

Murder - Lyte Gregory, Denver, Col.
John Combs

Murder of Harry Steunenberg
of Gov. Steunenberg

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MONDAY, MAY 16, 1904

MINE DETECTIVE IS SHOT DOWN

Man Active Against Strikers Is Riddled With Shot in Denver

DENVER, Colo., May 15.—Lyte Gregory, an ex-policeman, was assassinated at an early hour this morning as he was returning home from a visit with friends. His body was riddled, and he died in his tracks. Although bloodhounds were given the trail shortly after the murder occurred, no positive trace of the assassin has been found.

The murder occurred on West Third avenue, near South Water street, a section of the city inhabited by the working classes. Gregory was alone and unarmed. Mrs. John Combs, a neighboring woman, who heard the shots, also heard the cry, "You murdering blackguard," and thought the voice was that of her husband, whose return home she was awaiting. Combs was later found at a bowling alley and placed under arrest, although no evidence of guilt has been traced to him.

Accused by Wardjon

Gregory recently had served the Reno Detective Agency, and was one of the men accused by William Wardjon, the national committeeman of the United Mine Workers of America, with assaulting him on a Rio Grande train near Sallis, Colo., recently. Wardjon was badly beaten up and claimed that four of the Reno Detective Agency men were his assailants. Gregory had only just returned to the city, having been absent several weeks. Letters found on his person indicate that he was aware of Wardjon's accusation.

The police believe that two men participated in the shooting. It develops that only four shots were fired, but the riddled condition of Gregory's body leads to the conviction that a shotgun loaded with heavy shot was used. It is also evident that a revolver bullet penetrated the brain and was the immediate cause of death.

Strangers Near Scene

Detectives working on the case have unearthed the fact that two strangers haunted the vicinity of the shooting all evening, one of whom carried what apparently was a gun or rifle.

Gregory has served the Mines Association both at Idaho Springs and Cripple Creek since the strike of metalliferous miners and smelter men was inaugurated in Colorado, and has also been engaged against strikers in the coal fields and other places. In addition to this Gregory had been connected with the secret service department of different Western roads.

PUBLIC LEDGER
Philadelphia, Pa., May 16, 1904

Astounding Story of Western Dynamite Conspiracy

Trial of Miners Charged With Murder of Former Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, to be One of the Most Bitterly Fought Cases in History.

WITH the date for the commencement of the Steunenberg murder trial a little over two weeks distant the little town of Caldwell, Canyon County, Ida., is already crowded with those interested in either the defense or the prosecution of the men charged with having assassinated the late Governor of Idaho on the night of December 30 last. The brilliant array of counsel secured by both sides and the unlimited funds at hand presage one of the most bitterly fought criminal cases in the history of the West. The crime ranks with the assassination of Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley.

The detectives claim they will prove beyond a shadow of a doubt the guilt of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners and of Harry Graham and Steven Adams, who have confessed. The miners, on the other hand, declare the prosecution is only an attempt to break their organization, and that the detectives have manufactured the evidence against their men. They say they will spend \$1,000,000 if necessary, and will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States in order to prove their innocence.

Tension at County Seat

A tense feeling of suspicion and bitterness is plainly in evidence in Caldwell. Strangers arriving in the town are "shadowed," called upon to explain themselves and account for their presence. The prosecution fears there will be an attempt to rescue the prisoners, and the miners

Startling Confession Wrested From Two Prisoners by Detective McParland, Who Exposed the Molly Maguires.

fear the prosecution will take such an attempt in order to create prejudice against the accused men. The result is that both sides have a score of detectives at work, and those interested are sleeping with one eye open. Governor Gooding fears a riot may occur before the trial is over, and two companies of militia are at hand and ready to be called out at a moment's notice in order to quell any disturbance.

High-handed steps were taken by the authorities of both Colorado and Idaho in the arrest and extradition of the accused men. If the men are proved guilty there will be abundant vindication for the drastic action taken, but if they prove their innocence a wrong has been done them for which neither time nor money can atone.

No ordinary criminals are these five men who are to be tried for their lives. All have gained prominence in the labor world, and have wielded a mighty influence in the wealth-producing sections of the Rocky Mountain country from the British Columbia line to Mexico. On the outcome of the trial depends the death or the existence of the great Western Federation of Miners, the richest, strongest and most perfectly organized body of its kind in the world.

Who Accused Men Are

The men who are charged directly with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg are President Charles H. Moyer and Secretary William D. Haywood, of the federation; G. A. Pettibone, a former active member of that body and now a prominent business man of Denver, and Harry

Orchard and Steven Adams, alleged members of the inner circle of the federation, who have made confessions. L. J. Simpkins, a member of the Executive Board of the federation, has also been indicted for the Steunenberg murder, but though there is a reward of \$2000 standing for his arrest he has not been captured. He is said to have helped Orchard plant the bomb and to have been nearby when Governor Steunenberg was blown to atoms.

McParland Claims Proof

James McParland, head of the Pinkerton Detective Agency in the West, who gained renown for breaking up the Molly Maguire gang in the Pennsylvania coal regions in the 70s, has worked up the case against the federation leaders, and claims to have gathered overwhelming evidence of their guilt. McParland declares that the story of crime, intrigue and conspiracy that will come out at the trial will overshadow the sensation created by the Molly Maguire expose, and that the red anarchists of Russia will be made to look like a lot of mischievous schoolboys. He says he can prove by the confessions of Orchard and Adams and by letters he has intercepted that the federation had plotted the death of scores of prominent men who had opposed it.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, former Governors, Sheriffs and mine managers and owners who had gained the enmity of the miners were marked men. After Orchard's confession a bomb was found under the gate of the home in Denver of Judge Goddard, of the Supreme Court of Colorado. Several attempts have been made to kill ex-Governor Peabody and to poison his family, but these are only minor incidents, the detective says, in a long list that will show the reign of terror and bloodshed that had been planned.

To Reveal Scores of Killings

The trial of the Steunenberg murder case is expected to clear up not only that crime, but scores of killings during the miners' troubles in the Coeur d'Alene and in Colorado and a number of other assassinations and disappearances which have been shrouded so far in complete mystery.

The federation has employed the ablest counsel to be secured, and has subscribed hundreds of thousands of dollars for the defense fund. It is declared that there will be no trouble in proving the innocence of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and that if Orchard, Simpkins and Adams killed Steunenberg they did so without the knowledge of the federation's officers.

The killings that occurred in the strikes in the Coeur d'Alene and the wholesale murders in the Telluride and Cripple Creek districts startled the world at the time. They were followed by isolated cases of assassinations and disappearances which reached their climax on the night of December 30 last, when ex-Governor Steunenberg was blown into a thousand bits by a bomb which had been placed under the sidewalk at the entrance of his home.

Ire Against Governor

Frank Steunenberg was elected Governor of Idaho by the Democrats in 1896. He was a simple, broad-minded, but young and rather inexperienced farmer and sheepman. He was extremely popular in his community and had no enemies. During his administration the troubles between the mine owners and the miners in the Coeur d'Alene district became extremely bitter, and finally culminated in a trainload of miners going to Wardner, where they dynamited the big mill of the

Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mine. The immense structure, which had been built at a cost of \$300,000, and which contained thousands of dollars worth of the finest machinery, was reduced to kindling wood. Serious rioting followed this example of the miners' desperation. Nonunion men were terrorized, kidnapped and driven from the camps. A number were killed or mysteriously disappeared. Conditions were soon bordering on open anarchy.

At last the mine owners and property holders called on the Governor to send the militia to the district to preserve order. The situation was represented to him as unbearable, and he was told that the soldiers were necessary for the protection of life and property. The Governor sent as his representative to the district Bartlett Sinclair. Sinclair reported that in his opinion the presence of the soldiers was imperative.

Then the Governor sent the militia into the Coeur d'Alene, and martial law was declared in the district where the miners had for years been supreme. Serious skirmishing occurred between the soldiers and the strikers. Finally the famous "bull pen" was established, into which the more dangerous disturbers were herded like cattle. At one time there were 800 men confined in this pen. The soldiers were negroes and delighted in tormenting their white prisoners, and this made the bitterness all the more acute.

Drastic Measures Employed

The drastic measures employed resulted in a victory for the mine owners, and the miners were forced to admit defeat. Nonunion men were shipped into the country from the lead mines in Missouri and put at work. The climax came when the hated permit system was installed, under which any miner who had ever been objectionable to the owners could not secure work.

Governor Steunenberg was blamed by the miners for this galling condition. Anathemas and threats were hurled at him at all the miners' meetings, and he was frequently warned by his friends that his life was in danger. But the Governor, who was of an absolutely fearless nature and who felt that his actions had been for the best, only laughed at the suspicions of his advisers. He finally retired after finishing his second term with credit, and again took up his peaceful life at Caldwell. The years went by and the troubles in the Coeur d'Alene were apparently forgotten. The district prospered and the miners seemed content. Then came the shocking news that Governor Steunenberg had been assassinated—blown to atoms by dynamite.

Immediate steps were taken to catch the assassin or assassins. Rewards, public and private, aggregating thousands of dollars, were offered. The best detectives in the country were put at work. Suspicion pointed to a man who had been in the town for some weeks and who was known as Harry Orchard. He was arrested, and incriminating evidence against him was found in his room. Orchard, it was ascertained, belonged to the Western Federation of Miners, and had been implicated in several disturbances and in a train wreck in Colorado.

Evidence Against Orchard

The evidence found in Orchard's room, consisting of powder, wires, fuses, and other materials for making bombs, was strong, but the officers felt that a confession was necessary. They believed Orchard guilty, but were of the opinion that he was the tool and hired assassin of others. They wanted the whole truth, and believed the time was at hand to clear up the series of murders and wholesale killings that had marked the miners' trou-

bles. Orchard was sent to the penitentiary at Boise. All efforts to secure admissions from him failed. His nerve seemed of iron. Finally McParland was called in. He ordered Orchard confined to a single and isolated cell, where he could neither see nor talk to any one. Good meals and cigars were sent to him, but he was not allowed to read a line and never a word was addressed to him.

For the first three days Orchard stood this treatment well. He ate and slept and appeared to enjoy himself immensely. Then he began to grow nervous and irritable at the continued silence and could not sleep. McParland, once a day, would come to his cell door and address him pleasantly. The detective's was the only human voice he heard. Gradually he began to look forward to McParland's brief visit, the only break in the deadly monotony of his existence.

Finally one day the detective said, "This is a nice fix you've got yourself into, Orchard. What do you suppose that old mother of yours back in Pennsylvania will think when she hears about it?"

The words seemed to shock Orchard like a jolt from a galvanic battery. He fairly staggered as he said, "What do you know about my old mother?"

"Oh, I know all about you and your mother and your brothers and sisters and your boyhood back on the farm," the detective replied, and left the suspected and tortured man alone with his thoughts.

Confessed to McParland

Next day Orchard's eagerness for the detective's visit was manifest. When he finally came Orchard begged him to come in and talk for a few minutes. McParland complied and led Orchard to tell of his boyhood and his better days. Then his daily visits became longer. Under his kindly, sympathetic manner Orchard finally thawed out; his better instincts were appealed to as only this master detective knows how; his misdeeds grew horrible to him, and at last he broke down and confessed.

It took McParland three days to write the verbatim story of the Steunenberg killing and of different crimes in Colorado. In his confession Orchard directly charged President Moyer, Secretary Haywood, and G. A. Pettibone of the Western Federation with having plotted Steunenberg's murder, and with having furnished the money needed.

L. J. Simpkins, a member of the Executive Board, he said, had helped him in the actual murder.

Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were arrested late Saturday night, February 15, in Denver, and were virtually kidnapped and whisked away early Sunday morning on a special train and under heavy guard to Idaho. They had absolutely no chance to communicate with their families or to take legal steps to prevent extradition.

A Remarkable Document

Orchard's confession is a truly remarkable document. If its revelations are confirmed at the trial it will make a unique addition to the world's literature of crime. With startling minuteness the attempts made on the lives of ex-Governor Peabody, of Colorado, Chief Justice Gabbert, of the Colorado Supreme Court; Judge Goddard, D. H. Moffat, and other prominent men are detailed. Facts concerning the dynamiting of the Independence (Col.) station in which nineteen men were killed; the infernal machine in the shaft of the Vindicator Mine at Cripple Creek, killing two men; the assassination of Arthur Collins, manager of the Smuggler Train

mine at Telluride, and half a dozen others, whose bodies were cremated in a lime-kiln, are told with a careful attention to details.

The account of the efforts of years to kill ex-Governor Steunenberg and the final accomplishment of that purpose reads like fiction. Orchard says repeated attempts were made to "get" the Governor by others whom he names in his confession. Steunenberg's steps were dogged by would-be assassins every day of his life. All unknowingly he was constantly in the shadow of death. Something always occurred to block the murderous plans until Orchard took a hand. Orchard, who was well known for his reckless daring and seeming lack of feeling, was finally assigned to the task. It is understood that he was to receive \$5000 for the "job." Orchard, who is an expert in the use of explosives and the manufacture of bombs, went to Caldwell and took up his residence there. He engaged a room at the Saratoga Hotel, from which he could watch the First National Bank, of which Steunenberg was president. For weeks he studied his prospective victim's movements until he came to know his habits perfectly. The Governor was accustomed to go to his home each evening about 6 o'clock. The other members of the family were in the house at that hour waiting for him to come to dinner. Darkness settled down early on those December evenings and furnished splendid opportunity for concealment.

Orchard debated whether he would use a bomb or a shotgun with which to make way with the Governor. Christmas Eve he decided, with a fiendish desire to make the crime as horrible as possible, Steunenberg should be killed. He tells how he and Simpkins lay in wait for the Governor with sawed-off shotguns. Finally he came, but as luck would have it he was accompanied by his brother and his son. The assassins would not risk killing others, and abandoned their plans for the night.

Planted the Bomb

Orchard then changed his mind and decided that he would use a bomb. He constructed the infernal machine, which was to be worked by a wire pulling a cork from a bottle of sulphuric acid, spilling the liquid onto some sugar, which would ignite and set off a dynamite cap and thus explode the whole charge of dynamite. Orchard planted this bomb late one night under the sidewalk at the gate through which Governor Steunenberg always passed in going to his house. He decided the killing should occur the night of December 30.

The bomb was in position and the wires, under a fine covering of earth, were placed ready for attachment. A few minutes before the Governor was due to arrive at his home Orchard passed by the house and was seen by the neighbors to apparently drop some papers. He stooped to pick them up and hurriedly attached the wires from the bomb to the gate, and then walked rapidly off down the street.

The infernal machine was ready, and the slightest opening of the gate would explode it. Had any one gone to the Steunenberg home at that time he would have met the fate that had been intended for the Governor. But Orchard had studied the movements of the Steunenberg family and their friends most carefully, and had laid his plans well. No one interfered with the execution of the plot, and, all unconscious of danger, the Governor walked to his doom.

When he opened the gate the bomb exploded with all the force of a 15-inch gun. The whole fence, sidewalk and front of

the house were reduced to kindling wood. The Governor was, of course, instantly killed and his body horribly mangled.

Orchard had finished his "job."

Killing of Steunenberg

When the confession was received in Denver the detectives learned for the first time of the attempts that had been made on the lives of Chief Justice Gabbert and Judge Goddard. Orchard told how he had planted a bomb just outside the gate before Judge Goddard's home, having buried it six inches beneath the surface of the earth, covered with a piece of sacking. The bomb was the same kind that was used in the Steunenberg killing, and when the wires were attached the slightest opening of the gate would explode it.

Three efforts had been made to kill Judge Goddard, but all had failed, and Orchard had been compelled to wait for a more favorable time. However, he said, the screwys would be found in the gate and the bomb in the ground, as he had never removed them. Judge Goddard was called in and this feature of the confession was read to him. He immediately went to his home, and in less than thirty minutes he returned, his strong features and heavy gray beard falling to conceal the agitation that almost overcame him. "It's there," he said, as he sank into a chair.

Proof of Other Attempt

After the rest of the confession had been read the party, accompanied by Adjutant General Bulkley Wells, went to Judge Goddard's home. After looking at the screwys and measuring the distance according to Orchard's diagram the location of the bomb was fixed.

All went to a safe distance, except General Wells, who, taking his penknife, scratched the earth until he found the wire with the fishhook attached. Then, even more carefully, he removed the earth and finally came to the sacking Orchard had described. With infinite care he scraped the earth from the bomb and finally removed it. The dangerous machine was then taken to his office at the Capitol Building.

Then it was discovered that the head of a pin had saved Judge Goddard's life. A pin had been stuck through the cork in the bottle of sulphuric acid, the head inside and the sharp end bent and attached to the wire which was fastened to the other end of the gate. Orchard said he did not know why the bomb had not exploded, but examination soon showed the explanation.

The bomb had laid in the ground several days before Orchard saw the right opportunity to connect it with the gate, and in that time the acid had eaten the head off the pin. When the gate was opened the pin slipped through the cork, instead of pulling the cork out. The knowledge that he had been so close to death has had a painful effect on Judge Goddard, and he has aged ten years in the last three months.

In Orchard's confession he clears up the killing of Merritt Walley, an assayer, who was blown to pieces in an inexplicable manner about a year ago while crossing a vacant lot near his home. It had always been supposed that Walley was carrying a bottle of nitroglycerin and that either accidentally or with suicidal intent he dropped it, causing it to explode and scattering pieces of his body for hundreds of feet.

Orchard declares that Walley was blown up by a bomb intended for Chief Justice Gabbert, of the Colorado Supreme Court. He says Gabbert was a marked man and he had been assigned to put an end to him.

He says that he studied Judge Gabbert's habits closely, and ascertained that each morning on his way to his office he took a short cut across a vacant lot near his home to where he took the street car. Orchard planted a bomb in the path the Judge always took, and arranged the wire so that it could be fastened to a purse.

When Orchard saw Judge Gabbert leaving his home he stopped down and fixed the purse to the wire, expecting the Judge would kick it or pick it up, setting off the infernal machine.

But for the first morning in weeks Judge Gabbert, instead of crossing the lot, met a friend and walked down the street a distance with him.

Just then Walley was riding across the lot on a bicycle, and Orchard, at a distance, saw him get off and pick up the purse, which he had spied. The bomb did its deadly work, and he instead of Judge Gabbert, was blown to pieces.

To Wreck Special Train

In his confession Orchard tells of plans that had been made to wreck a special train during the Colorado strike on which Governor Peabody and his family would be riding. The special train was carrying 200 people from Cripple Creek to Victor to a military ball there the night of November 14, 1903.

The spikes had been pulled from a rail on the curve of a 300-foot embankment, but the engineer had received a warning and drove his train so slowly along the curve that when the loose rail was struck the train stayed on the track. Had the scheme succeeded it is believed that not only Governor Peabody and his family, but every person on board the train would have been killed.

A week later Superintendent McCormick and Melville Beck, foreman of the Vindicator Mine, which employed nonunion men, went down to the sixth level of the mine and were instantly blown to pieces. Orchard says this was the result of a mistake. The bomb was to have been placed on the seventh level in which case fifteen or twenty of the nonunion men would have been caught, but in placing it they got it in the wrong tunnel, and McCormick and Beck were killed.

Dynamiting of Station

The biggest killing pulled off by the "inner circle," according to Orchard, was the dynamiting of the Independence station, which it was planned to annihilate two shifts of nonunion men employed in the Findley Mine. Orchard says the scheme was plotted in Haywood's rooms in Denver. The Findley Mine was just above the Independence station. The second, or night, shift went off and the third shift went on at 2 o'clock in the morning, the train bringing up the men of the third and carrying down the men of the second shift. The scheme was to plant the infernal machine and wait until the train ran up flush with the platform, when both shifts would be blown up.

Orchard tells how he made all his plans to establish an alibi through a man in Wyoming. He left town the night of the assassination went back, remaining on the outskirts and unseen.

"I had my explosives all fixed," Orchard says, "and planted my gun with the wire running down along the track to a switch behind a pile of refuse. All I had to do was to get behind that pile and pull the wire when the train pulled in."

"I heard the train coming and saw the fellows come running down the hill. Then I got into my position, got my wire, and waited for them to strike the platform. After I did the job the getaway was easy." Nineteen men were blown up when Orchard pulled that wire. If he had waited

a moment longer, instead of nineteen his victims would have numbered at least a hundred. The train with its passengers had not yet reached the platform, nor had the majority of the men from the mine.

A man named Neville, by whom Orchard had established his alibi, knew too much, Orchard says, and came to Denver and forced the Federation treasurer to give him money. He then went on to Goldfield, Nev., a marked man. Orchard was promised \$1000 to do away with him, and hired a man named Sapp, whom he knew in the Coeur d'Alene, to assist. Orchard says Sapp went to Goldfield, and in a short time Neville died from mysterious poisoning. Orchard says he got \$1000, but has, strangely enough, never heard from Sapp demanding his share.

It will be remembered that a Coeur d'Alene mining engineer named Bradley, who had incurred the enmity of the miners, was mysteriously blown up a year and a half ago in San Francisco, while spending his honeymoon there. It was supposed that leaking gaspipes had caused the explosion, as Bradley had just come out the front door and lighted a match when it occurred.

Tried to Kill Peabody

Orchard says that this was also his work and that a bomb instead of leaking gas was the cause of the explosion. He says he had been trailing Bradley for some time, because of his opposition to the miners, and early one morning he placed a bomb so that it would explode when Bradley opened his door. Neighbors of Bradley in San Francisco partially confirm this story, as they saw a mysterious man, whom they recognized from photographs as Orchard, on the front porch of Bradley's apartments a few minutes before the explosion occurred.

Orchard says he tried to kill Governor Peabody so many times that he finally grew superstitious and came to believe he led a charmed life. He declares that he and Simpkins at one time had a bomb fixed just off the walk along which the Governor was accustomed to walk. Orchard stood at a distance with his hand on the wire, Simpkins waiting at another point to give the signal. Just as the Governor stepped close to the bomb a coal wagon backed up a few doors away, with its wheels on the wire so that the bomb could not be exploded.

Orchard says Haywood was getting impatient, and so he tried to kill the Governor with a shotgun. He knew Mr. Peabody would be coming home late from a ball one night, so he put a sawed-off shotgun under his coat and lay in wait for him. A carriage drew up at the Peabody home and three women alighted and went up the steps. Orchard looked into the carriage, but the Governor was not inside. He had not returned with his family, as he always made it a rule never to jeopardize them when he could avoid it.

The women saw Orchard look into the cab and were badly frightened. Mrs. Peabody, when asked if anything had ever occurred to annoy or frighten her after returning from a ball, confirmed this portion of Orchard's confession.

The next attempt made to kill the Governor was at the Masonic Temple in Denver. Orchard says he and Simpkins got an automobile and a couple of well-dressed men to stand around the entrance and offer to take the Governor home after the

meeting. Orchard was to see that he never got there.

Governor Peabody has corroborated this story. He says as he was leaving the Capitol one afternoon a man walked along behind him and said sotto voce: "Don't speak to me, but don't sit in any man's automobile tonight."

The Story Corroborated

The Governor thought the man was a crank of some sort and paid no attention to him, but when approached that night by two affable strangers who offered to take him home from the Temple, a nervous chill went over him as he remembered the strange warning.

"I would have sworn the men had been up stairs with us," the Governor said. "They were putting on their gloves, and greeted me cordially, and I, of course, replied pleasantly."

"Ride you up, Governor; we're going your way," said one of the men, but the Governor declined the invitation.

There were many other attempts on Peabody's life, Orchard says, and he himself even went so far as to take up his residence at Canon City, the Governor's home, in order to get a chance at him. But a strange fetch of good luck seemed to follow the Governor, and time after time, when Orchard thought he had his man, he escaped.

Orchard declares that he knows nothing of the attempt to poison the Governor and his family at Canon City about three months ago. At that time all the members of the family were taken seriously ill, but, suspecting poisoning, called aid in time and were saved. An analysis of the milk they had used showed the presence of a large quantity of arsenic.

Orchard says he was commissioned to kill D. H. Moffat, the millionaire railroad man, and made elaborate plans for his assassination.

"I found that Mr. Moffat always walked down Seventeenth street from the Denver Club to the bank," Orchard says, "and that he had a peculiar habit of hugging the buildings as he walked along the street. So I rented a room on the second floor of the Albert Hotel and got ready to pull off an accident from there by dropping something that would finish him. Just after I got my room and had things ready for him he went to Europe, and it was all off for the summer."

"The next thing I went after was Steunenberg, where Adams and Simpkins had been getting things ready for me."

Confirmed by Accomplice?

While a person cannot be convicted on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, the prosecution asserts that Orchard's confession has been fully confirmed, even to the most minute details, by that of Steve Adams.

Adams, it is said, was the thug and slinger for the "Inner Circle" of the Federation. When it came to deeds demanding brute force and little brainwork, Adams was called into service. He also is in the Idaho Penitentiary, and it is said has made a confession even more startling than that of Orchard's. Adams, the detectives assert, knows more about the secret workings of the "Inner Circle" than

does Orchard. They say his testimony will furnish the larger sensation at the trial. The prosecution has been extremely chary of letting his confession become public, as he has implicated a number of men whom it is hoped to arrest.

Adams' confession was secured in a peculiar way. He was arrested at Haines, Ore., soon after Orchard's confession. A great hue and cry was raised over the capture of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and it was announced that a million dollars would be raised for their defense. Attorneys were immediately engaged in their behalf and rushed to Boise, where everything was done to gain their release.

But Adams, as a less important person, was somewhat overlooked in the current talk, and no attorney was sent to see him.

"They can't make me the 'fall guy,'" Adams said, and in a spirit of pique called in the detectives and told them everything he knew.

Clears Up Other Murders

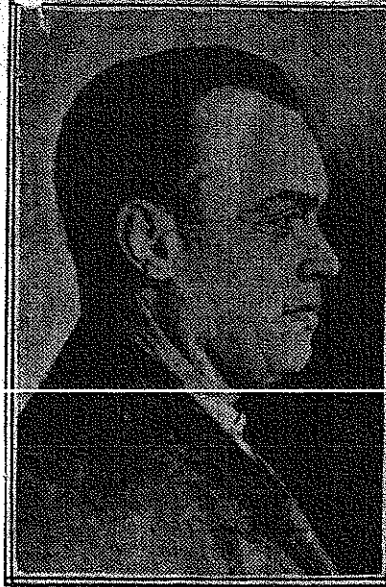
The detectives say that the confessions of Adams and Orchard clear up at least twenty-four murders during the past ten or fifteen years that have so far remained mysteries.

As a result of Orchard's confession, Vincent St. John, formerly of Telluride, Col., was arrested at Burke, Idaho, where he was holding the presidency of the Burke Miners' Union under an assumed name. St. John is charged with the murder of Arthur W. Collins, manager of the Smuggler-Union Mine at Telluride. Collins was shot in the back through the window of his home as he was sitting reading one evening with his family. St. John was indicted for this offense, but has only recently been apprehended. He is now in the jail at Telluride and will be tried soon for the murder. He is said to have had a hand in several other killings in the Telluride district during the miners' strike.

The defense of the federation leaders will be led by C. S. Darrow, a Chicago criminal lawyer, and it is understood that Bourke Cockran, of New York, has also been retained. Patterson, Richardson & Hawkins, of Denver; John F. Nugent, of Silver City, Idaho, and Fred Miller, of Spokane, Wash., are also employed by the defense.

The prosecution is led by James H. Hawley, of Boise, Idaho, who has had a remarkably successful record, and by W. E. Borah, of the same town, a brilliant young man, who is styled "the Bryan of Idaho."

Governor Gooding, of Idaho, is an interesting figure in the prosecution. He is English by birth and of indomitable perseverance. Coming to the West when a boy, he has accumulated a fortune, all of which he will spend, he says, if necessary, to bring the persons implicated in the Steunenberg murder to justice.



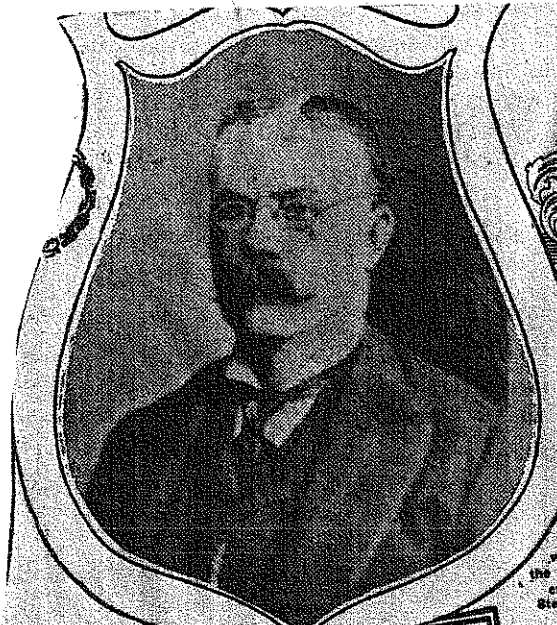
Harry Orchard, who has confessed killing ex-Gov. Steunenberg and who implicates the Western Federation of Miners officials.



