HIS CONFESSION AT THE CLIMAX

(Continued from First Page.)

the failure of an attempt in which Jack Simpkins had participated.

Orchard lifted the total of his own murdered victims to 18, detailed the circumstances under which he tried to murder ex-Governor Peabody, Judge Goddard, Judge Gabbert, General Sherman Bell, Dave Moffatt and Frank Hearne. Incidentally he confessed to a plan to kidnap the child of one of his former associates.

Tells His Early Crimes.

Then, under cross-examination by the defense, Orchard confessed guilt of the sordid social crimes of deserting his wife and young child in Ontario, fleeing to British Columbia with Hattie Simpson, the wife of another man, and committing bigamy by marrying a third woman at Cripple Creek.

Through the shocking details of murder plots, stories of secret bomb-making and tales of man-hunts with sawed-off guns and infernal machines as weapons, the witness went on in the same quiet off-hand manner that marked his demeanor yesterday. His voice dropped to lower keys as the pitiful story of the long hunt for Steunenberg narrowed down to the last day and he told of the race from the hotel to the home to beat his victim with the death-trap, and the meeting in the evening gloom as the victim walked unconsciously to his doom. Through it all he winced but once, and that was when the defense made him name his six sisters and his one brother and give their residences in Ontario and New York state.

The defense fought the story with a multiplicity of objections and succeeded in heading off an attempt to tell the story of the murder of Arthur Collins at Telluride and temporarily shutting out the contents of a telegram received and a telegram sent by Orchard after his arrest. But for the rest the state managed to get in its story intact.

The state today began its corroboration of Orchard's crimson tale by producing the lead casing of the Peabody bomb. Orchard identified it, swore that he brought it from Canyon City to Denver and then on to Wallace, where he gave it to a man named Cunningham. It was thrown into the river and the state promises to later prove its recovery.

Haywood and his kinsfolk listened quietly to the long recital and about their first show of feeling was one of amusement when Mr. Richardson began his onslaught and brought out Orchard's domestic crimes.

There were the same precautions and the same armed guards today to protect Orchard and the same courtroom scenes, except that among the spectators the women to men were as two to one. There was another rush for admittance and the doors of the courtroom had to be closed at both sessions. Orchard finished his direct examination at 2:35 o'clock and the cross-examination had only reached down to the Coeur d'Alene days of 1899 when the court rose. The cross-examination will be continued at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

FINISHES STORY OF CRIMES

Orchard Tells of Steunenberg Murder and Attempted Assassinations.

BOISE, Idaho, June 6.—Orchard began his day's testimony by giving the names of several persons he met in San Francisco when he went there to assassinate Fred Bradley, who had been formerly the manager of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine in the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho. These names were related in order to pave the way for a possible corroboration of Orchard's testimony at this point.

Orchard said he was known a part of the time he was in San Francisco by the name of Barry. Leaving California, he returned to Denver, wearing the uniform of a soldier. He said he immediately called Pettibone on the telephone.

"Pettibone asked me how Bradley was," continued Orchard. "I told him Bradley was still alive when I left San Francisco, but that it was expected he would lose his eyesight and probably be deaf for the rest of his life. Pettibone said that was better than if I had killed him outright—that Bradley would now be a living example."

Orchard said he asked for money and received $125 from Pettibone, with the assurance that he could get more whenever he wanted it.

After Gabbert and Peabody.

Orchard said Haywood next asked him "to go to work on Judge Gabbert," of the Supreme Court of Colorado.

"He said Judge Gabbert," Orchard went on, "had been rendering decisions against Moyer, whom we were trying to get out of Telluride on habeas corpus. I went to Judge Gabbert's house the following Sunday night with Steve Adams and a shotgun, but we did not see the Judge. Haywood also wanted us to try again at Governor Peabody, saying he did not care how we got rid of him. At this time it seemed that Peabody was about to be elected for another term. Steve Adams, Billy Ackerman and I set to work and made a bomb. We put it under the sidewalk at Thirteenth street and Grant avenue, in Denver. The Governor walked along there every morning.

Missed Peabody, Tried for Hearne.

"Adams and I watched for the Governor until he came out. Just as the Governor walked over the place where the bomb was, two heavy coal wagons came out of the alley and passed over the wire leading to the bomb and we couldn't pull it."

"Did you try?"

"No, sir. After the wagons passed and the Governor, I went and got the bomb. The streets were almost deserted. We threw the bomb in the river, and reported to Pettibone that we had failed. He said it was too bad.

