

The Tide Turning

Morris Friedman Tells the Jury Some- thing Interesting—How the Spies in the Unions Operate

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The bitter facts and their pregnant cause, the alignment of all the forces and authority of existing society in favor of the exploiter and against the man that works—these things that the socialists have been telling over and over for half a century—are here brought into the white light that beats upon a labor trial, are spread to the four winds of the earth, and all the world is learning them.

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All of the venom and hatred seems to have dropped out of the attitude of the attorneys for the state in handling the case. They have learned things—things that they never knew about what the men have endured in these labor conflicts. It is evident to all that these witnesses are telling of facts that occurred, and that the last few days there has been little cross-examination.

Morris Friedman has been the man that crystallized this gathering sentiment. He has come to meet the occasion with the convictions of the ancient prophets of his race. His pale serious face, his thorough and quick familiarity with every detail connected with the task which he had so conscientiously taken upon himself, his firm, strong, fearless and palpably truthful answers which he gave to all questions have forced hatred and opposition to the background and brought respect and attention even into the faces of the Pinkertons, who were undergoing his terrible arraignment.

The attorneys for the state soon saw that they were dealing with a remarkably keen and capable intellect, one that steadfastly baffled their coarse and untrue insinuations by the fervor of the humanitarian purpose that inspired him.

He reached the climax of the effect he created when Borah accused him of stealing the copies of the detective correspondence. With his voice thrilling with the sense of the justice that had impelled him to the sacrifices he had undergone to give his knowledge of the work of these inhuman fiends to the world, he indignantly repelled the charge: "When I discovered the crimes they were committing, and the wicked plots they were attempting to fasten on the machinists, the United Mine Workers, and the Western Federation. I considered these matters the property of the various unions, and that I was restoring it to the rightful owners."

The ringing words electrified the court-room, and the ranks of the Federation broke into cheers, which the guards forgot to silence. A moral purpose had taken the place of the brute passion that had hitherto dominated the issues.

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Haywood looks bright and confident. His mother now and then has her arm around his neck.

One interesting feature of Friedman's reports was the activity of the Pinkertons among the Machinists, United Mine Workers, and Western Federation of Miners. In the strike of the machinists at Omaha the Pinks did all they could to continue the strike, and an agreement was reached over the head of Burke.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

The Austrian Elections

The second ballots, which took place last week throughout the whole Austria (Galicia excepted) resulted in a greater number of socialists being returned than was actually anticipated. When the first ballots resulted in such a sweeping success for the socialist cause, it was calculated that the second ballots would bring the number of social democrats returned to a total of 70. From the figures which follow, it will be seen that that figure has been greatly exceeded. The following is a classified list of elected candidates, as given by Reuter:

Socialists, 82; Anti-Semites, 66; German Liberals, 24; German People's Party, 25; German Agrarians, 18; German Radicals, 18; Clerical Centre, 31; Young Czechs, 22; Old Czechs, 5; Agrarian Czechs, 33; Clerical Czechs, 11; Radical Czechs, 10; Slovenians, 24; Italians, 14; Roumanians, 5; Ruthenians, 5; Croatsians, 8; Serbs, 2; Pole, 1; Independent Czechs, 2; Independent Germans, 2.

Lawbreakers Shown Up

Witnesses Tell of Violence and Out- rages Committed by Militia and Detectives in Colorado

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W. F. Betts, who was in the bull-pen, was one of these witnesses.

James F. Wallace, a Cripple Creek attorney, proved a most interesting witness. He was captain in the militia when it was doing service in the class war, and gave his information from the inside. He told of the same men belonging to Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance; of the offices of these organizations being close to the headquarters of the militia. There was no disturbance when the militia was called out. The military authorities ordered the merchants not to sell to the families of the Federation or furnish them with supplies.

The witness named most of the spies in the district, and said they were continually around the military headquarters. These men came into the district as additions to the military forces and reported to Wallace. Upon his arresting some of them for drunkenness and putting them into the guardhouse the leader stated that he had been ordered to hunt Deaver over and bring up the worst men he could find, that he had done so, and they ought not to complain when they got drunk and raised Cain.

