

CHRONOLOGY OF VIOLENCE.

Array of Happenings in Hopkins, Webster and Christian Since the Agitators Came.

KIND OF "PERSUASION" USED BY THE UNION

After Eleven Months Intimidation, Coercion and Outlawry the Non-Union Mines Continue to Run With Full Forces.

CHAPTER OF MANY OUTRAGES

In Peaceful, Prosperous Hopkins, Which Have Been Recorded Before the World.

The principal happenings of the movement to coerce the Hopkins county miners to join the United Mine Workers of America, beginning with the "persuasion to strike," November 17, 1900 and the opening of union headquarters at Madisonville are here recorded in concise form and chronological order.

The attempts to intimidate and alarm, to kill and destroy, have been so numerous and have been extended over such a length of time that the list, though carefully compiled from local records and daily dispatches, must be incomplete. But this is enough, and it should satisfy any law-abiding citizen of Hopkins county—as to quantity.

1900.
Nov. 17.—John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers of America, addresses letter to Hopkins County mine owners asking them to meet his representatives at Madisonville on Nov. 22.

Nov. 19.—Labor agitators, including District President Wood, arrive at Madisonville, open headquarters, claim "a majority of the men are ready to close work when ordered to do so," and threaten to call a strike.

Nov. 22.—Operators ignore Mitchell's "conference," saying their men are non-union, are satisfied and have no grievances. Wood threatens to order strike to take effect Nov. 26.

Nov. 23.—Indianapolis, Nov. 23.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, to-day granted two thousand miners of Hopkins County, Ky., permission to strike to-morrow. They claimed to be thoroughly organized and will demand higher wages.

Nov. 24.—President John Mitchell announces he will order strike in Hopkins County Monday, Nov. 26. Wood says so too. Sheriff Hopkins issues proclamation against intimidation of or interference with miners by people of other counties and states, and commands "such evil disposed persons" not to "congregate in public places in the county, or march through the county in squads or crowds in a threatening manner."

Nov. 25.—"Sheriff Hankins has sworn in a number of extra deputies and Madisonville police force increased."

Nov. 26.—The day of the strike order "union expected the men to come out at noon to-day but none did so." Strike order a "complete failure." More men worked and more coal was produced than on any day in the history of coal mining in Hopkins County. Not a single miner obeyed the "strike order."

Nov. 27.—"The highest authority known to the union mine laborers has ordered the men at work in Hopkins County to strike, and out of a total of 2,000 operatives not one has laid down his tools in obedience to John Mitchell's manifesto. That no dissatisfaction exists, and that the miners of Hopkins County are satisfied with the present conditions and wish no change, the facts that have developed amply prove." All mines operated full capacity.

Nov. 28.—Woods claimed "We have closed down the mines of the Seebree

Coal Company." The Seebree mines worked full time to-day, notwithstanding. Woods claimed Oak Hill would not work to-day. Oak Hill worked with full force.

Nov. 29.—Sheriff of Christian County warns United Mine Workers not to interfere with employes of Empire coal mine.

Nov. 30.—All mines running steadily.

Dec. 4.—Warrant for Tom Clements for threatening to shoot non-union miner at Boxtown.

Dec. 6.—Woods claimed "Oak Hill and Morton's Gap miners have joined the union and will cease work to-day." These miners and all others in Hopkins County made full runs to-day. Hamp McIntosh fined for trying to make men join union.

Dec. 9.—End of second week of Jim Woods' "strike," shows the Hopkins County coal production for the week greater than the average.

Dec. 11.—Not more than 30 Hopkins County miners have become union men.

Dec. 14.—The Hopkins County mines produced nearly 5,000 tons more coal during the first two weeks of the "strike" than they did the preceding two weeks.

Dec. 29.—Robt. Holloman, guard for Providence Coal Co., seriously shot from ambush at night by Neut. Blivens, a member of the United Mine Workers of America.

1901.

Jan. 21.—Deputy sheriff and three possemen fired on by marching unionists near Carbondale mines. Battle followed in which two of the 110 union men were killed.

Jan. 22.—Hiram Blivens placed under \$800 bond at Dixon for attempting to assassinate Robt. Holloman of the Providence Coal Co.

Jan. 31.—Larger tonnage of coal produced by the miners of Hopkins County during January than during any month in the history of the county—138,357 tons.

Feb. 18.—Non-union miners' boarding house at Providence dynamited and shot into at midnight.

Feb. 28.—Coal output for the month greater than for any previous February in Hopkins County.

March 2.—Four union men arrested, charged with participation in the attempt to blow up the Providence non-union boarding house Feb. 18.

