

# Paint Creek

## Mine War

1911 – 1923

**1916**

**Mucklow renamed Gallagher**

**1917**

**Tomsburg renamed Whittaker**

# Bluefield Daily Telegraph

Bluefield, West Virginia February 17, 1903

## Secured Big Tract

A dispatch from Huntington says: A coal corporation in which Cincinnatians are interested has just secured five Thousand acres of coal lands on Paint Creek and will begin its development at once.

# Bluefield Daily Telegraph

Bluefield, West Virginia September 25, 1903

## Will Extend the Paint Creek Branch

Charles Pratt & Co. is arranging to extend the Paint Creek branch on the Galego survey, a distance of six miles. C. C. Dunn, Davison engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, went over the proposed Route yesterday with C. H. Frazier, superintendent for Charles Pratt & Co. This extension is for the purpose of developing large coal deposits hitherto inaccessible.

# Washington Post

Washington, D. C. December 9, 1905

## Involves Six Millions

Special to the Washington Post Huntington W. Va., Dec 8 --On of the largest deals in mining property probably in the history of the State has just been consummated in Fayette and Kanawha counties. All the mines on Paint Creek, with only two exceptions, have been sold to syndicate of Pennsylvania capitalists. The deal embraces something over thirty operations and the price paid will be a little more than \$5,000,000. The transfer of property will be made January 1.

It is understood that the new purchasers will open many new mines and greatly improve the present operations. E. P. Mucklow represented the Pennsylvania capitalists in making the deal.

# The Washington Post

Washington D.C. January 16, 1906

## Coal Properties Merged Paint Creek Company Incorporated with Five Millions Capitals

Special to The Washington Post Charleston, W.Va. Jan 15. A deal has just been consummated whereby all but two of the coal operations on Paint Creek, this county, have been purchased by a syndicate composed mainly of Scranton, Pa., capitalists. The operating company was incorporated here today, under the name of the Paint Creek Collieries Company, with a Capital stock of \$5,000,000. W. D. Boyer, of Scranton, Pa., is president; E. P. Mucklow, of Charleston, treasurer, and M. t. Roach, of Charleston, secretary.

The plants taken over are: The Hickory Camp Coal and Coke Company, Greenbrier Coal Company, Grose Colliery Company, Nuckols Coal and Coke Company, Horton Coal company, Detroit and Kanawha Company, Standard Splint and Gas Coal Company, Banner Coal Company, Paint Creek Coal Company and Scranton Splint Coal Company. The only independent operations now on this creek are the Imperial Colliery Company and Wacomam Coal Company.

# The Washington Post

Washington D.C. December 9, 1906

## English Syndicate Here

### Realty Banking and Trust Company Has Capital of \$1,000,000

An English syndicate of large capital has decided to establish its main office in Washington, with branch offices in a dozen or more large cities. It will be known as the Realty Banking and Trust Company. It 3 begins operations with a capital of

\$1,000,000 and \$200,000 surplus, all paid in.

The syndicate already controls large areas of coal and timber lands in West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and negotiations are pending for the acquisition of other properties of a similar character. Many of the coal mines are now in operation and profitably worked. The Realty Banking and Trust Company will control, operate and finance these properties.

A real estate department will be one of the features, the purpose of which will be to buy, sell, and rent property and negotiate loans upon approved securities. Arrangements are partially completed toward securing for the head of this department a citizen of Washington who has had extensive experience in real estate transactions.

The officers and directors are George C. Hazleton, president; Henry M. Baker, vice president; T. M. Lajord, secretary and auditor; S. W. Smith, James Tanner, A. B. Lewis; and E. P. Mucklow. T. M. Lajord, of London, England, will have the general supervision of the company's business in America.

# Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Georgia, Friday Morning January 19, 1906

## Eighteen Miners Sent To Eternity by Dust Explosion

Charleston W. Va., January 18 --Eight men are believed to have been killed in a terrific explosion today in one of the mines of the Detroit and Kanawha Coal Company at Detroit, on Paint Creek this county, 25 miles from here.

The force of the explosion was so great that the hills trembled. Tons of wreckage and debris were hurled from the mouth of the mine, blocking the entrance and making the work of rescue difficult.

The first body reached was that of G. P. Neal, which was discovered. The mine superintendent said that the other men working much farther back than Neal, and he has no hope of reaching them tomorrow morning. Even though the men survived the explosion, it is almost certain they will fall victims to the deadly after damp.

Mother, wives, children and friends of the entombed miners crowd about the mouth of the pit, and they declare they will not leave until they know the fate of their loved ones.

# The Washington Post

Washington: Tuesday, February 22, 1906

## Mine Explosion Inquiry

### Special Jury to Investigate Disaster in the Detroit shaft

**Special to the Washington Post** - Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 22 - Judge Burdett to-day called a special grand jury of the Circuit Court of Kanawha County for March 7 to inquire into the recent mine disaster at the Detroit Mine of the Paint Creek Colliery Company, on Paint Creek, this county, where eighteen men lost their lives January 18 by an explosion. The coroner's inquest resulted in a charge of involuntary manslaughter against Deputy Mine Inspector B. H. Hill, Mine Superintendent John E. Miner, and mine boss Townsend. The three officials have each given bond in \$2,500 for their appearance the grand jury tomorrow to answer the charge before the court.

In the circuit Court to-day damage suits aggregating \$150,000 was filed against the company operating the mine by the executors appointed for the victims of the mine disaster.

Warrants were sworn out for the three officials today, charging them with involuntary manslaughter.

The Detroit and Kanawha Coal Company is declared to have been grossly negligent in the operation of the mines since January 3, 1906.

The jury also recommended drastic changes in the law, and especially to give the State mine inspector power to close a mine when not run properly, without recourse to tedious process of law.

# The Marion Daily Star

Marion, Ohio, Friday, May 31, 1912 Price Two Cents

## Striking Miners Fire Upon Sleuths Governor of West Virginia May Call

Charleston, W. Va., May 31. Striking miners of the Paint Creek Colliery company, at Mucklow, made an attempt to massacre a dozen Baldwin mine guards today by ambushing them. Three hundred shots were fired at the unarmed detectives in route from their guardhouse at the mines to their boarding house for breakfast. All escaped, but Detective Phupp, who was wounded in the side. The injury was not fatal.

The operators have asked Governor Glasscock to call out the National Guard. The miners at Paint Creek are the only ones in the state on a strike, having refused to accept the scale agreed upon. They have armed themselves with old army Springfield forty-five caliber rifles discarded by the United States army.

# The Evening Post

Devoted to the Interest of Frederick and Frederick County  
Frederick, Maryland, July 26, 1912 Price One Cents

## MACHINE GUN BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE IN WEST VIRGINIA RIOT

(By United Press) Charleston, W. Va., July 26. Reports reached here today at noon that seven Baldwin detectives and three miners were killed near Mucklow in the heart of the Paint Creek section, when a Baldwin machine gun was blown up with dynamite.

William Springer, a Baldwin detective, was shot and killed and William Bhaut, head of the detective forces in the coalfields, was fatally shot early today when armed miners attacked their handcar in the Paint Creek district, where several thousand miners have been on strike since early spring.

