





# THE PINKERTON STRIKE "DEBKS"

By Morris Friedman, Author of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy."

MORRIS FRIEDMAN, a witness on behalf of the defendants, being first sworn, on oath testified as follows:

### DIRECT EXAMINATION.

BY MR. DARROW:

Q. What is your name, please?

A. Morris Friedman.

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Friedman?

A. At the present time I live in New York.

Q. How long have you lived in New York?

A. I came to New York from Denver in January, 1937.

Q. Did you formerly live in Denver?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In Denver, you mean in Denver?

A. In Denver, you mean my residence address?

Q. Why, the last residence I had was on Stout Street, 2736 Stout?

A. I lived in Denver from 1900 until 1937.

Q. I say when did you live in Denver?

A. I lived in Denver from 1900 until 1937.

Q. What is your business?

A. I am just at present in a newspaper correspondent.

Q. What was your business formerly?

A. Well, the year before that I was a book.

Q. Before you wrote a book what was your main business?

A. How long were you a stenographer?

A. Well, about three and a half years I should say.

Q. Covering what time?

A. Between 1901 and—well, I should say, between four years, a little over four years, between 1901 and 1905.

Q. Were you a stenographer during the time of the strike?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whereabouts? At the Pinkerton Detective Agency?

A. Whom were you doing to do there?

A. Well, principally the work of Mr. McFarland.

Q. Were you familiar with the system of that office?

A. Yes, sir, very thoroughly.

Q. What had you to do with the correspondence that was received and sent out?

A. Well, the main thing that I had to do was to handle the correspondence of Mr. McFarland, that is, to write what he wanted me to send to different parties.

Q. What had you to do with reports that came from your operators?

A. Whenever I wasn't busy with Mr. McFarland's mail, when I wrote reports.

Q. Did you handle reports?

A. Quite a number.

Q. In what way would they come in?

A. In the regular course of business.

A. Well, in the regular course of business they would come in on blank stationery, written in lead pencil or in ink, turned over to some assistant stenographer in the morning and corrected by him; after being corrected they would be turned over to a chief clerk and then the stenographers would simply take these indiscriminately typewritten reports and the quantity they would be sent to their clients.

Q. Sent to the clients of the office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any of the reports or copies of them retained in the office?

A. A duplicate of every report was retained in our files.

Q. Who was the general superintendent or who was in charge of the office?

A. Well, the superintendent of the Denver office during the time that I was there was Mr. McFarland.

Q. Any man above him?

A. Yes, sir, the manager of the division.

Q. Who? Mr. McFarland?

Q. Mr. McFarland was the head manager, was he?

A. He was the head manager of the western division, and is still so far as I know.

Q. And that included what?

A. Well, that included the general supervision of all the offices from Denver and the Pacific Coast.

Q. And Frisco, you say, was superintended?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the chief authority there?

A. Mr. Corey.

Q. What was he? An Assistant superintendent?

A. And who else, who was the assistant superintendent?

Q. And what was he? An Assistant superintendent?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then who? A. Then came Mr. Lindner.

Q. And has he a title?

A. He has an Assistant superintendent.

Q. Do you recall the strike down at Cripple Creek?

A. Yes, sir, it started during the time that I was there.

Q. Had the office anything to do in connection with the strike?

A. Well, they had considerable to do in the way that it is, they were mixed up with the strike and they began at Colorado City.

Q. Had they anything to do there?

A. They had one during the beginning and another one subsequently.

Q. Who? A. They had Mr. Crane.

Q. Who was Mr. Crane?

A. Well, he was an operative working as a smelter man in the Standard mill at Colorado City, know as a member of the union.

Q. A member of the union?

A. Well, he wasn't a charter member, he came into the union a little later on.

Q. Was he prominent in the union?

A. Became secretary, as I remember, and subsequently was appointed chairman of the strike committee when the strike was inaugurated and was in full swing.

Q. Did he make regular reports?

A. Every day.

Q. Every day? A. That is reports to the agency, and reported to me by Mr. Hawkins.

Q. Who was Mr. Hawkins?

A. Mr. Hawkins was the manager of the Standard mill in Colorado City.

Q. Did you handle any of his reports?

A. He was connected with the union.

Q. And he was? A. He was?

A. He was No. 5, yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see him?

A. I don't believe I ever saw him but once and that was only a business glance.

Q. Was it after his arrest?

A. It was after his arrest, but he had just issued a statement in the press stating that he never had anything to do with the agency and I happened

to pass through and heard some remark there, heard him mention something and I was there.

