Boise and asked me to explain the reason why this should be done which I did as quoted above. To this the Judge replied that while no doubt my reasons were good still there was no law that he could find whereby it could be legally done, therefor, if it was done and the prisoners counsel applied for a writ of habeas corpus he would have to grant it and discharge the prisoner.

At this point, the Governor as arranged, was called out of the room, when the Judge remarked to me, "I see that you are an Elk ?". I replied, So is the Governor but I never allow myself to so far forget my obligation to the Order to use it in any way to forward my plans in any way case. He then went on to say that "Old Swain" butted into this case and to use his own expression "had brought a gang of the dirtiest low lived s---of B---to Caldwell posing as detectives he ever saw congregated in one place". The people were tired of them so was the Sheriff, even the reporters for whom they were the newsgatherers or posers were tired of them, so tired that a Committee called on the County Commissioners and instructed that the latter send for Swain and find out who employed him and request him to take his men out of town at once. He the Judge was present when the Committee called and told the Commissioners that the Governor had called in the Pinkertons and expected that I would arrive in Boise that night (Wednesday).

By request Swain appeared before the Board of County Commissioners to-day Friday and claimed to have 12 men detailed on this work costing \$150.00 per day total \$2,000 notwithstanding Swain had telegraphed the Governor to Caldwell on New Years Day that at the request of the Mine Owners, he (Swain) and Ex-Sheriff Sutherland of the Coeur D'Alenes with a few operatives was on their way to take charge. He now demanded that the Commissioners pay him.

Against Judge Smiths advise, rather than embarrass the Governor, they voted \$1000.00 towards paying this bill. The check and letter arrived on the same train he came in on and the Commissioners requested the Governor to get a receipt in full from Swain or not to pay him a dollar as no one employed him. The Judge charged me not to mention this to the Governor but he was satisfied the Governor would tell me himself when he received his mail that morning.

I told the Judge that the Governor and Judge Stockslager thought the Mine owners of Spokane employed Swain. He replied that was correct, and went on to say on New Years Day in presence of the Governor, himself and several others, Judge Stockslager drew up a telegram addressed to you (James Nevins) asking you to come on at once (stating that he had wired you the night of Dec 31st to await his telegram at noon Jany 1st). This telegram was approved but before it was sent the Governor got Swains telegram. Then arose a debate, Judge Stockslager and the Governor wanted the telegram sent anyhow,

while the Commissioners and others thought as the Mine owners had acted so prompt there was no call to call in the Pinkertons. Was it not that the County Commissioners on the strength of Swains telegram prevented the Governor and Stockslager wiring you they would not have given you a dollar to Swain. From the foregoing you will see how Swain butted into the case.

Well, I got Judge Smith to promise me he would use his influence with the Sheriff to have him transfer the prisoner to Boise further he would not issue a writ of habeas corpus except so directed by the Supreme Court, and asked me to have the Governor take this matter up with the Justices of the Supreme Court. I parted with Judge Smith at 12.45 A.M.

This morning I called on the Governor. He was highly pleased at the success I had with the Judge and requested me to go up to the Supreme Court Justices chamber and take the matter up with them. I done so, Chief Justice Stockslager and Justice Sullivan being present--both agreed that it was perfectly legal to remove the prisoner to the Pen. and would sustain Judge Smith in denying a writ of habeas corpus.

I reported this to the Governor who in the meantime had read the copies of the reports of #9 and Mr. Hassan connecting Orchard with Simpkins and others before the murder both in Caldwell and Nampa which pleased him very much. He then opened the letter from the County Commissioners with the check referred to by Judge Smith and showed same to me remarking, "The Commissioners are right, I will send for Swain at once, I think he is in Caldwell, he must light out, think of it 12 men, you have two and got more information in a few days than Swain and his 12 men and the Sheriffs office combined.

Since I commenced to write this letter or general report, as it is, for the benefit of the officials of the Agency, Mr. Fraser and yourself, the Governor has called. He was somewhat excited and exclaimed, "I can now see why you could not work with a crowd of bunco men. I have sent for Swain and will order him to discontinue all his men and to send me in a daily report for each man he had on this work, I will be damned if I like to be buncced in this way, I never got a report except verbally from Swain, but I must have a daily report true or false from each man he claims to have had on this matter and will tell him that he must not in future incur a dollar for time or expense without getting my permission".

Its true that #9 and Mr. Hassan sends the Governor copies of their daily reports written up in good shape but the Governor expects typewritten reports. Now none has arrived here so far. Get after Mr. Taber at once and have him get out these reports. As I suggested in my letter to you before leaving Denver, write all western offices to be on the lookout for Simpkins. I think some of the Denver operatives know him. If located cause his arrest at once but if there is a chance he might remain where located wire me at Boise.

In conclusion I have done what I could to overthrow Swain never letting an opportunity pass, but done it in such a way that I am not suspected, if Swain will suspect me but as he knows I think he will steer clear of me. Dont send a copy of this report to Taber.

J.McP.

P.S. Address this report to Mr. F. sending a copy to Denver, Chgo and New York--none to the client. Read it over carefully and make corrections. I wrote this in a hurry.

J.McP.

Spokane-Operating
State of Idaho
Ex-Governor Staunenberg-Murder.

Chgo N.Y. Den S.F. Spe
W.A.P R.A.P J.McP
E.S.G. G.D.B.
A.P

Portland, July 13th, 1906.

James McParland, Esq,
Manager, W.D.
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Sir:-

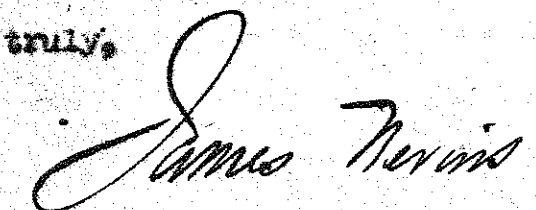
This acknowledges receipt of yours of the 11th inst. on the above. I am pleased to learn that you have made arrangements with Governor Gooding whereby our Agency will work independently on this matter. The reports of Asst. Supt. Hassen so far as very good.

Relative to how this matter came up at the Spokane office I would say that on the afternoon of the 4th inst. Mr. Brown, a sort of an assistant to Capt. Swain, called Mr. Taber up on the telephone and stated that he had received a long distance telephone from Swain to the effect that some one (owing to the poor working of the wire he did not know who) requested our Agency to take this matter up in conjunction with the Thiel Agency. Supt. Taber informed the party that the only way we could do anything on the matter would be to have our guarantee signed by some responsible party.

Mr. Taber then decided to send forward Mr. Hassen believing I presume that some one in authority had requested our Agency called into the case, however, Mr. Hassen on his arrival would find out just who wished us called into the case and act accordingly. Mr. Taber also instructed Mr. Hassen that Thiel was not to get our reports and that we were to be on an equal footing with Thiel in this work. At this time Mr. Taber could not determine just how the matter stood hence he used good judgment I think in sending Mr. Hassen forward. Mr. Taber did not consult me relative to sending Mr. Hassen forward doubtless because he concluded that the authorities through Swain had requested us to come into the case. As to why Mr. Taber reduced our rate to \$5 after 30 days work, he probably done so for the purpose of meeting any rate Thiel would give. However, this was wrong as on an important investigation like this he should have stuck out for an \$8 rate. I did not know this arrangement had been made when we were called into the matter. Mr. Taber will please advise me regarding this.

Owing to the manner in which this case came up, Mr. Taber I think done the best he could, although he should have called me up and advised me concerning it.

Yours truly,



D.

Gen'l Supt.

Personal,
Spokane-Criminal
History #2428
Harry Orchard
Murderer

N.Y. ✓
A.P.
J.D.B.
Chi.
W.A.P.
Den.
J. McP.
S.F.
J.C.F.