The miners have cut off communication and it was impossible to obtain reliable information from the district, but it is known that a general riot is in progress.

## The Daily Commonwealth and The Daily Bulletin

Font Du Lac, Wisconsin, Friday, July 26, 1912

## EXTRA

### BLOODSHED REIGNS IN VIRGINIA HILLS

Mining District Near Charleston, West Virginia, is a scene of Warfare in Which Dozen have Been Slain and Injured

Governor Orders State Militia To Scene

Striking Miners Ambush Baldwin Detectives,  
Slaying Seven

**Machine Gun and Dynamite are Used With Deadly Effect**

By the United Press Associations.

Charleston, W. Va., July 26--A scene of guerilla warfare in which dozens may have been slain by rifles and dynamite stretched for twelve miles from the mouth of Paint Creek today where several thousand miners have been on strike since last spring.

Two Baldwin detectives were shot from ambush last night. One report which reached here at noon was that seven of the Baldwin men and three miners have been killed by an attacking force which swooped down on the Baldwin camp at Mucklow operating a machine gun, and exploded a charge of dynamite.

Governor Glasscock of West Virginia today ordered a full battalion of militia to the scene. Most all communication with the zone of warfare is cut off and details are meager. Among the men believed killed when the dynamite was exploded at Mucklow was E. W. Gaujot, noted Baldwin detective.

# The Fort Wayne News

Fort Wayne, Indiana July 26, 1912 Price One Cents

# GUERRILLA WARFARE

## Is Raging Along Paint Creek In West Virginia

Charleston, W. Va., July 26. A state of guerilla warfare in which dozen of men may have been slain and wounded by rifle bullets and dynamite, stretched for twelve miles back from the mouth of Paint Creek today.

Two Baldwin detectives were fatally shot last night from ambush while riding on a handcar. One report reached here at noon today that seven of the Baldwin men and an attacking force, which swooped down on Baldwin's men operating a machine gun and exploded a dynamite bomb, had killed three miners.

The state authorities were powerless; not even being able to get meager details of the awful slaughter that they are certain resulted from the numerous pitched battles about the creek.

Governor Glasscock and his subordinates exhausted ever means in an effort to get troops to the scene. The governor telegraphed to Mont Gretna, Pa. where the West Virginia militia is in camp, ordering Major James T. Pratt to hasten to Pint Creek with an entire battalion. Adjutant General E. D. Elliott divided his company of sixty-four went at Peytonia, where he went following the shooting of a deputy sheriff Tuesday night, and sent a detachment to the mouth of the creek by way of St. Albans and Charleston.

All communication with the Paint Creek district from its mouth for miles back was cut off, except as some courier broke through the brush with a fresh story of awful carnage.

The trains that are usually operated up and down the valley were annulled. The telephone and telegraph wires were cut.

Detective William Phaup, chief of the Baldwin men in this section, died this morning at the Sheltering Arms hospital at Hanford. He was taken there after the shooting in which his comrade, Detective William Springer, was instantly killed.

Among the men believed to have been killed when the dynamite was exploded at Mucklow was E. W. Gaujot, noted Baldwin detective. An unofficial but reliable report said that Gaujot and been struck down with nine others when the bomb exploded, but that he was not instantly killed. It is said that he begged to be taken to a hospital, but that no mercy was shown.

A continuous rifle fire rattled from the hills on either side of the creek all day and occasional volleys were interspersed. All of the women and children have fled shortly after the strike began there April 20.

The bitterness has increased daily, due to frequent clashes between the armed guards and the striking miner.

In a petition asking the court to enjoin the mine operators along the creek from stationing armed guards terrible conditions were recited. The court refused to grant a temporary restraining order.

William Springer, a Baldwin detective, was shot and killed and William Bhaut, head of the detective forces in the coalfields, was fatally shot early today when armed miners attacked their handcar in the Paint Creek district, where several thousand miners have been on strike since early spring.

The miners have cut off communication and it was impossible to obtain reliable information from the district, but it is known that a general riot is in progress.

# The Fort Wayne News

Fort Wayne News, July 27, 1912 Price One Cents

## Soldiers at Paint Creek

Where They Are Greeted By the Riotous Miners

THE WAR WILL END

As the Soldiers will Be in Full Control of the Situation

Bloody Fighting

But as Yet the List of Casualties of Yesterday Has Not  
Been Obtained

Charleston, W. Va., July 27. When Major James I Pratt, with a battalion of the West Virginia National Guard marched into Paint Creek this afternoon the miners rallied from the hills to cheer the troops. With the appearance of the state troops the miners believed they saw an end to the private guard system, which has

held sway over the district since the strike began.

Major Pratt's men pushed their way to Mucklow, the scene of yesterday's battle, but the miners who had participated in the fighting had scattered.

Reports were received from the hills that several hundred armed men were marching toward Paint Creek by way Handley, but the soldiers had not intercepted them up to 2 o'clock. Because of the wide range of hills to be covered, the officials found difficulty in compiling an accurate list of casualties in the battle of yesterday, in which a dozen reported to have been killed. Men were immediately put to work restoring lines of communication.

# The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Georgia, Tuesday Morning, August 20, 1912 Price Five Cents

## To Probe Coal Strike

Washington August 19th--Representative Wilson, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the house labor committee, today introduced resolution for a committee of five representatives to investigate the Paint Creek coalfield strike in West Virginia. The resolution would direct the committee to ascertain whether peonage is maintained there and whether treaty obligations with foreign countries are being violated by the treatment of foreign workmen.

# Nevada State Journal

Reno, Nevada, Saturday, February 8, 1913

## Striking Miners Riddle Homes with Bullets and Attack Passenger Train

Officers Reply with Rapid Fire Guns and Rifles and  
Result of Bombardment May Be Serious

# Governor Glasscock Asked to Send Troops into West Virginia Coal District

## Engineer of Train and Two Passengers Hit by Bullets

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 7 – Conditions are critical tonight in Paint and Cabin Creeks, Kanawha County, where a coal strike has been on over a year. A Chesapeake and Ohio passenger train was fired on late tonight, the town of Mucklow, W. Va., was riddled with bullets and a physician, accompanied by a dying patient, driving through the district, was fired upon. When the physician, with his patient, arrived at a hospital, the patient was dead.

At Mucklow a majority of the houses bear bullet marks, but no one injured there.

At a conference with Governor Glasscock late tonight, sheriff Bonner Hill asked the governor that troops be sent into the strike territory.

Sheriff Hill notified the governor that the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad would have a special train ready to move the troops at once.

At midnight striking miners were gathering from Paint and Cabin Creeks in the vicinity of Mucklow. There is anxiety here as to the next move of the strikers. At midnight Sheriff Hill had twenty-five heavily armed men stationed at Mucklow.

# The Washington Post

Washington: Sunday, February 9, 1913

## Strikers Fired On

## Nonunion Miners Thought Assailants at Holly Grove

# STATE TROOPS UNDER ARMS

## Gov. Glasscock Ready to Send Militia to Kanawha District

Miner Threaten to March Up Paint Creek to Avenge the Death of Jacob Estep, Who Was Killed When Sheriff and Deputies Used Machine Gun.  
Strikers Occupy Strong Positions on Mountainsides

Special to the Washington Post

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 8 – Six companies of militia are spending tonight in their armories waiting developments in the Kanawha strike situation, especially at Mucklow, where rioters yesterday and last night shot up the town, and at Holly Grove, where several hundred strikers are living in tents and where last night a special train bearing Sheriff Bonner H. Hill and a dozen deputies was fired upon. The situation is reported most threatening not only on Paint Creek, but throughout the strike zone.

