

# IN PRISON FACING TRIAL FOR LIFE, WRITES HISTORY.

Secretary William D. Haywood Writes Detailed History of War Between Western Federation of Miners and Operators.

Special to Daily Panhandle.

Boise, Idaho, April 11.—The strongest, most progressive and fearless labor organization the world ever knew, is the way Secretary William D. Haywood describes the Western Federation of Miners, in a history of that organization made public recently.

"A body of socialists, anarchists, and criminals, whose officials have encouraged the lawless among them to commit crimes, and who are aiming at the overthrow of our present system of government," is the almost universal characterization of the mine owners.

For nearly fourteen years the operators of the western states and the Western Federation of Miners have been engaged in the bitterest labor struggle in the history of the country, culminating in the arrest of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone on the charge of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Stuenkel, for which crime they are now facing trial. The miners' version of this prolonged and bloody warfare between capital and labor is as follows:

By Secretary Wm. D. Haywood.

On May 15, 1893, forty-two delegates assembled in Miners' union hall at Butte, Mont., and organized the Western Federation of Miners. The unions represented were those of Aspen, Creede, Ouray and Rico, Col.; Butte, Belt Mountain, Bannock, Barker and Granite, Mont.; Burke, Gem, and Mullan, Idaho; Central City and Lead, S. D.; and Eureka, Utah. These were all the miners' unions in existence at that time, with the exception of Virginia City, Nev., and probably one or two others. The convention was called to order by John McLeod, of South Dakota, temporary chairman. As a result of the meeting the organization was made permanent and designated the Western Federation of Miners of America.

John Gilligan was elected president.

dent and W. J. Weeks, secretary-treasurer.

The preamble as adopted breathed the spirit of manhood and determination that burdened the breasts of the sturdy miners gathered in the Copper City for the purpose of federating their strength and to prevent further encroachment upon their rights. Stung by the lash of oppression in the hands of the mine operators' association, with the Couer d'Alene struggle and the iniquities imposed upon the miners fresh in their minds these representatives of civilization laid the foundation of the strongest most progressive and fearless labor organization the world ever knew. In spite of the bitter antagonism engendered by avarice and greed, the federation has grown from the 12 unions that were chartered immediately after the convention until now, in April, 1907, 250 unions of miners, millmen, smeltermen and engineers float the banner of the federation, covering a territory from Alaska to Old Mexico and from Michigan to the Pacific. It has an aggregate membership of more than 100,000 in the ranks than there were hundreds when first organized.

## The Colorado War.

The trouble of 1892 and 1893 in the Couer d'Alene was followed closely by the Cripple Creek strike of 1894. The men employed in the great gold camps demanded a minimum wage of three dollars for an eight-hour day. The fight continued for over eight months and resulted in a victory for the unions. This event marks the first and only time in the history of the country that the militia was not arrayed against the strikers. Directed by the late governor Davis H. Waite, the soldiers were with the miners who opposed the army of deputy sheriffs and thugs who had marched on Bull Hill and marched down again.

The next important controversy was the Leadville strike in 1896 and 1897

when nearly all the mines in that district were paying three dollars a day. Knowing that the operators intended to reduce the wages, the miners took the initiative and on June 19, 1896, declared a strike on all mines paying \$2.50. This involved only about one-fourth of the men employed. Almost immediately the other operators closed their properties and locked out their employees, throwing out of employment nearly three thousand men. McIntyre, then incumbent of the gubernatorial chair of Colorado, while in perfect sympathy and accord with the mine managers, did not dare order the troops to Leadville without some pretext. The coveted opportunity came with the explosion of the Colorado shaft house. It was an abandoned property. It seemed of sufficient importance to the executive of the state and resulted in military law for Lake county. The usual high-handed procedure of military officials was considerably suppressed by the indomitable will and courage of Frank W. Owens, judge, a staunch advocate of justice. Every effort possible was made by the managers to break the strike, men were shipped in from the lead mines of Missouri and other places, but the mines could not be operated with any degree of success. For eight months the miners stood firm, even under continued and oppressive surveillance. In February 1897, work was resumed. Leadville is the only camp of importance in Colorado where the eight-hour day has not been established.

