

MOVEMENT OF MINERS' OFFICIALS

Secret Reports of Pinkerton Agents Showed That Agency Knew All About Them.

STARTING RIOT AT VICTOR.

Atty. Wallace of Cripple Creek Swears That Chief Detective for Mine Owners Fired First Shot.

Boise, Ida., July 1.—Morris Friedman, who was a Russian stenographer, who left the employ of the Pinkerton agency at Denver to write a book in which he published certain correspondence of one agency that passed through his hands, was again today the principal figure at the Stenenberg murder trial. More than half of the court's day was occupied in reading to the jury the copies of the documents which Friedman took from the Pinkerton records. These were chiefly reports of secret agents operating as spies among the union and non-union men at Cripple Creek, Victor, Globeville, Colorado City, Trinidad, and Denver, and showed a complete surveillance of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America, during the labor troubles in Colorado in 1903-4. Pinkerton men sat in the federation convention in 1904, reporting all proceedings.

REPORTS WERE GENERAL. None of the reports or letters that were produced by Friedman and read to the jury by Clarence Darrow contained other than general references to the collateral issues of the trial, but were offered in substantiation of the counterclaim of the defense that the Pinkerton agency conspired for the destruction of the Western Federation of Miners and the lives of its leaders. The prosecution offered no opposition to any feature of Friedman's testimony, and no objection to the introduction of any of the documents that the defense obtained through him, and when Friedman was handed over for cross-examination it endeavored to ascertain if Friedman had any more reports or letters bearing on the general issue. It attacked Friedman on the ground that he had played the Pinkertons falsely, had violated his pledge to them, and had stolen the documents which he produced, but the witness would not admit that he had stolen the papers and would not allow Senator Borah to call him a "Pinkerton agent" insisted that it was not stealing to take information that had to be obtained by the fraud and deceit of secret service men, and declared that the public service, which he performed in informing the people of the methods of the agency, fully justified anything that he had done.

COULD HAVE GOT MORE. He said that had he known this trial was coming up, he would have taken many more letters and reports, and had stolen the documents that he had records there were in the Pinkerton office at Denver bearing directly on this case, and while the witness said he could not tell him of any letters written by Detective McParland, in which all manner of crimes were laid at the door of the Western Federation of Miners.

Another interesting witness was James L. Wallace, an attorney of Cripple Creek, who served with the militia first as a private and then as a lieutenant during the strike of 1903-4. He related several instances as tending to show the misuse of the power of the militia by the mine owners, gave the criminal records of some of the gun fighters imported by the mine owners, told of the working of the card system, recited the circumstances connected with the looting of the union stores that he saw K. C. Sterling, chief detective for the mine owners, fire the first shot in the Victor riot the day the Independence station was blown up.

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AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the recess Mr. Darrow continued to read from the reports of the Pinkerton operative sent from the mining districts. In regard to the report of J. N. Londoner it was shown that this operative was not employed by the Mine Owners' association, but was simply possibly working against the militia and with the proprietors of the Portland mine, which was continuing to employ men and was not disturbed by the strike. After the Independence depot affair Londoner was afraid the Portland mine might be attacked as a result of the high feeling against the union.

"I was satisfied serious trouble would develop in a few hours," wrote Londoner, "and, too, I believed the Portland mine would be attacked and the mine possibly destroyed. I therefore boarded the 7:30 a. m. Short Line train for Colorado Springs to acquaint the client of the condition of affairs."

The defense claims the railroad officials knew that the Independence depot was to be blown up just prior to the arrival of the 2:30 a. m. train, the blast being not to kill anybody but to hold the mine out as an attempted outrage on the part of the Western Federation of Miners. In this connection Mr. Darrow laid special emphasis on that report of Operative Londoner's report which read:

"The killed miners were blown into unrecognizable masses of flesh and bone and when the crowd behind this sight it moved them to tears, and then drove them into a frenzy of indignation. I talked with a young miner named Miller, employed at the Shutoff mine. He said he was within a short distance of the Independence depot when the explosion occurred. He claims the F. and C. C. train was running slower than usual, and that the train actually stopped before the explosion and within a few yards of the depot."