Late tonight Gov. Glasscock decided to await tomorrow's developments before sending troops to Paint Creek. If there are no further outbreaks tonight or tomorrow the sheriff, it is believed, can handle the situation. The governor, who may put the matter up to the legislature, which is in session, is considering the question of again declaring martial law.

### ***Man Killed and Woman Wounded***

A striker named Jacob Estep was killed and a woman was shot in the foot during the battle at Holly Grove last night when the sheriff and his deputies returned the fire with a machine gun.

Later today several hundred miners working at union miner near the strike district organized and armed themselves, declaring they would march up Paint Creek to avenge the death of Estep.

Two separate attacks were made on the strikers' camp at Holly Grove this afternoon, and several hundred shots were fired from the hillsides. It is believed nonunion miners employed at nearby mines fired the shots, at which the strikers have been shooting for the past few days.

The miners occupy strong positions on the mountainsides, and are said to be closely guarding all approaches to the camps.

### ***Governor Withholds Message***

When the legislature assembled this afternoon it was thought the governor

would send a special message to that body, asking it to declare martial law in the Kanawha coalfields. The governor was informed later that a bill introduced by Senator England, Republican, to authorized the county courts to expend money to employ detectives to hunt criminals, had met with opposition, and therefore, did not send his message. The county courts at present are not allowing employ detectives. Senator MacCorkle, Democrat, led the opposition to Senator England's bill, and after considerable debate, the measure was made a special order for Monday. Sheriff Hill made formal application for troops, and three companies at Huntington, two at Charleston, and one at Fayetteville were ordered to assemble.

Gov.-elect Hatfield was called into conference concerning the situation by Gov. Glasscock, and is expected to assist the governor from now on.

*Assessed to Aid Strikers*

Indianapolis. Feb. 8 – To aid strikers in the West Virginia coal fields, the executive board of the United Mine Workers today issued orders that each member of the organization would be assessed 50 cents a month to raise a monthly fund of \$200,000.

# Steven Point Daily Journal

Steven Point, Wisconsin, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913

## Troops Bring About Quiet

### No More Fighting Between Strikers and Guards in West Virginia Coal Fields

Charleston, W.Va., Feb. 12 – With the arrival of militia in the Paint Creek district the situation, though critical, is quiet, following the battle between strikers and armed guards at Mucklow and other points in that region. Estimates place the dead at from eight to eighteen. Until a search of the mountains can be made it will be impossible to estimate the fatalities.

Ten men injured during the rioting are in critical condition and their recovery is doubtful.

# The Washington Post

Washington: Sunday, February 12, 1913

# Troops Quiet Miners

Feared That Lull in Strike Zone is Only Temporary

51 Prisoners Face Trial

Rioting, Shooting to Kill, and attempting to Dynamite  
Trains Are Charges Made

Death List from Mucklow Riot May Go as High as 30

Militiamen Busy Restoring Wire Communication

Special to the Washington Post Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 11 – The military forces are resting tonight in their camps in martial law zone of Paint and Cabin creeks, but they are doubtful that this condition will exist long.

Fifty-one men, 41 of whom are held at Paint Creek junction and 10 in the county jail, in this city, are awaiting trial by the military commission.

The men are charged with rioting, shooting to kill, attempting to dynamite trains, or carrying firearms. The military commission will sit Thursday.

## *Militia Stringing Wires*

Failure to establish communication into the strike zone prevented details of the men trouble reaching Charleston today. The militias worked during the day to connect up telegraph and telephone wire, and are so occupied late tonight. It is hoped that definite details of the mine riot at Mucklow will be at hand tomorrow.

It was the belief last night that at least 16 lives had been lost since Friday night, but it is now said that the number of dead will exceed 20, and many now in the district place the number at not less than 30. More than two score are wounded.

Tonight two companies are stationed at Ronda, two at Paint Creek Junction

and two at Mucklow.

Fifteen of the captured strikers are charged with being implicated in the shooting of Vance Bobbitt and others in the attack on Mucklow

The feature of the day was the finding of 66 sticks, or about 70 pounds of dynamite that had been stolen from a car at Cabin Creek Junction. The dynamite was found near the railroad tracks near East Bank. The strikers are believed to have stored it there for the purpose of blowing up a train of soldiers. Men who are believed to have stolen the dynamite have been arrested. In the bunch are many of the men who gave militia much trouble last fall.

# The Fort Wayne Sentinel

Only Fort Wayne Evening Paper with Associated Press Dispatches  
Tuesday Evening, February 11, 1913

## Martial Law Again Rules

### West Virginia Militia is Rushed into Kanawha Coal Regions Region of Terror at Paint and Cabin Creeks is Near Anarchy

Charleston, W. VA., Feb. 11 - - For the third time in the history of West Virginia martial law is in effect today. Portions of four counties of the are in control of state militia following a battle yesterday between the striking miners of the Kanawha coal fields and deputy sheriffs, railroad officers and mine guards. In a clash near Mucklow yesterday sixteen persons were killed and probably two score injured. Twelve of the dead were miners and four were state officers. Five companies of state militia ordered out last night by Gov. Glasscock reached the strike zone before midnight. A sixth company was on the way, due to reach the trouble district sometime today.

Trouble in the mine districts began in April 1912. Since that time the militia has twice invaded the Paint and Cabin Creek districts of Kanawha County. Once martial law as declared at an end and within a week the troops were ordered back

into the strike territory because of rioting and bloodshed. They were gradually withdrawn, but the second proclamation of martial law was never lifted.

### ***Condition near Anarchy***

Since last Friday almost a condition of anarchy has prevailed at Paint and Cabin Creeks. Passenger trains on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad have been subjected to fire, mine guards shot, and attempts made to apply the torch to the property of the various coal companies in the two districts.

Last Saturday, after a reign of terror in the strike district on Friday night, Gov. Glasscock prepared to bring the situation before the legislature of West Virginia, now in session. This, however, was not done and Sunday telegraph wires in the trouble zone were cut. It was reported Sunday night that Gov. Glasscock would appear before the legislature Monday and insist that some action be taken. Before this could be done yesterday, a serious situation occurred in the strike territory.

A force of deputy sheriffs, railroad officers and mine guards met a body of miner marching from the mountains toward Mucklow.

### ***Two Forces Open Fire***

Without warning the two forces opened fire. The miners drove the officers back. Reinforcements arrived for the officers, but the miners by this time had taken up guerilla warfare and the authorities hastily retreated. It is said the miners numbered from 300 to 400 men and were concealed in the mountains. At last midnight it was learned that rapid-fire guns of the authorities had inflicted death to twelve miners, while but four of the officers were killed. The forty injured are scattered over a territory of fifteen square miles. A number are said to be fatally hurt. It is also said that the number of injured is much greater.

