

McPARLAN ON WITNESS STAND

Special to the Montana News.

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The testimony of McParlan was a disgrace in its bitter and outrageous attacks on organized labor.

In speaking of the unions of the coal miners in Pennsylvania, which he disrupted thirty years ago, he denied that the Ancient Order of Hibernians was a union or that he knew anything about it. But he said that the organization that he broke up was the Mollie Maguires, a criminal organization. Darrow arraigned him fiercely when he said it was not a chartered organization, and this led to the fiercest controversy of the trial. Hawley became furious, objected to the questioning, and said that Darrow couldn't bulldoze him if he could witness. Darrow wanted to know if he was to understand by that his life was in danger. There were loud words on both sides and a heated quarrel, so that the court was compelled to interfere, whereupon both attorneys apologized to the court and to each other.

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McParlan then went on to say that the Mollie Maguires were a secret, criminal organization of which only a few were coal miners. Throughout his treacherous career among these men he was known as James McKenna, and took the obligation of the organization under that name. Darrow asked him if he was known as "McKenna, the Tough," and McParlan admitted that he was called that. He committed the greatest crimes in order that he might throw them on others and break up the union organizations.

Darrow got out of this crafty old serpent the damnable, snake-like way in which he worked upon Adams to terrify him and induce him to sign a confession. Old McParlan said he did all this for Steve's benefit, that he pitied him then and he pitied him now. Darrow ejaculated, "You act the part."

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was only a tool for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and warned him against their lawyers, and told him that they could not save him.

"So," Darrow said, "you told Steve that he was between Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone on one side and the Detectives on the other, the devil and the deep sea?"

The audience laughed at this, to which Hawley remonstrated and said persons had been placed in the room to make demonstrations.

Prosecution Rests.

Thursday afternoon, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock the state rested its case. Clarence Darrow, leading counsel for Adams asked that the jury be retired and then moved to exclude the confession of Steve Adams from the records, on the grounds that it had been obtained by threats and promises. He was overruled. Then he moved that the court advise the jury in his instructions to return a verdict for the defendant. Attorneys for the defense served notice that they would ask Judge Woods to alter instructions given in the former case at Wallace and he said he would hear their arguments on such proposition some evening after court was over.

Chas. H. Moyer and wife who have been here since the selection of a jury, began October 25, left Thursday for Boise, where the Pettibone case is set for trial Nov. 25. While the steadfastness of the entire Western Federation has been remarkable throughout the trying circumstances of the last few years, the attitude of Moyer excites special comment as the heavy hand of persecution has fallen so continuously on him in the terrible struggle into which the capitalists have forced the miners. He has always been on the forefront of the battle, he has never shirked or tried to dodge an issue, he has stood by the men when on strike and urged them to continue the strike till the issue was won. Although no evidence of crime has ever been brought against him, a cell has been his home for years. After these bitter experiences that ever nearly ruined his health and undermined his life, when released on a \$25,000 bond after the acquittal of Haywood, instead of going where he could rest and have a respite from the harrowing scenes of class warfare, which really seemed imperative in his case, he has never ceased for a moment in busying himself with the cases of the other Federation men who were in the toils of damning accusations. He has vibrated constantly between Boise and Rathdrum, looking to every detail in the Pettibone and

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Battle for Free Speech Won



After a hard fought battle lasting two days in the superior court of Spokane before Judge Sullivan, a brilliant victory for Free Speech on the streets of Spokane was won.

The test was made in the case of Ida Crouch-Hazlett, editor of the Montana News, who was arrested by an officious policeman while speaking on the corner of Stevens and Riverside Ave on the night of September 7th of this year and tried before a police judge and fined \$5 and \$11 cost for blocking the streets. The case was appealed by Comrade Hazlett to the superior court of Spokane.

The second trial took place on Saturday, the tenth, at 10 A. M. and lasted until Monday afternoon at 4 P. M. when the jury retired to reach a verdict.

Comrade Hazlett sat in the court room beside her attorneys, Kirby and Pence, and took an active part in carrying on her defense. Every prospective juror was closely examined as to his politics and his views on socialism, and if he showed any sympathy with the socialists or declared that he was a socialist, he was promptly excused from service on the jury that was to decide the right of free speech on the streets of Spokane.

The jury was composed of eight republicans and four democrats.

The prosecution put seven witnesses on the stand and attempted to prove that the streets were impassable and that the store of R. J. Hurd could not be entered from either Stevens or Riverside, and that there were at least two thousand people standing on the streets for an hour and a half listening to Comrade Hazlett's address.

Was He a Pinkerton?

One man by the name of Anderson went on the witness stand and testified against Comrade Hazlett and on being asked by the prosecuting attorney, what his politics were, promptly declared that he was a socialist. On cross-examination this man showed that he knew nothing about socialism, was not a member of the party, but on the other hand had all the earmarks of a Pinkerton detective. Imagine any socialist assisting the police in an attempt to throttle free speech. No member of Local Spokane knows the witness Anderson or had ever heard of him before.

Fourteen witnesses testified on behalf of Comrade Hazlett and proved that while she had a large audience that it was not a mob and that she had perfect control of the crowd until the arrest was made.