Spokane, April 2, 1908.

W. McI.
APR 7 - 1908
NEW YORK

P. K. Ahern, Esq.,
Gen'l Supt. Seattle.

Dear Sir:--

Asst. Supt. Thiele, who has just returned from southern Idaho, states that when he arrived at Boise, Harry Orchard was under the death watch, as per sentence of Judge Fremont Wood, to be executed May 15th, and as a great many people were anxious to know whether or not Mr. Thiele would visit Orchard at this time, everyone knowing that no one is allowed to visit a man under the death watch without being accompanied by a prison official, and in the absence of Mr. Whitney, Mr. Thiele met Deputy Warden J. C. Mills, who is well acquainted with Mr. Thiele and talked the matter over with him. Mr. Mills told Mr. Thiele that if he wished to see Orchard, all he would have to do was to come to the penitentiary, and accordingly Mr. Thiele visited the penitentiary and was ushered into the room in the Administration Building where Orchard was in charge of a guard named Milt Whitten, and supposed to be under the death watch. As soon as Mr. Thiele entered the room, Mr. Whitten said "I will turn Orchard over to you," and left the room. Mr. Thiele had a long conversation with Orchard, who stated that he did not believe that those who had endeavored to have him stand on his former plea or plead to a lesser charge than murder in the first degree ~~was~~ were his friends, and that they might have thought they were advising him for the best, and as Orchard believes if he plead guilty to a lesser charge he would be making himself a liar in the eyes of the people and showing them that when it came to placing the noose around his own neck he weakened. Orchard being a man of capabilities for wonderful good or evil and as he is now trying to atone for his past, thought this course the proper one at this time. Mr. Thiele believes, in connection with the statement of Judge Wood, which is being widely talked of throughout the western country, that if Orchard had plead not guilty and allowed his former plea of no plea to stand, Judge Wood would have had as lengthy a speech to deliver and charge that Orchard was weakening at the final moment as he did under the present circumstances. Orchard does not believe he could render the State of Idaho a greater service than by going on the scaffold and meeting his just fate, and told Mr. Thiele that he had advised his attorney not to ask the Pardon Board for clemency and he has about reconciled Warden Whitney to the fact that if he, Orchard, can stand the ordeal everyone else ought to, and, as we all know, Orchard is a very desperate man and if his sentence is not commuted he will go on the scaffold without a quiver. Mr. Thiele told Orchard that the Pardon Board would do as they pleased and not ask his pleasure in the matter and Orchard told Mr. Thiele that he could not see why people should attempt to place a greater burden on him than he could bear, and he does not believe that he can live the balance of his days in the penitentiary, and, judging from his actions and talk, Mr. Thiele thinks that Orchard is afraid he will become insane.

As everyone knows, the Pardon Board consists of Governor Gooding, Secretary of State Lansden and Attorney General Guheen, who are all strong minded men and if Orchard places the matter before them as he did Mr. Thiele they are liable to allow him to go to the gallows.

Orchard does not like the idea of being confined in the penitentiary for the purpose of testifying against others in the future as he thinks he would only be bringing sorrow to them and that in his present status of life he should live for the good he can do. Orchard's first wife and child are, according to Orchard's version of the affair, thoroughly reconciled to the fact that he should meet his fate on the gallows if he, Orchard, thought that to be the Lord's will. Orchard has told Warden Whitney in confidence, at least so Mr. Whitney said, when met by Mr. Thiele when Mr. Thiele was leaving Boise, that he ought either to receive a full pardon or else go to the gallows. Orchard argues that he could have been promised this if he had asked it in the early part of the case. Mr. Thiele has talked with all the members of the Pardon Board and they do not believe that Orchard should hang, neither do they believe he should be liberated, as it would be the greatest of crimes against society. Attorney J. H. Hawley is going to use his influence to have the Pardon Board commute Orchard's sentence to a term of years. Orchard told Mr. Thiele that one great worry of his was that some other Warden might be appointed at the penitentiary and make life a burden to him. Mr. Thiele endeavored to drive this idea from Orchard, but he still contends that it is a fact, although it is almost a certainty that Warden Whitney will be the next Warden of the Idaho State Penitentiary. At least so Mr. Thiele believes, from what he knows of the political line-up in Idaho for the coming election. Mr. Thiele firmly believes that if Orchard is making this stand relative to his punishment from the view of the thoroughly repentant man, his repentance is beyond human comprehension. But, Mr. Thiele, who has on many occasions talked with Orchard, has at no time found Orchard saying that he was sorry or had any pity for those to whose hearts he brought sorrow for any of the crimes he has committed, and even in talking about Frank Stuenenberg, he has never ~~expressed~~ expressed his sorrow for Mrs. Frank Stuenenberg, but has always spoken of his own past life and how sorry he felt for the wrong he has done ~~by leading her on~~ in straying so far from the laws of The Almighty.

Attorney Hawley states that Mrs. Frank Stuenenberg is ready to head a petition asking that Harry Orchard's sentence be commuted.

Mr. Thiele believes that if this man undertakes to run a ~~hard~~ cold-blooded bluff on the Pardon Board he will find that they are not to be bluffed and Orchard has been requested by Warden Whitney, Chief Counsel Hawley and Mr. Thiele to talk sense when talking to the Pardon Board.

Yours truly,

G. J. Guheen
Supt.

S.C.T.--B.

Personal.
Spokane-Criminal.
History No. 2428.
Harry Orchard.
Murderer.

N.Y. S.F. Seat. Spok.
A.P. J.C.F.
G.D.B.

Chicago, April 6, 1908. APR 9-1908

NEW YORK

James McParland, Esq.,
Mgr. W. Div., Denver.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of copy of Mr. Hasson's letter of the 2nd to Mr. Ahern, copy of which has gone to you.

If Orchard thinks he should be liberated he is making a great mistake as I do not believe there is a Governor in the world who would dare liberate a murdering scoundrel like this fellow has been. I think his sentence ought to be commuted to life imprisonment and, if he is not satisfied with that and wants to play the heroic bluff all the way through, then let him go to the gallows. It would be the worst possible crime to liberate a human demon like this fellow has been and I think he is simply playing a strong game of bluff and it will not go down with Governor Gooding and the other members of the Pardon Board.

Yours truly,

Wm. A. Pinkerton

B-2

Personal.
Spokane-Criminal.
History #2428.
Harry Orchard.
Murderer.

N.Y. Ch. S.F. Seat. Spok. Den.
A.P. W.A.P.

Denver, April 6, 1908.

W. McL.

APR 10 1908

NEW YORK

Geo. D. Bangs, Esq.,
Gen'l. Mgr., New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to refer you to a copy of Mr. Hasson's letter under the above title, dated April 2d, addressed to Mr. Ahern, and dictated by Mr. Thiele, which explains itself. You will also remember that Governor Gooding in his letter addressed to me, dated March 28th, referred to Mr. Thiele's visit to the penitentiary, and in reply I informed him that I would write him again as soon as I heard from Mr. Thiele, and I herewith enclose to you and the above listed offices copy of my letter to Governor Gooding, which explains itself.

I cannot believe that Orchard is honest in wanting the death penalty carried out. He is simply trying to run a bluff. I don't blame him, but as Mr. Thiele states he may run this bluff too far, and the board of pardons may take him at his word. However, I certainly would not like to see him executed, and notwithstanding that we were unable to convict the prime movers in these outrages, some of which are still being committed, nevertheless, Orchard, in uncovering those cut throats, has done an unlimited amount of good not only for the Western country, but for the United States.