Q. MR. ORAH: Wait a minute.

Q. Never mind then. Where was he when that you saw him? A. In the agency.

Q. How long did you handle his reports?

A. Well, after at short intervals, simply when I wasn't busy handling reports.

Q. Did you have any other men at Cripple Creek?

A. In Colorado City? Q. In Colorado City? A. Well, a little later, after No. 5's exposure, they had got another man in there.

Q. Who? A. That was Golden, Joseph F. Golden.

Q. Joseph Golden? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he a member of the union?

A. No, he couldn't get in. He tried and tried for months but couldn't get in.

Q. Was he working in the mills?

A. Well, he did all kinds of work, but I don't think he worked around here because that would have questioned him by some man. He was in for some lively man, saloon man, tended bar, did everything he could.

Q. MR. HAWLEY: How do you know this? Are you speaking of your own knowledge?

A. THE WITNESS: Speaking of my own knowledge, yes, sir, that is from the reports I handled in my file.

Q. Did they have—do you know a man named Reimer?

A. Yes, sir, I know him.

Q. Was he an operative?

A. He was an operative at the time of the strike.

Q. Where was he? A. He worked in the Cripple Creek district, travelled around from Cripple Creek, Victor, Colorado Springs.

Q. What is the name of this man?

A. THE WITNESS: Charles H. Reimer.

Q. Was he in the union?

A. No, sir, I don't know.

Q. Was he not? A. No, sir, it was a general operative.

Q. Do you know a man named Riddell?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. George W. Riddell?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he an operative?

A. Yes, sir.

MR. DARROW: Is Mr. Riddell in the court room?

A. THE WITNESS: I have seen him here a number of times.

Q. Did you see him standing there by the door?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he an operator of the Pinkerton Detective Agency?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he an officer of the Territorial union?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Was he connected with any of the offices?

A. He was a member of the union at Telluride.

Q. Do you know whether he was elected delegate to the union?

A. I don't know, but I know that he was elected to the union.

Q. Did you handle his reports regularly?

A. Never, I never handled his reports.

Q. Never handled his reports?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know what his number was?

A. I do.

Q. What was it? A. 35.

Q. He became "23" later, didn't he?

A. In the union? A. I don't know that.

Q. Did you know Mr. Cummings?

A. Personally, no, sir.

Q. Was he an operative?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he connected with the union?

A. I don't remember exactly, but I think he was connected with the union there were connected with the union that were operators? A. Well, at what point?

Q. In Colorado? A. Well, at Florence, Colorado.

Q. Was he connected with the union?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he handling his reports?

A. I handled quite a few.

Q. How often did his reports reach the Pinkerton headquarters?

A. They were supposed to reach there every day.

Q. Do you know when he went down to Florence?

A. To the best of my recollection, he was arrested at the time I came to the office, and he was there for a while and was out of operation for some months, then he came back and handled Cummings.

Q. Do you know whether he got any prominence in the union after he became an operative?

A. He was elected president.

Q. Was he in the union?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you handling his reports while he was reporting?

A. I believe I have written quite a few.

Q. Do you know whether he held any other office in the union?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Now I just want to call your attention to the ones that were connected in connection with the strike?

A. Bob Bailey? A. Yes, sir, I know him.

Q. Was he a member of the union?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was his full name?

A. Alexander P. Bailey.

Q. Did you handle his reports?

A. A great many of them.

Q. Did you handle his reports there that you know of? A. Oh, a number of months, probably over a year or a year and a half.

Q. And what union did he belong to?

A. He was No. 9.

Q. He was No. 9, yes, sir.

Q. Do you know a man named Lester?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he connected with any union?

A. To the best of my recollection, he was connected with the same union as No. 9—32.

Q. And was he in the regular employment of the Pinkerton Agency?

A. Yes, sir.

THE COURT: What was that name?

A. THE WITNESS: Llewellyn.

Q. Do you know his name? A. I do not, I never paid much attention to it.

Q. Do you know a man named Benzer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he connected with the union?

A. He was a member of the union.

Q. Did you handle his reports?

A. I can't say, but I don't believe I ever saw him but once and that was only a business glance.

Q. Was it after his arrest?

A. It was after his arrest, but he had just issued a statement in the press stating that he never had anything to do with the agency and I happened

to pass through and heard some remark there, heard him mention something and I was there.

