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H. NEWBURN MULLINAX, sworn, testified:

EXAMINATION BY MR. DALY.

Q Where do you live?

A At the Textile Camps.

Q How long have you lived there?

A I have been in the camps ever since the 1st of September; along about the 1st of September I moved there.

Q 1914?

A Yes Sir.

Q Are you a member of the Local Textile Council?

A Yes Sir.

Q Where does that meet?

A We don't have any regular meeting now. We discontinued our hall.

Q Where is the office?

A At the camps.

Q Who reside at the camps? I don't mean the particular names?

A The textile workers, members of the Council.

Q Why are they out there?

A Because they are out on strike.

Q From where?

A The Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills.

Q Did you ever work in the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills?

A Yes Sir.

Q Do you remember when you went to work there the first time?

A The first time I went there was in July, 1911.

Q How long did you stay there?

A I stayed there until the next July, 1912.

Q Where did you go then?

A I went to Calhoun, Georgia.

Q What did you do there?

A I was overseer of the weaving department.

Q In what mill?

A The Echota Cotton Mills.

Q Is that a large mill?

A No Sir, a small mill.

Q How many people are employed there?

A Well, all told, I would say about three hundred.

Q Who was the owner of the mill?

A A gentleman by the name of Barnes was the superintendent and Mr. Strain was the general manager and owned the principle stock.

Q How long were you at that mill?

A I was at that mill until December of that year.

Q Why did you leave?

A They were cutting out the night line, and I saw they were intending to cut it out and that would throw

one of the overseers out of a job and I had a job offered me then at the same money as assistant overseer and I left there and went to Columbus, Georgia.

Q At what mill did you work there?

A The Columbus Manufacturing Company.

Q Who is at the head of that mill?

A I don't know, Mr. Hines is superintendent.

Q How long did you remain there?

A I remained there until the 1st day of April, 1913.

Q Then where did you go?

A Back to the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mill.

Q Then you were working from that time until when?

A I was working from that time up until the latter part of November, 1913.

Q Where you there in October, 1913?

A Yes Sir.

Q What trouble occurred there if any during October, 1913?

A Well, do you want the history of the trouble?

Q Yes.

A The trouble had been brewing there for a good while in regard to posting the rule that they would have in six full days before they drew their pay, and the rule was posted up in the mill to take effect a certain time. I disremember the time but it was just

prior to October 20th, perhaps two weeks before when this rule was to take effect. It caused great confusion among the help, and also at the same time they had an assistant superintendent, a German that was there learning the American of operating a cotton mill.

Q Do you know his name?

A Mr. Metzger. I disremember his initials; this man had been working over the plant. Had been in the cloth room for over a year, I suppose, something like that, and they were transferring him from one department to another and finally he had got to the weaving department, and when he got to the weaving department they put him with for me to learn him to fix looms. Not being able to understand his language, he could not talk plain English you know, it was quite a bother to me and finally I got him slipped off on another man, you know and they got the man for a month or more and finally they made him assistant superintendent over all us people and according to my knowledge he knowed about as much about a cotton mill as I know about an airship, and we did not feel like taking orders from him. In fact he was going around pimping on the loom fixers when he discovered anything wrong, and he would go to the office with it and the office would call on the overseer and that throwed hima checking up you know. He would

go around looking for new shuttles. If a shuttle was running loose a bit he would take the number and away would go to the office with it. He kind of created disturbance among the loom fixers.

Q Dissatisfaction?

A Yes Sir; and Mr. Fowler, who was fixing looms there, he asked him off his job, off his particular section you know.

Q What do you mean by that?

A He was going around over his section looking up shuttles and seeing what he could find that was wrong and reporting it and the loom fixers had become tired of it. Mr. Fowler asked him to stay off his section. He did not know anything about a loom, whether it was out of order or in order. It kind of scared the man a little bit and he goes to the general manager and it so happened, as well as I remember, Mr. Mollhanner was present when he came to the general manager. He was overseer of weaving and he heard the story from the German Assistant superintendent and Mr. Johnston gave him orders to go down and discharge Fowler at once and so Mollhanner first asked Johnston to wait and let him see about this. Mollhanner had heard often among the loom fixers in regard to this man Metzger and asked to go down and investigate the matter. The general manager

told him to go and do as he said and discharge the man and McIlhanner came down and when he got back to Fowler of course the other loom fixers knew what had happened and that he was going to make Fowler get out and they gathered around McIlhanner and told him what the trouble was and Fowler had started to pack his tools, you know, to get out. Fowler was a loom fixer and a loom fixer told him, he says, "Now, McIlhanner, that means all of us. We don't stand for this man to come around kicking here and pimping on us for things he don't know whether is right; things we do know he tells us is wrong that is right and we don't feel like we could take that."

Q Who stated that?

A The other loom fixers. He told him to wait; says, "I will go back." He went back to the office and the superintendent came down with Mr. McIlhanner.

Q Mr. Johnston?

A No Sir. Mr. Lowndes, the superintendent at this time; he came down and told Mr. Fowler to go on back to work and he turned around to the other loom fixers and says, "We don't want nobody to quit, we will adjust this trouble. Let Mr. Fowler go back to work, working as he usually does, and we will see if we cannot adjust matters down here." This was on Saturday morning; I will say

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10 o'clock. Along about that time, or say at noon time, it was 12:45, Mr. Sweatt, who was at that time special officer with the company, he came in and told Mr. Fowler to come up to the office at stopping time; and so he goes out and they told him they were going to settle with him, after he thought everything was fixed up. So he didn't take his pay then, he waited until the following week.

Q They discharged him, did they?

A Yes Sir, they discharged him and told him they would settle with him and he told them he would wait until Monday to take his pay.

Q What happened then among the other loom fixers?

A He told the other loom fixers about it and that, in conjunction with the sixty-hour rule they had posted, was the cause of the strike of October 20th.

Q How many people went out then, do you know?

A Well, I won't say this positive, now, because I don't know exactly, but there were some six or seven hundred people/

Q Were you among that number?

A Yes Sir.

Q How long were they out?

A They were out four days.

Q Was Fowler taken back?

A No Sir. When they came around under arbitration --

Q How did they arbitrate it?

A When they first started out they wanted to send a committee to Mr. Elsas, and he refused to see the committee. We goes on out and goes over to 86 Central Avenue, to the Redmen's Wigwam at the Hall. We had organized the Saturday before. We had met and organized the Local.

Q The present Local?