It was clearly proven that the so-

cialist committee that had been appointed to keep a passage way on the sidewalk and street had done the duty well and that pedestrians and vehicles were not prevented from pursuing their course and that the doors to the store of R. J. Hurd who made the complaint were perfectly free to access.

It was amusing and did the hearts of the socialists good to listen to the prosecuting attorney go after the socialists, asking them how long they had been socialists and why they were socialists. Every chance the socialists got when they were on the witness stand they used it for propaganda purposes, and the prosecuting attorney soon took a tumble and asked no more questions about socialism except if the witness was a socialist.

The attorneys for the socialists put a local judge and the county attorney on the witness stand who testified that one Rice by name who had testified against Comrade Hazlett on behalf of the police of Spokane, was an unworthy character and could not be believed under oath.

Another witness for the police, a clerk in the store of R. J. Hurd, was impeached and it was shown that he was in the court testifying against the socialists in the interest of his master and that his testimony at the previous trial of Comrade Hazlett was entirely different from the evidence he gave at the second trial.

Comrade Hazlett went on the stand and testified on her own behalf and stated that she had finished her lecture when the policeman came to her asking her to clear the sidewalk. Comrade Hazlett did everything the policeman requested, but when the crowd cheered her, this was too much for the police officer and he lost his temper, jerked her off the box she was speaking on and placed her under arrest.

On cross-examination Comrade Hazlett was asked if the crowd was unruly, she answered that the crowd was an orderly one as long as it was her crowd, but when she was arrested it was no longer her crowd but the policeman's and that he could not handle it. It seems that Policeman Lister, who did the arresting, was an overbearing sort of a fellow who handled Comrade Hazlett roughly and the audience resented his ungentlemanly acts.

Judge Sullivan's instructions to the jury were very favorable to the socialists and his whole conduct during the trial showed that he was acting in a fair and impartial manner, and was an

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On Saturday, Nov. 16, Orville and Lloyd Mason, the sons of Alvin Mason, strengthened the testimony of other members of the family.

Monday Newt Glover and Frank Price both went on the stand with a number of other witnesses from the timber district. Price has been one of the most valuable aids to the cause of the defense and is a terror to Pinkertons' smart reporters and others who are arrayed in a conspiracy against the lives of the Federation men. Courts, attorneys, judges notwithstanding, he was going to get in his say while on the stand and talked right ahead even in face of the court's warning at one time for contempt. He had things he wanted to say and he said them.

Adams on the Stand.

Tuesday Adams went on the stand, and it was Wednesday evening before the lawyers for the state were through with him. He stood the ordeal well although his voice seemed rather weak, answering the questions promptly and decisively, and remaining undisturbed by the tactics of the opposing counsel.

In response to Mr. Darrow's queries, he told the tale of his early life, his association with organized labor, of his terrible experiences in the Colorado troubles, his flight from that state, his arrest on his uncle Lillard's ranch, and his consequent tragic fate at the hands of the Pinkerton vultures.

In telling the story of his treatment in the penitentiary he said all of his own friends were shut away from him, and McParlan and Orchard and the Gooding gang were the only ones that had access to him. McParlan told him he would be mobbed if he was taken back to Colorado and hanged if taken into northern Idaho. The next day he came back and wanted to know if Adams would do as he wanted him to, and said if he would he would never be prosecuted. He said what he had told about killing Bouher and

Tyler, the claim jumpers, was not true, and that he had answered the questions in his confession from what he had been told to say. He repudiated the entire confession, and said in regard to the sentence, "I hope the reign of terror inaugurated by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will cease," with which the document closes, that he never said it, had never used the word inaugurated in his life, and did not know the meaning of it.

Better Treatment.

He said that after he had acceded to the wishes of these villains he was treated better. He was put in better quarters in the hospital building and Orchard was put in the room with him. His wife was sent for and he had good accommodations and Orchard ate his meals with them. McParlan told her that he and Orchard had to stick together, and go through with these confessions in order to save their lives. The horde around him refused to let him any conversation with his lawyers.

After his repudiation of the "confession" he was taken to Wallace in September, tried for killing Fred Tyler in February, and brought to Rathdrum on a change of venue this September. McParlan saw him when he came to Wallace and told him he got Mason and Glover to swear against him.

Severe Cross-Examination.

The cross-examination began Tuesday afternoon. Steve showed no nervousness or trepidation whatever. He stepped down from the stand and poured out a glass of water with a steady hand. There is nothing of the mien of the murderer about him. He stood the cross-examination well and was not tangled on important questions. He told of his work in the mines of Colorado, at Cripple Creek, in the San Juan country, at Silverton and Telluride. He told also of his various journeyings and how he got broke at Ogden and wired Haywood for \$75. Much has been made of this fact of borrowing money by the prosecution.

Again and again Hawley tried to entangle him with the Colorado accusations against the Western Federation.

Fleeing from Mob.

He was in Colorado during the troublous times of martial law and up to June 6, 1904. Then when the broadcloth mob was mad in its thirst for the blood of union men and he heard they were after him with guns and ropes, accusing him of blowing up the Independence depot, and his name was published broadcast in the papers, the speakers of the mob calling him by name, he left the district

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WHO WROTE THESE LETTERS?

