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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION

FRIDAY JUNE 28 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Yes: the ads. are almost always "good reading"—if you are interested in "earthly things."

HEARD ORCHARD MAKE THREATS

Easterly Testified That They
Were That He Would Kill
Gov. Steunenberg.

HE TOLD NOBODY ABOUT THEM

Asked by Senator Borah Why He
Didn't. Replied He Didn't Con-
sider it Any of His Business.

Admitted He Knew of Threats Before
Murder—"I Am Not an Informer
Along Those Lines."

Boise, Idaho, June 28.—William Easterly, who was one of the leaders of the great Cripple Creek strike and whom Harry Orchard connects with some of the violence in Cripple Creek, was recalled to the stand at the Steunenberg trial this morning and continued his testimony in behalf of William D. Haywood. Easterly directly denied Orchard's testimony that he reflected upon him, and swore that in the fall of 1903 he heard Orchard threaten to kill Steunenberg.

On cross-examination the state strongly attacked Easterly for remaining silent after he knew Orchard as Thomas Hogan had killed Steunenberg and not speaking until Orchard made a confession implicating the Western Federation of Miners.

Easterly left the stand at 11:30. In the re-cross-examination he made one or two changes in the answers in the cross-examination.

MCGEE CROSS-EXAMINED.

Immediately after court convened this morning the prosecution recalled to the stand Dr. L. L. McGee, of Wallace, Idaho, a witness for the defense, whose cross-examination had been deferred. Dr. McGee had testified that he saw Harry Orchard in the Courthouse at Alamosa in 1904. On one occasion he observed Orchard in company with a man named Cunningham, Orchard claims to have given the Peabody bomb to a man of this name. The prosecution today wanted Dr. McGee to describe Cunningham. The witness said he had seen the man but two or three times and then they almost came to blows over a political discussion.

"Was Cunningham a stout man?" asked Mr. Havelock, of the state.

"We didn't get that far," replied the witness.

"Did he have a mustache?"

"I don't know, but he had a gun,"

EASTERLY RECALLED.

Following Dr. McGee, W. B. Easterly was called to continue his testimony, begun yesterday.

Easterly denied positively that he had ever talked with Harry Orchard as to the independence depot explosion. Orchard was called to the stand at the latter part of 1903 and the first of 1904.

"He mined a little," said the witness, "but he was quite a fiend at card games. He seldom worked more than a month at a time."

Easterly asserted that during the Cripple Creek strike days there was never any talk of violence at the meetings of his union, which was a local member. The visitor proved afterward to be a secret service man in the employ of the mine owners. The labor leaders always "counselled" peace, saying that any disorders which might occur would be attributed to the union.

Easterly went over much of the ground covered yesterday in the testimony of W. F. Darrow. He told of the meeting addressed by Moyer and Haywood at which the two accused men urged the miners to maintain peace and order.

"Did you ever hear Moyer and Haywood tell Orchard in Denver in your presence that he could not go too far?" asked Mr. Darrow.

"I did not," replied the witness.

ARRESTED AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Easterly said he was arrested at Cripple Creek "as a matter of military necessity" and was thrown into the "bull pen" for several days.

Easterly said that he was at home in bed when the independence depot was destroyed. He did not know what had happened until next morning. He then heard that the soldiers were coming and went to Cripple Creek where, along with many others he went to Victor.

"Were you armed?" asked Darrow.

"No, sir, not with a rifle."

Easterly said he had a "six-shooter." At Victor he went to the union hall where several hundred members of the Western Federation of Miners were gathered. The streets were filled with all sorts of people, some soldiers, some detectives and some mine owner officials. Easterly declared that the soldiers in passing declaration men would say:

"There's one that ought to be hanged or have his head shot off."

In the afternoon C. C. Hamlin, secretary of the Miners' alliance, made a speech in the streets in which he referred to the independence depot explosion and said that 50 or more of the leaders ought to be hanged and then a shot was fired and as Easterly put it, "the fireworks began."