Ex-Gov. Frank Steunenberg of Idaho, who was killed by a bomb.



Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with complicity in the Steunenberg murder.



James McParland, head of the Pinkerton Agency in the West, who broke up the Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania and who secured the confessions from Orchard.



Steven Adams, who has made a sensational confession charging the officials of the Western Federation of Miners with having plotted the assassination of ex-Gov. Steunenberg.



G. A. Pettibone, former member of Western Federation of Miners and now a well-to-do business man of Denver, who is charged with complicity in the Steunenberg murder.



William B. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with complicity in the Steunenberg assassination.



L. A. Simpkins, member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, now a fugitive from justice, for whose arrest for the Steunenberg murder there is a reward of \$2,000.

TAFT APPEALS FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF GOVERNOR GOODING

Secretary in Address to People of Capital City Shows the Great Need of Support for Chief Executive of the State in His Work for Law and Order.

WHAT GOVERNOR'S DEFEAT WOULD MEAN TO STATE

Would Be Claimed by Lawless and Vicious Element as a Great Victory, and Not Only Idaho, But the Whole Country Would Suffer.

"If in this election Governor Gooding is to be defeated, then the state of Idaho and the people of the state will serve notice on the world that criminals or men charged with crime, having a wide influence that can awaken sympathy for them, can bring down condemnation upon the officers of the law having the courage to bring them to trial.

"Now, the charge is made that Governor Gooding is going to railroad these men to the gallows. What Governor Gooding has done is merely to bring these men to trial. I know that the state of Idaho has a proper legal procedure for the trial of persons charged with crime. It includes a petit jury, a court to see that the jury does its duty and a supreme court to which any error committed in trial can be carried. And then, Federal questions arising as to rights under the Federal constitution can be carried for decision to the Supreme court.

"The prisoners have counsel; they have funds furnished by friends; there is no right which has been denied them. Why, then, should officers of the law, who are only doing their duty, be punished by popular disapproval at election? * * *

—From Secretary Taft's Address.

The Great Issue in Idaho.

After a discussion of the labor subject, in which he followed the lines of his speech in Pocatello, Secretary Taft took up the issue now before the people of Idaho, that of law and order. He said:

"In the neighboring state of Colorado, they had for years a condition there in which both miners and state officers and the heads of mining corporations violated the law in a war against each other, and the president is utterly out of patience with them all. They brought disgrace upon the state of Colorado, and what he is hoping and praying for is that conditions may not arise in Idaho which shall lead to the same results.

"The president believes that the election of Governor Gooding is one of the most important issues of the campaign. The question is whether an executive officer, charged with the execution of the law, who attempts to bring to trial and does bring to trial men charged with a heinous crime, shall be marked for defeat at an election because those men can awaken sympathy the country over because of their affiliations.

Character of Prosecution.

"This is not a prosecution by a corporation. This is a prosecution by the state of Idaho, to vindicate it and its community and to punish a heinous crime. It is not an incident in any war between capital and labor. It is merely for the punishment of crime.

"Governor Gooding, nor any one interested in the prosecution says that these men are guilty. What he says and what the officers of the law charged with the duty of bringing them to trial say, is that there is evidence enough to justify their indictment by a grand jury lawfully empaneled, and that, therefore, they ought to be brought to trial.

"It is said there is injustice in their extradition. The evidence as set out was examined by the governor of this state before he presented his agent with a request for a warrant of extradition, and by the governor of Colorado before he passed upon it and issued his warrant and they were brought here.

"It is said that they were not fugitives from justice, because when the crime was committed with which they are charged it is said that they were in the state of Colorado and that the explosion which took the life of Governor Steunenberg occurred in this state.

"I ask you whether an executive officer did wrong to assume that a man from one state who committed a crime in another, though not personally present in the other, was nevertheless in law, to be regarded as a fugitive from the justice of the state in which the crime was committed? Could he not reasonably assume that that was the law until it was decided otherwise by the highest court of the land? In other words, could he not assume that there was not a premium to be put upon doing murder across state lines?

The Position of Idaho.

"If in this election Governor Gooding is to be defeated, then the state of Idaho and the people of the state will serve notice on the world that criminals or men charged with crime, having wide influence that can awaken sympathy for them, can bring down condemnation upon the officers of the law having the courage to bring them to trial.

"Now, the charge is made that Governor Gooding is going to railroad these men to the gallows. What Governor Gooding has done is merely to bring these men to trial. I know that the state of Idaho has a proper legal procedure for the trial of persons charged with crime. It includes a petit jury and a court to see that the jury does its duty, and a supreme court to which any error committed in that trial can be carried. And, then, federal questions arising as to rights under the federal constitution can be carried for decision to the supreme court of the United States.

"The prisoners have engaged counsel, they have had funds furnished them by their friends; there is no right which has been denied them. Why, then, should the officers of the law, who are simply doing their duty, be punished by popular disapproval at election?

It is said that this not an issue in this campaign. Senator Dubois, an old friend of mine, says that I have no business to come to this state to speak on this issue. Though an old friend of mine, Senator Dubois, I differ with him frequently on political subjects.

"I do not sympathize with the crime charged to Moyer and Haywood. Governor Gooding has been subjected to the country over, and now he is being opposed in his election by a great many who are going all over the state spending money for that purpose.

"If then, he is defeated, I ask you whether the country is not likely to charge—will not necessarily charge—that the reason for his defeat is because he had the courage to do his duty?

Democratic Vote Catching Device.

A Democratic paper in one part of the state invites opposition to Governor Gooding and votes for his opponent because Governor Gooding brought Moyer and Haywood to this state. In other parts, the Democratic papers follow the Democratic platform, which declares in favor of law and order and punishment of those responsible for crime.

"I assume that the opponent of Governor Gooding is a law-abiding citizen and would obey the law, but he cannot be elected without the aid of those who are opposing Governor Gooding on the ground that he did his duty. There fore, I do not care what is said with respect to other issues, the issue is the supremacy of the law, standing up for your officials who have the courage, in the face of exigencies, in the face of hostile and powerful interests, to uphold the law, the supremacy of the law under these conditions is an issue that overshadows all issues and it ought to lead all patriotic citizens, without regard to party, to support your faithful officials.

The Great Issue.

And now I come to another subject, the consideration of which largely interests Theodore Roosevelt, not as president, but as a fellow citizen of yours and as a lover of his country and her name, to request that I come out to speak in this campaign. The cause of labor, as I have already said, is the most advanced the deepest structure of the part of Mr. Roosevelt and in the controversies between labor and capital he is always determined that there shall have a square deal, but that which he emphasizes with all his power is that labor must observe the law as well as the capitalists and that recourse to violence, a disturbance of the peace and unlawful injury to another's rights in the cause of labor, are no more to be upheld than the unlawful greed and the machinations of business capitalists to oppress their employees or to subject the community at large to the unjust exactions of their combinations.

President's Interest.

Mr. Roosevelt has watched with the keenest interest the controversies between labor and capital in your neighboring state of Colorado and has been utterly out of sympathy with both sides in that controversy because each side resorted to lawlessness to accomplish its purposes, and he feels, as all lovers of law and order must feel, that not only the miners, but also the state officers and heads of corporations, by their violations of law, have brought the fair name of Colorado as a law-abiding state into disrepute. It is hoping and praying that no such result will be reached in Idaho, as a citizen, as a patriot, he believes that the issue presented to the voters in this campaign upon the election of governor is one fraught with danger to the entire country.

Question Before People.

The issue is whether a governor, who has simply done his duty in taking the legal steps to bring to trial men charged with a heinous crime, is to be marked by defeat when he stands for re-election by the injudicious and overzealous friends of the men charged. The question is whether notice is to be served to the world that the people of Idaho do not welcome in their chief executive the bringing to the bar of justice men charged with crime, if the men charged are thought to be able, by reason of connection with large associations, to summon to the polls many voters to put defeat upon the courageous and active official.

Work of the State.

This prosecution is no prosecution by corporations. It is a prosecution by the state of Idaho, paid for by the state of Idaho and initiated by its lawfully elected governor and regularly elected prosecuting officers. This is not an incident in a battle between defiant corporate greed and labor enraged to lawless violence. This prosecution is nothing more than the mere assertion by the state, in the interests of its citizens, of its purpose to punish men charged with a crime that has greatly disturbed the public order. Of course no one can say that these men are guilty. We cannot know. Their guilt or innocence is wholly beside the issue. It is sufficient to say that there

has been evidence adduced to the prosecuting officers of the state, to the governor and to the lawfully impaneled grand jury tending to show that they committed the crime and that they ought therefore to be brought to trial before a court and petit jury.

Legally Extradited.

It is said that injustice was done these men in their extradition, but the evidence was submitted to the governor of Colorado and he had the right under the constitution and laws of the United States, to determine whether the evidence would justify their extradition as he did. All the legal steps were taken for their extradition.

Rights of Defendants Safeguarded.

Numerous attacks have been made upon Governor Gooding by charging that some sort of a star chamber proceeding is to be instituted to railroad these men to the gallows and that no chance is to be given them on their trial. The laws of the state of Idaho provide how a trial shall be had before a jury and then, if any injustice arises in the trial court, opportunity is given to appeal to the supreme court of Idaho and thence, if their rights under the constitution of the United States are violated, to the supreme court of the United States.

No Chance for Injustice.

Indeed, these men are now in the supreme court of the United States testing the validity of their detention, and their trial before a jury has been delayed by this proceeding. They have exactly the same chance as every other person charged with crime and brought to the bar of justice in Idaho. On what theory, then, is it possible to object to the taking of preliminary steps? They have been allowed every opportunity to consult counsel. They are able to make as complete a defense as possible. They are being furnished with funds by their friends and there is not the slightest chance that any injustice will be done under the law in this state. No right has been denied them.

No Sanctuary for Crime.

Some point is made that they were not fugitives from justice from this state and it is claimed that they never came into the state and could not be extradited under the constitution. I do not intend to discuss that question, but I leave it to the people of Idaho to say, and to the people generally of the United States, whether an executive officer may not properly assume, until it is decided otherwise, that a man who plans on one side of the state line the murder of his fellow man on the other side of the state line by an agent, may not escape punishment as a principal. Is the law to put a premium on murder across state lines? Is it to give a refuge to dynamiters because the state line happens to intervene between the planning and the execution and allow those who are chiefly responsible, who it is charged planned the murder, to escape because they had a geographical line between them and the actual explosion? May the principal not be properly regarded as a fugitive from justice of the state in which he committed and completed the crime though he was never physically present in that state?

The question of the rightfulness of the holding of these men by the state authorities, as I say now is before the supreme court of the United States. If they are released, well and good. If they are held, well and good; but in the meantime shall the governor be punished by the people of Idaho in whose interest he was acting to bring men charged with crime to justice?

Democratic Methods Exposed.

I am aware that it is said that this is not an issue in the campaign and that the Democratic party has issued a platform upholding in general terms the principle of law and order and the punishment of persons responsible for crime. Senator Dubois has protested against my coming to Idaho to discuss the issue of law and order, for, he says, there is no such issue. The senator and I, though old friends, frequently do not agree politically. I differ with him in this case. One of the most material questions in a political campaign is: 'What is the issue?' Thus we Republicans say, Theodore Roosevelt is the issue in national politics. Our Democratic friends would like to dodge that issue, so here in this state we say that the formal declarations of the Democratic platform blind men to the facts or prevent their seeing the situation as it is.

Opposition to Gooding.

The situation is that many men are going all over this state to arouse opposition to Governor Gooding on the ground that he has brought Moyer and Haywood to a place to stand trial. Their cry is, 'Anything to beat Gooding.' In one part of the state where it would be embarrassing, the Democratic newspapers say that is not an issue, but in another part of the state where the issue secures them votes, they ask their readers to vote against Gooding on the ground that he brought Moyer and Haywood into the state.

It may be that Governor Gooding's opponent would enforce the law, but it is very certain that without the support of those who oppose Governor Gooding, because of his action in this case, the Democratic candidate would stand no chance of election.

What Gooding's Defeat Means.

Should Governor Gooding be defeated, this issue would be heralded the country over as a repudiation by the people of the state of Idaho of the governor because he stood for law and order, because he stood for bringing men to trial who were charged with crime. This cannot but have a bad influence on the enforcement of the law in the neighboring states, and the country. The supremacy of the law overshadows every other issue in a civilized country and it is this which fixed the attention of Theodore Roosevelt, the citizen, the lover of the fair west, upon this contest. Not only will the defeat of Gooding, for the cause I have described, injure the cause of law and order in this state and country, but, by giving the appearance that organized labor has made a successful attempt to penalize at the polls the bringing of men charged with crime to trial because they were members of the organization, it will strengthen the hands of that element in labor unions prone to lawlessness, now fortunately in the minority, and will paralyze the efforts of the conservative and law abiding, who are doing so much to strengthen the unions as the most useful and conserving force in our body politic and social.

J. Mc. P.
MAY 21 1906
DENVER.

MAY 21 1906
DENVER.

ST. LOUIS STAR-CHRONICLE

JUSTICE, OR A CASE OF RAILROADING TO GALLOWES?

TRIAL IN IDAHO OF MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE, WESTERN MINERS' FEDERATION OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF EX-GOV. STEUNENBERG, WILL BE MEMORABLE—POWER OF THE STATE AND MINE OWNERS ALLIED AGAINST THE MEN—STRONG FEELING OVER THE COUNTRY.

Jacob Waldeck, the well-known correspondent, then whom there is no more reliable in the country, has been in Idaho for some time investigating for the Star-Chronicle all the circumstances before and since the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg, for which three high officials of the Western Federation of Labor have been arrested. Waldeck inquired into both sides of the now famous case, and in five articles, of which the following is the first, he will present the facts and the situation truthfully and impartially just as he found them.

The trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone begins within a fortnight, and the story of Correspondent Waldeck is not only timely, but will be found instructive to the newspaper reader who expects to follow the news dispatches of the trial.—Editor.

By Jacob Waldeck.

Staff Correspondence to the Star-Chronicle.

BOISE, IDAHO, May 16.—It is clear enough now, if there ever was doubt, that the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, of the Western Federation of Miners, on the charge of murdering former Gov. Frank Steunenberg, will be one of the most memorable in the history of the country. Its influence will be national. The outcome, if justice is done all concerned, will prove that three lead-

ers in a great labor organization are guilty of plotting in cold blood assassination foul as ever perpetrated or that they are the victims, because of being labor leaders, of a conspiracy wicked and dangerous as has ever been contrived against American citizens.

Organized labor and organized capital, at least of this section of the country, will be on trial.

Both sides have gone to the limit



G. A. PETTIBONE.
Former member executive board of Western Federation of Miners.



PRESIDENT CHAS. F. MOYER.

J. Mc. P.
MAY 21 1906
DENVER

MAY 21 1906

ST. LOUIS STAR-CHRONICLE DENVER.

TREATED MINER PRISONERS JUST LIKE JAIL DEMONS

WAS THERE A PLAN TO DRIVE MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE TO DEATH OR CONFESSION?—THEIR COMMON RIGHTS AS MEN PRESUMED TO BE INNOCENT WITHDRAWN—ARE NOW BETTER TREATED AND ARE COMFORTABLE.

BY JACOB WALDECK.

BOISE, IDAHO, May 17.—Inquiries as to the health and spirits of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and the treatment accorded them, come in great numbers to representatives of the defense. They are prompted by the hardships endured by the trio for a time after their arrest.

When the three men were arrested in Denver they were taken, not to Caldwell, Canyon county, where the warrants were sworn out, but to the state penitentiary in this city. Their friends say that from Feb. 19 to March

contracted in the prison. He was compelled to wrap himself in a blanket to keep warm. The men were at first denied newspapers, but the warden afterward admitted them. He continued to bar Socialist publications, however, on the ground that their teachings were dangerous to society and to admit them would be a serious violation of prison rules. Electric lights in the cells were replaced with candles.

THE ATTORNEYS FOR THE PRISONERS WERE PERMITTED TO SEE THEM IN THE PRESENCE OF THE WARDEN.

All the time the air was filled with stories of the desperate character of the prisoners and rumors of an attempted rescue. Elaborate tales were told of schemes to dynamite the jail at Caldwell or the penitentiary. At Caldwell a large force of guards was provided and the pen was a fortress.

Then the attorneys for the prisoners got busy. They protested to Judge Smith at Caldwell against what they denounced as the inhuman treatment of the men at the penitentiary. Another week, they said, would probably kill Moyer.

Judge Smith came over to Boise and held a conference with Gov. Gooding, Atty. Hawley, counsel for the state, and others. He was told that the stories of suffering had been overdrawn to excite prejudice against the state. It was claimed that the electric lights had been removed because of reduced power.

For a week from March 13 the men occupied the little county jail at Caldwell. It was crowded, but a great improvement over the penitentiary. Sheriff Nichols allowed them the privileges usually accorded in a prison to trustworthy prisoners. They slept in cells, but during the day occupied a grated room in common with other inmates.

While this condition was satisfactory to the prisoners it was not so to the

prosecution. On request of the latter Judge Smith notified them on March 21 that they would be obliged to return to the penitentiary or be confined separately in county jails. The prosecution said the Caldwell jail was unsafe and unsanitary.

Friends of the defense believe that the real purpose was to get them back to the penitentiary, so they might be



SHERIFF MOSELEY.

worked upon by the Pinkerton detectives.

Suddenly the court changed his mind and sent them to the Ada county jail in this city.

The sheriff is D. H. Moseley. He is a humane man and one having a high idea of his duty. He believes that men



SHERIFF NICHOLS.

5, except during two trips to court, they were virtually in solitary confinement. They were given fewer privileges than were accorded convicts serving terms in the prison. They were allowed to talk to one another, but not to other prisoners. Cells intervening between those of the miners were occupied by convicts. They may have been detectives. The exercise permitted the prisoners was restricted.

Prison rules as to letter writing were enforced for a time, but afterward relaxed. Moyer suffers from asthma and an attack was brought on by a cold

J. Mc. P.
MAY 24 1906
DENVER

MAY 24 1906
DENVER.

MONDAY—ST. LOUIS STAR-CHRONICLE—MAY 21, 1906

MINERS' OFFICIALS WERE DECLARED GUILTY ON SIGHT

ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, SAY THE DEFENSE, POINT TO A CONSPIRACY TO RAILROAD MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE TO THE GALLOWS—CASE AGAINST THEM CHIEFLY BASED ON THE WORD OF A GAMBLER, DEGENERATE AND MURDERER—THE STRONG CLAIMS OF THE DEFENSE.

(Note—This is the fifth and concluding article by Correspondent Waldeck, who investigated the great Idaho murder case for this newspaper.—Editor.)

By Jacob Waldeck.
By Staff Correspondent Star-Chronicle.

BOISE, IDAHO, May 21.—The defense of the miners' union officials war with the federation, has not charged with the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg is in strong hands. It is a cheerful, forceful defense.

Attorneys representing Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are E. F. Richardson of Denver, counsel for the Western Federation of Miners; J. H. Nugent, Silver City, Idaho, prosecuting attorney of Awyhee county; Fred Miller, a prominent attorney of Spokane, Wash., and Clarence Darrow, Chicago.

The prisoners are sustained by the 100,000 members of their organization by the great mass of organized work-

ingmen in the country, by the Socialists in a solid body and by a considerable public sentiment that feels that it is not a case of fair play.

The fact that all the evidence has been gathered by the very agencies employed by the mine owners in their war with the federation, has not contributed to popular confidence in the prosecution. The extraordinary activity of public officials of all grades in co-operating with these agencies has given rise to doubt as to whether the prisoners have been protected in their rights.

As soon as Steunenberg was killed Gov. Gooding charged the crime to the Miller, a prominent attorney of Spokane, Wash., and Clarence Darrow, and it was at once crystallized into a charge against the miners' federation. Jas. McParland, the Pinkerton detective in charge of the police work, is quoted as having declared that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone would not leave Idaho alive.

They were declared guilty on sight. To clinch it they were classed with the Molly Maguires and there was charged to be in the miners' federation a murderous inner circle, of which the prisoners were the chief conspirators. There was no presumption of innocence, apparently, in the minds of the prosecution.

Two governors, an adjutant-general, Pinkerton detectives and a railroad company combined to get them from Colorado to Idaho without an opportunity to appeal to a court. They were arrested at night, held in secrecy and transported in a special train. This train was run through towns at full speed.

Counsel for the prisoners sought to have the extradition set aside. Their contention was based on a clause in the United States constitution that



CLARENCE DARROW,
Famous Chicago Lawyer, for the Defense.

only a person who "flees from justice" may be extradited. They argued that the prisoners had not fled, and that, as a matter of fact, they had been in Denver all the time. They cited the Hyatt case, wherein the United States supreme court held that a man could not be extradited unless he was in the demanding state at the time the offense was committed.

This presentation was to the prosecution and the Idaho supreme court a mere bagatelle. In effect the prosecution said: "No matter how you were brought here, you are in Idaho now, and you are going to stay."

The state supreme court observed that, according to the records, the extradition seemed to be "regular and in due form," and that the question of the legality of the extradition could be raised only in Colorado, not in Idaho.

So far as it has been made public the charge against the prisoners is based chiefly on a long confession made by Harry Orchard, who killed Steunenberg, to a Pinkerton detective. Orchard, according to his own statement, has since his young manhood been a wanderer, a gambler, a miner and a wholesale murderer. One of the leading men of the prosecution says Orchard is a degenerate. He admits or claims to have killed 30 men as the hired killer of the miners' federation.



ATTY. FRED MILLER,
For the Defense.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

JUNE 2 1906

Murder of
Ex-Gov. Frank Steunenberg
by Harry Orchard

MURDER AS A LABOR WEAPON

THE CRIMES THAT ARE LAID AT THE DOOR OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE MINING REGIONS OF THE WEST

By Franklin Matthews

A CRIMINAL trial which is in many respects the most important ever held in this country is just beginning in the little town of Caldwell, Idaho, where five men are to be tried for murder and conspiracy to murder. The safety of free institutions is involved to a greater extent than was ever revealed by any criminal case in the land. The men are on trial, so far as the indictment reads, for the assassination of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho, a plain, honest-minded citizen, farmer, and banker, solely for revenge, because Steunenberg, as Governor, had done his sworn duty and displeased the leaders of organized labor.

But in reality, the men are on trial for as dastardly and far-reaching a murder conspiracy as any civilized country ever knew—a conspiracy to kill, not in the name of liberty, nor to rid the earth of tyrannical rulers, nor for loot nor plunder, such as pirates and robber bands have formed and carried out; a conspiracy not the outgrowth of family or personal quarrels, such as have characterized the Mafia along the Mediterranean and the mountain feuds in this country: no such conspiracy as these, but a conspiracy to murder by wholesale those who have been guilty of assisting, officially and otherwise, men to work when and where and for whom they chose, without the consent of organized labor—in other words, a conspiracy to murder for industrial reasons. And that in the land of a free people!

The trial is to determine whether three of the five accused men are martyrs, as hundreds of thousands of the devotees of organized labor believe, victims of two informers, self-confessed murderers; or whether they are murderers, the depth of whose infamy was never equalled before in any country, and only approached once in this country, when the Molly Maguires spread terror through the coal regions of Pennsylvania, in the early seventies. Nooses around the necks of eleven of the Mollies on one day ended the career of that devilish band. They were largely ignorant men.

The man who brought them to the gallows is the same man who to-day accuses the men of probably the most and thoroughly or-



Frank Steunenberg, ex-Governor of Idaho, who was murdered, it is charged, for Revenge

ganized labor-union in the country, the Western Federation of Miners—all men of unusual intelligence and high executive ability,—not only of the assassination of honest, fearless, inoffensive Frank Steunenberg, but of twenty-six other assassinations, and a series of other crimes which include train-wrecking, dynamiting, arson, and assaults of high and low degree.

The men on trial are Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners; William D. Haywood, secretary of the organization; G. A. Pettibone, formerly a member of the supreme governing body of the order; Harry Orchard, a former member who has confessed to the twenty-six murders, committed, he says, at the instigation of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, and others of the "Inner Circle" of the union; and Stephen Adams, who assisted Orchard in his awful work. Another member of the order supposed to have belonged to the so-called Inner Circle, L. J. Simpkins, has been indicted, but is a fugitive. The man who secured the confession from Orchard is the famous detective James McParland, who unearthed the crimes of the Molly Maguires. Adams has confessed, because, he says, he feared being made a scapegoat.

Whether these accused members of the Inner Circle of the Federation of Miners are guilty or not, this fact is positive: there has existed a conspiracy to murder governors, judges, mine-owners, sheriffs, and others who espoused the cause of non-union labor in the last ten years in the mining regions of the Rocky Mountains, from Canada to Mexico. Men have been murdered, and marked for murder, for this offense. Some man, or set of men, have conspired to do this. The murders have been committed. The prosecution will seek to show that leaders or members of the Western Federation of Miners had motive for these crimes.

Note the extent and setting of the conspiracies. In the late nineties, when Steunenberg was Governor of Idaho, a strike of miners occurred in the Coeur d'Alene district. Non-union miners were brought in. A train-load of strikers went to Wardner, and dynamited the \$300,000 mill of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine. Rioting, arson, and assaults followed to drive out the non-union men. Steunenberg, to keep the peace and prevent anarchy, called out the troops. More riots occurred, and the leaders of union labor and their followers to the number of more than 800 were confined in the famous "bull pen" in the district—whether justly or wisely, or not, has nothing to do with the case. Union labor lost the strike. Steunenberg did what he considered his sworn duty to the State, and retired to private life, a respected and honored citizen. He was a marked man for his courage in office, and he was killed on the evening of December 30 last by a bomb planted at his gate by Orchard, who was, he says, to get \$3800 for the job.

After the Coeur d'Alene troubles came the famous Cripple Creek and Telluride strikes in Colorado, brought about, like the one in Idaho, by the Federation of Miners. That was lost, too, at a terrible expense of blood and outrage, and a cost of millions to the State of Colorado through the ordering out of her entire State militia and their service in the field for fully a year. Arson, dynamiting, murder, assault also characterized that strike. Hundreds of miners were deported by the troops. The Governor of that State, James H. Peabody, was marked for slaughter. Two members of

the Supreme Court, Chief-Justice Gabbert and Justice Goddard, were also put on the death-list. D. H. Moffat, the millionaire mining and railroad man, was another marked victim.

The murders did occur. Nineteen non-union miners were killed on the railroad platform at Independence, Colorado, one night. Orchard says he pulled the string which set off 100 pounds of dynamite beneath them by orders of the Inner Circle, the plot for which was hatched in Haywood's rooms in Denver. Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Buck of the Vindicator Mine went one night to the sixth level and were blown to pieces. Orchard says he set the bomb by orders, but that it was placed on the wrong level. It was planned to put it on the seventh level and kill fifteen or twenty non-union miners.

An assayer named Merritt Walley was killed by a bomb in Denver. The bomb was intended for Chief-Justice Gabbert. Arthur W. Collins, manager of the Smuggler-Union mine at Telluride, was shot in the back, through the window of his home. Vincent St. John, also a supposed member of the Inner Circle and a leader with Moyer and Haywood and Pettibone, is now in



Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, on Trial for Implication in the Murder of Steunenberg

jail awaiting trial for that murder. J. W. Barney, a shift boss, was killed near his home. John Mahoney, a non-union miner at Telluride, was shot to death. Martin Gleason, a mine manager at Cripple Creek, outspoken in his advocacy of non-union labor, went to his grave by assassination. Wesley J. Smith of Telluride was kidnapped and murdered. Six other miners were killed mysteriously in Telluride and their bodies disposed of in a lime-kiln. A mining engineer named Bradley was murdered by an explosion in San Francisco while on his honeymoon. Orchard says he did it, as he did most of the others, by orders from Moyer and Haywood.

next day Orchard was eager to talk. He wanted to know what McParland knew of his people. Kindly and sympathetically McParland led him on. They talked about Orchard's early training, about the Bible, and the verses Orchard learned at his mother's knee, about there being a God, and a hereafter with its judgment seat. McParland exhorted him to repent of his sins, whatever they were.

Orchard then broke down and confessed. Three days were occupied in writing it out. McParland says he told the truth, and all that is contained in this confession has actually been verified.