A Yes Sir; and we had a hall there. We goes to this hall and holds a meeting in the afternoon, I think it was, Monday afternoon of the strike, October 20th, and in fact we had a meeting each day until Wednesday, I believe it was, and Mr. Elsas sends for a committee.

Q Who carried that message? Do you know?

A Why, I am not positive, but I think Mr. Rogers, who was at that time assistant superintendent of the No. 1 Mill. He was the one who went to some of the leaders of the strike and told them Mr. Elsas wanted a conference with them and we arranged for a conference with him on Thursday, the next day, we met, and a committee was appointed at this meeting.

Q You were on it?

A Yes Sir.

Q What happened?

A We goes down and Mr. Elsas he made a statement to the committee.

Q Did you go to the office of the company?

A Yes Sir.

Q Who else was there?

A Mr. Elsas, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Brush was the three.

Q What position did Mr. Brush hold?

A He was the chief cotton grader.

Q What was said?

A Mr. Elsas made a statement that if there was a thing wrong happened he wanted to right it, and we talked the matter over and we told him what the trouble was, which was in regard to the sixty hour rule and the German and so he stated that he would not put Mr. Fowler back to work and that there was three others that he would like to investigate before they went to work. He gave his reasons why he would not put Fowler back, which was on account of the trouble starting and that Mr. Metzger had felt he was mistreated.

Q There was no charge against Mr. Fowler in any way except that he did not obey?

A Did not obey, just asked the man off the job and told him to atay off. Mr. Flemmings and Bob Woods and Jim Cantrell was the three men held up for investigation by Mr. Elsas. Me. Elsas stated that they had threatened

Mr. Johnstone the morning of the strike before they had come out of the mill; and being around with these three particular fellows most all the while I knew of an investigation was made they would be vindicated and put back to work. I asked Mr. Elsas myself if he would give an impartial investigation and he said he would. I says, "You will see both sides of the question, you heard these boys and their witnesses and Mr. Johnstone and his witnesses." He says, "Yes, I will guarantee to you that I will do the fair, right thing, the straight thing, the fair thing with the boys." Well, we, the committee, then decided it would be better to return back to work with Mr. Fowler being completely prohibited from returning to work and these other three men would get an investigation and we felt sure they would get returned to work; but if they ever had an investigation I never heard of it.

Q There never was any report made to you about any investigation?

A None whatever.

Q Did you inquire about it?

A I did not inquire of Mr. Elsas on that.

Q Who did you ask about it?

A I talked some with Mr. Woods and Mr. Flemmings who had talked with Mr. Johnstone and also Mr. Elsas at

my request.

Q Did they do it?

A Yes Sir, and he would put them off from time to time and say, "Well, you come back again and I will let you know.

Q Did they ever go to work at the mills?

A Never did.

Q Now, that day that the committee went to see Mr. Elsas, on which committee you were the spokesman in a way for the committee, weren't you?

A Well, Mr. Flynn was the general spokesman.

Q Did you make any other complaints to Mr. Elsas as to conditions, working conditions around the mill, or as to conditions in the village, do you remember?

A Well, yes, we told him that the conditions generally weren't to our liking and named over --

Q What did you name?

A The sanitary conditions also we told him there was a great number of rules that we thought was too tight on the operatives.

Q What particular rules did you tell him?

A We did not get time to tell him. He says, "Why, any time anything comes up or any rules that is not to your liking come to me, my door is open at all times for

any complaint and I will investigate them personally.

Q Did you call his attention to this contract that everybody had signed at this meeting?

A I would not say this positively in regards to the contract.

Q Let me ask you this question differently: did you speak about the fines and deductions?

A We talked about them. The fines at that time were getting higher on us. He told us he would take all this up in a personal investigation; he would go through it. He was seldom ever in the plant and did not know what actually did exist in there.

Q Did you speak to him about this matter of withholding wages, forfeitures?

A I am not positive this was drawn out.

Q You did speak of the fines, deductions and sanitary conditions about the village?

A Yes Sir, and conditions generally.

Q In and about the mill?

A Yes Sir.

Q And as I understand it he agreed to look personally into all these matters?

A Yes Sir, he was going to take all these matters up in a personal investigation.

Q Did he make any investigation which you ever heard of?

A Not that I ever knew of.

Q Then you all went back to work again?

A Went back on Friday morning.

Q Except those that were discharged?

A Yes Sir.

Q You continued to work until when?

A There was not any definite time stated.

Q You did return and and as it turned out you stayed until what time, you personally?

A The latter part of November. I don't know just the date, but it lasted until the following month.

Q What happened then?

A Well, our council had been thoroughly formed and I was gettin a great number of applications and carrying them in to the Local.

Q Had you been holdings regularly?

A Yes Sir, regular meetings; they weren't public meetings.

Q You had a hall?

A Yes Sir, we had a hall, and it was generally known among the people we met on each Tuesday night.

Q How many people did you have in this meeting at

the time, do you know? Have you any record of it after you went back until the last of November?

A We would have from one hundred to three hundred present on Tuesday nights.

Q Will you state whether you left the mill the last of November?

A Yes Sir.

Q You left, then, didn't you?

A Yes sir.

Q State why.

A As I said I had got the biggest percent in the weaving department as secretary of the Local and the company had gotten hold of it and thought I was getting everybody in the mill to join the Local and I was informed by an ex-overseer that they were going to get rid of me, but at that time they were afraid to come out openly and discharge me. I was running my job and giving perfect satisfaction, In fact I was actually doing better than any other loom fixer in the mill that I was working at. I had a better record, That is I was getting more cloth and less seconds. That is bad cloth you know, on my particular section and they could not get any grounds to discharge me because my work was satisfactory and I was attentive to my work. They decided the only possible chance would be to get me down in what is called

the "basement".

Q Where did you get that information that they were going to discharge you?

A Well, this ex-overseer, he was here in the city, he sends me word by a friend of mine they were going to get me, to look out. He sends me word they were going to get me in the basement and they would make it so hot for me down there and inconvenient I would have to quit or they would find an opportunity down there to discharge me.

Q Did they find any work to give cause for discharging you down there?