## The Couer d'Alene Strike.

Continued discrimination on the part of the mine operators of the Couer d'Alene district in Idaho, coupled with their ineffectual attempts to reduce wages, resulted in the trouble of 1899, when the members of the Western Federation of Miners were called upon to make more sacrifices than at any other time. The history of that strike is replete with the outrages perpetrated by military and state officials, attended by the horrors of the Bullpens. The loyal men and women of the Couer d'Alene have stood true to their principles and the unions there are rapidly gaining their former strength.

In May, 1901, the miners' union at Roseland, B. C., and the Smeltermen's union at Northport, Wash., were compelled to make a stand against the reduction of wages. While the union at Roseland was successful in maintaining its organization and preventing a reduction, the smeltermen's union at Northport was entirely defeated. These strikes lasted for a period of nine months, during which time perfect order was maintained by the men.

The coal mines operated by the Cow's Nest Pass Coal company were the scenes of another strike the same year, the miners refusing to accept a reduction of wages. A notable fact to be mentioned in connection with this trouble, showing the hazardous nature of the occupation of mining, was the terrible explosion which resulted in the death of 134 men. It was immediately following the explosion that the company attempted to reduce wages. In the nature of things it would seem that the company would have been compelled to pay a premium for men to operate its mines. However, when the mines were again opened, it was at reduced wages. This reduction was accomplished before the bodies of the dead men had been removed from the mine. In fact, eight of the bodies were never recovered.

## The Contract System.

The contract system has been the cause of much controversy between the miners and their employers. It was to abolish this system that the strike was inaugurated by the Telluride union in May, 1903. The Smuggler-Union mine at Telluride was being operated under the contract system. A large number of men who were at work found it difficult to make a living, many of them at the end of the month having barely enough to pay for their board and powder. As soon as the strike was declared the company made provision for working their property with non-union men. Strike-breakers were employed and tough characters were imported to frighten and intimidate the strikers. The company converted its property into a veritable arsenal. On one occasion the building where their miners' union was holding its meeting was riddled with bullets and numerous union men were met on the trails and assaulted. This culminated in a fight between the union and the non-union men on the morning of July 3, resulting in a victory for the union men and a capitulation on the part of the company. A settlement was effected and a scale of wages and hours formulated which was satisfactory to the union and managers. This agreement was never violated by the miners.

From 1901 to 1903 many other strikes of more or less importance occurred in different localities throughout the jurisdiction of the federation. During the last few years there has apparently been a concerted action on the part of the Mine Operators' association directed again unionism, resulting in strikes and lockouts and making trouble generally, especially in Colorado. In nearly every instance the question involved has been the eight-hour day, and this particularly applies to the state of Colorado. An amendment to the constitution there providing for a eight-hour day was carried by a majority of 45,714. It provided that the state legislature should pass an eight-hour law applying to all persons employed in mills, smelters and blast-furnaces. Through the manipulation of a lobby maintained by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., and the American Smelting & Refining company, the legislature failed to ratify the mandate of the people. The miners, mill and smelter men went on a strike so that popular government could be maintained in Colorado. While the eight-hour day was the main issue, there were other questions involved which caused much dissatisfaction among many of the employees of the mining and reduction companies. Of these was the blanket insurance system, three per cent of each man's wages being deducted by the company, in addition to the hospital and physicians' fees, making a total of four or five per cent. This insurance was not such as one would receive from an insurance company. It only protected the miners during the working hours.

The fees for medical attention did not provide hospitals and nurses nor professional attendance upon the miners' families. In addition to these exorbitant charges which were applied to men working for the United States Refining & Reduction company for wages as small as \$1.80 a day, there was also great discrimination against the union. Every effort was made by the company to prevent the employees from organizing. This was the primary cause

of the strike in Colorado City, culminating in the greater and more eventful strike in the Cripple Creek district, which involved in the neighborhood of 3,500 miners. So much has been written about these strikes that it seems unnecessary to review them.

There is one point in regard to the Colorado trouble worthy of particular mention at this time, and that is the assertion of the mine owners that the strikes were called by the executive board of the federation. Nothing could be further from the truth. The strike was not declared in Cripple Creek until every union in the district had voted on the proposition and from the individual action of the members referred the entire matter to the district union for adjudication and settlement. The action of the district union was endorsed by the executive board and later by the eleventh annual convention.

