HORSES UNFED; DRIVERS STRIKE

Seattle – November 11, 1910



Teamsters strike in defense of horse colleagues!



Employers Cut Off Noon Meal to Prevent Indigestion; Cruel, Say Teamsters.

SEATTLE, Nov. 11.—In a "sympathetic" strike that is said to be almost without precedent in the annals of labor, 11 drivers of the Seattle Transfer company quit work yesterday because the company, as an experiment, decided to eliminate the noonday meal heretofore given to its horses. The experiment is said to be in line with suggestions of a number of prominent veterinaries of the East, but the men, believing that the horses would suffer, refused to go to work.

Interspecies Exploitation

Interspecies Solidarity

The Seattle Star

SEATTLE, WASH., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1910.

HERE'S A REAL SYMPATHETIC STRIKE!

Teamsters of Seattle Transfer Company Walk Out, Demanding Three Meals a Day for the Horses They Drive—Company Stands by Two-Meal Plan.

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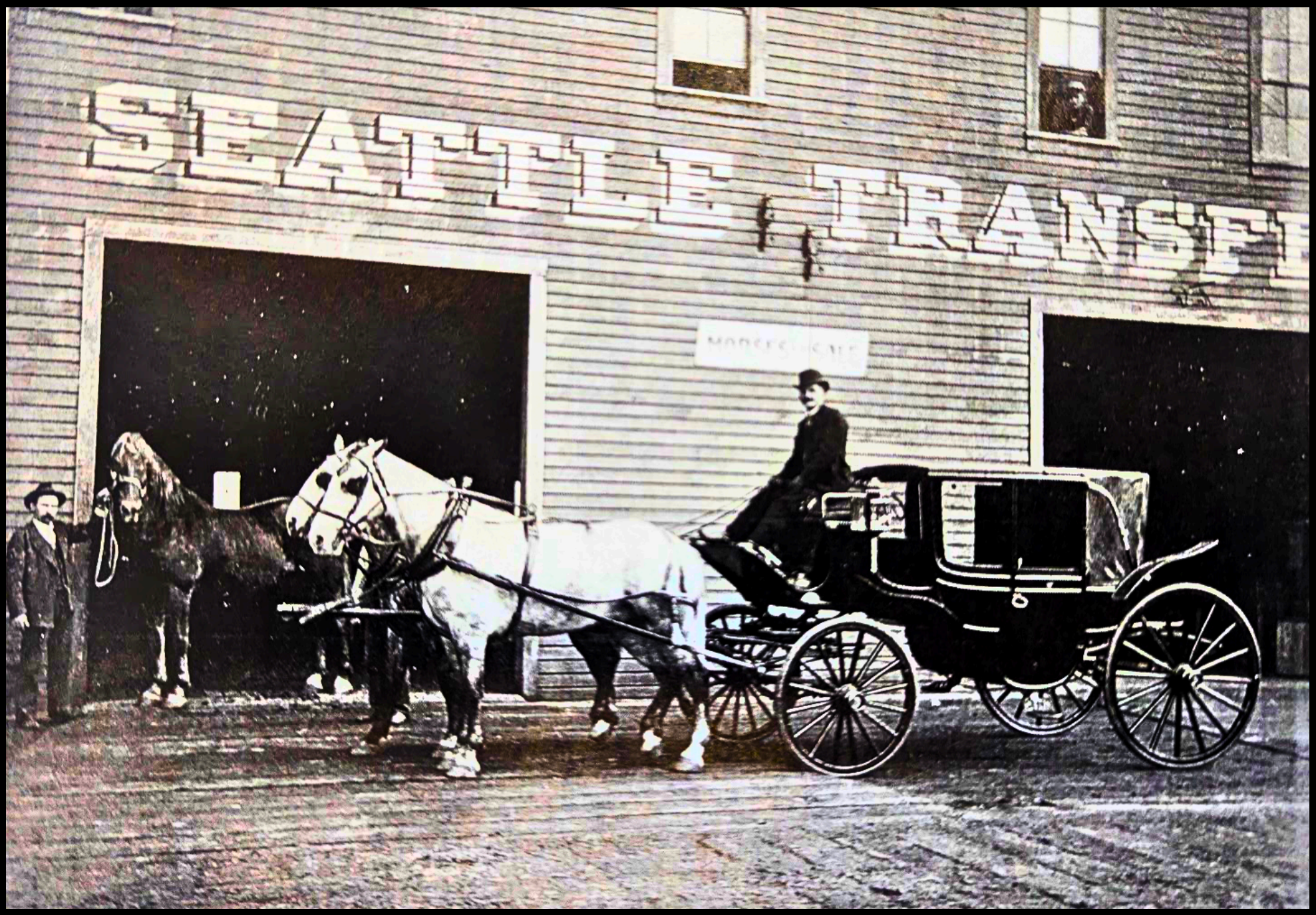
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"Teamsters of *Seattle Transfer Company* Walk Out, Demanding Three Meals a Day for the Horses They Drive – Company Stands by Two-Meal Plan"

Company claims it will prevent indigestion.



***Seattle Transfer Company*, between 1893 and 1906**

The Seattle Daily Times

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 11, 1910.

DRIVERS STRIKE BECAUSE HORSES MISS NOON MEAL

Eleven Employes of Seattle Transfer Company, Thinking Animals Abused, Refuse Longer to Work.

MOST UNIQUE CASE OF ITS KIND UPON RECORD

Manager Reekie, Prominent in Humane Society, Says New Plan Indorsed by Veterinarians to Keep Nags Well.

IN a "sympathetic" strike that is said to be almost without precedent in the annals of labor, eleven drivers of the Seattle Transfer Company quit work yesterday, because the company, as an experiment, decided to eliminate the noonday meal heretofore given to its horses. The experiment is said to be in line with suggestions of a number of prominent veterinarians of the East, but the men, believing that the horses would suffer, refused to go to work.

Some of the strikers are union men, but others do not belong to any organization. The local teamsters' union in no way is involved, nor is any question of hours or wages at stake. The drivers still will continue to get their hour off for dinner at noon. Affection and sympathy for the animals alone caused the eleven to walk out.

Protest Most Unique.

The matter was laid before Justice R. R. George, president of the King County Humane Society, by a committee of four appointed by the strikers this morning. They declared that the horses are accustomed to the noonday meal and that to deprive them of it now would be inhuman and cause them needless suffering. The protest made by the committee is declared by Miss Mae Krueger, secretary of the humane organization, to be one of the first of the kind, if not the first, in the history of humane society work in this country.

An unusual phase is lent to the protest by the fact that Richard J. Reekie, manager of the Seattle Transfer Company, is prominent in the humane society, of whose executive committee he is a member. To a reporter today he made a statement that would seem to indicate both sides in the strike are animated by a desire to do what is best for the horse. The midday meal, he stated, is responsible for much indigestion among the horses of the company and it is to overcome this that the company decided to try the experiment.

"We have adopted the new system of feeding our horses as an experiment that will be discontinued promptly if we see that they suffer by it," he said. "Instead of three meals the horses will receive two, one in the morning and the other in the evening. The food that they would have received at noon will be divided between the morning and evening meals, so that they will receive exactly the same amount of food each day that heretofore was given them.

Of Benefit to Horse.

"The experiment is in accordance with the ideas of big Eastern veterinarians and others who have the interest of the horse at heart. It was brought forward in an article in a recent number of the Team Owners' Review of the United States, stating that the system of two meals had been tried elsewhere and found successful. These men declare that it has proved a benefit to the horse.

"Many veterinarians and stablemen oppose the midday meal, as it causes indigestion among the horses, and indigestion is one of the worst troubles from which horses suffer in the Northwest. Two of our animals are in the stables now suffering from acute indigestion. One of them cannot recover. Their agony is greater than it would be in the case of a human being. We can always find some way to relieve our torture, but the horse must suffer in its own dumb way.