A No. The overseer and assistant overseer came to me and talked to me a week begging me to go and take it. I had run on about a year and a half I suppose before that a good while and the job was too heavy for me. I was not physically able to run it, being a little man. I did not want to take it because I had had a hard time at it when I was there before. I didn't agree to it and they kept insisting and finally I told them, "I will take it with a raise in pay". They did not know about that, that was up to the general manager, whether I got well paid or not. I says, "You see the general manager and if he agrees to give me \$2.50 a day I will take it and do the best I can with it". It rocked on until the

following Monday morning, and when I went in Mr. Garner who was then the overseer of weaving, came to me and told me to go down and take charge of the basement. I told him I did not feel like I ought to under present conditions, I had worked hard to get the job I was on up to where I could run it with ease and I was getting a good production and I suppose giving satisfaction and I could run the job I was on with all ease, I had worked hard to build it to where I had it and I did not think it would be right for me to go down and take the job in the run-down condition I was in, knowing that I would have to do three fourths more work on this particular job in the basement than I would on the job I was on and do it at the same money.

Q How much were you paid?

A I was paid \$2.20 a day. That is what I was getting. I was getting higher wages.

Q You were a loom fixer?

A Yes Sir, and I had run this job a year and a half before that. I was getting \$2.20 when others loom fixers were not getting but \$2.00 and \$2.10. When Mr. Garner told me to go and take it I told him I had rather have a talk with the general manager., I says, "Why, go up and talk with the general manager." I says "I don't know what they think I

what they think, I don't want it at the present wage." I goes up and got in a talk with Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Lynes. I says, "I unseratand you want me to take charge of the basement." He says, "Yes." I asked him this. They said, "Yes, it is on your past record. You have been there and given better satisfaction than any man we ever had in the basement." And also went ahead and told me to kind of blow me up a little bit; bragged on my work. They said I was a crackerjack loom fixer and wanted me down there, a job I had completely filled and they wanted a man down there. I told them, "I will take it and get good results." I told them, "If I am such a loom fixer in your estimation why am I not worth more money?" They told me then the job only paid \$2.20 a day. I told them that I realized that and went ahead and explained to them I was not physically able to run the job.

Q How many looms did they require a loom fixer to take charge of there?

A One hundred and one looms on heavy work.

Q On light work how many?

A The job I was on had seventy six.

Q Is that about the usual number of looms in your experience working in mills that a man is required to attend to in Georgia?

A Well, it runs from seventy to ninty small looms.

Q These were large looms?

A No, small looms, but was speeded up on and heavy work.

Q They naturally gave you more work therefore?

A Yes Sir. I told them I was not physically able to run it. I was at that time about 28 pounds lighter than I am now. I went back over the question for a good while and they finally told me, build the job up like you did it once before, and we will take the matter up with you with the same wages. I told them, "No, the promises of the Fulton Mills were worthless." Mr. Lewis wanted to know why. I says, "For the simple reason I have got package of something like 9 or 11 at home with your name signed to them and they are worthless."

Q Promises?

A Yes Sir. When he was getting me back to the mills he was writing me a lot of promises. I hired back there for assistant overseer. When I got back they put up the claim that I was too little, Mr. Lewis did, to fill that place and as they wanted a loom fixer they put me on that job. They could easily get an assistant overseer but it was a hard matter to get a good loom fixer around and they were well pleased with my work in the past and wanted to keep me on the section.

Q What then happened?

A I finally left. They told me, "That is all we have got for you to do, in the basement, that is all we have." So I got up and went on back down stairs and thought I would come out openly and let them discharge me. They were claiming that was all I had to do. The overseer asked me when I went back to the section how I came out and I just told him there was not anything doing in the way of raising my wages. He says, "Go ahead with that section here and I will take the matter up further."

Q Who was the overseer?

A Mr. Garner was overseer at that time. So I went ahead until we fixed to go out after lunch. Another time Mr. Garner came to me and says, "Mr. Mullinax, I am going to ask a favor of you." I says, "Alright, what is it?" He says, "I would be glad you would go down to the basement and work this afternoon and perhaps tomorrow. I just want you to do this as a favor to me. Mr. Catcher, the man who is now running it is sick and wanted off." He says, "I want you to see if you can find out what the trouble is. Production is down 50%, a good deal of seconds, and they are getting mighty funny about it," and I knew it to be true. He says, "I will put a good man on your job that can run it as well as anybody, and you go down there just for a day or two. I may want

you to go down there again some time for a day." I told him this: I says, "Mr. Garner, any time I can accommodate you for a day or such a matter I don't mind doing it. I won't take it for a regular job with the present wages involved." He talked to me very kindly and I was to go after starting time at this noon and run it that afternoon and the next day in case Mr. Cutcher did not come in. So I went down. In the meantime I had heard they were going to get rid of me in some way. I did not have the money that I would need in moving. I did not know what time they would get rid of me and my wife went to work. She went in at the smash job. It is a light job for a woman, and was going to work getting a little money ahead, you know so I would be prepared to move, and the morning I was up in the office talking to Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Johnstone I was up there an hour or more. They taken the smash job away from my wife and put her on twelve or fourteen looms, I forget which, a job she could only make about 80¢ a day on, thinking then I would quit.

Q Do you know they thought that then?

A Yee Sir, the second hand finally told me that was the orders he had, to put her on the job, she could only make about 80¢ a day, and a little heavier job than she

was usually on so I would get mad and quit. He told me that and later I could see through it.

Q Who was this man?

A Mr. Adams. He is in the employ of the company now. I told Mr. Adams, who was my assistant overseer, that was over me, "I think I understand that tactic, they would have to ditch me if they got rid of me, I was not going to quit." He asked me not to think hard of him. He was a good man. He says, "I am not the cause of it." I says, "I know you are not, I can see through the whole of it." She run -- went ahead and run these looms Monday and she run them up until she quit which was the next Monday morning, or the next Wednesday, I forget which, and so I got to studying over the matter. I did not want to be discharged and I did not want them to discharge me, I was afraid it might cause trouble, another strike perhaps, and I knew if it did there would be great suffering, At that time our organization was young and not old enough to draw benefits..

Q Howold do they have to be?

A Six months.

Q You mean through the International?

A Yes Sir.

Q To secure benefits?

A Yes Sir. And I didn't want a strike on my account

for various reasons, the name of it and the suffering to various people that the strike would cause, and I got to studying about where I would go. I would quit and ease it down the best way I could, and that night Mr. Hull, the boss weaver, at the Exposition Mills, the other side of the city, sent for me and said he wanted to see me. Being as I had formed the idea I would go elsewhere for work I goes over to see him, maybe he had a job to offer me, he being the overseer there. So I goes to Mr. Hull's Home this Monday night, and he told me he had run across an application that I had made to him for assistant overseer of weaving, a position over there at his plant and he says, "You have a very high recommendation as a loom fixer to me and perhaps in the 'Near future' (I believe is the way he expressed it) I will change second hands and would be glad to have you here that you might familiarize yourself with the room and the plant and running it and possibly I would put you on the job. I will give you a section where you can work for \$2.00 a day until the time will come when I might need an overseer."