Q. Was he connected with the strike down at Telluride, making reports, first against the Western Federation of Miners and then against the United Mine Workers?

A. And was the Pinkerton agency operating against both of them? A. Yes, sir, very strenuously.

Q. What connection did this man Benzer have with the union?

A. Nothing more than an ordinary miner, as I remember it.

Q. Do you know whether Benzer was deported?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. With the rest of the Western Federation men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Riddell deported, too?

A. I believe he was, I do not know.

Q. Do you know any other Pinkerton men?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know where Denver was deported?

A. I know he came into Denver subsequently together with the others.

Q. Do you know a man named Cummings?

A. Who?

A. Who?

(Continued on Page 3.)

# FOUR YEARS OF DEFENSE

(Continued on Page 1.)

Orchard charged him with nothing.

Sullivan got acquainted with Orchard the last Sunday of July 1902, at Cripple Creek. He saw Orchard every day from that time on.

Q. Did he see him for 2 or 3 months above Neville's saloon?

A. He saw him at Neville's saloon. Sullivan testified that Orchard on the porch of the saloon, in the fall of 1902, told him he wondered Stuenenberg had not been killed before and "would kill him himself on one side or the other."

Q. Cross examination did not shake him a particle.

He even said Orchard had repeatedly talked that way to him, at least 4 or 5 times. He reported Orchard as saying he would have been rich if it were not for Stuenenberg, who had driven him out of Idaho and made him sacrifice his interest in the Hercules Mine, now worth a million dollars.

Orchard was confronted last Tuesday with the witness.

Now who was lying, Orchard or Sullivan? The Capitalists and the Christians say Sullivan, McFarland says Sullivan, Gooding says Sullivan. The "Chicago Record" says "McFarland's Magazine" says Sullivan, "Collier's" will say Sullivan. The whole pack will say Sullivan. The whole pack will say Sullivan lied and Orchard told the truth.

Why? Because Capitalist will profit by Orchard and lose by Sullivan.

Edward Boyce, President of the Western Federation, is another such independent witness impeaching Orchard's narrative.

Orchard says he went to Butte in 1902 and got a sort of withdrawal card from Boyce, then President of the Federation. Boyce positively swears he never saw the man and can not possibly have given such a card.

Boyce is now a very rich man, holding with his wife, a large interest in the famous Hercules Mine near Butte.

He is now the Mine Owner himself. He owns property in Spokane and Portland and is therefore eminently respectable. But he relies on the word of the wrong side and his word will be forgotten by the Prosecution and by Capital generally. Orchard's lie is better than truth—For Capital.

Mr. Lotie Day, of Denver, is another impressive witness, free from being "implicated."

Mr. Day was a witness for the State but proved unsatisfactory and was sent back after being retained for some 11 days. Like a pointer dog, while on the stand, he said all he could testify to which would help that side would be that he saw Hayward go into Orchard's room once.

But what she said for the Defense was this—that Orchard told her about that "old Devil of a Stuenenberg, who had departed him from the only woman he ever loved and who ought to be killed."

Orchard, on being asked the question, denied, but ever said any word to Mrs. Day. Again, she is lying, the fiend Orchard, or the lady from Denver?

This statement of Orchard's expressing his emity toward Stuenenberg, comes from so many different and independent witnesses, that there could be no possible doubt if he said it and said it often. YET HE, THE CHRISTIAN, ON WHOM THIS WHOLE CASE HANGS, DENIES HE EVER GAVE EXPRESSION TO ANY SUCH STATEMENT, "AT ANY TIME OR PLACE," as he puts it.

Easterly says he said it, Davis says he said it, Copley says he said it. And others will say he said it.

All these make it even likely that an old soldier, who was shown on cross examination to have been in an army unit twice for some family trouble, was telling the truth when he testified that a man who said his name was Hercules Stuenenberg was in a saloon in well in Nov. 1906, that something was going to happen to Stuenenberg, which would break up the Federation of Miners.

Considerable ridicule was thrown on this testimony, but the man was unimpaired except he said Orchard or Hogan had that mustache which he saw. But he is old and his eyesight

dim. The old man's testimony deserves far more credence than Orchard's, as it is at least disinterested and makes no claim to be incredible, like Orchard's accounts of assassins and conspirators on all hands.

The second accomplishment of the Defense this first week, after the central defence of breaking down Orchard's story, is the showing made that in 1904, was working with Secret Service men.