The following were presented by the prosecution claimed by them to be copies of letters written by Steve Adams while in the penitentiary at Boise. The original letters are not to be found and Adams denies ever having written any such letters. We will leave it to our readers to decide whether Adams or McParlan wrote them.

"State Prison, Ida., March, 3, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver.—My Dear Aunt and Uncle. I received your most welcome letter and was glad to hear from you and of your belief in my innocence. I wish to God that I was, but I fell in with bad company and was led to commit a number of most vile sins, breaking the law of both man and God. Had I stayed with my church and with the raising of my poor parents, who are, I believe in heaven, I would be a free man to-day, but I allowed myself to be led into sin most damnable. I am going to try to undo what I have done and sin no more. I expect when my friends find out the real truth, they will disown me, but God knows I could not help it. I hope you all will pray for me and my forgiveness. I am just going to tell the facts in this case and others, and put my trust in God to guide me through it. If I can do some good the rest of my life, I am willing to try. I think that is all a poor sinner can do when he has sinned so bad.

"As to your basket, it will be very thankfully received. The warden treats me very kindly. I have plenty to eat and a good place to sleep. I have a little baby boy almost three months old, named after my poor father, David. Auntie, don't forget to pray for me. I feel the disgrace of my sins

very sharply. I have 480 acres of land in Oregon, Aunt. I had my wife and babies put with my friends, so people would not bother them to death. She feels very bad. I am sure I asked her to pray for me, too. She is the best woman in the world. It nearly kills me to think of the misery I have caused her, which I will never cause again. Excuse a short letter. When people find out all the facts in these cases, I hope they will forgive me. Hoping to hear from you all soon, I will close, with my love to you all. Your nephew, STEPHEN ADAMS.

"Direct in care of the warden, Penitentiary, Boise, Idaho."

In Similar Vein to Brother.

"Boise, Ida., March, 5, 1906. Mr. W. T. Adams.—My Dear Brother.—I received your most welcome letter. Was very glad to hear from you and sis, and of your kind offer to help me out of my trouble, which I do not deserve in the least. Brother, I have been living under a clouded sky as long as I can stand it. I am going to do the best I can to undo what has been done, as near as I can, by doing what I think is just to my brothers, my wife and family and friends, and what is just in the sight of God. I am going to tell the whole truth as near as I can remember it and let the blame fall where it may. I am going to begin a new life right now. You can help a sinner like me lots by praying for me, and, although, I advise you to stay with your family, for they need you, and you can help just as much there as here. The life I have lived is not worth living. It is hell on earth. I tried it thorough-

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DARROW TO ADAMS JURY

The Montana News has made arrangements to secure a verbatim report of the appeal to the jury by Clarence Darrow in the trial of Steve Adams. The full speech will be printed in the issue of Dec. 12th. Every effort should be made to extend the circulation of this issue and nothing left undone to acquaint the workers with the history of another act in the western drama with the stage set for the class struggle.

The struggle between organized capital and organized labor in the future will be fought out in the courts where the capitalists hold the reins and have the whip hand. Such being the case, every effort should be made to have this issue of the News read by union men all over the Northwest.

One cent per copy in bundles. Send in orders for bundles at once.

STATE FAILS TO CONVICT

Rathdrum, Ida., Nov. 24. The jury in the Steve Adams case disagreed to-night at 5:45 after being out 21 hours. The case was given to the jury last night at 8:30. The result was 8 for acquittal and 4 for conviction. Gorwood, House Dittmore and Varnum were the men that hung out for conviction. Varnum leading the fight against Adams.

Papers were on hand to rearrest Adams in case of an acquittal and take him in one case to Telluride, Col., to be tried for the murder of Arthur Collins, and in the other to Wallace to be tried for the murder of Boulier, a notorious claim jumper and land stealer.

Adams was indicted last week in Telluride for killing Arthur Collins, the superintendent of the Smuggler Union mine, who was shot through a window.

It is said to-night, however, that Adams is to be retried on the Tyler charge, and will be held here at Rathdrum till the next term of court.

The intention is evidently to pursue Adams to the utmost, to break down his constitution and will if possible, and use him as a means to break down the Federation. The policy of the capitalist prosecution is to exhaust the treasuries of the unions through continuous attacks by the courts.

Pettibone's trial at Boise has been postponed till Friday, Nov. 29. Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

Rathdrum, Ida., Nov. 21.

In telling of the means used to force a confession out of him Adams said when he had made up his mind what to do he simply took his part in the comedy or tragedy, whichever one might care to call it and gave the ans-

wers to the stenographer as they were dictated.

Adams made a strong and most fearless exposure of the damnable plot against him. He said that McParlan took him by the nose and led him through. He expressed his shame that he had weakened and had implicated other men to save his own life. Hawley worked hard all through the ordeal to shake his accusations, but Adams remained unmoved. He said all the time McParlan was working on him Orchard was coaching him in his cell.

Hawley bullied him on some fancied discrepancy between some statement at the other trial and this and asked him why he should forget at that trial and remember at this. He said his wife's condition at that time worried him. Mrs. Adams was then in the hospital undergoing an operation. Adams said that Orchard was with him to spy on him day and night.

Other Testimony.