Q He offered you that place that night you went to see him at \$2.00 a day?

A Yes Sir, and I told him, "Mr. Hull, I will accept

that proposition. I will have to work a notice at the Fulton." He says, "Yes, I understand that." I says, "I need a little rest, I have been working pretty steady," and he says, "That is alright work the notice and take your rest and let me hear from you again." I told him, "Alright," and I goes home and Tuesday murning I put in my notice to work a week's notice and also my wife's, she was working and I put in hers, and Mr. Garner, the boss weaver, he come down and I was still in the basement this Tuesday. He come down and I told him, I suppose Mr. Adams told him I was working a notice. He says, "Yes, I hate to see you go away, Mr. Mullinax, you have been a very attentiveve man to your work since I have been here. I hate to see you go away," but he never did one time say, "I would be glad you would stay." I told him the reason I was quitting. "I understand they have got the hooka for me anyway, and Mr. Garner, I don't want to cause any trouble. Won't have it. In case I am discharged I am afraid, and I think it would be best for me, best for the company as well as for me to just ease it and get out, because they are going to get me sooner or later anyway." So he took me by the hand. I told him it would cause a lot of suffering for many little people. For four days, one time prior to that, there was

great suffering to my knowledge. He told me he did not want to see a reproduction of it. He taken me by the hand and he says, "Mullinax, you are one man out of a hundred. Most any one else of the cotton mill people would feel there would be some glory to have a strike on their account." I told him, "Now, I am going to do just as good work the last hour I work for you as I did the first one."

Q You did your work until the last hour of the notice and then you quit, did you?

A No, this was on Tuesday, and Wednesday at noon time, or Thursday morning, I am not positive which, they settled with me and I went out.

Q You took your three days off?

A I rested a week.

Q Did you go to the Exposition Mills and apply for the place?

A Yes sir.

Q What did they tell you there, if anything? Did they give you work?

A Yes Sir, I went in and worked a week and a half a day.

Q What happened then?

A I was discharged.

Q Why?

A It was kind of in a round about way. The job they put me on there was another fellow and myself running about a third or a fourth more looms than any other man in the plant.

Q How many looms did you have?

A As well as I remember there was one hundred and twenty eight. At that time they were only paying \$1.90 a day average before, but they were paying us \$2.00 because we had more looms than anybody else, and they commenced changing us. It was on light work. They commenced changing us to heavy work. It would have been impossible for any two men to run the looms we were running on the grade of work they were putting on; practically impossible to do it.

Q Did you tell your overseer about that?

A The other man did. I told him I did not want to make a kick. I says, "You speak about it yourself."

Q What did he say?

A He just says, "Mr. Hall, what are you going to do? Me and Mullinax can't run this job." He says, No, you can't run it, it is too heavy for two. I will have to make a change some how. I don't know what change I will make. I will make it satisfactory."

Q Did you ever talk to Mr. Hall yourself about it?

A Yes sir, on Friday before I quit there on Monday,

Mr. Hall come through and him and I got in a conversation in regard to the change and he asks me for some suggestions as to how I would cut this job up; there was not enough looms for three men and there was too much for two, he says.

Q Was your discharge from there occasioned because you were a member of the Local?

A That is the way I taken it.

Q What led you to believe that?

A I am leading to that now.

Q Can't you tell me that now? What did Mr. Hall tell you when he want to settle?

A He says, "Did they ask you to come back?" I says, "No." He says, "Did you work a norite?" I says, "I worked a day or so on the notice and they settled with me." He says, "How did you stand in with these people? How was your reputation with them?" I says, "It is good. I carry the record of being the best loom fixer in No. 2 Mill." He says, "They gave you a devil of a reputation here." I says, "How is that?" He says, "Only this morning two weeks ago the general manager and superintendent told me out of their own mouths that my record was better than any other man's in the plant and my record is marked up there and I could see it for

myself." He says, "They say you are the leader of that strike," that was the strike of October 20th, the Secretary of the Council over there that is the Union. I told him this: "Mr. Hall, whoever said I was the leader of that strike" -- I will not bring out what I said, but it was as black a lie as ever was told, and I says, "As far as being Secretary of the Local Union over there, I take it as an honor bestowed on me by my people." Just that way. He says, "We don't pay any attention to nothing like that over here." Of course I knew better.

Q Did he say he had no more work for you?

A He told me I could take a chair. He says, "If you tie on about thirty or forty warps a day you will sleep at night." I says, "Yes." He says, "I have got two big men who says they can run that job down there and I will let you go." I had been there a week and half a day. I says, "Alright," and that is when he brought in about the --

Q That was about the last of November, 1914, that this occurred?

A This was along in December, I think, along at the first of December.

Q Did you go back to the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills?

A No.

Q Were you ever there since?

A Yes Sir. They held back a dollar on me when I went over there and my work showed up. I went back to get that, the remainder of what they had left of this dollar.

Q Were you living in the village at this time?

A No Sir, never did live there. Didn't have the stomach.

Q You were there the morning of the strike, were you, May 20th, the second strike?

A I was running my pressing club on Decatur Street at the time.

Q What did you do then, for a living? after you left the Exposition Mills?

A I went to work with Jerome Jones selling subscriptions for the Journal of Labor. I worked at that on up until the latter part of January or first of February. I went in partnership with a fellow named Williamson in a cleaning and pressing outfit.

Q Who patronized you principally?

A Textile workers.

Q Could you make a living at that?

A Yes Sir.

Q Was there any effort made by the mill to keep the people from going to give you work that you know of?

A Not that I know of, no.

Q What did you do after that job?

A I was running the cup to the time of the strike, at the same time running a boarding house.

A About your boarders: were they permitted to stay with you when the mill knew they were there?

A No, they were given orders to move their boarding place or give up their job.

Q They moved, did they?

A Yes sir, and busted my boarding house in that way.

Q While you were in the mill, Mr. Mullinax, what signs were there of a spy system? Were the men spied upon and reported to the office? Was there any system of detectives or anything of that kind by which all the men were covered?

A Do you mean upon their work?

Q Yes. Or during the winter, after the first strike, as to their union membership?

A Oh yes. The second hands, I understand, were instructed to note whether there was much talk in the mill, you know, to see if they could find out what the people were talking about. I know for certain that my second hand would come to me and say, "Look out," it was against orders from the office to be talking, and this assistant

superintendent I was talking to if he would catch me talking he would go right in and report it.