Warrants were sworn out against Moyer and the others. It is asserted that they had scented danger and were preparing to flee. Be that as it may, they were arrested in Colorado—warrants for their extradition having been secretly obtained—and were at once rushed out of the State of Idaho without a hearing and without an opportunity to communicate with their families or friends. Their labor associates denounced it as kidnaping. They appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States to set them free. That body has refused a hearing of the matter until next October. Friends came forward to offer bail to almost any amount.

Meantime Stephen Adams had been arrested. He was looked upon as a mere thug in the order, a man who would do the most brutal kinds of murder if necessary. No attention was paid to him in jail. No one offered to bail him out. McParland worked on him. Adams became convinced that he was to be made a scape-goat, and he told all he knew, according to McParland, corroborating Orchard. It is upon the testimony of these two self-confessed murderers that the case against Moyer and the others rests. Their testimony must be corroborated. McParland and the district attorneys say it can be done.

As soon as the arrest of the men became known the members of the Federation of Miners began to raise money for their defence. The United Mine Workers gave \$5000 and pledged more. Other labor organizations took it up and pledged money. The

socialists and radicals generally throughout the country contributed. Maxim Gorky, as soon as he arrived in the country, was induced to send a message of sympathy to the arrested men. Gregory Maxime, the other Russian revolutionist now in this country, has pleaded for them from the platform. The contribution of the May-day meeting of socialists in New York and those in other cities were given to the defence, and the sums have so grown that it has been asserted that the miners would be able to raise \$1,000,000 for the defence of their fellow members. Clarence S. Darrow, the well-known Chicago lawyer who represented the United Mine Workers before the Anthracite Coal Commission, was engaged as the leading attorney for the defence, and half a dozen other lawyers of the West with interstate reputations have been hired to assist him.

This is not the place in which to try these accused men. The chief concern of the country is that they shall have a fair, impartial trial. One of the socialist orators at the May-day meeting in Grand Central Palace, New York, said that it was not Moyer or Haywood and the others who would really be placed on trial in Idaho. He said it would be the United States and its free institutions.

Fair-minded citizens will be willing to have this trial regarded as one of American institutions. No one wants them convicted unless the case be proved beyond reasonable doubt. If they be acquitted, well and good; if they be convicted, organized labor in this country will be dealt a staggering blow. To the long list of outrages that have been laid at the door of organized labor, whether justly or unjustly, will be added the most terrible of all, that of conspiracy to wholesale assassination for purposes of revenge, and to assist an industrial cause.

No matter how the trial ends, the God-given right, heretofore fostered under the free institutions of this country, of a man to work for whom and for what wage he pleases will undoubtedly be strengthened. Far-reaching murder conspiracies hereafter will dread to interfere with it.

To establish an alibi for the killing of the nineteen miners at Independence, Orchard left town the day before with a man named Neville. Then he made a pretext for stealing back and killing the men. The next day Neville accused him of the crime. He acknowledged it. Neville had fears of arrest. He went to Nevada. It was feared that he would tell on Orchard. A man named Sapp was hired for \$1600 to poison him and he was put out of the way. So much for the murders that have come to light.

Three attempts were made to kill Governor Peabody of Colorado. Once Orchard says he and Simpkins planted a bomb for him on a street. It was to be touched off by a wire as Mr. Peabody passed the spot. A coal-wagon backed on the wire just as Peabody came along and put it out of working-order. Another time it was planned to shoot him in front of his home at night as he alighted from his carriage. As it happened, only the women of his family were in the carriage, and the Governor escaped. Another time it was planned to decoy him home from a meeting in an automobi and kill him on the way. A man mysteriously warned him one afternoon of this danger, and again he was saved.

Another assassination that failed, as has been indicated, was that planned for Chief-Justice Gabbert. He with Justice Goddard had offended the striking miners by decisions and strictures on the order. He usually crossed a vacant lot on his way to the court chambers. A bomb was planted and a satchel purse, with wires attached, was put on the ground. It was supposed that the chief justice would pick up the satchel and set off the bomb. Judge Gabbert saw a friend near by that morning and joined him instead of crossing the vacant lot. It was the first time in months that he had deviated from his custom. Another man came along, picked up the satchel, and was blown to bits. The explosives in the bomb were so arranged that when the satchel was picked up sulphuric acid would be spilled on them and set them off. Orchard says he set the bomb by orders.

Justice Goddard escaped assassination through the slip of a pin. No one knew anything about it until Orchard confessed. He said a screw-eye would be found in Justice Goddard's gate. Near by, he said, was a bomb. A wire was attached from the screw-eye to a bottle containing sulphuric acid. When the gate was opened the string was to pull the cork of the bottle and spill it over 100 giant caps. The bottle was planted five days before the time came to arrange the wire. The acid had eaten the pin, so that when Justice Goddard passed through his gate the pin and not the cork came out.

When Justice Goddard was informed of Orchard's confession he examined his gate and found the screw-eye. Then Adjutant General Bulkeley Wells, of Colorado, scratched the earth until he found the wire and pin attached to the cork. Then he scraped the ground with great caution, and found the bomb exactly where Orchard said it was, and exactly of the description Orchard had given.

The plan to kill D. H. Moffat was to drop a bomb from a window as he walked along the street. The plan was foiled by Mr. Moffat's sudden departure for Europe.

The most notable attempt at train-wrecking was on the night of November 14, 1903, when a train carrying Governor Peabody and about 200 men and women to a ball in Victor, Colorado, from Cripple Creek, nearly plunged over the curve on a 300-foot embankment. A rail had been loosened. A friend of the engineer did not want his life lost, and warning was given to him to crawl along that part of the road. He did so, and probably saved a score of lives.

The bomb method was finally used to kill Steunenberg. Orchard had watched his movements in Caldwell for months. Twice he tried to shoot him. One of these times was arranged, with diabolical ingenuity, for Christmas Eve, so as to cause his family the greatest possible suffering. It failed. Then Orchard planted his bomb, and on December 30 last, just before Mr. Steunenberg started for home at six o'clock, Orchard preceded him in the gloom down the street. As he passed the Steunenberg gate he dropped a newspaper, stooped down, adjusted his wires to the bottle of sulphuric acid, and passed on. Steunenberg opened his gate and set off the bomb.

In a short time James McParland arrived. He went to work as a miner, as he had done in the coal regions of Pennsylvania thirty years ago. He is now sixty-two, and for many years has been the head of the Pinkerton forces in the mountain regions of the West, with Denver as headquarters. He adopted his former methods. He soon learned of the Inner Circle and of Orchard's work. When the time came to strike he had Orchard arrested. The man was defiant. McParland had him put in solitary confinement with plenty to eat and with good cigars, but with no reading-matter and not a person with whom he could talk. Several days of this unnerved Orchard. Then McParland came around and said to him:

"This is a nice fix you have got yourself into, Orchard. What do you suppose that old mother of yours back in Pennsylvania will think when she reads about it?"

"What do you know about my mother?" asked Orchard.

"I have known all about you and your family since you were a boy," said McParland, and then he went away abruptly. The



Secretary William D. Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with conspiring to assassinate Steunenberg.

HAYWOOD NOT SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN IMPLICATED IN STEUNENBERG PLOT

ORCHARD'S TRIAL POSTPONED

Steve Adams Expected to Refuse to Testify and First Confession Cannot Be Introduced.

(BY J. S. DUNNIGAN.)

Boise, Idaho, June 17.—Thirty witnesses summoned by the state to testify against W. D. Haywood have been given their mileage and expenses and sent home. Following Senator Borah's announcement that the state will close its case in another day or two this dismissal of witnesses is taken as an indication that the prosecution is about through with its evidence with which the vast conspiracy of the mining region and the murder of Steunenberg was to have been proved.

I was told by a reliable man that Senator Borah, Special Prosecutor Hawley and Governor Gooding are greatly disappointed in some of the witnesses brought here by Detective McParland. I am also assured that the state has been misled by Pinkerton detectives, who promised to produce indubitable evidence to connect Haywood with the assassinations admitted by Orchard. The crucial time arrived for these witnesses to take the stand and when they were examined by the state's prosecutors in advance of being called and sworn they failed to make good.

Credence is given the reports that the Pinkertons have not delivered all the evidence they promised by Senator Borah's statement to me that neither McParland nor any other Pinkerton is to be called as a witness by the state.

*D. C. News
6/17/07*

PROMISED TO TESTIFY SAY PINKERTONS

Story Leaks Out From Headquarters at Boise, but Attorneys for Defense Say It's Absurd.

HE'S TRUE AS STEEL, FEDERATIONISTS DECLARE

Lawyers for Prosecution Refuse to Affirm or Deny the Report.

By John I. Tierney

BOISE, Idaho, June 17.—Is Pettibone a Pinkerton detective?

That question is being whispered in Boise tonight. The attorneys for the defense reply in the negative, and there is a fierce emphasis to their remarks. The representatives of the prosecution "refuse to be interviewed," except to say, "We will prove our case."

"The Pinkertons are responsible for the story that Pettibone was on their agency's payrolls for a number of years and that he acted as a spy on the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners. I give the story as it was related to me by one of the Pinkertons, and I am confident other newspaper men have heard it."

On the Inside

"The friends of Haywood imagine the prosecution has fallen down," said the detective, "but Darrow and Richardson do not know the hole card we are going to exhibit. Pettibone is a Pinkerton and has been connected with our organization for many years. He promised to go on the stand to support Orchard, and he will not go back on his word. We always kept him under cover, for he was a most valuable man. He was on the inside, and we used him in our important operations against the federation."

A man close to the prosecution listened to the story of the Pinkerton as I related it, and then said:

"That is true, but Pettibone will not testify. He promised to go on the stand and we were holding him back for the climax—the finale, as it were—of this sensational trial. Three days ago he notified us that he would not go on the stand. Naturally the statement created consternation in our camp. We had planned to partially corroborate many of Orchard's statements with a small army of witnesses, and then Pettibone was expected to make assurance doubly sure by swearing that Haywood had employed him as the murderer-in-chief of the inner circle. If Pettibone goes on the stand and confesses I believe the defense will be shattered. I do not think Steve Adams can be induced to repeat the confession he is supposed to have made to McParland."

Blames McParland

"I am pretty well disgusted with the Pinkertons. McParland was so confident of Pettibone that he did not properly prepare his case. So we find ourselves up in the air at a crucial moment."

I give the story for what it is worth. I have heard the report many times in various forms since I came to Boise. The attorneys for the defense declare the story a fabrication, invented by the Pinkertons to demoralize the defense. I confess that I never attached much weight to the rumor until the man I last quoted vouched for its truth tonight. He has been quite available heretofore.

DAILY STATESMAN.

AUGUST 14, 1906.

PAP TO ANARCHY.

Judge Charles O. Stockslager, Democratic nominee for governor in Idaho, may have been prompted in his guarded utterances on the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg and the prosecution of those charged with the crime, by a belief that it is not and should not be made a political issue. On this point there should be no difference of opinion. The crime and the conviction of the perpetrators are matters entirely outside of politics.

Yet the friends of the men now accused of the murder have made it very plain that they will oppose Governor Gooding politically in the coming campaign. For a simple discharge of his duty and for the interest which he has shown in the prosecution of the men believed to be guilty, he has incurred the enmity of those who say that no amount of evidence will convince them or justify in their eyes the punishment to be given on conviction.

IT IS NOT UNNATURAL THAT MANY PERSONS WILL SEE IN JUDGE STOCKSLAGER'S RELUCTANCE TO TALK ON THE SUBJECT, AND IN HIS COVERT INTIMATION THAT GOVERNOR GOODING HAS GONE BEYOND THE PROVINCE OF HIS OFFICE, A WISH TO GAIN THE SUPPORT OF THE RADICAL LABOR OR SOCIALIST ELEMENT. His statement that, if elected, 'I shall expect to run absolutely the executive end of the state government, and I shall expect the judiciary end to be run by the officers composing it,' will be interpreted by many as a declaration that Governor Gooding has overstepped the jurisdiction of his office in his desire—a commendable one in the minds of a majority of the people—to see the perpetrators of a foul crime brought to justice. IF THIS IS JUDGE STOCKSLAGER'S MEANING IT MAKES THE ASSASSINATION A POLITICAL ISSUE AT ONCE, SO FAR AS THE DEMOCRATS ARE CONCERNED.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

It was to the Spokane Review that the Democratic candidate for governor of Idaho gave the interview in which he made this bid for votes from those who are opposing Governor Gooding because he has done his duty in connection with the Steunenberg case.

The comment of the Spokane paper, therefore, is given additional weight, because it is in splendid position to interpret the true sentiment underlying Judge Stockslager's words.

This pap to anarchy was expected from the Dubois' side, but it was not expected so soon. It is fortunate that our people, irrespective of politics, are thus forewarned.

DAILY STATESMAN.

AUGUST 15, 1906.

Thos. F. Kelly of Caldwell, who was named by the Socialists as their candidate for governor, is in the Coeur d'Alenes holding meetings at which he indulges in tirades against the state administration in connection with the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case. He belongs to that class who insist that the men should not be prosecuted. That is to be a feature of the campaign on the part of the Socialists, and all those who believe that the state should have let that great murder pass without searching inquiry as to those responsible for the horrible crime will all be lined up at the polls against the man who, as governor, took the responsibility of probing into the dreadful crime and causing the extradition of those toward whom the evidence pointed. That is a point that will not be lost sight of by the voters of the state. Persons who believe in equal and impartial administration of justice, will very generally be found giving practical support to the governor on this question by casting their ballots for him.

DENVER POST

AUGUST 24, 1906

THE REASON WE HAD HOPED TO LEAVE UNSAID

MR. ALVA ADAMS WAS a logical candidate until a certain thing happened. Honestly, I did not think it was necessary to state what that thing was for I supposed that every intelligent politician knew and realized why Mr. Adams was no longer a suitable Democratic candidate for governor. My perhaps innocent mind was never struck with a doubt about Mr. Adams knowing the reason, himself, and, for that reason, was showing reluctance actually to run for governor—a reluctance he displayed again in his authorized wishy-washy interview yesterday. He would keep up the play, to be sure, until the proper time and then gracefully retire—with the senatorship, if possible. But it seems, actually, that the politicians have NOT thought, and do NOT know, and it is necessary to say an unpleasant thing in cold type that, in dealing with intelligent persons, one could reasonably expect to leave unsaid.

Mr. Adams was Democratic candidate for governor at a time when the public issue and the public dispute were wholly wrapped up in the venom and prejudice of one of the ugliest struggles between labor and capital that ever took place in this country. The Republican governor had put down the Western Federation of Miners' strike with the military power of the state. Peabody justified his violent acts—and all his sympathizers justified the Peabody administration's extreme policy—by saying that the Western Federation of Miners was a bloody brotherhood of organized violence and murder. Frightful crimes had been committed which were charged to the Western Federation of Miners. But there was no proof that the officers of that body were guilty of instigating these crimes.

The issue on which Mr. Adams ran for governor was that Peabody's methods were unconstitutional and lawless and that he, and his backers, were anarchists, not the labor organization that was hastily branded with responsibility for wholesale murder. While Mr. Adams did not say what he would have done, were he governor, nevertheless he appealed for the vote of all the sympathizers with the Western Federation of Miners and he was elected on that issue.

Since then came the assassination of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho and the sensational alleged confessions of persons who are said to have confessed that they were the official murderers of the Western Federation of Miners. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone—the Federation leaders—were illegally spirited out of Colorado, with the connivance of Gov. McDonald, and are now awaiting trial for the murder in Idaho. The trial comes up in the fall term of court, and it will be the story, not merely of the day, **BUT OF MANY DAYS**, and it will rekindle the old spirit of passion and it will grimly stir Colorado, as well as the whole country, prior to the next election.

If Gov. Adams is renominated, his candidacy will become involved in that renewed inflammation of public sentiment, and not only damage the chances of the accused men to have a fair trial, but involve Colorado afresh in the scandal. Do we want to try that murder case in a political campaign? Common sense and decency say emphatically **NO!**

If it was Mr. Adams' duty to give up the governorship, to avoid more awful scandal, surely it is tenfold his duty to avoid the useless and purposeless calamity his nomination will precipitate.

CONDITIONS IN NEVADA.

The story of the demonstration and incendiary speeches at Goldfield last Sunday has aroused a great deal of comment throughout the state, the situation being recognized as comparable to that which prevailed in the Coeur d'Alenes at one time. In fact, conditions there are worse than represented by the dispatches. From persons who have been there it is learned that on many things the papers dare not express themselves and that correspondents feel obliged to keep still on numerous subjects.

Papers from Goldfield giving an account of the demonstration of Sunday do not contain a word of comment. The story is told as though it were an everyday thing for processions carrying red banners with incendiary inscriptions to move through the streets of American towns, for business to be closed at the order of the chief of the paraders, for violent speeches denunciatory of public officials and the supreme court to be made to great crowds, and for resolutions to be passed declaring the purpose of the demonstrators to prevent, if possible, the trial of men accused of crime.

The Goldfield Tribune gives some of the violent utterances of St. John and others, and the resolutions adopted are given in full. It is significant that it did not give the inscriptions on the banners relating to the Moyer-Haywood case. Speaking of those carried in the procession, it says: "Four banners were carried, the first bearing the inscription 'Second Anniversary St. Petersburg Massacre,' and the following three referred to the imprisonment of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone." Not a word to suggest the inflammatory character of the inscriptions upon those "following three!"

It is shown by the Tribune that there were two sets of resolutions adopted, one referring to the Moyer-Haywood case, the other an appeal to workmen to "strike down the tyrants. Revenge your comrades. Strike terror into the hearts of your oppressors." The closing paragraphs are as follows:

We have no enemy but the capitalist class!

Our country is the world! Our flag is the banner that is dyed red with the martyrs' blood of our class!

Down with capitalism! Long live the international working class republic!

It is humiliating to think that such things could be done in any community in this country with none to raise a voice in protest; but the reason is shown by the facts reaching outside points through those coming from that section. People dare not express themselves in opposition to the clique that has seized control and proposes to maintain an iron rule in that region.

The facts are appalling when their significance is grasped. Men are being deported constantly because they are objectionable to such leaders as St. John. A decree has been issued that men who were affiliated with the Colorado Mine Owners' association shall not be permitted to do business in that section of Nevada; they must not be tolerated but must be expelled from the community. Some have been run out and others are threatened, according to information brought from there. Guards placed over mines by the courts to protect the latter against theft of ore have been taken away and ordered never to return.

A rule of terror is being established; men recognize it and, while they remain there, they discreetly hold their peace, but, getting out into a free country, they tell some of the things they know.

Think of a community being ruled by an organization that officially proclaims that its banner is the red flag, "the banner that is dyed red with the martyrs' blood of our class"! Again think of an agitation being in progress under such leadership to prevent the authorities of another state from discharging their duty in trying men accused of a heinous crime!

These are things to engage the serious thought of all patriotic people. Hundreds of naturally good men are drawn into such an organization when it seems all-powerful, and some systematic work should be done to bring those to a realization of their duty to the country who carelessly lend countenance to such methods simply because the dangerous organization is strong.

PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATS

(Special Dispatch).

COEUR D'ALENE, Aug. 7.—Following is the platform adopted by the Democratic state convention in session here:

We, the Democrats of Idaho, in state convention assembled, hereby unequivocally reaffirm our allegiance to the time-honored principles of Democracy as advocated by Jefferson, Jackson and Bryan. Hon. William Jennings Bryan, being one of the greatest living Americans and the foremost exponent of Democratic principles, we heartily indorse him for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1908.

Dubois Indorsement.

We heartily indorse and commend to the thoughtful people of Idaho the record of the Hon. Fred T. Dubois in the United States senate, and in his patriotic struggle for the weal of his state and nation the Democrats of Idaho pledge him their hearty support. After a long career in the halls of congress during a period in which boodle and corruption in high places ran riot, he returns to his constituents a poorer man than he was on the day he was first elected.

We most cordially and heartily commend his course in congress in securing for Idaho national aid for the great irrigation enterprises that are now making the deserts of Idaho the garden spots of the world.

We heartily indorse the policy of nominating a candidate for United States senator in the state convention, a policy that is proverbially and essentially Democratic.

For Irrigation Congress.

Appreciating the great advantages that will come to our state from the meeting of the fourteenth National Irrigation congress to be held in Boise September 3 to 8, inclusive, we pledge our legislature to work for the appropriation of \$5000 or so much thereof as

may be needed to assist in defraying the expenses of said congress.

We are heartily in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities.

We believe that the time has come when there should be a revision of the present tariff to meet the conditions of the country today.

Denounce State Administration.

We hereby denounce in unmeasured terms the gross, willful, extravagant and corrupt manner in which the present state administration has conducted the state government during the past two years. We condemn the present state administration for the manner in which the business of the state land board is conducted, and especially its action in unjustly contesting the homestead claims of the settlers who have in utmost good faith expended their time and invested their money in securing homes for themselves and their families upon the public domain within the state of Idaho.

We are heartily in favor of the enactment of an employers' liability law, and we hereby pledge our representatives in the legislature to enact such a law.

Eight Hour Law.

We favor the enactment of an eight-hour law applicable to all men employed under ground, in smelters, concentrators and ore reduction works. We pledge the faith of the Democratic party to the enactment of such a law, and we denounce the inconsistency of the Republican party in advocating such legislation, having twice defeated the eight-hour bill in the state legislature.

Suppression of Trusts.

We are unalterably opposed to the domination of all trusts and monopolies in the judicial, political and commercial life of the state. We therefore pledge our representatives in the legislature to secure the enactment of such

laws as will summarily suppress these evils. In this connection we specifically denounce the interference of the smelter trusts in the selection of a judge for the first judicial district.

Insurance Laws.

We hereby pledge the nominee of this convention for governor to appoint an insurance commissioner who will see to it that so called "six-bit" insurance companies should be prevented from doing business in Idaho until they pay their honest debts.

We further pledge the people to pass more effective legislation to protect the policy holders.

The Democratic party pledges itself to encourage and assist the homestead settlers to the end that the unappropriated portion of our state lands be taken up by useful citizens and transformed into happy homes.

Primary Election Law.

We favor the enactment by our legislature of a primary election law whereby candidates for office shall be nominated by direct vote of the people, and we pledge our legislative candidates in the event of their election to work for the passage of such law.

Steuenberg Assassination.

We deplore the untimely death of our honorable citizen and ex-governor, Hon. Frank Steuenberg, by the hand of an assassin, and we demand that the person or persons responsible therefore, whomsoever they may be, be punished to the full extent of the law.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- Senator,
- FRED T. DUBOIS,
- Bingham County.
- Member of Congress,
- REES HATTABAUGH,
- Idaho County.
- Justice Supreme Court,
- STEWART S. DENNING,
- Latah County.
- Governor,
- C. O. STOCKSLAGER,
- Blaine County.
- Lieutenant Governor,
- GEORGE C. CHAPIN,
- Bingham County.
- Secretary of State,
- FLOURNOY GALLOWAY,
- Washington County.
- Attorney General,
- KARL PAINE,
- Ada County.
- Treasurer,
- DR. J. B. MORRIS,
- Nez Perce County.
- Mine Inspector,
- SAMUEL NORMAN.
- Superintendent of Public In-
- struction,
- PERMEAL FRENCH,
- Blaine County.

JULY 6, 1906.

SOCIALISTS NOMINATE MEN FOR STATE TICKET

Resolution Declaring Belief in Innocence of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, Charged With Murder.

CALDWELL, July 5.—The Socialists who have been holding a state convention at Caldwell for two days, were in session until late tonight. They adopted a long declaration of principles and also a resolution declaring belief in the innocence of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, charged with the murder of former Governor Steunenberg.

The convention nominated the following state ticket:

For congress—E. L. Riggs of Heyburn.

Governor—Thomas F. Kelley of Caldwell.

Lieutenant Governor—John Chenoweth of Lewiston.

Secretary of State—J. F. Hutchinson of Burke.

Treasurer—James Smith of St. Anthony.

Auditor—Morgan Gifford of Council.

Superintendent of Schools—Grace E. Workman of Boise.

Attorney General—L. E. Workman of Boise.

Mine Inspector—Charles of Wallace.

Justice of the Supreme Court—Herbert F. Titus of Caldwell.

Judge Seventh District—A. H. Wilkie of Council.

Judge Sixth District—Samuel H. Orr of Blackfoot.

Judge Third District—William F. Bradley.

There was a sharp contest over the nomination for governor. Vincent St. John was the candidate of the radical element and came within a few votes of being nominated. St. John is the man who was arrested at Burke soon after Moyer and Haywood were taken into custody and who was afterward turned over to the Colorado authorities charged with a murder at Telluride.

AUGUST 9, 1906

CONVENTION OF STRONG MEN WITH BUT ONE THOUGHT AND OBJECT IN VIEW

Governor Gooding's Views of the Pocatello Convention—One of the Greatest Political Gatherings in History of Idaho—No Squibbling Over Small Matters—Regarding the Charge of Extravagance Made by Democrats Against Present Administration.

Governor Frank R. Gooding was yesterday requested by a reporter for The Statesman to give his views of the work accomplished at the Republican state convention at Pocatello. He responded willingly. He said:

"It was one of the greatest conventions in the political history of Idaho. Practically all the leaders who in the past have fought the battles of the party in this state were present. It was a convention of strong men, with but one thought and one object in view, and that was that the convention's action should be for the best interests of the Republican party in the state of Idaho. Its membership was composed of men big enough to yield up their personal ambitions in the interest of harmony, who recognized that Idaho was on trial in the eyes of the people of the nation, and that there should be no quibbling over small matters. It was easy for such men to get together and settle their differences, so that a united front might be presented in the coming campaign.

"The question of the indorsement of a candidate for the United States senate, and the nomination of a ticket was settled in a caucus, where more than 200 of the delegates to the convention were represented. Nothing unusual took place in Pocatello. I have attended every Republican convention held in this state, except one, and the leaders of one faction or the other have always been charged with putting through a state. The only difference between the ordinary action, and that taken at Pocatello, was that in the convention just held, practically all factions got together there and agreed on what would be for the best interests of our party. It was really the convention itself in caucus. I am confident that the result of that convention has met almost universal approval all over the state.

Future Is Promising.

"There is no doubt about the result on the 3d. of next November. The Republican party will elect its ticket, and Mr. W. E. Borah will succeed Mr. Dubois in the United States senate. But we are not going to be satisfied with merely winning the election. There is more at stake than who shall represent Idaho in the United States senate or fill

the state offices during the next two years. This administration has been charged with entering a conspiracy with the mine owners of Colorado and Idaho to bring about the destruction of the Western Federation of Miners. I feel that my nomination at Pocatello was a vote of confidence in my honesty of purpose in the prosecution of those charged with the assassination of Idaho's first citizen. I feel that the action of the Pocatello convention has placed the Republicans of Idaho squarely on record as being true to the principles of the great leaders of our party since the leadership of the immortal Lincoln.

"It is charged that the mine owners of the Coeur d'Alenes are furnishing the money to prosecute these cases. This charge is untrue. No individual, company or corporation will be allowed to pay one dollar toward the prosecution of the accused men. The victim of assassination gave his life for the honor of our fair young state, and the people of this great commonwealth will see that those who committed that awful crime pay the full penalty of the law."

Speaking of the Democratic state convention at Coeur d'Alene, the governor said:

"I see the Democrats have charged this administration with gross extravagance and corruption in the management of the affairs of state. I challenge Mr. Dubois and his followers on the stump to show to the people where there has been either extravagance or corruption. I court a full investigation of every act of this administration. Nothing will please me better than to make the work of the administration the main issue of the campaign. The records of every department are open to inspection, and I sincerely hope that Mr. Dubois will turn his attention this way and carefully scrutinize every act of the present state management.

"I want the administration to be talked about, so that the people may know all about it, and I shall see that before the campaign is over that the people are given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with everything that has been done. When the story is told I shall be satisfied to rest my case with my fellow citizens."

JULY 12, 1906

EDITOR OF SOCIALIST ORGAN TRUST MAGNATE

Wayland, of the Appeal to Reason, President of a Kansas Corporation.

(New York Herald-Denver Republican Special.)

◆ TOPEKA, Kan., July 11.—The ◆
 ◆ editor of the Appeal to Reason, J. ◆
 ◆ A. Wayland, one of the leading ◆
 ◆ Socialist papers in the United ◆
 ◆ States and the most active opposer ◆
 ◆ of corporations, is president of the ◆
 ◆ Girard Cereal company, a corpora- ◆
 ◆ tion. ◆
 ◆ This did not appear until to-day, ◆
 ◆ when a stock transfer certificate ◆
 ◆ was sent to the secretary of state. ◆
 ◆ The certificate was not signed by ◆
 ◆ the president of the company, ◆
 ◆ and had to be returned to Mr. ◆
 ◆ Wayland before the sale could be ◆
 ◆ registered. ◆



AUGUST 11, 1906.

