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SEVENTH YEAR - No. 334

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1907

To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Vote Their Own Emancipation

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE BRADLEY DEPOSITIONS

The Bradley depositions from San Francisco throw great doubt on Orchard's claim to that crime. The bomb theory is pretty well exploded. Gas theory more probable. Orchard's testimony was utterly contradicted in two particulars by the San Francisco depositions. Orchard testified he took Bradley's coat to the theater. She denies it point-blank. Orchard testified to hiding on the rooftop over back stairs of the Bradley house. Evidence by all witnesses shows the roof beyond possible reach at the time of the explosion but also shows how it could be done seven months after when a new house was built adjoining. Looks as if Orchard's evidence had been built up after the new house was erected. This is a very damaging point, going to show how Orchard and his fellow Pinkertons have dove-tailed truth and falsehood in the famous Confession.

Another independent witness in "Frisco corridor, Abernathy. Orchard talked with him in November, 1904, and tried to interest him in silver-lead proposition of Couer d'Alenes and declared if it had not been for that son-of-a-bitch Steunenberg he would have been a rich man now, adding, "I'll get him yet." Other independent witnesses impeaching Orchard were Mr. and Mrs. Gill of Spokane. Both testified that Orchard tried to sell his interest in the Hercules Mine in March, 1899, just before he left Wallace. Gill, who is consulting city engineer of Spokane, also testified to meeting Orchard in November, 1905, just before Steunenberg's assassination, when he reported to him S. O. B. speech, saying he would have had money in all his pockets and been building blocks in Spokane like Paulson and Hutton if it were not for that S. O. B. Steunenberg. Orchard is now proved to have made this vengeful remark about twenty times.

Moyer's testimony created a fine impression. Manly, straightforward. Explained fully how the Federation undertook Orchard's defense because they knew he was guilty, though it looked bad for them to do it. So many false arrests and false charges had been made on Moyer himself and many others that they naturally did not believe Orchard guilty till he confessed. Open display of cipher telegram from Simpkins, letters and telegram from Hayward in payment of Miller's fees to defend Orchard, made state's mysterious insinuations for last year look pretty cheap.

Borah tried hard to shut out evidence that Moyer was brought to Idaho by mine owners and Pinkertons, not by the Idaho state authorities. Bulkeley Wells, in person held the keys to the handcuffs on that kidnapping train and was accompanied by Thug Meldrum and other "Gun men" from Colorado. Bulkeley Wells was adjutant general of Colorado, president Smuggler Union mine, and a very active member of the Mine Owners Association. Darrow argued his control of that train tended to prove conspiracy to ruin these men and their organization. But Judge Wood ruled it out because proceeding was outwardly "legal." As if legal machinery could not be and was not precluded to the purposes of the Mine Owners' conspiracy. As if legal conspiracy was not conspiracy still.

SECOND WEEK OF DEFENSE

The jury in the Hayward case is completely isolated from public influence, at least in theory. At the review of every session of the jury every morning at 12 and every afternoon at 4 and the average juror reaches for his statute book and reads "Gentlemen of the jury, it is your duty not to converse with any one or among yourselves, etc., etc." Then they "swear" the bailiffs, Mr. Clerk, and finally "Retire with the bailiffs, gentlemen."

But despite this form and rigor, those jurymen absorb the sentiment of the public in Boise. And when they do not, the average juror man is made of the same stuff and reached by the same considerations as the average citizen of Boise and vicinity, where those jurymen have lived for the last ten to forty years. We may safely calculate this jury men and think about the case very nearly what the average citizen of Boise thinks and feels.

Now, it is certain the average citizen of Boise has about come to the conclusion that the State has not made out its case. I talked with a very intelligent, professional gentleman who has attended the trial as often as possible for him and who has written the balance of my article. He said the whole case is a farce. He said I have not been in the trial. I watched him carefully on the stand for a week. At first he heard me favorably, but when I became convinced, even before he made a single witness, he changed side, that he is a colossal liar, as every man in the most colossal crime of this century.

Boise, Idaho, July 10th, 1907.

Gen. E. J. Connelley, afterward shown to be a detective, coming to his office in December, 1904, proposing to hold a secret meeting with me as likely to cause trouble. John Dennis, a former Collier Creek man, who was then president of the Western Federation of Miners, called him to order for it.

The most direct and striking testimony was given by Joseph C. Barnes, a Kenton area boy, who has been eleven years a member of the Western Federation of Miners. It is remarkable this man came to Boise to sell the Pinkerton Operative Riddell was in Denver. He had known Riddell since he was a boy. He had been so intimate with him that he was known as "The brother" by those who joined it. He was a member of the union and was a Pinkerton.

Here again we run across Orchard in close touch with the Pinkerton operative. When Orchard went to the strike depot in the spring of 1904, he was observed by Barnes in close private conversation with Riddell, who was then at least an hour.