"We decided that we would give the plan a fair test, and fourteen of the men quit; but three went back to their wagons when matters were explained to them. The other eleven, mostly drivers of heavy trucks, refused to go to work, thus tying up about a fifth of our wagons. The three who returned were perfectly satisfied with our explanation.

Will Treat Stock Well.

"We are just as much interested in the welfare of our horses as any one. Moreover, it is to our financial benefit to keep them in the best of condition, and the public can rest assured that we are going to do nothing that in any way would impair the strength of our stock. To do so would only result in financial loss to us.

"It is a new idea and hence meets with opposition. The horses were fed from nosebags at noon and consequently much of their food was wasted. By the new system they will get all the food that constitutes their daily ration. Moreover they will have more time for eating it.

"The horses received the noonday meal while standing in the street and it was necessary to remove their bridles. This resulted in several bad runaways. We have two horses in the stable now suffering from injuries received in runaways. The new system will eliminate the possibility of such accidents.

"We probably will conduct the experiment for thirty days but in the meantime, if we see that the animals are beginning to lose flesh, we will return to the old plan of three meals a day.

"There is no trouble between us and the men. Our drivers still continue to get their hour for dinner at noon."

Irrespective of the merits of the strike, Miss Krueger lauded the motive that impelled the men to quit their jobs.

Doubts Indigestion Theory.

"It is one of the most remarkable things of which I ever heard," she stated, "that these men should be willing to forfeit their jobs and probably endure hardship because of their sympathy and affection for the horses. There is nothing to equal it in the records of our humane work. The statement that the midday meal is a cause of indigestion among horses does not seem to be borne out by the appearance of the superb stock that we see on our streets. They don't look as if they were troubled with indigestion."

"This is something that does not affect the Teamsters' Union," said C. W. Green. "So far as I know, it is the first time in the history of this country that there has been such a strike. There is no ill-feeling, but I have been told by some of the men who quit that they believed the company should have taken the matter up with the Humane Society before cutting the horses to two meals a day."

Seattle Transfer Company General Manager Richard Reekie An Executive of the King County Humane Society!

THE SEATTLE TRANSFER COMPANY

623 FIRST AVE.—Phone MAIN 41 IND. 41

2d AVE. S. & WELLER ST.
Phone MAIN 46; IND. 46.

Baggage and Freight Transferred
Carriages Omnibus Line

Four months before the strike, the *King County Humane Society* elected *Seattle Transfer Company* General Manager *Richard J. Reekie* to be Vice President of the organization.

HUMANE SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

Judge R. R. George was reelected president of the King County Humane Society at a meeting held last evening in the offices of Judge R. R. George. R. J. Reekie and Charles M. Farrer were elected vice-presidents, C. E. Bogardus, trustee; May Krueger, secretary, and Mrs. Harry S. Stuff, treasurer.

***Reekie* and the *Seattle Transfer Company* helped sponsor the *King County Humane Society's* July 4th 1910 parade of working horses.**

The *King County Humane Society* put on the parade in order to elevate public compassion and care for horses.

Money Pledged.

The following pledges were immediately offered at the conclusion of the addresses: Seattle Electric Company, $100; Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., $100; Frederick & Nelson, $75; Augustine & Kyer, $50; Clausen Brewing Association, $50; Harry Whitney Treat, $25; D. E. Frederick, $25; E. F. Blaine, $25; John P. Hartman, $25; Hotel Washington, $25; J. S. Graham, $25; Frank Waterhouse, $25; Bolcom Mills, $25; M. Robert Guggenheim, $25; C. T. Conover, $25; Teamsters' Union, $25; Judge Thomas Burke, $25; Miss Bernice Baker, Tacoma, $25; L. H. Gray, $25; John L. Wilson, $25; James M. Ashton, Tacoma, $25; R. J. Reekie, $25; Judge R. R. George, $15; C. B. Lamont, $10; Dr. Niven Pontius, $10; J. H. Stevens, $10; Miss May Kruger, $10; Seattle Veterinary Hospital, $10; A. B. Calder, $10; H. Gooding Fields, $10; H. S. Upper, $10; W. E. Humphrey, $10; E. M. Gordon & Co., $10; I. A. Nadeau, $10; Col. Marshall K. Snell, $10; Dr. Walter Kelton, $5.

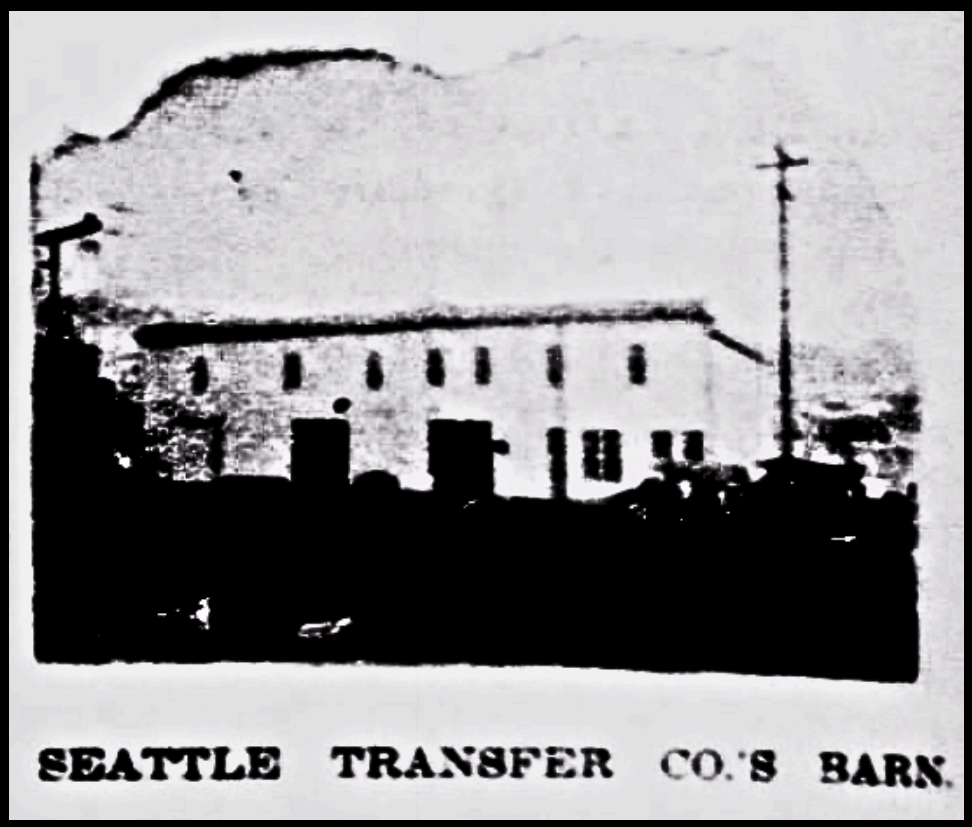
***Reekie* contributed $25; the same amount as the *Teamsters' Union* (approx. $850 in 2026).**

***Judge R. R. George* & *May Krueger*, President & Secretary of the *King County Humane Society*, contributed as well ($15 & $10).**

In order to prevent the parade from becoming simply a means of wealthy residents showing off their horses, there was no entry fee for the parade.

More about the parade in the appendix below...

Seattle Transfer Company, between 1893 and 1906



SEATTLE TRANSFER CO.'S BARN.

BAGGAGE CHECKED AT HOME

THE SEATTLE TRANSFER COMPANY

checks baggage at your residence or hotel through to your destination on all lines out of Seattle. Save time and trouble by telephoning our office.