Q Was it generally understood among all the people? Did that prevail in all the departments of the mill?

A Yes Sir, in all the departments.

Q What evidence have you to show that anybody was discharged other than yourself because they were members of that Union? Were members of that Union discharged during that winter?

A Yes Sir.

Q How many?

A There was 94 in all.

Q That was from October --

A Yes Sir, from the time I got out until May 20th, from the 25th of November on.

Q Have you a list of these men?

A I could get the list I think from the books, or most of them.

Q Would you get that later?

A Yes Sir.

Q You will produce this list from your records of men who were members of your Union and who were discharged because of such membership, from the time of the first strike in October, 1913, to May 20th, 1914, you can

attend to that?

A Yes Sir.

Q You will also please produce along with that list the time that these people, who were discharged, had worked in the mill prior to their discharge?

A Yes Sir.

Q You will please give me a list also of all people that came out of the mill at any time during the strike. Can you do that?

A Yes Sir.

Q You are the Secretary of the Local that has the records?

A Yes Sir, No. 886.

Q On May 20th who were the officers of the Local? Were you Secretary then?

A Yes Sir, and Jim Lewis was President.

Q What became of Mr. Lewis?

A He is now out in the country. He was at that time discharged from the mill, but still retained the office of President.

Q After his presidency who was elected?

A He only left the camp two or three weeks ago, and we have not elected a president to fill his place yet.

Q How did you exist out there after May 20th when

you went on strike? How did the people live? Where did they live?

A The people lived in houses up until the latter part of August. I won't state what day. It was along towards the latter part. In houses around over the city rented by the International Textile Workers and the Atlanta Federation of Trades.

Q Who was there here after this strike that had charge of the commissary?

A I had charge of the commissary, and Mr. Charles Miles, the representative of the International Association was here.

Q Was Mrs. E. E. Smith active?

A Yes Sir.

Q What position did she hold?

A She was put on as organizer to assist in this particular strike.

Q Special organizer?

A Yes Sir.

Q Was Mrs. Convoy here?

A Yes Sir.

Q Who was Mrs. Kelter?

A She was here. I seen them two Eastern women.

Q They were sent here by the United Textile Workers of America?

A Yes Sir.

Q How long did they stay?

A I don't know exactly, but about a month or a month and a half.

Q Do you know why they left?

A Well, we did not need four managers in the field.

Q What became of Miles?

A Miles was finally relieved by Mr. Golden to go to Knoxville, Tenn.

Q Do you know where Mrs. Smith is?

A I don't know where Mrs. Smith is, She has left the city.

Q Do you know about what the costs of the strike has been, somewhere near, all told?

A Well, no, I could not tell what this has cost, the files were all turned in to headquarters.

Q Haven't you any idea?

A Well, I would say --

Q How much money has been spent on the maintainance of the strikes?

A I would say between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

Q Are you sure of that?

A Yes Sir, because we were paying something like \$1,800 or \$2,000 a month rent after the strike.

Q You think you are right about that?

A Sure, the files down there run about \$1,800, and that I saw, and Mr. Miles told me we paid more than that once before. I taken that from an average because at that time we were living in houses and I don't know just what was paid. I did not pay any bills at that time. Was connected with the paying. The goods were sent to me and I distributed them.

Q Were the business matters conducted properly by Mr. Miles, Mrs. Smith and the others? Were they conducted honestly and properly?

A Well, I could not say whether they were or were not, because I don't know, you see.

Q How many people, all told have you had on your list, on the strikers' list?

A At one time we had between twelve and fourteen hundred, that is, including the families.

Q You were feeding them? Apart?

A Yes Sir. Two hundred and forty seven families besides the single people, that is unmarried people, they were boarding. What I mean, the single ones who just come in and was boarding. We had two hundred and forty seven families.

Q How many families have you now?

A We have now, I will say, about 35 or 40 families in camp.

Q Do they stay there all the time?

A No Sir, not all the time.

Q Do they sleep there?

A Yes Sir, they sleep in the camp.

Q Can you furnish me a list of the names of those who are in camp?

A Yes Sir. (See Appendix.)

Q Since you have been out in the camp have you any information as to how you have been spied upon, if you have been, by the mill, since the strike?

A Well, we have caught some two or three we sus-
picioned at one time very strongly that they were spies
carrying news to the office.

Q Have you caught anybody lately carrying news
from the camp to the office?

A Not directly.

Q Who has charge of the books?

A I have had.

Q Has anybody else access to them?

A Mr. Odell did have access to them.

Q Could anybody else in your absence see them?

A No.

Q Would you keep them locked up?

A Yes Sir, kept them locked up. We found a fellow

with a dictograph in a hall one time.

Q Could you trace it?

A Yes Sir, we traced it that very night.

Q Found out the mill had put it there?

A No, we never could get at it by name, but we saw a couple of suspicious looking fellows. One fellow we afterwards got to the police station but we had no evidence and had to turn him loose. We traced this wire out, I will say more than half a block, ran half a block.

Q As I understand it you picketed the mills, didn't you?

A Yes Sir.

Q And still continue the picketing?

A Yes Sir.

Q Have your pickets got in any trouble?

A None at all only one of the pickets, a fellow working in the mill and him had a fight.

Q This was early in the strike?

A No Sir, it was the 3d day of February.

Q This year?

A Yes Sir. The fight was forged on our picket.

Q What became of the picket? Was he arrested?

A Yes Sir, he was arrested.

Q Was he fined?

A Fined in court and the fine was paid.

Q Speaking about the courts, have the strikers any

show when they get in the courts?

A I don't think they have ever had a fair deal in the courts. When the strike started there was a switch engine wrecked by some one.

Q One of the men was arrested for that?

A Yes Sir, and two other fellows. They stated the engine was wrecked going into the mill yard.

Q Your policy has been to be peaceable?

A Yes Sir, that is what we preach, to be peaceable to all.

Q And insisting on your rights to join the Union and be recognised as such Union?

A Yes Sir.

Q In this picketing would your people meet people coming from other mills working there?

A Yes Sir.

Q They naturally would, would they not?

A Yes Sir.

Q What inducements did they hold out to go to the camps?

A None. just meet them and give them a plain good talk, explain the matter, that we were trying to fight for better conditions for textile workers for the South and advise them to go elsewhere for work that we are trying

to win this strike.

Q At the beginning of the strike what inducements if any did the pickets hold out?