March 12.—Two non-resident agitators fined at Earlinton for the ostentatious display of fire arms.

March 13.—Largest production of coal for any single day by the St. Bernard group of mines.

March.—Agitator Farlie, of Alabama, stated to the operators at Louisville that the production of coal in Hopkins County had been reduced sixty-five per cent—by the efforts of the United Mine Workers.

March 30.—Business men of Madisonville issue signed statement saying, "All the mines of Hopkins County are getting out as much coal as ever, if not more than ever before" and "All the mines of this county have all the men they can possibly employ, and applications for positions are being refused daily." * * * Plucky young lady driving alone from country stopped on road en route to Earlinton by a union man and asked if she was "in favor of the union." * * * Hopkins County mines show full production for March.

April 1.—J. D. Woods, district president of United Mine Workers, with a gang of union miners, entered an Illinois Central passenger train at Central City and took off the train fifteen negro laborers whom they thought were en route to Hopkins County mines. The negroes were in charge of a representative of the railroad and were going to Paducah to work for the Illinois Central road. They were detained at Central City and sent back to Louisville.

April 9.—Keg of powder exploded near midnight on porch of Jno. Duncann, a colored non-union miner at Barnsley. \$200 reward offered for arrest and conviction of perpetrators.

April 14.—Shooting at Monarch mines

between union and non-union men. 100 shots exchanged and two men wounded.

April 15, Monday.—The second "strike order" took effect to-day, and 50 men quit out of 2,000 employed in the county. Union committees picketed approaches to mines. More men worked in the mines to-day than any day for weeks. Output of the day in Hopkins County over 6,000 tons of coal, breaking the record.

April 16.—Committees again at some mines without effect. Mines all operated * * * Isaac Todd, a young man employed at Oak Hill, shot and killed by Roscoe Garrett, a union man, at Nortonville * * * J. D. Woods, president of United Mine Workers' knocked down in a Madisonville saloon by Roy Blanks, a non-union man.

THE INDIANA INVASION.

April 17.—Direct private information received at Earlinton of the proposed invasion of Hopkins County by union miners of Southern Indiana, who are arming for that purpose * * * Fifteen union men who attempted to stop miners at Barnsley dispersed when they saw officers coming. Miners worked as usual.

April 18.—275 armed union miners left Evansville at 8:35 o'clock p. m., bound for Seebree on a barge towed by the tug "D. A. Nisbet," expecting to capture Seebree and march into Hopkins. Touched at Spottsville for reinforcements.

April 19.—By request of City Marshal Biggs, of Seebree, several Earlinton men went to Seebree to act as deputies and with the Seebree officers met the invaders and turned them back. 350 or more union men on the boat reached the landing at 4 a. m. 250 marched to Seebree and then marched back again after they had seen the deputies and the guns, and departed at once for Indiana, reaching Evansville half starved at 6:30 p. m.

April 25.—Non-union men in wagons with women and children fired on this afternoon from ambush while going to the Providence mines to get work. One of the men captured. Another ambuscade at night as officers were taking prisoner to Dixon and later an attack on the mines.

April 27.—Shot fired into home of Abe Parker, an employe of St. Bernard Coal Co., at Morton's Gap, at 1:30 a. m. Parker narrowly escaped death. \$200 reward offered by St. Bernard Company.

April 30.—Labor dividend of \$6,500 distributed to employes of the St. Bernard Coal Co.

MOBS AT GREENVILLE.

May 11.—Robert Gordon, of Earlinton, chased away from house near the Greenville depot at night by mob of union men from the mines.

May 13.—Four non-union men en route from the county to St. Charles mobbed at Greenville depot by union miners led by Andy Tuck, an organizer for the United Mine Workers. All four injured, two seriously. Penitentiary offense, penalty one to five years.

May.—Colored non-union boarding house at Madisonville riddled with bullets at night. \$250 reward offered by Mayor Ross.

May 15.—Seven participants in the Greenville mob arrested.

May 21.—Dynamite exploded in the yard of a non-union boarding house at Monarch mines at night. \$250 reward offered by the Monarch Company.

June 2, Sunday.—At a one day special term of Hopkins Circuit Court, Deputy J. B. Lindle, and Possemen Wade McIntosh and Ed. Johnson hear return of verdict of manslaughter with penalty of two years in the penitentiary. Three of jury immediately make affidavit that six jurymen were all through in favor of acquittal, but agreed to a compromise verdict which was returned.

June 10.—Six participants in the Greenville mob waived examining trial—Andy Tuck one of them.