Adjutant General Charles D. Elliott left Charleston last night with two companies of militia from this city. Gen. Elliott has taken charge of the strike situation. With him are the members of the military court who acted during the last two administrations of martial law. The acts of the military commission in sentencing over two score persons to long terms in the West Virginia penitentiary were recently questioned in the state supreme court and the supreme court of the United States. The military court was upheld and the same time the validity of martial law declared by governors of states was held to be legal.

While definite figures could not be ascertained early today, it is said that instead of twelve miners, at least fifteen were killed. It was also learned early today that Standard, W. Va., a mile above Mucklow, had been shot up, the fire being directed from the mountains.

### ***Planned to Wreck Trains***

Plan for the wholesale destruction of the troop train, which left Paint Creek Junction for Mucklow, where almost a score of guards and miner were killed in

yesterday's battles, at dawn, were found today by the skirmishers, thrown out on each side of the track and preceding the slowly moving train. The soldiers gathered up seventy sticks of dynamite, all capped and fused and ready to be touched off. The dynamite had been placed at regular intervals along the rails for a distance of six miles.

Armed men were encountered before the train had traveled but a few miles and nineteen of them were captured. There was no shooting. Adjutant General Elliott is in active command of the five companies of state militia, which have taken the field to suppress the striking miners in the Kanawha field.

# Nevada State Journal

Reno, Nevada, Tuesday, February 11, 1913

## SIXTEEN ARE KILLED IN BATTLE WITH STRIKERS

### COAL MINERS FIRE UPON COMPANY GUARDS

#### STATE MILITIA IS ORDERED TO SCENE

#### Angry Strikers Advance Driving Guards before Them under Rain of Bullets-- All Trains Going Heavily Armed

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 10 -- Sixteen are dead, including twelve miners and four mine guards, as the result of a desperate battle in the Kanawha county coal fields today. Five companies of state militia reached the troubled zone tonight. Striking miners marching towards Mucklow were met in the mountains by a posse under Fred Lester, a former captain of the West Virginia National Guard, now in the employ of a coal company. A sharp engagement followed. A bookkeeper and two mine guards were shot dead and several others were wounded.

With the arrival of guards the rioting ceased. Rumor reached the militia late tonight that an attack would be made tomorrow. All trains of the Chesapeake and

Ohio tonight are equipped with machine guns. They are ready at all times.

Lester and his men were slowly driven back, contesting every foot of ground. Railroad police and deputy sheriffs joined Lester's men, but they could not check the advance of the miners who steadily advanced, pouring a hot fire into the ranks of the officers.

James Henry, a striker, was found dead at Honda, W. Va., with a bullet in his head.

The fighting continued throughout the afternoon. The last telegraph wire into Mucklow was cut yesterday and it was difficult to communicate with the strike district.

The strikers were attempting to gain a position from which they could fire on the town of Mucklow and still be out of the range of machine guns.

# The Washington Post

Washington, Friday, February 14, 1913

## Riot In The Capitol

## Police Eject Miners from the Charleston Statehouse

## Mother Jones Under Arrest

Well Known Leader of West Virginia Strikers Charged With  
Others With Conspiracy and Being Accessory to Murder - -  
Gov. Glasscock Sends Four Additional Military Companies

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 13 - - A series of important developments marked the coal strike situation today. In the coal fields under martial law, 25 miles from here, the militia was using stringent measures to stamp out violence, while in this city it became necessary to sound a riot call to curb a demonstration started in the

state building.

The legislature, trouble because of charges of bribery, was in session when it was reported that miners and their sympathizers were marching here to take the State capitol. At first the truth of the report was questioned, but when a number of miners and other invaded the state building, a riot call was turned in. Chief of Police Albert Guill, with the entire police force at his heels rushed to the statehouse. The halls of the capitol were cleared promptly, a number of persons receiving slight injuries.

The legislature continued its deliberations, although the commotion caused by the trouble was audible to both the house and senate.

### ***Wholesale Arrests at Holly Grove***

An important development today was the raiding by the militia of Holly Grove and the arrest of 69 men. Under military escort the men were rushed to Paint Creek Junction for trial before the military authorities charged with participation in recent rioting. Holley Grove has been the center of the mine trouble since inception of the mine strike last April. The action of the militia caught the men of Holley Grove by surprise, and there was little chance for violence.

With the wholesale arrests today the military court, which convened today, has upward of 150 cases to be considered.

Although wire service from the troubled zone was partially established today only meager details of the fierce mine riots in the strike district several days ago have been received here. W. O. Bobbett, a mine superintendent, whose brother was a victim of the riots, stated today that from his reports at least 26 people have been killed. Mr. Bobbett said of this number 24 were miners and 2 mine guards, one of whom was his brother.

### ***More Troops Ordered Out***

Gov. Glascock ordered four additional companies of militia to the strike district tonight. Two are from Parkersburg and one each from Morgantown and Sutton. Six companies are now in the field.

The legislature today took action for the payment of expenses incurred during martial law in Kanawha County. The senate concurred in a house bill appropriating more than \$244,000. Under West Virginia law no money can be paid out of the State treasury except by legislative appropriation. Two proclamations of martial law were declared while the legislature was not in session, and Gov. Glasscock was

compelled to borrow money. The present invasion of troops is the third in less than a year.

### *Leaders Under Arrest*

“Mother Jones,” famous in labor circles throughout the country, and a leader of the West Virginia mine strikers, was arrested tonight as she alighted from a train in Charleston depot. She is charged with conspiracy and with being an accessory before the fact in the death of Fred Bobbett, one of the victims of the recent riot near Mucklow. C. H. Boswell, editor of a socialist newspaper; Frank Bartley, and Paul J. Paulson, connected with the miner’ organization, were also arrested tonight under warrants similar to that issued for “Mother Jones.”

# The Fort Wayne News

Wednesday Evening, February 26, 1913

## Habeas Corpus

### Proceedings in the Case of Mother Jones

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 26 - - Mary “Mother” Jones, Paul J. Paulson, Charles H. Bosewell and Charles Botley were taken from jail in the Cabin Creek military zone today and brought to the supreme court room here for habeas corpus hearings. All are labor leaders under charge of conspiracy leading to the killing of Fred Bobbett and Charles Vance at Mucklow in a recent strike riot. They were arrested by civil authorities and turned over to the military authorities because the offense was committed in the martial law district. The habeas corpus writ forces the military authorities to show cause why all should not be turned over to the civil authorities for trial.

The question of Governor Glasscock right to declare martial law and appoint a military commission to try all offenses is again involved. Argument was expected to take the rest of today.

# The Washington Post

Washington: Wednesday, June 11, 1913

# Accuse Miners

## Operators Lay West Virginia Troubles to Union Plot

### Federal Inquiry Opens

## Employers Compare Situation in 1912 to Days of Civil War

### In Brief filed With Senate Committee The Declare Mine Workers' Organization Responsible for the Violence That Has Characterized the Strike and Assert That a Conspiracy Exists Against State's Coal Industry

Charleston, W. Va., June 10 –The power and authority of the government of the United States came to West Virginia today to determine who is responsible for the conditions which have kept the State in virtual civil war for more than a year.

