

GRAND STAR WITNESS

Boise, Ida., Dec. 11, 1907. Orchard, the grand star in the prosecution's cast, was placed on the stand this morning. He came in looking trim, dapper, well-fed and well-groomed, wearing a new, tailor-made suit of brown. Only two guards accompany him this time, whereas last fall there were six. However, a guard stood at the door for the first time during the trial, and Reynolds, Four-gun Jack and several of the old gunmen faces were in the room.

This man has been kept in the greatest comfort possible by the state for two years solely to be used as a tool to break down the great labor union.

The hall has been crowded to suffocation ever since he came on the stand.

Some Slimy Tale.

His tale was substantially the same as in the Haywood trial, Mr. Hawley, in his questions, reading from the transcription of the former proceedings.

Orchard, or Albert Horsley rather, told the tale of his early life in Canada, and then of his experiences in the Coeur d'Alenes, of the industrial troubles there, of the stealing of the train by the union men and the blowing up of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine; of how Bill Davis managed the job, and how he, Orchard, helped carry the powder and set off the explosion.

Cripple Creek Next.

The scene then changed to the Cripple Creek difficulties, and Orchard's share in the Vindicator explosion, when McCormick and Beck were killed, the arch-murderer implicating Sherman Parker. W. F. Davis, Easterly, Adams and others.

Mr. Darrow objected to all this evidence, as it had nothing to do with the Steunenberg murder, and no connection with the defendant. The objection was overruled.

Judge Wood asked the attorneys for the prosecution when they expected to be through with their evidence so, he could instruct the defense when to have its witnesses ready. Mr. Hawley replied that they thought they would be through by the middle of next week.

Lays His Sins on Pettibone.

In the afternoon Orchard went on to tell of the many agreements made with him by Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and how Pettibone usually paid out the money. Meyer, who sits at the table with the defense attorneys, is taking careful notes all the time.

Orchard rehearsed how Pettibone had communicated to him the secret of bomb making and had shown him how chloride of potash and sulphuric acid would explode a bomb and could be set off by an alarm clock. He went over the tiresome ground of the confession, rehearsing the various designs which he accused the Western Federation of having on governors, judges,

and prominent persons. He said that Adams and Pettibone assisted him in the Lyte Gorgory murder, and the gun used was buried in Pettibone's backyard. Lyte Gregory was a detective, who, Orchard averred, had made himself obnoxious to the Federation. Adams and he were living off money which Pettibone gave them.

Ran the Convention.

According to Orchard's fantastic tale, as the trial for the Western Federation drew near, Pettibone said there was liable to be a split and he was afraid Haywood would not be re-elected as secretary. He said something must be pulled off in Cripple Creek, they must make some excitement so that nobody would want the offices, and Haywood and the old gang got to stay.

The Independence depot explosion was then pulled off and fourteen men killed. When he got back to Denver, Pettibone said it was the finest thing that ever happened only he wished the scabs had all been killed, the convention had met and adjourned and all the old officers were re-elected. The convention had offered \$5,000 reward for the perpetrators of the deed.

Continued Thursday.

On Thursday Orchard continued his tale of conspiracy and blood. He told of the dynamiting of Fred Bradley in San Francisco, former manager of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine in Wardner, north Idaho.

After his return to Denver, he said Haywood wanted him to shoot Judge Gabbert, and said at that time it might be laid on the Democrats, but he didn't want it to be laid on the Federation till after they had got Adams seated as governor. This is certainly a most rational statement considering that the officers of the Federation were members of the socialist party, and in the natural order of things would not care a rap about what capitalist candidate was elected as governor.

More Politics.

Orchard said that Haywood then wanted Peabody taken off because it looked as though he were going to be seated as governor, and with two more years of him organized labor would have to leave Colorado.

He wanted them to 'take off Judge Goddard off the supreme bench because he said he blamed him more than anyone else for the decision in the Meyer case. He was the attorney for the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, and Frank Herne, the president, whom they also tried to kill, had been sent out from Pennsylvania to fix the Colorado legislature.

Pettibone was paying out the money all this time for these jobs.