June 13.—Attempted assassination of W. H. Hall, secretary of Oak Hill Coal Co., at 11 o'clock at night as he walked home from Nortonville. Bullet pierced his hat. * * * Violent midnight attack on boarding house at Monarch mines at midnight. 100 or more shots fired. Raiders driven off.

June 16.—House of colored preacher, J. H. Heightower, dynamited at night (Sunday). Had been threatened because he favored the non-union miners.

June 17.—Raiders at Monarch mines

driven off. Party of Earlinton men returning from Madisonville lodge meeting fired on by retreating raiders.

July 4.—Scott Penrod, of St. Charles, mobbed by union men at Central City. District President Woods, of the United Mine Workers, said to be in the party. Penrod almost killed but escaped and walked home by night.

July.—Home of a man whose two sons are in employ of the Reinecke Coal Co. fired into at Madisonville at night.

July 8.—Fight between union and non-union men at Morton's Gap in which Tom Rooney, an agitator, and Gabe Stokes, a non-union man, are wounded.

July 24.—County Judge Hall instructs Sheriff Hankins to appoint deputies to temporarily protect the mining property and the lives of the 2,000 employed miners of Hopkins county.

July 27.—House at Monarch mines fired into by man on horseback at night.

Aug. 5.—Attempted assassination of Manager I. Bailey of the Reinecke Coal Co., and family at 2 o'clock in the morning. Twelve shots fired at his residence, three passing through the room in which his seven-year-old daughter was sleeping. \$500 reward offered by Mr. Bailey.

Aug.—Mr. Bailey increases reward offer to \$500 for each participant in the shooting into his residence. . . . Judge Hall offers \$200 for arrest and conviction of any one engaged in the numerous raids. . . . Madisonville City Council offers \$200 reward for arrest and conviction of each of parties who shot into Mr. Bailey's residence.

Aug. 20.—Ambuscade of officers' posse at St. Charles by union men behind railroad dump in weed field, and battle in which several men are wounded. Officers were going to execute warrants for arrest of several union men.

Aug. 29.—Large body of armed union men have been in camp at Nortonville for several days. Citizens and even officers have been stopped on the highways at night by strange men armed with Winchesters and their business closely inquired into.

Aug. 31.—While in camp at Nortonville, union men received shipments of guns and they were seen to go through military drills. As many as 300 were there at times.

Sept. 3.—Nortonville camp moved to Burton's Grove, Madisonville. Policeman held up near this camp and ordered to keep away.

Sept. 4.—Twenty-five rifle shots fired into tippie of Carbondale Coal Co. Attacking party chased by two men. Two trestles burned with kerosene on spur tracks leading to the Carbondale and Crabtree mines from the main line of Illinois Central Road.

Sept. 8.—Train wrecked on Carbondale track derailing coal cars and preventing working of miners to-morrow.

Sept. 10.—Non-union miner's home at Barnsley pierced by sixteen Winchester rifle bullets fired by three men at night at 35 yards distant. Reward offered by the St. Bernard Coal Co.

Sept. 13.—Madisonville people alarmed by 30 union men armed with rifles marching from camp through Main street to President Woods' office.

Sept. 14.—Union men picketed the approaches to Reinecke mine and warned men if they went to work Monday there would be serious trouble. Negro agitator made speech in Madisonville saloon predicting bloodshed. Miners coming out of Morton's Gap mines at night shot at from adjacent hill.

Sept. 15.—Sunday—Officers preparing to protect Reinecke miners to-morrow morning: Extra deputies and policemen summoned. County Judge Hall called for help from Earlinton late to-night and a special train took twenty well armed men from here to Reinecke mines about midnight.

Sept. 16.—Union men did not stir from camp in the face of special preparations made for their reception.

Sept. 17.—Reinecke employes held up by union men at the muzzles of Winchesters on their way to work. . . . Prominent citizens, Frank D. Ramsey, Geo. A. Stewart and W. H. Hoffmann stopped by strangers with rifles on the highway. . . . Information to officers that 400 union men are in camp with many modern rifles. War-

(Continued on 7th Page.)

NEGRO BURGLAR KILLED.

Rev. Harralson Shoots a Prowler at His Back Door—Another Runs Away.

Madisonville, Ky., Oct. 21.—At an early hour this morning the Rev. Eugene Harralson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at this place, shot and killed a negro named Jim Lewis.

Several times during the night the Rev. Harralson had been disturbed by someone trying to break into his house and had gone down stairs to see what the disturbance was. All had gotten quiet, and he returned to bed, only to be awakened some time later by a vigorous attempt to force through the door into a room occupied by Mrs. Holloman, a very old woman.