"After this we tried to shoot Governor Peabody, hanging around his house for a long time, but not getting an opportunity. We also tried to shoot Frank Hearne, of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. Haywood said Hearne was trying to fix the Legislature against us, and would be a good man to get out of the way. He also said that Dave Moffat, president of the First National Bank, was another. He said he was convinced that Moffat was behind the people who were fighting the Western Federation of Miners."

Adams and Orchard watched around Moffat's house for some time with a gun, but accomplished nothing.

"We were also told to get after Judge Goddard, who, Haywood said, was instrumental in defeating the eight-hour bill, which had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Colorado.

Keeps After Peabody.

"At the Fall elections Peabody was succeeded by Governor McDonald. Peabody went to live at Canyon City. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone all three told me to keep after Peabody. It was arranged that I should become a life insurance solicitor."

Orchard declared that he got recommendations for that position with one of the big agencies in Denver from Mr. Hawkins, an attorney and partner of E. F. Richardson, one of the attorneys now representing Haywood, and from J. C. Sullivan, president of the State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Richardson listened keenly to this part of the witness' story and made notes upon it. Haywood, surrounded by his family and attorneys, sat stolid at times, but on occasions leaned far forward in his chair, gazing steadily at Orchard with his single eye.

Orchard said he decided to prepare a bomb to place beneath Peabody's bedroom window at Canyon City, Colo.

Bomb Betrays Itself.

The state here created something of a sensation by producing in evidence the lead casing of the bomb. It was the size of a two-gallon can. Orchard identified it. He said he had shown the casing to Pettibone in Denver and loaded it in the basement of Pettibone's store, the latter assisting him. Thirty pounds of giant powder were used.

Pettibone, Orchard declared, gave him $100 before he returned to Canyon City with the bomb. On his way to the latter place a companion heard a clock ticking in the grip with the bomb and wanted to know what it was.

"I told him jokingly that it was a bomb and I was going to put it under Peabody if I got a chance," Orchard went on. "But when I reported this conversation to Pettibone, he told me I had better not try it on Peabody at that time."

He said, however, that he wanted something pulled off before the convention—"that we must have something to show for the money we spent."

"Pettibone and I then went to work and prepared a bomb for Judge Gabbert. We made it out of a half gallon syrup can, using 10 pounds of giant powder.

"Pettibone and I planted the bomb in a vacant lot, which Judge Gabbert crossed on his way home. We left a wire out of the bomb, and to this we intended fastening a pocketbook, the idea being that Judge Gabbert would pick up the purse, and thus upset the bottle of sulphuric acid inside the bomb. We tried one day to fasten the purse, but Judge Gabbert came too fast, and we had to leave it alone.

"Pettibone had to go next day to Salt Lake to attend the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, leaving me to attend to Judge Gabbert. He said we must certainly do something before the convention. I was afraid to touch the old bomb, so I prepared a new one. As Judge Gabbert started out the next morning, I rode ahead of him on a bicycle and fastened the pocketbook to the wire.

"I rode off down town and did not hear an explosion until an hour afterward. A man named Wally had picked up the purse and was killed. Judge Gabbert had passed without noticing it."

When he reported the result to Pettibone, the latter said it was "hard luck."

Moyer Prevents Attack on Bell.

Orchard told the details of his movements almost day by day, stretching his narrative out to great length. He said the next man selected for attack was Sherman Bell, Adjutant-General of Colorado, who had been instrumental in breaking up a strike. Orchard said it was decided to buy a rig to drive out to Bell's house. He took Haywood to ride in the rig and then bought it for $115.

The bill of sale was made out in Pettibone's name. He and Pettibone drove out to Bell's house several nights in succession. About this time Moyer returned to Colorado, and when he found out what was going on, ordered it stopped. Moyer, Orchard declared, said he did not want anything pulled off in Denver while he was there, as he would surely be arrested. He also said he had some outside work which was more important.

Bomb for Goddard Fails.

Orchard had now brought his story down to August, 1905.

The witness went back to June of that year, however, to tell of another attempt on Judge Goddard. This was made a few days after the failure to "get" Judge Gabbert. The bomb for Judge Goddard was planted in a grass plot near the gate leading into the front yard of his residence. The connection with the bomb broke in some manner without exploding it. Orchard said he examined the place and found the grass dead where the bomb was planted—this being due to the escaping sulphuric acid fumes. After this failure, Orchard said he discussed matters pretty thoroughly.