The Seattle Transfer Company

123 JACKSON STREET

Main 3028. Ind. 4720.



***Seattle Transfer Company* – Horses & Cart, 1900**



***Seattle Transfer Company*, circa 1904**



***Seattle Transfer Company* – Horses & Cart, 1908**

The *Seattle Transfer Company* was one of Seattle's most prominent businesses.

A 1900 pamphlet aimed at stimulating business with East Asian companies and investors highlighted the *Seattle Transfer Company*.

Seattle ...and the... Orient.

Souvenir Edition.

The Seattle Daily Times

THE SEATTLE TRANSFER COMPANY.

Some idea can be formed of the traffic carried on in Seattle when it is stated that a single transfer company gives employment to 85 horses and 79 men. The whole story is told when these figures are given. The company referred to is the Seattle Transfer Company. They occupy their own building, which is 120 feet square, and consists of two floors, located near the Northern Pacific freight depot, in the southern part of the city. They have been established here since 1888, and in addition to a general transfer business, such as handling baggage and express from all the trains, to and from incoming ships, railroads and the like, they do a very large dray business and also a very large business in furnishing carriages and hacks. In the freight business they employ fourteen trucks and two drays, and in handling baggage they have twelve wagons. They also have ten carriages or hacks. The stable which they occupy is pronounced one of the most complete, elaborately arranged transfer barns in the West. The lower floor is occupied by the various vehicles of the company, harness room, drying room, place for washing wagons and by offices. The upper portion is used for the horse stalls, in which they now give accommodation to 107 head. It is divided off in a stall for each animal, with several box stalls for infirmary purposes. There is also a convenient place for the veterinary. All the refuse is carried to the rear of the building quite popular, and they already have four customers, one of whom uses four wagons. The company has the right (in fact, are the only people in Seattle who have it) of boarding all incoming vessels and trains and soliciting baggage, and this feature of their business has grown to very large proportions. The president of this large concern is E. C. Neufelder, president of the People's Bank, while R. J. Reekie is secretary and treasurer and looks after the active management.

The Seattle Star

. SEATTLE, WASH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1910.

Day 2:
18 More Teamsters Strike!

King County Humane Society
Takes Up Case!



Judge R. R. George



MISS MAY KRUEGER.

STRIKE GROWS TODAY

Eighteen More Teamsters Quit at Seattle Transfer —Veterinary Condemns Two-Feeds Practice.

"It is cruel, inhumane and positively mean," said W. H. Hayes, one of the most prominent veterinarians in the city, when asked concerning the decision of the Seattle Transfer Co. to deprive their horses of the noon meal.

Justice R. R. George, head of the County Humane Society, said yesterday afternoon that he would bring the matter before the State Humane Society at its meeting in Tacoma today. He also promised a committee of teamsters that he would investigate locally.

Miss May Krueger, agent of the society, is also busy on the case.

"Justice *R. R. George*, head of the *[King] County Humane Society*, said yesterday afternoon that he would bring the matter before the *State Humane Society* at its meeting in Tacoma today. He also promised a committee of teamsters that he would investigate personally.

Miss *May Krueger*, agent of the society, is also on the case."

The Seattle Star

. SEATTLE, WASH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1910.

Day 2:
Striking Workers Fired!
Replaced With Scabs!

The trouble today reached the lockout stage. Some of the men who quit yesterday sent word that they would leave the whole matter to the Humane Society and go back to work pending the society's decision as to whether it was good for the horses or not.

The curt word came back that it was too late—that other men had been hired and that they had lost their jobs for good, as a result of their sympathy for the horses.

Reckie, general manager of the company, is also a trustee of the County Humane Society.

The Seattle Sunday Times

SEVENTY-FOUR PAGES SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, NOV. 13, 1910. FIVE CENTS

The *King County Humane Society* officers discussed the Teamsters' strike at the *Washington State Humane Society's* Saturday Nov 12 meeting.

The state society declined to act for now.



Judge R. R. George

STATE HUMANE SOCIETY HOLDS TACOMA MEETING

Elects New Officers and Considers Strike of Seattle Transfer Company, But Takes No Action.

At a monster meeting of the Washington State Humane Society held in Tacoma last night, the election of officers for the coming year was held. Walter J. Thompson was elected president and Judge R. R. George and Herbert Griggs vice-president and secretary, respectively.

Miss May Krueger, secretary of the King County Humane Society, was made state organizer. She will begin work this week when she will make a visit to Walla Walla for the purpose of organizing a society there.

The meeting was attended by a large delegation from Seattle and enthusiasm ran high. Several attempts were made to bring up the subject of the strike now in progress among the teamsters of the Seattle Transfer Company, but no action was taken in the matter. Should the strike take on a more serious aspect within the next few days, the state organization and the local society may take official action. The police were appealed to last night and three men sent down to the Transfer Company's barns.



MISS MAY KRUEGER.

***May Krueger* named Washington state organizer. She would go on to establish multiple new *Humane Society* chapters in Washington state, as well as *Bands of Mercy* to promote humane principles to children.**

The *King County Humane Society* got police officers deployed to the *Seattle Transfer Company's* Seattle barns.

The Seattle Star

. SEATTLE, WASH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1910.

"It is cruel, inhumane and positively mean," said W. H. Hayes, one of the most prominent veterinarians in the city, when asked concerning the decision of the Seattle Transfer Co. to deprive their horses of the noon meal.

"There is absolutely no justification for the theory that the horses will be more healthy. That has

"Cruel, inhumane, and positively mean," said *W. H. Hayes*, one of the most prominent veterinarians in the city.

one of those fads that spring up every so often and of course the horse is defenseless. But it is positively wrong nevertheless."

Monday, Nov 14, Day 4: Strike Over

Teamsters Agree To Return Under A 30 Day Experiment

15 Out Of 53 Strikers Remain Fired!

***King County Humane Society* says it will prosecute *Seattle Transfer Company* officers if horses' lunches still withheld on 12+ hour work days**

The Seattle Star

SEATTLE, WASH., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1910.

TEAMSTERS STRIKE OVER

All but 15 of the 53 teamsters at the Seattle Transfer Co., who went on a strike Friday, when the company cut the horses down to two feeds a day, went back to work this morning.

The 15 were refused permission to return by the company for different reasons.

General Manager Riekie of the transfer company insists that his plan is a humane one and that if it does not work out satisfactorily at the end of 30 days he will go back to the three feed plan. The teamsters went back under this understanding.

The matter was put up to the state convention of human societies at Tacoma Saturday and discussed, but no action was taken on it.

The Seattle Daily Times

20 PAGES. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, 1910. Price 1c. News Stands, Trains, 5c.

HUMANE SOCIETY WILL BACK UP TRANSFER MEN

If Drivers Swear Out Warrants for Officials of Company, Organization Will Prosecute for Cruelty to Horses.

TWO-MEAL-A-DAY PLAN CONSIDERED HARDSHIP

Conditions Here Differ, Say Local Experts, From Those in East, Where One Meal Has Been Dropped.

If the Seattle Transfer Company drivers who quit their jobs because the company decided to feed its horses twice instead of three times a day, will swear to a complaint and testify along the lines of their statements to the King County Humane Society, the latter will prosecute the transfer concern for cruelty to animals. Announcement to this effect was made by officers of the society today.

In the meantime, however, the strike has come to an end, leaving, according to the men, ten of their number without jobs. The others went back to work this morning after informing the company that if it had been explained to them that the two-meal a day system for the horses was an experiment and endorsed by veterinaries in the East, they would not have walked out. The places of the ten now out of jobs were filled Saturday and Sunday.

Hard Work and Long Hours.