Yours truly,

James McParland

McD

Mgr. W. Div.

911267
Personal
Spokane-Criminal
History #2428
Harry Orchard
Murderer.

New York, April 10th, 1908.

Jas. McParland, Esq.
Mangr. Western Division,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of April 6th, enclosing copy of your letter of same date to Gov. Gooding. You are probably correct in your conclusions regarding Orchard. I feel that you know him better than anyone else.

Yours truly,

Geo. D. Bangs
General Mangr.

File
J.E. Froom M.D.
Boise City Natl. Bank Bldg.
Boise, Idaho.

Nov. 1st, 1920.

NOV 1 1920
RECEIVED
Mr. Fraser,
c/o Pinkerton Detective Agency
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:-

We desire to approach the Pardon Board of Idaho with an application for commutation of Harry Orchard's sentence or possibly for his pardon.

The patient waiting thru about 15 years has not been marred by one event which detracts from the clear record which we consistently expected to result from the transformation experienced at that time by Orchard.

We are seeking counsel of attorneys, Judges, state and prison officials, and without exception they regard the conditions favorably and encourage us to proceed on the assumption that the prison has served its legitimate purpose in the case of Harry Orchard.

When a presentation of the facts is made to the Pardon Board we desire to have in reserve the written opinions of certain men of large comprehension and whose views of this case are justly entitled to weight.

Your name is given me by Harry Orchard as one not only deeply interested but very familiar with the merits of the case and I trust it is not presumption to ask your assistance in convincing the Pardon Board (as expressed by Rev. Dwight Hillis when lecturing in Boise) "that in view of the services rendered the State of Idaho and to the U.S. in breaking up organized lawlessness and violence, we are in duty bound to recognize that service by liberating Harry Orchard.

It is expecting much of a Pardon Board composed of men elected by and answerable to the public, but the members of this Board will surely weigh the views of men like yourself.

Because of Mr. McParland's death we cannot ask him to step forward and apply his unusual interest in this case, but we take it for granted that he left records and data which will justify a strong presentation by yourself in recommending the consideration due to a penitent and proved man whose influence for good if exercised as a citizen can go far toward making the sum total of his life's influence measure up nearer what it should be.

Thanking you in advance for the cooperation which you may enlist in this worthy cause and hoping for an early reply, I am

J.E. Froom
Sincerely yours

J.E. Froom.

NY CHI
GM WAP

L. A. Crim. Hist. #
Harry Orchard-Murderer OF Gov. Steunberger
Request for Pardon.

R 267
Los Angeles Nov. 9, 1920.

Mr. Allan Pinkerton, Riverside.

1. I am enclosing copy of letter received from Dr. J. E. Froom of Boise which explains itself.
2. I have made no reply to this letter and will do nothing until I have been instructed by you or the General Manager. Possibly similar letters have been sent to other Agency officials.

J. C. Fraser, GS *J. C. Fraser*

L.A.-Crim. Hist. # _____
Harry Orchard-Murderer of Ex-Gov. Steunberger.
Request for Pardon.

St. Louis, Nov. 16, 1920

J. C. Fraser, Gen. Supt., Los Angeles.

Your letter to Prin. Allan Pinkerton Nov. 9th.

1. Dr. J. E. Froom is unknown to me.
2. I approve of no reply being made until you have heard from Prin. Allan Pinkerton and Mr. Bangs.
3. I know McParland was in favor of Orchard being pardoned, but I always regarded Orchard as a cold blooded desperado and murderer and the only reason why he gave any information was to save his own worthless hide. He killed any number of people in the bomb explosion at the railroad depot of the Colorado mining camp and he really was to blame for the death of Ex-Governor Steunberger, as he planted the bomb himself.
4. I do not consider that we are in any way called upon to interfere in Orchard's behalf, although Prin. Allan Pinkerton may differ with me and you will be guided by his instructions.

Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Copy to Prin. A.P., Riverside, Cal.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 10, 1914

George D. Bangs, Esq.
Gen. Mgr., New York City

Dear Sir:-

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the above publication. Would say that I have concluded that the Menace is well named. As a publication it is indeed a menace to good citizenship and common decency, but to cover up the falsehoods that it sets forth it states a few facts which are true, but leaves out the main facts in each case which would qualify nearly all matters. It must have gone to the records of the Coroner's office in Schuylkill County between 1863 and 1867 to get the names of the so called "Victims" of the Molly Maguires, or otherwise drew on the imagination of a diseased and bigoted mind, such as few possess outside of the editor of this vile publication. While it insinuates, and in fact states that the object of the Molly Maguires, whom it associates with the Ancient Order of Hibernians, was to murder and ill treat their non Catholic neighbors or associates, by reading over these names (from what source the editor has got the same I do not know, and from his character, I would be unwilling to believe that such people existed except I had positive proof) nevertheless you will note that about 98 per cent of those names are Irish. As to the matter of the murder of David Muir in '65, this murder was also set down as a Molly Maguire murder because Muir was a mine boss, as was also that of H. H. Dunn in 1866. My investigation shows that neither of these murders were committed by Molly Maguires, and could not have been, as the Molly Maguires were first organized in January, 1867. However, I did discover who murdered Mr. Dunn, and the supposed reason therefor. The murder was committed by five men who had been all through the war of the rebellion, and while serving in the field, the draft for troops had been issued and Dunn, as an Attache, or Deputy Provost Marshall, had drafted the fathers and in some instances the young boys, brothers of these men and heaped upon them, while in his charge, various indignities. Franklin B. Gowen, who was then prosecuting attorney of Schuylkill County, took the matter up with the authorities at Washington, and these people were discharged from the barracks or stockade where they had resided for weeks under guard. Five of these men conspired to have the life of Dunn, and shot him in the afternoon as he was returning from Minersville to Pottsville. My investigation proved conclusively how these men were wounded during the war, or otherwise broken down, and they had died before I went to the coal region. With the exception of the murder of David Muir, H. H. Dunn, and Wm. H. Littlehales, the latter being a Molly Maguire murder, I have never heard of the other parties mentioned in this catalogue of crime. If the editor wished to treat this matter fairly (but that is not a part of his dirty work) he could have stated that in '68 Archbishop Wood not only ex-communicated every member of the Molly Maguires that claimed to be a Catholic, but even denied to them the privilege of being buried in a Catholic cemetery. As evidence that Archbishop Wood's Edict was carried out, I would simply cite one of many instances, i.e., a Molly named Brennan died at Shamokin. Father

Koch refused to have him buried in the Catholic cemetery. Pat Hester of Locust Gap, who was afterwards hung, broke down the fence, as that was an easier way to get into the cemetery than through the gate.