Orchard admitted he went to Scott and Striking in Cripple Creek in the fall of 1903. But the testimony of Mrs. King and her pretty daughter, Nellie, and of Mrs. Fitzhugh, all of them proprietors of the "Ritz" rooming house, proved that Orchard was in the habit of going to K. C. Sterling's room in that house as late as the spring and summer of 1904. K. C. Sterling was chief of Secret Service for the Mine Owners Association, as was proved by D. C. Scott, called to the stand by Darrow for last purpose.

Orchard testified he never went to Sterling's room in the Independence well as at that given by Station Agent Aller, who saw Orchard with D. C. Scott, Special Detective of Florence, Ariz., as he says. He is late as "two weeks before the Independence Depot was blown up," puts Orchard far closer to the Mine owners than to the State.

It has also been clearly shown by the R. R. Engineer Rush that Scott and Sterling arranged a fake removal of a rail from the track at about the same time—in order to throw odium on the Union.

Today witnesses proved that blood money was being paid to the Independence explosion went to the house of a Deputy Sheriff first.

Two days ago another witness, Blizard, told how he represented the R. R. was recalled from Orchard's track which was being followed by another dog, by telephone order from K. C. Sterling, who says "Call the dog off, we know who did it!"

All this evidence goes to show that, if Orchard held up the Independence Depot as he says, he did it on behalf of the Mine Owners for the sake of breaking up the Union. It certainly did break up the Union most effectively. The evidence shows how after that explosion, the Union men were hunted out, and their leaders scattered. If they were not, they were, and Haywood, Easterly and Davis, Parker and Kennison, planned and executed that Independence Explosion, as he says. He did it on behalf of the Mine Owners for the sake of breaking up the Union. It certainly did break up the Union most effectively. The evidence shows how after that explosion, the Union men were hunted out, and their leaders scattered. If they were not, they were, and Haywood, Easterly and Davis, Parker and Kennison,



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## UNMASKING THE "PINKS"

(Continued from Page 2.)

Q. Cummins, J. H. Cummins?  
A. Why, yes. You asked me about him before?  
Q. I thought I asked you about it?  
A. You asked me about Cummins and that drifted on to Coulcher. I remember Cummins, though; he was at Florence.  
Q. Which one was it that became president of the union, A. Coulcher?  
Q. I thought that was the one I asked you about all the while. Was Cummins connected with the union?  
A. That I don't remember.  
Q. Don't remember that, whether he was.  
Q. Do you know a man named Londoner?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. I don't mean now the Londoner who was assistant superintendent of the Pinkerton agency, but there was another man in the Grapple Creek district by that name. A. That is the same one.  
Q. What was the same one? A. The same one.  
Q. Where was he operating first?  
A. Well, he was a general operative and has operated in different places. At one time he was superintendent of the Pinkerton agency, but there was another man in the Grapple Creek district by that name. A. That is the same one.  
Q. Where was he operating first?  
A. Well, he was a general operative and has operated in different places. At one time he was superintendent of the Pinkerton agency, but there was another man in the Grapple Creek district by that name. A. That is the same one.  
Q. Was he connected with the union at that time? A. No, at that time he was not connected with the union and trying to find out the secrets of Mr. Heine.  
Q. Did he have any connection with the union?  
A. I don't believe he was.  
Q. And he is now the assistant superintendent at Denver, is he?  
A. Yes; that he was at the time I left.  
Q. Do you know a man by the name of Frank E. Cochran, do you know who he is? A. I know who he is, but I don't know if he is connected with the union?  
Q. Whereabouts?  
A. Down at Kewick, California.  
Q. Is that the same Cochran?  
A. That I don't know. He was known as Frank E. Cochran.  
Q. Was he a Pinkerton operator?  
A. Yes, sir, making regular reports to the San Francisco office.  
Q. In reference to the members of the Federation? A. In reference to the union down at Kewick, they had a strike down there.  
Q. You don't know A. W. Graiss?  
A. I know who he is, yes, sir.  
Q. Was he connected with the union?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. Whereabouts?  
A. Globeville.  
Q. Globeville? A. That is a suburb of Denver. It is included now in the county of Denver.  
Q. Do you know what part he took in that union?  
A. He was vice president, chairman of the relief committee and delegate to the convention.  
Q. That is all the offices he held in the union that you know of? A. That is all he held, he got them all in about ten months, or nine months or there about.  
Q. Was he a Pinkerton when he went there?  
A. Yes, sir, he was an operative at the time he was detailed on that operation.  
Q. Was this man distributing relief funds to the strikers down there?  
A. I don't know whether he distributed them personally, but he had directions to do so.  
Q. Under whom?  
A. I don't know the rules of the organization or how he was limited, but he was chairman of the committee that had charge of that.  
Q. Was he also distributing that under the direction of the Pinkerton agency?  
A. Well, he received his instructions from Mr. Carey or whatever assistant superintendent handled him, and he was once or twice instructed by Mr. McFarland.  
Q. Was he told how to distribute the funds?  
A. Yes.  
Q. In what way?  
A. Well, at first the instructions were to make the relief bills as large as he possibly could in order to try and drain the Western Federation treasury, that is, there were two duplicate copies. I believe you ought to have some of them.