Opening the investigation of the coal mine strike, which has dealt death and destruction in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek mining sections, the Senate mine strike investigating committee tonight called upon the military authorities for the records of the proceedings prior to and under the declaration of martial law in the strike territory.

Neither the attorneys for the mine operators nor the workers were prepared to begin the examination of witnesses when the committee opened its hearings this afternoon, and the first witness was not called until the committee met tonight.

### *Formidable Array of Counsel*

A formidable array of counsel was on hand, however. Fore the miners there

appeared Frank S. Monnet, a former attorney general of Ohio; Seymour Steadman, of Illinois, and M. M. Belcher and H. W. Houston. Z. T. Vinson, E. W. Knight, and C. C. Watts represented the operators, with half a score of assistants.

The attorneys for the operators filed two lengthy preliminary statements with the committee. The first was filed by Mr. Vinson for the operators generally, and the second by Mr. Watts for the Paint Creek Collieries Company. Both were pleas of “not guilty” and both denied in detail and in toto the charges made in the resolution passed by the Senate authorizing the inquiry.

### ***Countercharge by Operators***

The operators, in their brief, made the counter charge that the United Mine Workers of America, in its attempt “to organize” the coal miners in the West Virginia field, was responsible for the violence which has characterized the strike. After a review of the conditions, which have obtained in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek sections since the strike began, the operators’ brief took up the charges in the resolution in detail.

“We know of no system of peonage, and believe none exists or has been practiced in the fields,” said the brief. An investigation by the department of justice found no such system, it held. Specific denials were made that the postal service had been interfered with, that the immigration laws had been violated, and that rights of citizens had been violated.

On the question of the trials of citizens under martial law, the brief defended former Gov. Glasscock for declaring martial law and Gov. Hatfield for continuing it.

### ***Situation Called “Terrible”***

“The situation confronting the governor on September 2, 1912,” said the brief, “was a terrible one: rarely since the days of 1861-65 has the executive of an American State had to face and act under similar circumstances.”

The proceedings under martial Law, the martial law, the brief held, had been declared legal by the supreme court of appeals of the State. The operators declared they expect to prove “that a conspiracy exist, in which the United Mine Workers are the active parties, for diminishing the competitive ability of West Virginia coal in the market, with the double purpose of decreasing the quantity of West Virginia coal going into competitive ability of West Virginia coal in the market, with the double purpose of decreasing the quantity of West Virginia coal going into competitive market and increasing the prices of coals which compete with West Virginia therein, and that the troubles in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek fields are the direct result

of such conspiracy and the efforts of the United Mine Workers to carry out the same.”

The operators declared they also expect to prove that firearms and ammunition were brought into the State for “acts of lawlessness and violence, which were designed to keep the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek mines idle, and prevent shipments of coal there from until the United Mine Workers of American should be recognized.”

The statement presented by the Paint Creek Collieries Company made similar denials and similar charges.

### ***Hearings Held at a Hotel***

The committee began its day in Charleston by a call of courtesy on Gov. Hatfield. The governor offered the committee a room in the State capitol in which to hold hearing, but the committee declined and occupied a room at the Kanawha Hotel. The governor said that he would aid the investigators in anyway possible, and expressed a desired that the investigation be full and complete.

When the committee got down to work it became apparent that the investigation was to be rushed. Chairman Swanson announced that the committee would hold sessions from 9 until 12:30 in the morning, from 2 until 5:30 in the afternoon, and evening sessions beginning at 8 o'clock and ending when the committee found it necessary to adjourn. There is a long list of witnesses to be examined and the committee desires to conclude its hearings as soon as possible.

Former Gov. Glasscock, who was governor when the strike began, and who declared marital law in the district, will appear before the committee on Thursday. He sent a telegram to the committee today offerings to testify, and at the suggestion of Senator Borah it was arranged to examine him on Thursday.

The committee meeting at its evening session called J. Bruce Reid, a Charleston newspaperman. He said that he was sent to the Paint Creek mine section last June after two shootings had occurred.

He said that he started for Mucklow, a town on Paint Creek. He was carried past the Mucklow station, he said, and walked back through the Paint Creek section. He said he was shown at Mucklow, bullet holes in houses, where mine guards told him striking miners had attacked the boarding house of mine guards.

### ***Investigated Death***

“There was a question as to whether he had been murdered in cold blood,” said Mr. Reid, “or whether he had been killed in a legitimate fight between miners and mine guards. Different mine guards told me three different stories of the killing, and I formed my own conclusion.”

Mr. Reid said he had seen on of the findings of the military commission, which sentenced a miner to seven years in the penitentiary for swearing at a military officer. He was later released.

He said he saw 50 or 60 men arraigned at once by military commission.

“They were on trial for participation in the battle of Mucklow, said the witness, and they were charged with conspiracy to murder.”

Twelve of these men, the witness said, were sent to jail. These with all other prisoners, be believed, had been released.

### *Attention Military Trails*

“Mother Jones and about 98 other prisoners were to be tried, said Mr. Reid.

The witness evoked a laugh from the fifty men who occupied spectators’ seats in the committee room when he said that the miners held under arrest by the troops looked better than before they were arrested.

“The looked cleaner and better kept,” he said, and even the committee smiled.

Mr. Reid said he was arrested for interviewing “Mother” Jones, but was later released after he promised not to endeavor to speak to witnesses.

He described the procedure before the military tribunal and said that the miners being tried was allow to be represented by counsel. They were kept in a “bullpen” while awaiting trail.

Mr. Reid reviewed the three declarations of martial law and the actions of the three military commissions.

# The Washington Post

Washington: Thursday, June 12, 1913

# CIVIL LAW IGNORED

## Military Supreme in Strike Field, Officers Testify

### MEN RAILROADED TO CELLS

#### Sentences Imposed Regardless of Limitation by Statutes

#### Summary Measures Necessary, Capt. Morgan Tells Senate Committee, Because Conflicting Factions Had Created a State of Civil War - -Adjutant General Elliot Describes Battles Between Mine Guards and Strikers

Charleston, W. Va., June 11 – War time rule in the coal strike regions of West Virginia were described before the Senate mine investigating committee here today, and after three military officers had described conditions the committee expressed itself satisfied as to the charge “that the citizens of West Virginia had been tried and convicted in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.”

Two members of the military committee, which at three different times has assumed absolute dominion over some 150 square miles of West Virginia territory, testified this afternoon. They were Capt. Charles R. Morgan, a lawyer, and Major James I. Pratt, who was president of the second military court which took charge of the strike district.

#### *Civil Laws Disregarded*

Both told the committee that their proceedings were conducted without regard to the civil laws of the State; that they arrested, arraigned, tried and convicted offenders in the strike zone with recourse to processes of the civil courts, and they imposed sentences without regard to the limitations imposed by the statutes of West Virginia.

“We considered the entire strike district was in a state of actual warfare,” said Capt. Morgan with soldierly frankness, and we acted according to the procedure of the United States army in time of war.

“But the constitution of the State provides” interjected Attorney Monet, for

the miners, “that the military shall be subordinate to the civil power, and no citizen unless engaged in military service of the State shall be tried or punished in any military court for any offense that is cognizable by the civil courts of the State.”