EDITORIAL OPINION ON SUBJECTS THAT INTERESTS IDAHO PEOPLE

Dubois' Intolerance.

(Salt Lake Republican.)

Fred Dubois, long a United States senator from Idaho, has won every point which he has worked to win. The Democratic state convention at Coeur d'Alene has sustained him completely. But by the very triumph of Dubois in that convention he has made it impossible to even dimly hope for indorsement at the polls.

So far as the effect of it in the voting is concerned, the Idaho incident is more than a matter of Mormon and anti-Mormon. Many members of the Democratic party of that state will indorse the intolerant position of Mr. Dubois. Many men who are not Mormons and never have been and never will be, are yet opposed to the harsh terms of the platform.

It is inevitable that Dubois will be beaten. With a party divided, success for him is hopeless.

Intolerance has never won a permanent victory. It has never been a servant of the right. It has never helped build up anything worthy.

Idaho, not wholly as a result of the intolerance and foolishness of Senator Dubois, will this year take her place permanently and wholly in the Republican column. It will do much to allay the angry feeling that the Dubois course has produced. It will do much for the peace and prosperity of Idaho. It will be worth an immense sum in the development of the state, because it will be a serving of notice on all men that religious intolerance has no place in the government of a free country.

And that is a good principle for any state to recognize.

Violence and Justice.

(Collier's Weekly.)

The Socialists in convention in Idaho passed a resolution declaring their belief in the innocence of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, charged with the murder of former Governor Steunenberg. As they don't know whether these men are innocent or not, and only know that they are Socialists, they would do better to wish for a fair trial and not turn what ought to be a simple matter of evidence into a party issue. John M. Martin, nominating Haywood for governor of Colorado, is reported to have concluded his

address with the following gentle observation: "And if they refuse to release him we may feel impelled to march to Idaho and to take our chief executive by force, if necessary, out of the teeth of the dogs of capital and carry him in triumph to our state-house." In a country like ours such words are as silly as they are disgusting. A few weeks ago many members of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Structural Iron Workers union, formerly conducted by Mr. Sam Parks, entertained themselves by committing murder in one of the most public portions of New York. Presumably several men who actually did the killing will pay the penalty. As by the law of New York no one can be convicted on the unsupported testimony of any number of accomplices, there will probably be no effort to go beyond these men. Nothing would do more for the cause of labor in the eyes of impartial citizens than the expulsion from the federation of a union whose record is so black.

RE-ELECTION OF GOODING.

There are some persons who do not yet appear to have awakened to the necessity for the re-election of Governor Gooding. It is very difficult to understand how that can be, but it remains a fact.

The necessity is one that calls upon men of all parties, and it is time for every man who may not have made up his mind to vote for Gooding to review the subject with care and learn how impracticable it is for him to do his full duty to the state and himself unless he cast his ballot for the re-election of the governor. It is impossible to see how any friend of the late Frank Steunenberg can encourage those who would defeat Governor Gooding; but there are such in the state. It is impossible to comprehend how any persons who approve the policy of the former governor can bring themselves to voting against the governor we now have; but some such are found. It is utterly inconceivable how any who appreciate the appalling nature and significance of the assassination of Steunenberg can rest at ease in their minds while contemplating opposition to Governor Gooding at the polls; but such men are scattered about the state in some number.

Of course it is not expected that every law-abiding Democrat will vote for the Republican ticket, for there are men so constituted that they cannot break away from party ties even in the face of a great emergency; but it is expected that all those who can weigh public interests against mere party regularity will give this question their serious attention and determine to join with those who propose to support the governor on this issue irrespective of what their sentiments may be as to other features of the campaign.

It must be remembered that the attitude of this state on the question of law and order will be judged by the attitude it assumes toward Governor Gooding at the polls. If we are to give the policy of the governor in connection with the great murder case the practical support that it deserves, we must stand by him with our ballots, so a majority shall be cast for him that will constitute a sweeping and conclusive answer to the apostles of disorder who are bitterly attacking him in every portion of the country and proclaiming that he does not have the support of the people of his state in the policy he is pursuing.

Idaho cannot afford to repudiate the governor at the polls; no law-loving citizen of the state can afford to join in such repudiation.

The reader will recall the effort made in 1862 to repudiate Lincoln. The fate of the nation was recognized as hanging in the balance at that time for repudiation would have meant undermining of the credit of the country and demoralization of its administrative and military forces. Again, in 1864, what would have been the effect of defeat of Lincoln when he was a candidate for re-election? It was a time when loyal citizens felt called upon to support him. Men who differed from him widely on many points still felt it their bounden duty to support him because of the effect that would follow his defeat. There were people who opposed him. Some of them did so honestly, but they won no credit for their action and their judgment is condemned as unsound by every development of the history of that time.

This Idaho emergency is smaller, but it is almost or quite as important to the state as the greater question was to the nation in those troubled times of the civil war. Exactly the same principle is involved, and the call to law-loving people is of the same character.

There is an element endeavoring to break down and discredit the state at home and abroad because of the vigorous policy pursued by our governor, and in every loyal heart that effort must meet with a spontaneous resolution to stand at the back of the governor to assist in upholding the flag of the state and protecting its reputation from the dishonor of defeating the governor who has been at the helm since this case opened and who acted so promptly and consistently in upholding the majesty of the law and the integrity of our courts of justice.

Frank Steunenberg is dead; in peace, all that is mortal of him sleeps on that wind-swept hill overlooking the green reaches of the valley of the Boise. But his murder is still unavenged, and it is impossible to understand how any of our people, appreciating the importance of the case growing out of his foul assassination, can think of giving comfort to those accused of having plotted the bloody deed by voting to discredit the governor of the state in the eyes of the world at this time.

If former Governor Steunenberg's disembodied spirit could return to commune with us, who can doubt what his counsel would be? He would tell

us the question raised by the murder was greater than the victim of the crime. He would tell us that one man, even though he were great and beloved, could be taken off by ordinary violence without putting the institutions of society into jeopardy; but, with the knowledge that he gained during his struggle with anarchy, he would add it was his duty to warn the people of the state that the issue raised here now over the re-election of Governor Gooding is of paramount importance and that the welfare of the state directly, and the interests of public order in all parts of the country more remotely, would be seriously imperilled by his defeat.

DECISION THAT PRESERVED PEACE

Justice Gabbert's Famous Holding Is Now Recognized by All As Courageous and Correct.

Assassination of Former Governor Steunenberg Opens Eyes of the People to the True Character of the Western Federation of Miners With Its Infamous "Inner Circle" - Patterson Candidates in Complete Sympathy With Moyer and Haywood.

◆ If the Western Federation of Miners' "inner circle" had confined
◆ itself to Colorado there is a possibility that the yellow journals in co-
◆ operation with the connecting law firm might have succeeded in defeat-
◆ ing justice; but when it went to Idaho and ordered assassination the
◆ people of Colorado were enabled to learn something of the workings of
◆ that organization and what Haywood and Moyer and the others aimed at.

◆ A modicum of the revelations have been forthcoming. A reign of
◆ terror was undertaken here and it would have been continued for an
◆ indefinite period had not the state executive, supported by the state
◆ supreme court, put the band of assassins down.

◆ Still Colorado has nothing to boast of; there are a score of murders
◆ unavenged. If the "inner circle" had not sought revenge on an enemy in
◆ another state, the chances are that the atrocities committed in this state
◆ would have gone unpunished.

JACK SIMPKINS UNDER ARREST

MUCH WANTED MAN BELIEVED
TO BE IN CUSTODY AT CANA-
NEA, MEXICO.

Prisoner Answers Description Perfectly
—Is Being Held on Request of Ari-
zona Rangers Until a Man Can Be
Brought in to Identify Him—Rang-
ers Certain They Have Right Man.

BISBEE, ARIZ., Oct. 5.—A man whose
name is unknown but who is believed
to be Jack Simpkins, an official of the
Western Federation of Miners, and
who is wanted in Idaho for complicity

in the murder of ex-Governor Steunen-
berg of that state last December, is
under arrest at Cananea, Mex. The
prisoner, who is said to answer per-
fectly the description of Simpkins, de-
clines to talk. He is being held by the
authorities at the request of the Ari-
zona Rangers.

Captain Ryning of the Rangers ar-
rived here tonight from Cananea. Cap-
tain Ryning saw the prisoner and while
he believes he is the much-wanted man,
has returned to get a man who is well
acquainted with Simpkins and take him
to Cananea to identify the man in cus-
tody.

IS HE SIMPKINS?

It will be hoped that the man cap-
tured in Mexico will prove to be J. L.
Simpkins. He is one of the most dan-
gerous characters of the country. Af-
ter the murder of Governor Steunen-
berg he went into hiding, and up to this
time he has successfully eluded the
officers of the law.

He was the immediate representa-
tive of the inner circle of the Federa-
tion in the planning of the details of
the Steunenberg murder on the ground.
Through the ramified agencies main-
tained by the inner circle for protec-
tion of its own members and their
tools, he got wind of the fact that his
presence in Caldwell had been discov-
ered and slipped away just when a
dispatch was sent north directing that
he be placed under arrest.

There is no doubt that he knew about
that dispatch as soon as the officer
to whom it was directed, and he im-
mediately left the country. A mass of
evidence has been gathered against
him; a large reward has been offered
for his apprehension, but, unless the
man in Mexico is he, he has so far
managed to keep out of sight of those
on the lookout for him. Part of the
reward will be paid for information
leading to his arrest, but the cordon
of protection drawn about him by the
power of the inner circle is so strong
that he has been shielded wherever he
has appeared among those knowing
him.

SUSPECT HELD AS FUGITIVE SIMPKINS

MAN ARRESTED IN CANANEA,
MEXICO, ANSWERS THE
DESCRIPTION.

IDENTIFIED BY FORMER CRIPPLE
CREEK RESIDENT AS WEST-
ERN FEDERATION AGENT.

Pinkertons Probably Will Send Of-
ficer to Identify Man Wanted for
Murdering Gov. Steunenberg.

Answering completely the description of
L. J. Simpkins, the man who played such
a conspicuous part in the secret opera-
tions of the Western Federation's "in-
ner circle," a man has been captured in
Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, and is now be-



L. J. SIMPKINS,

"Inner Circle" Man of the W. F. of M. Who
Is Thought to Have Been Taken in Mexico.

ing held for investigation. The arrest
was brought at the instance of a trooper
of the Arizona rangers, under Capt.
Byrning. The trooper formerly worked
in the mines of the Cripple Creek dis-
trict, where Simpkins also was quite well

known and he has there can be no
doubt in the identification.

The belief that the suspect is Simp-
kins is strengthened by the fact that
when he was taken in Mexico he made an
ate effort to escape. The trooper who
recognized him, pointed him out to his
superior officer, telling him that the
man was in all probability the fugitive
who participated with the executive com-
mittee of the Western Federation of
Miners in their murderous work in this
section of the country. When confront-
ed with these accusations the man denied
that he was Simpkins, and tried to es-
cape. He endeavored to seize the weapon
of one of the officers, and might have
succeeded had not others overpowered
him immediately. He was then taken to
jail, and is being held there pending the
arrival of a Pinkerton representative who
expects to identify him.

Since the arrest of Pettibone, Moyer
and Haywood, a strict search has been
made for Simpkins. He has been traced
to various parts of the country. The
last time he was heard of he was in Mex-
ico, working as a miner. Then all track
of him was lost until the ranger, who
was acquainted with him in the Cripple
Creek district, caused his arrest. The
fact that he was traced to Mexico, where
he joined several of his friends from the
United States, strengthens the belief of
the authorities that the man now in cus-
tody is Simpkins.

In Cananea, where the suspect was
working in a mine, he was known as J.
Simmons. This is one of the aliases by
which he was known in the United
States. The man now in custody is de-
scribed as being 5 feet 8 inches in
height, about 41 years old, weight 180
pounds, stockily built, stoop shoulders,
large crooked nose, large, prominent
upper teeth, dark hair, heavy black mus-
tache, short cropped beard and medium
complexion. This description of the sus-
pect was conveyed to the Pinkerton de-
tective agency in Denver. General Su-
perintendent McFarland and Superin-
tendent Cary are now out of the city,
but the information was in turn com-
municated to them, and they will act. It
is probable that a man will be sent to
Cananea to confirm the identification and
secure extradition.

A reward of \$2,000 has been offered by
Frank R. Gooding, governor of Idaho,
for the arrest of Simpkins. The specific
charge against him is the murder of
Frank J. Steunenberg, ex-governor of
Idaho, at Caldwell on the evening of
Dec. 30, 1905.

Simpkins is regarded as one of the
leaders in the daring operations of the
executive committee of the Western Fed-
eration of Miners. Though it is not gen-
erally known, he excelled even George
Pettibone in the manufacture of bombs
and other instruments of destruction,
which were used in arranging those op-
posed to their murderous enterprises.
Simpkins made numerous trips to Denver
to consult with the other members of
the "inner circle" though at that time
his connection with them was unknown.
It was not until after the expose of the
operations of the organization that Simp-
kins' association with them was revealed,
and when he learned of the suspicion that
directed against him he fled to Mexico.

ST. JOHN RELEASED.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo.,
Oct. 6.—District Judge Theron
Stevens today dismissed the
charge of murder against Vin-
cent St. John, formerly presi-
dent of the Telluride, Colo.,
Miners' union and later of a
union in the Coeur d'Alenes
district in Idaho, after District
Attorney Selig announced that
the state had not secured evi-
dence to convict him. St. John
was charged with murder in
connection with the riot at Tel-
luride in 1900 in which Benja-
min Burnham was killed. After
the assassination of former
Governor Frank Steunenberg in
Idaho, St. John was arrested in
Coeur d'Alene charged with
complicity in that crime, but
soon afterwards was released.
He was then re-arrested and
brought to Colorado.

OCTOBER 9, 1906

MORE DETAILS CONCERNING ARREST OF JACK SIMPKINS

**Suspect Makes a Daring Attempt to
Escape But Is Beaten Into Submis-
sion by Mexican Officer.**

Following the report from Bisbee, Arizona, that a man believed to be Jack Simpkins, wanted in Idaho on a charge connected with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, had been arrested at Cananea, Mex., come the following details:

"When arrested the man denied he was Simpkins, claiming to have worked among the mines in the Cananea district for the last two years. He admitted, however, that he knew Simpkins and that he had been connected with the federation at Cripple Creek. His description tallies with a photograph sent out by the Pinkertons' agency.

"The suspect made a daring attempt to escape when apprehended. Colonel Kosterlitzky took him from the place of capture to the camp of the rurales in a buggy and just as they started Simpkins reached for the colonel's revolver, which was in his hip pocket. He secured the gun, but the colonel, who is a powerful man, subdued him with the butt of a whip and his fists, with which he beat him into submission.

"Officers of the United States were notified of the arrest, but the arrest was kept secret until identification can be made complete. A Pinkerton agent has arrived at Cananea, according to the report received here, and says the identification is positive. It is further understood a request has already gone to the City of Mexico for extradition papers."

OCTOBER 23, 1906

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The paper published in Boise called the Unionist, which was influenced by the agents of lawlessness soon after the men accused of the murder of former Governor Steunenberg were brought here and which has since been engaged in vilifying Governor Gooding—has a remarkable article occupying the center of the front page of its last issue. The article opens in this manner:

We have upon several occasions warned the people that some fearful outrage would be committed or attempted by the thugs employed by Gooding and the Mine Owners' association, for the purpose of influencing the election, and we desire to accenduate that warning. The Statesman this morning announced an attempt to dynamite two saloons in Wallace last night, and the force of the explosion was such as to shake buildings for several blocks around, break windows, etc. Fortunately no lives were sacrificed, although numbers of men within the saloons were stunned.

The paper goes on to suggest that the dynamite was put on the track near Nampa, by agents of the prosecution, also that sticks of dynamite found at points in Canyon county were put there by such persons.

Continuing, it declares that the Pinkerton detectives would commit any kind of outrage to prejudice the people against the defense in this case, and win votes for the governor, winding up its screed in this manner: "We again warn the public that it would not be surprising if some direful tragedy were enacted by some of McParland's gang before election day."

What does it mean? It is the regular habit of the dynamiters to charge their own crimes up against the Pinkertons or others engaged in bringing criminals to justice. If some great outrage should be committed it would be just like the dynamiters, speaking through such organs as the so-called Unionist, to charge it up against Governor Gooding or other representatives of the state.

There is no living man with an ounce of sense who will think for a moment that an outrage would be committed by anybody who is in any way connected with the state in this prosecution. Why, then, does that organ of the dynamiters indulge in such a publication as that of its last issue? Why does it make such reference to the explosion on the railway track, which has been charged up in the public mind to some brainless fool who sought to make a sensation? Why does it follow that up with a warning that some great outrage may be committed?

It is difficult to find a solution of the puzzle as to the motive of the dynamite organ, but the whole thing serves to emphasize the duty that is laid upon every good citizen to support Governor Gooding at the polls. When the dynamiters are thus attacking the governor so villainously and calling upon the people to vote against him, there is no question in the well balanced mind about the duty of the citizen.

Daily Statesman
10/29/1906

DAILY STATESMAN

OCTOBER 30, 1906

UNCERTAIN QUANTITY.

News continues to come of the passing of the word to Socialists to vote for Stocklazer on the issue of the Moyer-Haywood case. The latest news of that kind comes from New Perce county. There are a great many of that faith there, and it is believed a large number of them will vote for the Democratic candidate.

That word has been passed to all parts of the state, so far as The Statesman can learn. To be sure, a great many Socialists will refuse to vote against their own candidate. They have gone into the party because they believe in it and they do not propose to be led into the Democratic camp. But another large class have joined with those who are determined to defeat Governor Gooding as a rebuke to him for his discharge of duty and as a warning to all other officials.

Still there are people calling themselves Republicans who seem to intend to vote against the governor. Though these are more vitally interested in this question of sustaining the governor than in any other that could be brought forward, they stand aloof from the ranks of those who are seeking to place the state in the attitude of upholding the governor at the polls, giving him such a large majority that the entire world shall know where Idaho stands on this question. Moreover, there are many law-and-order Democrats who do not seem to appreciate the importance of this issue. They listen to those who pooh-pooh the matter and are planning to cast their votes for the governor's opponent.

The Statesman does not see how any law-and-order people can fail to take a stand with the governor when they know that his defeat would give aid and comfort to the apostles of disorder. It must be remembered that a great many will vote the Democratic ticket from force of habit, and it must be remembered, further, that this Socialist vote being diverted to the Democratic candidate for governor is an uncertain quantity. While it is known to be large, it may be greater than any suppose.

Under such conditions more can afford to vote against Governor Gooding who is in sympathy with his policy in this great murder case. It is a case in which every voter needs to take a long look at the flag, reflect upon its significance, and solemnly resolve to vote for Governor Gooding in support of that which it represents.

REGISTER AND VOTE.

It is reported that a good many Democrats have announced they will not register, being so much dissatisfied with the policy of their party that they do not care to go to the polls.

That class of persons should realize that they should take affirmatively action. In this contest their votes should be cast for Governor Gooding. Perhaps that statement could properly be broadened so as to embrace the entire Republican ticket, but there is peculiar reason why persons of that class should register and vote at least for Governor Gooding, even though they make no other mark upon the ballot.

Governor Gooding stands in this contest for law and order and all that term applies. He stands for enforcement of the law and for protection of the lives and property of the people. That is an issue that appeals to every voter. It is the principle represented by the governor which holds a protecting shield over the head of every citizen in such a manner that his life cannot be safely taken either because of private grievance or through some dark conspiracy.

In the old Coeur d'Alene days, no one was safe who dared offend the inner circle or any one of those connected therewith. No matter how poor he might be, notwithstanding that he might be a member of the unions of which the inner circle seized arbitrary control, he was likely to be ordered out of the country on an hour's notice if he gave offense to any agent of the clique or was thought to be in the least disloyal to the tyranny that had been established. Hundreds were driven out in that manner, and some were killed.

Nobody was punished for any such crime, for the officials did not raise a hand. Even those not in sympathy with the methods employed were powerless to act, since there was none who dared give information in court. It was understood that testimony given against any person guilty of this class of offenses would be paid for with the life of the witness. In this manner the arm of the law was paralyzed and none was safe who did not lock his thoughts safely in his own bosom and avoid giving offense to the terrible conspiracy by word or act.

No picture of the conditions that prevailed there so long, and until Governor Steunenberg took the conspiracy by the throat, could be overdrawn for that simply defy description.

Finally Governor Steunenberg was killed, undoubtedly because he enforced the law in the Coeur d'Alenes and restored American conditions in that district. Who were responsible for his death remains to be proven. It is known that Harry Orchard set the bomb, but he has confessed to the act; and it is charged that the men now held for trial sent him upon the awful mission and paid him for taking that noble life. Whether they are or are not guilty remains to be proven in court, but the fact also remains that all the forces of disorder have been rallied to defeat the governor of this state because he has had the courage and the honesty to vigorously gift that shocking crime of December last and seek to fix the responsibility.

If this prosecution can be defeated in the manner that has been adopted, then the law could never be enforced when some powerful combination was interested in preventing its enforcement or murderers punished when such a combination stood ready to protect them. With that established, the life of the citizen would not be worth as much as a whisp of straw, excepting as he should be willing to yield to the demands of that combination and refrain from criticising its methods.

The agitation that has been conducted against the state and the governor in this matter is such that it cannot be tolerated, and it is the duty of all to go to the polls and assist in rolling up a great majority for Governor Gooding so that the world may know and every lawless combination be advised that this state stands like a stone wall in support of the policy of the governor and against everything which would tend to establish conditions anywhere such as those which for years made the Coeur d'Alenes a hell on earth for free-minded American citizens.

THAT INDEPENDENT TICKET.

Did you ever stop to reflect that the Dubois ticket in this county was fixed up in a back room in Boise? The Democrats could not get men to run. They assembled their convention and it was announced there was not a candidate in sight. A committee was appointed to hunt up people willing to go on the ticket, while speakers appealed to members of the party to go serve as a matter of duty to the organization. But not a man could be found willing to have his name on the ballot.

Then an adjournment was taken, the committee being instructed to continue its search for candidates. Some time after that the small band of Dubois men in the county got to work. They conceived the plan of hunting up some Republicans willing to bolt their party and run on an independent ticket. By the time the Democratic convention reassembled, after some two weeks, and after the Republican convention had been held, this plan had been formulated.

It was agreed to by a portion of the Democratic convention that the gathering should adjourn for the purpose of effecting a combination with some dissatisfied Republicans alleged to exist. As those favoring such a plan were in a majority, it was adopted.

Then followed a long struggle to fill up a ticket, the work being carried on in the office of a Dubois Democrat.

GOODING VISITS COEUR D'ALENES

GOVERNOR AND W. E. BORAH
ADDRESS LARGE MEETING AT
WALLACE.

Chief Executive of State Defends His
Policy in Land Cases and Discusses
Steunenberg Murder Case—Men to
Be Given Fair Trial and Discharged
If Innocent.

(Special Dispatch.)

WALLACE, Oct. 17.—At the greatest political meeting yet held in Shoshone county, Governor Gooding and W. E. Borah, candidate for United States senator, discussed the political issues to a banner audience of 600 here tonight. The governor, after introduction by Chairman A. C. Cogswell, who presided over the meeting, delivered a brief but most forceful address in defense of his policy regarding state land cases, but the most telling portion of his speech was in reference to the Steunenberg assassination case. He declared regarding the notorious "kidnaping" charges, that never was more care taken in preparing papers by which suspected criminals might be brought to trial in the state where the crime had been committed than in the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and never was a governor more careful in issuing extradition papers than was Governor McDonald of Colorado.

The governor emphatically denied the charge that he has said that these men are guilty and as emphatically declared that the state is, and always has been, glad to bring the cases to trial at any time. He also declared the charge that the Mine Owners' association had put up money for prosecution of this case. "If guilty," declared Governor Gooding, "these men will be punished for the crime, and if innocent of the crime they will be discharged." He was interrupted several times by applause. Referring briefly to the Mormon question he declared: "No state has better moral laws for the protection of the home than has Idaho."

DAILY STATESMAN

10/24/1906

MINERS IN WOOD RIVER COUNTRY TO VOTE FOR GOODING

W. L. Cuddy is back from a trip to Wood river. He states the political conditions there are highly satisfactory. One point that impressed him was the feeling manifested among miners and prospectors in connection with the Steunenberg murder case. He found a great many of that class of men whom he knew when he was a resident there and they were almost to a man determined to uphold the hands of the governor by voting for him. They realize that defeat of the governor would be accepted as repudiation of his policy by the people of his state and they did not propose to assist in bringing about such a result.

OCTOBER 31, 1906.

THE ISSUE.

It would be interesting to know whether the Capital News approves the policy pursued by Senator Dubois in 1900 in making a political alliance with the dynamiters by means of which he overthrew Governor Steunenberg. Was that a good thing for the state and its people?

That paper is striving to overthrow Governor Gooding now under exactly similar circumstances. If it believes that the murders in the Coeur d'Alenes were crimes so serious that Dubois defended against the best interests of the state when he joined the people responsible for those crimes in politically overthrowing Governor Steunenberg, then it must believe that the murder of Governor Steunenberg, supposedly under direction of those elements that caused the riots in 1899, is not a serious matter at all, and that it is perfectly proper for citizens to join with those elements in defeating the governor when the state is engaged in a political struggle with them.

Candid people of both parties who supported Governor Steunenberg in that earlier time are generally supporting Governor Gooding now, actuated by the same patriotic motives. The emergency is of the same character, the demand of duty is equally pressing, if not far more so, and the call cannot be ignored by those who have the good name of the state, its interests, the interests of its people, and the safety of life and property at heart.

The two cases are on all fours, only this is the greater emergency because the crime committed was greater, in its significance, and the campaign against the governor is correspondingly more determined and more dangerous.

Today it is universally admitted that the alliance made by Dubois with the dynamiters in 1900 was a great offense against the state, and every thoughtful citizen, barring only a few hopelessly blinded by partisan feeling, realize that it is his duty today not to enter into such a political alliance with the dynamite element by voting with it to overthrow Governor Gooding.

This contest is of national significance as well as of the most pressing local importance. That is because the principle involved affects every section of the country. The fact that President Roosevelt regards the subject of such importance that he is sending Secretary Taft here to advise our people of the manner in which the matter is viewed by the east, is conclusive of the attitude of the people of the country.

There is no ground left upon which anybody can logically attempt to ride two horses in this contest. We have the issue confronting us and we must settle it right; we cannot afford to defeat Governor Gooding; we cannot afford to permit his majority to run down in such a manner that it might be construed as evidence that his patriotic action in this murder case does not fully meet the approval of the people. For that reason no citizen grasping the point involved can afford to remain away from the polls and thus fail to add his vote to the approving column.

NOVEMBER 1, 1906.

HITS THEM HARD.

The subject of law and order, the paramount issue in the campaign in Idaho, takes a deep hold upon the public mind. From every part of the state come reports that good citizens are flocking to the support of Governor Gooding irrespective of party because of that issue; it has stirred the patriotic impulses of people of all classes, and it is going to control the votes of a great majority.

This fact is known to the opposition and they are struggling to befog this issue in order that they may break its force. For instance, The Statesman is accused by some with attacking Judge Stockslager. They aim to make people believe that this paper imputes the motives and smirches the character of the judge.

The Statesman has at no time uttered a word in derogation of the judge and it will not do so. His personality and character are not in any manner involved. This has been made perfectly plain to the readers of this paper, but the opposition, in their desperation, seek to create the impression in the public mind that The Statesman is attacking the judge.

If any one has thought that the attitude of The Statesman implies a reflection upon the character or the purposes of the judge, let him set that aside, for no such reflection has been intended; none such has been ascertained.

It happens to be Frank Gooding against whom the dynamiters are making their campaign because he, the governor, has been instrumental in bringing about the arrest of certain men on the charge of being instrumental in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg.

The duty of every citizen is to support the governor in this matter simply because his defeat would give encouragement to that lawless class of their sympathizers, while its successful effect would be far-reaching. It is so plain that every person must realize that it is the duty of the people to give the governor their support, because they must do so to give effect to their support of the great underlying principle of protection to life and property. The state cannot afford to

bring him down and thus gratify the desire of the enemies of law and order.

The Statesman knows of no man in the state whom law-loving people would properly support against Governor Gooding in this emergency and under these conditions. No matter who might be the candidate against him, it would be the duty of people to give the governor their support, and that duty would attach without involving reflection upon the character of the candidate.