The driver of the hearse refused to drive him to the cemetery. Hester drove in himself, assaulted Father Koch, and in fact, threw him out of the cemetery and buried Brennan. Hester was tried for the assault on Father Koch and found guilty and given, I think, seven years in the penitentiary, but was subsequently pardoned after four years, by Governor Hartranft. A further proof of the fact that Archbishop Wood's edict was carried out, was that Father O'Reilly, of Shenandoah, refused to accept, and did not do so for years, the Christmas and Easter offerings that were presented to him by those whom he knew as Molly Maguires. In fact, he refused my Christmas offering in 1874 and my Easter offering in 1875. The priests of the diocese, if they knew it, would not permit a Molly Maguire to stand sponsor for a child. I know this to be a fact because Father O'Reilly refused to allow me to stand sponsor for a child belonging to Joe McCue, another Molly Maguire. It is evident from parts of this publication that the editor had read Major Allan Pinkerton's book, as he quotes portions of it but fails to give the true facts as set forth in my report of the affair and published even with an illustration by Major Pinkerton, when he casts an aspersion or insinuation against Father O'Connor. On calling on Father O'Connor on that memorable afternoon, which I will always remember as it was my last day in the Anthracite Coal Regions until the prosecution commenced, stating my objects to Father O'Connor, setting forth that he had done me an injustice by advising some parties that I was a detective, he replied that he had never heard of me, which no doubt was true. He stated that if I belonged to that gang, the curse of God was on my head and every other member. I excused myself and the organization the best I could and still wanted to know why Jack Kehoe would send me to him. He said, "Well, Mrs. Kehoe is a very religious, good woman." This fact I was well aware of. "She has called on me on several occasions to pray that her husband might quit this organization. I had done so and had sent for Kehoe on other different occasions and labored with him for hours, but to no avail. About two weeks ago, I heard a rumor that a detective was investigating the conduct of this band of murderers. I sent for Kehoe and after laboring with him for hours without making any impression, I told him what I had heard and reminded him that if that was true, their deeds had been so open that a good detective would possibly get information to hang at least half of them if not all. Now young man, if you belong to that accursed organization, the sooner you give them up the better for yourself." Of course, I used Father O'Connor as a witness during the trials and also Father McDermott, whom the Mollys had tried to assassinate at Centralia on account of him denouncing their organization at every Sunday service. One of the main reasons why the Ancient Order of Hibernians did not defend themselves or show to the public that they had no connection with the Molly Maguires, was the fact that there was no evidence during the trials of these defendants which in any way connected the Ancient Order of Hibernians with the Molly Maguires. I investigated that part of the case very fully. On this Mr. Gowen was well posted, more especially as

he wanted a special investigation on that point. So, during the first trials, in order to close the mouths of people of the same stamp as the Editor of the Menace, Mr. Gowen asked me a question, namely; if I had investigated, or knew to my own knowledge as to whether or not the Molly Maguires were a branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, or had any affiliation with that Order. My reply was that I had fully investigated that part of the case and was prepared to swear that the Ancient Order of Hibernians had no affiliation, pro or con with the Molly Maguires, notwithstanding the fact that at times the letters of the Molly Maguires had represented in a secret manner that they were really members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. To verify this matter, would say that a man named Ferguson, whom I succeeded as Secretary of the Shenandoah Lodge, Ferguson having resigned to go to Chicago, took a traveling card with him signed by Barney Dolan, who was then County Delegate of the Mollys of Schuylkill County. On his return from Chicago a few months later, he told me and several others that he had called on the County Delegate of Cook County and presented his card. On looking at the card, the County Delegate tore it up, threw it in the spittoon and told Ferguson to get out of his office immediately or he would lick him out. On Ferguson fetching this matter up with Barney Dolan, the latter said, "Oh, the D--- fool must have been either crazy or drunk. He did not know what he was talking about."-and that ended it.

So far as Oaths are concerned, would say that, being a member of the Knights of Columbus, there is no secret oath in the order. Neither is a non Catholic name or anything but Friendship to our dissenting neighbor used in the obligations. I have heard people who have read the obligation that I took when I entered the Molly Maguires, which is somewhat distorted in this publication to suit the purpose of the vile Editor, say that the obligation is somewhat similar to the obligation of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. There is nothing to this obligation.

There is one thing that amused me more than anything else in this sheet, and that is where it refers to the murder of Irish Protestants by the Rebels in '98, and no doubt some people who are ignorant enough to read this publication will believe it to be true. The only portion of it that is true is the fact that there was a rebellion in '98. It was not by any means a religious war, as both Protestant and Catholic were united to gain at least more freedom for Ireland. The chief leaders of this rebellion were Protestants. Gen. Monroe, the son of an Episcopal Rector, was a leader in Ulster. He was captured by British troops and hung and be-headed at Lisburn, County Down, Ireland. Another that suffered Martyrdom in this rebellion and a non-Catholic, was a brother of the grandfather of our late President McKinley. He was captured by British troops while leading a force of United Irishmen at Ballina Hinch. Four of his officers, the Orr brothers, and the Shearin Brothers, and nine Catholics were captured and executed at the same time. Robert Emmett, a son of an Episcopal minister, a leader in the rebellion of '98, was captured and hung in Dublin. Therefore, the slaughter of Protestants in the rebellion of '98 as set forth in this pamphlet, has originated in the depraved mind of the Editor. I see he refers frequently to "Trench's Realities of Irish Life". It might be well for the Editor to know who Trench was. In his day he was one of the most notorious

agents for wreck renting landlords in Ireland. He never travelled to collect the blood money from the unfortunate slaves that were tenants, without a retinue of police. His name in Ireland today is a stench, notwithstanding the fact that by an act of the English Parliament, the landlords were deprived of their ill gotten estates and the peasant now owns the soil. Of course, the government allowed the landlords some money for their estates, but during the progress of the bill to take away these estates, numerous British statesmen showed by facts and figures that those lands were taken from the people and turned over to English Mercenaries who manufacture rebellions in Ireland from time to time and who are the originators of the so called oaths, which never existed.

I am sorry to take up your time reading this letter, but it is very evident that somebody connected with the Agency is a subscriber to the Menace and if such is the case, I simply want to show them what a vile, lying sheet it is.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) James McParland

Mgr.

Denver, Colorado, March 4, 1915.

George D. Bangs, Esq.,
General Manager, New York.

Dear Sir:

Replying to a copy of Mr. Rossetter's letter dated February 26th addressed to you and copy of your reply dated February 23rd, would say it would take a good deal of time to get details which are requested in these letters. Therefore, I have to rely on my memory on most of the facts which I set forth, and probably a great deal of that will not be of any value as it will lack considerable in details.

The first outrages committed by unions that I can now remember were during the general strike in Chicago in 1866. This was known as the stone cutters strike for eight hours when nearly all organized and unorganized labor struck in sympathy. At that time the stone yards used hand cranes and cables for hoisting stone. The stone cutters and their helpers were well organized. The strikers procured acids with which they partially burned the cables, and when the cranes were used the cables broke endangering and in fact maiming a number of the men who were working in the stone yards, and by information given by the Agency a number of men were arrested, but as to the result of their trials I have no recollection. However, the stone cutters gained eight hours for a day's work.

In the spring of 1875 during the coal miners strike in Schuylkill County, Penn., the strikers assisted by the Mollie Maguires had a meeting on what was known as No. 3 Hill Shenandoah at which meeting it was determined to blow the long trestle work on the Catiwissa Valley Railroad up in order to prevent the carrying of coal to Philadelphia and New York from Northumberland and Columbia Counties. The miners in the latter two counties were not on strike. This outrage would have been carried out as every preparation had been made to make a success of it were it not for a detective who was present at the meeting and had the confidence of the agitators. This detective made a speech wherein he claimed he had absolute knowledge that somebody had informed the railroad officials and they had a large force of coal and iron police and deputy sheriffs stationed in the Catiwissa Valley and would arrest any person who attempted to interfere with this railroad.

At another meeting during this strike of 1875 held in Laberty's Hall, Girardville, it was determined to pull up a few rails on the Lehigh Valley Road near Centralia or Locust Gap, so as to wreck the coal trains carrying coal from Shamokin to New York and Philadelphia. The same detective was present at this meeting and on a good plea secured a postponement of this outrage for a week until the detective had time to communicate with his Supt. in Philadelphia. Therefore, watchmen were placed on the track at the points where the rails were to be taken up and the outrages were prevented. (The detective was myself.)

The above two incidents are a matter of court record in Schuylkill County which were brought out at the trial of the Mollie Maguires in 1876 and 77.

