THE WEEKLY NEWS, NELSON B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 6 1907

## FURTHER EXPOSURE OF DETECTIVES' WORK

## Morris Friedman, Former Pinkerton Stenographer, Spent Most of Yesterday on Witness Stand---Tells of Reports Received from Detectives Who Had Wormed Themselves Into the Confidence of the Unions---Were Deliberately Attempting to Make Trouble in Unions

(Special to The Daily News)

Boise, Idaho, June 29 .- There was more ground covered in today's work in the Haywood case than in any previous day since the defense began and more witnesses were examined. The testimony covered matters all the way from the

There were two features of the day, both strongly in favor of the defense, one in contradiction of Orchard, the other showing the methods adopted by the detectives to gather information of

what was going on in the unio Dominick Flynn and Pat McHale, of Mullan, testified they saw Orchard playing poker in that place on April 29, 1899, day the Bunker Hill mill was des troyed, this being in contradiction of Orchard's statement that he assisted in

Morris Freidman, who served as stenographer in the Pinkerton office at Denver during the time of the Cripple Creek outbreaks, is the man who has published a book giving an expose of Pinkerton published methods. He testified he copied a great many reports made by Pinkerton men, who have become members of the unions, some of them becoming officers. A number of these reports were offered and marked for identification and an adjournment being taken at 2.40 until Monday morning to admit of the papers being examined by the attorneys for the

Michael Flynn, of Mullan, was the first witness of the day. He keeps a cigar store there. In connection with it he operated a poker room at the time of the riot in 1899. On that day, between noon and 4 in the afternoon Harry Orchard was engaged in a poker gam in that room. On cross-examination Flynn said he never worked in the mines and never belonged to the Western Fed-eration of Miners. The witness could remember three men who had played poker with Orchard. One was McHale, who is now a bartender in the Coeur d'Alenes. Another man was nam Wells. Colonel Moore was another man in the game. Orchard was never in the That was the last time he had store. That was the last time he had seen him. The witness said Orchard was a frequent visitor in his poker room. He was running a wood-cutting camp about five miles from that town. On the day of five miles from that town. On the day of explosion Flynn said he did not know the men had gone to Wardner to blow up the mill. He could remember one man by the name of Paddy Morrison

who went there. The next witness called was Pat Mc-Hale, a bartender at Crawford's saloon. aid he had tended bar about eight years. He said he knew Orchard in 1896. He knew him in Wallace, Burke and He said he had seen him in Dominick Flynn's cigar store playing poker the afternoon of the day of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill was blown On cross-examination McHale said he

gambled a good deal since 1899. "You are a professional gambler?" 'I gamble whenever I get a chance, I am not a professional, however. No, sir, I'm a bartender."

'How often do you gamble?" 'Everytime I get a chance."

Horace Clark, colonel Moore, Orchard, Flynn and himself were there all the time, according to the witness. Moore, he said, left that country in 1900 and went to Missouri. "Dr. McGee was in Flynns place dur-

ing the time the game was in progress?" 'Yes, sir."

was next called. He had lived there since 1893. His business was mining and prospecting. He said he was not a citizen of the Unitd States. He belong-e do the Western Federation of Miners and had been the British Columbia member of the executive committee from 1901 to 1905, four years. He said he was in Crimmic Creek district and in Denvar covered matters all the way from the Coeur d'Alenes to Telluride and Trini-dad, Colorado, and 11 men in all were on the stand. There were two features of the day, Copley was at Idaho Springs. Baker said he had something to do with the establishing of a relief store at Cripple

stenographer during the time of the strike, at the Pinkerton office and particularly attended to the work of Mc-Pharland's mail altogether and at odd times Orchard's reports of operation came in He added: "The strike at Cripple