before that, the operatives were instructed to cut the relief bills down as they possibly could, in order to make the members dissatisfied with the union and then possibly they might go back to work, if they didn't get sufficient relief.  
Q. And was anything said as to who should be charged with having cut down the relief fund?  
A. That I don't know, but the operatives once reported that he intended to throw the blame on Mr. Hayward for it because Mr. Hayward was objecting to the large relief bills.  
Q. And did he make a report as to whether he had done that?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. As a general way that was the character of the reports made from time to time by these operatives in the union, covering what subject?  
A. Covering the work of the men, how they worked, what they said during the work, what the talk was during the meals, how they spent their evenings, also the reports of the union meetings.  
Q. What took place in the union meetings?  
A. What took place, everything said.  
Q. If you have any copies of those reports?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. How many have you got?  
A. I haven't counted them—quite a number of them.  
Q. Have you got copies of these reports from these different men whose names I have given you?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. What was done by Mr. McFarland and Coulcher by way of sending these reports to their subscribers?  
A. I don't quite understand that.  
Q. What was done by way of sending these reports to their subscribers, or copies of them?  
A. Well, after they were made, or copied, they were put into an envelope and addressed to their clients and mailed to them provided the client was out of the city; if he was in Denver it would be delivered by an equal opponent.  
Q. Regularly as quick as they were received, or when?  
A. Well, as quick as they could be put up, all depended on how the work in the office was going.  
Q. To whom did Mr. McFarland report only to the San Francisco office?  
A. That I don't know. He was known as Frank E. Cochran.  
Q. What was his name?  
A. Mr. Bangs.  
Q. Did Mr. McFarland and the agency take part in the political campaign down there in connection with the strike?  
A. I don't believe they had anything to do with any political campaign.  
Q. You don't know A. W. Graiss?  
A. That is, not to my knowledge.  
Q. How long, so far as you know, did their work continue in connection with this strike?  
A. Well, they had operatives in Grapple Creek district and Colorado City and in Telluride throughout the entire time the strike was in progress.  
Q. How about Trinidad and Globeville?  
A. All the time of their strikes.  
Q. Any at Leadville?  
A. I don't know.  
Q. Do you know a man named Smith?  
A. I know who he is.  
Q. Who is he?  
A. He is No. 38.  
Q. No. 38?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. Did he obtain a position in any union?  
A. Well, he was one of the most prominent members of the United Mine Workers down at Trinidad or Aguirre, where he was mainly.  
Q. An official?  
A. I don't believe he held any official position. He used to assist Mr. Simpson, the district secretary, and during the strike, why he was appointed as a national organizer under Mr. Mitchell.  
Q. A national organizer for the United Mine Workers?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. Do you know where he is now?  
A. I don't know. It seems that after this book was published and he was exposed that he disappeared.  
Q. Do you know a man named A. C. Cole in Victor?  
A. No, sir.  
Q. Did you know of his reports being received?  
A. I don't recollect the name.  
Q. You don't remember that name?  
A. No, sir.  
Q. Couldn't swear to that?  
A. No, sir.  
Q. Have you copies of the reports here?  
A. Yes.  
Q. Did you bring them with you this morning?  
A. Not with me. There are two duplicate copies. I believe you ought to have some of them.