Orchard also, as shown by his own evidence and that of several other witnesses, had a close touch with Sterling and Scott all along the fall of 1903 and spring and summer of 1904. He was seen with Sterling and Scott all along the fall of 1903 and spring and summer of 1904.

There is left only Steunenberg and Independence depot to establish connection with the Pinkerton men and Sullivan explosion in 1904. Take now the Independence depot. If the Defense has established any one link in this chain, it has been the INJURY TO THE INDEPENDENCE DEPOT.

It is practically to charge them with the crime of the Independence depot. Orchard is charged with the crime of the Independence depot. Orchard is charged with the crime of the Independence depot.

*Must have been organized by Wesley Walling, alias McFarland, for the benefit of the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado.

*For this testimony advice as shown by Friedman this week.

Morris Friedman, who was stenographer in McFarland's office at Denver for three years, and who had kept copies of many reports made to that office, proved that McFarland had officers of Tolson in his employ, making daily reports to him concerning Union affairs.

This was a TREMENDOUSLY SIGNIFICANT ACT TO HAVE ESTABLISHED. Gratias de Gloebelie, was President of the Union there and chairman of the Relief Committee. McFARLAND TESTIFIED THIS PINKERTON IT WAS WHO INTRODUCED HIM TO ORCHARD IN JANUARY, 1905.

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Crushing Testimony of His Former Brother Unionist, Joseph C. Barnes, Lays Bare Pinkerton Schemes/Riddell and Orchard Hold Secret Conference/Riddell a High Operative/Orchard Still Higher-Full Verbatim Report Exclusively in "Socialist"

Joseph C. Barnes, being called as a witness on behalf of the defendants, was called in. A. The militia direct examination by Mr. Darrow. Q. What is your name, please? A. Joseph C. Barnes. Q. Where do you live, Mr. Barnes? A. Near Montrose. Q. Colorado? A. Colorado. Q. How long have you lived in Colorado? A. 41 years. Q. Is that in the Telluride district? A. It is 65 miles from Telluride to Montrose. I have prospectured around Telluride and Silverton.

Q. How old are you? A. 39 years. Q. How long did you mine? A. I started to prospecting about 1890. Q. That is your business, is it? A. Yes. A. M. I was doing the mining. Q. Farming? A. Yes, sir. Q. Did you ever get into any trouble? A. Yes, sir; that is, I was a bushy branch creek to farm.

Q. When you got some water on it? A. Yes, I have. Q. You have mined? A. Yes, sir. Q. How long? A. Well, that is, I have worked some since I got out to Telluride in 1896 but I did not go mining. I was working as a common laborer. Q. What kind of work did you do? A. I was doing the mining. I left home in Kansas as a common laborer.

Q. What was the Western Federation of Miners? A. It was a local of the American Federation of Labor. Q. Not the Western Federation of Miners? A. Yes, it was a local of the American Federation of Labor. Q. What was the Western Federation of Miners? A. It was a local of the American Federation of Labor.

Q. How long have you known him? A. I have known him since January 1904. Q. When did you last see him? A. I saw him in Silverton in 1905. I saw him in Silverton in 1905. I saw him in Silverton in 1905.

Q. How much have you been with him? A. Ever since he declared himself in 1902, until he left we were constantly together when we were not separated on account of military necessities.

Q. Did you live together in the same house? A. We did, and we were together in the same house. Q. Did you live together in the same house? A. We did, and we were together in the same house.

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(Continued on Page 1.)

(Continued on Page 2.)

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THE CASE

(Continued from Page 1)

WELL, HE SAID THAT IF WE HADN'T BEEN A LOT OF BOYS, WE WOULD HAVE RUN THEM OUT OF TOWN AS SOON AS WE HADN'T AND I SAID WE OUGHT TO GO TO IT YET AND WHENEVER ONE OF THEM LOOKED AT US WE OUGHT TO GIVE HIM A PUNCH AND WE OUGHT TO GO TO STANLEY TO BE RUN OVER BY THEM, ESPECIALLY AFTER DRUMMOND WAS BEATEN UP.

Q. What else did he say about what should be done? A. WHY THE LATTER PART OF OCTOBER, HE CAME TO ME WITH A PROPOSITION FOR SOME SORT OF TALK OF THIS KIND, TO BLOW UP THE MR. HAWLEY: We object to the conclusion.