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M. E. White, organizer for the coal miners in the southern Colorado coal fields, closed the day's work with a round of merriment. He related in a serious but graphic style how he went into the Cripple Creek district as an organizer of the American Labor Union to look after the welfare of its members, many of whom were thrown out of work by the strike. He was seized by soldiers as soon as he got off the train, marched to the bull-pen and thrown in with a lot of bums and drunks. He told of the filthy conditions prevailing, and of the vermin-infested place. His recital was unique, and the court-room was convulsed with laughter which the guards did not try to stop.

Tuesday morning Max Malich took the stand. This is the Denver grocer and saloon keeper, whom Orchard accused of various criminal attempts. He denied Orchard's allegations in toto, and told of the threats on Steunenberg made in his presence.

Joe Mahalich, another Austrian from Globeville, testified largely along the same line. This is the man that Orchard said helped him steal sheep, and went with him in a buggy to kill Peabody. He pronounced Orchard's stories as pure fabrications.

Edward L. McFarland, brother of the Pinkerton, was one of the Cripple Creek deportees, and testified to the outrages practiced on union men.

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ville. He denied the fantastical tales that Orchard had told.

Thomas Foster, one of the accused men in the Cripple Creek trial for derauling the train, gave his story of that abortive attempt to injure the union leaders.

Eugene Engley, formerly attorney-general for Colorado under Governor Waite, gave an extended review of the entire Colorado situation. The prosecution made a desperate attempt to prevent his testimony, but the defense attorneys succeeded in getting most of it in.

After describing the conditions and the legal situation in the Cripple Creek country, he told of his arrest and deportation in Telluride, whither he had gone as attorney for the miners.

He, with a number of other attorneys favorable to the miners, was also deported from Cripple Creek. He only went as far as Colorado Springs, and was the only man that had the grit to get a Winchester, six-shooter and plenty of ammunition and come back and march up the streets of Cripple Creek.

The most valuable part of his testimony was when he got to make a socialist speech from the witness chair. Borah asked him if he was a socialist. He replied that it depended upon what was meant by the question. Borah said to put his own interpretation on it. The General then went on to say that if by socialism was meant remedial measures under capitalism, he was not a socialist; but if socialism meant the restoration of the earth to the people, and the changing of the industrial system so that each man should have the products of his labor, then he was a socialist. He had no interest in either the golden chariot of the republican party, or the garbage wagon of the democratic party.

Borah asked him if he was in the band wagon with Debs. General Engley then went into an analysis of Debs' position, and said he favored the Socialist Labor Party. Borah listened open-mouthed, petrified with astonishment. These were things of which he had never heard before. He is simply up in the air when he confronts the socialists, and recognizes that he is floundering beyond his depth.

And so is the Western Federation trial spreading the doctrines of socialism to the ends of the earth.

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Telephone Girls Strike

The telephone girls employed by the Bell Telephone Co. in Butte are again out on a strike and the telephone system of that city is again tied up tighter than a drum. The cause of the trouble is violation of the agreement by the company which refuses to discharge the chief operator who has been expelled from the union.

It seems that the local manager of the Butte exchange had a spotter in the union in the person of the chief operator, a Miss Barnes. Charges were preferred against her in the union for carrying tales to the manager. She was given a trial, found guilty and expelled from the union. The Central Trades Council of Butte investigated the charges and declared her guilty of being a story peddler.

After expelling Miss Barnes the union demanded her discharge. The company refused to do this, although last spring they signed an agreement with the union to the effect that an expulsion from the union would be equivalent to a discharge by the company. This makes the third strike by the Hello girls of Butte this year. The Bell Telephone Co. closed their offices in Livingston on account of the strike. Every phone being taken out of every business house in that city. The Bell is having a hard time of it in Montana.

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Boise, July 4. legend—Two men who have made his-
tory in the west.

Then there follows a eulogistic account of how Bob Meldrum was sheriff in Wyoming whose main object in life was to exterminate a band of cattle thieves. Seringo was a Pinkerton sent to join the band and break it up if possible, so he remained with the outlaws for years, was hunted by Meldrum as one of their most dangerous members and the two men were continually on the watch to deal death and destruction each to the other. Finally Seringo got the leader of the cattle gang, and betrayed it into the hands of the authorities.

Now, when this sweet pair met in the Idanha hotel in Boise, so the story goes, they lay hands on six-shooters, and prepared to do business but were mollified to find they are both working for the same outfit, the mine owners' association.

This is the sort of a moral social atmosphere in which offended justice parades at Boise.