Creek started while I was in the office. They had one operative at Colorado Springs. At Cripple Creek later they had another. Crane became secretary of the union down there. He was No. 5 and 1 handled quite a few of his reports. He made them daily. The other man, af-ter Crane's exposure, Joseph Gadden, went in. He tried to get into the union but couldn't." Here Riddell, who was sitting by the door, was pointed out and identified by the witness. C. J. Conni-bear was another operative who became president of the local union. Another was R. P. Bailey, No. 9, a member of the Victor union. Also a man by the name of Luclow, a member of the same union. And Benzer, a member of one of the Cripple Creek unions. He worked on the Trinidad stock. He also joined the mine workers. Both Riddell and Benzer were deported with other union miners. Wit-ness said he knew Londoner when he operated in the Cripple Creek district. He posed there as a capitalist. Witness knew Frank E. Cochrane. He worked from San Francisco. A. W. Gratias was another Pinkerton man who held three offices in the Globeville union within ten months. President and vice-presiden and delegate to the convention. He had charge of distributing the relief funds to the strikers and got instructions how to distribute the funds. At first Gratias was instructed by Mr. McPharland to make the relief bills as large as possible," said the witness, "in order drain the W. F. M. treasury. This did not seem to work and Gratias was told to cut down the bills to the lowest notch to dissatisfy the men on strike." The reports from the operatives in the various unions usually covered all that had transpired at union meetings, what the miners were doing in private, where

"No, sir; I made an effort to find out where he was." "For the purpose of seeking revenge?" "No, sir; I was seeking to have him prosecuted according to the law." At the afternoon session Darrow call-ed Chess, of Nelsonville, Ohio, the na-tional statitician of the Mine Workers' organization. Witness said he was call-ed into the Trinidad district during the strike of 1904. He was in Pueblo when Ewans was beaten up. The wit-

of the Telluride district at the time of the troubles there in 1903 and 19003. He told of deportations from the district and of having issued a writ of habeas corpus which the military refused to recognize. He ordered the arrest of Bulkley Welrs and Sherman Bell because of that, but they refused to submit to arrest. Martial law was then in force. Friedman was recalled and identified a number of the conles of reports of detecnumber of the copies of reports of detec-tive operatives which he made while work-ing in the Pinkerton offices at Denver. e embraced a number of reports of each of the five operatives. This closed the day's proceedings.

Boise, July 1.—Morris Friedman, the former stenographer at Pinkerton head-quarters in Denver and the reports of operatives that he copied while serving the the strength of the there occupied the attention of the court in the Haywood trial today, nearly to the exclusion of everything else. It was supposed the state would object to the introduction of these reports as the copies offered were not verified in any manner. The defense was prepared to argue the matter at length. There to argue the matter at length. There was therefore some surprise when Senator Borah announced there was no objection on the part of the state. The reports were then read together with abstracts of two letters written by McPharland and one received by him from San Francisco. These reports were of the same gen-eral character, giving stories of the

eral character, giving stories of the movements of the operatives each day. They were introduced for the pur-pose of showing that the Pinkerton agency had spies in the unions. In some features, they were decidedly in favor of the prosecution as they showed threats. It came out during the ex-amination of Friedman that the Pink-extons were not employed by the Mins agency had spies in the unions. In some features, they were decidedly in favor of the prosecution as they showed threats. It came out during the ex-amination of Friedman that the Pink-ertons were not employed by the Mine Owners association, but had individual clients among the mine owners. One of their operatives worked at Portland mine at Crippie Greek, which was em-ploying union laborers during the strike. Three other witnesses were put on dur-ing the day to tell of conditions at Cripple Creek.

The following report from Gratias, operative No. 2 at Globeville, Denver, gives a fair idea of the character of