A At the beginning of the strike the people would take up the cry that they were broke and did not have the money to cut loose on. They would generally go to some of the leaders of the Union you know and ask them for assistance. Some we would get up funds and ship them out of the city.

Q Would you find work for them?

A Yes Sir, we would find work you know, and the people going and coming all the time we found where work could be got you know.

Q Now, you have made a good witness. What is the actual cause of this strike?

A The actual cause of the strike was the discharge of the Union members. They had made threats they were going to get rid of the entire Union help and get in a new set of help altogether or shut down.

Q Did the mill ever shut down owing to lack of help?

A No Sir, they have run the wheels.

Q Are they operating full now, do you think?

A No, they have got several machines standing I am told now. I can't swear to this positively, because I have

not saw it you know.

Q How many strikers went back to the mill all told, do you know, first and last?

A I could not state positively, but I would say there was not more than 25 or 30 that went back to work, something like that.

Q The others are all over the country?

A Yes Sir.

Q Are you familiar with the conditions in the mill village?

A Not particularly right now.

Q Were you familiar with them prior to the strike?

A Pretty much so.

Q And the sanitary conditions?

A Yes Sir.

Q What were they?

A They were bad.

Q Where were the privies located?

A Right between two rows of houses.

Q Near the houses?

A Yes Sir.

Q How close?

A Some thing like 30 feet or 35.

Q Where were they built and how?

A Just a chain of toilets.

Q Were they connected with the sewerage?

A They had a trough that ran through there and dumped into the sewerage somewhere, I don't know where.

Q An open trough?

A Yes Sir, an open trough. It was flushed out I suppose about twice a day.

Q Open to the flies?

A Open to the flies and everything, There were cracks in the toilets you could stick your fist in.

Q Any privacy? So that a man and woman could have separate toilets?

A None whatever.

Q Men, women, children, boys and girls, daytime and nighttime went to the same place?

A Yes Sir.

Q What has been the moral condition of the camp?

A It has been very good. I can't say it is the best in the world, There have been some things in it that don't bear a good reputation.

Q Are there many girls in the camp, any unmarried girls?

A We have some ten or twelve.

Q Has there been any immorality with them?

A None whatever. We had one woman that we had some trouble with in the camp and had to run out.

Q Were there any unmarried women that had babies?

A Yes, there was one woman after we went to camp.

Q But generally speaking everything has been alright?

A Yes, this happened two months after we went in the camp.

Q Outside of that the morals of the people have been good?

A Yes Sir.

Q They had been peaceable and quiet?

A Yes Sir.

Q And you are convinced that the trouble arose owing to the organization and the people being put out in the mill?

A Yes, the discharge of these people, putting them out and not giving them any explanation any more than the overseer would tell them, "I have orders from the office for you to go out this noon-time or in the morning, and get your pay."

Q Is there anything else you would like to say?

A There may be something that I slipped over.

Q Let me ask you what is the size of these houses in the mill village? How many rooms?

A The houses run from four room houses up to eight rooms to the house I think.

Q How many rooms are assigned to a family?

A It is according to the amount of workmen in the mill, the way it used to be before the strike. One hand could get two rooms, regardless of the size of his family. If he had five or six little children and his wife they all had to stay in there; if it had only one hand he would still stay if he worked in the mill.

Q Did they all eat together?

A No, they had different dining rooms. Some families would be upstairs and some downstairs. Two or three families upstairs.

Q How long do you think you will be able to continue this strike? Do you think you can keep it up?

A The prospects are bright for another year according to information I have from headquarters, that the strike will be continued.

Q Suppose the contract at that mill was abolished; what effect would that have upon your strike?

A Well, it would be a good point scored.

Q Has there ever been any damage in any way inflicted on the plant of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills?

A None whatever to my knowledge.

Q You have never heard of it?

A No Sir, none at all.

Note:- Mr. Mullinax states also here, with my permission what Mr. Taylor, former Vice-President of the Local,

Union, related; Mr. Taylor now being absent from Atlanta and cannot be found, as follows:

He told me one Saturday afternoon he was going in there and found a woman in tears and he asked her what was the trouble and she said she was out a day with a sick child this week and had went to draw her money and the groceryman she was trading would not let her have other rations until she paid last weeks' bill and she did not have any money to feed her family on until Monday night she got her money, and he takes a dollar out of his pocket and gives it to her.

Q Did she say she went to the mill for help?

A She went there and asked for her money and Mr. Florence, the pay-master told her, "When you are out you cannot get your money."

Q Do you know of any other cases?

A No Sir. Afterward he also found another woman in tears down in the factory lot. This woman did not live on the factory lot. She lived on Gaskill Street. She was crying on account of failing to get her money because she was sick herself and said that the negro washwoman had come and asked for the money to pay for her washing and the negro woman was going off with the clothes and return them Monday night when she got the money, and she would not have any clothes for herself

and little one and she had to have clothes for the little one at the kindergarten. He ran over there and this negro woman was there and he paid for the washing.

Q Did you have any experience with fines and deductions when you were in the mill?

A Yes Sir.

Q Were you ever fined?

A Yes Sir.

Q How many times?

A I was fined as many as there is.

Q Is there a great deal of fining going on?

A Quite a little.

Q Is there much complaint about it in the mill?

A Yes Sir.

Q Do they ever tell you why they were fined?

A For bad cloth.

Q Was that the only reason, bad cloth?

A Bad cloth and the breaking of gears.

Q You have worked in a great many mills in Georgia?

A Yes Sir.

Q Have they the same strict rules as to fines in other places as they have here?

A In some places they fine them for bad work but they are not so severe with fines.

Q Was the Fulton mill worse about fines than the other

mills in which you worked?

A Yes Sir, a great deal worse.

Q How are the other mills with which you have worked compared with the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills?

A Good as compared with that.

Q How about the Exposition Mills?

A The Exposition Mill is a great percent better than the Fulton Mill that is in working conditions.

Q Do you know anything about the mill village of the Exposition Mills?

A No, it looks to be like all of them but just the passing the street it looks better than the Fulton.

Q Have you ever heard any complaints made among the men in the Association, many of them, as to this contract they all had to sign?

A Yes Sir, I have. It is generally talked among them.

Q Did many of them have their wages withheld?

A Yes Sir.

Q Large numbers?

A Yes Sir, large numbers.

Q How about the discharges in that mill? Were there many discharged in the Fulton Mills?

A Yes Sir, quite a number.

Q A large number discharged?

A Yes Sir!