"Moyer told me he thought we ought to get rid of Johnny Neville, who knew too much about the Independence depot affair and was demanding money," said Orchard. Then for the first time the witness came down to the Steunenberg case.

"Ought to Get Steunenberg."

"Haywood suggested," he said, "that we ought to get ex-Governor Steunenberg. He thought that if we got him after letting him go seven or eight years and then went back to Paterson, N. J., and wrote letters to Judge Gabbert, Judge Goddard, Peabody, Bell and others, telling them they would get the same thing as Steunenberg, it would show them they were not forgotten, either, and would have a good effect. Moyer said it would be better than killing them; that it would be a living death, for they would be confronted by the thought always of somebody waiting for them.

"Haywood said he had sent several men to Caldwell to do the Steunenberg job. Among them were Minster, Art Bascom, McCarthy and Steve Adams. Minster was a miner—a member of the union. I did not know McCarthy. Pettibone and Haywood told me that Steve Adams and Jack Simpkins were in Idaho to get rid of some claim-jumpers. They were then going after Steunenberg.

"I went to California after this conversation. When I got back I talked with Adams, Haywood and Pettibone. Adams said that the money Haywood and Pettibone had sent him to Idaho had miscarried and that he never got it. For this reason he had not gone to Caldwell. Adams said he had got rid of the claim-jumpers all right."

Mr. Richardson objected to all the testimony as to what Adams had said. The objection was overruled on the ground that Orchard had told Pettibone all that Adams had said.

Orchard Starts for Idaho.

At the afternoon session, Orchard said he started for Idaho two days after talking with Moyer and the others on the subject. Pettibone helped him to get his trunk ready. He put the Peabody bomb, prepared for use at Canyon City, in the trunk, and took it along. Pettibone knew about this.

"Before starting for Idaho," said Orchard, "Mr. Haywood gave me $240 in cash. He had given me $60 before this. I was to send to Mr. Pettibone for any additional funds. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were all present when this arrangement was made. I went from Denver to Salt Lake, spent four or five days there, and then came on to Nampa, Idaho, stopping at the Commercial Hotel.

"I registered as Thomas Hogan. After being in Nampa three days I went to the Pacific Hotel at Caldwell. I registered again as Thomas Hogan. I began at once to make inquiries about Governor Steunenberg. This was about September 6, 1905. I stayed in Caldwell two or three days. I found out where Steunenberg lived, and learned that he was not at home. I came on to Boise to try to locate him there. I was told he was living at the Idanha Hotel.

Looked for Hiding-Place.

"The Portland Exposition was going on at this time, and I decided to go there for a few days. Then I went to Seattle to look at a ranch. Pettibone had told me to do this. He thought it might be a good thing to have a ranch where we could hide out whenever it became necessary. From Seattle I went to Spokane, and then to Wardner to see 'Jack' Simpkins. I told him what my object was."

Orchard remained in the mining district for a month. While he was there he talked with Simpkins about kidnaping the child of one of the mine-owners, but nothing came of it. Simpkins finally decided to return to Caldwell with Orchard to help in the assassination of Governor Steunenberg.

New Bomb for Steunenberg.

From Wardner, Orchard and Simpkins first went to Wallace, Idaho, where Orchard decided to get rid of the Peabody bomb. Simpkins said it was a dangerous thing to have around, and he thought it had better be thrown away. Orchard said he gave the bomb to a friend named Cunningham to dispose of in the river. Proceeding from Wallace to Spokane, Orchard said he and Simpkins bought 10 pounds of powder there to make a new bomb with when they reached Caldwell. Simpkins bought a pair of field glasses. On the way to Spokane, Orchard said his trunk was lost and Simpkins took him to see a firm of lawyers about suing the railroad company. The firm was Robinson, Miller & Rosenhaupt, Mr. Miller now being a member of counsel for Haywood. This firm, Simpkins told him, represented the Western Federation of Miners.

Arriving at Caldwell for a second time, Orchard said he registered himself as Hogan and Simpkins as Simmons. Orchard identified his writing in the Pacific Hotel register introduced in evidence yesterday.

"We tried to locate Governor Steunenberg at once," said Orchard, "but could not. We went out to his residence several times, and then finally saw him in the Saratoga Hotel one Sunday evening. In the meantime we had fixed up the bomb, so Simpkins and I took the bomb out at once and set it under the sidewalk with a string stretched across the walk so when he struck it it would upset the bottle of sulphuric acid. We went back to the hotel to wait, but heard nothing. After two or three hours we went out and got the bomb. We found some one had broken the string, but had not upset the bottle. We hid the bomb in some weeds. The bomb was made in a wooden box just big enough to hold 10 pounds of powder.