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anything that would indicate a set-tlement. That the strike would last a long time yet, also that I believed the union will have to give up by next fall if we did not win in that if we det as much as i can on W. D. Hay wood, by saying I am carrying out his is such as I can on W. D. Hay wood, by saying I am carrying out his is such as I can on W. D. Hay wood, by saying I am carrying out his is such as I can on W. D. Hay better the independence explosion: "The preative Londoner at Oripple Creek itizens demanded the resignation of a operand put a noose about his neck, he was given five minutes in which o decide, Robertson looked at the mob he then sat down and wrote his resigna-tion," "Boys," said he, "I know you would hence me if L don't resign." Lontion." "Boys," said he, "I know you have got the drop on me and I know you'll hang me if I don't resign." Lon-doner reports next told of the speech by C. C. Hamlin, secretary of the Mine Workers' association, Hamlin had spok-en less than itye minutes when the firing began. "There is no doubt that an attempt was made to kill Hamlin," he said, "as one of the bullets grazed his hand." Under date of June 29, 1904, Londoner

said he had something to do with the establishing of a relief store at Crippie Creek. He told of a union meeting there on December 19,1903, when he was ar-rested by the military officers. He was released and took the colonel's advice to leave the district. There was no cross examination. Wm. Amole was the next witness. He said he worked in Victor from 1898 to 1904. He had worked is the Portland mine, the only mine that kept running with union men all during the big strict. He was to go to work on the night of June 7, but on the way to work he was stopped by a man by the name of Gene Scott, who had a gun. "Just then two deputies and four soldiers grabbed me and started me toward the hall, but they let me go and I went to work the same as usual." He was after ward arrested and taken to the citizen's alliance headquarters, but was released. He then left the district. Morris Friedman next took the stand. He satid he worked in the started. Bow ork the mines took the stand. He satid he work of the strike, at the Plinkerton office and par-ticularly attended to the work of the strike, at the Plinkerton office and par-ticularly a tiended to the work of the strike, at the Plinkerton office and par-ticularly a tiended to the work of the strike, at the Plinkerton office and par-ticularly a tiended to the work of the strike, at the Plinkerton office and par-ticularly a tiended to the work of the strike, at the Plinkerton office and par-ticularly a tiended to the work of the strike, at the Plinkerton office and par-ticularly a tiended to the work of the strike, at the Plinkerton office and par-ticularly a tiended to the work of the strike, at the Plinkerton office and par-ticularly a tiended to the work of the strike, at the Plinkerton office and par-ticularly a tiended to the work of the strike, at the Plinkerton office and par-ticularly a tiended to the work of the strike, at the Plinkerton office and par-ticularly a tiended to the work of the strike at the plinker to office and par-ticularly a tiended to the

names of the other two. I went to Globeville and visited nearly all of the saloons there, I found very little doing. I met Alden at Vogt's saloon. Alden told me he met a man yesterday, who wanted to go to work in the Globe smelter. This party did not know Alden was a union man. Alden told him he was thinking of going to work himself, Alden said, "he told me io meet him this morning at 3.20 and we would go in together. The son-of-a-gun did not show up this morning, if he had I would have fixed him so he would be in the hospital. I wanted to get him alone having had no chance at him yesterday." "I walked with Alden this evening, he told me that the Alhan and Stewart combination that are trying to get him, Alden out, Alden said, "I have done more for this union than any man in it and now this it what I get, I led the attack on the smelter on July 3. I met the watchman upon the gate and told him if he dared blow that whistle I would kill him, you bet he did not blow it. Mike Golden was with me. We went into the engine room and it was Golden that pulled the whistle. Mike Golden is in Cali-fornia, they are looking for him, but he got away from them." Dae of McPhariand's letters to Supt. Geo. Bangs, of the Pinkerton agency at New York, said: "While a great deal

Geo. Bangs, of the Pinkerton agency a New York, said: "While a great dea the courts, the matter should be hand-led by the state and not by the agency. Governor Peabody has always been a good friend of the agency and so was Governor Adams." Governor Adams." Friedman was cross-examined closely

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was called in for a similar reason, and witness said, this was after the federa-tion stores had been "put out of busi-ness." Walace told of the working of the card system by the Mine Owners' association. After the strike these cards, permitting men to go back to work, were issued only to miners who renounced allegiance to the Western Federation of Miners'. The witness said he was at Victor when the riot started, the next day after the independence depot explosion he left on detailed duty ten miles away, and the riot was over when he got back. He said that K. C. Sterling fired the shot which started the tot, while Hamilin was speaking to the union men on the street. The wit-ness said he was in Justice of Peace Hanlon's office in Crippie Creek when a committee came in and demanded

a committee came in and demanded that he resign. He told how they made him sign a resignation written out for him. On cross-examination, Wallace said Sterling came out of the crowd and fired one shot point blank into a bill board fence. He fired but one

"How soon did the riot firing begin after this?" "I did not hear any at all, I was summoned for duty and was hurried away to the El Paso mine, when we got

back the Victor riot was over." "You heard no shots immediately lowing the one fired by Sterling?" "No sir." "And it was 10 to 15 minutes be bore you left the scene?"