"You were armed?" repeated Darrow.

"Yes, sir."

"What did you do?"

"I did like many of the others; I was very badly excited."

"Where did you go?"

MILITIA BEGAN SHOOTING.

"When the firing was over I went up third avenue and stayed there until I saw the militia maneuvering around and apparently surrounding the union hall. Then they began shooting at the hall and I went on up the hill toward home. On my way I stopped at Steve Adams' house and told him what I had heard and seen."

"What did you tell him as to leaving the country?"

ADMIRER STEVE ADAMS.

"I told him of the threats I had heard against him and others and told him he had better protect himself. When I got home I armed myself with a Winchester repeating shotgun and then went to Goldfield, Colo., where there was to be a meeting of union men. I met several of the boys on the way and they were also armed. We were going to meet to protect ourselves."

"While we were at Goldfield we saw the militia and Citizens' alliance peace and their sympathizers, all armed, going about and taking fire custody all the union miners they could find."

Easterly said there were about 20 or 25 union men in the hall where the meeting was being held at Goldfield. When the militia started in their direction the miners left the hall and started up the hills. As they went shots were fired at them. The miners took refuge in some prospect holes, but were driven further up and over the hills. Easterly said that one bullet struck within a foot of him and a splinter of rock struck him over the eye.

"Did you fire back at the soldiers?" asked Mr. Darrow.

"I did not. I had a shotgun, and it would not reach that far."

"That was the only reason, was it?"

"Yes, sir."

AFTER CROSSING THE HILLS.

Easterly detailed his movements after crossing the hills, saying that he reached Denver in a few days. There he saw Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. Easterly changed his name to "Bill Brown." The witness said he went from place to place, working where he could until 1905, when he once more came back to Denver. On his way, at Pueblo, he met Orchard and Vaughan. Orchard told him he had been selling life and hail insurance and had been making lots of money.

Easterly said that in 1905 Easterly came to Silver City, Idaho. He had seen Orchard again in Denver but the man had never spoken at any time of any act of violence. The witness then proceeded:

TALK WITH SIMPKINS.

"In the November after I arrived at Silver City, J. Simpkins came there at the invitation of our local to come to organize the miners in South Idaho."

"Simpkins told me that Harry Orchard was in Caldwell, Idaho, selling insurance and mining stocks, and that he seemed to be doing well. After that I got a letter from Orchard."

"Did you keep that letter?"

"No, sir."

"Orchard referred to our talk in Pueblo and said that he was selling life insurance in Caldwell, which was in a pretty valley; that he intended to sell hail and storm insurance. He asked me to come over and help him."

"I replied to this and said I was doing too well and declined to go."

Easterly said he got a second letter to which he made the same reply, and then a telephone message from Hogan.

"He had received my letter, but wanted to know if I couldn't get a lay-off and come over to see him for a little while. I said I was too well satisfied with mine and declined to go."

"Did Orchard or Hogan say anything about his intention to kill Gov. Steunenberg?"

"No, sir."

ORCHARD MADE THREATS.

Easterly said that in Colorado he once heard Orchard declare that he had lost his interest in a valuable mine through Steunenberg and would "get him."

Senator Borah here took up the cross-examination of the witness. Easterly said that he was in Colorado during the Steunenberg trial in the Courthouse at Alamosa and as a member of the union he contributed to the support of the Idaho miners. He also felt with others that Gov. Steunenberg was trying to break up the union. Orchard's threat against the governor after so many years impressed him, Easterly said, but he did not know if the man intended to carry it out.

"I told him he was a vindictive sort of man to carry a grudge so long," declared the witness. He only heard Orchard make the threat once.

"You seemed to know Orchard pretty well?" suggested Senator Borah.

HE KNEW ORCHARD.

"Pretty well."

"And Simpkins seemed to know him?"