When Governor Steunenberg was engaged in just such a contest as this against the forces of disorder, The Statesman gave him its unqualified support, and, had the matter been carried into a campaign of this kind, it would have been its duty to advise people to support him. If Judge Stockslager were governor today and having adopted exactly the same policy that has been followed by Governor Gooding in this case, was made the object of such an attack as that made by Governor Gooding because of that policy—if the conditions were all the same—it would be the duty of the people to give him their support. The duty would then be, just as it is now, support of law and order, and that could be expressed only by supporting the governor at the ballot box.

Moreover, if such conditions existed with Judge Stockslager in the chair, his political associates, those belonging to his party who believe in law and order, would expect all law and order people to give him their support at the polls for exactly the same reasons that the political associates of Governor Gooding expect law and order people, irrespective of party, to give their votes to him in this emergency.

The men who are running the Democratic campaign and seeking to befog this great paramount issue may think they can blind the people to the actual fact of the situation, but they will find themselves mistaken. The people appreciate the situation; they know what is demanded in the interest of good citizenship in connection with this matter, and a great majority of them would give their votes to the governor.

THE LABOR VOTE.

Many of the Democratic politicians have been claiming that the labor vote of this city will be cast against Governor Gooding, and some persons have been induced to believe that statement. It is possible that some labor men will vote against the governor, though voting the remainder of the Republican ticket. That would be natural in view of the persistent appeal that has been made to workingmen, ever since the arrest of Moyer and Haywood, to prejudice them against the governor. That some would be carried away by that campaign was to be expected, but the great mass of our workingmen are too intelligent and too fair-minded to be led into such a position.

The issue involved in this matter is one of greater importance to those of small means, or with none at all, than it is to any other class. It is one that must appeal very strongly to our working people and our farmers—to all those who do the work of the world.

It must be borne in mind that the point is whether the state should proceed against men who are accused of crime when they happen to be persons of great influence in an organization which, in turn, is allied, by direct or sympathetic bonds, with many other powerful organizations.

The Statesman has no idea that any considerable number of intelligent workingmen believe that Governor Gooding is guilty, as charged by those conducting this agitation, of being in a conspiracy with somebody else to railroad innocent men to the gallows. It must be remembered that those responsible for the agitation did not wait to acquaint themselves with the facts; they charged the governor with being a conspirator and kidnaper the moment the arrest of the accused men was reported. In that very hour the slogan was sounded which has been maintained ever since. Those who raised the cry, led by the Patterson papers of Denver, had no knowledge whatever of the facts, yet, they at once, with the greatest possible recklessness, accused the governor of this state with being a desperate villain—simply because he had brought about the arrest of the men.

No fair-minded man can consider that record without realizing that a causeless outcry was raised in behalf of the men, for it was done before those responsible for it had made an effort to acquaint themselves with the

facts. It has since been demonstrated, to the satisfaction of all reasonable people, that the governor did nothing more and nothing less than his duty in the matter—that there never was ground for that outburst of denunciation that followed the arrest of the men.

Therefore it is conclusively shown that the entire agitation, from its inception until the present hour, has been designed to embarrass the state in the case and, if possible, break down the prosecution and set the men free irrespective of their guilt or innocence.

Every thoughtful person must see that, if such a principle were established—if conditions could be brought about under which men with influence could escape prosecution when accused of crime—the workingman would be most seriously affected. Crimes could then be committed against him with more or less impunity by persons having influence or wealth.

Moreover, under such conditions the reflex effect would certainly be to make it far harder for men without wealth or influence to establish their innocence. Malicious prosecutions would become common and the great safeguards of our system would be undermined. There would be class distinctions in the administration of justice, and the poor would be ground beneath the upper and the nether millstones.

All that is contended for by the supporters of the governor is that the state shall not be attacked when it is proceeding in an orderly and impartial manner to determine whether these men are guilty of a great crime; and every citizen is directly interested in having that position sustained. This must be clear to men of all occupations, and it should be plain to any workingman who may contemplate voting against the governor that he will thereby be voting to weaken the safeguards which our constitution and laws throw about him.

WILL VOTE FOR GOODING.

Do you suppose A. K. Steunenberg, John C. Rice, Howard Sebree, Frank Martin, Charley Arbuckle, W. H. Taylor and all other close personal friends and relatives of the late Governor Steunenberg would be supporting Stockslager and Bryan if those men were in league with Socialists and anarchists? Now, honest, do you?

The foregoing is credited by the local sheet, run by the candidates on the independent ticket, to the Parma Herald.

Those friends of the late Frank Steunenberg will be surprised to find themselves put in that position. It is possible that one of those men is opposing Governor Gooding, but not more.

The fact is that all the friends of the murdered governor—all who were in any sense close to him—are supporting Governor Gooding. Most of the men named in that list are supporting the governor.

The reason why the friends of the former governor are aiding in the campaign to re-elect Governor Gooding is that they know what this campaign means. They realize what a terrible thing it is to encourage those elements that caused the riots in the Coeur d'Alenes and which are directly or indirectly responsible for the foul murder of the man who restored the majesty of the law in that section.

If any citizen doubts how those men stand, let him inquire directly. There is one of those named in that list of whose position The Statesman has no direct knowledge; another is said by some to be opposing the governor. All the others will vote today for Governor Gooding and are at work for him. That is what an investigation would disclose.

THE LATE ELECTION.

The result of the late election demonstrates most clearly that the Republican policies, as represented and advocated by President Roosevelt, are acceptable to the great mass of the people of our nation. It is an enthusiastic ovation to the man who does things and a rebuke to that political tangle of Bryan and Hearstism, which stands for naught in so far as the interests of our great country are involved. East, west, and north, the voice of progression has been heard, while in the south enough has been heard to note that the seed sown since the Civil war are growing and spreading. The endorsement of our President has been overwhelming.

In our state the election of Mr. Buchtel, the preacher man, and that of Judge Gabbert, the twin issue of the campaign, made so by the Democrats, manifests the tem-

per of the people of our great state, their abhorrence of Patterson and other brands of anarchy and out-lawry. It is an invitation to capital which will be accepted, to invest in our state. It was a scornful repudiation of Tom Patterson and his methods, the knell of his political decease. It was a magnificent tribute to Peabody, whose policies sustained by Judge Gabbert saved our state from the ills and dangers of anarchy two years ago. It was a warning to that infamous gang of agitators who head the Western Federation of Miners, that in Colorado there is no place for them. In fact it was one of the most glorious victories for the people that has ever been known in Colorado, one never to be forgotten.

In Custer county, on the face of the returns, the Democrats have won by greatly reduced majorities. What the future may return in this connection is a matter for investigation, and not talk.

Colorado Sends Greeting to Idaho and Governor Gooding.

(Denver Republican.)

Colorado, in the midst of rejoicing over its victory for orderly government, sends greeting to Idaho and Governor Gooding over the splendid victory achieved in the interest of good government and for the good name of the whole state, which like Colorado has suffered in the past from the rule of anarchy. From the Coeur d'Alenes to Cripple Creek is a near and fateful cry.

Because of the determined stand taken by Governor Gooding to clear the state's escutcheon of the blot cast upon it in the foul murder of former Governor Steunenberg, he was made the center of attack in the recent campaign. His enemies sought his defeat that the assassins might go free. If not admitted, it was tacitly understood that his defeat meant the opening of the prison gates to the suspects. The Denver News no later than yesterday insisted that because the district court trial judge in that state who had bound over Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, had been defeated on the face of the available returns, the prisoners would be released; and, as the Patterson organs are the mouthpieces of the defense, the animus of the whole campaign is made clear. If Governor Gooding had been beaten through the debauchery of certain districts with Western Federation of Miners' money, there would have been rejoicing in other places than Welton street.

Two years ago in Colorado the federation treasury was used to elect the Democratic nominee; this year in Idaho that treasury was used with the same prodigality it was employed to defeat Peabody to overthrow Governor Gooding.

But the state of Idaho has a citizenship that believes in American doctrines and American principles. It believes in government of and by the whole people not by a gang of terrorists. It detests the bomb-thrower and the midnight assassin. The farming population of Idaho made certain the triumph of Governor Gooding. The farmers of this republic made possible President Roosevelt. They have ever been the salvation of the republic. Their philosophy is as sound as their heads are clear. They are instinctively and intuitively against all forms of anarchy.

The Democracy of Idaho was willing to profit by the attack made on Governor Gooding. It assailed the executive because of his alleged extravagances in pursuit of the assassins. When the Democratic leaders were not thus engaged they were following the demagogic Dubois into other realms. As in Colorado, they were willing to make terms with any element that gave signs of votes.

With Governor Gooding re-elected the Steunenberg assassination will be avenged, and Idaho will hold its head again before the world. Colorado must ever retain an abiding interest in the work of Governor Gooding, for it was through his determination to let nothing intervene that the people of Colorado were made aware of the ramifications of the detestable "inner circle." It was through the efforts of Governor Gooding that the machinations of the band of cut-throats in Colorado were brought out and made so clear that the insinuations of the Patterson press and the Socialistic propaganda that the mine owners had committed all the crimes charged to the federation, were no longer listened to.

The cause of good government has been given a vindication all along the line this year. In Colorado the sympathizers with lawlessness were sent to private life. Owers and Stevens are on the list. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small.

The Idaho Crisis

(Tacoma News.)

Had an issue of less importance than that of upholding the law been at stake in Idaho, Governor Gooding might have known defeat. Dubois so confused the problem with his Mormon question that for a time the Steunenberg murder and the necessity of administering justice in that case were almost lost sight of. Combined with this was the Republican blunder of sending Taft to tell the state what to do. The criticism made of this kind of interference is based on the ground that the administration is supposed to conduct the government for the whole people, not for any Republican portion nor for any one political party. The point is well taken. It seems to be the general opinion, too, that Root's excursion to New York made few votes for Hughes. This sort of interference gives the victim too great an opportunity to pose as a martyr.

In Idaho the real question has been a matter of maintenance of law and order. The people of the state were on trial. They understood the problem, in spite of Dubois' attempts to confuse it with the false question of Mormonism. While no one believes that Judge Stockslager, as governor, would have pardoned the criminals had they been convicted, or would have winked at their acquittal, yet the Gooding administration is better fitted to carry on the prosecution, because of its familiarity with the case. Democratic success meant delay. The people understood this. The people understand most problems like it, once they can be made to see the main issue clearly. Outside interference is apt to be confusing. It certainly added a new element to the Idaho equation. Let the people alone. Their sound sense and their notions of general welfare have kept this government on a pretty straight course. The result of the late election doesn't show any change in the popular convictions.

A Great Triumph.

(Nampa Leader-Herald.)

Governor Gooding has been re-elected by a large majority and the honor of Idaho is upheld. It only re-

quires a look into the results in Ada, Canyon and Owyhee counties, all strongly Republican, to demonstrate that law and order was the issue of this campaign. In Ada and Canyon the strongest effort was concentrated, hired emissaries, with plenty of money to spend, were kept working among the voters night and day, no falsehood, no misrepresentation against Governor Gooding was overlooked. In Ada county, where the prejudiced behavior of the voters, an adverse result might have been expected, but it is to Canyon county's everlasting disgrace that the influences at work were successful in their campaign against the governor. Some Republicans in good standing listened to these falsehoods, became blind to the motives of the invidious attacks and voted against their party candidate. Socialists left their party and voted the Democratic ticket and side by side them in many instances were the church voters. While the advocates of local option and prohibition were working supposedly for the legislative ticket in this county, the results show that a large majority of that vote went to Stockslager in the face of the law and order issue. In the face of all the elements which combined against the governor, his election by so large a majority is a great triumph—a triumph of the Republican party, a triumph of right against wrong.

NOVEMBER 27, 1906

The "Big Stick" in Idaho.
(Sacramento Union.)

Idaho is so small a state and so remote from the centers of national interest that what goes on there gets scant attention from the world at large. But within the past two weeks Idaho has been the field of a very notable exercise of national executive influence. The "big stick" has been quite actively in operation in Idaho, and in a cause quite as significant as in New York state, where Mr. Root has wielded it with a combination of vivacity and force unsurpassed in the campaign history of the country.

The situation in Idaho has been an extraordinary one. The Republican candidate for governor, Mr. Gooding, has been assailed with tremendous fury by that organized force of thugs and highwaymen which, usurping the name and pretensions of Labor Union, has long terrorized the Coeur d'Alene region. The Idaho contest has not in a proper sense been a fight between Republicans and Democrats, but a fight between representatives of law and order on the one hand and the representatives of a lawless terrorism upon the other. On its face the situation has been complicated by a false assumption of affiliation with labor on the part of the lawless element; but it has been merely a masquerade, repudiated everywhere by organized labor in its law-respecting and legitimate forms.

Participation in the Idaho campaign on the part of Secretary Taft has been in effect a plain and bold expression of President Roosevelt's interest in a great moral cause which stood seriously in need of help. By it the president has exhibited the same kind of courage, the same bold answer to serious duty, as in the case of New York. He might have shielded himself behind the screen of official reserve, leaving the cause of law and order in Idaho to fight its own battles. It is characteristic of the man that when the necessity came he brushed aside the petty trammels of traditional restraint and placed the influence of his official character, as well as his high personal character, in a breach where courage and manhood were needed.

DECEMBER 14, 1906

Who Killed Steunenberg?

(Portland Oregonian.)

Mr. Arthur Priestly writes to The Oregonian demanding more light on the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone affair. He wants to "hear the case tried on its merits before the whole people." Yet The Oregonian thinks that Mr. Priestly and others like him are not so much in search of light and an impartial and untrammelled development of the facts as they are that the plans of the Idaho authorities shall go awry. For, says Mr. Priestly, "there is not, cannot be, in the minds of any unprejudiced person who has read the details of this case fairly any question but the prisoners have been the victims of a most outrageous conspiracy by a band of as high-handed pirates as ever disgraced the darkest days of mediaeval feudal despotism."

Who killed Steunenberg? Somebody did. He was murdered at his own gate under circumstances of peculiar atrocity and calculating horror. The crime had been carefully planned, and it was skillfully executed, probably by more than one person. The murderers of course, had a powerful motive. Everything pointed to revenge. The conclusion was unavoidably that Steunenberg was the victim of his record as governor in repressing anarchy and punishing criminals during the Coeur d'Alene riots. Orchard confessed. He implicated Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood, officers of the Western Federation of Miners. They were arrested in Colorado and brought to Idaho for trial.

We suppose that Mr. Priestly will not deny that these three men should be tried somewhere, and convicted if guilty, or acquitted if innocent. Certainly. If we understand him correctly, he doesn't want them tried in Idaho. But the supreme court of the United States has said that the manner of their extradition was legitimate, and they must be tried there, where the murder was committed. We assume that Mr. Priestly does not deny that Steunenberg was murdered, and it is hardly supposable that he will go to the extreme of declaring that the United States supreme court is party to an "outrageous conspiracy" by "high-handed pirates." If they are not to be tried in Idaho, where should they be tried? In Colorado?

The Oregonian doesn't know whether Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are guilty; and Mr. Priestly doesn't know that they are innocent. We hope they are. Let us all wait and see. The Oregonian believes that they are going to get a fair trial, and a fair trial ought to satisfy them and the whole world.

DECEMBER 21, 1906

Unionism vs. Crime

(Coos Bay Harbor.)

The revelations that are being made against the union labor officials in San Francisco, against Shea in Chicago and that will soon be made public against the Western Federation officials in Idaho are startling almost beyond belief. But it is a mistake to think that unionism has become a synonym for crime.

In San Francisco it is shown that Ruet and Schmitz and the city council are grafters of the worst type. These officials bid fair to hold the palm for corruption in city government. But the fact that these men were placed in office by the labor vote does not in itself stamp labor as corrupt.

In Chicago the confession of Young shows that men were made to break the legs and arms of the opposition workingmen. This intolerance of one workingman for another surpasses the days of the inquisition and of the burning of witches. No matter what his creed, no matter what organization he belongs to, one workingman has just as good a right to seek employment as has another.

The climax of this is yet to be revealed by the confession of Orchard in the Steunenberg murder case. Not since the Molly Maguires terrorized Pennsylvania has there been such a reign of crime as that carried on by the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners. But the fact that these officials of the organization have secretly committed many murders does not brand the hard working miners who toil by the day as criminals. It is not the principle of unionism to do murder.

It was not the principle of the labor party of San Francisco for its officials to graft the public. It was not the principle of honest labor in Chicago to break the arms and legs of other honest laborers.

But it does devolve upon honest labor to weed out these criminal elements. While not to blame for these excesses on the part of their officials, honest labor cannot sit silently by and witness these revelations of corruption without bringing reproach upon itself.

DECEMBER 28, 1906

Justice Will Be Done in Idaho.

(Chicago, Inter-Ocean.)

"It is a murder trial, and no agitation can make it anything else. If a labor leader is accused of murder, shall he not be tried? We are not going to try labor leaders. We are going to try men."

Thus speaks Governor Gooding of Idaho, commenting on the refusal of the United States supreme court to interfere in the cases of the men now held in jail in Idaho charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg.

Governor Gooding simply talks common sense. Mr. Steunenberg was willfully murdered. The fact that he, while governor, had been active in putting down the insurrection raised in the Coeur d'Alene district by a miners' union, and in consequence had been threatened with death, pointed to the direction in which his murderers should naturally be sought.

After a time the authorities found a man, one Harry Orchard, so involved in the circumstances of the crime that he soon confessed himself the actual murderer and named as his instigators and accomplices leading officials of this miners' union named Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. The men were arrested in Colorado and taken to Idaho for trial.

Thereupon a tremendous agitation was raised, of which the burden was that these men, because they were leaders of a labor union, were being persecuted and were the victims of a conspiracy. The Idaho authorities were charged with intending to "rail-road" them and of never meaning to try them at all.

The question whether the accused should be tried at all was carried to the national supreme court, which has just refused to interfere. This decision has elicited from Governor Gooding a succinct statement of the case against these men, and that is: Did they compass the death of Frank Steunenberg?

That is the question to be decided. That and none other will be decided by the people of Idaho, speaking through 12 men in the jury box. And whatever the decision, justice will be done.

DENVER POST JANUARY 8, 1907

W. F. of M. Leaders to Get Fair Trial.
**GOODING SAYS PRESIDENT
APPROVES IDAHO'S COURSE**

Boise, Ida., Jan. 8.—In his message to the legislature today, Gov. Gooding reviews at length the legal proceedings following the arrest of Harry Orchard, Steve Adams, President Charles H. Moyer, Secretary William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with the assassination of former Gov. Frank Steunenberg. He deplores the fact that many labor organizations have criticised the action of the state officers in taking up the prosecution and says:

"This is a murder case, and as such it should be tried, regardless of the position the accused men have occupied, or may now occupy, in labor organizations. They are entitled to a fair trial. The character of our courts and our citizenship insure it to them.

"The confession of Harry Orchard, which is corroborated in large part by the later confession of Steve Adams, tells a tale so full of horror as to be almost unbelievable."

The governor states that the course of the prosecuting officers has been approved by the state courts, the federal district court and the supreme court of the United States, and says:

"The proceedings had, together with all matters of interest in the case, were the subject of strict inquiry by the president of the United States, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, who, acting through his personal representative, the first assistant attorney general of the United States, visited Idaho and made a careful and painstaking investigation of the whole matter. He reported to the president, and Mr. Roosevelt has since that time by word and action expressed himself as heartily in accord with the state in prosecuting this case."

Gov. Gooding recommends a railroad commission.

DAILY STATESMAN

JANUARY 9, 1907.

The State's Part in the Steunenberg Case.

A most calamitous occurrence was the assassination of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, which occurred on December 30, 1905. Mr. Steunenberg was killed by the explosion of a bomb which had been placed at the gateway of his yard in Caldwell. The crime was an unusually atrocious one. The murdered man had been governor of Idaho throughout two terms, serving his state with distinguished honor and fidelity. At the time of the murder evidence was not wanting to show that Mr. Steunenberg's death was in revenge by the lawless element for his faithfulness to his trust as governor, in seeing that the laws were obeyed, and in protecting the rights of life and property. I felt that this was a case of such magnitude in its nature that the interests of justice would be best served if the state of Idaho took charge of the prosecution, not leaving this duty to Canyon county, the work in the hands of the county being necessarily handicapped by the very considerable expense involved in the investigation and solution of an apparent conspiracy, which almost of necessity had its origin outside of the state.

In pursuance of this decision, the work of investigation of the Steunenberg case was at once undertaken by the state. Detectives were employed, and the arrest of one Harry Orchard as a suspect was made. Hon. James H. Hawley, Hon. W. E. Borah and Hon. W. A. Stone were employed by the state to assist in prosecuting the case against him. On January 18, 1906, Orchard confessed to the murder of Mr. Steunenberg, and in his confession named Charles H. Moyer, William Haywood, George A. Pettibone and J. L. Simpkins as principals in the commission of the crime with him. The first three named were arrested in Denver, Colo., and brought to Idaho. J. L. Simpkins is still a fugitive, although a large reward has been offered for his arrest. Immediately after this a grand jury was called in Canyon county, and indictments for murder were found against the five men. The four under arrest are now being held awaiting trial. About the same date the state authorities caused the arrest of Steve Adams near Haines, Ore., and he was brought to Idaho, under a charge of being connected with the fearful murder of Mr. Steunenberg. Soon after his arrival Adams also made a confession, which included a great deal of what had been confessed by Harry Orchard. These two confessions made even more plain to myself and the officers of the prosecution the fact that this was a case where the state could and should properly intervene. The state's attorneys report that they have been ready to proceed to trial at any time during the past eight months, but the matter has been delayed owing to writs of habeas corpus having been applied for by Defendants Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, which being refused by both the Idaho supreme court and the federal court for this state, were appealed to the United States supreme court, which has in a

recent decision sustained the lower courts, and has declared that the men were arrested and brought to Idaho with proper regard for their legal rights. It is now expected that the trial of the accused men will occur in the immediate future, unless defense intervenes with some technical motion which should cause a delay.

Immediately after the murder of Mr. Steunenberg and the decision was reached that this was a state case, the state board of examiners passed a resolution declaring an emergency, and authorizing the issuance of deficiency certificates, for the payment of necessary expenses, the work and expense of detectives and officers, fees of lawyers and other necessary purposes. I felt that this cause was so full of merit, so clearly an imperative duty, that in a letter addressed to the various bankers of the state, I made an appeal to them to assist the state in this matter, by taking these certificates without discount. Throughout the state the favorable response of the bankers was general, and the emergency deficiency certificates have been taken care of without discount. I desire to express my thanks to these bankers in the most public manner, and to assure them and you that I feel that in this action they have shown their patriotism, love of justice and their loyalty to the state. A report of these emergency deficiency certificates will be certified to you by the state auditor. I desire to urge upon the legislature as speedy action as is commensurate with a thorough understanding of the whole matter.

I feel that it has been a great misfortune that grave misunderstanding has arisen among many of the labor organizations relative to the action of the state in taking up the work of investigation and prosecution in this important murder case—probably the most important not only to the people of Idaho, but also to the people of the whole United States—known in the history of the nation. Some of the great labor leaders, and many of the central labor organizations, have expressed themselves as in opposition to the state in its conduct of this case. Charges have been made, of an absolutely unfounded character, that an attempt was being made by the state executive and others to secure the conviction of innocent men for a murder; it is also claimed was committed through the instigation of the very parties who they say are now endeavoring to convict innocent men. This claim is so absurd I feel it does not need refutation.

This is a murder case, and as such it should be tried, regardless of the position the accused men have occupied, or may now occupy, in labor organizations. They are entitled to a fair trial. The character of our courts and our citizenship ensure it to them. There is no desire on the part of the state to put labor organizations, or the principle underlying the formation of such organizations, and their purpose, on trial or to make war on the labor union idea. The state is

endeavoring to punish a crime of particularly horrible character. The prosecuting officers have secured evidence that points to certain men as the offenders, and in fulfillment of a sworn duty, have caused their arrest and detention, and now desire their trial. The trial of these men will in no sense be the trial of a labor organization, nor will there be any disposition to bring punishment on that organization or its members, except as they may as individuals, have been guilty of offenses against the law and the best interests of the government and of others. If labor and labor organizations shall be injured through the trial of these men and their punishment, if found guilty, it will be through the ill-advised actions of the labor organizations and some of the members of the organizations themselves. I do not feel that anyone more fully recognizes the nobility of labor than myself, and I am confident that this sentiment is felt in the same degree by the officers of the prosecution.

It is with much satisfaction that I am able to inform you that my actions in this matter have been sustained by the courts, including the district court for the Seventh judicial district, the state supreme court, the federal court for the state of Idaho, and the United States supreme court. The proceedings had, together with all matters of interest in the case, were the subject of strict inquiry by the president of the United States, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, who, acting through his personal representative, the first assistant attorney general of the United States, visited Idaho and made a careful and painstaking investigation of the whole matter. He reported to the president, and Mr. Roosevelt has since that time by word and action expressed himself as heartily in accord with the state in prosecuting this case. The confession of Harry Orchard, which is corroborated in large part by the later confession of Steve Adams, tells a tale so full of horror as to be almost unbelievable. To read the sworn confessions of these men compels belief in the wisdom of the actions of the prosecuting attorney of Canyon county, who made complaint against the three men arrested in Denver and now held for trial. As to the guilt or innocence of these accused men, this is a matter that is being left entirely to the court and for a jury of their peers to determine.

This case, in my judgment, is so clearly one in which all the people of Idaho are equally interested, that I feel that the burden of the prosecution should rest entirely with the state, and that Canyon county should be relieved from the payment of any of the expenses of this prosecution, other than in the payment of her proportional share of necessary state taxes.

Memorial Resolutions.
I would suggest to you the propriety of the passage of a memorial resolution in honor of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, not only on account of his distinguished services to the state, but also because through his tragic death he has become the state's first martyr to the cause of the maintenance of law and the preservation of order.

The hand of death was laid upon ex-Governor Frank W. Hunt of Idaho, on November 25, 1906, at Goldfield, Nev., and his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery here on November 30, 1906. Mr. Hunt was governor of the state during the years 1900-1, and prior to that time he had served the state and his country with distinction in the Philippine war. The passage of appropriate resolutions is suggested.

The governor makes a very lucid statement of the attitude of the state in connection with the murder of former Governor Steunenberg. He calls attention to the peculiar atrocity of the crime and to the direct interest which all the people of the state have in meting out justice to those by whom it was committed. For the reasons that were manifest to everybody at the time and which have grown even more imperative as time has passed, the governor shouldered a large share of the burden of the prosecution on behalf of the state. This is to be passed up to the legislature for its approval and an appropriation to cover what has been expended and that may yet be needed. There is no doubt the members will feel as the governor has and that the cost of this case will be cheerfully met, no matter what its amount may finally prove to be, including relief of Canyon county.

Governor Gooding, who has had wide and varied experience with transportation matters, recommends that a railway commission be provided for. He sets forth his views lucidly and with force, and what he has to say cannot fail to make a deep impression on the public mind.

"X" REPLIES TO MR. WELLS

Victim of Colorado Dynamiting Discus-
sion—Berates Federation.

(Communicated)

Editor Evening Bulletin:
The article of Mr. Wells on the "Independence Affair" takes issue with some of my statements in a former article. He says: "The real cause of the trouble was a question of wages." I can back my assertions by names, addresses, etc. I reassert the real contention was the eight hour question. The union demanded all employes should not work more than 8 hours for a day. The smelter conceded this to all but three men. My authority for this is the universal belief prevailing in Cripple Creek at the time; the Victor Record, a federation publication; the statement of this case by Governor Peabody in an address issued to the people of Colorado. I am so confident of my position that I am today willing to submit it to any respectable business man whom anyone may name in that district for an answer. It is equally true the miners of Cripple Creek called the smelter men Greeks and Dagoes, and had no sympathy with their strike. I might add all of this class I saw at Victor, representing the Smelter union were Dagoes and of such a low order that they were nearly as black as negroes. I suppose the Americans remained at work, as I did not see them agitating at Cripple Creek. About the bosses having a telephone order to hold their men, I will simply say it is not so. I was visited by nearly all the bosses of the district while in the hospital and such a thing was never mentioned. In fact, one boss of the Shurtloff mine told me he was blown off his feet, so near was he to the platform. The Finley men were always out first and this night was no exception, only the train was between three and five minutes early. Mr. Wells intimates the other mines had some warning of the danger. Were this so the manager of the Shurtloff mine would surely let his brother-in-law know, who came out of the Finley and went down to the depot that night.

There were people who pretended to believe the Mine Owners' Association perpetrated this crime on their own men. Of course these were federationists. This same class thought it very likely ex-Governor Steunenberg was assassinated by his own wife and children. But Harry Orchard says he did it; that he was paid to do it; that he acted as the accredited agent of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, et al.