Witnesses Chinn Besett and Mason recalled, gave additional evidence in regard to dates in the Marble Creek district. Tuesday morning Hawley recalled Adams to ask him some impeaching questions. He was asked if he had stated to Mr. Heubner, chief clerk of the penitentiary, that he did not want his wife to suffer for his crimes. He denied that he had said any such a thing but said that before his wife should be put under lock and key for him, he would cut his head off.

McParlan was recalled and asked if he had told Mrs. Adams that Steve would soon be all right. He denied it.

Dr. Drennon of Rathdrum testified on the skeleton. He said there was

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He was in Colorado during the troublous times of martial law and up to June 6, 1904. Then when the broadcloth mob was mad in its thirst for the blood of union men and he heard they were after him with guns and ropes, accusing him of blowing up the Independence depot, and his name was published broadcast in the papers, the speakers of the mob calling him by name, he left the district

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WHO WROTE THESE LETTERS?

The following were presented by the prosecution claimed by them to be copies of letters written by Steve Adams while in the penitentiary at Boise. The original letters are not to be found and Adams denies ever having written any such letters. We will leave it to our readers to decide whether Adams or McParlan wrote them.

"State Prison, Ida., March, 3, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver.—My Dear Aunt and Uncle. I received your most welcome letter and was glad to hear from you and of your belief in my innocence. I wish to God that I was, but I fell in with bad company and was led to commit a number of most vile sins, breaking the law of both man and God. Had I stayed with my church and with the raising of my poor parents, who are, I believe in heaven, I would be a free man to-day, but I allowed myself to be led into sin most damnable. I am going to try to undo what I have done and sin no more. I expect when my friends find out the real truth, they will disown me, but God knows I could not help it. I hope you all will pray for me and my forgiveness. I am just going to tell the facts in this case and others, and put my trust in God to guide me through it. If I can do some good the rest of my life, I am willing to try. I think that is all a poor sinner can do when he has sinned so bad.

"As to your basket, it will be very thankfully received. The warden treats me very kindly. I have plenty to eat and a good place to sleep. I have a little baby boy almost three months old, named after my poor father, David. Auntie, don't forget to pray for me. I feel the disgrace of my sins

very sharply. I have 480 acres of land in Oregon, Aunt. I had my wife and babies put with my friends, so people would not bother them to death. She feels very bad. I am sure I asked her to pray for me, too. She is the best woman in the world. It nearly kills me to think of the misery I have caused her, which I will never cause again. Excuse a short letter. When people find out all the facts in these cases, I hope they will forgive me. Hoping to hear from you all soon, I will close, with my love to you all. Your nephew, STEPHEN ADAMS.

"Direct in care of the warden, Penitentiary, Boise, Idaho."

In Similar Vein to Brother.

"Boise, Ida., March, 5, 1906.

Mr. W. T. Adams.—My Dear Brother.—I received your most welcome letter. Was very glad to hear from you and sis, and of your kind offer to help me out of my trouble, which I do not deserve in the least. Brother, I have been living under a clouded sky as long as I can stand it. I am going to do the best I can to undo what has been done, as near as I can, by doing what I think is just to my brothers, my wife and family and friends, and what is just in the sight of God. I am going to tell the whole truth as near as I can remember it and let the blame fall where it may. I am going to begin a new life right now. You can help a sinner like me lots by praying for me, and, although, I advise you to stay with your family, for they need you, and you can help just as much there as here. The life I have lived is not worth living. It is hell on earth. I tried it thorough-

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DARROW TO ADAMS JURY

The Montana News has made arrangements to secure a verbatim report of the appeal to the jury by Clarence Darrow in the trial of Steve Adams. The full speech will be printed in the issue of Dec. 12th. Every effort should be made to extend the circulation of this issue and nothing left undone to acquaint the workers with the history of another act in the western drama with the stage set for the class struggle.

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Witnesses Chinn Besett and Mason recalled, gave additional evidence in regard to dates in the Marble Creek district. Tuesday morning Hawley recalled Adams to ask him some impeaching questions. He was asked if he had stated to Mr. Heubner, chief clerk of the penitentiary, that he did not want his wife to suffer for his crimes. He denied that he had said any such thing but said that before his wife should be put under lock and key for him, he would cut his head off.

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"So," Darrow said, "you told Steve that he was between Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone on one side and the Detectives on the other, the devil and the deep sea?"

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Chas. H. Moyer and wife who have been here since the selection of a jury, began October 25, left Thursday for Boise, where the Pettibone case is set for trial Nov. 25. While the steadfastness of the entire Western Federation has been remarkable throughout the trying circumstances of the last few years, the attitude of Moyer excites special comment as the heavy hand of persecution has fallen so continuously on him in the terrible struggle into which the capitalists have forced the miners. He has always been on the forefront of the battle, he has never shirked or tried to dodge an issue, he has stood by the men when on strike and urged them to continue the strike till the issue was won. Although no evidence of crime has ever been brought against him, a cell has been his home for years. After these bitter experiences that ever nearly ruined his health and undermined his life, when released on a \$25,000 bond after the acquittal of Haywood, instead of going where he could rest and have a respite from the harrowing scenes of class warfare, which really seemed imperative in his case, he has never ceased for a moment in busying himself with the cases of the other Federation men who were in the toils of damning accusations. He has vibrated constantly between Boise and Rathdrum, looking to every detail in the Pettibone and

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Battle for Free Speech Won



After a hard fought battle lasting two days in the superior court of Spokane before Judge Sullivan, a brilliant victory for Free Speech on the streets of Spokane was won.