"Yes, sir."

"And when Simpkins came to Silver City he told you about Orchard?"

"No, sir, he was telling me about all the men he met on his travels."

"Did Simpkins tell you what was going on at Caldwell?"

"He was looking over the southern Idaho field."

"Was he going to organize a union in Caldwell?"

"No, sir, but at Pearl, near there."

"Did Simpkins tell you so?"

"No, sir."

"Yes, sir, in October, 1905. He was there about two or three weeks before Simpkins came. Moyer was in Silver City three or four days."

Easterly said he first read of the Steunenberg murder and Orchard's arrest in a Boise paper.

1. F. C. Clifford, Denver, insurance agent.
2. J. Wolff, manager Pettibone's store.
3. Paul Corcoran, two years in Penitentiary for alleged murder in Court d'Alenes in 1899.
4. F. R. Red, Cripple Creek. Deported.
5. Henry Mackl tied to telephone pole in Telluride by militia. Hands frozen.
6. C. D. Allen, telegraph operator, Cripple Creek.
7. Chas. A. Sullivan, Cripple Creek miner. Impaching witness, Orchard.
8. Chas. A. Collins, miner, Independence.
9. George Breen, railroad conductor on train from Victor to Dunville, military kidnapping expedition.
10. Pat Moran, saloonkeeper, Cheyenne, Wyo. Implicated by Orchard.
11. Will B. Easterly, Cripple Creek. Member W. F. M. Implicated by Orchard.
12. John M. O'Neill, editor of Miner's Magazine.
13. M. E. White, organizer for W. F. M., Leadville, Colo.
14. George Hooten, union store keeper, Anaconda. Was in bull-pen.
15. James A. Baker, ex-member executive board, W. F. M. for British Columbia.
16. L. F. Taylor, miner, Independence.
17. John Dennis, Cripple Creek miner. Escaped deportation.
18. Tom Foster, Cripple Creek miner, deported. Implicated by Orchard.
19. A. H. Flooten, Telluride business man. Deported.
20. Tom Woods, Cripple Creek miner. Beaten by militia.
21. Morris Friedman, author of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy."
22. Max Malch, Globeville politician. Implicated by Orchard.
23. Mrs. Sadie Cox, Goldfield, Colo. Member of Woman's auxiliary. Militia victim.
24. Mrs. Chas. H. Moyer.
25. Mrs. Moyer's sister.
26. Miss Anna M. Saunders, Cripple Creek Women's auxiliary. Militia victim.
27. Frank Atkins, Cripple Creek engineer. Was given the bull-pen by S. J. Koenkamp, ex-member of executive board of W. F. M., Cripple Creek.
28. William Amole, Victor, watchman in Portland mine, beaten and robbed by mob.
29. Rev. T. S. Leland, pastor of M. E. church, Victor. Was in bull-pen.
30. W. T. Davis, strike committee, Cripple Creek. Implicated by Orchard.
31. Mrs. Steve Adams.
32. Mrs. George Pettibone.
33. Alex Paul, secretary of Cripple Creek Union No. 46. Deported.
34. Joseph Mahalik, Globeville. Implicated by Orchard.
35. Mrs. Nellie El Joyce, Victor Woman's auxiliary. Militia victim.

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Easterly said he first read of the Steunenberg murder and Orchard's arrest in a Boise paper.

"What do you know about a telegram being received at Silver City to take care of Harry Orchard?"

"It was about a week later that Harry Hanlon, our secretary, told me that he had received such a telegram."

"And you at once went to the attorney for the federation and reported it to him?"

"Yes, sir."

Easterly said the crime was attributed to the Western Federation of Miners by some of the papers long before Orchard confessed.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

On re-cross-examination Easterly said that in January, 1906, and not February, that he first told Nugent about the Orchard threats. He was asked if he desired to modify his statement that he had not told the lawyer until after Orchard's confession, but declared that he did not believe he had made that statement.