# **The Atlanta Constitution**

Atlanta Ga. Thursday Morning June 12, 1913 Fourteen Pages

## **All Law Violated By Wartime Rule In Strike Region**

**So Decide Probers after First Day’s  
Investigation of Conditions in  
in the West Virginia Coal Fields**

**Absolute Dominion Assumed By Military**

**Members of Commission Admit Trials Were Conducted  
Without Regard to Civil Laws of State**

Charleston, W. Va., June 11. Wartime rule in the coal strike regions of West Virginia was described before the senate mine investigating committee here today, and after three military officers had described conditions the committee expressed itself as to the charge that the “citizens of West Virginia had been tried and convicted in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States.”

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tried and convicted offenders in the strike zone without recourse to process of the civil courts and imposed sentences without regard to the limitations imposed by the statutes of West Virginia.

### ***Acted As in Wartime***

“We considered the entire strike district was in a state of actual warfare,” said Captain Morgan, with soldiery frankness, “and we acted according to the procedure of the United States army in time of war.”

“My understanding was,” said Captain Morgan, “that during this state of insurrection which prevailed the constitution of the state of West Virginia had been suspended by the acts of these men who were burning, killing and destroying property. We believed these men had suspended the constitution, and that in order to perpetuate the state of West Virginia and restore the constitution were justified in using extreme measures.”

Captain Morgan declared that the military commission believed its authority was unlimited under the general order issued by Governor Glasscock which provided the military commission “I substitute for the criminal courts of the district covered by the martial law proclamation, and all offenses against the civil laws, as they existed prior to the proclamation of November 15, 1912, shall be regarded as offenses under the military law and in punishment therefore the military commission can impose such sentences, either lighter or heavier, than those imposed under the civil law, as in their judgment the offend may merit.”

### ***Did Not Feel Limited***

Both Captain Morgan and Major Pratt asserted that the commission did not feel itself limited by the statutory provision fixing punishment for offenses, and Major Pratt gave several instances of sentences imposed by the commission exceeding the statutory punishment.

A dozen pictures of men, clad in prison clothing and with heads shaved, were identified by Major Pratt as men who had been sentenced by the military commission and sent to jail. One was given a sentence of seven and a half years for perjury, several others were given three, four and five-year terms for “interfering with officers.”

“Was there any indictment or other civil process presented against these men?” asked Senator Borah.

“No,” answered Major Pratt, “they were arraigned on charges and specifications prepared by the judge advocate general.”

Senator Borah elicited that Captain Morgan, as a lawyer, believed there was no appeal from the decision of the commission, if approved by the governor, except to the supreme court of the United States.

“You could arraign a man for anything that in your estimation was an offense?” asked Attorney Monnet.

“Yes, except that the governor’s proclamation specified statutory offenses.”

Senator Martine ascertained that after the commission had heard the testimony in a case it went into secret session, executed sealed findings after the manner of a verdict, and sent them to the governor.

“Then the poor devil did not know what you had done with him until he was gobbled up and carted away to the penitentiary?” suggested the New Jersey senator.

“That’s right,” answered Captain Morgan, and the spectators smiled.

### ***Forty-Nine Tried at Once***

It was developed that as many as forty-nine accused men were tried at one time by the commission.

“There was no opportunity given a man to secure a new trial on the discovery of new evidence, no opportunity to give ball, no possibility of the issuance of a stay of execution; your decision was first, last and final,” suggested Mr. Monnet.

“Yes,” answered Captain Morgan.

“If you had sentenced a man to death there was no way of stopping the execution if the governor approved it?” asked Senator Borah.

“We did not contemplate imposing death sentences,” replied the witness.

“I think the committee has ample testimony on this branch of the inquiry” remarked Senator Borah. “The statement of facts seems full and complete.”

Adjutant General Charles D. Elliott had occupied the morning session and part of the afternoon session. Tonight Senator Borah took up witnesses produced by the mine workers to testify as to charges that peonage obtains in the Paint and Cabin Creek sections. A hundred brawny miners came in from the hills today, and the attorneys for the mine workers weeded out the witnesses they wanted to call in connection with this branch of the inquiry.

Following today’s speedy work, the committee decided to divide up the inquiry tomorrow, allowing Senator Borah to proceed alone with his peonage investigation, and probably have Senator Kenyon begin an individual inquiry into general conditions in the strike zone, while the remainder of the committee covered other branches of the inquiry.

### ***General Elliott on Stand***

Adjutant General Charles D. Elliott, of West Virginia, who was in command of the military in the strike zone, was the first witness today. He was examined at length as to the date of which the various periods of martial law began. General Elliott presented copies of the requests of the sheriffs of Kanawha, Raleigh and Fayette counties for military aid, and various orders of former Governor Glasscock establishing martial law.

Under examination by Senator Borah, General Elliott described the trail of offenders by the military court after the civil courts had been superseded.

The documents produced by General Elliott showed fifty-one men sentenced

by the military court. Robert Hartigan, a mine guard, charged with doing police duty as a non-resident of the state, was sentenced twice, according to the list, each time to pay a fine of \$500 and to serve six months in prison. In another similar case a guard was fine \$100 and sentenced to sixty days. Among other sentences shown were:

For "intimidation of workmen," thirty-two prisoners, six months each.

The list accounted for all but two cases under the first martial law period.

"These two cases were marked "missing from the files".

The militia, the witness said, now was working under the civil courts.

"While you were in charge in the martial law zone, you made arrests on your own responsibility, without a writ or warrant from any civil court." asked Senator Borah.

"Yes" said General Elliott.

### ***No Record of Trail***

General Elliott said that he had no record of the proceedings of the military courts established under the second and third declarations of martial law. He said that at the time he had practically the entire militia organization of the state in the field.

Under cross examination by Attorney Belcher for the miners, General Elliott said the controversy prior to the declaration of martial law was solely between the miners and operators.

"The governor evidently thought there was." said the witness.

General Elliott said he knew Representative S. R. Davis, former prosecutor, had told Governor Glasscock that he could not get action in the courts to subdue the riotous conditions. This he said, was one of the reasons the governor declared martial law.

The witness said his troops had captured five or six machine guns in the affected district.

General Elliott told of the operation of an armored train on which a machine gun was mounted, which made four trips up Paint and Cabin creeks. He could not say who manned this train.

Attorney Belcher tried to ascertain what rifles were carried on a special train that invaded the Paint Creek section on the night of February 7, and from which a battle was fought. General Elliott did not know where the guns came from.

General Elliott said he had been informed that just prior to the first formed that just prior to the first declaration of martial law bodies of armored miners were parading up and down Paint Creek. He had been informed that a watchman had been killed from ambush and another badly wounded. A party of guards who endeavored to recover the guard's body, he had been informed, had been driven back by rifle fire. The next day an attack on the village of Mucklow had been made

by men firing from mills about the town.

It was immediately after the battle of Mucklow that the troops were sent into the Paint Rock field.

General Elliott said martial law was urged by strikers and united min workers officials. Coal operators protested.