In 1892 silver and lead mining was very prosperous in the Couer d'Alene District in northern Idaho. The officials of the miners' union ruled the district. The Sheriff of Shoshone County and in fact all the county officials belonged to the miners union. Men were beaten, outrages committed of various kinds on non-union men and union men who were supposed to be favorable to the company were done away with. The president of the Gem union was also Justice of the Peace. His name was George A. Pettibone. Other officials of this union were William Boyce, now a wealthy capitalist of Portland, Oregon, and Peter Breen, now an attorney at Butte, Montana. These three men ruled the county, including the regular constituted officers who had to do as they told them. The mine owners unable to withstand the dictates of those men concluded to take a stand against them, which resulted in an open war by the union men. They blew up the Helena and Frisco mill. Justice Pettibone was badly wounded by the explosion of a keg of powder he was running down a chute into the mill. It had a fuse attached and exploded a little in advance of the time that Pettibone supposed it would have exploded. Those union men supposed that the mill was working and full of men, but through the offices of a detective the owners of the Helena and Frisco mill and also the Bunker Hill and Sullivan were able to withdraw their men, and only a few men got killed. This was in 1892. But the miners went further. They picked up men off the streets and assassinated them. They followed men down to the Couer d'Alene lakes, killed them and threw their bodies into the lakes. The union men took due care to rob the non-union men either before or after they were killed. The United States troops were called in and order was restored. This riot took place on the non-union men's pay day.

About twenty-six of the leaders, including Boyce and Pettibone, were arrested by the United States Marshal and placed in jail at Boise, Idaho. Idaho was a territory at that time. Peter Breen escaped and was a fugitive from justice for many years. Twenty-four of these leaders were convicted and with the exception of two or three they were all given a jail sentence, while Pettibone and one or two others were sent to the House of Correction of Detroit as United States prisoners I think with a sentence of five years. However, they subsequently got a new trial and eventually the cases dismissed.

While in the Boise jail, Boyce formed a new labor organization known as the Western Federation of Miners and started this organization immediately after he got out of prison, making his headquarters at Butte. In 1899 with his new organization he again blew up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mines at Wardner, Idaho. Some three or four men were killed at that explosion. The union men of Burke, Idaho, captured the Union Pacific train that runs from Butte to Wallace. They put on ammunition and powder, which they procured from the Helena and Frisco Mines at Gem, proceeded through Wallace, the County Seat, went to Wardner and blew up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mines. The sheriff who was a member of the Western Federation of Miners looked on and did not interfere. Idaho had then become a state and Governor Steunenberg again appealed for troops and several arrests were made and order subsequently prevailed. Governor Steunenberg was a marked man from that day forward, and on December 31, 1905, he was blown up by a dynamite bomb at his own gate. The Western Federation of Miners had paid one Albert Horsely, alias Harry Orchard,

to commit this crime. Orchard had been assisted by a man named Simpkins, who was a member from Idaho of the executive committee of the W.F. of M. Orchard was detailed by President Moyer and Chas. Haywood, Sec. and Treas. of the Western Federation of Miners, to commit this crime. Orchard made a full confession, plead guilty and is serving a life sentence in the Idaho penitentiary.

In 1893 gold having been discovered in Cripple Creek a local miners union took charge of the camp. They questioned every man who came into the camps. If they did not like his answers they expelled him from the camp. In some instances they abused the unfortunate man and in fact killed some of them. They always searched the pockets of these men and if they had any money they confiscated it. The Strong Mine at Bull Hill or Altman as it is now called was rather prosperous and showed that it would eventually become a rich producer. This gang of union men ordered every man to leave the Strong Mine. Mr. McDonald, the Supt. and a few others did not come out of the mine quick enough, so they dynamited the tunnel and left those men in there to die. A large number of deputy sheriffs were organized and eventually cleared away the debris and released Mr. McDonald and his men more dead than alive. The militia was sent for, but unfortunately it was controlled by the notorious Governor Waite. They gave no protection to lives or property. In the meantime the Western Federation of Miners organized by Pettibone, Boyce, and others had gotten a foothold in Leadville and started to blow up shafts in order to intimidate the mine owners to have their men join the Western Federation of Miners. Governor Adams sent the militia up there and in twenty-four hours peace was restored. Since that time and up to the present time there has been no labor troubles in Leadville.

In 1901 Steve Adams at the suggestion of officials of the W.F. of M. union went to Telluride and assassinated Arthur Collins, the manager of the Smuggler Union Mine. A fellow named St. John, an official of the I.W. W., was president of the Telluride branch of the W.F. of M. The next day after the assassination of Collins St. John gave \$700 to Arthur Bastian and Adams. Bastian had assisted Adams in keeping watch for Collins up to the time he was assassinated. Haywood gave Bastian \$1000. Adams got \$400 of this money, and a fellow named Ed. Minster, President of the miners union at Altman, Colorado, got \$100. In 1903 Arthur Bastian and Ed. Minster murdered Martin Gleason, manager of the Wild Horse Mine in Victor, and threw his body down in an abandoned shaft. They claimed that Gleason was unfair to the members of the Western Federation of Miners. Steve Adams was connected with this murder. His part was to put the hands of the clock an hour and a half back in the city clerk's office at Victor, so that the murderers proceeded at once to the office of the city clerk and there were several men there to testify that they got there a certain hour; in fact Adams drew the attention of the clerk to this matter. Gleason was murdered just as he left the mine on his way to lunch; that hour was definitely settled by men working around the mine, but at that hour according to the clock in the city clerk's office Minster and Bastian were in the City Clerk's office a mile and a half away from where the murder was committed. The city clerk was honest in giving his testimony on this matter. The headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners had been moved to Denver and Boyce was still president. In the meantime he had gotten very rich and owned a fifth interest in a good producing mine at Couer d'Alene. He resigned and Moyer was elected President by the

executive board and Haywood, secretary and treasurer. They forced a strike in 1904. As a result of this strike outrages and murders were committed too numerous to mention. Among the murders was the blowing up of Gen. Supt. McCormick and Asst. Supt. Beck of the Vindicator Mine on the 600 foot level of this mine. Albert Horsely, alias Harry Orchard, with a fellow named Caffney had placed a box of dynamite with giant caps at the entrance from the shaft on this level, thinking that the men working in the Vindicator would work on the 600 foot level. In that they made a mistake as the men worked on the 700 foot level, but McCormick and Beck wanted to go on the 600 foot level and in opening the gate at the shaft they pulled the trigger of a revolver which exploded the dynamite and caps and they were blown to pieces. On June 4, 1904, as the four o'clock shift of the Vindicator assembled at the Independence depot the depot was blown up and fourteen men perished and several were wounded and disfigured for life. The Weekly Miners Magazine came out with a long article showing that the management of the Vindicator blew up their own men in order to get the militia into the Cripple Creek District. Other newspapers, including the Rocky Mountain News of Denver intimated that this was a fact. These same newspapers also showed or made an argument to the effect that McCormick and Beck knew too much about the Vindicator Mine and the management had them blown up. They also made statements to the effect that the Woods brothers of the Wild Horse Mine knew that Martin Gleason knew too much and would eventually get them into trouble and had Gleason assassinated. Arthur Collins was killed by a man who was jealous of his conduct towards his wife. These were the arguments of the officials of the W.F. of M. union and they were published in the Miners Magazine in Denver.