Mr. Darrow concluded his reading by the introduction of two letters written by Mr. McParland and one to him. The first McParland letter was addressed to George B. Bangs, general superintendent of the agency at New York, and had to do with Operative Crane, who had been overpaid \$50 on an expense account while working in the Chicago office. Mr. McParland recommended that Crane be allowed to retain the extra money in view of the year's service he rendered at the smelters in Colorado City and the indignities he suffered while there.

The second letter from McParland was also addressed to Mr. Bangs, and had to do with a letter written by J. Edwin Goldwasser of the DeWitt Clinton high school, New York City, asking for information regarding the condition of affairs in Cripple Creek at the time of the deportations by Gov. Peabody.

Mr. McParland recommended that the information desired should not be given.

always been a good friend of the agency and so was Gov. Adams." Cross-examined by Senator Borah, Friedman said he was born in Russia and came to this country in 1888. He went into the employ of the Pinkertons in July, 1902, at a salary of \$12 a week. He remained in this employment until May 14, 1905. Friedman said that after the first two or three weeks he took from the district 90 per cent of McParland's letters.

"When did you begin to gather up these letters for the purpose of using them?" "I can't remember, but it was about December 1902."

"What did you make these copies for?" "I intended to use them at the proper time and place, which I have done."

"You intended to use them against the Pinkerton agency?" "Yes."

"You took all you wanted?" "I took all I thought important."

"Have you any that have not been produced here?" "What I turned over all I had to Mr. Darrow."

"What newspaper are you correspondent for?" "The Herald of New York."

"What were you doing at the time you stole these letters and reports?" "REPORTS AS PUBLIC PROPERTY."

"I didn't steal them." "You didn't steal them?" "No, I considered that I had a right to use them. I considered that the reports of the Pinkerton agency, secured as they were, were public property and that it was simply returning stolen property to the rightful owners."

"When you begin taking these reports?" "As soon as I had studied the business of the Pinkertons and found out how they were doing their work."

"What were you doing to take the Pinkertons' money and take their reports for your private use against them in the future?" "Now, Mr. Friedman," said Senator Borah pointedly, "I want you to mention any letter or report that you would like to have other than those already produced, and which have a bearing on this case."

The witness mentioned a number of letters that had been dictated to him. Very closely and demanded that the witness give him all possible means of identifying any letters or papers that might have a bearing on the case.

"You have published or told us about all the letters or reports of importance that you have?" "I do not publish the letters, but gave their meaning; I published the reports in full."

"You culled over the agency papers and took all that were of any importance?" "No, sir; if I had known of this case there are some other letters that I would have taken other than those."

"Can you name any letter from any individual that would throw light on this case?" "No, sir."

"Do you know a moment ago that if you had known about this case there were letters that you would have taken. What were those letters?" "PINKERTON LETTERS."

"I recall one letter that was written to Gen. Supt. Bangs about conditions in Cripple Creek. To guide you in finding it, I will explain that all Pinkerton letters are written under a certain heading. I would like to have all letters written from the Denver office since October, 1905. In all of these there are comments of McParland blaming the Western Federation of Miners for all murders and atrocities that were committed. This comment was written under all his letters."

"Have you any letter touching the matter of the Independence station explosion which you have not introduced?" "No, sir."

"Have you any letter touching the death of Lyte Gregory, that has not been introduced here?" "No, sir. The agency did not handle that matter."

"Were there any other letters touching the Indicator explosion?" "Yes, sir. There were several letters on that subject."

"Have you not as a matter of fact, given us all the letters that you have that touch on the particular matters under inquiry at this trial?" "Yes, sir."

"PINKERTON'S CLIENTS." "Was the Mine Owners' association a client of the Pinkerton detective agency in 1903?" demanded Senator Borah.

"Not as an association," replied Friedman.

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Friedman. "The agency tried to get them, but could not."

"Was the association a client in 1904?" "I don't believe they were."

"To the best of my knowledge," it was not.

