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CONFERENCE AT AN END; NO DEFINITE RESULTS

Committee of Five Expected Back in Clifton on Sunday Afternoon With Final Statement From Managers As To Their Position

The peace conference between the committee representing the employees and the mine managers, according to the latest telegraphic advices from El Paso today, is expected to end on Saturday.

The committee of employees, five in number, expect the operators to refuse the proposals made by them to the operators. Five proposals, including wage scale and non-discrimination have been discussed and the entire general situation was gone over for the last time today.

The consensus of opinion is that when the preliminary conference is finally adjourned the mine managers will issue a statement defining their position to the committee in answer to their proposals and the committee will, under their instructions, submit this statement to the employees.

The purport of this statement of the managers is as yet unknown. Upon its acceptance or rejection by the strikers depends the duration of the strike.

William Exley Miller, Secretary of the Arizona Copper Company, and Young J. Pentland, a director, arrived in El Paso this week and are making an investigation for the Scotch stockholders and directors, having been sent from Edinburg for this purpose.

It is expected that the committee of five will return to Clifton on Sunday afternoon and make their report to the employees. In the event of the rejection of any or all proposals made by the mine managers the indications are that the strike will be prolonged indefinitely.

Locally the feature of the week was the demonstration made against M. (Biddy) Doyle and James S. Casey at Morenci on Wednesday morning.

Casey and Doyle arrived in Morenci for the purpose of taking affidavits on the strike situation, as representatives of the Phelps-Dodge Company. Shortly after their arrival a rumor was circulated to the effect that Doyle was a professional strike breaker and was there for the purpose of furnishing transportation to Duncan to those who desired to express a willingness to return to work.

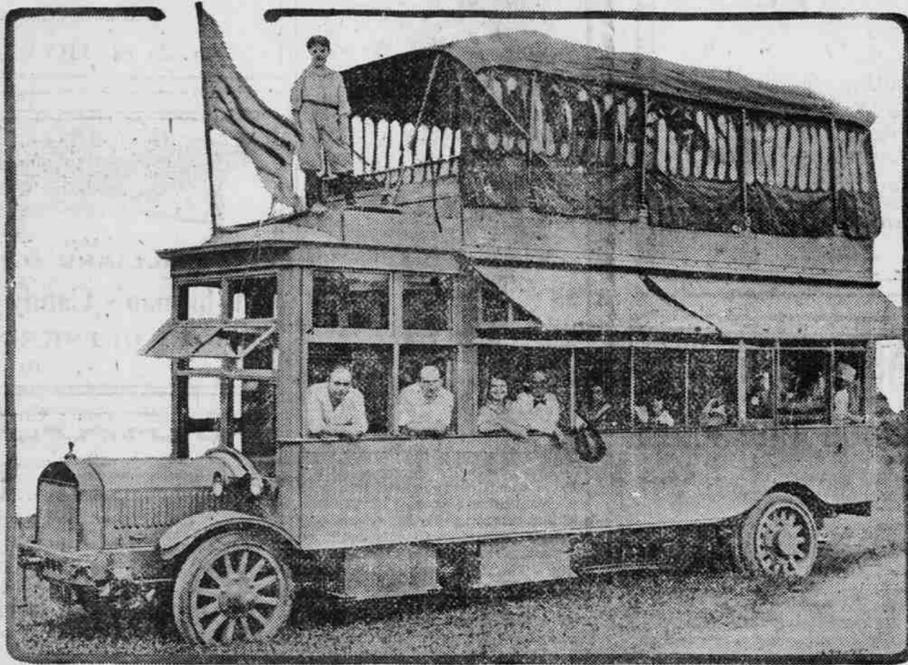
On Tuesday night a movement was started in Morenci among the strikers to deport Doyle and Casey. A number of strikers were bent on going to the Morenci Hotel and starting the two men down the road, but President Rico interfered on orders from the sheriff's office and the movement was stopped. On the following day about noon five hundred strikers assembled in front of the Morenci hotel and dared Doyle and Casey to come outside. Naturally they declined the invitation.

Later Deputy Sheriff Fred Hill arrived on the scene and requested Doyle and Casey to accompany him to Clifton for better protection. Upon arrival here an automobile was secured by Doyle and Casey to take them to Duncan, but a few minutes later Under Sheriff Hill, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Address and Deputy Sheriff Arnett, called at the hotel and assured the two men that they would be in no danger in Clifton and that no demonstration would be made against them. Upon this representation Doyle and Casey remained in Clifton overnight and departed for Duncan the following morning.