Q Were large numbers of people leaving all the time and coming?

A Yes Sir.

Q What do you give as reasons for such large numbers changing?

A Well, large numbers leave, coming there and fiddling out the conditions, having signed the contract and seeing such stringent, tight rules they would naturally come dissatisfied upon entering the plant and seeing the rules that they had to obey.

Q There were more quitting than in any other mill that you have heard of?

A More quitting than in any other mill throughtout the South I ever heard tell of or ever worked for.

Q Did you ever hear tell of any other mill that had the same rules and contracts?

A Never did..

Q you never did sign a contract in any other mill?

A No Sir.

Q Did you ever hear of any other mill where they withheld your wages or any other mill where you worked a notice when you quit?

A Only like this: other mills, if you quit without working a notice they will pay you on payday and not keep the money.

Q In this mill they would keep your money if you quit without giving a notice?

A Yes Sir, they would keep it.

Q Then this contract, which contains provisions about withholding wages, fines and deductions is a source of great annoyance about this mill, that is true, isn't it?

A Yes Sir, quite a good deal.

Q You attribute the large number of people passing through the mill year after year, a great deal of that, this migratory condition, to the strict rules enforced in that mill and to this contract?

A Yes Sir.

Q Do you think the unsanitary condition of the village and the poor housing conditions have anything to do with it?

A Yes Sir, it is worse than exists anywhere, because this trough got filled up and the ditches, and the doors being open and the children allowed there would throw some obstruction in the trough and when it is full it overflows, it clogs and overflows right out into the yard and right around the water plug where you get the drinking water, the water you use in cooking and so forth and there is only about one plug to every four houses.

Q City water, a plug to about four houses?

A Yes Sir, city water.

Q No water in the houses?

A No Sir. There is since the strike but none before, in some.

Q No tubs?

A No Sir. None yet. I would like to explain the docking system employed there. I would like to state that in -- I won't state positively the month because I don't know it, but anyway in 1914, after July, there was a weaver that had part of his looms on my section. He was working a notice, and at that time the weaver had to take the cloth off at the cutmark. In case this cutmark didn't appear by Friday night this notice would be out on Friday night. If it did not appear he would lose this cloth. Perhaps there would be some two to six cuts on this loom. They docked this particular weaver for failing to get his cutmarks up cutting some rolls without the cutmark and he cut them anyway and they fined him for bad cloth, and also for cutting this cloth off without the cutmark, his entire week's wages and he was indebted to the company 35¢; and at a later date some two or three months --

Q What was the name of this weaver?

A Arthur Jenkins. I don't know where he is. But at a later date he came back there and went to work and

at his first pay day this 35¢ he owed the company was taken out. He showed me his ticket and I talked to him at that time, not that I was expecting any trouble and asked him to give me the ticket. He said, "No." He wanted it for a souvenir. He only worked some couple of weeks or a short while. He went away again. Now I would like to explain the docking system they have in the weave room. The loom fixer is docked 20% of what the weaver is docket on his section. The second hand is docked 4% of the total amount of docks in his room, the assistant overseer.

Q In any other mill that you have ever worked did you see a system like that?

A Never did. Never heard tell of it.

Q To what extent did the docking system go in any other mill? Are the loom fixers docked as well as the weaver?

A No Sir.

Q He is not docked, just the weaver?

A No, just the weaver.

Q Why do they dock the loom fixer do you suppose?

A Well, just for a graft to get more money; to get the work done for nothing if possible.

Q To drive up the production too, don't they?

A Yes Sir.

Q How about the speeding up of machinery and slowing of it? Do they run the machinery at high speed?

A Well, at ordinary speed. The speed is just on the average of other mills.

Q In the South do they speed the machinery up any you too high?

A In some mills they do..

Q But the general speeding of this mill is --

A Just about on the average.

Q You have no complaint on the speed?

A No Sir, none on the speed. Of course I am complaining of the weave room. The weaver was fined on that section 15¢ per cut on about 80 yards for weaving 80 yards of cloth; but anyway the weaver would have a little bad place caused from a defect in the loom that would make this bad place. The loom would be out of order and make this place and form an overshot from a piece of waste that would get into the roller around the harness and make an overshot. The shuttle would kind of go over the threads and make a bad place half an inch long to a foot long. The weaver would be docked the entire cut for this regardless of where it would be, whether it was at the end or whatnot; whether it was a quarter of a yard or ten yards from the end or in the

center. Regardless of where it was he would be docked the out. That would be 15¢ for this particular piece of cloth and they would mark up on the loom fixer's envelope "fined 3¢" and would take out a nickel. That would make them 20¢, five cents more than they paid the weaver for weaving the cloth. Well, then, the second hand came in for his 4% of this 20¢. That means 20 odd cents dockage out of the out of cloth that they only paid 15¢ for. They have got the cloth now, and 5 to 7¢ extra in addition.

Q Then the price for which they sell seconds has nothing to do with that?

A No, they make that all up into bags and this little bad places that are out out are practically no loss to the company. They make bags of all sizes.

Q They don't dock with the idea of making up the loss because they use this product right in the bag business and the loss amounts to very little?

A Very little; because if a bad place is in the middle six inches long it goes back, it is torn all to pieces to make cloth again.

Q Do they ever return any money that they have docked?

A None that I have ever heard of.

Q In the other mills in which you have worked

there are several - , what was the reputation of this mill for working conditions?

A Bad.. You would frequently hear people talking, "I have worked at the Fulton Bag" and they would get to talking about the way they did in regard to holding up wages and the contract you have to sign and frequently you would hear people state that if they went to the penitentiary they would rather go to the Federal Penitentiary where they would get better treatment.

Q Let me ask you as to the wages weekly. Do they pay as much wages as they do throughout the South, do you know?

A On some jobs down there they pay a little bit more. You can't kick hardly on the wages they pay in accordance with what other mills pay, while the living conditions are higher.

Q How do they compare with the other mills?

A Higher. The rents, foodstuffs and other things are higher than they are in little mills and towns where you can have a cow and keep a hog and such things, you know.

Q A country mill would be better because of the things you have free, isn't it?

A Yes, Sir, there is more money in other mills at \$1.50 a day than in the Fulton Mill at \$2.00 a day.

Q Why do they flock in here?

A The city. The mill would not run out in the rural districts. It would be defunct at the present time. They could not get help under the present rule.

Q But the lure of the city brings them?