"Yes sir."

adjourned.

"Yes sir." The last witness of the day was M. E. White, a federation organizer. He said he reached Cripple Creek in De-cember, 1903, and was thrown into the bull pen. The next day he was re-leased and left the district. Court then

Boise, July 2.-In the Haywood case today the defense devoted its time to refuting statements made by Orchard, especially as to events about Globeville, and as to participation by Geo. Mehe ich and Max Malich with him in criminal enterprises, also to introducing further proof of the conspiracy upon which they really depended and to showing that Orchard had threatened

showing that Orchard had threatened to kill Steunenberg. The day's proceed-ings were rather prosy. A feature was the testimony of form-er Attorney-General Englee, of Colorado, who told of conditions at Telluride. He proclaimed himself a Debs socialist. Max Malich was the first witness. Orchard had said that Malich had ask-Orchard had said that Malich had asked him to blow up a non-union hotel at Globeville and also to kill a rival storekeeper there. Malich's testimony was devoted to denying those statements and to the further statement that Orchard himself proposed such crimes and also told him he intended to kill Gov-

Speaking of Orchard, he said: "I was introduced to him in February, 1905, as Tom Hogan. He was introduced to me by Mr. Gatias, a Pinkerton detec-tive, who belonged to the union. I did out know he was a detective." Then tive, who belonged to the union. I did not know he was a detective." Then Malich said, Orchard hung around the saloon a good deal at first. He played cards a great deal, but there was no regular poker game going on. He told about a conversation he had with Orch-ard: "One night Orchard pulled me out of the store. He said, 'scabs' were getting the best of us. I told him it might look like it. He said, what's the matter with blowing up the hotel! He meant the Globe hotel, Tom, I said, I wouldn't stand for it and if you do somewouldn't stand for it and if you do some-thing I will denounce it. Then he told me not to say anything he was only joking. So we took two or three more drinks together."

The witness denied that he knew of

not seen Orchard just before he left for his ranch. He said, he was not aware that any goods had, before the fire, been removed from the saloon to Pettibone's store in Denver. Malich said he heard from several persons after he got back that the fre broke out again the next day. Malich again told of how his hand was burned by acid from a bottle thrown through the window of his bedroom. "And you came out of Pettibone's

"I don't think so." "Didn't Pettibone laugh at your ban-daged hand? Didn't you get rather mad and tell him it wasn't so damned funny and he said you don't want to monke with my dope unless you can handle it carefully?"

"No sire, I never had any talk with Mr. Pettibone about my hand." "Now when Steve Adams and his wife moved away from Globeville, didn't they bring some bottles over to your place and leave them in your bedroon and you thought it had co the window?" asked Borah. come through "Senator, do you honestly think I would leave anything like that in my room after the doctor told me what it was ?" asked Malich in reply and in

an injured tone. an injured tone. "No, not after you once got hold of. it," said Borah. Witness got badly mixed as to how he got the news of the burning of his place. He declared he had started back in the morning on hearing of it, but a little later it was shown there was

little later it was shown there was no way in which he could have receiv-ed the information. He admitted he believed Orchard would have killed Mc-Donald for \$100 and in response to the next question, he also admitted that he had agreed to back Orchard in the latter had saloon business after the threatened Steunenburg and assassin-ated McDonald. He denied he had of-fered to establish an alibi for Orchard were the latter arrested for the Gregory murder. Joe. Mehelich, who like Malich, is a

native of Austria, then took the stand. He said, "Orchard came to me one day and asked me if I could tell him how the hotel was situated. I had worked there two months and told him what I knew. He then asked if I did not want to come along and help him blow it up. I told him no, that I wouldn't stick my fingers in it as I never intended to kill anybody." On cross-examination by Borah, the witness denied all that Orchard had said about him in connection with the pronative of Austria, then took the stand. He said, "Orchard came to me one

witness denied all that Orchard had said about him in connection with the pro-posed blowing up of the hotel at Giobe-ville. He said he had never talked with Orchard about stealing powder for that purpose from the Union Pacific maga-