Simpkins Jumps the Job.

"Next day Simpkins concluded he had better not stay around any longer, for he had seen several persons who knew him. He thought it might go hard with me if I was caught in his company. He said I had better remain and finish the job alone. This was some time in November, 1905.

"Simpkins all this time was a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners. After he went away I tried to catch Governor Steunenberg down town some night, so I could slip out and plant a bomb for him near his home. He was out of the city a large part of the time. Once I came to Boise, but could not find him here. I returned to Caldwell and stopped at the Saratoga Hotel, carrying the bomb in my grip.

"I finally located Governor Steunenberg on Christmas night, 1905, and taking the sawed-off shot gun Pettibone had given me, I went out to his house. I heard the Governor coming and tried to get the two parts of the gun together, but had not succeeded before he passed into the house. I then went down town again.

"The next time I saw the Governor he was sitting in the Saratoga Hotel. I went up to my room, got the bomb and hurried out to the Steunenberg house and planted the bomb by the gate. I then started back to the hotel and when about two blocks away I met Governor Steunenberg on his way home. I ran as fast as I could toward the hotel, but had not reached it when the explosion occurred.

"I went to my room to do up some acid and giant caps and things in a package. As I was doing so a giant cap in my pocket exploded and tore one side of my coat out. I was afraid everybody in the hotel had heard the explosion. I waited a while, but there was no indication that any one heard what had occurred in my room. I went downstairs and remained at the hotel until Monday, when I was arrested."

"After your arrest, did you communicate with anyone?" asked Mr. Hawley.

"No, sir."

"Did you receive a telegram from anybody?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did you do with this telegram?"

"Destroyed it."

"Where was the telegram from?"

Mr. Richardson, for the defense, objected to this. The telegram itself was the best evidence, he declared.

"We'll produce the original telegram," declared Senator Borah.

First Sign of Feeling.

Orchard said the telegram was not signed. The witness spoke more slowly and perhaps with just a tinge of feeling in his voice, as he told of placing the bomb which destroyed Governor Steunenberg. During his recital he could look directly across the room at the young son of the dead man, who sat with gaze constantly fixed upon his father's self-confessed assassin.

Orchard told of receiving a letter while under arrest.

"Are you acquainted with the handwriting of George A. Pettibone?" asked Mr. Hawley.

"I am, yes, sir."

"State whether the letter you received in jail and which you destroyed was in the handwriting of George A. Pettibone?"

The defense objected to this, saying it was not the proper way to identify handwriting and gave absolutely no opportunity for contraversion. The objection was overruled.

"I believe it was in the handwriting of George A. Pettibone," said Orchard.

The attorneys for the defense moved to strike out the answer on the ground that it was merely a belief.

Judge Wood asked the witness if the letter was written by Pettibone.

"To the best of my knowledge and belief it was," declared Orchard.

"Motion to strike out overruled," said Judge Wood.

Taking the witness back to his experiences in Colorado, Mr. Hawley asked the witness if Haywood had ever said anything to him with reference to the death of Arthur Collins, superintendent of the Smuggler-Union mine in Telluride.

Adams' Mission of Murder.

"Haywood told me," said Orchard, "that he had sent Steve Adams and Ed Minster to California to kill Fred Bradley and the superintendent of a mine whose name I do not remember. He said they had got in jail and he had to send them quite a sum of money."

Later, Orchard said, Haywood had also told him he had sent Adams to Pocatello, Idaho, to throw some "Pettibone dope," or Grecian fire, into a train of nonunion miners that was expected to pass through there.

Orchard's story was done.

"You may cross-examine," said Mr. Hawley, turning to Mr. Richardson of the defense. The latter began without a moment's hesitation.

"You were born in Canada, you say?"

"Yes, sir," said Orchard, who had shifted his position quickly to face what was expected to be a long ordeal. Looking past Mr. Richardson, Orchard gazed at the defendant.

Has Brother and Six Sisters.

Mr. Richardson first wanted to know all about the geography of Northumberland County, Ontario, where Orchard was born. The witness supplied the information unhesitatingly.

"Are your father and mother living?" asked the attorney.

"No, sir, they are both dead."