The test was made in the case of Ida Crouch-Hazlett, editor of the Montana News, who was arrested by an officious policeman while speaking on the corner of Stevens and Riverside Ave on the night of September 7th of this year and tried before a police judge and fined \$5 and \$11 cost for blocking the streets. The case was appealed by Comrade Hazlett to the superior court of Spokane.

The second trial took place on Saturday, the tenth, at 10 A. M. and lasted until Monday afternoon at 4 P. M. when the jury retired to reach a verdict.

Comrade Hazlett sat in the court room beside her attorneys, Kirby and Pence, and took an active part in carrying on her defense. Every prospective juror was closely examined as to his politics and his views on socialism, and if he showed any sympathy with the socialists or declared that he was a socialist, he was promptly excused from service on the jury that was to decide the right of free speech on the streets of Spokane.

The jury was composed of eight republicans and four democrats.

The prosecution put seven witnesses on the stand and attempted to prove that the streets were impassable and that the store of R. J. Hurd could not be entered from either Stevens or Riverside, and that there were at least two thousand people standing on the streets for an hour and a half listening to Comrade Hazlett's address.

Was He a Pinkerton?

One man by the name of Anderson went on the witness stand and testified against Comrade Hazlett and on being asked by the prosecuting attorney, what his politics were, promptly declared that he was a socialist. On cross-examination this man showed that he knew nothing about socialism, was not a member of the party, but on the other hand had all the earmarks of a Pinkerton detective. Imagine any socialist assisting the police in an attempt to throttle free speech. No member of Local Spokane knows the witness Anderson or had ever heard of him before.

Fourteen witnesses testified on behalf of Comrade Hazlett and proved that while she had a large audience that it was not a mob and that she had perfect control of the crowd until the arrest was made.

It was clearly proven that the so-

cialist committee that had been appointed to keep a passage way on the sidewalk and street had done the duty well and that pedestrians and vehicles were not prevented from pursuing their course and that the doors to the store of R. J. Hurd who made the complaint were perfectly free to access.

It was amusing and did the hearts of the socialists good to listen to the prosecuting attorney go after the socialists, asking them how long they had been socialists and why they were socialists. Every chance the socialists got when they were on the witness stand they used it for propaganda purposes, and the prosecuting attorney soon took a tumble and asked no more questions about socialism except if the witness was a socialist.

The attorneys for the socialists put a local judge and the county attorney on the witness stand who testified that one Rice by name who had testified against Comrade Hazlett on behalf of the police of Spokane, was an unworthy character and could not be believed under oath.

Another witness for the police, a clerk in the store of R. J. Hurd, was impeached and it was shown that he was in the court testifying against the socialists in the interest of his master and that his testimony at the previous trial of Comrade Hazlett was entirely different from the evidence he gave at the second trial.

Comrade Hazlett went on the stand and testified on her own behalf and stated that she had finished her lecture when the policeman came to her asking her to clear the sidewalk. Comrade Hazlett did everything the policeman requested, but when the crowd cheered her, this was too much for the police officer and he lost his temper, jerked her off the box she was speaking on and placed her under arrest.

On cross-examination Comrade Hazlett was asked if the crowd was unruly, she answered that the crowd was an orderly one as long as it was her crowd, but when she was arrested it was no longer her crowd but the policeman's and that he could not handle it. It seems that Policeman Lister, who did the arresting, was an overbearing sort of a fellow who handled Comrade Hazlett roughly and the audience resented his ungentlemanly acts.

Judge Sullivan's instructions to the jury were very favorable to the socialists and his whole conduct during the trial showed that he was acting in a fair and impartial manner, and was an

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WITNESSES FOR DEFENSE HEARD

Special to the News.

Rathdrum, Ida., Nov. 20. The Mason family, father, mother and daughter Myrtle, were the first witnesses put on for the defense in the Adams trial. They were among the oldest settlers in the Marble Creek district, and had been much disturbed by the audacious thieveries of the jumpers. Mason with Newt Glover is accused of being among those who had conspired to frighten the jumpers out of the district, and in case of the conviction of Adams it is expected that these two will be tried for the same crime. They proved an alibi in regard to Adams, accounting for the whole time while in the timber country.

On Saturday, Nov. 16, Orville and Lloyd Mason, the sons of Alvin Mason, strengthened the testimony of other members of the family.

Monday Newt Glover and Frank Price both went on the stand with a number of other witnesses from the timber district. Price has been one of the most valuable aids to the cause of the defense and is a terror to Pinkertons' smart reporters and others who are arrayed in a conspiracy against the lives of the Federation men. Courts, attorneys, judges notwithstanding, he was going to get in his say while on the stand and talked right ahead even in face of the court's warning at one time for contempt. He had things he wanted to say and he said them.

Adams on the Stand.