It is fortunate this much was learned and the ex-governor's family cleared of such a suspicion. I hear this same Orchard says the same people paid him to blow up the Independence depot. Every decent man and woman of Cripple Creek believed they were the instigators of this before Orchard said anything. Again, Wells says the federation offered \$5000 reward for the guilty party. This surprised no one, since it was not the first time a closely pursued scoundrel resorted to the cry of "stop, thief."

This organization has been the cause of many a man's death, but none of its apologists can show when and where it has done anything but defend its criminals. We are told it was poor policy to undertake a crime of this kind before their case was decided in the Supreme Court of the state. But these people knew they had no chance in that or any other court where reason, common sense and justice wrote the decisions.

The truth is, they knew their case was hopeless, the name of the federation was a by-word, the work and promises of its officers had come to naught, they would be without followers unless they retrieved themselves by some desperate shift. It was then, a campaign of wholesale murder and terrorism was inaugurated as a measure of last resort. The systematic working of this plan is the cause for some of them now being in the toils of that law they so long treated with supreme contempt. Mr. Wells says he is well known in certain parts as a "law abiding American citizen." I am glad to hear this. I shall ask him to read in the daily Oregonian of January 21, page 4, what the federation did in Goldfield, Nevada, January 20, 1907. But for his immediate edification, I shall quote only a

small part of what the article contains: "Every church, drug store, mine, saloon, hotel, and every other kind and form of business was closed today, etc., even the newsboys were not permitted to sell papers—and why so? So that 1000 silent men without sound of fife or drum could march under the red banners of anarchy through the streets of Goldfield. An American flag was nowhere to be seen. The parade was made from the federation hall through the principal streets and back to the hall again—and what then? Short anarchistic and incendiary speeches were made denouncing our President, the Supreme Court of the United States, the governor of Idaho, all the courts of Idaho and nearly every other public official."

WRETCHED RESULTS.

Those resolutions adopted by miners in Iowa denouncing the supreme court reflects the wretched results flowing from the conscienceless agitation being conducted by the dynamiters and socialists against the prosecution of the men accused of the murder of the former governor of this state who was foully assassinated a year ago.

When men can be led into denunciation of the supreme court of the United States in that manner it is plain that a terribly vicious influence is working among them. Such action is a menace to the rights and liberties of all classes of people. The court is to be condemned because it has decided one case one way, could be condemned because of the decision of some other case. There would be no respect for the law or the courts if that rule were to be established, while, were it possible for the courts to be influenced by such denunciation, nothing would be safe—the foundations of our entire system would be undermined.

It is foolish for men of any class to permit themselves to be led into such a position, but the fact remains that the matter thus becomes a rule insisted by the opponents of the state adhered to in a case in which a crime as is charged in the instance was committed by some capitalists in pursuance of such a relentless war as is alleged to exist, what would be the result? Suppose some of the capitalist class were determined to bring about the murder of leaders of this other class which it is claimed is at war with it, what would be the result were a rule of that kind followed by the supreme court?

If capitalists were the cruel and murderous people represented by St. John and others of his stripe whose leadership those Iowa miners and so many more misguided people are following, it would be possible for them to instigate murder anywhere without subjecting themselves to liability to punishment, were the rule of law as desired by the friends of these men under arrest here. The "murderous" capitalists who should desire to kill off a number of labor

leaders would be able to hire assassins to do so without placing himself in jeopardy, so long as the murder were not committed in the same state where the crime was arranged.

Sitting in his office in New York, he could send out thugs to slay men in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and the law could not touch him even though the conspiracy were traced directly to his door and his agents of murder told circumstantially of every step taken. When Pennsylvania should seek the extradition of the man it would be denied because he was not in that state when the murder was committed, or if the governor of New York, realizing he deserved to be removed and punished by the state against which he had offended, should issue extradition papers and he should be taken over into Pennsylvania, he would be released instantly on a writ of habeas corpus sued out in the federal court.

These misled miners in Iowa are insisting that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone should not be tried in Idaho because they were in Colorado when the murderous deed was done, and they are denouncing the supreme court because it held the men could not be taken from the state by habeas corpus proceedings; but if the shoe were on the other foot they would be even louder in protesting, were such a rule established. If it were capitalists charged with sending out men to commit murder in another state they would not be a labor leader in the country asking the supreme court to throw the protection of some technicality of law about them to save them from prosecution for their proposed crime.

People who hastily adopt the reasoning of the lawless men who lead this movement against the state in the case presented here do not stop to think all around the subject. They lend themselves to the most dangerous doctrines that could be promulgated and fail to realize what they are doing.

More Than \$100,000 in Bank in Denver Now and Money Pouring in From All Points to Be Used in Defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

(Special Dispatch.)

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 5.—The Western Federation of Miners is collecting a defense fund of gigantic proportions in preparation for the approaching trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in Idaho. Money is pouring in rapidly from all over the country and Acting Secretary James Kirwin says the probabilities are the total will reach \$300,000. There is now in the Denver banks over \$100,000 to the credit of the Federation.

There is a rumor afloat here, without any confirmation so far, that the Mine Owners' association of Colorado have ready a large fund for the prosecution of the prisoners. It is stated that this will be used to transport a great number of witnesses from Cripple Creek district, in an attempt to prove that the prisoners were directly connected with the men who committed some of the most dastardly crimes there, and had cognizance of the plans for carrying them out.

Federation headquarters is jubilant over the way the outside union labor circles are responding to the call for donations to the defense fund and over the assurance that now the best legal talent in the country can be secured at the trial.

Address on Frank Steunenberg By Frank Martin Last Night.

An Eloquent Memorial Earnest- Delivered at Joint Services of Idaho Legislature in Honor of Our Former Governor.

The memorial on Former Governor Frank Steunenberg delivered by Hon. Frank Martin at the memorial services at the Columbia theatre last evening was an able, earnest address. The speaker spoke as follows:

"For the first time the legislature and the state officials of Idaho have met to express their appreciation of the acts, and to commemorate the life of a governor, fallen by the hand of an assassin. A martyr, who has given his life to preserve the honor and integrity of the state. This tragedy, as truly said by you, was 'A crime so heinous that it shocked the nation and startled the civilized world,' and for what? Idaho's great governor, the gentle-hearted man of the common people had not a personal enemy in all the world. His congeniality was known and enjoyed by all, the highest and the lowest. He fairly radiated good feeling and friendship for all

who would accept of it. He was almost child-like in his frankness, and his trust in mankind was full and complete. His only moments of despondency were when he found that this trust had been scorned and abused. These moments were few and of short duration, as he was prone to regard these as the exceptions, and to steadfastly look for the good in his fellow man. His soul was so big and generous, his life so pure, that there was none, from any private act, to wish him evil.

"This awful murder was a blow at orderly government, and a warning to other high officials, that under like circumstances, life must be put in one side of the balance and duty in the other. There is no one in Idaho today but in his heart feels that his life was the forfeit which he paid for devotion to duty, and his immovable loyalty to government by law. This atrocity was an act of black and determined hate, not hate of the individual, but the blind hate which the distorted soul of the anarchist feels toward law and justice.

"From Creation's dawn, that God rules over the affairs of men, and directs the course of nations; that the order and time of events are directed by the hand of the Infinite; that certainty, and not chance, stands guard over the gates of futurity; that the deeds of time are governed, as well as judged, by the decrees of eternity, have been a certainty in the minds of men.

"As Moses was raised up to lead the children of Israel out of Egypt, so when a crisis comes in the life of a people or a nation, a leader appears with strength and courage to direct his people and with wisdom and en-

ergy to measure and solve their difficulties. When Idaho's hour of peril was sounded by the hand of fate, Providence had placed in the seat of power a man equal to every demand. A man both conservative and wise, who weighed every act and every suggestion in the scales of justice and charity; whose great heart welled with love of Idaho and its people, and whose adherence to duty was God-like in its inflexibility. This man of the hour was Idaho's first Martyr—Frank Steunenberg.

"The place of his nativity was Keokuk, Iowa, and his earthly existence began on August 8, 1861. He was the fourth of a family of ten children, all of whom survive him. His parents came from Holland, reliable old Dutch stock, none better. From them he inherited his undaunted courage, superb manliness, and his undying adherence to what he believed to be right. When a mere child the family moved to Knoxville and here, upon the broad prairies, wooded hills, and streams he grew to manhood. His opportunities for an early education were limited. Our splendid system of public schools was not then highly developed. A generous public did not furnish free text books; and during the summer months young Steunenberg worked on farms to secure money to buy books and clothing for his winter's schooling. His early life was one of comparative privation. Not the biting poverty which dwarfs the soul, and destroys hope and opportunity; but that kind which makes frugality and industry necessary. His boyhood days were spent in useful, healthy activity, in the open air, surrounded by nature—just the condition necessary

for the proper growth of the great qualities of mind and soul with which he was so richly endowed. The circumstances which forced him to labor to help supply his necessities and assist in his education, gave him that sturdy self-reliance and independence which was a marked characteristic of a busy and useful life.

"At the age of 16 young Steunenberg left the farm and public schools, and served an apprenticeship of four years as a printer. He learned his trade thoroughly, and later became the most rapid and trustworthy compositor on the Des Moines Register. It is still a matter of record in that office that during the public excitement and concern occasioned by the assassination of the beloved Garfield, for 30 consecutive nights he worked at his case, and each night made his string of from 12 to 14 thousand ems, a feat never before or since equaled.

"Always a student and thirsting for knowledge, he left his case, and entered the Iowa Agricultural college at Ames. Upon leaving this institution he became the publisher of the Knoxville Express, which he managed with success until the close of 1886, when he came to Idaho, and together with his brother, A. K. Steunenberg, became the owner and publisher of the Caldwell Tribune.

"Since coming to Idaho his work is written large and enduring in the public records of the state. Chosen in 1889 a member of the constitutional convention, his broad grasp of public affairs, and his natural aptitude for business details made him a most valuable member. Elected to the legislature in 1890, his work was characterized by the same high order of constructive ability.

"In 1896 the condition of public affairs was chaotic. The country was passing through those terrible years of financial ruin. Business failures had been of daily occurrence, and marked depression was general. Business was unprofitable, mortgages had been foreclosed, taxes were unpaid, and the cost of government rested heavily upon our people. A governor of the state was to be elected. Conditions demanded a man of rare ability, and peculiar training—one from the industrial masses, whose heart could feel the burden of their necessities, and whose wisdom could construct measures of relief. Public favor centered upon Frank Steunenberg, and 80 per cent of our people, by their votes, called him to the task. At the beginning of his administration, he brought his fine executive ability and great genius for government to bear upon the problem of reducing the expenditures without injury to the public service. The measures which he brought forward, and by which this great task was successfully accomplished, endeared him to the people and stamped him as a constructive statesman of high order.

"In 1898 he was re-elected governor, and the next year the crisis came in the life of the state, the gentle, firm,

and wise management of which arrested the attention of the entire country.

"Shoshone county, known as the Coeur d'Alene district, is perhaps the richest mining region in the world. For several years it had been the home of agitators, in the guise of miners, who loved crime and hated lawful restraint. At first their number was few, but they gradually drove out the true American, home-loving, and law-loving miner, and filled up the mines with foreigners, and men who would follow their leadership. They organized these men into so-called miners' unions, and soon became strong enough to elect county officers in sympathy with them, who would obey their instructions, and were thus enabled to violate the law with impunity, and to defy the authority of the state. In 1892 a difficulty arose between the mine owners and these unions, and on July 11th of that year, armed, they marched upon the Frisco mine and mill and destroyed it with giant powder. In a fight with the guards several men were killed. From that time until 1899 they celebrated this day as a holiday, instead of the Fourth of July, at which, the most inflammatory speeches would be made.

"For seven long years the history of that fabulously rich mining section was a history of crime, unpunished and unchecked. At regular intervals the state was shocked by some outrageous murder or destruction of property. Citizens were taken from their beds by masked men and foully murdered, or driven from the country, whose only offenses were, that they had dared to criticize the methods of these criminal organizations. At one time 40 masked men took a man who had testified against these organizations, and murdered him in cold blood in broad daylight. The same band took two other citizens, marched them out of town and warned them if they returned they would be killed.

"So thoroughly was the country terrorized that, though these men marched quite a distance through the district during day time, and liberal rewards were offered by the state, not a person could be found who would dare give testimony against them. In some instances, men who had made complaint were either killed or driven from the camp before they could testify. One of the members of these unions was elected president of the Western Federation of Miners, and in an address to that body at Salt Lake, Utah, May 10, 1897, said: 'Every union should have a rifle club. I strongly advise you to provide every member with the latest improved rifle, which can be obtained from the factory at a nominal price. I entreat you to take action on this important question, so that in two years we can hear the inspiring music of the martial tread of 25,000 armed men in the ranks of labor.'

"Three days after this speech six masked men marched into the armory at the town of Mullan, about 11 o'clock at night, ordered the men in the hall to turn their faces to the wall, and stole 46 rifles and 10,000 cartridges belonging to a company of the Idaho national guard.

"On April 29, 1899, this reign of lawlessness and terror culminated in what is known as the Bunker Hill and Sullivan riots. Shortly prior to this time a demand had been made that the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining company recognize these unions. This it refused to do, but offered to employ both union and non-union men. On this morning, these men, a thousand strong, with masks on their faces and guns in their hands,

marched from their halls, down Canyon creek, captured a Northern Pacific train, placed aboard a large quantity of dynamite, and run the train to Wardner. Here they were joined by the union from that place. The dynamite was unloaded from the train, the leader gave the orders, 'Wardner union to the front,' 'Burke union to the front,' etc. They marched to the mill, placed the dynamite under it and completely destroyed it. They also murdered two men, one of whom they shot in the back after they had ordered him to run, and wounded a third. As they marched to the mill their cry was: 'Down with America! Down with America!'

"Immediate action was necessary. The governor did not delay. And during the terrible months which succeeded, when the full storm of abuse from baffled lawlessness had broken upon him he never faltered; but silently and determined, unmindful of the shafts of poisoned hate, and innumerable anonymous threats of personal destruction, he pressed onward until his high purpose was accomplished. The methods which he adopted, to throttle anarchy, protect the public honor, and restore the sovereignty of the state in Shoshone county, need not here be discussed. It is sufficient to say that during the year the power of the state to enforce the law in every inch of its territory and to protect the life and property of every citizen was fully established; that the lawless band which had for seven years terrorized Shoshone county was broken up, and its power forever destroyed; that the sun of law, order and justice, with its great white light of peace and prosperity, arose luminous over that terror-stricken region, nevermore to set. That the methods used were only such as were absolutely necessary to accomplish these beneficent results, is the verdict of the liberty-loving people of the state and nation, and fully justified in the conscience of the honored dead.

"In the hour of this splendid service to the state, he was assailed by the most slanderous detraction that villainy could conceive, or throttled crime originate. His life was threatened, he was called a tyrant and a traitor, the tool of corporate wealth and the foe of human liberty. His purposes were impugned, his honesty blackened, and his patriotism scoffed. And as ambition can exist without patriotism, and intellect shine like a star without virtue, the lowest depths were reached when these calumnies were given force and trend by the countenance of those who hoped to profit by his downfall. The steel entered his sensitive soul, but he bore all with strength, calmness and courage; he did no unwise act; spoke no hasty or revengeful word; but with manly dignity and dauntless indifference, these vile and unjust assaults were passed unnoticed. His nature was too kind to plan revenge; his soul too great to harbor malice.

"Frank Steunenberg, a tyrant and the enemy of labor! Humanity filled his whole being and he was torn to toll. A member of organized labor from his youth, every honest effort for its advancement had his encouragement and protection. He fully believed that labor organizations, upon a proper basis, ennobled manhood, strengthened patriotism, increased the intelligence, and elevated the character of its members. But he could never consent that the noble names of union labor should be used as a shield to protect lawlessness, and its mantle to cover the hideous form of crime.

"I hope I have not transgressed the proprieties; much less, would I at this time speak the language of injustice. But standing as it were at the open grave of our generous friend, whose voice is forever stilled, and who can only speak by the lips of those who love him, I, who have felt the full measure of his rich and generous friendship, feel that this much is due his sacred memory.

"On December 30th, 1905, the future looked bright to Governor Steunenberg; six years of successful effort, spent largely in bringing large enterprises into Idaho to develop its wonderful resources, had passed since his retirement from public office. Seven years had passed since his wise and heroic action had placed the honor of the state beyond the ruthless touch of anarchy, and the mutterings of defeated crime had almost ceased. He had no desire or ambition for further public office, and his mind was filled with great plans for the upbuilding of his state. He had just returned from the city of Washington, where he had gone, at the request of the public, to assist in securing the govern-

ment-irrigation projects now in course of construction.

"Content in the society of his family and friends, with boundless faith in Idaho, her people and her destiny, with no cares of state, and the honest regard of all; no cloud appeared upon the horizon of the future, as he went forward with joyful heart to greet its coming. At eventide, on the threshold of his home, with loving greetings on his lips for his wife and children, that awful tragedy, planned by demon minds, sent his spirit—the soul of a just man made perfect—before his God.

"He sleeps in the soil of the state he served, guarded by the love of a grateful people. The moral value to the state of his life is beyond computation. What loftier ideal than his exalted service? His noble example will be an inspiration to every youth, a stimulant to quicken the pulse of patriotism, and a beacon to point the way of official duty and civic righteousness."

B. STEUNENBERG DIES AT HOME IN CALDWELL

Succumbs After a Long Illness
at the Age of 83—Was a
Veteran of the Mexican War.

CALDWELL, March 29.—B. Steunenberg, aged 83, died early this afternoon after a long illness. Since the death of his son, A. K. Steunenberg, he has been sinking steadily and his death, while a shock to his children, was not unexpected.

Mr. Steunenberg was born in Holland and was a shoemaker by trade. After coming to the United States he settled first in Michigan and from that state enlisted in and served through the Mexican war. After the war he moved to Keokuk, Ia., and later to Knoxville, in the same state, where he resided until some three years ago, when he came to Caldwell to be with his boys.

Mr. Steunenberg was the father of Frank and A. K. Steunenberg, both deceased, and of Will, John, C. B., and Lieutenant George Steunenberg, and Mrs. S. J. Probst of Knoxville, Ia., Mrs. George Crookham of Nebraska, and Mrs. G. H. Wyingarten of Caldwell.

During Mr. Steunenberg's residence in Caldwell he earned the confidence and respect of the entire community and his quiet, unassuming ways endeared him to all. Funeral arrangements will be made later.

PREJUDICE SHOWN BY ARTICLES

Haywood's Writings in
Miners' Magazine
Read to Jury.

PROVE HATRED
OF STEUNENBERG

Epithets of Every Kind Freely
Applied to Idaho's Former
Governor.

JUDGE WOOD DECIDED THIS
MORNING THAT ARTICLES PRINTED
IN THE MINERS' MAGAZINE PRIOR
TO THE ASSASSINATION OF FOR-
MER GOVERNOR STEUNENBERG
COULD BE ADMITTED AS EVIDENCE.
SENATOR BORAH READ TO THE
JURY A LARGE NUMBER OF EX-
TRACTS FROM ARTICLES PRINTED
BETWEEN 1900 AND 1905, IN WHICH
STEUNENBERG WAS DENOUNCED
IN THE MOST VIOLENT AND IN-
TEMPERATE LANGUAGE. THAT HE
WOULD SUFFER FOR HIS ACTION
WAS FREELY PREDICTED.

THE DEFENSE OBJECTED TO THE
INTRODUCTION OF EACH ARTICLE.
THE STATE WILL CLOSE ITS CASE
TOMORROW.

(By Associated Press.)

Boise, Idaho, June 26.—The articles denunciatory of Frank Steunenberg and other figures of the labor wars of Idaho and Colorado published in the Miners' Magazine were this morning read to the jury that is trying William D. Haywood for murder. Judge Wood permitted the introduction of almost all of the articles offered by the state as showing the animus towards Steunenberg of Haywood and the other leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, and excluded all of the articles published after Steunenberg was killed.

The most important of the articles read to the jury by Senator Borah was entitled "The Passing of Steunenberg." It appears in the magazine issued for January, 1901. It begins: "On the 10th day of January, 1901, Frank Steunenberg of Idaho will sink into obscurity from public view, where he shall forever lie buried, damned for the outrages he committed upon the workmen of the Coeur d'Alenes during the past twenty months."

Continuing, it says: "Four years ago, when the president of the Western Federation of Miners helped make this monstrous governor of Idaho, he said he did not have \$20 in cash, but four years later, in 1900, he was able to spend \$4,000 to manipulate the Democratic state convention."

In conclusion the article says: "When men and women will bless the name of Paul Corcoran, the model husband, the honest man imprisoned by this filthy reptile, Steunenberg's name will be uttered with loathing. Farewell, Steunenberg, once governor of Idaho; your political career is ended. You have done everything in your power to send the men who made you governor to the penitentiary, and worse than all, you stand before the world a convicted perjurer before a congressional investigating commission. But your cheek has long since lost the blush of shame and your damnable deeds will never appeal to your manhood, for such you never possessed. Your sole ambition was money, which in your estimation was superior to honor, but you are gone and upon your political tombstone shall be inscribed in indelible words, 'Here lies a hireling and a traitor.'"

Before the noon recess was taken Senator Borah announced that the state would close its case tomorrow.

The jury was not brought into court this morning until after Judge Wood had handed down his opinion as to the admissibility of certain articles from the Miners' Magazine as showing the animus of the controlling officers of the Western Federation of Miners toward former Governor Steunenberg and others. Judge Wood said he had decided that many of the articles should be accepted. These were the ones printed prior to the death of Governor Steunenberg. As to articles subsequent to that date, the court declared it had some doubt and would resolve that doubt in favor of the defendant.

"The evidence in the case on trial," said Judge Wood, "shows considerable difference to the case cited yesterday by counsel for the defense and known generally as the anarchists' case. In that instance the state relied upon a chain of circumstances and many of the publications there admitted were published by the defendants themselves and were assailed for the specific purpose of showing the intention of the defendants to commit the crime charged and their animus toward the police."

"In the case on trial the evidence of the state purports to come in part from one of the parties to the defense. That witness has stated that not only has he committed the crime here charged, but several others as well, and he is relied upon to show that the crimes were committed at the instance of this defendant and other defendants said to be the managing officers of the Western Federation of Miners."

"The magazine offered in evidence appears to have been under the control of those officers. The court is convinced that after showing the attitude of the organization and the attitude of the managing officers, their animus and feeling toward those against whom the crimes were committed or attempted, certain of the publications cited by the state are admissible. The court will admit the articles bearing on former Governor Steunenberg, Governor Peabody, Judges Gabbert and Goddard, and several others."

As to the articles following the commission of any crime the court has some doubt, and will resolve that doubt in favor of the defendant.

"To which ruling," interposed Attorney Richardson, "we desire to reserve an exception."

"It will be noted," said the court,

"and we would also like the ruling to state that the defense may introduce any articles it desires from the magazine," added Attorney Darrow.

"The court will pass on that when it comes to it," said Judge Wood.

Article by Boyce Read.

Senator Borah then read from a copy of the first issue of the magazine, the article written by Ed Boyce in which he outlined the policy of the magazine as proposing to stand for the interest of the Western Federation of Miners and in a general way for the laboring masses against the "predatory classes."

The second exhibit, a letter from Eugene Debs and published in the issue of February 1, was also read by Senator Borah. In the article Debs greeted the magazine and paid a tribute to the announcement of its policy by Boyce. He went on to denounce Governor Steunenberg and the officials of Idaho in the severest terms as "whelps who should go back to their native hell," and "who shall not escape the consequences of their crimes."

Debs compared these "vile official creatures" with Paul Corcoran, who was found guilty of murder in the Coeur d'Alenes, and whom Debs called an honest workman standing magnificent in the strength of his righteousness. In conclusion Debs wrote:

"Know ye Steunenberg and others, that we have an account to settle with you."

Senator Borah also read from the issue of the magazine of February, 1900, and an editorial entitled "Another Hireling" and dealing with the alleged circulation of a petition by Governor Steunenberg for a continuance of the federal troops in the mining districts of Idaho. The editorial declared that Steunenberg was being well paid for persecuting the miners' union, denounced him as a Hessian and as an "unscrupulous person never known to speak the truth."

The next exhibit was a long extract from a speech by Ed Boyce, president of the Federation at the time, delivered on miners' day at Butte, Mont., in 1900. Boyce devoted himself mainly to a denunciation of the Standard Oil company in connection with its invasion of the copper field. Boyce referred to Governor Steunenberg as the hireling of the "oil trust."

Under the heading, "Eight-Hour Law," Senator Borah read an editorial, calling upon the miners of Colorado to defeat Judge Goddard at the polls, holding that he was instrumental in upsetting the short day for workingmen.

Another article read from the magazine included a resolution adopted by the Western Federation of Miners, and signed by Haywood and others, denouncing Governor Steunenberg for requiring all persons seeking work in the Coeur d'Alenes to renounce affiliation with any union.

"We condemn such action," the resolution read, "as action worthy of tyrants in the middle ages."

The resolution also condemned the "unjust and inhuman administration of Steunenberg."

"Perjurer Steunenberg."

From the issue of June, 1900, Senator Borah read a comment upon a speech by Mr. Sovereign at the convention of the Western Federation of Miners. The article declared that Mr. Sovereign spoke of the "perjurer Steunenberg the inhuman persecutor of workingmen."

From time to time Senator Borah offered in evidence the list of officers of the Federation as published in the maga-

zine. In the first issues quoted the officers included Ed Boyce, president, James Mayer, secretary and treasurer, and William D. Haywood and Charles H. Moyer as members of the executive board.

In the July issue of 1900 was an article signed by Ed Boyce urging all workmen to support Eugene V. Debs and Joseph Harriman for president and vice president respectively and denouncing McKinley and Roosevelt and Bryan and Taft as representatives of the capitalist classes. The Democratic party was assailed as the more inconsistent of the two old parties in that it claimed to be emancipated from the wealthy classes, but was not.

The articles cited "the case of Governor Steunenberg, who sold himself to the Standard Oil company to plunder, rob and murder the men who elected him to office."

In an editorial in the Miners' Magazine for January, 1901, entitled "The Passing of Steunenberg," epithets are applied without stint to Steunenberg, who is charged with getting rich on the "greasy dollars of the Standard Oil company and of the mine owners, whose servant he always has been."

Condemning Steunenberg as a vile thing deserving only contempt, hatred and political death, the article bids farewell to Steunenberg as a creature "over whose political tombstone should be inscribed the words, 'Here lies a hireling and a traitor.'"

The article also referred to Steunenberg as "a Hessian, a villain and mine owners' lackey, whose name should be uttered with loathing by every honest man."

The reading of the magazines continued, Judge Wood naming each exhibit and announcing at the same time that an objection by the defense to its admission would be overruled and an exception noted.

No Attempt at Declamation.

Senator Borah read each article as the exhibit was called. He made no attempt at declamation and in fact called out a protest from Clarence Darrow, who, at the close of one piece of graphic writing, said jokingly:

"If you have any more like that, I wish you'd let us read them."

State Nearly Through; Haywood's Lawyers to Move for a Dismissal

Neither Side Expects Judge Wood to Sustain Motion, and Defense Then Will Begin Examination of Its Witnesses.

By John I. Tierney

Special to The News.

BOISE, Idaho, June 20.—Before noon tomorrow the state will have closed its case in chief against William D. Haywood. Immediately after Richardson will move Judge Wood for a dismissal, and will enter upon argument in support of that motion.

The announcement today of Senator Borah that the state was practically through, and the definite statement that but two more witnesses, and possibly but one, would be called, was received with sighs of relief by the defense.

Richardson's argument for dismissal will be an analysis of the state's case. He will discuss the Orchard confession and urge that this testimony and the testimony of the subsequent witnesses be considered in the light of the Idaho statute, which provides that the evidence of an accomplice must be corroborated by other and independent testimony tending to connect the defendant with the crime.

Corroborative Testimony

It will be argued by the defense that all of the subsequent testimony in so far as it related to the case at all, went merely to corroborate the assassin's statements concerning the commission of the crimes and in no case did it connect the defendant Haywood with Orchard.

Richardson will also devote much argument to the proposition that the testimony of the other witnesses was not competent, basing his contention on the proposition that the statute requires such testimony to have materiality independent of the testimony of the accomplice.

Will Overrule Motion

While the defense will make the motion and argument as I have outlined, I am not betraying confidence when I say that neither the defense nor the prosecution expects Judge Wood to close the case at this time. He will almost certainly overrule Richardson's motion, and then the defense will be given the opportunity to refute the ugly charges made by Orchard.

The prosecution is quite well satisfied with the showing made. The Pinkertons were a disappointment, but Senator Borah

feels that the evidence presented during the last few days clearly proves that Haywood and Pettibone were on the friendliest terms with the multi-murderer, supplied him with money and directed his movements. The senator assures me that many of the state's most important witnesses have been reserved for the rebuttal, and he promises many surprises.