don't know how long you intend to hold.  
THE COURT: Until twelve, and from half past one to three.  
MR. DARROW: Your Honor, I would like to see the report that you would probably adjourn at half past eleven, and I haven't got the copies of these reports and I am not absolutely sure as to what ones I wish to offer. But I have got other witnesses here. If the court will let me withdraw this witness, and put others on.  
THE COURT: Is there any objection to withdrawing this witness?  
MR. DARROW: No, go ahead.  
THE COURT: Withdraw this witness and put on another, Mr. Darrow.  
MR. DARROW: Very well, they can cross examine up to this point, but I suppose they would rather have it withdrawn.  
(Witness Morris Friedman withdrawn.)  
I hope the comrades everywhere will rally to the support of "The Socialist." Get subscribers and sell stock. I like to use my little means to pay a fourth or half the subscription price to new subscribers than to pay for a share of stock. I have had subscriptions eventually that keeps the paper going. And the more we have, the more the Socialists will spread over a wider surface.—W. H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.  
I have been told before coming here that I should respect the office of the President. So I do. But the office and the members of the office are regarded as two different things. The private may salute the shoulder-strap instead of the wearer. Had Mr. Roosevelt respected his office he would have kept silent on this matter. Yet I can easily sympathize with him in some respects. He was doubtless misapprehended by Mr. Harriman had nailed him in a falsehood, that he found some relief in taking out his spite on the weak and helpless. Just as a bully who has been soundly rebuffed by an equal opponent will sometimes kick a little boy who happens to be in his way, just to get even with someone.  
I have a sort of hope, but I can't help feeling that for all the good that may have made a little mistake in the case of a victim.—From a speech by Jos. Vanhook, New York, May 4, 1907.  
If ever a Socialist paper needs the full, intense, zealous assistance of the present laborers and readers of the entire Socialist and laboring men of the country, that paper is "The Socialist," for the reason that it has never upheld fusion or compromise of any kind whatever. At the same time it has never feared to criticize the violations of the true, primal, fundamental principles which are absolutely necessary to keep the movement from deterioration and destruction.—W. H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.

**A GREAT DAY**  
(Continued from Page 1.)

It is an infamous practice that, of the paid and professional informer, McFarland was one himself, among the "Middlemen" and now he has many other disciples, chief among them, Harry Orchard.  
I have never yet believed even the Pinkerton cable of hiring Orchard to assassinate Steinberg, or any other conspicuous antagonists of Organized Labor, for the sake of throwing the ignominy and fastening the crime on Labor and its Leaders. But the revelations of these witnesses given before and others who are here, create in my mind a readiness to believe anything possible to these thugs and professional scoundrels. McFarland's own brother, a shoemaker from Grapple Creek, is here as a witness for the Defense and he will tell things that have done by "The Socialist" to nursing wounds that will make men shut their teeth and clench their fists.

Careful study of "Praterism" is on trial here as well as the Mine Owners' Association behind it and Capital behind that.  
HERMON F. FITZUS.



A BOOMERANG

HOW TO ORGANIZE

WILLIAM AMOLE, a witness on the stand of the defendant...

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

BY MR. DARRROW: Q. What is your name, please?

A. William Amole.

Q. How long have you lived there?

A. About five years, September, 1904.

Q. Did you go to live in the Cripple Creek district?

A. I lived in Victor.

Q. When? A. From 1898, February, 1898, until July the 25th, 1904.

Q. What was your business?

A. I was a watchman at the mine.

Q. Were you watchman during that time?

A. Yes, all that time.

Q. And that was some time in August, 1904, was it not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was the chief spirit of the Portland mine?

A. James P. Burns.

Q. At Colorado Springs?

A. Or Springs, I mean. How big a mine is that?

A. It employed in the neighborhood of six hundred men in the mill some two hundred, perhaps eight hundred men all told, in that neighborhood.

Q. Their own mill, did they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did it compare in size with the other mines in the district?

A. It was much larger than any other mine in the district.

Q. About how many were there in the Independence?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you wish to estimate from seeing them coming and going?

A. I would estimate about eight hundred.

Q. Was this the only mine that had an assessor in the district?

A. As far as I know.

Q. Were you in the mine close during the strike at first?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long?

A. About eleven days I think it was. I ain't positive that that was the beginning, though when I say eleven days, it may be twelve, I think.

Q. When was the strike beginning, was it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was it done?

A. An agreement was made with the Western Federation of Miners and it was on August 1st, started on the 1st, with the old men.