After the assassination of Governor Steunenberg a confession was obtained from Albert Horsely, alias Harry Orchard, and Steve Adams which cleared up all these murders, then the same newspapers claimed that these men had been detectives and simply trumped up these charges. In Telluride in 1903 a man named Smith and another named Barney, a non-union man, disappeared. Through the confession of Orchard and Adams made to me in Boice we learned that Smith was murdered in the miners union hall at Telluride. The corpse was kept there until somebody had died and was placed in the cemetery and then at night they opened this new grave and threw Smith into it and covered it over just the same as it had been left after the original corpse had been buried. Adams assisted in burying Barney, who had been murdered a little ways out of Telluride and his corpse left just a few yards from the main road. In 1906 after Adams had made his confession he was taken to Telluride, went to the place where Barney had been buried and unearthed his skeleton, even his clothes and books. Adams did not kill Barney, and was not present at the murder. The murderers left Telluride. They never have been prosecuted. Pettibone made a preparation known as "Hells Fire" or "Pettibone's Dope". A bottle of this preparation on being broken up would burn for days and the fire could not be extinguished by water. The ingredients in this dope will be found in some of the reports on the Steunenberg murder. Pettibone came to Cripple Creek and left a supply of this dope and wished Orchard to throw it down the shafts where non-union men were working. This Orchard did not do as he was busy preparing the bombs and machinery to blow up the Independence depot. However, Chas. H. Moyer, the president of the union, got a suit case and supplied Steve Adams with a dozen bottles of this dope, directing him to go to Pocatella to look for trains that were carrying

non-union men from the Couer d'Alene District to Cripple Creek and to fire those trains and burn them up. The reasons why the trains were not fired was on account of the fact that no such non-union men were traveling.

In March 1906 in the presence of Ex-Governor Gooding of Idaho, the warden of the penitentiary and the sheriff Adams was taken to Pocatella and he unearthed some of the bottles of this dope and it verified Adams' statements, as some of the bottles were burning still in an ash heap. In 1907 Sheriff Brown of Baker City, Oregon, had given testimony at Wallace in the case of the State against Steve Adams and others for the murder of a man named Bouille. The defense thought that Sheriff Brown was fixed, but Brown testified to facts. He was a very honest witness. The jury being largely composed of members of the W.F. of M. disagreed. Before the trial came up the second time Sheriff Brown was blown up by a bomb in front of his home in Baker City. He was a very important witness.

In 1904 Orchard and Adams with others attempted on several occasions to blow up Ex-Governor Peabody of Colorado, and also to shoot him, but owing to the precautions of the state in having detectives protect Peabody the assassination did not come off.

As Chief Justice Goddard had incurred the displeasure of the officials of the W.F. of M. Orchard in company with Pettibone placed a bomb at Justice Goddard's gate in 1904, so that when Goddard would open the gate a string attached to a cork to a bottle of sulphuric acid, which was attached to the gate, and the gate on being opened would pull the cork out of the bottle of acid and the acid would be spilled on some giant caps which would explode the bomb and the Chief Justice would be blown to atoms. Four years after Adams confessed the bomb was found just where he claimed he had placed it. It appeared that the acid had eaten the head off the pin and when the gate was opened the pin just pulled out and the cork did not come out.

Justice Gabbert of the Supreme Court had gained the ill-will of the W.F. of M. Pettibone and Orchard placed a bomb on the path which Gabbert used going to the State House every morning. On the morning in question Orchard was present with a wheel at this spot. He attached a piece of wire to a lady's handbag, then rode away, thinking that Gabbert would cross this road and in doing so would explode the dynamite bomb and would be blown to atoms. For some unknown reason to the Judge he went around the sidewalk that morning, but a civil engineer who was going to the drug store for some medicine for his sick wife saw the handbag, reached for it and was blown to pieces. Portions of his body were found on tops of houses blocks away. These matters were confessed by Orchard and Adams. Orchard was detailed to assassinate Governor Peabody at his home. Pettibone assisted in making the bomb that Orchard was to place on the window sill where Peabody sat in the evening. This did not materialize because Mr. Peabody was making some repairs on his home and never came to the window. Then Orchard was detailed to go to Idaho to assassinate Governor Steunenberg. As a matter of fact Orchard accomplished the death of Steunenberg. He was subsequently arrested and his confession resulted in the arrest of Adams.

As to the outrages during the recent coal strike in Colorado Mr. Prettyman is hunting the evidence on this matter.

Yours truly,

James McParland,

Copy-

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 31, 1920.

Mr. C. P. Connelly,
New Jersey.

Dear Friend:

I am writing to ask some information and perhaps you can get me what I wish. I am going to ask for a pardon in the near future, and I have been wondering if the head of the Pinkerton Agency would write up some kind of a record in my case as to any clemency that the state usually grants to men who become state witnesses. Mr. McParland used to tell me a great deal about the large cases he had been connected with, and how they had always recommended clemency for those who had helped them to uncover crimes in various degrees, etc. Mr. Hawley and Mr. Gooding have both agreed to take an active part in my behalf, and they are going to write it up from a legal standpoint. They both tell me that I ought to get something done by this time, and it makes me feel more hopeful as their influence will be large. I think you will understand from this better than I can explain further just what I want.

I thought perhaps when you were in New York, you might go to the head office of the Pinkertons and put the thing before them for me if I am not asking too much of you.

Dr. J. E. Froom, of Boise, is taking the active lead, and he has talked it over with all the men who were personally interested in the prosecution—also Judge Wood and they most all are agreed in doing what they can to help. If they will write to Dr. Froom or James H. Hawley—who is Ex-Gov. Hawley. I mention this because I thought the detective agency might not want to write or give out anything to some party they did not know and might not be responsible.

I am enclosing a little remembrance to you as I thought you might perhaps appreciate it.

I can pay the detective agency any reasonable sum if they want it.

I am getting along very nicely and hope this will find you well and in good spirits. I find life worth living even behind prison wall when we walk and talk with God and endeavor to the best of our ability to get into harmony with His Divine Will.

Thanking you for the many little favors you have done me, and wishing you peace and happiness,

I am,

Yours very respectfully,

Albert E. Hawley

Box 58 Boise, Idaho.

New York, January 13, 1921.

Mr. C. P. Connelley,
76 North Munn Avenue,
East Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:

The subject of Orchard's pardon, about which you have called twice at the office, has been duly considered.

Mr. McParland who, as you know, was the only Agency representative fully conversant with all the details surrounding Orchard's crime, and subsequent confession, etc., is now deceased.

I am of the belief that the Messrs. Pinkerton, to whom this matter would have to be referred, if any action were to be taken by Agency, would not be inclined to take any steps in the matter, unless so requested by the State and Prosecuting officials.

Herewith returned Orchard's letter to you, which you left at our office.

Yours truly,

Genl. Manager.

Copy to Prin. A. Pinkerton, Cal.

" " " W.A. "

A.P. Please note and forward to W. A. P. to be returned to New York.

NEW YORK
JAN 14 1921
D. P. T.

Spok. Crim. Misc.
Hist. #
Harry Orchard, Murderer

Chi Seat Port Spok
Spokane, Wash. Nov. 18th, 1922

P.K. Ahern, Gen. Supt., Seattle

1. The Butte Miner, Butte, Montana, of Nov. 14th, 1922 shows article under date of Boise Idaho Nov. 13th that application was made on that date to the Pardon Board by former Governor James H. Hawley for the pardoning of Harry Orchard. It shows Mr. Hawley was ~~xxx~~ Chief Prosecutor at the trials of Hayward, Pettibone and Moyer in 1907 following the dynamite murder of former governor Frank Steunenberg on Dec. 30th 1905, that Senator Frank R. Gooding who was governor at the time also recommended pardon for Orchard, also former Chief Justice James W. Sullivan recommended pardon for Orchard. His statements show their recommendation for pardoning Orchard is not in sympathy for him personally but in recognition of one who having turned State's evidence, rendered a service to the State.

R.E. Mason, Supt.

New York, July 3, 1950

H.S.:

Replying to your telephone inquiry as to who employed the Agency to investigate the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho.