# The Weekly Advocate

Newark, Ohio, Thursday, June 12, 1913

## Senators Start the Mine Probe

Of the West Virginia Coal Fields by Summoning  
Militia Officers

Courts of the State

Stripped of Power and 150 Miles Placed Under Martial  
Law

## Big Corps of Attorneys is Present

Charleston, W. Va., June 11 - - Industrial war in West Virginia was today described to the senate mine strike investigation committee by Adjutant General Elliott, who told in graphic details of battles fought between mine guards and strikers at Mucklow and Holly Grove in the Paint Creek section. He told of armored trains carrying machine guns that swept through the strike district and related stories of men ambushed and shot down. At least a score of skirmishes were detailed by him, in nearly all of which men were killed or wounded.

General Elliott told of the capture by the state troops of six deadly machine guns capable of firing 150 shots a minute and 120,000 round of ammunition. He identified photographs of a sheet iron fort built by mine guards at Mucklow and told of the capture of hundreds of "man killing" guns. Many of them, "hidden out" in hollow trees and mountain caves after the militia took charge of the strike district.

Trains held up, mine tipples burned, pitched battles between mine guards and

General Elliott, who said that all of these affairs were reported to him, detailed all miners.

He detailed an engagement at Mucklow Holly Grove on Paint Creek and Ronda on Cabin Creek, on February 10, when a mine bookkeeper and miner named Estep was killed. This resulted in a second declaration of martial law and General Elliott said that when he went into the fields with troops on the night of February 10, a dynamite bomb was found on the railroad tracks ahead of his troop train.

“All of these affairs were between mine guards and strikers,” said the general. “The militia had nothing to do with them and I know of them only through information brought to me by both sides.”

General Elliott gave the committee documents showing the operations of the military, which took charge of the strike district during the first martial law period, and showing the disposition of prisoners.

[Associated Press Telegram]

Charleston, W. Va., June 11. - - With the basis of their inquiry firmly laid, members of the senate committee investigating the West Virginia coal situation today proceeded to lay bare the process by which the civil courts were stripped of their power and more than 150 square miles of West Virginia were placed under martial law. Senator Borah of Idaho, took charge of the inquiry, under that section of the senate resolution directing “a probe on the charge that citizens had been deprived of their under the constitution.”

The witnesses recorded were needed to make clear the procedure followed by former Governor Glasscock in the proclaiming of martial law. Judge Advocate General Wallace, Adjutant Charles D. Elliott, Major James A. Pratt, and Captain Samuel L. Walker, were on the list.

Former Representative Joseph H. Gaines, an impromptu witness, furnished the committee with the testimony, which will form the basis of the investigation with regard to the superseding of the civil authority by the military forces. Mr. Gaines detailed give the committee all the local color it needs.

The working of Federal institutions of West Virginia showing those there courts of the justice of the peace, the intermediate court and the local court had jurisdiction offer all offenses committed in the strike zone. He said that throughout the period when the military tribunal was in charge of the strike district these courts were open and was conducting their business.

“Then there was no reason why these in arrested in the strike zone could not have been brought to Charleston and given trial by say justice of peace.

## Elyria Evening Telegram

Elyria, Ohio Friday, June 13, 1913

# Committee Tours Scenes of Warfare In West Virginia

## Probing Senators Visit the Troubled Districts

### Lawmakers Review Exact Spot Where They Heard Previously From Witness That Assaults and Killing Took Place

Cabin Creek Junction, W. Va., July 13. --- In the very heart of the West Virginia coal fields the senate investigating committee penetrated Thursday. It secured first hand information regarding conditions, which have been described by witnesses as one of actual warfare. Through the tortuous trails of the wooded mountains the committee went. It saw the slab boarded shacks devoid of all comforts, which the men who toil in the black recesses of the mountains call home.

The committee saw beside the roads the tents now occupied by the evicted miners. They saw bullet-riddled houses of the towns shot up, the operators claim, by union men and their sympathizers. They saw the company store. The pick of the mine guard system were looked over, the entire length and breadth of the troubled regions were traversed.

### *See Where Guns Menaced Town*

The committee was shown where machine guns were mounted to command the countryside, and near Eskdale was pointed out the clump of trees on the hillside from which a military train was shot up.

The stories of assaults and killings read into the record Wednesday was reviewed Thursday and exact spot where they took place shown.

In the ten-minute session held before starting for the coalfields. John Goldsborough, a miner, from Highcoal, a hamlet in the Boomer field, appealed to the senators for aid. He said his mail has been interfered with, letters opened, and declared he and his family had been ordered out of their homes because he had volunteered to testify in the present inquiry.

### *Tells of Battle of Mucklow*

John Seachrist, a union miner, furnished the example whereby the committee was able to go on record. He admitted he participated in the battle of Mucklow. He said he bought a rifle – a Swiss mauser – for \$6, but when an attempt was made to have him tell from whom he received ammunition and orders on the morning of that fight, the committee sustained the objection that he need not incriminate himself. He accepted the suggestion to the intense ire of both factions.

Seachrist is a husky miner, red headed and of the type that can usually be depended on to take care of itself. In a heavy voice he told of his experience at Mucklow, under a bitter cross-examination by Attorney Knight, representing the mine operators. Of course he shot, he said.

### *Gov. Hatfield Defies Probes*

Gov. Hatfield of West Virginia has declined to submit to the senate mine strike committee the records of the trails before the military committee that took charge of the strike-ridden distract of the state during the trouble this spring. In a letter to the committee refusing its demand the governor said that the findings of the committee in these cases had never been approved, the men had been released and he desired to keep the records for use in seeking indictments in the civil courts. To make them public at this time, he said, would be “prejudicial to the public peace.”

# Wichita Weekly Times

Wichita Falls, Texas, Friday June 20, 1913

## Story of West Virginia

### Men Shot From Armored Train

"Death Special" Employed in Rifle Fight on Mining  
Camp”

### Committee Is Startled

Men and Women Tell How Peaceful Community

## Became Veritable War Theatre

By Associated Press Charleston, W. Va., June 14th. --Today's inquiry by the Senate committee investigating the coal mine strike centered about a single battle in the Paint and Cabin Creek districts. Almost all day the committee heard statements concerning the attacks on Holly Grove, the strikers' camp, from an armored train, which was run up into the strike district February 7.

The Committee was astonished at the testimony of Leo Calvin an ex-mine guard, who was one of the men in the armored train when the strikers' camp was fired upon. Cisco Estep a miner was killed and Mrs. Annie Hall was wounded, Calvin was questioned by the attorneys for the State and told a sensational story of the attack.

After relating that he had been a chief guard on Cabin Creek and had left the district because of the shooting there, he said that Sheriff Bonner Hill and Quinn Morton, a mine operator, had prevailed upon him to join in the party going up Cabin Creek Valley, He said:

### *A stream of Fire*

There were ten or twelve men in the armored car and when we got to Paint Creek junction all of them began getting rifles ready. The brakeman came through the train and turned down the lights. He told us not to raise the windows but to shoot right through the windows. I was leaning out of an open window and as we came into Holly Grove, I saw a stream of fire start out of the baggage car where the machine guns were mounted.

The stream kept up as we went through Holly Grove. As we passed I saw three or four flashes of fire from the tents. The witness did not see any shots from the tents before the shooting began from the train, He said:

### *First Shots from the Train*

I just heard the engine's whistle blow 'toot, toot' and the shooting from the train began. I am positive the shooting first began from the baggage car.