Edward McPharland, brother of James Edward McPharland, brother of James McPharland, the detective, testified to being arrested at Cripple Creek at the time of the trouble and to being de-ported. His examination was brief. Mc-Pharland said he was a shoemaker and had been conducting a shoe shop at Central Carek at the time Cripple Creek at the time. Billy Aikman, who Orchard had said

had assisted him in preparing the Vin-dicator bomb, next took the stand, hav-ing come here from Wonder, Nevada. He was asked:

"Did you know Harry Orchard?" "Yes, I got acquainted with him In 1903 or 1904. I worked two shifts with him once."

The witness said he once worked a short time in the Vindicator mine about two months and that later he had worked there for five months in 1905 or 1906 "Did you go to the mine in 1903 with Orchard and place a bomb?"

"No, sir." "Did you ever know of any such thing?'

"No sir, I never heard of such a

drinks together."
The witness denied that he knew of any powder being procured to blow up the failed of such a time." "No sir, I never heard of such a time." The withese search the degoted and no being transmetter of the degoted that two attempted to blow up the degot at the degoted that the add that I am ort riding around in the add that I am ort riding around in the such as the two to answer that the tad such as a such as the add that I amort riding around in the such as the two to answer that the such as a such as the to the degoted that the tad such as the towas the the such as the two to never the add the that the tad such as the towas the the tim

we got outside the guard line I went wanted for wrecking a train at the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad and I immediately gave myself up to the civil authorities."

The witness said he was later tried on the charge and acquitted. He was discharged on bail from the jail in February. He was tried about ten days later. After being discharged by the jury the witness said he had remained jury the winness said he had remained in the district. Cross-examined, the witness said he was a member of the Eurke M'ners' union in 1891. He was not in Burke in 1892, how-ever, having gone to Butler to work.

"Where were you when the train was upposed to have been wrecked," asked "I was drunk in Altman."

no testified that you were drunk that night and that they helped you home at Tellur'de. He to d of the organization of "Emil Johnson and Chas. Murphy."

The witness could not remember whether Easteriy testified to helping to take him home. He could not remember that Bill Easterly was with him but said he was pretty drunk and Easterly might have been along. The witness said Horace Hawkins of Denver and J. W. Bangs of Cripple Creek defended him and that they were paid for doing so by the Western Federation of Miners.

The last witness of the day was Eugene Engell who was attorney general of Co-orado during the Waite administration. General Engeli said he had been called upon by Haywood to defend some mem-bers of the Western Federation of Miners at Telluride. He told the organization of the citizens' alliance and the mine owner tion and the bringing of the gunm m into the district. More or less trouble followed the arrival of the gunmen and the militia. Proceeding he told of the habeas corpus proceedings. The prisoners were brought to the court house by the militia a Gattling gun was mounted in the court house square and sharp shooters were placed in commanding positions, the pris-oners were brought into court surrounded by soldiers with fixed bayonets. "I re-

General Engell said that when he went. Telluride to defend some of the miners. as Pinkerton detective No. 36. isked me if I was a socialist," said the witness. "I told him that I was. He said, 'Socialism is no good; they are anarch'sta out here.' I talked with Riddel for a while but I soon found out that he knew nothing about philosophy or an irchism. I spoke to some of the leaders about the atter, but I learned that Riddel ready suspected on account of his lavish expenditure of money." Engelt told of being deported from the district. He got a rife and went back,

after which he was not interfered with. He occupied a long time in his testimony, being disposed to make a stump speech n answer to each question and being re-

n answer to each question and being re-minded several times by judge Wood to sonline himself to facts. When on cross examinati n, he was asked f he were a socialist, general Engell aunched into a lengthy discussion or the ubject, ending with the statement: "If ou mean that I favor the restoration to he human family of a planet now largely onfiscated by a few, I am a socialist." Senator Borah was about to ask another estion when the witness proceeded: "I ght add that I am not riding around in