Q. What did he say? A. I SAYS, "I DON'T KNOW WHAT WE CAN DO MORE THAN WHAT WE ARE DOING," AND HE SAID, "I CAN TELL YOU WHAT WE CAN GO TO USING SOME DYNAMITE; WE CAN BLOW HELL OUT OF THE LIBERTY BELL MILL, OR THE SMUGGLER MILL, AND IT IS UP TO YOU AND I TO DECIDE AND YOU CAN GET YOUR POWDER OF FLOATEL HE KNOWS THAT YOU AND I ARE PROSPECTORS AND YOU CAN GET YOUR POWDER YOU WANT, AND IF HE SAYS HE HAS ANYTHING AND HE CELEBRATION IS OVER, HE WON'T SAY ANYTHING ABOUT IT BEFORE HE IS A GOOD FRIEND OF YOURS," AND HE SAYS, "IF YOU WOULD GO TO THAT MILL AND GO UP TO THE POWDER HOUSE BETWEEN THE LIBERTY MILL AND THE TOMBOY MILL AND WE CAN TAKE AN AXE AND BREAK YOUR LOCK OFF AND GET YOUR AXE OUT OF THAT," AND I SAYS, "YOU MEAN TO BLOW UP ONE OF THOSE MILL?" AND HE SAYS, "SURE; WE CAN TAKE A COUPLE OF KEGS AND PLANT THEM ABOVE THE LIBERTY BELL MILL AND TAKE THIS POWDER UP THERE AFTERWARDS AND FILL THESE BEER KEGS WITH THE POWDER AND PUT FUSES AND TIGHT INTO THE BEER KEGS AND TOUCH THEM OFF AND ROLL THEM DOWN ON THE LIBERTY BELL MILL," AND I TOLD HIM, I SAYS, "WON'T YOU BE LIABLE FOR KILLING SOMEBODY," HE SAYS, "IT WOULD NOT MAKE A DAMNED BIT DIFFERENCE IF WE DID KILL A SCAB OR TWO, IT WOULD BE SO MUCH THE BETTER," AND I TOLD HIM I WAS NOT GOING TO DO ANY KILLING TO WIN THAT STRIKE, THAT I WAS NOT GOING TO MURDER ANYBODY WHO WOULD HAVE TO DECLARE ME OUT; THAT I WOULD NOT DO IT. AND I TOLD HIM BESIDES THAT THE TROOPS WOULD BE IN THERE WITHIN TWO HOURS IF ANYTHING OF THAT KIND DID TAKE PLACE AND I WOULD NOT STAND FOR ANYTHING OF THE KIND, AND IF HE DID NOT CUT IT OUT I WAS GOING TO PUTTY GUY MILLER; AND HE SAYS, "YOU ARE JUST LIKE THE REST; YOU FELLOWS HAVE LOST YOUR NERVE AND YOU HAVE LOST YOUR NERVE, TOO, AND I WILL GET SOMEBODY ELSE THAT WILL DO IT." But I SAYS, "You won't do anything of the kind and if I hear your making any endeavor to do it I will tell Guy Miller."

Q. Did you ever talk with Guy Miller about it at any time? A. Yes, sir. Q. What did you and Guy Miller do? A. Immediately after that I walked down to the house on the corner of San Miguel one afternoon and we spent the afternoon probably and he had me I ought to be honest out, that he suspected Riddell and I told him that he was suspicious of me, and that Riddell was just hooded and we could keep him in line all right; and that he probably would not do anything that would injure our cause.

Q. Was anything said in reference to a train at one time? A. That was after we came back from Kansas. Q. What was that? A. He said that we ought to take--go back to Telluride in the fall of the year; that I was to come back to go back to Telluride in the fall of the year; and we were talking about ways and means of going back to Telluride, all of us. Q. YOU SAID THAT YOU WOULD GET THE ENGINEER THAT RUNS THE TRAIN IN THERE IN THE EVENING, INTO OURS, AND COMPEL HIM TO BACK THE ENGINE INTO THE ROUNDHOUSE AND GET IT ONTO THIS TRAIN AND WE WOULD GET THE BOYS TOGETHER--NOT SAY ANYTHING ABOUT IT ONLY TO A FEW UNTIL THE LAST MOMENT, AND GET THEM ALL TOGETHER AND PUT THEM ON THE TRAIN AND CUT THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WIRES AND GET ALL THE TELEGRAPH AND GET BACK TO TELLURIDE AND STAY THERE.

Q. How many of you were there? A. How many of you were there? I don't suppose there was over 65--yes; there was over a hundred. Q. You had been sent from Telluride to Ouray? A. We had been sent from Telluride to Montrose, and afterwards went to Ouray. Q. Was anything said by him in reference to doing anything in the town down there? A. Well, that was in 1904 in the fall of the year; WE WERE OVER AT SILVERTON AND WE WERE TOGETHER IN THE KNOWLES COTTAGE, AND WE WERE SITTING ON THE PORCH WITH THE BOYS, AND HE SAID WE OUGHT TO DO SOMETHING TO GET THE GREAT ENGINEER OF THE CEMENT AND HE MADE THE PROPOSITION THAT WE COULD BLOW UP THE TELLURIDE AND PUT SOME DYNAMITE UNDER THE TELLURIDE AND BLOW THAT UP AND BURN THE TOWN DOWN.