A. M. Stevenson of Denver is here, but will not be given an opportunity to be heard at this time. The state wishes to put him on when it gets its second inning. This arrangement is not at all pleasing to Stevenson. He had some dealings with Pettibone during the Speer-Springer campaign, and he is prepared to testify that Pettibone, at that time, used the name of Pat Bone. Stevenson was not deceived by the alias, however, and believing Pettibone to be an emissary of the enemy sent to trap him, threatened to kick the federation leader out of his office.

Profess Utmost Confidence

The friends of Haywood are claiming that the prosecution has fallen down, and they profess the utmost confidence concerning the finding of the jury. Of course, these expressions of opinion really count for little. It is scarcely necessary to say that no one knows how deep an impression has been made on the minds of the jurors by the testimony of Orchard and those who followed him. The state believes the self-confessed murderer made an excellent witness, and Borah and Hawley feel that their case would have been impregnable if the Pinkertons had not fallen down on them.

Among the arrivals today are E. V. Brake, former labor commissioner of Colorado; T. S. Leland, the Methodist preacher who was deported from Cripple Creek, and J. Wolff, whom Orchard testified sent the money by Postal Telegraph to San Francisco.

SUMMARY OF HAYWOOD CASE

Boise, Idaho, June 22.—Thirty-seventh day of the Haywood murder trial.

State's case closed, with majority of what it claimed will be the strongest witnesses reserved for rebuttal.

Defense opens Monday, Clarence S. Darrow to consume nearly the entire day explaining the contention of the defense to the jury.

The prosecution claims to have substantiated Orchard's confession in its most material points, including the Bradley explosion in San Francisco, the Vindicator explosion, the Independence depot horror, the attacks on Judge Goddard and Governor Peabody and the eventual killing of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

The defense contends that only Orchard's unsupported word has been given as evidence against Haywood, as the other evidence was not conclusive, as demanded by law.

Number of defense witnesses here, 68, among them being jurists, attorneys, mine owners and miners.

Case will probably reach the jury by July 22.

FEDERATION TO WITHDRAW FROM PARENT

Report Interpreted to Mean Separation From Industrial Workers.

TWO FACTIONS DIVIDED
Socialists Expected to Attack Integrity of Mahoney, Kirwan and O'Neill.

The annual report of Acting President C. E. Mahoney of the Western Federation of Miners has formed the basis for opening the long-pending fight between the conservative and revolutionary factions of the miners' organization on the question of final withdrawal of the federation from the Industrial Workers of the World. It is now affiliated with that body only nominally having withdrawn temporarily following a factional fight at the second annual convention of the parent body in Chicago last October.

Acting President Mahoney is not in favor of affiliating with either of the crowds that are endeavoring to control the Industrial Workers.

A majority report of the committee to which this report was referred contains the recommendations made by Mr. Mahoney. A minority report signed by those members who are generally classed as Socialists is directly opposed both to the items of the report and to Mahoney himself.

The discussion on the adoption of these reports promises to be attended by bitter attacks on the integrity of President Mahoney, Secretary Kirwan and Editor John M. O'Neill of the Miners' Magazine, and much documentary evidence is promised by the Socialist element to sustain their charges.

The majority report advises that the convention ignore all factional disputes in the Industrial Workers and simply recognize the organization as a whole. It urges the necessity of delegates taking definite steps to reunite the Industrial Workers.

It is then recommended that the payment of the per capita tax by the federation to the parent body be further suspended till all contending factions are either reunited or another general organization is perfected.

This latter section is taken by those well informed to practically mean the withdrawal of the federation, and also the organization of a national industrial union labor body, with the Western Federation forming the nucleus of the new association.

The minority report takes issue with President Mahoney in vigorous terms. It reads, in part:

"We denounce the bolting of the second annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World by delegates representing the Western Federation of Miners, and we consider such action unwarranted in any circumstances.

"As to the referendum issued by the Western Federation as to the legality of this second annual convention of the Industrial Workers, we are not satisfied the result of the vote represents the real opinion of the membership, because the question was presented in the negative form."

This referendum vote resulted in a majority of the members of the federation declaring the convention in question to have been unconstitutional because not properly called.

Both reports agree with President Mahoney that John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' magazine, is an able and sincere man, but their ways part there.

Both the minority and the majority reports concur in President Mahoney's expressions condemning the time contract system. The majority report qualifies the indorsement, however, by stating that the five-year term contracts made in the Butte district are in no way binding upon the federation.

The debate proper was not entered upon until the afternoon session. It will possibly continue several days. William Davidson is in the chair, Acting President Mahoney having taken a seat on the floor during the consideration of his report.

WOOD LIMITS PROOF OF DEFENSE

Boise Judge Curtails Testimony
in Attempt to Prove Counter
Conspiracy of the
Mine Owners.

STATE CONSIDERS IT
IMPORTANT VICTORY

Serious Charges Made Against
Detectives Scott and
Sterling.

By John I. Torrey

Special to The News

BOISE, Idaho, June 27. — The prosecution in the Haywood case won what Senator Borah regards as a most important victory today when Judge Wood ruled that the defense, in attempting to prove a counter conspiracy, must adhere to facts which have a direct bearing on the case at bar. Just how much this will interfere with the plan of campaign mapped out by Messrs. Darrow and Richardson will not be known until the court applies the ruling to evidence which the defense desires to have admitted.

The defense intended to place before the jury a vast amount of testimony to prove that the mine owners in many of the Western states, but more particularly Colorado and Idaho, had banded together to crush out the federation, and that the present proceedings were but part of this program. The prosecution believes Judge Wood will bar a great deal of this testimony.

Open Season for Pinkertons

Tomorrow promises to be Pinkerton day and it is expected that the workings of the famous detective agency will be laid bare by Oscar Friedman, formerly private secretary to Captain James McParland, the detective who worked up the case against Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone.

Friedman is well known in Denver where he lived while in McParland's employ. It is understood he will testify that the Pinkerton agency was employed by the mine owners to break up the federation. To that end a number of the agency's most trusted men were introduced into the unions. Being possessed of more than ordinary ability they quickly became leaders. Friedman will endeavor to show that they always urged strikes and, when the men accepted the advice and quit work, counseled murder and dynamite. It is claimed that Friedman is in possession of documentary evidence to support his charges.

The defense believes this evidence will have a marked effect upon the jury, as it will tend to support the charge made by Haywood's friends that McParland coached Orchard and promised the assassin immunity in return for a story which would take the miners' leaders to the gallows.

Important Testimony by Engineer

To my mind the most important bit of testimony today was given by Engineer Rush, when he told of the alleged attempt to wreck a train carrying non-union miners on the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad. While Rush did not make a direct charge, the only inference to be drawn from his story was that Scott and Sterling, the detectives of the Mine Owners' association of the Cripple Creek district, had removed the rail in order to furnish material for the story of another "outrage," which would shock the people of Colorado and arouse sentiment against the Western Federation of Miners.

The readers of The News will recall the lurid stories of this alleged crime which appeared in all the Denver papers at the time. Scott and Sterling supplied the newspapermen with the so-called facts, and the denials made by the union leaders were scouted.

The charges made against Scott and Sterling by the defense are so serious as to demand some sort of answer. As matters stand now these detectives are accused of planning practically all the serious violence which marked the Teller county strike. A number of witnesses have sworn to the alleged facts, and the only way the prosecution can refute the stories is by producing the accused officers.

Edward Boyce, formerly president of the federation and now a millionaire mine owner, told of the birth of the federation today, and insisted that Attorney James H. Hawley, one of the leading at-

Defense Is Relying Upon Friedman to Prove Conspiracy

Expect Witness to Testify That Pinkertons,
Mine Owners and Governors of Two States
In Plot to Hang Haywood.



MORRIS FRIEDMAN,

Author of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy," Whose Testimony in the Haywood Case Promises Sensations.

Testifies Sterling Fired First Shot in Bloody Victor Riot

Militiaman Says Mine Owners' Detective Discharged Weapon and Assault on Unionists Began.

By John I. Tierney

Special to The News.

BOISE, Idaho, July 1.—The defense put its spy on the stand today in the Haywood trial, and his testimony fairly bristled with sensations. He faced the fire of cross-examination without wincing. It is evident that a graduate of William A. Pinkerton's training school is fully a match for attorneys of the first rank. Orchard fenced for days with Richardson and almost secured the decision on points, to use a phrase popular with sporting writers, and today Morris Friedman, the young socialist who acted as stenographer for Captain McParland and purloined the confidential records of the Pinkerton headquarters, pitted his wits against those of Senator Borah and did not come off second best by any means.

Friedman identified a number of reports made by Pinkerton operatives who had wormed their way into the confidence of the members of the miners' unions, and these documents were then read to the jury by Mr. Darrow. The jurors were evidently deeply interested. Mr. Darrow is a talented reader, and the narratives did not lose any of their strength through his rendition.

The prosecution made no objection to the introduction of the reports, and it is understood will not undertake to controvert them. In a general way they prove that the Pinkertons were employed by the mine owners to assist in the disruption and ultimate destruction of the Western Federation of Miners and of John Mitchell's coal miners' organization. To this end, the detectives forced themselves to the front in the unions and where it was possible secured positions of influence. They acted under instructions from Captain McParland. When he counseled violence they delivered incendiary speeches to their fellow unionists. When he wished to disturb the counsels of the Western federation they led revolts and inveighed against the men in control of the organization.

Were Working Both Sides of Street

One of the most interesting of the reports was prepared by a detective named Londoner and described the scenes in Cripple Creek and Victor following the Independence horror. This report revealed the fact that the Pinkertons were really "working both sides of the street." While they were employed by the mine owners to spy on the union men, they had entered into an arrangement with James F. Burns, then in control of the Portland mine, and in sympathy with the union, to protect his property. To that end they employed an officer of the militia to keep them informed of all movements directed against the Portland.

IN THE REPORTS THIS OFFICER IS MENTIONED AS CURZ, BUT ON THE STAND TODAY FRIEDMAN SWORE THAT CURZ WAS A NOM DE

DEFENSE TO GET \$40,000 EACH MONTH

Federation Will Give Its Leaders Big Financial Support.

CONSERVATIVES IN LEAD

Every Measure They Advocated Adopted by the Convention.

Forty thousand dollars a month. This is the amount pledged for the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone defense fund by the convention of the Western Federation of Miners just preceding its final adjournment yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The money is to be raised by a monthly assessment of \$1 against each member. It is to continue indefinitely. It was the consensus of opinion that if this is not sufficient, the rank and file will contribute twice that sum without a murmur.

The federation has not less than 40,000 members in good standing earning an average of \$4 per day each. This aggregates \$4,160,000 a month of working days.

The 1908 convention will be held in Denver, which was selected over Butte, Mont., by a vote of 221 to 114. The headquarters will remain here.

The convention was in session twenty-three days at a total expense of about \$37,000. This does not include the cost of

printing the report of the proceedings which will amount to several thousands of dollars.

Many radical departures from long established rules were decided upon and referred to the membership for a referendum vote. The decision to form a new industrial and political organization independent of the Industrial Workers of the World probably holds the greatest public interest.

If the new movement is a success a political party will be launched in Chicago at a general conference of industrial labor organizations in October that will command a following greater than was ever before given an independent party.

There is every indication that William D. Haywood's name will head the presidential ticket that will be placed in the field. The Socialists are behind the new industrial labor organization that is to use the political wedge for gaining control of the country. Assessments will be levied upon the wage workers of both America and Europe to meet the campaign expenses.

The Western Federation was responsible for the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World in Chicago just two years ago today. The latter organization floundered on the rocks of personal aggrandizement. It was kidnaped by the revolutionary socialist element and promptly deserted by the federation. The federation leaders say they will profit by past experiences in rearing the new child.

The convention devoted much time to the new preamble it finally adopted and spent several days in discussing charges that were filed and not substantiated against Acting President C. E. Mahoney, Acting Secretary James Kirwan and John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' magazine, the official organ.

After permitting the revolutionists to talk themselves hoarse, the conservatives defeated them on every proposition put to a vote. That both factions then cast their personal differences aside was shown in the harmonious action taken on the assessment for the Moyer-Haywood defense fund and in the auditing committee's report on James Kirwan's books. The committee included several who had preferred charges against Kirwan. The report read: "we did not find one single error in Acting Secretary Kirwan's books and we congratulate the Western Federation on securing the services of so capable a man."

John L. Haas, a Denver versifier, sang a parody on "Good Bye, Little Girl" that carried an anarchistic flavor. It was not especially well received. The chorus runs that if the capitalist class dares to hang Moyer, et al., the wage workers will march away "in our uniform of rage" and "capture our U. S. flags" ending with "Goodbye, Mr. Capitalist class."

Frank Schmelzer, who met his death under a car wheels in the Union depot yards last night, was among the officials installed at the convention yesterday afternoon. He was among the most popular of the delegates. He was re-elected to the executive board by a big majority.

Story of Peabody's Colorado War to Be Retold by Witnesses

BOISE, Idaho, July 6.—The attorneys for the defense spent today conferring with their clients, while the gentlemen who represent the state were busily engaged with the witnesses who will be put on in rebuttal.

The better part of next week will be taken up with the evidence of the defense. On Monday affidavits bearing on Orchard's alleged attempt to blow up Fred Bradley in San Francisco, will be read. They will, of course, contradict the multi-murderer. An expert will then be put on the stand to swear that ten pounds of dynamite, the amount Orchard claims to have used on the Bradley "job," would have blown his intended victim to atoms and would have wrecked the house. Attorney J. C. Robertson of Spokane will testify concerning the mysterious telegram signed "M.," supposed to have been sent by Robertson's law partner, Fred Miller, to Orchard. He will contradict the state's theory. Incidentally, he will swear that Jack Simpkins warned him of Orchard's plan to kidnap the Paulson children. Robertson was Paulson's attorney.

Then the defense will produce an exact duplicate of the box said to have been unearthed at the gate leading to the house of Judge Goddard in Denver, and the prosecution will be asked to squeeze forty sticks of dynamite into the receptacle. The defense secured its information concerning the box from the state's witnesses, and is prepared to demonstrate that Judge Goddard and the other witnesses were very much in error when they testified about the amount of powder they removed from it.

Moyer may go on the stand Tuesday, but Haywood will not testify before Wednesday. His main and cross-examinations should occupy about two days.

More Colorado Witnesses.

Senator Borah has secured some strong evidence for rebuttal. A number of prominent citizens of Colorado are here to testify for the prosecution concerning conditions in Telluride, Trinidad and Cripple Creek prior to and during the Peabody "wars." Sheriff Rutan of San Miguel county and R. M. Wright, a prominent mining man of Telluride, arrived tonight and joined the Colorado colony of anti-federationists. It is evident that Senator Borah will undertake to defend the actions of the militia and members of the Citizens' alliances during the Colorado trouble, and like Lord Clive, will "wonder at their moderation."

Senator Borah assured me tonight that he would call both Scott and Sterling, and that they would contradict the witnesses for the defense, who testified that the detectives planned many of the outrages at Cripple Creek.

In case the Haywood jury fails to reach an agreement, six months will elapse before another federation leader is arraigned. Then Pettibone will be put in the prisoner's dock.

Borah Has Trouble Ahead.

Judge Wood is already dreaming of a long vacation in the cool mountain woods, where the trout jumps to the fly, and Senator Borah is planning a campaign against his enemies. It is given out here that the indictments returned by the recent federal grand jury will be made public the day the Haywood case goes to the jury. Then Senator Borah will be taken into custody, and will be given an opportunity to give bond. He will not be tried until September, but he will require at least a month to prepare his defense.

Orchard's Bomb to Be Viewed by Experts

Defense Will Attempt to Show Explosives Less Deadly Than Confession Alleged.

BOISE, Idaho, July 6.—Counsel for the defense in the Haywood murder case held an extended conference today, both at their downtown office and in the day cell of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone at the county jail, and it was stated afterward that it would be Wednesday next before Haywood takes the oath as a witness in his own behalf.

The program as it now stands is to begin Monday morning by reading the depositions taken at San Francisco as to the explosion at the house of Fred Bradley, the mining operator. These depositions are to be supplemented later with the evidence of an expert in explosives.

It is contended by the defense that ten pounds of dynamite, exploded as Orchard swears the Bradley bombs were, would have blown Bradley into pieces and destroyed the whole front of the house, and it is to show this that the expert will be called.

Adams Not to Be Called.

After the depositions are put in there will be additional testimony to show that before he fled from the Coeur d'Alene in 1899 Orchard attempted to sell his interest in the Hercules mine, and then there will be a showing as to the movements and actions of Jack Simpkins when he went to Denver in the fall of 1905, after having parted with Orchard at Caldwell. This will practically conclude the case with the exception of the testimony of Haywood and Moyer, and it is believed that the latter can be reached by Tuesday afternoon.

JURY CHARGES ALLEN'S DEATH TO THREE MEN

Policeman's Murder in Fort Collins 'Jungles' Result of Cold-Blooded Plot, Is Coroner's Verdict.

Special to The News

FORT COLLINS, Colo., July 10.—"Joseph Allen, the Fort Collins policeman who was murdered on the night of July 3, was the victim of a conspiracy, and Roy Kelley and James Clouse and Harry Hill are the men who plotted and brought about the death."

This is the substance of the jury's verdict in the inquest into the killing of Joseph Allen. Hill, Kelley and Clouse are not definitely charged with striking the blows which resulted in the death of Allen, but they are charged with having planned Allen's death, and having made all necessary arrangements for killing him.

The inquiry was a most thorough one, more than thirty witnesses being examined. Almost at the very start evidence of a conspiracy cropped out, and the witnesses were closely examined along that line.

Hill and Clouse refused to talk this evening, saying that they had told their story to the jury, and did not care to say anything themselves before they had con-

sulted attorneys. Kelley, when arrested, and charged with being a party to the murder of Allen, was visibly affected.

"I never killed Allen. I had nothing more to do with it than you did. I have been indicted simply because I was the first one to find the body of Allen. I know who killed Allen. When I reached Allen I heard someone walking rapidly away, and breathing hard as though he had been running or had been in a struggle. I saw a man whom I know to be Tom Arbor. I said, 'Hello, Tom!' He did not reply, but broke into a run, going east. About two minutes later I heard the latch of Arbor's front gate click. Tom Arbor killed Allen, and I charge him with having committed the crime."

Protesting his innocence and accusing Arbor with having murdered Allen, Kelley was locked in his cell. Tom Arbor was the first suspect arrested. He was arrested on information furnished by Kelley and Hill. Arbor is a neighbor of Kelley's in the "Jungles," and lives in a house belonging to Scotty Hall, which is within 200 feet of the place where Allen was killed. Arbor was on the stand today, and proved to the satisfaction of the jury that he was not in the "Jungles" at the time the murder was committed. Arbor's wife was also on the stand, and her story as well as that of her husband, was not only straightforward, but there was strong corroborative evidence to support their testimony.

It became evident yesterday that Hill was suspected of being a party to the murder of Allen. Yesterday afternoon Hill was arrested on a charge of selling liquor, and before his bond of \$500 could be fixed up two additional charges were filed against him, making his bond \$1,100. Phil Lewin of Denver, said to be a representative of a wholesale liquor dealer, arrived in the city and went Hill's bond. Hill was released, but was shadowed by detectives last night and today, so that when the jury wanted him he was quickly located.

The feeling over the murder of Allen has quieted down, and the people will allow the law to take its course. Citizens here are generally satisfied with the result of the inquest.

I'LL KEEP NOTHING BACK'

—Haywood

May Charged With Murder of
Governor Steunenberg
Takes Stand and Be-
gins Narrative.

DENIES HE EVER GAVE
ORCHARD SINGLE PENNY

Said Orchard's Victim
Should Be Relegated and I
Helped to Do It.

By John I. Tierney

Special to The News.
BOISE, Idaho, July 11.—More than a year ago I had a minute's talk with William D. Haywood on the platform of the little station at Caldwell, Idaho. It was about to be arraigned for the murder of former Governor Steunenberg and the sheriff was guarding him as he might guard the most desperate criminal of the age. I asked him what he thought of the outlook and he replied grimly:

"It makes no difference what happens to Moyer and Haywood. The movement will go on."
As I listened to Haywood telling the story of his career today on the witness stand in Judge Wood's court I could not but think the same thought was in his mind.

Darrow and Richardson had undoubtedly told Haywood to talk with moderation, but their warnings, if given, were totally disregarded. When he first commenced testify he was decidedly nervous, and his voice was pitched low. As he got

into his story his voice grew strong and, although it frequently shook with emotion, every word uttered was clearly heard by those in the courtroom. As he told the story of the labor wars in Colorado, he seemed to live over those trying scenes, and his language was forceful, but well chosen.

'Don't Omit Anything' Says Haywood

The following incident will illustrate Haywood's general attitude during the trial.

When Senator Borah was reading extracts from the Miners' magazine he found that Editor O'Neil constantly grouped the names of Peabody, Steunenberg and Roosevelt. Walking over to Darrow, Borah said: "I will omit the name of Roosevelt, for this is a Republican jury and the reference might prejudice them." Darrow saw the point and readily agreed, but Haywood, who was sitting behind his chief counsel, exclaimed: "Don't omit anything. All those men are in the same class."

But despite his fanaticism, Haywood is making a very good witness for the defense. His apparent desire to conceal nothing has an excellent effect. He has the history of the federation at the end of his tongue and he fires facts and figures at the examining attorney in a most remarkable way.

As one of the attorneys for the defense said tonight: "Haywood is traveling his own gait and he will not deviate a hair's breadth for anyone."

Borah Always on the Alert

On cross-examination Borah will undoubtedly endeavor to lead him into many unwise utterances. However, it is safe to say that he will take no unfair advantage of the defendant. The senator's conduct during the entire trial has been most commendable. He is always on the alert for the state but loses no time in fussing over the nonessentials. He never makes an objection for the sake of annoying the defense but he never concedes anything that is material. The burden of the prosecution has fallen almost entirely on the senator as the serious illness of Mrs. Hawley necessitates the absence of the chief prosecutor from the courtroom much of the time.

Darrow and Richardson are pleased with the showing made by Moyer, who passed through the ordeal of cross-examination without having his evidence materially weakened.

Moyer Explains the Hiring of Lawyers

Declares No Man Was Defend-
ed Unless Arrest Had Con-
nection With W. F. M.

By Associated Press

BOISE, Idaho, July 11.—Charles H. Moyer was called to the stand in the Haywood case when court met this morning.

A letter from General Counsel John Murphy of Denver to the secretary of the local union at Silver City, Idaho, was offered in evidence by Darrow as a part of the direct before the cross-examination commenced. The letter was objected to by the state and the objection sustained.

Mr. Darrow then read several extracts from the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners, which was admitted in evidence yesterday.

Moyer was very deliberate in his replies again today, evidently weighing his answers in his mind before making them. He said he was living at Deadwood, S. D., during the Coeur d'Alene troubles of 1899, but became acquainted with many of the members from that district at the Salt Lake convention that year. He also learned of Governor Steunenberg's part in the strike. Jack Simpkins was one of the men Moyer met at the convention. He heard Simpkins tell of the indignities he suffered in the Idaho "bullpen" and knew what his feelings were.

Senator Borah questioned the witness closely as to the extent of the rule of the federation to defend any of its members accused of crime. Moyer declared that no man was defended unless the executive board decided his arrest had some connection with the Western Federation of Miners.

"If a member of the federation should kill a man on the streets of Boise you would not defend him unless you felt the federation was in some way involved in the affair," suggested Senator Borah.

"That is my understanding. We would defend anyone whose act grew out of a strike or whose arrest we felt was due to his connection with the Western Federation of Miners."

"You don't hold it out as an inducement to members that the federation will defend them for any crime committed, do you?"

"No, sir."

BOLDLY TELLS JURY HIS BELIEFS

Admits Intimate Acquaintance
With Orchard, but Denies
Any Connection With
His Crimes.

UNSPARINGLY DENOUNCES
OSGOOD AND GRANT

Declares He Hated Steunen-
berg, but Only as Public
Official.

By John I. Tierney.

Special to The News.

BOISE, Ida., July 12.—William D. Haywood, on trial for his life, "went his own gait" for four hours today while United States Senator Borah, a remarkably clever lawyer, endeavored to wring damaging admissions from him, and when he was finally permitted to step down from the witness stand his attorneys and supporters literally heaved sighs of relief. The ordeal had been a trying one for them, but the defendant seemed to enjoy it.

Before the cross-examination had consumed ten minutes Haywood had flung discretion to the winds. For the time being he seemed to forget he was on the witness stand, and he went as far into the "class conscious" theories of the socialists as Senator Borah could possibly have desired.

Borah's performance was one of the notable features of the trial. For four hours he grilled the witness with a merciless tongue, always framing his questions so as to convey the impression that a loaded gun in the shape of documentary evidence was at hand to confound and rout Haywood and his attorneys. Momentarily the spectators looked for the long promised sensations, but they did not materialize. If the state has a card up its sleeve it will produce it during rebuttal.

Frankly Admits Dislike of Steunenberg

Senator Borah early in the cross-examination set about the task of establishing a motive for the killing of Steunenberg by the Western Federation of Miners. Haywood frankly admitted his dislike, amounting to hatred, of the dead politician. Yes, he had written resolutions denouncing him as "a traitor and a hireling." The documents were intemperate, very. They accurately stated the witness' opinion of the dead man—as a public official.

Haywood was always careful to make that distinction. He regarded Steunenberg as a traitor to his fellow members of the working class who had elected him to high office. He believed he had violated his oath of office after he became the tool of the capitalistic class. But he had no feeling against the governor as a man.

"I regarded Steunenberg, Bartlett, Sinclair and you, Senator Borah, in the same class, and I expressed my opinion of you freely and openly," was Haywood's final attempt to make the jury, court and prosecutor understand his mental attitude toward the murdered Steunenberg.

Sinclair was Steunenberg's agent in the Coeur d'Alene in 1899 and Senator Borah prosecuted the miners at that time.

Haywood was unsparing in his criticisms of Frank J. Hearne, J. C. Osgood, J. B. Grant and other members of the "capitalistic class" in Colorado. He declared these men and others like them, all representing capital, had debauched the legislatures of Colorado and other states and rendered the condition of the "working class" intolerable.

Effect on Jury Is Problematical

Just what effect Haywood's "class conscious" talk had on the jury is of course problematical. His frankness must have been in his favor. These jurors are westerners. They like the men of courage who will tenaciously cling to a principle without regard to the consequences. If Haywood had attempted to curb his tongue he would have been unnatural, as anyone who knows the man will readily appreciate. He is used to expressing an emphatic opinion on any subject which may be brought up for discussion, and it is difficult for such a character to don the garb of diplomacy in a day. Personally, I believe it is fortunate for Haywood that he did not attempt the feat.

Borah produced at least one result with this splendid cross-examination—he showed that a close acquaintance existed between Haywood and Orchard. The defendant knew the assassin and knew him well, and the prosecution will of course lay great stress upon that fact.

The end of the trial is now in sight. The defense will probably close tomorrow and the rebuttal and surrebuttal will not be material and should be disposed of next week. Then will come the arguments and the case should be a matter of history by two weeks from tomorrow night.

Haywood Withstands Rapid Verbal Assault

Preserves Self-Possession and
Replies Quickly to Ques-
tions Flung at Him.

By Associated Press

BOISE, Idaho, July 12.—William D. Haywood, the defendant charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, left the witness chair this afternoon. He had been under examination six hours, the time being equally divided between his own counsel and Senator Borah, who conducted the cross-examination. Haywood's testimony in his own behalf practically closes the side for the defense.

One witness will be called tomorrow morning and his examination will take up about fifteen minutes. Counsel for the defense will then announce their close and the state will begin the rebuttal unless motions to strike out certain parts of the evidence should be brought forward by the defense. Counsel for the state announce their willingness to abide by the instructions of the court to the jury and will not occupy time with the arguments on motions to strike.

There is now a prospect that the case may be brought to a conclusion within two weeks. The state expects to close the rebuttal by Wednesday or Thursday next. The defense express the opinion that the surrebuttal will be in by Saturday. Under these circumstances the case will be given to the jury by the end of the last week of this month.