The humane society's readiness to prosecute if the men will swear to the complaint is based on expert opinions it has obtained from local veterinaries and team owners. According to the drivers, the Seattle Transfer Company horses receive their first meal at 5 o'clock in the morning and do not return to the stables in many instances until 7 o'clock in the evening. The horses are engaged in heavy work in the meantime, the numerous steep grades of the city adding to the strain, and in these circumstances, declare the experts interviewed by the society, the two-meal-a-day plan would constitute cruelty to animals. Judge R. R. George, president, and Miss May Krueger, secretary of the society, interviewed the experts yesterday and this morning. All declared that if the horses work the long hours reported by the drivers, the omission of the midday meal would cause suffering.

Dr. D. W. Harrington, president of the Seattle Veterinaries' Association, stated that horses working eleven and twelve hours a day should be given a light meal at noon, about two quarts of grain to the horse. He pointed out that a horse has a small stomach and needs food every four hours or so. Harrington said that if the drivers were correct in their statements, they were to be commended for their walk-out.

Society Willing to Prosecute.

According to the information obtained by the humane society, the Eastern companies which have adopted the two-meal a day plan, work their horses only eight hours a day. Manager R. J. Reekie, of the Seattle Transfer Company, is quoted as having informed the society that the company would work its horses not more than ten hours a day.

In discussing the attitude of the humane society, Miss Krueger said:

"Our course depends on the drivers themselves. If they can prove that the horses work twelve hours and more a day, the elimination of the midday meal will come under the head of cruelty to animals and if they are ready to testify to that effect and will swear to the necessary complaint, the society will prosecute. The experts whom we consulted held also that if the horses were fed only twice a day, they would be likely to bolt the evening meal and this would cause indigestion."

Friday, Nov 18: Seattle teamster writes in support of horses & teamsters

KIND TREATMENT FOR THE HORSE.

THE TIMES has received views on the general relationship of the horse to the community from two people.

The first comes from T. C. Chisler, a teamster, who also has "ridden the range," and who on that account writes with complete understanding and gentle sympathy for horses, which have been his companions all his life.

For the benefit of persons who may not appreciate conditions, he recites that horses are fed very early; are harnessed and on the street at 7 o'clock sharp. He adds:

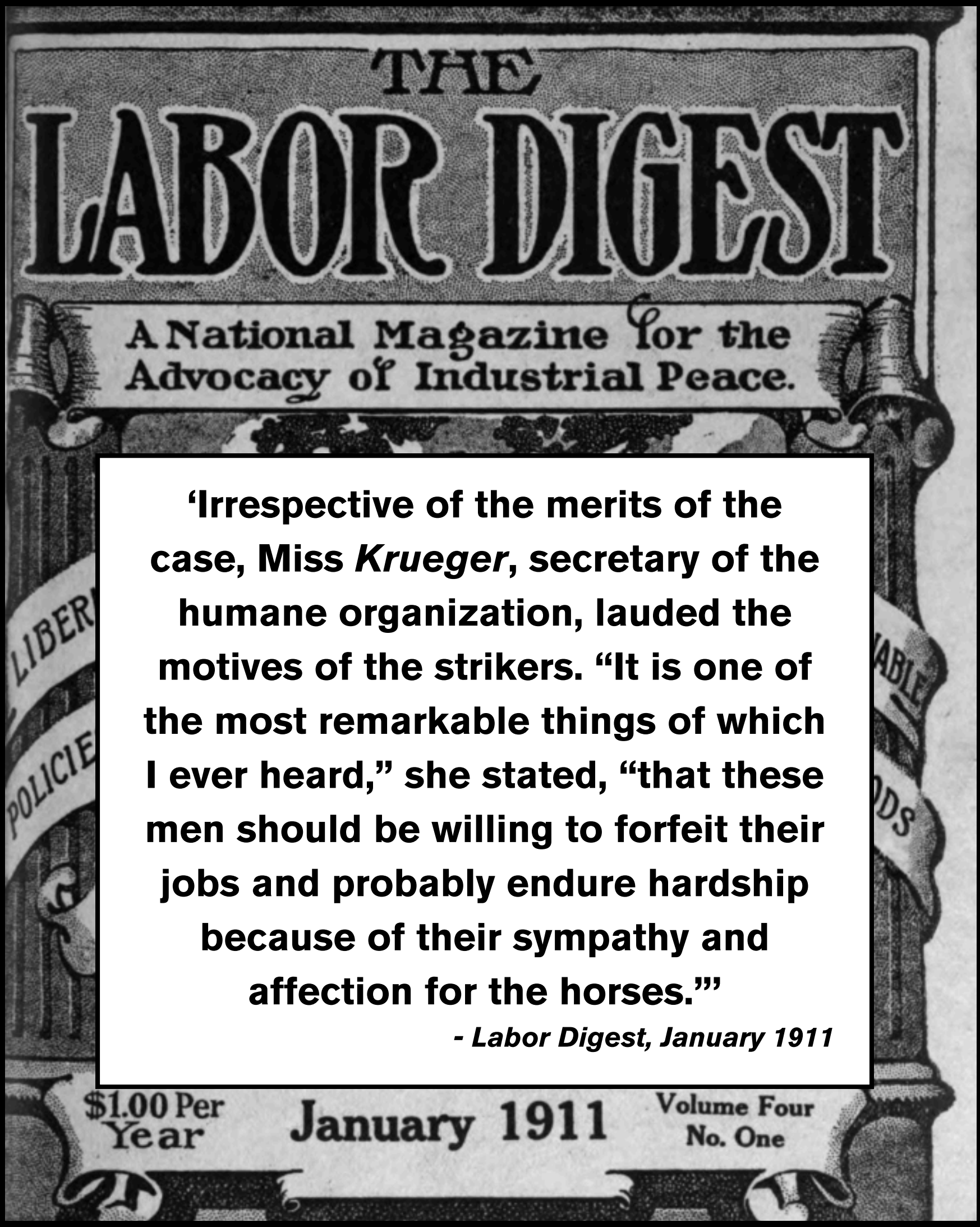
"I have used horses all my life, and there was only one place where I never gave my horse his lunch. That was while riding the range. There it was impossible. We had seven or eight head, and used a horse only one day in the week; whereas the Seattle Transfer uses its horses seven days per week, some of them.

"There never was an old range rider who would ride a hungry horse. If he had only 25 cents he would feed his horse and go without. I can speak from experience.

"Now, I hope that the King County Humane Society will stand by the teamsters and notify said manager to feed his horses their noonday meal; or ask said manager to cut out his own lunch and get out as early as the horse does and stay out as late."

***T.C. Chisler*, a teamster, said: "I hope that the *King County Humane Society* will stand by the teamsters and notify said manager to feed his horses their noonday meal; or ask said manager to cut his own lunch and get out as early as the horse does and stay out as late."**

The national magazine *The Labor Digest* reported on the strike in its January 1911 edition.



‘Irrespective of the merits of the case, Miss *Krueger*, secretary of the humane organization, lauded the motives of the strikers. “It is one of the most remarkable things of which I ever heard,” she stated, “that these men should be willing to forfeit their jobs and probably endure hardship because of their sympathy and affection for the horses.”’

- Labor Digest, January 1911

During an unsuccessful ten month 1913 - 1914 Seattle Teamsters' strike, company representatives claimed that striking teamsters mutilated their horses to disrupt business.

Teamsters' Union **representatives responded by denying the accusation and referencing their 1910 strike on behalf of the horses' lunches.**

More about the 1913 - 1914 strike in the appendix below...

ARE TEAMSTERS CRUEL?

Last week the assertion was made by a representative of the Employers' Association that Union Teamsters had slashed a horse belonging to one of the members of that organization. The Union Record, naturally, immediately took issue with the "gentleman" and pointed out the obvious fact that teamsters, and especially Union Teamsters, are lovers of horseflesh and that to injure a horse would be the last thing in the world to which a teamster would stoop.