Our records show this employment of the Agency to be by the State of Idaho, Frank R. Gooding, Governor. This employment of the Agency is recorded under date January 8, 1906.

There are a number of transfer cases here containing original reports and correspondence in connection with this investigation. I have hastily withdrawn the following from this file and submit to you for such assistance as they may be:

1. Synopsis by McParland.
2. Letter Jan. 8, 1906, from McParland to Agency, Portland, O., General Superintendent Nevins.
3. Letter Wm. A. Pinkerton to McParland, Jan. 9, 1906.
4. Nevins to McParland, Jan. 13 with enclosure Jan. 11, 1906, being copy of letter McParland to Nevins.
5. McParland to Asst. Mgr. Frazier, S.F., Jan. 13th.
6. Report of McParland, Jan. 25, 1906.
7. Letter Wm. A. Pinkerton to Governor Gooding re report of Opt. # 24, April 24, 1906.
8. Report of McParland April 30, 1906.
9. Letter Wm. A. Pinkerton to Governor Gooding re report McParland dated May 21, 1906.
10. Synopsis of reports of # 28.
11. Newspaper article Philadelphia Public Ledger, April 29, 1906.

12. Newspaper article St. Louis Star-Chronicle
May 21, 1906

I also find in this file a report of McParland dated Boise, Idaho, January 27, 28, 1906, communicating to Governor Gooding the conversation of Harry Orchard. I think you have copy of this in the Agency binder. Copy we have consists of 52 type-written (legal size) pages and is signed by McParland.

Please return all these enclosures to us when they have served your purpose.



Encs.

EDITORIAL

by: John Shuttleworth

Frank Steunenberg was murdered - killed by a self-confessed hired assassin as a revenge payment by those whose criminal operations he had courageously impeded while serving the people of ^{Idaho} ~~Iowa~~ as Governor, and also to remove him as a continuing obstacle to the advancing of syndicalism in the mines and industries in America.

On ^{the night of} December 31, 1905, in advance of the pre-determined regular arrival of ex-Governor Steunenberg, a bomb was prepared and planted at the front gate to the Steunenberg residence so that upon the gate being opened the bomb would explode. Thus a fearless public servant who had resumed his private career, but who remained an implacable foe of lawlessness, was destroyed.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency was employed by the authorities to investigate this crime and bring the perpetrators to the bar of justice. William A. Pinkerton of Chicago who with his brother, Robert A. Pinkerton of New York, had succeeded to the ownership and management of the great detective agency established by their father, Allan Pinkerton, in 1850, instructed an associate, James McParland, then Manager of Pinkerton's Western Division with headquarters at Denver, to immediately proceed to Boise, Idaho, with necessary assistance and there to personally direct the investigation in the field.

James McParland will be remembered as the Pinkerton detective whose notable investigation of the atrocious crimes of the Molly Maguires in the Eastern Pennsylvania hard coal regions resulted in the arrest and punishment of the leaders and the extermination of that powerful criminal organization. The story of this detective achievement, entitled "Hell's Emissary and the 38 Dead", was published in the April,

1941 issue of TRUE DETECTIVE MYSTERIES.

Traced, identified and apprehended by Pinkerton's, Albert D. Horsley, alias Harry Orchard, confessed to Detective McParland the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg and numerous other crimes. As a consequence of Orchard's confession, there were also arrested other persons, among whom was William D. Haywood, known as "Big Bill" Haywood, a notorious radical, ~~destined~~ ^{who was} later to merge his syndicalist Western Federation of Miners of which he was President, with other radical organizations ^{and} forming the Industrial Workers of the World, ^{hoping to} thus establishing a mighty force of radical malcontents under the syndicalist banner to plague workers and employers alike and menace the free institutions of this country. That the true principles of Haywood may be more clearly portrayed it is appropriate to point to the fact that during the first World War while under indictment in the U. S. Courts for obstructing the laws of this country, Haywood fled to Bolshevist Russia where he remained a fugitive, participating in the direction of syndicalist ^{and Communist} activities in the U. S. until his death. He is buried in the Kremlin in ^{the} Bolshevist Russia as recognition of his contribution to the advancing of syndicalism and Communism in America.

Harry Orchard pleaded guilty and testified for the State at the trial of the other defendants.

The trial of Haywood and his accused associates, ^{normally would have been of unusual public interest} ~~attracted world-wide~~ attention. ^{but} The eminence of the attorneys representing the accused persons as well as the Attorneys for the State (added to the ^{great} ~~great public~~ interest.) They were:

Representing the State:

Representing the Defendants:

Attracted world wide attention.

Clarence Darrow headed the battery of lawyers for the defense, while William Borah, later to achieve greater fame as a senior member of the U. S. Senate, assisted the State. Their summations and addresses to the court and jury in this case have been rated the classics of the bar. That the jury would fail to convict was anticipated by many because of the sympathetic attitude toward the Defendants, other than Orchard, who by carefully designed propaganda had been presented as poor but high principled leaders of the working classes, hounded and persecuted by the rich and mighty mine owners. However, notwithstanding the trial of "Big Bill" Haywood and his co-defendants failed of conviction, the effect of it was to temporarily, at least, stopped the campaign of murder and arson which had been rampant prior to their arrest and trial.

Harry Orchard, the self-confessed assassin, alone paid for these crimes and justice was ^{served} ~~paid~~ even though the measure was short.

Harry Orchard

* FOREWORD *

The story, HELL'S EMISSARY AND THE 38 DEAD, which follows, is of the crimes of Albert D. Horsley, alias Harry Orchard, culminating in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho at Boise, Idaho, December 30, 1905, and of his detection and apprehension by Pinkerton's. It is by the noted crime writer, Alan Hynd, and appeared first in the April, 1941, issue of TRUE DETECTIVE MYSTERIES, a Macfadden publication.

Agency History
Frank Stuenenberg
(Ex-Governor Idaho)
Murder

SEE: Pg. 327

THE PINKERTONS, A DETECTIVE DYNASTY

by: Richard Wilmer Rowan

Published by Little, Brown & Co.,
Boston, 1931

Agency History
Murder of Ex-Gov. Frank Steunenburg, of Idaho.
Dec. 30, 1905.

Harry Orchard (Photo on page 305)

See pages 332 to 347.

"Celebrated Criminal Cases of America"

by

Thomas S. Duke

Published by The James H. Barry Co., San Francisco, 1910.

"THE PINKERTONS - A DETECTIVE DYNASTY"
 By Richard Wilmer Rowan
 Publishers: Little, Bown & Co., Boston, Mass., 1931.