"That's all," said Senator Borah.

"You told Mr. Nugent as soon as the matter came to your mind, did you?"

"Quickly put in Mr. Darrow."

"Yes, sir, I did."

Easterly left the stand, Joseph Scholz was called. Scholz said he was in Cripple Creek in 1903 and 1904. Orchard said a man named Scholz had come down into the Victor mine with him to set off a carload of powder. He was confronted by the man who told the stand truth, but said he was not the same person.

Scholz said today that there was no other Scholz in Cripple Creek until he was in 1904 when a gun man by that name arrived. The witness said he did not know Orchard.

George Breen, who was a railroad man at the time of the explosion at the independence mine and worked out of Canon City, was called to testify to the bringing of bloodhounds from penitentiary to Victor on the day of the explosion. He was briefly cross-examined and then passed the cross-examination.

Recess then was taken until 1:30 p. m.

TELEGRAPH CO'S INVESTIGATION

Chicago, June 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington, D. C., says: In accordance with the instructions of President Roosevelt, Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith is arranging for an immediate investigation of the relations between the telegraph companies of the United States. This investigation will be conducted in such a manner as to avoid giving any company or official the privilege of immunity from prosecution in case a violation of the law should be discovered.

UTAH'S VOTE for the NEXT PRESIDENT

Will be fore-shadowed in the
Saturday News Tomorrow

Other features of interest will be:
Frank G. Carpenter's letter from Darkest Africa.
Bird Cities on the Islands of the Great Salt Lake.
Flirting With Death for a Living.
Dr. Talmage's sermon delivered in the Tabernacle on Sunday last.
Horror of the Inquisition Retold in Warsaw.
American Hostesses Save London Season.
English Authoress Who Believes She Has Lived Before.
Choosing a Husband for Marie Corelli.
And all the telegraphic news of the day.

covered. The investigation will determine the nature and extent of the agreements existing between the telegraph companies, the rate of wages paid to employees, the operating expenses and such other data as will be useful to the department of justice in determining whether to institute legal proceedings and to Congress, should that body desire to have the government exercise control over the telegraph service.

EFFECT ON STRIKE.

San Francisco, June 28.—The belief that the strike of the telegraphers would be of short duration has been strengthened and a spirit of optimism prevails among the operators. The prospect that President Roosevelt may take a hand in adjusting the differences tended to brighten the situation.

The appearance of the president of the United States in the controversy was suggested by a telegram sent by S. J. Koenkamp, deputy president of the C. T. U. A. in New York, to President Small. The telegram stated that Koenkamp had been invited by Labor Commissioner Neill to visit him in Washington to discuss the situation.

President Small said that he would welcome any official investigation of the strike.

No new men, it is said, were put to work yesterday either by the Western Union or the Postal company. Gen. Supt. L. W. Storror of the Postal declared that he did not need any more men, although he admitted that the force was not as large as before the strike.

"We are working a little harder and putting in overtime besides," he explained. "The volume of our business has not reached a normal level yet."

Supt. Miller of the Western Union said that the company had about 70 men on the floor of the war department. He said that the strike had not affected the company's business.

Both officials declared that their companies were handling all their business without delay.

The strike's effect at this statement and declare it is a physical impossibility for the companies to cope with their work.

KILLS WIFE. SHOTS HER MOTHER. COMMITS SUICIDE

San Francisco, June 28.—William Stulz, a butcher, while temporarily insane, shot and killed his wife Louise, seriously wounded his mother-in-law, Mrs. L. Betschler, and then killed himself at their home on Dolores street last night.

According to the story told by Mrs. Betschler, Stulz arrived home in a quarrelsome mood and at once began to abuse his wife, mother-in-law and sister-in-law. The family was about to go to bed when Stulz, in an angry voice, said that he wanted no dinner, and that he was looking for trouble.