Some two or more years ago, several of the firms who are now most prominent in the fight against the teamsters, decided, in the interests of economy, to stop the noonday feeding of their horses, declaring that two meals a day was sufficient. There was immediiately a protest on the part of the Union Teamsters that this was cruelty to their charges, but they endured the situation for two or three days, when they saw their brute friends actually suffering for the food which was denied them and they struck—NOT FOR BETTER CONDITIONS FOR THEMSELVES BUT FOR THREE MEALS A DAY FOR THEIR HORSES.

And they won the fight. Which shows how cruel a teamster, especially a Union Teamster, may be—to his boss.

Seattle Union Record
Sat, Jan 31, 1914

The March 1914 *International Brotherhood of Teamsters'* official magazine reprinted the 1914 Seattle Teamsters' defense of their care for their horses.

Employers' Association that union teamsters had slashed a horse belonging to one of the members of that organization. The Union Record, naturally, immediately took issue with the "gentlemen" and pointed out the obvious fact that teamsters, and especially union teamsters, are lovers of horseflesh and that to injure a horse would be the last thing in the world to which a teamster would stoop.

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President, J. T. German; vice-president, R. E. Donaldson; recording secretary, J. L. Considine; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Toone; trustees, H. Schad, F. Amrein and A. L. Sampson; conductor, J. F. Ege; warden, T. C. Hill; business agent, J. E. Toone; delegates to C. L. U., A. L. Kirkpatrick, J. E. Toone, A. L. Sampson, T. C. Fox and J. L. Considine; delegates to Maryland State and District of Columbia F. of L., J. T. German, J. E. Toone and J. L. Considine.

The balloting was spirited, and

The Hendee Manufacturing Com-

reaching out for more dividends at the expense of your fellow toilers.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON,
General Secy-Treas.

ARE TEAMSTERS CRUEL?

Last week the assertion was made by a representative of the

Appendices

- About *Seattle Transfer Company* President *Richard J. Reekie* & General Manager *Edward C. Neufelder*

- 1903: Teamsters' strike against *Seattle Transfer Company* seven years before the 1910 horse solidarity strike

- June 1909: *Edward C. Neufelder* & *Richard J. Reekie's Seattle Transfer Company* & *Peoples' Savings Bank* try to bribe *Seattle City Council*-Member in ploy to sell dilapidated stable to city at exorbitant rate.

- Summer 1910: *May Krueger* of the *King County Humane Society* organized a July 4th parade of working horses in coordination with the teamsters' union

- 1913: Teamsters strike' for Higher Wages, Overtime Pay, & Ten-Hour Work Day

- More about *May Krueger* of the *King County (and Washington state) Humane Society*

About Seattle Transfer Company

President Richard J. Reekie &

General Manager Edward C. Neufelder

About Seattle Transfer Company President Richard J. Reekie & General Manager Edward C. Neufelder

Official Organ of the Central Labor Council of Seattle and Vicinity.

Seattle Union Record

An Official Organ of the Washington State Federation of Labor.

A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION FOR SALE ON NEWS STANDS.

$1.00 PER YEAR—5 CENTS PER COPY | SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, NOV. 12, 1910. | VOL. 23, NO. 17

THE LABOR VOTE.

Labor organizations on election day showed the politicians that they were composed of two classes—"union men" and "union members." On many occasions in past years the same results have been shown in the count of ballots.

Our business men continually tell us they have no call for union label goods, that may account for the small showing of union ballots. What good is it to try and put union men into office when you refuse to put them to work.

E. C. Neufelder, Pres. R. J. Reekie, Vice-Pres.
Jos. T. Greenleaf, Cashier

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK

Incorporated Dec 19, 1889

Commercial, Savings and Trust
General Banking and Exchange.

Cor. Second Ave. and Pike St., Seattle, Wash.

Directors: R. J. Reekie, Jos. T. Greenleaf, J. S. Goldsmith, E. C. Neufelder.

Neufelder & Reekie owned & ran the Seattle Transfer Company & Peoples' Savings Bank

TEAMSTERS OF SEATTLE TRANSFER CO. WALK OUT

Rather than see the horses they drive, but which are owned by the Seattle Transfer Co., go without their noonday feed, 35 teamsters this morning inaugurated the first strike of its kind in the history of the United States, when they walked out in a body and announced their determination to remain away until officials of the transfer company rescinded its order.

Company's Side of It.

Both the teamsters and officials of the company maintain that their stand is the one of humanity. Richard J. Meekle, general manager of the transfer company, had this to say:

"In the east the experience has been that horses work better and enjoy better health when fed but twice a day. This is merely an experiment out here.

They solicited banking business from union members in the same *Seattle Union Record* issue that reported on the strike.

ATTORNEYS.

office Clerks No. 28.

REYNOLDS, BALLINGER & HUTSON, Attorneys-at-Law, 531-532-533 Pioneer Building. Phones: Main 766, Ind. 3441.

DYE WORKS.

QUEEN CITY DYE WORKS, Barg & Roos, Props., 216 Union Street. Fancy dyeing and dry cleaning a specialty. Phones: Rainier 13, Main 1513, Ind. A797

PARISIAN STEAM DYE WORKS, 1418 First Ave., between Union and Pike. Both Phones, Main 1014.

EXPRESSMEN.

Main 886 calls UNION TRANSFER & STORAGE CO., movers of pianos, furniture, trunks or baggage. Storage at lowest rates. Baggage stored 5 days free. 1524 First Avenue.

About RICHARD J. REEKIE

In addition to his role as General Manager of the *Seattle Transfer Company*, Richard Reekie was Vice President and a major shareholder of the *People's Bank of Seattle* and Vice President of the *United Warehouse Company*.

Reekie was also an officer of the *King County Humane Society*.

Mr. Reekie is vice president of the People's Savings Bank of Seattle and vice president of the United Warehouse Company, besides directing the business affairs of the Seattle Transfer Company.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Seattle Transfer Company will be held on Monday, January 28 at the office of the president, in the People's Savings bank, Seattle, Wash., at 4 o'clock p. m.
R. J. REEKIE, secretary.

CHARLES ARMSTRONG, President and Manager. R. J. REEKIE, Secretary and Treasurer. E. C. NEUFELDER, Vice-President.

The Seattle Transfer Co.

CITY OFFICE: 214 CHERRY STREET
FREIGHT OFFICE: THIRD AND WELLER STREETS

Seattle, Washington, Feb 5th 1896.

Rec'd Feb 6th 1896

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY MSS SECTION

Mr. E. S. Meany
Secy Board of Trustees Univ. Of Wash.

Dear Sir,
We enclose bill for frt charges and drayage against your board, please do the need ful

Yours truly
The Seattle Transfer Co.
R. J. Reekie
Secy.

Reekie's signature from an 1896 invoice; he & Neufelder held less senior positions then.