Orchard said he had one brother and six sisters. He said that some lived in Canada and some in New York state. Orchard gave the names of five of his sisters as Clara, Florence, Maggie, Mabel and Edith. All are married except Edith, he said, but he could remember the married name of only one—Maggie Frazer, who lives near Brighton, Ontario. His brother's name is Joseph Horsley and he lives at Wooler, Ont. Orchard said he married in 1888, and his wife is still alive. He has heard from her since his arrest. Orchard said he had one child. He said he once lived in Detroit, but denied ever having been in Utica, N. Y.

Admits Committing Bigamy.

"You left one wife in Canada?"

"Yes."

"And you've another wife in Colorado?"

"Yes."

"You are a bigamist, then?"

"I don't know what you call it."

"You were married twice and have two wives?"

"Yes."

Richardson was very aggressive with the witness, hurling his questions at him in fast, flying volleys and in tones harsh and rasping.

Orchard said he ran away from Canada with another man's wife, going to Nelson, B. C. The woman's name was Hattie Simpson. Orchard went into the restaurant business for a while. He then moved to Pilot Bay, B. C., and ran a boarding house.

"You went by the name of Little, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir."

Orchard said Mrs. Simpson went back home from Pilot Bay and he went to Spokane.

"Which one got tired of the other first?" demanded Mr. Richardson.

"Neither," said Orchard, amid laughter.

"Did you desert her?"

"No, she went back home."

Becomes Partner of Boyce.

In Spokane, Orchard said, he adopted the name of Harry Orchard. From Spokane, Orchard went to Wallace, Idaho, where he acquired a one-sixteenth interest in the Hercules mine, now largely owned by Ed Boyce, the former president of the Western Federation of Miners. Boyce is reputed to be many times a millionaire. Orchard said he sold out his interest in the mine in 1897 and bought out a woodyard at Burke, Idaho.

Mr. Richardson's questions flew at Orchard in such rapid succession that the latter part of his answers was lost in the rattle of the new interrogation. Mr. Hawley objected on the part of the state and the court admonished the attorney not to cut off the witness.

Told of Crime to Pettibone.

"Did you ever tell Pettibone about burning a cheese factory and collecting the insurance?"

"Yes."

"And that you had stolen the cheese and sold it prior to the fire?"

"Yes."

"And that you had an altercation with your brother near Utica, N. Y., and had pitchforked him?"

"Yes."

"Hold on just a moment," said Mr. Borah for the prosecution.

"Mr. Orchard, please tell us the date of this conversation with Pettibone, so we can connect it up with him."

The attorneys for the defense were silent, evidently taken aback by the sudden move.

"It was in 1904," said Orchard.

Orchard said he had never, as a matter of fact, had any trouble before leaving Canada, and had never been in or near Utica, N. Y.

Court here adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, when Orchard's cross-examination will be resumed.

FRANK STEUNENBERG, GOVERNOR OF IDAHO FROM 1896 TO 1900, WHO WAS KILLED BY ORCHARD'S BOMB.

CORROBORATED BY BRADLEY

Tasted Poisoned Milk—May Have Been Two Explosions.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—F. W. Bradley, former manager of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mines in the Coeur d'Alenes, said tonight that Orchard's statement quite fits in with his experience.

"The attempt to poison me with strychnine in the milk," he said, "was mainly frustrated by my habit of early rising, my custom being to breakfast before any one in the house. On this morning I noticed a bitter taste in the milk, spat it out and had the rest put out of the way. Several innocent lives were thus saved. This milk had only been delivered a few minutes before my tasting it."

Mr. Bradley, continuing, related that he was so terribly injured by the explosion spoken of by Orchard that he was unable to clearly follow the accounts of the outrages. He referred to the allegation that the explosion which wrecked his home and himself was caused by an escape of gas in the front hall, which was ignited by a match struck to light his cigar.

"Possibly there were two explosions, the first the infernal machine and then an explosion of gas caused by the dynamite. The gas may have been the lifting force which threw me into the street."

The owner of the flat sued the gas company and was awarded $10,000 damages, the explosion being attributed to a defective meter. The gas company took an appeal, which is now pending in the Supreme Court. Orchard's confession having become a matter of court record at Boise, it is altogether probable that the record will be used in the gas company's efforts to set aside the judgment of the lower court.

Kirwan Returns of Free Will.