On redirect examination Friedman said the agency had individual clients among the Cripple Creek mine owners in the years 1903, 1904 and 1905.

The next witness for the defense, D. A. Betts, presented himself in his shirt sleeves.

"Is there any rule against this, your honor?" inquired Mr. Darrow of Judge Wood.

"No; he can go ahead," replied the court.

Betts said he was a miner in Cripple Creek, was put in the bull pen two days before Thanksgiving, 1903, and met there a man named Floyd Thompson.

"Did he hold any office in the Mine Owners' association?" "I understood."

The witness said he did not know of his personal knowledge, and was not allowed to testify on this question.

Betts said he heard Thompson say one day, "Well, blow up these ———— the rest of them."

On cross-examination the witness said he did not know "which" the man referred to.

Mr. Darrow said another witness would show that Thompson was made secretary of the Mine Owners' association after his release from the bull pen.

JAMES L. WALLACE. James L. Wallace, an attorney of Cripple Creek, who served in the Colorado militia during the strike of 1903-4, first as a private and later as first lieutenant, was the next called to the stand.

Wallace told the names of a number of the officers of the militia, who were also officers of the militia and took leading places in the Citizens' alliance. The militia headquarters adjoined the Mine Owners' association.

The military trials were held in the same building. When the militia was first called out, Wallace declared, there had been no disturbance.

Wallace told of the working of the card system by the Mine Owners' association. After the strike these cards, permitting men to go back to work, were issued only to the miners who renounced allegiance to the Western Federation of Miners.

He also told of orders issued by the militia instructing the merchants, grocers, and the district not to sell any goods to the members or families of members of the Western Federation of Miners. This work had been demolished.

Wallace said he often saw Floyd Thompson at the offices of the Mine Owners' association and knew that he was either secretary or assistant secretary.

"Did you see Kid Waters and other union men at militia headquarters and the offices of the Mine Owners' association?" "Yes, sir."

The witness mentioned some of the names of the union men, among them Bill Warford.

"What became of him?" "He killed a man and is now serving a sentence for life and 13 years."

"Which sentence is he serving first?" asked Darrow amid laughter. "I don't know."

Others whom Wallace saw were Tom Brown, recently convicted of murder, but not sentenced; Jack Bowman, who was killed; the "Kinley Kid," Bill Cooper and "Shorty" Williams. These men were always heavily armed, and prior to their coming into the district everything was peaceful.

FIRST SHOT AT VICTOR. Wallace here created a decided sensation by swearing that he saw K. C. Sterling, the chief detective for the Mine Owners' association, fire the first shot which started the riots at Victor, Colo., the day of the Independence depot explosion.

he was immediately taken in charge by the militia and marched off to a bull pen—a plank building. White fairly convulsed the court by his description of conditions in the bull pen. He declared there were 10 or 15 soldiers in the place when he arrived. They were in for drunkenness, petty larceny and other crimes. White said the place was alive with vermin. The soldier prisoners held a kangaroo court over him, and at one time during the night bullets whistled through the top of the building.

"Next morning I was taken out and introduced to the day shift," declared White. "They were calling out orders just like it was wartime. One was, 'Take the prisoner to breakfast, No. 124.'"

"You were the only prisoner besides the soldiers?" "Yes, sir, and a cripple at that."

"The same day White was taken before a major and released.

"The major was a fellow Woodman of the World," said White, "and no man can enter there unless he is a desirable and good citizen. The major told me I could do no good there and had better take the 4 o'clock Short Line train. I did it."

White said he complained of conditions at the bull pen, and the major ordered the military doctor to take the military prisoners out, "holl' em and holl' their rifles, and burn the pen and build a new one."

"Was it built?" asked Senator Borah. "I think it was."

"That'll do." Court adjourned until tomorrow at 9:30 a. m.

IN RECEIVER'S HANDS.

Banking and Brokerage Firm of McKim & Co., Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., July 1.—The banking and brokerage firm of McKim & Co. was placed in the hands of Charles Morris Howard as receiver today. Mr. Howard was appointed receiver by the U. S. court at Baltimore, Md., on the basis of a petition filed by the firm's creditors.