About EDWARD C. NEUFELDER

Edward C. Neufelder **was President of the** ***Seattle Transfer Company,*** **the** ***Peoples' Savings Bank*****, Vice President of the** ***Puget Sound National Bank*****, and a major investor in the** ***Schwabacher Brothers & Co.*** **shipping & supply company and the** ***Seattle Steam Navigation & Transportation Company*****.**

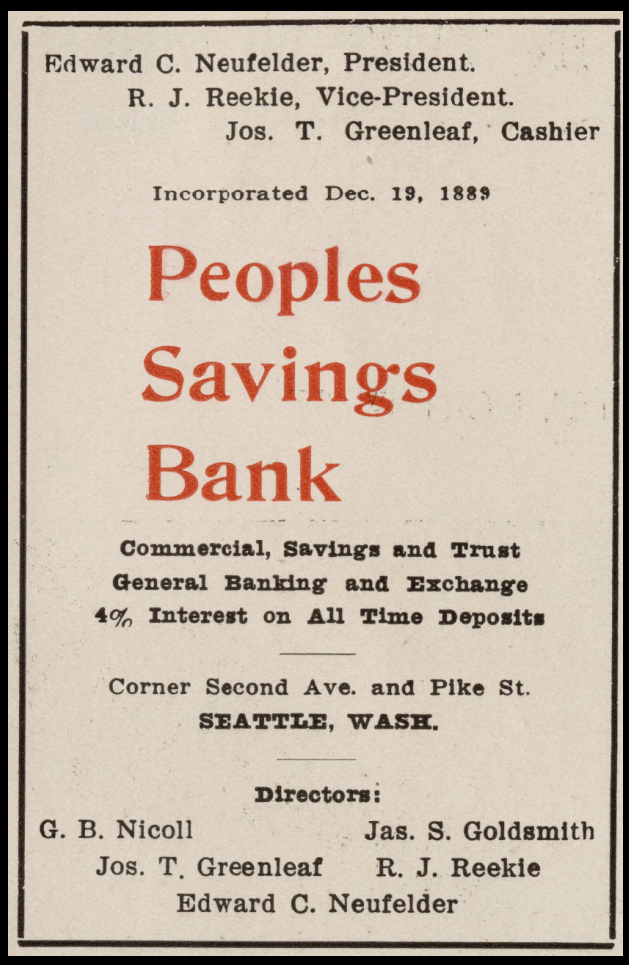
Neufelder was a leader on the ***Seattle Board of Trade*****.**

Before moving to Seattle in 1888, ***Neufelder*** **was United States Vice-Consul to Canada in Vancouver Island, Canada.**



Edward C. Neufelder

Pictured late 1909, after returning from a year abroad in Paris and Europe.



Neufelder's ***Peoples' Savings Bank*** **was one of Seattle's most prominent banks.**

The 1900 pamphlet aimed at stimulating business with East Asian companies and investors highlighted ***Neufelder's Peoples' Savings Bank*** **in addition to the** ***Seattle Transfer Company*****.**

1900 pamphlet

Seattle ...and the... Orient.

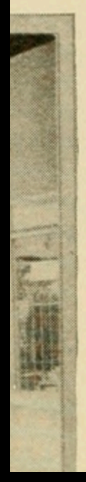
Souvenir Edition.

The Seattle Daily Times

PUGET SOUND NATIONAL BANK.

Practically the foremost financial institution in Seattle, and the first one to organize a National Bank, is that of the Puget Sound National, which is located in the Pioneer building at the corner of First Avenue and James Street. Few institutions on the Pacific Coast are stronger financially or can make the same showing of growth that this bank can. It was organized in 1882 by Jacob Furth, who since that period has been at its head continuously. Its directors at the present time consist of Jacob Furth, E. C. Neufelder, James R. Hayden, S. Frauenthal, S. Schwabacher, James S. Goldsmith and L. S. Schwabacher. Since its organization in 1882 up to the present time it has made a steady and continuous growth, and today it occupies beyond the question of a doubt a leading place among the large banks of the Northwest. As forming some idea of the

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

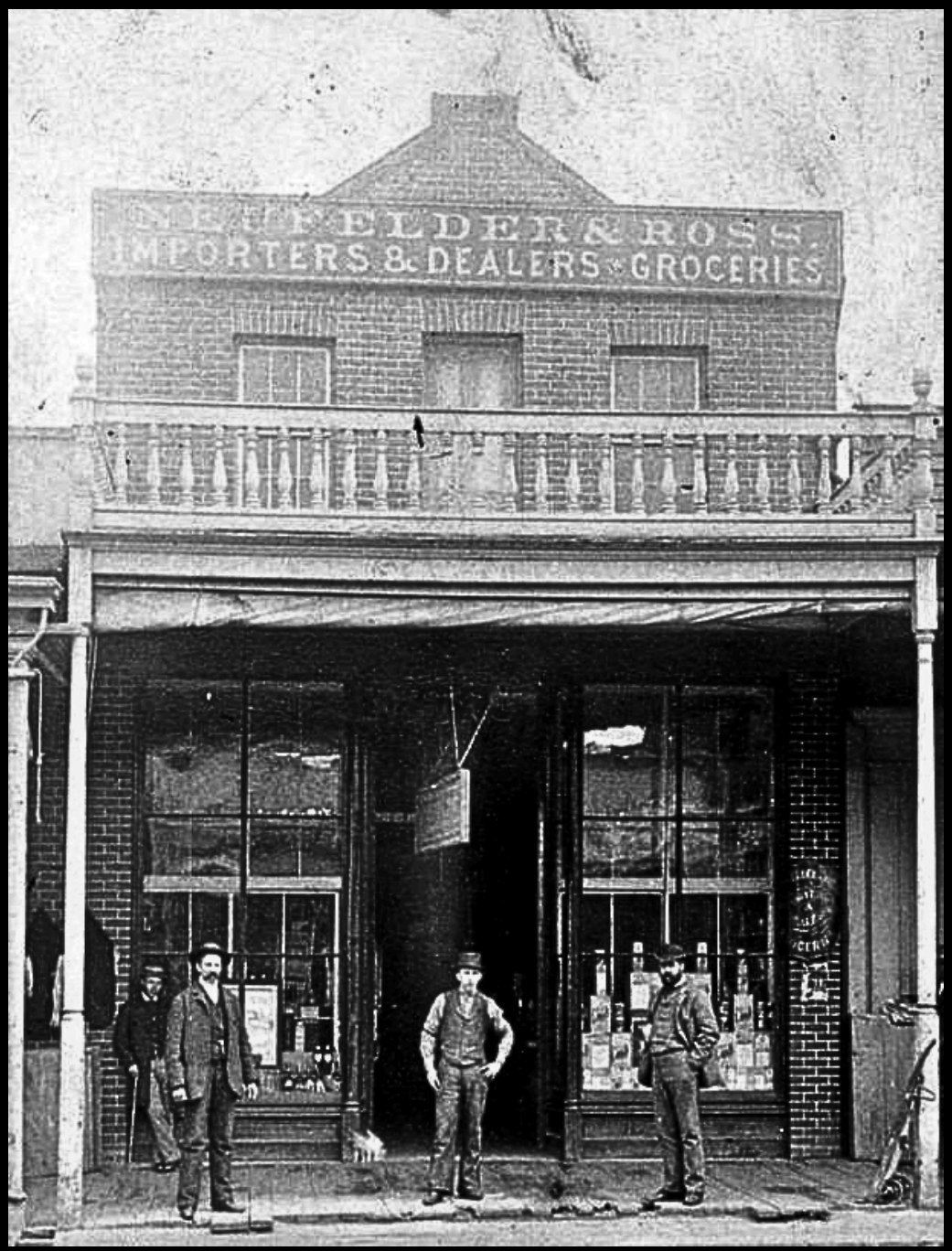


One of the best known and safest banking institutions on Puget Sound is the People's Savings Bank, organized in 1889 by James R. Hayden, Jacob Furth, A. A. Denny, W. E. Bailey, Bailey Gatzert, John Collins, John Leary, Otto Ranke and Leigh S. J. Hunt. The first board of trustees were Bailey Gatzert, president; Jacob Furth, vice-president; Arthur A. Denny, second vice-presi-

the building being owned by E. C. Neufelder, president of the institution. The present official roster of the bank is: E. C. Neufelder, president; John Leary, vice presdent; James R. Hayden, cashier; Joseph T. Greenleaf, assistant cashier; directors, E. C. Neufelder, John Leary, R. H. Denny, John Collins and James R. Hayden.