The two minutes later Stulz whipped a large revolver out of his pocket and informed his wife and mother-in-law that he was going to kill them.

The women started to run out of the room after pleading with Stulz for mercy. He turned a deaf ear to their entreaties and heading off his wife at the door, fired two shots at her. One bullet took effect in the heart, and the other entered a few inches below. Either woman was feeble, ran into an adjoining bedroom. Stulz followed her and when but a few feet away took careful aim and fired.

A bullet entered her cheek and forehead, and she fell to the floor and Stulz, believing he had killed her, walked back to where his wife's body lay and placing the revolver to his head, blew his brains out.

Stulz was 38 years old. He and his wife were married about three years ago. They are said to have lived happily until lately, when Stulz conceived the idea that his wife and her mother were conspiring against him. Recently he has had frequent quarrels with them. Neighbors declare Stulz has shown signs of insanity.

QUEER BALLOON TRIP.

Little Girl Carried Out to Sea by Toy Balloons But is Rescued.
Chicago, June 28.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald from Rockport, Tex., says: Anna, the two-year-old daughter of

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moody of Waco, was carried into the air yesterday by a bundle of toy balloons which an Italian peddler on the veranda of the hotel, tied around her waist, thinking to please her. Before the spectators could recover from their surprise she was wafted out to sea, 30 feet in the air. A launch occupied by George Munroe of Denver, with the help of the little girl's rescue, rescued her. The incident was a surprise to several of them and she began to scold downward finally landing safely 12 feet from the water on the shore of St. Joseph's island.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Chicago, June 28.—At the convention of the National Wholesale Grocers' association yesterday, the report of the committee on uniformity of pure food legislation was read by F. H. Madden of Chicago, chairman of the committee, and approved. Mr. Madden said that the association had secured the largest of the enforcement of uniform and non-conflicting pure food laws in 20 states within the last year.

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ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Preston Saloon Man Shoots Himself in The Forehead.
(Special to the "News.")

Preston, Idaho, June 28.—Chris Jensen, ex-proprietor of the Office saloon, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the forehead. He is yet alive, but he is recovering slowly.

CARRIER FOR MOSCOW, IDAHO.

(Special to the "News.")
Washington, D. C., June 28.—George E. Hammond has been appointed regular and William Russell sub-rural free delivery carrier, route 1, at Moscow, Idaho.

PROMPT ACTION SAVES FIRE.

Exhibition of Presence of Mind by 13-Year-Old Girl.
But for the presence of mind of Adeline Sutton, 13 years of age, there would have been a serious fire at the family residence, 232 West First street yesterday afternoon. She discovered a fire in the flue of the kitchen, she quickly telephoned the department and then knocking down the pipe, extinguished the fire. When the fire apparatus arrived the blaze was out. The little girl was quickly taken up stairs where her mother was waiting and calmly explained what she had done.

SUIT AGAINST UTAH CON.

James Williams filed suit in the federal court yesterday against the Utah Consolidated Mining company, asking for \$20,000, for personal injuries alleged to have been received by plaintiff on March 10, 1907, while in the employ of the company. He was dismissed in a rock, when an unknown charge formerly placed there went off and injured his face and head and impaired his eyesight and hearing.

PARRENT RECALLED.

W. H. Parrent was then recalled to the witness stand. Atty. King's objections of yesterday to Parrent's testimony were overruled by Judge Armstrong and Atty. King did not argue further. Some air resulted when Parrent, the self-confessed "sharp" and bunce man, walked calmly to the witness chair. Upon seating himself he crossed his legs and, looking straight into Dist. Atty. Leoborow's face began answering the questions asked him. Parrent talked slowly and although in a low voice, suffi-

"WOMEN'S DAY" IN DONALDSON CASE

Roominghouse Keepers From Whom O'Brien Hired Apartments on Stand.

THEY RENTED FROM BOTH.

Parrent is Recalled and Tells Again the Old, Old Story