BOISE, Idaho, June 6.—James Kirwan, acting secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, during the enforced absence of Haywood, who still retains title to the position, arrived in Boise from Denver this morning. Kirwan came in response to a telegram from James H. Hawley, senior counsel for the state. Kirwan was served with a telegraphic subpena some weeks ago, while returning to Denver from a trip to this city.

"I was advised," he said this morning, "that the service of such a subpena was illegal, but to show I have nothing to conceal I informed the prosecution that I would come to Boise whenever desired. It was something of a hardship to come just at this time, as our convention meets June 10, and I should be in Denver at that time. I am ready to take the stand at any time. I had intended coming back as a witness for the defense anyway."

Cheese Factory a Failure.

BRIGHTON, Ont., June 6.—Alfred Horsley, alias Harry Orchard, who confessed to having killed ex-Governor Steunenberg at Boise, left here for Vancouver in 1896. Prior to that he ran a cheese factory near here for several years without any great success.

Denies Federation Implicated.

DENVER, June 6.—"Nothing to which Harry Orchard may testify will surprise us," said C. E. Mahoney, acting president of the Western Federation of Miners, today. "He probably has committed all the crimes to which he lays claim, but neither he nor the state will be able to implicate the Western Federation or its officers in any way as being connected with his criminal acts."

Moran Denies Story.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 6.—Pat Moran, the Cheyenne saloonkeeper mentioned in Harry Orchard's testimony at Boise yesterday as having gone to Denver to get $500 from Pettibone for Orchard and Neville, denies that he ever saw Orchard or ever went to Denver for him or anyone else on such an errand.

MINERS WIN EIGHT HOURS

Black Hills Strike Settled With Reduction of Wages.

DEADWOOD, S. D., June 6.—The strike of miners which has practically tied up business in the Black Hills for more than five months was settled last night at a meeting of the Terry Peak Miners' Union. This strike was called on January 1, on the refusal of the mine operators to grant the eight-hour day to their employes. The proposition made by the operators that the eight-hour day be granted, but that the miners consent to a reduction of 25 cents a day for a period of three months was accepted by the union and the agreement was signed today. The reduction in pay means $3.25 per day for miners and $3.75 for shovelers and helpers. The other unions in the hills have signified their intention of taking the same action as the Terry Peak and operations in the mines will begin Monday. About 700 men will be employed.

Ironworkers Balk on Sentiment.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—While the strike of the 3000 iron workers, which indirectly threw about 10,000 more workmen out of employment, was supposed to have been settled, none of the iron works, foundries or shops have as yet reopened and resumed work. The settlement must be ratified by the 28 unions comprising the different crafts in the iron trades by a referendum vote, and much opposition to the ratification is being encountered. Last night the machinists' union refused to ratify the settlement and the boilermakers, firemen and apprentices also have voted to reject the terms of settlement. The molders and the blacksmiths, two of the strongest unions in the iron trades, however, have accepted the settlement and voted to return to work.

The Union Iron Works expects to open tomorrow morning. Only about half the former force of 500 men will be employed.

Strikebreakers Return East.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—Fifty strikebreakers, whose contracts had expired with the United Railroads left last night for the East. One hundred and fifty men who had been imported to take the places of the striking carmen left last night. The men stated it was the quietest streetcar strike they had ever participated in.

A new feature was injected into the streetcar strike yesterday when President Patrick Calhoun, of the United Railroads, informed the conciliation committee that while he could not treat with the local union, he might be willing to consider the matter with any higher body of organized labor. The matter is to be placed in the hands of labor leaders here and in the East for their consideration.

TURN DOWN SUSPECTED SPY

FEDERATION OF MINERS FEAR THEIR BETRAYAL.

Delegate Charged With Having Given Away Secrets to Detective Agency and Is Refused Seat.

DENVER, June 6.—The Times today says: A sensational opening of the convention of the Western Federation of Miners is promised by the delegates should Harry O. Riddell, president of the Eureka union and an elected delegate to the convention, put in an appearance.

The credentials of Riddell have been received and refused at the headquarters of the federation in this city, and Riddell is said to have declared that he is coming to Denver Monday to fight against being put out of the convention.

The charges made against Riddell by the federation is that he has been employed for two years as a spy for a well-known detective agency and has used his efforts to aid it in getting the secrets of the so-called inner circle.

Riddell was formerly a member of the Miners' Union, No. 63, of Telluride, and during the two years or more at that place it is alleged by the federation officials that he received $7000 for services from the detective agency referred to. Riddell strenuously denies the charges against him.

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