

district was making history the United Mine Workers of America was making a supreme effort to organize the coal miners of Colorado and instead of it being a sympathetic strike as at Cripple Creek the strike was general in all of Colorado, a call was made for the miners to quit work in 1903. The response was practically unanimous. It was said that every man who dug coal in Colorado laid down his tools and came out. A particular instance occurred near Denver at Leyden where there is a coal mine belonging to the companies associated with the Denver Tramway Company. No one had even been to see these men or talked to them. On the morning of the strike they all quit and knew so little about unionism that they did not know what the next step was and telephoned to Denver for an organizer to come out and tell them what to do next. The order maintained during the strike was very good. About a month after the strike had started the Victor Fuel Company sued the United Mine Workers for something over \$80,000 in the district court of Las Animas County, a number of motions were filed by the attorneys for the United Mine Workers and the case dragged along for a year. In December 1904 a supplementary suit was brought for nearly half a million dollars and an attempt was made to serve John Mitchell when he was passing through the state coming home from the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor. This suit was based on the old English common law doctrine of the enticement of servants which is still the

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