The witness said Quinn Morton was on the train. When the train had passed the miners' camp at Holly Grove, he said Morton came running back through the car and shouted, "Back up the train and we will give them another round.

"I think the sheriff told him something about there being women and children up in those tents, and he wouldn't shoot." At this statement Senator Martino of New

Jersey, almost leaped from his and shouted:

### ***Martine is Indignant***

"What sort of a man is this Paul Morton -- I mean Quinn Morton, is he an ordinary American citizen that he could order such a thing?" Attorneys for the coal operators were on their feet and in a moment the committee room was in confusion. Attorney Jackson shouted: "Mr. Morton will be brought before your committee and you will see him and talk with him." "God help me, then", remarked Senator Martino. "The senator ought not to say that," said Mr. Jackson. "I just can't help it," said Martino

Under examination by another attorney, the witness repeated the statement that "Quinn Morton came through the car hollering, "back up the train and we will give them another round." He said when the train reached Mucklow, just above Holly Grove, the men in the armored car remained there three days until after the last battle of Mucklow, Calvin said he warned the company bookkeeper named Bobbett, who was killed in the battle, not to go up the hills that day, Witness said:

### ***Miner Side Heard***

"I was there then they bought him back on a stretcher, him and the others who were shot in the battle." The witness declared Chesapeake and Ohio railroad detectives had slugged him in Charleston hotel because he had quite the company.

Women and men who showed traces of years of arduous toil digging coal from West Virginia Mountains told the committee their side of the controversy.

It was a tale of a peaceful community of happy, contented people transformed into a theatre of war and the Senate committee members was back with started glances as witness after witness told the story of the strike. Attorneys for the mine operators insisted they would show the train was fired on from town before the machine guns in the armored car were turned loose.

### ***Know as Death Special***

The miners called the train the "Death Special." The operators called it the "Bull Moose." Harry Arthur, who was employed by the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad as a brakeman on the train described the steel sheeting which encased the baggage car and the two machine guns, which were mounted so as to give the greatest possible range through the protected car doors.

Mrs. Annie Hill, who the miners called the train the "Death Special." The

operators called it the "Bull Moose." Harry Arthur, who was employed by the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad as a brakeman on the train described the steel sheeting which encased the baggage car and the two machine guns, which were mounted so as to give the greatest possible range through the protected car doors.

Mrs. Annie Hill, who limped into the committee room, told how she shielded her three little children from the bullets by hiding them in the chimney corner of her little home at Holly Grove, when the armored train made its appearance. She said she had been shot through the limbs and the bullet had gone through the Bible and hymnbook on her parlor table.

### ***"Shoot to Kill"***

W. B. Buzzard told the committee that a man with whom he was talking on a Cabin Creek train was shot from a closet on the car after an argument with a mine guard. No criminal action ever resulted from the shooting, so far as he knew. Harvey S. Kinball, a former special agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad said he had ridden on the "Bull Moose" train and had been ordered to shoot if stones were thrown at the train, He said.

Romeo Bennett, another special agent, gave similar testimony.

## **The Fort Wayne Sentinel**

Friday Evening, September 12, 1913

### **New Paint Creek Strike**

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 12. —Alleging that the Paint Creek Collieries Company had failed in its promise to dismiss a company doctor employed during the recent labor troubles, 500 miners employed in the mines in and around Mucklow struck today. The company is said to have signed the union scale a few weeks ago.

## **The Helena Independent**

Helena, Mont., Monday, January 27, 1929

### **Fourteen West Virginia Coal Miner**

# Perish in Explosion at Kingston

## SCORES OF MEN ESCAPE, 2 SAVED BY RESCUERS

Kingston, W. Va., Jan. 26. (AP) The bodies of fourteen miners who lost their lives in an explosion in the No. 5 mine of the Kingston Pocahontas Coal Company had been brought to the surface tonight, fifty-five miner escaped.

The cause of the blast, which occurred early today, had not been determined tonight. An inquest was set for 10 a. m. The bodies located were scorched and in some instances badly burned. Fifty-three of the underground workers fled to safety through an entry on the opposite side of a mountain from the main shaft and walked two miles back to the mine offices. Two were later found by rescue crews who said the miners were slowly working their way to the entrance when picked up. One of the latter men, G. W. Williams, was suffering from afterdamp and shock. It was some time before it was known that anyone had escaped and then the 53 men appeared over the brow of the mountain after their long tramp in the coal.

# The Helena Independent

Helena, Mont., Monday, January 28, 1912

## 14 Bodies Taken From Coal Mine In West Virginia

Kingston, W. Va., Jan 27. (AP) The removal of 14 burned and mutilated bodies from the Kingston Pocahontas Coal company No. 5 mine, here, where an explosion occurred Saturday, today had accounted for all miners in the working when the blast spread destruction through the underground workshop. Fifty-five works escaped.

Rescue squads who had toiled since the detonation rocked the district brought the last of the bodies to the surface nearly 24 hours after the explosion.

Several fires, kindled by the explosion, handicapped rescue efforts for several hours until extinguished. Surface building, including that housing the ventilating system, were put out of commission and this also hindered the safety crews until

repairs could be made.

The miners who died were in the sector where the explosion apparently originated, while the other were in distant parts of the large mine and were warned of trouble by the rush of air which follows an explosion. Five hundred men is the normal force of the No. 5, but only 69 were on duty Saturday when the blast occurred.

The Victims included W. A. James, Portsmouth, Ohio, Blaine Parker, Barbourville, Ky., Arnold Frazer, Elsie coal, Ky., James Clevender, Hellier, Ky., and Eustace Cremeans, Rutland, Ohio.

Investigations into the cause of the explosion were under way today by state, county and company representative.

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Secured Big Tract	2	February 17, 1903
Extend the Paint Creek Branch	2	September 25, 1903
Involves Six Millions	2	December 9, 1905
Coal Properties Merged	3	January 16, 1906
English Syndicate Here	3	December 9, 1906
Eighteen Miners Sent To Eternity	4	January 19, 1906
Mine Explosion Inquiry	5	February 22, 1906
Striking Miners Fire Upon Sleuths	5	May 31, 1912
Machine Gun Blown Up	6	July 26, 1912
Bloodshed Reigns In Hills	7	July 26, 1912
Guerilla Warfare	8	July 26, 1912
Soldiers at Paint Creek	9	July 27, 1912
To Probe Coal Strike	10	August 20, 1912
Striking Miners Riddle Homes	10	February 8, 1913
Strikers Fired On	12	February 9, 1913
Troops Bring About Quiet	13	February 12, 1913
Troops Quiet Miners	14	February 12, 1913
Martial Law Again Rules	15	February 11, 1913
Sixteen Are Killed In Battle	17	February 11, 1913
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Accuse Miners	20	June 11, 1913
Civil Law Ignored	24	June 12, 1913
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Senators Start the Mine Probe	29	June 12, 1913
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Men Shot From Armored Train	33	June 20, 1913
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Fourteen West Virginia Coal Miner Perish	36	January 27, 1929
14 Bodies Taken From Coal Mine In West Virginia	36	January 28, 1929
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