Mr. Harralson again took the lamp and his pistol and went down stairs. Failing to get into Mrs. Holloman's room, the would-be burglar tried the kitchen door. Mr. Harralson turned the light down low, opened the door quickly and fired in the night.

It was afterward learned that the shot pierced the negro's heart. He staggered a few feet away and fell dead. It was daylight this morning when it was discovered that the negro had been killed. He had taken off his shoes before trying to enter the house.

It is believed that Lewis had a confederate, as a man was heard by the women in the front room running down the pavement immediately after the shot was fired.

The Rev. Harralson has only been a citizen of Madisonville about three weeks, having been sent here by the Methodist Conference that recently met in Bowling Green, and during his stay he has impressed the people of all denominations by his sincerity and straightforwardness. He is already popular as a man, and though the affair is to be regretted, the citizens are as a unit in assuring the Rev. Harralson that he did his duty as a citizen in protecting his family, and say they are all ready to stand by him.

Some time ago Lewis left Madisonville and went to Princeton. He returned yesterday on the train.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury is "justifiable homicide," and the public indorse the verdict.

Attempts during the night were also made to break into the residence of the Hon. Polk Laffoon and others in the neighborhood.

Soldier Is Buried.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 19.—Funeral services over the body of the late John C. McDaniel, the young Hopkinsville soldier who died in the Philippines, were held this morning at 10 o'clock. The body was interred with military ceremonies at Hopewell cemetery by a company of the Third regiment, Kentucky State Guards. Five young men who served with him in the Philippines were the pall-bearers. Young McDaniel was twenty-two years old and a son of Capt. R. T. McDaniel and brother of Miss Katie McDaniel, Superintendent of County Schools. He was with the Third Kentucky Regiment in Cuba. The body was temporarily interred on the island of Mindanao, and recently was exhumed and sent home.

Born

To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Magenheimer Monday Oct. 21 a fine girl. Mother and child both doing well.

INDICTED BOTH.

George Gray and George Eaton Charged With the Robbery of Paymaster Colgan at Middlesboro.

Pineville, Ky., Oct. 21.—Geo. Gray and George Eaton, now in jail at this place, charged with the robbery of Peter Colgan, paymaster at the furnaces at Middlesboro, were this morning indicted by a special grand jury summoned for that purpose, on a charge of robbery.

There is a woman accused with George Eaton, but no indictment has up to this hour been returned against her. The Virginia Company is prosecuting vigorously and has retained Judge J. R. Sampson and Col. D. C. Colson in the prosecution.

Let Us Raise More Chickens.

While we point with pride to the fact that the United States now leads the nations of the world in the amount of wealth and in import and export trade, and while all the world knows of our wonderful wheat and corn crops and of our output in coal and iron, and of the enormous value of our manufactures, very few know or realize, even among us at home, that the figures given by the statistics of the census year 1900 show that the poultry and egg business of the United States reached the enormous total of nearly \$300,000,000, although the business is still in its infancy and is capable of unlimited profitable development.

What we do realize, most of us who have families with healthy appetites, is that Saturday to the market basket and a dicker with the poultry man costs about eighty cents a pair of rather skinny "broilers" and fifty cents each for medium-sized grown fowls.

This is higher than the cost of any other kind of good fresh meat, reckoning by the pound, and suggests a source of revenue for many people who cannot raise sheep or cattle, but who have facilities for raising chickens so convenient to market that the profit of the huckster or middleman, an item of importance to the farmer or country breeder of fowls, is saved. But, whether the business is conducted as a means of livelihood, or simply as a side issue, the raising of fowls can be made a genuine source of profit. Having one's own fresh eggs, with chickens for the table, is something every one with lot room for a small chicken run can have at an outlay too trifling to be considered.

The value of the egg and chicken production for the last year, as given above, was greater than the combined values of the gold, silver and iron ore produced in the country, and yet the great majority of our people can not afford to buy chickens for the table, or even have all the fresh eggs they want, except for a few weeks, when the hen is most industrious and eggs are cheap.

The business of chicken raising is so simple and easy that thousands of people who now have to deny themselves the luxury of chickens and eggs might enjoy them at their pleasure, with a fair profit to the producer.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Letter List.

Mrs. Richard Allen, Fount Barr. Mrs. Lillie Eads, General Edmondson, Spencer George, Richard Hatchett, N. D. Jackson, T. J. John, Miss Stella Keller, G. W. Kumble, Mrs. John Mathoway, A. V. Shreeve Lee Yager, Mandy Watson. C. G. ROBINSON, P. M.

New Orleans now boasts of being the greatest fruit market in the world.