Tuesday Adams went on the stand, and it was Wednesday evening before the lawyers for the state were through with him. He stood the ordeal well although his voice seemed rather weak, answering the questions promptly and decisively, and remaining undisturbed by the tactics of the opposing counsel.

In response to Mr. Darrow's queries, he told the tale of his early life, his association with organized labor, of his terrible experiences in the Colorado troubles, his flight from that state, his arrest on his uncle Lillard's ranch, and his consequent tragic fate at the hands of the Pinkerton vultures.

In telling the story of his treatment in the penitentiary he said all of his own friends were shut away from him, and McParlan and Orchard and the Gooding gang were the only ones that had access to him. McParlan told him he would be mobbed if he was taken back to Colorado and hanged if taken into northern Idaho. The next day he came back and wanted to know if Adams would do as he wanted him to, and said if he would he would never be prosecuted. He said what he had told about killing Bouher and

Tyler, the claim jumpers, was not true, and that he had answered the questions in his confession from what he had been told to say. He repudiated the entire confession, and said in regard to the sentence, "I hope the reign of terror inaugurated by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will cease," with which the document closes, that he never said it, had never used the word inaugurated in his life, and did not know the meaning of it.

Better Treatment.

He said that after he had acceded to the wishes of these villains he was treated better. He was put in better quarters in the hospital building and Orchard was put in the room with him. His wife was sent for and he had good accommodations and Orchard ate his meals with them. McParlan told her that he and Orchard had to stick together, and go through with these confessions in order to save their lives. The horde around him refused to let him any conversation with his lawyers.

After his repudiation of the "confession" he was taken to Wallace in September, tried for killing Fred Tyler in February, and brought to Rathdrum on a change of venue this September. McParlan saw him when he came to Wallace and told him he got Mason and Glover to swear against him.

Severe Cross-Examination.

The cross-examination began Tuesday afternoon. Steve showed no nervousness or trepidation whatever. He stepped down from the stand and poured out a glass of water with a steady hand. There is nothing of the mien of the murderer about him. He stood the cross-examination well and was not tangled on important questions. He told of his work in the mines of Colorado, at Cripple Creek, in the San Juan country, at Silverton and Telluride. He told also of his various journeyings and how he got broke at Ogden and wired Haywood for \$75. Much has been made of this fact of borrowing money by the prosecution.

Again and again Hawley tried to entangle him with the Colorado accusations against the Western Federation.

Fleeing from Mob.

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The test was made in the case of Ida Crouch-Hazlett, editor of the Montana News, who was arrested by an officious policeman while speaking on the corner of Stevens and Riverside Ave on the night of September 7th of this year and tried before a police judge and fined \$5 and \$11 cost for blocking the streets. The case was appealed by Comrade Hazlett to the superior court of Spokane.

The second trial took place on Saturday, the tenth, at 10 A. M. and lasted until Monday afternoon at 4 P. M. when the jury retired to reach a verdict.

Comrade Hazlett sat in the court room beside her attorneys, Kirby and Pence, and took an active part in carrying on her defense. Every prospective juror was closely examined as to his politics and his views on socialism, and if he showed any sympathy with the socialists or declared that he was a socialist, he was promptly excused from service on the jury that was to decide the right of free speech on the streets of Spokane.

The jury was composed of eight republicans and four democrats.

The prosecution put seven witnesses on the stand and attempted to prove that the streets were impassable and that the store of R. J. Hurd could not be entered from either Stevens or Riverside, and that there were at least two thousand people standing on the streets for an hour and a half listening to Comrade Hazlett's address.

Was He a Pinkerton?

One man by the name of Anderson went on the witness stand and testified against Comrade Hazlett and on being asked by the prosecuting attorney, what his politics were, promptly declared that he was a socialist. On cross-examination this man showed that he knew nothing about socialism, was not a member of the party, but on the other hand had all the earmarks of a Pinkerton detective. Imagine any socialist assisting the police in an attempt to throttle free speech. No member of Local Spokane knows the witness Anderson or had ever heard of him before.

Fourteen witnesses testified on behalf of Comrade Hazlett and proved that while she had a large audience that it was not a mob and that she had perfect control of the crowd until the arrest was made.

It was clearly proven that the so-

cialist committee that had been appointed to keep a passage way on the sidewalk and street had done the duty well and that pedestrians and vehicles were not prevented from pursuing their course and that the doors to the store of R. J. Hurd who made the complaint were perfectly free to access.

It was amusing and did the hearts of the socialists good to listen to the prosecuting attorney go after the socialists, asking them how long they had been socialists and why they were socialists. Every chance the socialists got when they were on the witness stand they used it for propaganda purposes, and the prosecuting attorney soon took a tumble and asked no more questions about socialism except if the witness was a socialist.

The attorneys for the socialists put a local judge and the county attorney on the witness stand who testified that one Rice by name who had testified against Comrade Hazlett on behalf of the police of Spokane, was an unworthy character and could not be believed under oath.

Another witness for the police, a clerk in the store of R. J. Hurd, was impeached and it was shown that he was in the court testifying against the socialists in the interest of his master and that his testimony at the previous trial of Comrade Hazlett was entirely different from the evidence he gave at the second trial.