After the dismal story of operations in Denver Orchard changed the scene of his crimes to North Idaho,

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COLORADO WAR REVIEWED

Boise, Ida., Dec. 17, 1907. Clarence Darrow was ill when court convened this morning and Attorney Wilson asked that Orchard be excused until Mr. Darrow could be present to give the impeaching questions. Orchard was on the stand and Mr. Wilson asked him if he had told Steve Adams that when he got free he meant to put the pond between himself and the Federation.

Orchard virtually admitted that he had.

Mr. Wilson then asked if Pettibone was with him in Idaho at the time he murdered Governor Steunenberg, or at any time. The reply was "No."

Mr. Wilson next moved that all testimony referring to the dynamiting of Bradley, the blowing up of the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek, Judges Gabbert and Goddard and all such extraneous matter in no wise connected with Pettibone be stricken out and the jury instructed to ignore it.

The motion was overruled.

A similar motion was made in connection with the Coeur d'Alenes troubles of 1899, which occurred after Pettibone had been out of the state for six years.

This motion was also overruled.

Supreme Court Judge Testifies.

Judge Goddard was then called to the stand by the prosecution. He is associated justice of the supreme court of Colorado. He told of finding a bomb at his front gate after Orchard and McFarland had told him about it. He described the bomb from the exhibits.

The city detective and jailer of Ogden testified that Steve Adams and Williams were arrested for riding in a box car on their way back from California and sent to Haywood for \$75.00.

Fails to Deliver.

The sensation of the day occurred when Jap Nichols, who was sheriff of Canyon county when Orchard was arrested, was asked by the state to testify in regard to a telegram and a letter that Orchard received while in jail at Caldwell. He said he had taken a copy of the letter but the original was destroyed by Orchard. The copy was read to the jury and the inference that Pettibone wrote the letter. When it came to the cross-examination Mr. Wilson asked if he was familiar with Pettibone's writing. He said he was from inspecting his letters while he was in Canyon county jail. He was then asked if the letter that Orchard had received was in Pettibone's handwriting and he replied that it was not. There was consternation among the counsel for the state. Mr. Hawley looked as serious as though the day of judgment had come. Borah set his jaw with a resigned expression as though, "Well, we've got to stand it."

The defense lawyers were polite enough to try and not look over-pleased.

Pinkerton's Frame up Play.

A number of minor witnesses from various points have been brought on to prove such matters as telegrams, registered letters, banking and other details. When questioned by the defense they all admitted that they had been notified by the Pinkerton agency to be present at the trial, and were paid by the Pinkertons, some of them in sums amounting to several hundred dollars. The expense to the state of Idaho will be something enormous.

Defense Harshly Overruled.

On Tuesday Mr. Darrow was still ill and Mr. Wilson continued the work of leading counsel. The defense witnesses are coming in about fifteen, having arrived from Denver this morning, among them Haywood.

Dave Coates of Wallace is here. There has been much conjecture as to how the Western Federation in Idaho would stand politically provided John Nugent, one of the defense attorneys is nominated for governor on the democratic ticket. Coates says he settled that question years ago, and that there is only one ticket so far as he is concerned and that is the socialist ticket. It is stated that he is slated to run for governor on the socialist ticket. He was at one time lieutenant-governor of Colorado.

The prosecution introduced witnesses today to prove the explosion in the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek and the killing of two of the bosses,

Ida Crouch-Hazlett, Editor and war correspondent of the Montana News is now in Goldfield, Nevada. Commencing with the next issue the News will print graphic accounts of the situation in the storm center of the west from the pen of the brilliant representative of the News.

Be sure that you do not miss this chance to become acquainted with the facts and call the attention of every workingman and woman in your vicinity to this opportunity.

CROSS EXAMINING ORCHARD

Boise, Ida., Dec. 15, '07. At 11:30 Friday forenoon Mr. Darrow began the cross examination. There was much curiosity as to how this "great criminal witness," as the capitalist papers call the labor traitor, would be handled by the great labor advocate. It was over this point that Attorneys Richardson and Darrow had such vital disagreement during the last trial with the result that all the questioning was done by Richardson. Many were anxious to see Mr. Darrow get hold of Orchard. The self-accused murderer had seemed dubious of Darrow from the first, and has borne a half-frightened expression whenever Mr. Darrow asked him a question.