The cross-examination of Haywood commenced this morning within an hour after the opening of court. By this time every seat was taken. The announcement that Senator Borah would cross-examine brought out an unusually large attendance. It was quite evident that the spectators were not alone in their expectation of something interesting. When Clarence Darrow, Haywood's counsel, closed the direct examination of his client and quietly remarked:

Faces Borah With Calm, Set Face

"You may cross-examine," the prisoner-witness turned in his chair and faced Mr. Borah, his face pale and jaws firm set. There was a stir in the courtroom and then an absolute silence. The first questions and answers came in such subdued tones that Mr. Richardson of Haywood's counsel asked the witness to speak out. Borah's cross-examination, always rapid-fire, was more than usually quick today, but from first to last Haywood preserved complete self-possession and control. At times his replies came as quickly as the questions were flung at him. Again:

The Wail of Harry Orchard

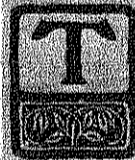
The immutable law of crime is retribution. Whether society inflicts an artificial punishment on the offender or whether he apparently escapes can make little difference.

In the latter event nature inflicts her own penalty. The agonies of conscience are bitterer than imprisonment; they drive to exile, solitude, and madness.

But there be creatures devoid of conscientious potentiality to whom the hounding of recollection can mean little or nothing.

For these nature reserves a yet harsher fury—terror. They upon whom the curse has fallen shulk at noon and cringe at night. For them the shadows are haunted with vengeance and the elements peopled with avengers.

Such an one is Harry Orchard. In his Idaho prison cell he begs that he may not be restored to light and liberty, since terror has made their glories odious.



THE arm of the law is long, but the reach of vengeance can stretch across a chasm of years even greater in its consequences. Therefore Harry Orchard, confessed killer of twenty-two men, the worst desperado the west has ever known, prefers the security of prison walls to a freedom haunted with the terror that in every shadow hides an avenger.

It is four years since Harry Orchard shocked a nation with his cold blooded recital of bomb wrecked mines and buildings, involving wholesale assassination in the whirlwind of dynamite devilry which culminated in the killing of Gov. Frank Steunenberg at his home in Caldwell, Idaho, Dec. 30, 1905.

The Orchard confession implicated a number of men who were or had been prominent in the Western Federation of Miners, and three of the accused, William Haywood, Charles H. Moyer, and George A. Pettibone, were arrested as accessories to the crimes. Orchard named the men as his employers and paymasters and charged them with directing and planning the outrages. It was in the trial of Haywood that Orchard as a witness for the prosecution unfolded his horror story. None of the accused was convicted.

Product of Reign of Anarchy.

It is not necessary to recall here in detail the crimes Orchard confessed to the world. The first half of the decade beginning with 1890 was bloody history in the mining districts of Idaho and Colorado. The Western Federation of Miners practically compelled suspension of work in every mine of any size in the two states, and when operators declared their intention of letting the properties lie idle rather than grant demands there followed a reign of anarchy of destruction, almost of annihilation.

More than 100 men were killed in explosions, none of which was accidental, and in cowardly murder James McPartland, then chief of the western division of a big detective agency—McPartland of "Molly Maguire" fame—a score of years before when Pennsylvania coal districts were gripped in terror, found trails that led to Orchard. And Orchard made confession. He detailed the preparation for the climax of his career, the killing of Steunenberg, and for this he was sentenced after a guilty plea to death with recommendation to the board of pardons for remission of the extreme penalty.

He told in minute details and he smiled as he told it, of how he cunningly contrived an apparatus that made Steunenberg his own executioner, the bomb being set off when the victim opened the gate leading to his residence. The plan worked, and a former governor went to his last judgment because he had incurred the enmity of strikers who sought his destruction.

It is neither here nor there that Clarence Darrow of Chicago, well known in the law and as a socialistic proselyter, cleared Haywood after a legal battle that stretched over weeks, and that added another milestone in the criminal history of the country. This story concerns Orchard of today; Orchard, who pretends of fearing no man, yet is fearful that a curious twist of destiny may unbar the penitentiary gates and thrust him into a world that holds for him thousands of enemies and few friends.

Harry Orchard as He Now Is.

Orchard is 44 years old. No longer is he the big chested, huskily built miner of his drilling machine days. He stands perhaps 5 feet 7 or 8 inches, and he stoops as he walks. His face is pasty white, his eyes lack luster, and his hair is a washed out yellow that painters might mix for gaudily high lights in a night scene of volcanic destruction.

The writer had an hour with Orchard recently in the shoeshop of the Idaho penitentiary in Boise. Orchard professes dislike of notoriety, yet he sought to weave his crimes into a clown of infancy in his confession, and in the book subsequently published exploits of the James brothers are made as commonplace as street cars to aeroplanes, compared to Orchard's carnival of accomplished assassinations.

The Idaho penitentiary is not a large institution. At the time of the visit there were but 218 inmates, all but two of whom were men. By the laws of the state prisoners are permitted only such measure of employment as is required to manufacture shoes, shirts, and other articles used in the institution. Consequently time hangs heavy and labor periods are intermittent. Orchard was not busy, he had plenty of time and opportunity to talk, yet he had little to say.

"I do not expect a pardon, I have no hope for one," he declared.

"But if it were given you would you take it?" He hesitated. The faded brown eyes shifted while he pondered the question.

"Some day, perhaps, some day," he at last replied.

"Do you fear vengeance of men you betrayed?"

"Death, ah, death," he seemed to soliloquize, "my sentence is for life. I do not hope for pardon—death is all I have to look forward to."

"But hope is always the handmaiden of life—"

"Yes, yes, hope—life—but death, death, well, I don't know."

He knows, but seeks to evade. For to those who have been close to him in his imprisonment Orchard has repeatedly affirmed his desire for imprisonment until the years have gathered the bitterness of those who hate him, and have passed with age and lack of resolve for revenge others whose hatred is less eager for retribution.

Psychology could have much to do with Orchard as he is today, and as the years will deal with him in the immediate future. Close confinement, hours of toil, and hard taskmasters may account for prison pallor where a penitentiary population approaches the census total of a prosperous town. Discipline necessary where hundreds of convicts are ever ready to foster revolt and incite rebellion with attendant punishment for minor infractions of arbitrary rules for all actions large and small, may breed the hatred

look, the shifty eye. But in the Idaho penal institution rigor is not necessary to control.

At all seasons there is not enough employment to keep the convicts busy. The inclosed space walled in is larger in its open area than the average military post parade ground. In the summer there is baseball, in the winter open air and exercise work for health and retained vitality. There is no restriction to convicts talking with each other; the shops are as well lighted, ventilated, and equipped as those where toilers are free to come and go. Seldom is a convict designated by number, usually it is by name; striped suits parading disgrace are worn only during the first six months of confinement. After that there is not even a uniformity of clothes in color, in texture, or in cut.

It is not remorse that has made of Harry Orchard a broken man, for he says with a smile that he has forgotten his crimes. It is not authority that has bred fear in Harry Orchard's heart, for he is treated humanely and with consideration.

It is the dominating thought, the one ogreish vision of half-slumbered nights; it is the possibility of Camorra vengeance being taken that impels him to give tongue in the night to a prayer:

"Do not let me out. Protect me, protect me—from them!"

Who? Harry Orchard knows.

Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, in writing of the lawlessness of early California days, declares that the "bad men" of the period were nearly all cowards. He writes of their deeds of fearful valor and pictures how they descended with drawn guns on unarmed men and gloried in ruthless slaughter. But they never sought an even break and quailed when others got the drop on them.

Murders Typical of "Bad Men."

Orchard never fought in the open. Witness his confession of how he skulked in the shelter of a fence with a sawed off shotgun waiting for a chance to kill Gov. Peabody. Witness his confession of having poisoned the milk supply of the Bradley household, willing to deal death to Mrs. Bradley and her child in his attempt to "get" the husband and father. In all his reckless he never once told of a personal encounter where his own life was in danger.

And today Orchard shivers in apprehension even within the guarded walls of the great, grim prison. For he has looked deep into the hearts of men he once called comrades. He knows that no blood bath of the Black Hand was ever more absolute than the band of men who dynamited right and left, in scorn of the law of the courts in administration of individually conceived justice and personally conducted execution of sentence. He has been with them in warfare upon those whom they conceived to be enemies of the cause and knows that they know the stealth and midnight methods of the highbinder and the Mafia avenger.

Therefore he measured the mercy he expects by the mercy he has shown to victims. And that mercy was strained so fine that the only screenings possible of identification was the mercy of sudden death in place of torture. It is in the shadow of this menace that the bravado of Harry Orchard has crumbled to dust so thinly particled that the breath of his own suspicion has sent it whirling into the eddying wind currents of his fevered imagination.

"Protect me. Keep me in the penitentiary. For freedom is death."

The predecessors of John W. Snook, the present warden, sensed Orchard's fear and proved it. When he first came to the prison he was assigned to duty as herder of the chicken flock. That the fowls might get forage it was necessary to wander into the gullies and over the hills. Orchard and his flock were absent from the penitentiary from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., yet he was always back. And this opportunity, mind you, is within a day's travel of the foothills to the main range of the Rocky mountains, an ideal country for a refugee finding shelter in outlawry.

Does Orchard Tell the Truth?

Remember, too, that in the eyes of the people of Idaho and Colorado Harry Orchard is not wholly a liar, any more than he is regarded as wholly venal. The judge who sentenced him said he believed Orchard told the truth. There are many who believe part of that grewsome confession; there are as many more who believe that appetite for gory notoriety impelled him to give to McPartland much that came from a high geared imagination upon which the brakes of truth in sincerity were powerless.

Today Orchard is a professing Christian, though he has not joined any church. He is regarded, however, as leader of the two score Christian Endeavor members in the penitentiary, and frequently leads meetings of the society. He declares he has been divinely forgiven his trespasses. The Rev. Edwin S. Hinks, former dean of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal cathedral of Boise, now in the Virginia diocese, was Orchard's spiritual adviser, and the two maintained a correspondence for several months.

In his leisure time, and he has lots of it, Orchard manufactures hair and clothes brushes, and he told his visitor that from the sale of these and his "Confession" to visitors he had been able to send between \$1,300 and \$1,400 to his wife for the education of their daughter.

Orchard testified on the witness stand that his baptismal name was Albert E. Horsley, and that he was a bigamist. His birthplace is in Ontario province, Canada, but most of his life has been spent on this side of the line.

The Christian comfort he claims to have does not bring in its train the peace that passeth understanding. For his faith does not encompass belief that all mankind has yet subscribed to the scriptural injunction, "Love thine enemies." It is because of this, because he knows the brotherhood of man is still an ideal of dreamers, that he worships the stores that wall him in, and asks no pardon of earthly judges for his offenses.

"Protect me—protect me from them."

It is the bitter cry of a broken man who fears death among his fellows.

Spokane-Criminal
story #
Harry Orchard
Murderer

N.Y. Chi. Seat.

R. 267

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THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW, SPOKANE, WASH.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1917.

ORCHARD WATCH A STRAIN

SHATTERS HEALTH OF WHITNEY,
WARDEN OF IDAHO PRISON.

Now, Free From Official Duties, He
Seeks to Recuperate at Cali-
fornia Resort.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 19.—E. L. Whitney, who was warden of the Idaho state penitentiary at Boise for four and a half years, but resigned two years ago because of a physical breakdown, has arrived at Long Beach and is recuperating at the tent city. Whitney's health was shattered by the nervous strain under which he lived while Harry Orchard was held a prisoner in the Idaho prison pending his trial for the murder of Governor Steunenberg.

Orchard had confessed and a desperate attempt on his life was feared. Whitney declared that his house was guarded day and night for months, an attempt on his life being feared, and that on one occasion, when Orchard wanted to consult a Boise attorney, Mrs. Whitney took him with her in a closed carriage on a shopping tour which terminated at the lawyer's office. Whitney and Orchard would both have been killed, Whitney believes, had they appeared on the street.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Feb 5. 1911

LIST OF SOME OF ORCHARD'S CONFESSED CRIMES.

- B**LOWING up of Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill, Wardner, Idaho; two men killed.
- Vindicator mine explosion, Hull City, Colo.; two men killed.
- Murder of Deputy Sheriff Lyte Gregory at Idaho Springs, Idaho.
- Dynamiting of depot in Independence, Colo.; fourteen killed.
- Attempt to assassinate Gov. Peabody and Judge Gabbart in Denver.
- Murder of man named Walley in Denver.
- Attempts to kill Gen. Sherman Bell of Colorado militia, and David Moffatt, banker and railroad president.
- Attempt to assassinate Fred G. Bradley in Los Angeles.
- Murdered former Gov. Frank Steunenberg, Caldwell, Idaho, Dec. 30, 1905, for which crime Orchard was sentenced to death. Sentence subsequently modified to life imprisonment.

Investigator's National Detective Agency, Inc.

Harry Orchard Pride of Idaho Penitentiary

By JAMES A. FORD.



WHEN writing about the Idaho state penitentiary at Boise the subject naturally turns to Harry Orchard. To talk of the Idaho "pen" without telling of Orchard would be like reading the Merchant of Venice and leaving out Shylock.

There are some skeptical ones who persist that Orchard is not confined at the Idaho penitentiary. They insist that Orchard has been secretly pardoned, or purposely allowed to escape, or have hatched up half a dozen ways how the authorities have turned Orchard loose in payment for his confession.

But Harry Orchard is at the Idaho penitentiary. And while he looks and acts like any of the other criminals there, and while he is treated no differently than the 299 others, still his very presence there lends an air of importance to the institution.

Idaho is one of the smaller states of the union. Consequently the penitentiary is one of the smaller penal institutions. But it basks in a certain spotlight of fame because it houses this most remarkable criminal—a man who can not count the number of lives he has snuffed out on the fingers of his two hands and possibly not even on his fingers and toes combined.

You visit the Idaho "pen"; you ask to see Orchard. You don't need to because you are almost sure to see him anyway. He is the one overshadowing curiosity of the institution that takes visitors there. You pay your two bits admission, which goes to the prisoners' fund, and the guard proceeds to show you through.

"There's Harry Orchard," the guard first remarks, pointing out a very ordinary looking man. Or the guard may call Orchard over and introduce him.

"There is where Orchard works," again remarks the guard. Then as you are led into the prison curiosity shop, where the articles made by the prisoners are displayed, the guard selects a hair brush and remarks:

"This was made by Harry Orchard."

Visitors would rather buy stuff made by Orchard than by any other prisoner there.

VALUABLE TRADEMARK.

"Orchard put his name on the back of this brush," again remarks the guard, selecting a different brush. "You can be sure Orchard made it if his name is on the back of it. He never lets any one else make use of his name."

So you find out that Orchard is distinctive. It's like having the word "sterling" on your silverware or "18-K" on your jewelry. It may not look any better, or perhaps may not wear much better, but it gives quality to it.

Then you enter the long cell house. You pass by a long row of cells, but the guard never pauses to let you have a close look at them unless you ask him to.

But on reaching the far end, where cell 20 stands, the guard comes to a military halt.

"This is Harry Orchard's cell," he informs you, and mechanically waits while you inspect it. Everybody wants to see Orchard's cell, even though it looks just like the other cells. So the guards by habit have fallen into a sort of formula.

The visitor is perhaps a little timid.

"Walk right inside and look at it," says the guard.

BIBLE IS CONSPICUOUS.

You do so and as you step inside you feel yourself surrounded by a sort of atmosphere of greatness. You glance at the few pictures. There is nothing distinctive about them. But your eye always drifts to the little table and you proceed to notice what kind of reading matter Orchard has on hand.

Most conspicuous is a Bible. The Bible has a ribbon place mark and you wonder what page the place mark is in.

"Take up the books and look at them," says the guard.

You pick up the Bible, open it where the book mark rests between two pages. But still your curiosity is unsatisfied. The two pages are filled with lots of verses and none of the verses are marked. So you don't know what it was that particularly appealed to Orchard.

You glance at several religious pamphlets and as you step outside the guard starts you off and you walk back past the long row of cells, nearly all of them more highly decorated than Orchard's, but the guard doesn't pause—not unless you ask him to. Those cells are occupied by just ordinary criminals.

And so it is that you can't think of the Idaho "pen" without thinking of Harry Orchard. Consequently in this story Harry Orchard will occupy the first 12 chapters and the penitentiary itself the last chapter.

A MODEL PRISONER.

Harry Orchard looks and acts like most of the other criminals. He is a reformed criminal. The prison officials who watch his actions year in and year out say they feel sure that Orchard is truthful and honest in his reformation, that it is a genuine acceptance of salvation.

He is a model prisoner; never violates any prison rules and has a splendid effect upon the other prisoners. He is humble. There is nothing about his demeanor to indicate that he was once a bold man, proud of his blood-stained record. He is mild mannered in the extreme. He is stout and wears a mustache and is 42 years old. He has spent seven of those years in the Idaho penitentiary.

He associates on an equal with the other criminals and is treated like one of them. But it was not always thus. The Idaho penitentiary as an institution has undergone a reformation during the four years that John W. Snook has been the warden.

There was a time four years ago when Orchard refused to associate with the other criminals. He held aloof from them. Consequently he was cordially hated by the other inmates.

Also Orchard didn't occupy the ordinary prison cell. He had a little room to himself and he had a bed. The bed had good springs and a nice mattress.

SNOOK MADE REFORMS.

At the same time one of the guards in the "pen" was sleeping on a thin worn mattress laid on boards, because there wasn't enough money to buy another bed.

Warden Snook had these things changed. Orchard's bed was given to the guard and Orchard was put in a cell, exactly the same kind of a cell the other prisoners have, and he sleeps on the regulation prison bunk—just like the other prisoners. He has learned that it is better to meet the prisoners on equal terms.

So that Orchard has reformed in this way as well as in the spiritual reformation that causes him to be generally the first one to the prison chapel meeting on Sundays.

Orchard professed Christianity not very long after he made his famous confession and it was probably as genuine a profession of conversion as any could be. He was impressed with the feeling that he must do something in repentance for his sins.

He fell an easy prey to religious exhorters. The money he made by selling his prison-made wares he gave to religious organizations, but this suddenly stopped. One day, when he had a balance of about \$10 to his credit on the prison books, a religious worker, after talking with Orchard, entered the prison office with an order from Orchard for all of his balance.

WARDEN STOPS MENDICANTS

Warden Snook set his foot down right there. He refused to recognize the order and the religious exhorter left without the foreign mission contribution.

The warden called in Orchard. He reminded Orchard that he had a wife and child and in a fatherly way told him he would not recognize any more orders to turn his money over for foreign missions, but said that if he wanted to send any money to his wife and child he could do so.

"Why, I would rather send it to them," was Orchard's reply, and then he proceeded to explain that he thought he had been doing the right thing in giving the money to missions.

Now Orchard sends practically all he makes to his wife and child in Denver. The money he spends on himself amounts to practically nothing. He occasionally sends for a little fruit, but it might be said with reasonable truthfulness that he sends every cent to the woman he deserted and this amounts to better than \$20 a month.

Orchard does a good business in selling his prison-made articles. He is in charge of the shoe shop, but he gets considerable spare time to work on articles for himself. His specialty is making brushes. Some walnut trees were cut down in Boise. Orchard had the warden get a lot of the wood for him. He has the warden send to Portland for the finest quality of bristles and he makes a fine quality of brush and his workmanship is as fine.

HOPE NOT DEAD.

To talk with Orchard is to convince yourself that his reformation is genuine. There is a sincerity about his talk that makes it ring true. He has not a harsh or unkind word to offer against any one. Ask him about Moyer, Haywood or Pettibone and he quietly informs you he has no ill feeling against them.

"Are you expecting a pardon?" I asked him.

The question sort of puzzled him. He showed plainly he hoped for one, but didn't know when it would come or whether it would ever come.

"If the people ever feel that they can forgive me for all the things I did," he said, "I will show them that I can be a good citizen."

There is no hope held out to him of a pardon and if one is ever granted it will probably be many years from now, when Orchard becomes an old man.

"I did some awful things. I didn't realize it then, but I do now," he continued.

"I don't know whether I will ever get a pardon," and he smiled in an embarrassed way, not knowing how to finish the sentence.

GLAD HE LOST FORTUNE.

Orchard at one time was an owner in the Hercules mine at Burke. He gave his interest away, when the mine was a prospect, to pay a gambling debt. I broached this subject to him:

"It's too bad you lost your interest in the Hercules."

"I don't regret it," he said. "The life I was living in those days was awful. The money wouldn't have done me any good at all. I am not sorry that I lost my interest. It was not worth anything to me then and I would not have had it this long. It would have gone some way."

And now, to say a little something about the penitentiary itself. The prison is in the best condition it has ever been in, thanks to Warden Snook, and the discipline is perfect. Two years ago, when Hawley, a democrat, was governor, democrats were naturally appointed to the state

positions. In cases where positions were filled by boards Governor Hawley followed the custom of voting for a democrat and letting the republican majority on the board outvote him and put in a republican.

When it came up before the prison board to reelect a successor to Snook Governor Hawley for once broke party lines and said there was one republican he was glad to vote for and Snook was reelected unanimously.

The prison is clean and sanitary. It is not modern. It costs a lot of money to make the prison entirely modern and the state has not felt that it could afford to put so much money in it. But the warden has kept it clean. In a few places there are still a few of the old wooden bunks that breed vermin. The fight against these insects is endless, but the warden hopes to get the last of these wooden bunks supplanted by modern steel ones this year.

Warden Snook has done away with the prison stripes, except in cases of punishment. The prisoners are dressed in ordinary every-day clothes and it is only when they become disobedient and violate prison rules that they are made to don the stripes, so that the bad characters will stand out conspicuously for the guards.

The food is plentiful and wholesome. The old Dutch oven turns out bread like mother used to make. The main difficulty is to find work enough to keep the prisoners employed. The stone quarry, which the state owns, furnishes the greatest supply of labor and during the last two years the

prisoners have quarried and cut \$10,000 worth of stone for the deaf, dumb and blind school at Gooding and for the Nampa sanitarium, not to mention tons of stone for new work at the penitentiary itself.

This stone cutting shows a high class of workmanship. Columns and pedestals are artistically carved by men who have learned the trade in the "pen." Practically all the new work at the penitentiary in the way of new buildings is being done by convicts. This work for the last two years is valued at \$28,000.

NO WOMEN IN THE PRISON

The warden is now trying to get the state to purchase a farm, where he can work some of his prisoners and make a saving in food supplies. He will probably be successful in this.

On a little knoll outside the prison gates are the dog kennels, where three fine bloodhounds can be heard to bay. They are well trained, but seldom used. Once during the last year a prisoner who was put to work on something outside the walls made a break. The hounds ran him down and he is now back in prison.

The women's building is deserted, so far as prisoners are concerned. It is being used by the guards till the new officers' building is finished. There is not a woman prisoner at the Idaho penitentiary and there has not been for a year. This may be because the Idaho women are better than others, or because Idaho juries are more lenient toward women.

Salt Lake Criminal
History # _____
Harry Orchard
Murderer

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NEW YORK

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, DECEMBER 21, 1920.

IDAHO PARDONS BOARD TO HEAR ORCHARD'S PLEA

Plans Under Way to Ask Freedom for Killer of Governor Steunenberg.

Prisoner Said to Be Reformed and Capable of Working as Missionary.

Mission Work Advocated.

Various persons who were associated with the prosecution of the offense of the Western Federation of Miners have been approached within the past few weeks in behalf of the parole, for which friends soon expect to ask. They are claiming that Harry Orchard is now a changed man, and is willing to take up the missionary work delegated to him and to devote the remainder of his life to doing good among the poorer classes of some foreign land. They also feel that his imprisonment of twelve years in the penitentiary and his good record there have been sufficient to pay the penalty of his crime.

Members of the former governor's family say they will oppose any movement to release Orchard.

Special to The Tribune.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 20.—Plans are well under way for the presentation to the state board of pardons early in the year of a petition to parole Harry Orchard, self-confessed murderer of former Governor Frank Steunenberg, who was blown to pieces by a time-bomb planted at his gate at Caldwell on the night of December 21, 1905.

Certain members of a religious denomination of Idaho are behind the movement to get Orchard out of the penitentiary. Their plan is to have him granted permission to leave the country after a few months and place him in a foreign mission field as a worker and teacher, especially to teach trades to the men among whom he will be placed.

Lab cage tray val.
History # 6012
Harry Orchard.
Succadray Dynamites

The Superior Journal
Superior Wis.
Aug 22 - 30

J. S. S.
MAY 26 1930
M. T.
AUG 28 1930

Gov. Steuenberg
[1905]

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"THE PINKERTONS - A DETECTIVE DYNASTY"

by Richard Wilmer Rowan

(Little, Brown & Co. Boston, 1931)

PINKERTON SPY WANTS PAROLE

Under Life Sentence for
Murder of Former Idaho
Governor.

Death Caused by Bomb
Placed at Home of State
Executive.

Washington—The reported parole application of Harry Orchard, Pinkerton spy, who is serving a life sentence in an Idaho penitentiary for the assassination of former Governor Steuenberg of that state December 30, 1905, is of especial interest because of the agitation for the release of Mooney and Billings, who were convicted on perjured testimony.

Steuenberg was killed by a bomb placed at his home. This was one of the many outrages connected with the Coeur d'Alene and other strikes in those turbulent times.

Officers of the Western Federation of Miners—Charles H. Moyer, president; William D. Haywood, secretary, and George Pettibone, member of the union's general executive board—were secretly arrested

in Denver, placed on a special train and rushed to Idaho, where they were charged with being implicated in the death of Steuenberg. The Western Federation was not affiliated with the A. F. of L., but the kidnaping aroused trade unionists, and protest meetings were held throughout the country.

The three unionists were imprisoned 15 months. Haywood was tried first. The case opened May 9, 1907. He was acquitted July 28. The defense forced Harry Orchard, leading state witness, to confess that he threw the bomb. Orchard acknowledged he was a gambler, murderer and all-round criminal. The defense also claimed that James McFarlane, Pinkerton detective, "coached" Orchard, and that the mine owners employed the Pinkertons to destroy the union.

Orchard's attempt to involve the three defendants was not supported, and the state relied, as in the Mooney-Billings cases, to create a public opinion hostile to the defendants by claiming they were radicals.

With the acquittal of Haywood, the other men were not tried and were finally released.

Haywood and Pettibone are dead. Moyer is living in the west since his retirement as president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, affiliated to A. F. of L., and successor of Western Federation of Miners.

The charges against the three men and methods employed to convict them, are similar to those used against Mooney and Billings. In both cases the leading witnesses for the prosecution were Harry Orchard.

XXIII: THE "EYE" STILL WAKEFUL

DURING the fifty years of the Pinkerton Agency's development and expansion the municipal police departments of America were developing and improving also, and at a more rapid pace, which was fortunate as they all had much farther to go. Allan Pinkerton had become famous almost overnight as a Chicago city detective, because he never gave up trying to capture any one he went after, was hard to deceive and absolutely impossible to bribe. By 1895 there were hundreds doing police duty who could have answered that basic description; within a few years more there were thousands—though with plenty of room for likely recruits. Whereupon many people who remembered Allan's flood of books, and the days when none but a Pinkerton was worth counting upon if detective work happened to be necessary, began to suggest that "the Pinkertons" had slipped back, were "no longer what they used to be."

A careful search has not discovered any stirring evidence of such deterioration, unless we take the instance of Big Bill's pet terrier, which, being lost in the summer of 1904, with all the resources of the Chicago office put to work upon the case, managed to stay lost ever after with that special gift some animals have for ridiculing the infallibility of man. But surely contributing to the impression of diminished favor and effectiveness—which any underworld character would treat with probably profane derision—was the instinctive reserve of Robert and William A. Pinkerton, who had not their father's fondness for print and skill in obtaining the right tone of publicity, and were neither of them conscious of requiring it. They were wealthy men themselves, and all their principal clients

Marion

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THE "EYE" STILL WAKEFUL

Sirigo was for a time the personal body guard of our friend, James McParland, become a mature assistant general superintendent in the West. Sent to Denver to regain his health after the overthrow of the Molly Maguires, the redoubtable "McKenna" had presently run into an antagonist which, in his opinion, made "the terrible Mollies look like children" — the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners. The McParland-Pinkerton war with the Federation was a rough affair, and a book might be filled with it and hardly get past the earliest rounds of vituperation. Later on the fighting turned into a series of ambushes. On a June day in 1904 fourteen miners were killed by an explosion of dynamite, and the possibility of this grim event having been accidental could be probed no deeper than the fact that all fourteen were non-union men.

On December 30, 1905, a former governor of Idaho, Frank Steunenberg, was mowed down in front of his own home by a bomb attached to the gate. Wherewith McParland and his operatives, encouraged by the governors of Idaho and Colorado, started to hit out in all directions. Doubtless, as the radicals complained, there were innocent bystanders hurt by mistake — as they nearly always are, too, when a bomb goes off. But Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood — the Big Bill of the "Wobblies" when the I. W. W. came of age — and George A. Pettibone, recognized leaders in the Miners' Federation, went to prison — together with more than a dozen of their alleged lieutenants. While Crane, Conibear and other Pinkerton operatives were revealed as well-established members of the union.