Comrade Hazlett went on the stand and testified on her own behalf and stated that she had finished her lecture when the policeman came to her asking her to clear the sidewalk. Comrade Hazlett did everything the policeman requested, but when the crowd cheered her, this was too much for the police officer and he lost his temper, jerked her off the box she was speaking on and placed her under arrest.

On cross-examination Comrade Hazlett was asked if the crowd was unruly, she answered that the crowd was an orderly one as long as it was her crowd, but when she was arrested it was no longer her crowd but the policeman's and that he could not handle it. It seems that Policeman Lister, who did the arresting, was an overbearing sort of a fellow who handled Comrade Hazlett roughly and the audience resented his ungentlemanly acts.

Judge Sullivan's instructions to the jury were very favorable to the socialists and his whole conduct during the trial showed that he was acting in a fair and impartial manner, and was an

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WITNESSES FOR DEFENSE HEARD

Special to the News.

Rathdrum, Ida., Nov. 20. The Mason family, father, mother and daughter Myrtle, were the first witnesses put on for the defense in the Adams trial. They were among the oldest settlers in the Marble Creek district, and had been much disturbed by the audacious thieveries of the jumpers. Mason with Newt Glover is accused of being among those who had conspired to frighten the jumpers out of the district, and in case of the conviction of Adams it is expected that these two will be tried for the same crime. They proved an alibi in regard to Adams, accounting for the whole time while in the timber country.

On Saturday, Nov. 16, Orville and Lloyd Mason, the sons of Alvin Mason, strengthened the testimony of other members of the family.

Monday Newt Glover and Frank Price both went on the stand with a number of other witnesses from the timber district. Price has been one of the most valuable aids to the cause of the defense and is a terror to Pinkertons' smart reporters and others who are arrayed in a conspiracy against the lives of the Federation men. Courts, attorneys, judges notwithstanding, he was going to get in his say while on the stand and talked right ahead even in face of the court's warning at one time for contempt. He had things he wanted to say and he said them.

Adams on the Stand.

Tuesday Adams went on the stand, and it was Wednesday evening before the lawyers for the state were through with him. He stood the ordeal well although his voice seemed rather weak, answering the questions promptly and decisively, and remaining undisturbed by the tactics of the opposing counsel.

In response to Mr. Darrow's queries, he told the tale of his early life, his association with organized labor, of his terrible experiences in the Colorado troubles, his flight from that state, his arrest on his uncle Lillard's ranch, and his consequent tragic fate at the hands of the Pinkerton vultures.

In telling the story of his treatment in the penitentiary he said all of his own friends were shut away from him, and McParlan and Orchard and the Gooding gang were the only ones that had access to him. McParlan told him he would be mobbed if he was taken back to Colorado and hanged if taken into northern Idaho. The next day he came back and wanted to know if Adams would do as he wanted him to, and said if he would he would never be prosecuted. He said what he had told about killing Bouher and

Tyler, the claim jumpers, was not true, and that he had answered the questions in his confession from what he had been told to say. He repudiated the entire confession, and said in regard to the sentence, "I hope the reign of terror inaugurated by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will cease," with which the document closes, that he never said it, had never used the word inaugurated in his life, and did not know the meaning of it.

Better Treatment.

He said that after he had acceded to the wishes of these villains he was treated better. He was put in better quarters in the hospital building and Orchard was put in the room with him. His wife was sent for and he had good accommodations and Orchard ate his meals with them. McParlan told her that he and Orchard had to stick together, and go through with these confessions in order to save their lives. The horde around him refused to let him any conversation with his lawyers.

After his repudiation of the "confession" he was taken to Wallace in September, tried for killing Fred Tyler in February, and brought to Rathdrum on a change of venue this September. McParlan saw him when he came to Wallace and told him he got Mason and Glover to swear against him.

Severe Cross-Examination.

The cross-examination began Tuesday afternoon. Steve showed no nervousness or trepidation whatever. He stepped down from the stand and poured out a glass of water with a steady hand. There is nothing of the mien of the murderer about him. He stood the cross-examination well and was not tangled on important questions. He told of his work in the mines of Colorado, at Cripple Creek, in the San Juan country, at Silverton and Telluride. He told also of his various journeyings and how he got broke at Ogden and wired Haywood for \$75. Much has been made of this fact of borrowing money by the prosecution.

Again and again Hawley tried to entangle him with the Colorado accusations against the Western Federation.

Fleeing from Mob.

He was in Colorado during the troublous times of martial law and up to June 6, 1904. Then when the broadcloth mob was mad in its thirst for the blood of union men and he heard they were after him with guns and ropes, accusing him of blowing up the Independence depot, and his name was published broadcast in the papers, the speakers of the mob calling him by name, he left the district

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WHO WROTE THESE LETTERS?

The following were presented by the prosecution claimed by them to be copies of letters written by Steve Adams while in the penitentiary at Boise. The original letters are not to be found and Adams denies ever having written any such letters. We will leave it to our readers to decide whether Adams or McParlan wrote them.