A few questions on the cross-examination soon settled what Darrow was going to be able to do with Orchard. His attitude of assurance hanged at once, and he began to give his answers in a humble and vanquished manner. Mr. Richardson's overbearing way had called forth the defiance in him, and kept him braaced up to his job. But Darrow's intellect nonplussed him, and the handling of the labor Judas by the attorney was a marvel of powerful mind over a weak and cringing one. All the fight in Orchard was gone. His shoulders drooped and he crouched back in his chair as Mr. Darrow's searching questions probed this terrible human heart. Darrow has justified what his friends all thought he could do with Orchard.

Will He Be Tried?

The question asked were concerning Orchard's trial, and when it is to take place, who his attorney was. The answer was that no time was set, and that Wyatt was his attorney, furnished by the state. Mr. Darrow asked him if his case was not standing in court on a plea of not guilty. Here is another of the strange anomalies of this strange case. Orchard's "confession" in one court exposes his killing of Steunenberg, while in another court he is claiming he never committed the offense.

Darrow minutely went over the crimes that Orchard had committed, burning a cheese factory and getting the insurance money, stealing cheese, running off with another man's wife, bigamy, murder, theft—all those scattered through his early life, and asked him if he knew Pettibone then, and if Pettibone told him to do them, or Meyer or Haywood.

One of the weightiest facts that Darrow has demonstrated in the course of his grilling of Orchard is that the words urging to crime and destruction which he formerly attributed to Haywood, he now says Pettibone said. Darrow asked him if he would attribute them to Meyer if he should be brought to trial.

A Lie by His Own Mouth.

Mr. Darrow then proceeded to show that Orchard was an unconscionable liar, out of his own mouth. He took

his own statements of things he had told persons all through his life, and asked him whether he told the truth then or not and Orchard admitted that he had not.

Mr. Darrow brought out an admission of many crimes that Orchard had committed that were not touched in the direct examination.

At four o'clock Saturday afternoon Mr. Darrow announced that he was through with the cross-examination, but would ask the impeaching questions on Monday.

A requisition has been made by the state to bring Mrs. Steve Adams here as a witness. Word received from Rathdrum by private sources states that she collapsed completely after the trial of her husband and is ill with pneumonia.

Peter Breen, the attorney furnished by the Butte Mill & Smelters' Union, arrived Friday.

In Pettibone's Cell.

Saturday afternoon after the court session was over I went down to see Pettibone to get his picture for several of the papers I was correspondent for. He was lying on a cot, seemingly weary after the demands of the day. His wife was sitting by him. The watchfulness of the sheriff's office has been wonderfully relaxed since the Haywood trial. At that time visitors could hardly gain admission to the accused, and when they were allowed in the cell, a guard was in constant attendance at every conversation. Now, upon a simple request you are shown into the main room. There are no guards, the door is unlocked and the iron door not closed at all. Half a dozen of us were in this large room at the same time with no officials present whatever.

Pettibone, although looking ill and worn and wasted is still full of his quips and gibes. It is wonderful the way these men have stood this awful confinement.

Darker and more strenuous days than these though are before the working class before it comes into its own.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

Socialist Agitator Slugged.

Comrade R. T. Sims, a member of the Progressive Socialist Club in Minneapolis, was assaulted by two police officers in front of the Scandinavian socialist paper, "Gaa Paa," in that city, and badly injured. He was arrested and brought to the police station, where he was again maltreated by some sleuths connected with the police station. Sims had been doing some effective propaganda work among the colored population of the city and thereby caused the indignation of the politicians.

Send in your orders for bundles and have the latest and most reliable reports from Goldfield.

LABOR TROUBLES IN BUTTE

The telephone war is still raging, the scene of activities have changed to Butte. Recently a mass meeting of all the union men of Butte was held and resolutions denouncing Judge Hunt and government by injunctions were passed.

A number of scab linemen were marched out of the city and now a number of union men are to appear before Judge Hunt to tell why they violated the injunction.