In order to keep up the enthusiasm among the strikers, a parade was arranged for Thursday afternoon, composed of members from the three camps. This was the first parade held in fifteen days, and in comparison to former parades was small in numbers, owing to the fact that a large number of the strikers were on picket duty on the outskirts of the district. These pickets were thrown out on account of the report that a number of former employees were moving on Clifton with the intention of taking charge of the Arizona Copper company's smelter.

Under the strongest of pressure, Juan Guerra and Ricardo Rodriguez resigned Saturday, October 23, as president and secretary respectively

LAND YACHT STARTS TO CROSS THE CONTINENT



This house on wheels was designed and built by Roland R. Conklin in order to take his family on a land yacht trip from his country estate in Huntington, Long Island, to the Panama-Pacific exposition in California. Every comfort of the party which is going on the transcontinental trip was taken into consideration, and there is even a roof garden atop the machine. The start on the long trip was made recently, and though the "yacht" was stuck in a Long Island ditch for 24 hours, it is proceeding merrily on its way. The party includes Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, their son and daughter, another girl, two nephews, two governesses, two chauffeurs and a cook.

of the Clifton local, Western Federation of Miners. M. J. Lucero is the president, having been elected without opposition at a special meeting of the union. The new secretary is to be named by the executive committee.

Guerra and Rodriguez were charged with treachery to the union. When the strike began they were probably the most popular, and certainly the most trusted, of all the Mexican members. It was upon the insistence of the Clifton Mexicans that Guerra was added as a member-at-large to the first peace committee sent to El Paso.

It is alleged that shortly after Guerra returned from the Pass City he made the assertion that the Mexican miners, if he but gave the word, would return to work under any conditions. He was accused of making other assertions deleterious to the interests of the strikers and Rodriguez, it is said, talked along the same lines to Mexicans and others.

Finally Guerra and Rodriguez were openly accused of treachery. They resigned Saturday morning and Lucero's election followed.

Joseph H. Myers, the representative of the department of labor recently sent from El Paso to Phoenix to obtain information regarding the strike in the Clifton-Morenci district, is not to come to Clifton. He has wired the executive committee of the strikers that the matter of ordering a federal investigation of wages and working conditions in this district is in the hands of the Secretary of Labor. Myers himself expects to return from Phoenix to El Paso in a few days.

The strikers have by no means given up hope of securing an investigation. They expect any hour to bring from the secretary a telegram saying that their request for an investigation has been granted.

Conscription has been resorted to by the strikers in order to maintain strong picket guards around all smelters, mills and mines in the district. Until Friday all the picketing was done by volunteers, and most of the volunteers were Mexicans. The executive committee considered the situation and sent out word that all strikers who are not serving on committees must do their share of picket duty. Directions were also given that with each party of pickets there must be at least two or three Americans.

At the close of the week the indications are that the district is in a deadlock.

Another parade has been arranged for Sunday afternoon.

Bulgaria's buttermilk appears at last to have gone to its head—there being plenty of room, apparently.

Like the common or garden variety of hoptoad, the European armies are beginning to prepare to "dig in" for the winter.

NATIONAL GUARD IN CLIFTON WELL SITUATED

Just because the 200 Arizona National Guardsmen stationed here have not been called upon to patrol the district, or quell any riotous strikers, is no sign that they are enjoying lives of luxurious ease. Existence does not present any serious problems to them, it is true, but they are being kept reasonably busy and are being taught a great deal more than usually is taught in camps of instruction.

In spite of the fact that the militiamen have not been called upon for any kind of strike duty, there is more or less of a tension at all times. They know that they have been sent here to perform actual service if actual service is required, and they are ready to meet what comes. In the chambers of their rifles are ball cartridges, not blanks, and woe be unto the careless one whose Springfield is not kept in condition for use at a moment's notice.

There are two camps, known as No. 1 and No. 2. Camp No. 1 is on the court house plaza and No. 2 is just south of the Clifton city limits, between the town and the smelter.

Only one company is at No. 1, the available space for camping being limited there. This is Company L, but a number of men from K, D and E are attached to L for this service. Captain Frank W. Hall is in command of the company and the camp, and Thomas B. Lee, is first lieutenant.