Where in this tangle of crime and brutality is there any clew out of the vicious labyrinth except by the lamp of history that socialism has lighted? The "justice" that seeks the outlaw, employs the most perverted and abandoned elements in its own ranks, that are doing the same deeds as the men they hunt, only for other interests. It is all a conflict of interests, to cease when the interest of one becomes the interest of all.

Is it any wonder that socialists so passionately arm to speed the day when the mutual slaughter and its cause shall be over?

A prominent lawyer from Salt Lake City remarked the other day that this case had fallen down completely because it was not a lawyers' case; it was a Pinkerton case. The Pinkertons had been allowed to form the case entirely, and they had spread all over the country instead of focusing on a few strong legal point as competent lawyers would have done. The result was that the forces of the enemy were scattered so that Haywood has been lost track of entirely in the mass of material that has been brought up by both sides.

The opinion seems all the same in regard to the outcome. It is generally thought that the jury will disagree, that the state will never venture a new trial on account of the heavy expense, and because they have exhausted all their powers of evidence in the present case. Moreover, owing to the wide publicity that has been given the case it would be practically impossible to get another jury to sit for the trial. The men will then probably be released on heavy bonds, with the chances that the impossible will not be attempted again, and some other way will have to be found for breaking up the Western Federation of Miners besides trying to hang innocent men.

Boise, July 6. David G. Coates took the stand Thursday. He was lieutenant-governor of Colorado under Governor Waite, and has been prominently identified with the labor movement of Colorado for many years. Orchard accused him of wanting to abduct the children of August Paulson of Wallace, Idaho, one of the owners in the Hercules mine. Orchard stated that Coates said he thought they could get \$60,000 out of the deal. Coates denied completely the charges of Orchard and said that this creature of many and monstrous crimes had approached him on the subject of the kidnapping but had been told that he would be exposed immediately if anything of the kind were ever attempted. He also testified that he had heard Orchard threaten the life of Steunenberg.

Mrs. Joyce of Cripple Creek testified to seeing Orchard frequently with the Detectives Scott and Sterling.

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Telephone Girls Strike

Telephone Girls Employed by the Bell Telephone Co. in Butte Again Out on a Strike

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Conservative respectable society was prone to look upon the allegations of the miners as mere fables with no existence in reality whatever. But such indisputable evidence has been given, even by the prosecution's witnesses of the awful conditions that have prevailed in the mining camps, that those who have listened have learned new and tragic pages in the history of the busy world about them, and become wiser, if not sadder men and women.

Even the prosecution lawyers have been visibly affected by the tales of many of the men, and one in a position to know said recently that even Borah did not want to see the men hang.

All of the venom and hatred seems to have dropped out of the attitude of the attorneys for the state in handling the case. They have learned things—things that they never knew about what the men have endured in these labor conflicts. It is evident to all that these witnesses are telling of facts that occurred, and that the last few days there has been little cross-examination.

Morris Friedman has been the man that crystallized this gathering sentiment. He has come to meet the occasion with the convictions of the ancient prophets of his race. His pale serious face, his thorough and quick familiarity with every detail connected with the task which he had so conscientiously taken upon himself, his firm, strong, fearless and palpably truthful answers which he gave to all questions have forced hatred and opposition to the background and brought respect and attention even into the faces of the Pinkertons, who were undergoing their terrible arraignment.

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Borah has come to see that he is up against a game that he doesn't understand.

Barnes' testimony had largely to do with the exposure of the Pinkerton deviltries in the Telluride district. Riddell, the Pinkerton spy whom Friedman exposed in his book, operated in this district and was the bosom friend of Barnes and his brother. He even formed a plot to take Barnes' life on one occasion, and Barnes' evidence on this point was a valuable substantiation of the claim of the defense concerning the mine owners' plot to break up the Federation.

Riddell was closeted with Orchard when the latter went to Telluride as a body guard for Moyer. Proof has been presented at every point to show that Orchard has been in the employ of the Pinkertons all time.

Riddell was the loudest against calling off the strike, and in the declaration that "they were all anarchists there."

There was consternation and whispered conversation among the Pinkertons as proof after proof of their vile dealings was made known. And as an evidence of the utter depravity of this vitiated mainstay of the capitalist system, as Bob Meldrum passed Barnes the next day he hissed, "I'll get you, Joey, after this trial is over."