Mr. Howard gave bonds for \$200,000 which would seem to indicate that the liabilities were half that amount. Withdrawals of deposits and poor business coupled with the desire of Hollins McKim, the chief partner who is getting along in years, to retire from active business, were given as the reason for the action. Receiver Howard issued a statement in which he said:

"The house was established in 1852. It is composed at present of Hollins McKim, E. A. Bettsworth and S. S. Sterrett McKim."

The assignment of the firm created considerable excitement because of its old established character, but in banking circles it was not regarded as showing weakness in any other quarter.

AN APACHE OUTBREAK FEARED.

El Paso, Tex., July 1.—Troops at Fort Apache, Ariz. it is announced, have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Fort McDowell, Ariz., where it is said an outbreak of Indians is feared as a result of the killing of Austin Navjo, an Apache, last Saturday, by W. H. Gill, sub-agent at McDowell, who claims to have shot the Indian in self-defense. Gill has been warned by Indian friends that it is necessary for him to remain on the reservation. He called upon Sheriff Hayden at Phoenix for protection, and Hayden, with five deputies, has gone to the reservation.

COUNT NIGRA DEAD.

Dean of Italian Diplomats With Distinguished Career. Rome, July 1.—Count Constantine Nigra, dean of the Italian diplomats, is dead. He was born in 1828, served as a volunteer in the war against Austria in 1858 and was secretary of Count Cavour at the congress of Paris in 1856. Subsequently he was appointed minister of Sardinia and later of Italy at Paris, and September, 1870, he was one of the small number of friends of the court who gathered at the Tuilleries for the protection of Empress Eugenie, whom he did not leave until she was safe out of Paris.

In 1876 Count Nigra was appointed ambassador to Petersburg. In 1882 he represented Italy at the court of St. James, and in 1887 he was appointed ambassador to Austria which post he held until 1901. Recently the count had been suffering from pneumonia and the ex-empress of France, recalling the count's devotion to her in 1870, sent him a message of sympathy.

MRS. CARRIE C. LOMAX DEAD.

Montgomery, Ala., July 1.—Mrs. Carrie C. Lomax, wife of the late Senator Lomax, died last night. She was the widow of Col. Tennant Lomax, who was killed at the battle of Seven Pines.

NEW RATE GOES INTO EFFECT.

Chicago, July 1.—The two-cent fare law went into effect on all railroads in Illinois today.

The general passenger association and the Western Passenger association, which include nearly all lines in the state, announced that the rate provided by the law will be effective on interstate traffic. Inter-state rates now in effect, however, will be maintained until the federal rate law until a new tariff has been prepared.

The delay and litigation, so freely predicted at the time the law was passed, will at least be delayed as far as the railroads are concerned, until the rate has been set for several months. It is said that the officials of the various roads affected by the law agreed to submit to the new rate for several months and then to carry the law into effect, should there be any that will support a plea that the two-cent rate is a hardship to the roads.

There is a grain of comfort in the Illinois law to the railroads, as it gives the commission the right to charge at the three-cent rate where passengers are neglected to purchase tickets at stations that are open for the sale of tickets at least half an hour before train time.

In most cases, headaches can be cured with glasses. H. O. Jensen fits them correctly, 63 Main Street.

SIX BEST SELLING BOOKS FOR MONTH OF JUNE

- 1. The Brass Bowl, Vance, \$1.50
2. New Chronicles of Rebecca, Wiggin, \$1.25
3. The Port of Missing Men, Nicholson, \$1.50
4. The Lady of the Decoration, Little, \$1.00
5. The Princess Virginia, Willson, \$1.50
6. The Mayor's Wife, Green, \$1.50

In addition to the above we have a large stock of other popular books of the day. DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE, 6 Main Street.

Special Clothing Bargains.

Hundreds of Union-made, hand-tailored suits, including black and blue serge and flannels all the latest styles. Your choice, \$10.00, worth \$15.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00. THE HUB, 50 East 1st South.