Q. Was anything said by him in reference to doing anything in the town down there? A. Well, that was in 1904, yes. Q. What did you tell him about that? I told him I did not believe in a program of retaliation. I TOLD HIM OVER TO TELLURIDE AND GET THEM. DO YOU WANT ALL SAID? Q. No, we will let Mr. Hawley say that. Q. That was the substance of it. Were you down there when Meyer came down? A. Meyer came a few days after I got back to Ouray. Q. Where did he come to? A. He came to Ouray from Denver. Q. Yes, and was you in the bull pen with him? A. A few days after that I was in the bull pen with him. Q. Did you see who came with Meyer to Ouray? A. Yes, that is, I saw the train men, I saw the men in there; there was quite a crowd there and I saw them at a distance. I did not see them up close.

Q. Who was with him? A. I found out afterwards that Harry Orchard went with him. Q. Did you see Harry Orchard in town that day or the day after? A. Yes. Q. Where did you see him? A. In Rully Hill's rooming house. Q. Whereabouts in the rooming house? A. Downstairs, in next to the front room. Q. A rooming house, you say? A. Well, it is a hotel, where we were stopping. Q. What time of day did you see him there? A. In the evening. Q. ANYBODY WITH HIM? A. RIDDELL WAS WITH HIM IN THE ROOM. Q. HOW LONG DID YOU SEE THEM TOGETHER THAT YOU KNOW OF? A. WHEN I WENT OWN TO SUPPER THEY WERE IN THE ROOM AND THEY WERE HAVING A FEW WORDS. Q. DID YOU SEE THEM AND I STOPPED IN AND HE ASKED ME IF I KNEW ORCHARD AND I TOLD HIM THAT I HAD SEEN HIM WITH MR. MOYER, AND HE SAID, "THIS IS ONE OF THE BOYS," AND THEY HAD A LITTLE MORE CONVERSATION AND I WENT OUT AND WENT TO SUPPER. I SAW THEY WERE INTERESTED IN ASKING THEM TO GO TO SUPPER WITH ME. AND THEY SAID NO, THAT THEY WOULD BE HERE AFTER SUPPER. I WENT OUT AND I CAME OUT THE DOOR WAS SHUT WHEN I WENT OUT, AND I KNOCKED AT THE DOOR AND THE DOOR WAS STILL SHUT. I WENT DOWN TO SEE IF WE WOULD GET THE MAIL, AND THEY DID NOT OPEN IT FOR A FEW MINUTES, AND I WENT DOWN TOWN.

Q. Did you ever see Orchard again? A. I do not believe I did. I don't know whether he got together after that or not. There is one correction I would like to make. Q. What is that? A. In the bull pen--when I was in the bull pen on that night, I don't remember whether they kept him in that night or not. Q. All right, you mean you don't know whether you spent the night in the bull pen with him that night? THE COURT: What correction that Mr. Darrow, what does it correct? MR. DARROW: I don't know. MR. HAWLEY: I suppose it is some thing in the witness' mind. Q. Do you mean you don't know whether you stayed there that night? A. I don't know whether we were to get together that night or not. Q. Oh, you and Riddell? A. Yes, sir. MR. DARROW: That is all. Cross-Examination By Mr. Borah. Q. What you mean was that you did not remember when you were really on bread and water then? A. Yes. Q. When did you first get acquainted with Riddell? A. I must have got acquainted with him January 25th, 1903, in looking over the lodging house between me and Riddell. Q. Of what year, A. 1903. Q. And you continued to be acquaintances and friends until what date? A. Well, you see he worked a month. Q. Answer my question. A. Outside of that month he went to work we were continuously together. Q. I said that you continued to be friends until what date? A. I cannot answer that question, because we did not continue from that time on. I do not know as to what time he left the town, and my friends, I don't know as I ever notified him of my departure. Q. When did you come to be acquaintances and friends? A. With him in 1903 of March, we became intimate. Q. Of what year? A. 1903. Q. And when did you first meet him? A. January 25th. Q. Did I meet him on the 25th of March, 1903, you continued to be acquaintances and friends until what date? A. I don't know as to what time he left the town, and my friends, I don't know as I ever notified him of my departure. Q. When did you come to be acquaintances and friends? A. With him in 1903 of March, we became intimate. Q. Of what year? A. 1903. Q. And when did you first meet him? A. January 25th. Q. Did I meet him on the 25th of March, 1903, you continued to be acquaintances and friends until what date? A. I don't know as to what time he left the town, and my friends, I don't know as I ever notified him of my departure. Q. When did you come to be acquaintances and friends? A. With him in 1903 of March, we became intimate.

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