## Union Not Anarchistic.

The mine owners have been bitter in their denunciation of the federation and are prone in their prejudice to make erroneous statements. They have accused us in the same breath of being a socialistic and anarchistic organization, this statement in itself being a misconception and a contradiction. It is true that in the tenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners there was adopted resolutions endorsing the principles of socialism, and these have been reaffirmed at each succeeding convention. The committee's report was as follows:

"We, the tenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, do declare for a policy of independent political action, and do advise and recommend the adoption of the platform of the Socialist party of America by the locals of the federation in conjunction with a vigorous policy of education along the lines of political economy."

The co-operative efforts of the federation in establishing hospitals and mercantile stores have been designated as socialistic. The fallacy of this will be readily understood by anyone familiar with the socialist philosophy. Still, the co-operatively owned stores and hospitals have resulted in much benefit to our members and a number of these institutions are in operation throughout the country. One of the very best hospitals, erected and equipped at a cost of \$30,000, was owned and operated by the Telluride union. It was conducted in every way satisfactory to all concerned until the strike took place. Our stores in Cripple Creek before they were looted by the militia, represented a capital of 30,000. The properties and buildings owned by the local unions of the federation at the present time will probably aggregate in value \$500,000.

## Cafe Man Smashed Customer.

(From Friday's Daily Panhandle.) After an indulgence until after midnight in some of the questionable luxuries for which Amarillo is noted in some of the outlying towns, E. A. McCarty, a visitor from Plainview, came to grief at the hands of a waiter in the Elk cafe last night.

Just how or exactly when the trouble occurred, or who the particular waiter was that struck McCarty, the latter does not recall. At any rate, about two o'clock this morning he was taken to an office in the Eberstadt building where Dr. Audrain dressed his cuts he had received in the difficulty. The waiter had struck him with a glass and had inflicted a bruise and a cut on his face, neither of which are serious.

According to other reports, McCarty, under the influence of the luxuries he had been enjoying, became abusive after he had ordered lunch in the cafe, and the waiter retaliated by smashing him in the face with a glass. The case will get a hearing this afternoon and the usual fines will be exacted.

## Why

have a torpid liver when Herbine, the only liver regulator will help you? There is no reason why you should suffer from dyspepsia, constipation, chills and fever or any liver complaints, when Herbine will cure you. F. C. Waite, Westville, Fla., writes: "I was sick for a month with chills and fever, and after taking two bottles of Herbine am well and healthy." 14 1m

## AMARILLO MAN APPOINTED

Charles S. Mayer Placed on Grand Council K. P. Committee.

In a letter received yesterday Senator George B. Griggs, of Houston, the grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, of the state, appoints Charles Mayer, of this place, on an important committee at the grand council which will meet in Dallas on April 23 and also asks him to take

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Florence,  
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All Carry a Guarantee.

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## WANT ADS.

FOR SALE—Clean newspapers for sale at Herald office.

WANTED—The sale of lands direct from owners. Will guarantee a square deal or no pay. Address me care of Amarillo hotel, F. R. Schweitzer.

Two registered Hereford bulls for sale. J. W. Catwright. 2tcw

FOR SALE—Fifty acres at a bargain, three miles from Amarillo. An ideal fruit and poultry site. Deal direct with the owner and save commission. T. A. Sinclair, Box 685, Amarillo, Tex., or phone 827.

part in the ceremonies on April 22 at the laying of the corner stone at Weatherford of the Knights of Pythias widows' and orphans' home for the state.

Mr. Mayer has been district deputy grand chancellor for several years and the appointment comes in recognition of his successful work in that capacity. This is the first time in the history of the chapter here that a man from here has been given a place on the important committees. The lodge here now has over eighty active members besides many others of other lodges who now live in Amarillo.

## Do Not Crowd the Season.

(From Friday's Daily Panhandle.) The first warm days of spring bring with them a desire to get out and enjoy the exhilarating air and sunshine. Children that have been housed up all winter are brought and you wonder where they all came from. The heavy winter clothing is thrown aside and many shed their flannels. Then a cold wave comes and people say that grip is epidemic. Colds at this season are even more dangerous than in mid-winter, as there is much more danger of pneumonia. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, however, and you will have nothing to fear. It always cures, and we have never known a cold to result in pneumonia when it is used. It is pleasant and safe to take. Children like it. For sale by Golding Drug Co.