At present Butte is full of Pinkertons who are acting as scab linemen. They drive around the city in wagons belonging to the Telephone company. The wagons are filled with old junk and the Pinkies are trying to make a showing thereby as if they were fixing wires. So awkward are the Pinkerton scabs who are filling the places of the linemen in Butte, that they use ladders to climb the telephone poles.

Scab linemen frequent saloons at night and go everywhere that union men congregate and try to pick a quarrel, while United States deputy marshals are standing outside on the street with guns ready for business, should the union men resent the actions of the scabs.

This is the method of the hirlings of the Telephone company and the defenders and upholders of the sacred methods of government by injunctions.

A report was current in Helena last week that Governor Toole had notified the mayor of Butte that if the Telephone company scabs were continued to be molested that he would

order the state militia in Butte.

Another report was also current and we have good reason to believe it is true and that is the adjutant general of the state militia had received notice to hold himself in readiness for active service in Butte.

We have no doubt that spineless Joe Toole, governor of Montana, would only be too glad to rush troops into Butte. The corporations want to establish the open shop in Butte and break up the unions and are trying to use the telephone war to make Butte an armed camp.

Kessler's brewery in Helena is another firm that took advantage of Judge Hunt's injunction and commenced doing business with the scab phone. Kessler had to discontinue the use of the phone sometime ago in order to prevent a strike of the brewery workers, after the injunction is made to stick, Kessler puts in the phone, knowing that his men cannot strike without being liable for a jail sentence for having contempt for government by injunctions.

This firm of Kessler does a large business in the mining camps in Montana and the miners should remember the methods used by this firm against labor when they are drinking beer.

If you cannot do anything better, to show your contempt, get on the water wagon. There is no injunction to prevent you from doing that.

Remember government by injunctions rules supreme in Montana and the advocates and supporters of such institutions should not receive any support from union men.

BUZZELL REPLIES TO WILSON

Dear Sir:—The December number of the "Square Deal" fell into my hands last night. I knew of this publication, but this is the first copy I have ever read.

I have been a pastor for twenty years and I have observed the acts of both the laborer and the capitalist. I know something of the claims and conditions of both sides. Now, if the contents of your last publication are what you call a "Square Deal", I wonder what a crooked deal would be!

I observed first: That the whole magazine is a general denunciation of organized labor; second, that your position to me is one of hypocrisy, for while you profess to be an organization made up of all classes of society, whose object is "industrial peace", your publication is so bitter toward organized labor that any real union man reading it would be more than convinced that the capitalist, while professing to be his friend, is his enemy. So far as I know no labor organization or publication professes to be working in the interest of capital. To be honest, you, Mr. Vance, would have to publish to the world openly that the object of your organization is to defeat labor in your own interests as truly as any labor union is seeking their own interest by curtailing the power of capital over them.

Thirdly, I observe that every one of the eight principles upon which your organization is founded, are not only against labor unions but are such that if you could enforce them that you would rob organized labor of every ounce of power it now has to pro-

tect itself—and you must know this.

You will say that a labor organization has the right to "strike." But to quietly quit work and wait for capitalists to grant their demands would mean starvation to the laborer and his family if you possessed unchallenged your eight principles. If you have your "open shop" you can afford to wait till you secure from all parts of the world sufficient labor, while the striker looks idly on and his children cry for bread. It is too bad that the young can not more generally work as apprentices and learn a trade. But for the same reason that the capitalist fights for this point, the laborer opposes it, and that interest is self-interest on both sides, and the interest of the boy—and you must know this. You know that organized capital will crush out by any means any man who starts a competing business, and is it any more wicked for organized labor to seek to destroy anything that comes into competition with their interests!

You would have no boycott. Then why don't capital, who has every natural advantage, set the example to the laborer, by ceasing to boycott. If you know a workman who is active in his union or in politics, who is working to better the interests of his class, you turn him out and put him on the "black list." You do this when you know the workman has advocated no violence. You, as a rule, when it is for your interest, lock out whole armies of men, if you see that a strike is probable, and thus you set the example in boycotting.

You say no "sympathetic" strike.

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