Q. Did it all winter and spring, did it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did it run after that?

A. It was running the night of June 6th, is all I am able to say, I don't know.

Q. You were running after that, were you?

A. Yes, I run.

Q. Well, what were you doing just before that time?

A. Hello, June 6th.

Q. Yes, A. Well, I was watching on the mine on that night. I started to work the same as ever at seven o'clock. On my way up there, at the corner of 4th and Victor Avenue the street was crowded as I saw with me a crowd of men.

Q. I went to turn the corner, and as I went there was a man by the name of Scott who was in the crowd.

Q. What did he do with you?

A. They took me around in the Citizens' Alliance.

Q. Close together?

A. Yes, it was more than one door between, a little.

Q. And that was open, that one door?

A. Yes, that was open, and in about forty-five minutes or an hour Captain Moore came in and he was with me.

Q. I saw, "What else could you do?"

A. I don't know.

Q. Captain Moore says, "As far as I am concerned you are."

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Close together?

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Q. I saw, "What else could you do?"

Well, they got interested there, got into mine names, the defendant named the side of the cribbing and came down the three tracks, went down and changed my clothes and got back, hurriedly and hid down along the railroad track in a car.

Q. Who were the men that were with you there?

A. They were union men, yes, I met that was there, and the engineer and fireman, and I had a talk with them. I saw them, him, the keys to the mine, and I hid the trail for Cameron.

Q. For what?

A. Cameron, another. I hid out about four or five miles.

Q. "Hitting the trail," that meant getting out on the road, did it?

A. Yes, sir, I walked, I went there and walked until a passenger train came along on the railroad.

Q. I thought perhaps I could see you with the crowd and get my fur coat and my hat and my shoes and get out.

A. I succeeded in getting in my coat and my hat and my shoes and some of my things, packed my suitcase and my hat and my shoes and some boxes and barrels to pack my things and my hat and my shoes and some boxes and barrels to pack my things and my hat and my shoes.

Q. And you went down town after that?

A. Yes, I went down town after that, and I went to the mine.

Q. And you were there during the strike?

A. Yes, I was there during the strike.

Q. And that was some time in August, 1904, was it not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was the chief spirit of the Portland mine?

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A. Or Springs, I mean. How big a mine is that?

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Q. I saw, "What else could you do?"

Q. The other mines in the district were not running with the Western Federation men? A. No, not to my knowledge, with the exception of a few mines.

Q. How were they all out on a strike?

A. That is, the union men were out of the mines? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they had been filled up with non-union men so far as they were worked at all?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you in the mine on the 10th of August, 1907?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was the time the strike was called?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Between the time that the strike was called and the time when this independence depot explosion occurred was the time in which these mines had been filled up with non-union men in so far as they had been filled?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And all during that time the union men had all gone out of these mines, and were there in the district, were they?

A. A great many of them were, some of them had left the camp.

Q. There had been no disturbance, no arrests or deportations that you know of prior to the independence depot explosion, had there?

A. No, sir.

Q. You heard of those little matters in December, 1902, I suppose you have reference to?

A. I did, I heard something of that.

Q. Did you know anything about the parties who were deported at that time?

A. No, sir.

Q. You didn't understand that it was the majority of them after that conflict with the union men, did you?

A. I didn't understand that it was the majority of them after that conflict with the union men, did you?

Q. The deportations which you refer to taking place there and which you were connected more or less with?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you learn from anyone else where they came from?

A. No, sir.

Q. Well, did you ascertain generally from what parts of the country they had been brought?

A. I heard of three different points.

Q. What were the three different points?

A. Some from Missouri and Minnesota and some from the Coast of Alaska.

Q. Now were there any trouble there between 1902 and the 10th of August, 1907, with reference to these conflicts of the company with the union men?

A. No, sir.

Q. It all occurred after the 10th of August, 1904, is that correct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then by reason of an agreement made with the Western Federation it was permitted to run?

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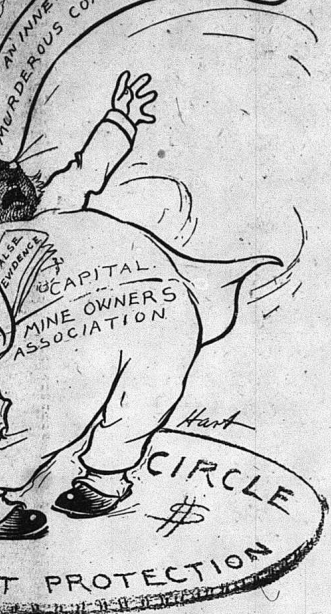
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MINE OWNER - "