	<u>Pages</u>
1. Allan Pinkerton's early experiences in the United States	6-21
2. " " As a Chicago Detective	25
3. " " Opens his own Agency in 1850	26-28
4. Adams Express Co. Robbery, Montgomery, Ala., 1858. (Nathan Maroney)	38-68
5. Murder of Jackson Carter, Columbia, S.C. (Slocum)	71-79
6. Lincoln assassination plot, Baltimore, Md., 1861	82-117
7. Allan Pinkerton head of U.S. Secret Service during Civil War	118-185
8. Arrest, Trial and Execution of Operative Timothy Webster	178-180
9. North Central R.R. Train Express Car Robbery, March 18, 1863. - \$100,000.00 (Hoffman, Isaacs, Kane, Davis, Dix, Laughlin, Lancaster)	187-188
10. Robbery from Redford by Mary King, alias "White" alias "Hooker," Clarksville, Tennessee - \$15,000.00 (\$14,725.00 recovered)	188-198
11. Reno Brothers - Train and Safe Robbers	200-209
Robbery County Treas.' office, Gallatin Mo. (John Reno)	201-202
" " " " Magnolia, Iowa (Frank Reno)	204-5
12. Train Robbery, Marshfield, Ind. (Moore, Gerroll & Sparks) 1868	205-206
13. " " Nr. Union City) Barton, Taylor, Clarke, " " " Moscow, Tenn.) and Russell, (1869)	211-216
14. Murder and Robbery - Stanley Trafton, \$2,000.00, Chicago, November 1871 (Mary Pattmore)	216-223
15. "The Invincible Piper," Forger (See "Detective Reminiscences")	224-230
15½. Jack Canter, Forger	230-232
16. Forgery. Central Fire Ins. Co., Phila., Pa., 1873 (See "Detective Reminiscences")	232
17. Max Shinborn, Safe Burglar (See "Detective Reminiscences")	233-237
18. "The Molly Maguires" (See "The Molly Maguires" & "The Detectives")	239-272
19. Adam Worth, Bank Robber and Thief (Boylston Bank of Boston - \$100,000.00, etc.)	272-277
20. Walter Sheridan, Safe Burglar (See "Detective Reminiscences")	277 - 81
21. Bank of England Forgeries (Bidwell Bros., Noyes and McDonald) (See Agency Binder)	281-289
22. Adolph Bohner Murder, Edgewood, N.J. (August Franseen) (See "Thirty Years a Detective")	290-298
23. Death of Allan Pinkerton July 1, 1884	301
24. The Homestead Riots, (Carnegie Iron & Steel Co.) 1892	303-312
25. The "Holmes Castle" Murders (W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes) Chicago (1894)	313-324
26. Frank Steunenberg, Gov. of Idaho Murder (12-30-1905)	327
27. Attempted Holdup, Denver and Rio Grand R.R. Train Express Car (Harvey Logan)	328
28. "Black Sox" Baseball Bribery Case	335-336

Agency History
Murder of Gov. Frank Steunenberg
(Harry Orchard)

See: Chapter 3 (Rocky Mt. Dynamite Dan)
pages 42 - 68

"Murder Out Yonder"
by Stewart H. Holbrook

Published: The Macmillan Company
New York - 1941

also pages 142; 225-230.

Agency History
under of 4 signed
160000
Agency mention

J. O. C.
JUN 13 1944
S. F.
6/13/44
R. D.
JUN 19 1944
N.Y.

J. O. C.

D. I. C.
JUN 19 1944
N.Y.

Mr. J. P. Wetherway has called attention to Agency mention (favorable - concerning James McParland & Richard case) - in a book, which he has, titled

Murder out Gonder -
(an informal study of certain classic crimes in back - country America) -

By: Stewart N. Holbrook -
Macmillan Co.
N.Y. - 1941 -

The mention is very brief - and is the only Agency mention in the book.

R. D.
New York.

J. J. 6/13

Bender #10

The following copyrights have been assigned, in on instrument dated June 25, 1941 by Macfadden Publications, Inc., of 205 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y., to Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, Inc.

TITLE	ISSUE	PUBLISHED	RECORDED	REGIS. NO.
COLOSSUS OF ROGUES--International Web of the Incredible Adam Worth, Part Three--Conclusion.	March 1941	Feb. 5, 1941	Feb. 15, 1941	Cl. B. No. 486983
HOW THE PINKERTONS THWARTED THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE A PRESIDENT-ELECT	March 1941	Feb. 5, 1941	Feb. 15, 1941	Cl. B. No. 486983
HELL'S EMISSARY AND THE 38 DEAD--CRIME Classic from the files of the Pinkertons.	April 1941	March 5, 1941	March 15, 1941	Cl. B. No. 491579
SWEETHEARTS OF THE DANCING KILLERS--With the Pinkertons On the Case of the Murdered Detective.	May 1941	April 4, 1941	April 16, 1941	Cl. B. No. 495655
DUPED BRIDE AND THE FUGITIVE WIZARD--From the Files of the Pinkertons.	June 1941	May 2, 1941	May 3, 1941	Cl. B. No. 496733

The foregoing assignment of copyright was recorded in the Copyright Office, the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., on June 25, 1941, and has been recorded in the Copyright Office book 463, page 169

This assignment and the Official Copyright Office sealed acknowledgment of its recording are filed in Mr. Pinkerton's office safe.

AgencyHistory
Murder of Governor Frank Steunenberg
(Harry Orchard - Murderer)

For brief outline of crime and the principal arguments of
Clarence Darrow, Attorney for the defense.

William E. Borah, District Attorney, for the prosecution
in the trial of:

William D. Haywood, Secretary, Western Federation of Miners,
charged with this murder, see:

Pg. 37 to 73

"CLASSICS OF THE BAR"

by

Alvin V. Sellers

Publishers: Classic Publishing Co.
Baxley, Ga.
1909

Agency History
Industrial Workers of the World

SEE: THE RED NET WORK

by: Elizabeth Dilling

published by the author, Chicago, 1935

Pg. 172

T R I A L S

WM. D. HAYWOOD went on trial at Caldwell, Idaho June 4, 1907
"NOT GUILTY" verdict returned July 28, 1907.

GEORGE PETTIBONE Went on trial at Boise, Idaho, Nov. 27, 1907.
"NOT GUILTY" verdict returned Jan. 4, 1908

CHAS. H. MOYER was not brought to trial, charges against him being
dismissed at request of the State.

HARRY ORCHARD pleaded guilty March 10, 1908. On March 18, 1908
(Correct Name
Albert Horsley) sentenced to be hanged. July 1, 1908 sentence commuted
to life imprisonment.

STEVE ADAMS placed on trial at Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 11, 1907, for
murder of Fred Tyler, whose body was found in the woods
in St. Joe County, Idaho, Aug. 11, 1904. Submitted to
jury March 6, 1907. Jury disagreed. Case re-tried
December 1907; again resulting in jury disagreement.
Placed on trial at Grand Junction, Col., on change of
venue from Telluride, Col.; June 1908 for murder of Arthur
Collins. He was acquitted.

PRINCIPAL PRIOR CRIMES

July 11, 1892	Gem, Idaho (Frisco Mine)
Apr. 29, 1899	Warder, Idaho (Bunker Hill - Sullivan Mine)
Nov. 21, 1903	Cripple Creek, Col. (Vindicator Mine)
May 1904	Denver, Col. (Conspiracy to murder Gov. Jas.H. Peabody of Colorado)
May 12, 1904	Denver, Col. (Murder)
June 1, 1904	Denver, Col. (Conspiracy to murder Judge Gabbert of Col. Supreme Court)
June 6, 1904	Independence, Col. (Ry. Psgr. Depot)
Nov. 17, 1904	San Francisco, Cal. (Bradley's home)
Dec. 30, 1905	Caldwell, Idaho (Murder of Ex-Gov. Frank Steunenberg)

Agency History
Murder of Governor Frank Steunenberg ✓
(Harry Orchard - Murderer)

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Agency History
Murder of Ex-Gov. Frank Steunenburg, of Idaho. ✓
Dec. 30, 1905.

Harry Orchard (Photo on page 305)

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Agency History
Frank Steunenberg
(Ex-Governor Idaho)
Murder

SEE: Pg. 327

THE PINKERTONS, A DETECTIVE DYNASTY

by: Richard Wilmer Rowan

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Boston, 1931

Agency History

Frank Steunenberg Murder Case

Harry Orchard, Wm.D.Hayward, Jack Simkins, Geo.A.Pettibone, Chas Moyer,
Defendants.

See Pages, 37 - 73

"CLASSICS OF THE BAR"

By:- Alvin V Sellers

Publisher:-Classic Publishing Company,

Baxley Ga.

1909