THE SEATTLE TRANSFER COMPANY.

Some idea can be formed of the traffic carried on in Seattle when it is stated that a single transfer company gives employment to 85 horses and 79 men. The whole story is told when these figures are given. The company referred to is the Seattle Transfer Company. They occupy their own building, which is 120 feet square, and consists of two floors, located near the Northern Pacific freight depot, in the southern part of the city. They have been established here since 1888, and in addition to a general transfer business, such as handling baggage and express from all the trains, to and from incoming ships, railroads and the like, they do a very large dray business and also a very large business in furnishing carriages and hacks. In the freight business they employ fourteen trucks and two drays, and in handling baggage they have twelve wagons. They also have ten carriages or hacks. The stable which they occupy is pronounced one of the most complete, elaborately arranged transfer barns in the West. The lower floor is occupied by the various vehicles of the company, harness room, drying room, place for washing wagons and by offices. The upper portion is used for the horse stalls, in which they now give accommodation to 107 head. It is divided off in a stall for each animal, with several box stalls for infirmary purposes. There is also a convenient place for the veterinary. All the refuse is carried to the rear of the building quite popular, and they already have four customers, one of whom uses four wagons. The company has the right (in fact, are the only people in Seattle who have it) of boarding all incoming vessels and trains and soliciting baggage, and this feature of their business has grown to very large proportions. The president of this large concern is E. C. Neufelder, president of the People's Bank, while R. J. Reekie is secretary and treasurer and looks after the active management.



Edward C. Neufelder

Neufelder **lived in Vancouver Island, Canada, prior to coming to Seattle. In Canada, he was United States Vice-Consul to Canada at Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada (in 1878) and co-owned with fellow mason Dixi Ross *Neufelder And Ross* importers and grocery store.**

Victoria, Vancouver's Island	Allen Francis	Consul.
Do	Edward C. Neufelder	Vice-consul.



Edward C. Neufelder **was a prominent Seattle Freemason**
He owned the *Seattle Masonic Temple*.

He headquartered his *Seattle Transfer Company* and *Peoples' Savings Bank* in his Masonic building.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Washington Chapter, No. 1, of Rose Croix, observed the feast of Maundy Thursday in Masonic hall on the evening of March 26, under the direction of Commander-in-Chief E. C. Neufelder.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED DEC. 19th, 1889.

Commercial Savings and Trust, General Banking and Exchange.

Capital $100,000 Paid Up, with Authority to Increase to $1,000,000.

Cor Second Ave. and Pike St. SEATTLE, WASH.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Edward C. Neufelder, President. R. H. Denny, Vice President.
Jos. T. Greenleaf, Cashier. John D. Farrell. Samuel Hill.

Other prominent Masons in this state are Edward C. Neufelder, of this city; J. A. Boss and C. S. Scott, of Spokane; Edward R. Hare, of Tacoma, and Joseph A. Kuhn, of Port Townsend. These all occupy prominent places in Scottish Rite Masonry. Mr. Neufelder is at the head of all the advanced Scottish Rite organizations of this city, being commander-in-chief of Lawson Consistory, No. 1, Thirty-second degree; preceptor of Washington Council of Kadosh, No. 1, Thirtieth degree; most wise master of Washington Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 1, Eighteenth degree, and venerable master of Washington Lodge of Perfection, No. 1. Mr. Ziegler,

Company President Edward C. Neufelder's Seattle Mansion



This is the mansion of a man who pinched pennies starving his horses, fired sympathetic employees, tried to bribe City Council-Members, & hired goons to intimidate & assault striking Teamsters in 1914.

Edward C. Neufelder's **house on Seattle's *"Millionaire's Row"* from 1920 until his death in 1923.**

Listed for almost $6,000,000 in 2022.

Company President Edward C. Neufelder's Remains



Edward C. Neufelder **and his wife's ashes stored in a Seattle mausoleum**

Edward C. Neufelder, dog-lover

Although he didn't care about his horses' well-being, company President *Edward C. Neufelder* loved his dog *Frisky*

His pug *Frisky* got lost in 1890 and 1891

British Empress Queen Victoria (*pictured*) popularized pugs as an aristocratic status symbol.

1890

LOST.

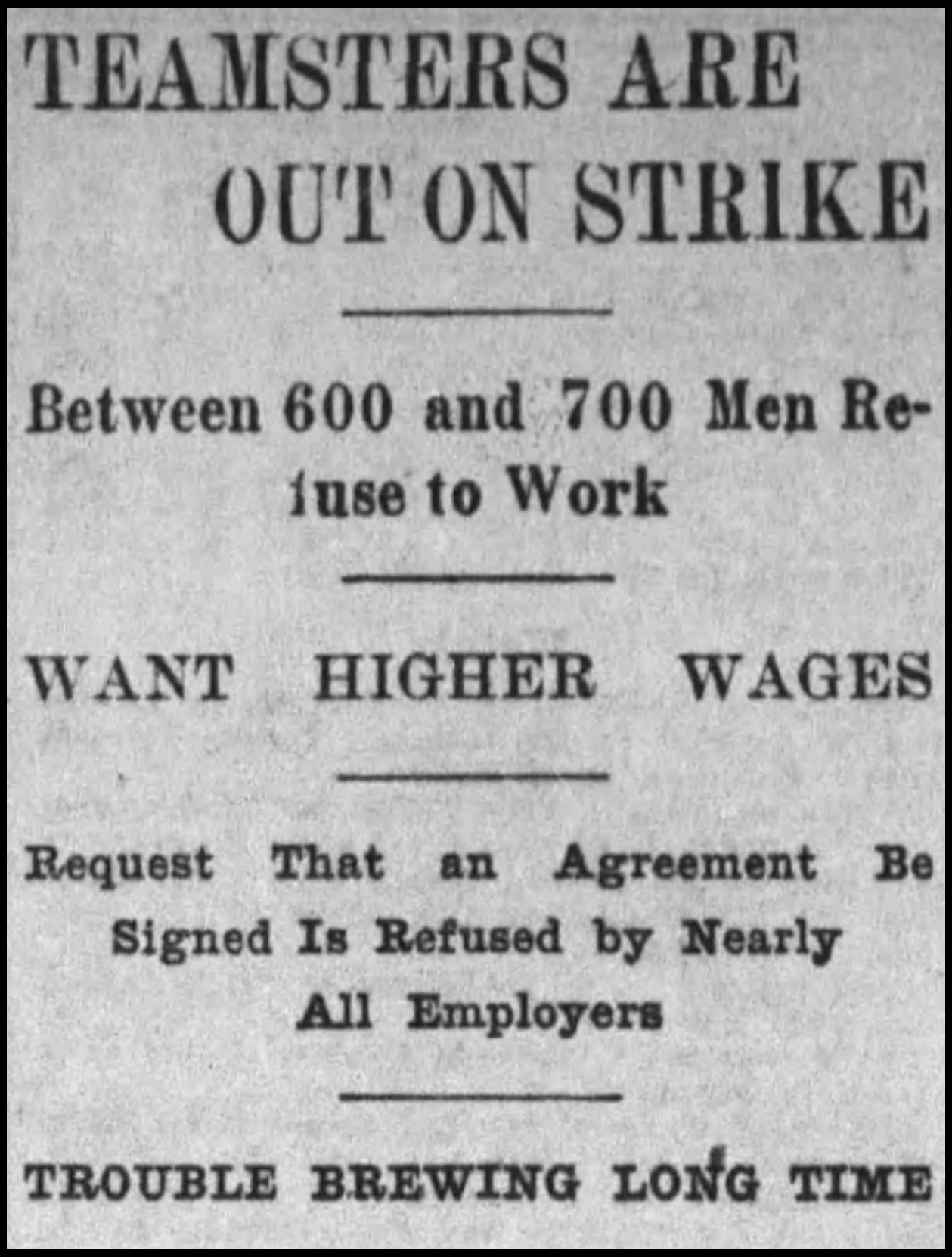
LOST—A PUG DOG FOUR MONTHS OLD, answering to the name of "Frisky." A liberal reward will be paid upon return to the owner, E. C. Neufelder, Northwest corner Third and James.