There are about 150 men at camp No. 2. The companies are I, F and B, A and B being combined to form one company. The officers are: I, Captain E. M. Robison and First Lieutenant H. L. Haupt; F, Captain L. J. Holzwarth and First Lieutenant F. L. Zimmerman; B, Captain E. J. Helsey, First Lieutenant John S. Mathews, and Second Lieutenant Harold A. Briggs.

Captain Robison, as senior officer, is in command of the second camp. All the troops here are under the command of Major H. H. Donkersley. He has only two staff officers, Lieutenant E. R. White is battalion adjutant and Lieutenant C. C. Wakefield is battalion quartermaster. Maynard A. Frazier, of Phoenix, is battalion sergeant major, the highest ranking non-commissioned officer.

Captain I. E. Huffman, of Tucson, is the medical officer of both camps. Under him are sixteen men.

As stated above, the space at camp No. 1 is limited. It was cleaned off pretty well before the first detachment of guardsmen arrived and little was to be done outside of pitching tents, digging latrines and making

fireplaces. When word came that more troops were on the way, the only reasonably level camp ground that could be located was an old graveyard. The graveyard was on a hillside and was strewn with rocks ranging in size from great boulders down to small pebbles. The coffins had been removed to some other spot several years before. Today the camp covers a space perhaps three acres in extent. Inside that space one would have difficulty in finding a rock as large as a pea. It has been made fairly level, with the exception of some old graves that have not been filled in yet. Through the center runs a wide, deep ditch, to carry off the water that may fall from the heavens any day or night. Each tent has been carefully trenched to carry off rain water.

A pipe line, laid on top of the ground, carries water from one of the city mains to the camp. A little farther down the hill is a tent with a sloping board floor and shower bath above. Incidentally it may be said that the men at camp No. 1 use the baths of the county jail, so every National Guardsman in or about Clifton is in a constant state of next-to-godliness.

All is as neat and trim as in any regular army camp. Comfort and recreation have not been overlooked. There is a Y. M. C. A. tent, with reading and writing tables. Writing paper, refreshments, sweet chocolate and newspapers can be purchased here or at the "canteen" maintained by Company F.

Of course, the most important question is: How are they fed? The newspaper correspondents now stationed here have been entertained at dinner at both camps and they are unanimous in their burning desire to join the national guard, for the food is for nothing else. The cooks—several of them, are from the regular army—are real artists, and they are given plenty of raw material to work with. If the boys don't get home safe and sound it will not be because they have starved to death.

A number of the guardsmen go to school when they are at home. There are several university cadets, exceedingly anxious to get back to Tucson and resume their studies. Others left high school to come to war. Captain Holzwarth was a teacher for a number of years and he is now conducting a night school for the high school students. So not all the education being absorbed by the militiamen is along military lines.

And now about that medical corps. The people of Clifton think that their city water is quite good enough for anybody to drink, but Captain Huffman is not going to have any of the men for whose health he is responsible, taking chances. He has given strict orders that all water used for drinking purposes must be boiled. Even when a citizen soldier gets leave to go down town, where there is plenty of water, he carries a can-

EIGHTY PER CENT CASE BEFORE COURT

Attorney Wiley Jones Brings Clifton Strike in Argument Before U. S. Supreme Court in Eighty Per Cent Case.

CASE ARGUED AT LENGTH BY OPPOSING COUNSELS

Justice Reynolds Intimates That Law Is Not What It Should Be; Keeps Aliens From Securing Work Also Boys and Girls.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—The strike of the copper miners in Arizona was referred to in the supreme court by Attorney General Wiley Jones, of Arizona, as a justification of the Arizona statute requiring all employers of more than five persons to employ at least eighty per cent of native born citizens or qualified electors of some state of the union.

Jones told the court that the miners were largely aliens and said: "Conditions had arisen in this country that call a closer exercise of police powers of the states. Need only to call attention to the fact that copper which my state produces in such large quantities is one contraband on the list of the warring countries. Are the people of my state justified in taking cognizance of the situation which may bring disorder and danger to them?" Attorneys representing the interests attacking the law, insisted that no reason for safety, health, or the moral general welfare of people justified a law which aimed at preventing aliens earning a living in Arizona. Justice McReynolds suggested that the law not only put aliens in an unemployed class, but also boys, and girls, who were naturalized but not electors.