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LAND NOTIC

NOTICE is hereby given the after date I intend to apply he Chief Commissisoner of Works for permission to p collowing described lands in may district, British Columbia ing at a post marked "S. L corner," said post being at a niles west of a point three m Columbia river, up Mosquito err south 40 chains; thence west thence south 20 chains; thence chains; thence north 40 chai east 40 chains; thence north thence east 40 chains to pla ment, containing 320 ac

Dated this 23rd day of April, -30 CHARLES SIDNE

NOTICE is hereby given the after date I intend to apply the Chief Commissioner of Works for permission to pu following described lands in W nay district, on the east side of row lake, adjacent to Octopus mencing at a post on the nort T. Beattie's application to purch running east 20 chains; then north: thence 20 chains west; chains to point of commencer taining 40 acres, more or less. Dated at Nelson, B.C. this May, 1907. T. M.

NOTICE is hereby given that after date I intend to apply the Chief Commissioner of L Works for permission to purcha lowing described lands, situate Kooteney District: Commencing planted on the south side of Len near the mouth of the first No and marked "R. W. Glads east corner post," thence runni west; thence 20 chains south chains east; thence 20 chains place of com

April 29, 1907. NOTICE is hereby given that 60 date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for permission to purchase the described lands situate on the the West Arm of Kootenay la mencing at a post adjoining B. N.E. corner. Lot 689, thence south; thence 30 chains east, chains north, thence 30 chains point of commencement, con acres more or less. DELBERT DYE. ERNEST HARROF

May 6, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that after date I intend to apply to Commissioner of Lands and V permission to purchase the foll scribed lands, in West Kootena; commencing at post marked N.W. corner," situated at the N of Lot 3315, Little Slocan valle south 20 chains; thence east south 20 chains: thence eas thence north 20 chains; the chains to point of com

Slocan, B.C., May 20, 1907. Notaria and the second 160 acres, more or less. Staked May 13th, 1907. A. B. BUG

NOTICE is hereby given that after date I intend to app'y to the Chief Commissioner of I Works for permission to put following described lands in W nay district, British Columbia: ing at Will'am McDevitt's (L east corner, thence ea thence north 20 chains; th

JOHN H. McCO Dated this 24th day of April, NOTICE is hereby given the after date I intend to app'y t after date I intend to app'y to the Chief Commissioner of I Works for permission to pur following described lands in W nay district, British Columbia; ing at a post marked "Maggie S.W. corner," said post being Cariboo creek and at the N.E. J. H. McCormick's purchase (L thence east 60 chains; thence chains; thence west 60 chain south 40 chains, to place of c south 40 chains, to place of ment, containing 240 acres, mor MAGGIE McD Dated this 24th day of April, 18 NOTICE is hereby given the after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of I Works for permission to purch lowing described lands, situat Kooteney District: Commencing planted on the west side of Up lobe chout three miles south planeed on the west state of very lake about three miles south and near W. O. Sevens' N.E. marked "I. R Poole's S.E. com west 40 chains; thence north htence east 40 chains; thence i the western shore of Upper the western shore of Upper

30 chains more or less, to po mencement, containing 220 act Dated Aril 29, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that 6 date I intend to apply to the missioner of Lands and Wor missioner of Lands and work mission to purchase the follow ed lands: Commencing at a near the S.E. corner of lot 26 Kootenay and marked "H.N." ner," thence north about 65 ch west about 34 chains; thenc about 80 chains; meandering enay lake to point of com H.N

March 22nd, 1907. ACTICE is hereby given the after date I intend to apply