## Shipping Spayed Heifers.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The Western Stockyards company yesterday shipped one car load of spayed heifers, which they have been feeding all winter at the local yards, to Kansas City for market. These heifers were bought last fall from the Bravo ranch and the feeding of them has been somewhat in the nature of an experiment. The result of the sale will be watched with interest by Panhandle stockmen.

H. F. Smith, of the Morrow-Thomas company, is exhibiting a handsome Northern touring car, the first of its kind to be shown in Amarillo.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.  
To the Sheriff or any Constable of Potter County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Marry Ellis by making publication of this Citation once in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your County, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in any newspaper published in the Forty-Seventh Judicial District; but if there be no newspaper published in said Judicial District, then in a newspaper published in the nearest District to said Forty-seventh Judicial District, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Potter County, to be holden at the Courthouse thereof, in Amarillo, on the 2nd Monday in May A. D. 1907, the same being the 18th day of May, A. D. 1907, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 5th day of April A. D. 1907, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court No. 754, wherein J. H. Willis and George R. Gillette are Plaintiffs, and Marry Ellis is defendant, and said petition alleging that on the 14th day of April 1891, J. H. Willis and J. T. Holland being the owners of block No. 7, in block No. 147, of the Plomons addition to Amarillo, in Potter county, Texas, conveyed the same to Marry Ellis, retaining a vendor's lien in said deed of conveyance to secure the payment of a note of even date therewith, executed by Marry Ellis, payable to the order of J. T. Holland and J. H. Willis six months after date, for the principal sum of Thirty-seven and fifty-one hundredths (\$37.51) dollars, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from date. That said promissory note also expressly retained a vendor's lien in said above described property to secure its payment. That the said Marry Ellis has failed to pay said promissory note or any part thereof, and that the parties have elected to rescind said sale and recover the property so conveyed. That the plaintiff, George R. Gillette has acquired all the interest of the said J. T. Holland in and to said premises. The plaintiffs pray for recovery of said property and removal of the cloud upon the title.

Herein fail not, but have before said Court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ, with your return thereon, showing you have executed the same.

Witness, Frank Wolfelin, Clerk of the District Court of Potter County. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Amarillo, Texas, this 5th day of April, A. D. 1907. FRANK WOLFELIN, Clerk, District Court, Potter County.

15 1m

Forced Sale of Panhandle Land.  
I have eight sections of fine, smooth land in Bailey county, Texas, that must be sold before April 25, in order to meet payment on large tract. Will sell all or part at 60 per cent of market value.

CLYDE F. REICHERT.  
15 1m Portales, N. M.

## Why Not Get Full Value For Your Cigar Money

If you were going to spend \$50 or \$100 for anything, you would make dead certain before you paid out the cash that you were going to get your money's worth for it.

Wouldn't you?

It's certain you would use every precaution anyway, isn't it? How about the \$50 or \$100, or over, which you spend every year for cigars? Ever think of it that way? Goes out in five or twenty-five cent pieces, perhaps; but that's no reason why you should not get the square deal you are entitled to just the same.

You can't afford to take any old cigar that's offered you.

Every man wants to get enjoyment out of the cigars he smokes, even if he does have to go to a little trouble to get the right kind of a cigar.

Yet it's the simplest thing in the world to be sure of getting good cigars every time you buy. You'll find this "Triangle A" stamped on the boxes of the best cigars made. There are different brand names—different blends to suit different tastes, and different prices to suit different pockets—but

every brand guaranteed by the "Triangle A" gives honest cigar value and the best quality you can buy at its price.

It costs you less to prove this statement than it does for us to make it. And it's worth just as much to you to know you can always be sure of good cigars as it is for us to win your patronage on the actual merit that you will find in the cigars we make.

The better cigar value we are able to produce through our new scientific manufacturing methods is at once noticeable in

The New CREMO  
5 cents

Every box is now extra-wrapped in glassine paper, sealed at each end with the "Triangle A" in red, keeping the contents in clean, fresh and perfect smoking condition until the box is opened.

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