CANANEA FACING A SERIOUS CRISIS

DOUGLAS, Oct. 18.—According to parties who came out of Cananea this week that camp faces a serious crisis. For several days now the company has been unable to get any trains in or out over the road from Naco or Nogales and the supplies of all kinds are getting extremely low. The supply of butter, flour, beans, rice and other staples are nearly exhausted. Two of the mines have already closed and unless there is a supply of coke, received soon it will be necessary to close the smelters. There is a sufficient supply of material on hand to run the smelters only this week.

A number of the American women and children have already begun to leave the camp, some going to Nogales and others to Douglas, while some have arrived here. Should the smelters be closed it will throw about two thousand Mexican miners out of work again and also about two hundred American employees.

teen full of agua pura that has had the heat treatment.

This is only one of many precautions enforced under Captain Huffman's orders. As a result, but one man has been sick. The only hospital patient that Captain Hoffman has had was the Phoenix private who walked over a bluff in the dark and sprained his ankle.

The men are given at least two hours of stiff drilling daily. Their training, as far as possible, is along lines that will be practical in case there is actual military service to be done here. The officers have invented several new commands to fit the country and anticipated occasions, and the men can now carry them out like clockwork.

Even the veriest tyro in military affairs can observe a marked improvement in the work of the guardsmen since they arrived here. They are no longer untrained boys but real soldiers, looking like soldiers and drilling like regulars.

It can be safely predicted that in the remote event of trouble in this strike zone the National Guard of Arizona will give a good account of itself and found traditions of valor and service that will endure as long as the regiment.

MURDERERS WILL PROBABLY FACE SCAFFOLD

All Hope of Condemned Men Gone and Hunt Admits He Is Powerless to Act Further; Kermeen is First on the List.

PHOENIX, Oct. 16—That the five hangings set for the next seven weeks at the state prison at Florence will occur is the general opinion of those in close touch with the situation.

Even Gov. Hunt intimated today that he has about given up hope.

"I have exhausted every means I know of," said the governor today, when questioned what new step would be taken to delay the hangings. "The time will come when all the parties responsible in the pushing of executions will have to pay for it," added the governor.

Attorneys who have assisted the admit that they are at the end of their strings.

Dates for five hangings are set at the present time. W. W. Kermeen, who was sent up from Cochise Co. is to die Nov. 19; William Faltin, Atha Leonard and John Tomlin, all three of whom were found guilty in this county, are to die Nov. 26, and Ramon Villalobo of Pinal county, on Dec. 10. The first four dates were set by the supreme court and the other by the superior court of Pinal county.

Of the three from this county, Faltin was found guilty of murdering his companion, while the other two are young boys who were given the death sentence for the murder of City Marshal Hi Peterson of Mesa.

Frank Trotter, chairman of the state pardon board, intimated yesterday that there would be a meeting of the board shortly. At that time the murder cases probably will be considered.

There are fifteen men under sentence of death in Arizona. Of the ten whose execution dates are to be set shortly, several are the Mexicans who escaped the gallows last May through interference of former Secretary of State W. J. Bryan.

W. W. Kermeen, who is the first one of the three murderers to be hanged, was convicted of the murder of J. F. Harrell in the Superior Court at Tombstone about a year ago. The crime for which he was sentenced was a most cowardly one and was committed on the 7th day of May, 1914. On that afternoon Kermeen with Harrell left the city and went up Brewery Gulch on a supposed hunting trip. Kermeen returned but nothing was heard of Harrell until about a week later when his body was found on the top of a ridge in Upper Brewery Gulch in a badly decomposed condition with two small bullet holes in his head. His ring and watch which he was known to have on were missing. As soon as the body was discovered the officers began working on the case and found Kermeen had sold the ring and tried to sell the watch the next day after Harrell was missed. He left town shortly after that and was arrested in El Paso and brought back and tried. He admitted the killing to the officers. Kermeen is also wanted in California for the killing of a woman of the underworld at Kermet, a little mining camp in the northern part of the state.

If Mr. Bryan is going to Europe he should call on Admiral von Tirpitz with his plans for peace.

Bulgaria is "arming for neutrality" which shows that peace has its contradictions as well as war.

One may not learn how to be a military officer in three weeks, but one may learn how to be a private.

Being the "best baby in Illinois" may prove a considerable "handicap" for any little girl to grow up under.

Judging entirely from present warlike preparations the Balkans show indications of soon assuming their normal conditions.

The new seamen's act permits the use of any tongue aboard American vessels; with the kind indulgence of Fritz von Papen of course.