BAD BLOOD THE SOURCE OF ALL DISEASE

Every part of the body is dependent on the blood for nourishment and strength. When this life stream is flowing through the system in a state of purity and richness we are assured of perfect and uninterrupted health; because pure blood is nature's safe-guard against disease. When, however, the body is fed on weak, impure or polluted blood, the system is deprived of its strength, disease germs collect, and the trouble is manifested in various ways. Pustular eruptions, pimples, rashes and the different skin affections show that the blood is in a feverish and diseased condition as a result of too much acid or the presence of some irritating humor. Sores and Ulcers are the result of morbid, unhealthy matter in the blood, and Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., are all deep-seated blood disorders that will continue to grow worse as long as the poison remains. These impurities and poisons find their way into the blood in various ways. Often a sluggish, inactive condition of the system, and torpid state of the avenues of bodily waste, leaves the refuse and waste matters to sour and form uric and other acids, which are taken up by the blood and distributed throughout the circulation. Coming in contact with contagious diseases is another cause for the poisoning of the blood; we also breathe the germs and microbes of Malaria into our lungs, and when these get into the blood in sufficient quantity it becomes a carrier of disease instead of health. Some are so unfortunate as to inherit bad blood, perhaps the dregs of some old constitutional disease of ancestors is handed down to them and they are constantly annoyed and troubled with it. Bad blood is the source of all disease, and until this vital fluid is cleansed and purified the body is sure to suffer in some way. For blood troubles of any character S. S. S. is the best remedy ever discovered. It goes down into the circulation and removes any and all poisons, supplies the healthful properties it needs, and completely and permanently cures blood diseases of every kind. The action of S. S. S. is so thorough that hereditary taints are removed and weak, diseased blood made strong and healthy so that disease cannot remain. It cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., and does not leave the slightest trace of the trouble for future outbreaks. The whole volume of blood is renewed and cleansed after a course of S. S. S. It is also nature's greatest tonic, made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, and is absolutely harmless to any part of the system. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores. Book on the blood and any medical advice free to all who write.

S.S.S. PURELY VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Advertisement for Castoria, featuring a bottle illustration and text: '900 DROPS CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA'.

Large advertisement for Coca-Cola featuring a sun illustration and text: 'H-O-T! HOT!!! ISN'T IT? Life is one continuous, involuntary Turkish Bath this weather. You feel as though even your bones were grilled—hot inside and out. Don't light new fires with alcoholic beverages just because they taste cold on the way down. Don't invite sunstroke or sickness with ice water—anyway, the more you drink the more you want. Drink Coca-Cola. Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 334. The cooling, thirst-quenching, satisfying, temperance beverage. You can just feel the thermometer fall. Your thirst will be actually satisfied and you will be filled chock full of brain and body "go". Cooling - Delicious - Refreshing, Thirst-Quenching Sold Everywhere'.

Advertisement for Uroline Laxative Fruit Syrup: 'Cures Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Torpid Liver and Chronic Constipation. UROLINE Laxative Fruit Syrup Cleanses the system thoroughly and clears sallow complexions of pimples and blotches. It is guaranteed'.

Advertisement for Saltair Bathing: 'SALT AIR BATHING BEST in YEARS. A VERITABLE "CONEY" OF ATTRACTIONS. MORE POPULAR THAN EVER BEFORE! ADMISSION to Grand Pavilion FREE. Lunch Room 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Round Trip 25c. Trains, 10 a.m. and every 45 minutes after 2 p.m.'

Advertisement for Sheet Music: 'Preserve your Sheet Music and books by having them bound. We bind artistically and durably. THE DESERET NEWS.'

Advertisement for No Delay Eye Care: 'NO DELAY should be allowed in correcting eye troubles. If you come to us we will test your eyes, and if it's glasses you need, make the correct kind for you. RUSHMER. Maker of Perfect Eye Glasses. 75 West First North Street. Phones: Bell 1763-K; Ind. 1768.'

Advertisement for Knabe Piano: 'KNABE THE WORLD'S BEST PIANO. Beesley Music Co. Jos. E. Taylor, PIONEER UNDERTAKER'.