"State Prison, Ida., March, 3, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver.—My Dear Aunt and Uncle. I received your most welcome letter and was glad to hear from you and of your belief in my innocence. I wish to God that I was, but I fell in with bad company and was led to commit a number of most vile sins, breaking the law of both man and God. Had I stayed with my church and with the raising of my poor parents, who are, I believe in heaven, I would be a free man to-day, but I allowed myself to be led into sin most damnable. I am going to try to undo what I have done and sin no more. I expect when my friends find out the real truth, they will disown me, but God knows I could not help it. I hope you all will pray for me and my forgiveness. I am just going to tell the facts in this case and others, and put my trust in God to guide me through it. If I can do some good the rest of my life, I am willing to try. I think that is all a poor sinner can do when he has sinned so bad.

"As to your basket, it will be very thankfully received. The warden treats me very kindly. I have plenty to eat and a good place to sleep. I have a little baby boy almost three months old, named after my poor father, David. Auntie, don't forget to pray for me. I feel the disgrace of my sins

very sharply. I have 480 acres of land in Oregon, Aunt. I had my wife and babies put with my friends, so people would not bother them to death. She feels very bad. I am sure I asked her to pray for me, too. She is the best woman in the world. It nearly kills me to think of the misery I have caused her, which I will never cause again. Excuse a short letter. When people find out all the facts in these cases, I hope they will forgive me. Hoping to hear from you all soon, I will close, with my love to you all. Your nephew, STEPHEN ADAMS.

"Direct in care of the warden, Penitentiary, Boise, Idaho."

In Similar Vein to Brother.

"Boise, Ida., March, 5, 1906. Mr. W. T. Adams.—My Dear Brother.—I received your most welcome letter. Was very glad to hear from you and sis, and of your kind offer to help me out of my trouble, which I do not deserve in the least. Brother, I have been living under a clouded sky as long as I can stand it. I am going to do the best I can to undo what has been done, as near as I can, by doing what I think is just to my brothers, my wife and family and friends, and what is just in the sight of God. I am going to tell the whole truth as near as I can remember it and let the blame fall where it may. I am going to begin a new life right now. You can help a sinner like me lots by praying for me, and, although, I advise you to stay with your family, for they need you, and you can help just as much there as here. The life I have lived is not worth living. It is hell on earth. I tried it thorough-

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DARROW TO ADAMS JURY

The Montana News has made arrangements to secure a verbatim report of the appeal to the jury by Clarence Darrow in the trial of Steve Adams. The full speech will be printed in the issue of Dec. 12th. Every effort should be made to extend the circulation of this issue and nothing left undone to acquaint the workers with the history of another act in the western drama with the stage set for the class struggle.

The struggle between organized capital and organized labor in the future will be fought out in the courts where the capitalists hold the reins and have the whip hand. Such being the case, every effort should be made to have this issue of the News read by union men all over the Northwest.

One cent per copy in bundles. Send in orders for bundles at once.

STATE FAILS TO CONVICT

Rathdrum, Ida., Nov. 24. The jury in the Steve Adams case disagreed to-night at 5:45 after being out 21 hours. The case was given to the jury last night at 8:30. The result was 8 for acquittal and 4 for conviction. Gorwood, House Dittmore and Varnum were the men that hung out for conviction. Varnum leading the fight against Adams.

Papers were on hand to rearrest Adams in case of an acquittal and take him in one case to Telluride, Col., to be tried for the murder of Arthur Collins, and in the other to Wallace to be tried for the murder of Boulier, a notorious claim jumper and land stealer.

Adams was indicted last week in Telluride for killing Arthur Collins, the superintendent of the Smuggler Union mine, who was shot through a window.

It is said to-night, however, that Adams is to be retried on the Tyler charge, and will be held here at Rathdrum till the next term of court.

The intention is evidently to pursue Adams to the utmost, to break down his constitution and will if possible, and use him as a means to break down the Federation. The policy of the capitalist prosecution is to exhaust the treasuries of the unions through continuous attacks by the courts.

Pettibone's trial at Boise has been postponed till Friday, Nov. 29. Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

Rathdrum, Ida., Nov. 21.

In telling of the means used to force a confession out of him Adams said when he had made up his mind what to do he simply took his part in the comedy or tragedy, whichever one might care to call it and gave the ans-

wers to the stenographer as they were dictated.

Adams made a strong and most fearless exposure of the damnable plot against him. He said that McParlan took him by the nose and led him through. He expressed his shame that he had weakened and had implicated other men to save his own life. Hawley worked hard all through the ordeal to shake his accusations, but Adams remained unmoved. He said all the time McParlan was working on him Orchard was coaching him in his cell.

Hawley bullied him on some fancied discrepancy between some statement at the other trial and this and asked him why he should forget at that trial and remember at this. He said his wife's condition at that time worried him. Mrs. Adams was then in the hospital undergoing an operation. Adams said that Orchard was with him to spy on him day and night.

Other Testimony.

Witnesses Chinn Besett and Mason recalled, gave additional evidence in regard to dates in the Marble Creek district. Tuesday morning Hawley recalled Adams to ask him some impeaching questions. He was asked if he had stated to Mr. Heubner, chief clerk of the penitentiary, that he did not want his wife to suffer for his crimes. He denied that he had said any such thing but said that before his wife should be put under lock and key for him, he would cut his head off.

McParlan was recalled and asked if he had told Mrs. Adams that Steve would soon be all right. He denied it.

Dr. Drennon of Rathdrum testified on the skeleton. He said there was

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