A That is the idea. In regard to holding back money after you work a notice, a loom fixer, say, they are suppose to hold back 25% of the whole ticket they give you when you go in that mill. 25% is held until the cloth is shown up in that section while you work a notice. It is from twodays to two weeks after the inspection. I would like to state that a great number of textile workers that are unable to read do not ever notice this. There is a great big number that cannot read and write. they don't know what that is. They go in and become dissatisfied. After they go in and the people tell them they ask questions and find out the system of running the mill and what they expect and require of the operatives. They become dissatisfied and want to leave. They will sit down and count up: "I can work my notice. They require a notice and I have the money to pay my board and buy my railroad ticket back home or some other place." He goes ahead and works this notice; works it out and he goes out to get his pay, expecting to get it all, as it is customary in other mills, and he finds that 25% of his money is held back by the pay-

master until -- to be held from two days to two weeks until his work is inspected to see if there is any bad work. So he is up against a problem. He has not figured as to this you know. He has not thought of this and he has either got to beat the board lady, or the railroad out of a ride, and therefore it makes a criminal a heap of times out of an innocent boy. He has meant to do the thing that is right. He cannot stay two weeks to get his money because of the expense of board, etc., amounting to more than what he can set off. He will therefore beat the landlady or the railroad one. He will either have a warrant out for his arrest and get in the chain gang or else try to ride out on a freight train, be captured, tried and convicted and his manhood is lost, therefore he becomes a criminal.

Q Did you ever give them any letters to the conductors or anything to help the situation?

A No Sir, I never did that.

Q Never wrote letters to pass them?

A No Sir, I never did. Never on the earth. I have given them to some people to ride on the road, a kind of letter of introduction, when they wanted to go out, and this was during the strike. This was done by some of the railroad boys who said they would assist any of them away from the city, you know; to get them

out provided they had a letter of introduction from some of us to show they were textile workers.

Q In your experience in these mills, meaning the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, have you noticed the physical condition of the men and women that work in the mills, and if so to what extent?

A Well, I have seen them, they would come in and look sick and I suppose were sick because they would ask to be excused for a day or till they became better, and perhaps they would be short of help or some one else had asked off in addition to them and they would be held in the mill and not let off and they would work as long as they could and sometimes faint at the work and fall. I have seen it on several occasions and they would have to be carried out of the mill. Of course when anyone would fall two or three or more hands would volunteer their services and carry them out in the fresh air. We did not have fresh air in there.

Q Is it possible to have pure air in the mill?

A No pure air. In a room where 75 to 100 people work they would probably have two or three feet of an ordinary window down at the top.

Q Why can't they let the air come in fully?

A They claim the work does not run as well. And they will usually fall and be carried out and lay there

and look to me like they are in a dying condition; would be fainting.

Q Where would they take such patients?

A Out in the office and lay them down in the store room where they have got a place for keeping machinery. Some times they would lay them on a cot; sometimes on the floor.

Q They have not any regular rest room at the mill?

A No Sir, not at all..

Q Who would attend the persons there?

A Mr. Florence the paymaster would go out.

Q What does Dr. Hawkins do?

A He palices most of the time.

Q He does not treat such cases as that?

A I never saw him do that. They would have to lay there for an hour or more until some one could go back into the overseer and get a pass for them to carry them out of the gate and to their homes. The gate watchman has orders not to let anyone pass, regardless of what he is going out for unless he is an official of the plant and they would have to lay there up to a half hour at a time or perhaps longer waiting for someone to find the overseer and get a pass for this sick person to go out.

Q Do you know of any cases of your own knowledge

where persons have been discharged because they were seen talking to members of the Union by the overseer of a department in which they worked?

A Yes Sir.

Q Was there much of that going on?

A Some two weeks ago there was a weaver down there, a good weaver, an old acquaintance of mine that I had talked to previously about going out and he had enough to go, but this Chapman-Alexander revival was going to have services one day at the mill at noon time on a Friday, I believe. I went over there to see how the pickets were doing that day, as I frequently do, and I saw this gentlemen, Mr. Williams, and I goes up to him and starts a conversation with him and talked with him and Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Rogers and Mr. Burt, his overseer, saw us in the conversation. We talked a little bit and he told me, "They will see me talking to you and they will discharge me. They don't let us talk to you Union people and especially you." "Oh Well," I says, "I don't want to get you discharged." I was just talking to him on several little things, being an old acquaintance, but the next day they discharged him. He was told by the second hand that saw him talking to me at he services, and it has been the general rumor for the past two months or more that they have went around

through the mill telling the help if they talked to any of the Union people or allowed the Union people in their homes they would be discharged and they have got the people afraid to talk to us for fear they will loose their jobs. I have had a great many of them -- I would meet them on the street or stop maybe sometimes, I know, and they would say, "I cannot talk to you here. I will see you Saturday afternoon or Sunday or tonight. I cannot talk to you here, they will discharge me."

Note: Mr. Mullinax also produces a partial list of persons who have worked at one time or another in the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills and added to it an affidavit and request that it be marked as an exhibit and states that he can absolutely vouch for the correctness of this list according to the statements of persons made to him; and he further states that this is just a partial list and are those that actually came under his notice; and that further these persons were members of Local No. 888.

H. N. MULLINAX, being re-called, states as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. DALY.

Q How many members did you have when you organized the Union?

A We organized with 42.

Q At the time of the strike of May 20th how many members did you have?

A We went out on May 20th with around 600, some wheres near that.

Q Do you know how many you had in January before the strike?

A We had something like 300 in January.

Q In March how many did you have?

A Well, we got up to along about 400 along in April.

Q How many of these people were discharged between October and May?

A Between October and May, all told we had about 115.

Note: Mr. Mullinax here produces list of members marked up where discharged, or strikers or doubtful.

Q When were these discharged?

A These were discharged from the 1st of November on up to the 20th of May. I won't say I have got all that were discharged. It is all to the best of my knowledge.

Q This shows the strikers from November until when?

A Strikers from May 20th up, to about two weeks afterwards and there is a large number I might number there with strikers but I don't positively say so I just put that kind of a mark (interrogation). (See appendix).

HNM 60

Q Does it frequently happen at the mill or not that men give notice to quit and work out their time and then almost immediately afterward go back to work in the mill?

A Yes sir, I have known it to happen.

Q Many times?

A Several times, yes sir.

Q Why do they do that?

A A heap of times they would work the notice out and not have enough money to go where they wanted and would have to remain and work it out.

Q Is that the way they do to get around that contract down there?

A No, when they work the notice out they would have to resign there and go back to work.

Q But they would get their money, the week's back pay?

A Yes sir.