That simply means that he said he would kill him. These thugs employed by the mine owners, and clothed with the badge of authority have no more regard for human life than they have for sticking a pig. Murder is their trade. If complaint is made to the authorities of their threats they will be informed; and probably get a crowd together, pick a quarrel somewhere, and kill the man they're after out of pure malice. Their friends would swear that the murdered man was the offender.

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And so is the Western Federation trial spreading the doctrines of socialism to the ends of the earth.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

Telephone Girls Strike

The telephone girls employed by the Bell Telephone Co. in Butte are again out on a strike and the telephone system of that city is again tied up tighter than a drum. The cause of the trouble is violation of the agreement by the company which refuses to discharge the chief operator who has been expelled from the union.

It seems that the local manager of the Butte exchange had a spotter in the union in the person of the chief operator, a Miss Barnes. Charges were preferred against her in the union for carrying tales to the manager. She was given a trial, found guilty and expelled from the union. The Central Trades Council of Butte investigated the charges and declared her guilty of being a story peddler.

After expelling Miss Barnes the union demanded her discharge. The company refused to do this, although last spring they signed an agreement with the union to the effect that an expulsion from the union would be equivalent to a discharge by the company. This makes the third strike by the Hello girls of Butte this year. The Bell Telephone Co. closed their offices in Livingston on account of the strike. Every phone being taken out of every business house in that city. The Bell is having a hard time of it in Montana.

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Orchard's confession isn't in it with these reports for admissions of murder. The prosecution looks glum, gloomy and peculiar. They know they're licked. They have evoked the mighty genius of the class struggle, and they stand aghast at the specter they have raised.

The defense is feeling elated. Darrow looks across at Borah and laughs as revelation after revelation is made, Borah hangs his head and looks sick. It is no laughing matter with him. Haywood looks bright and confident. His mother now and then has her arm around his neck.

One interesting feature of Friedman's reports was the activity of the Pinkertons among the Machinists, United Mine Workers, and Western Federation of Miners. In the strike of the machinists at Omaha the Pinks did all they could to continue the strike, and an agreement was reached over the head of Burke.

The second ballots, which took place last week throughout the whole Austria (Galicia excepted) resulted in a greater number of socialists being returned than was actually anticipated. When the first ballots resulted in such a sweeping success for the socialist cause, it was calculated that the second ballots would bring the number of social democrats returned to a total of 70. From the figures which follow, it will be seen that that figure has been greatly exceeded. The following is a classified list of elected candidates, as given by Reuter:

Socialists, 82; Anti-Semites, 66; German Liberals, 24; German People's Party, 25; German Agrarians, 18; German Radicals, 18; Clerical Centre, 31; Young Czechs, 22; Old Czechs, 5; Agrarian Czechs, 33; Clerical Czechs, 11; Radical Czechs, 10; Slovenians, 24; Italians, 14; Roumanians, 5; Ruthenians, 5; Croatsians, 8; Serbs, 2; Pole, 1; Independent Czechs, 2; Independent Germans, 2.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

The Austrian Elections

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Borah asked him if he was in the band wagon with Debs. General Engley then went into an analysis of Debs' position, and said he favored the Socialist Labor Party. Borah listened open-mouthed, petrified with astonishment. These were things of which he had never heard before. He is simply up in the air when he confronts the socialists, and recognizes that he is floundering beyond his depth.

And so is the Western Federation trial spreading the doctrines of socialism to the ends of the earth.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

Telephone Girls Strike

The telephone girls employed by the Bell Telephone Co. in Butte are again out on a strike and the telephone system of that city is again tied up tighter than a drum. The cause of the trouble is violation of the agreement by the company which refuses to discharge the chief operator who has been expelled from the union.

It seems that the local manager of the Butte exchange had a spotter in the union in the person of the chief operator, a Miss Barnes. Charges were preferred against her in the union for carrying tales to the manager. She was given a trial, found guilty and expelled from the union. The Central Trades Council of Butte investigated the charges and declared her guilty of being a story peddler.

After expelling Miss Barnes the union demanded her discharge. The company refused to do this, although last spring they signed an agreement with the union to the effect that an expulsion from the union would be equivalent to a discharge by the company. This makes the third strike by the Hello girls of Butte this year. The Bell Telephone Co. closed their offices in Livingston on account of the strike. Every phone being taken out of every business house in that city. The Bell is having a hard time of it in Montana.

From the moment that private possession in the means of production arose, exploitation and the division of society into two hostile classes, standing opposed to each other through their interest, also began.—Liebknecht.