1891

LOST—PUG DOG ANSWERING TO THE name of "Friskie." Liberal reward will be given to finder by returning to E. C. Neufelder, corner James and Third.

1903, Teamsters strike against Seattle Transfer Company seven years before the 1910 horse solidarity strike...

In fall 1903, teamsters employed by the *Seattle Transfer Company* held a failed strike for better wages, working hours, and recognition of their union.



TEAMSTERS ARE OUT ON STRIKE

Between 600 and 700 Men Refuse to Work

WANT HIGHER WAGES

Request That an Agreement Be Signed Is Refused by Nearly All Employers

TROUBLE BREWING LONG TIME

Aug 28, 1903

Teamsters' strike

Seattle Transfer Company President _Edward C. Neufelder_ and General Manager _Richard J. Reekie_ represented the company's interests in the 1903 strike (+ 1910 and 1913 - 1914 strikes).

These men also ran the _Peoples' Savings Bank_.

Secretary Rust arranged for the meeting to be held this morning by telephone with General Manager Reekie, of the Seattle Transfer Company, last night. As a matter of fact the two parties are not very far apart. At the last conference the Seattle Transfer Company made a proposition that they would call upon the union for all new men employed, and as most of the men now working for them belong to the union their offer was regarded as a practical recognition of the union, without using that precise language.

low. The men all have great confidence in President Neufelder, of the Seattle Transfer Company, and claim that if their committee can deal with him direct it will not take long to reach a settlement.

President Will Attend

Mr. Neufelder will attend the meeting this morning. He said last night that he was always ready and willing to listen to a proposition from the union men, and expressed the hope that the differences could be adjusted and the strike settled as soon as possible. The leaders on both sides would like to see an agreement reached before new men are put to work, and the struggle becomes acute, for they all realize that fixing the status of the new men would prove a source of trouble after the strike is settled.

Seattle Transfer Company **President** ***Edward C. Neufelder*** **brought a box of cigars to one of the 1903 negotiating sessions.**

The union representatives declined to smoke the cigars, since they were not made by union members.

President Neufelder of the Seattle Transfer Company, foreseeing a rather long session, stopped in a wholesale grocery house on his way to the meeting and bought a box of cigars. With the idea of establishing friendly relations before the flood of oratory began he passed around the box of cigars. The first union man to whom the box was presented noticed that there was no union label on it and politely declined to take a cigar. Every other member of the committee at once decided that he did not care to smoke, so President Neufelder and the other boss draymen had to work overtime getting rid of the cigars.

Their union, the *Western Central Labor Union*, mishandled the 1903 strike.

The union's negotiating committee prematurely voted to end the strike after the *Seattle Transfer Company* agreed to re-hire 14 out of 30 strikers.



TEAMSTERS SAY
STRIKE STILL ON

Repudiate the Action of Their Special Committee

HAD NO AUTHORITY

Agreement Entered Into, Affected Only Fourteen Drivers of Seattle Transfer Company

HOLD INDIGNATION MEETING

Sep 9, 1903

Teamsters reject their union negotiating committee's compromise

The teamsters gave up two days later

CALL STRIKE OFF

Teamsters Throw Up the Sponge in Their Fight

COMPANIES WIN OUT

Men Who Quit Work Must Take Chances on Getting Old Jobs Back

Sep 11, 1903

Teamsters give up on the strike

1909, a year and a half before the 1910 horse solidarity strike...

Edward C. Neufelder & Richard J. Reekie's
Seattle Transfer Company & Peoples' Savings Bank
try to bribe *Seattle City Council*-Member in ploy to sell dilapidated stable to city at exorbitant rate.

THE SEATTLE STAR
HOME EDITION
VOL. II. NO. 95. TEN PAGES SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1909.
THE SEATTLE STAR
TEN PAGES ONE CENT

COUNCILMAN TO TELL OF ATTEMPT TO BUY HIM.

Big Scandal Sprung in the Purchase of a City Stable Site.

As a result of advances which smack of attempted bribery, made to him by Harry Lippman, acting in the interests of the Seattle Transfer company and the People's Savings bank when negotiating for the sale of the company's properties to the city, Councilman A. J. Goddard will file with the city council a report of his dealings with Lippman, with a request that a full investigation be made.

THE SEATTLE STAR
HOME EDITION
VOL. II. NO. 151. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1909 ONE CENT
THE SEATTLE STAR

ADMITS THAT IT TRIED TO HOLD UP CITY

Transfer Company Again Tries to Sell Stable Site and This Time at Much Reduced Figure.

Admitting that the former price, $175,000, was far in excess of the value of the property offered to the city for stable purposes, and despite the fact that open charges of attempted graft were made at the time the site was considered before, the Seattle Transfer company again offered to the city the same site and the same old frame building for $135,000 last night. This is a reduction in price of $40,000.

The transfer company did not come forward with its offer until the council was about to accept the McElroy offer of several lots and a concrete building all for $135,000. And then the same councilmen who worked so vigorously in behalf of the Seattle Transfer company offer at its former exorbitant price, arose and killed the McElroy proposition temporarily by asking for another reconsideration of the transfer site.

It was pointed out during the debate that the transfer building was in a dilapidated condition, was of frame construction, and because of its seasoned condition was inflammable to a great extent, while McElroy was to construct a concrete building 120x120 feet square and two stories in height.

Gill and Revelle were both active for the purchase of the transfer site at its former inflated price, and it was these two who framed up the defeat of the McElroy proposition, so that the transfer site will again come up before the committee.

"Maybe the Seattle Transfer company will come down $60,000 more if we hold out a few months longer," remarked Councilman Goddard last night.

In 1909, a year and a half before the teamsters-horses strike, a Seattle City Councilperson alleged that the *Seattle Transfer Company* and *Peoples' Savings Bank* tried to bribe him to support the city purchasing the companies' dilapidated stable at an exorbitant rate.

Harry E. Lippman **discussed the** ***Seattle Transfer Company/Peoples' Savings Bank's*** **1909 bribe with Councilperson** ***A. J. Goddard*****.**

In 1914, ***Lippman*** **represented the** ***Team Owners' Association*** **in its negotiations with striking teamsters.**

Following a meeting of the executive committee of the Team Owners' Association yesterday in the Lyon building, word was given out that the members of the association would be glad to confer with any arbitration committee that Mayor Gill might see fit to appoint, but that, as far as they were concerned, there was nothing to arbitrate with the teamsters' union, as the issue appeared to be solely a recognition of the union.

"The team owners would be glad to confer with an arbitration board concerning the wages and hours of the men now employed by the transfer companies," said Harry Lippman, a member of the Employers' Association. "The teamsters' union is a third and outside party. As far as we know the present employes of the team owners are well satisfied with conditions of work and wages.

"The union men who resigned their positions last June are not in any way concerned, and with these men there is nothing to arbitrate."

WHERE DID HE GET IT?

Harry Lippman has bought a lot on the first hill and is going to build an apartment house. Where he gets his money is a mystery.

A 1914 article mentions ***Lippman's*** **inexplicable wealth.**

1910, five months before the strike...

May Krueger **of the** ***King County Humane Society***
organized a July 4th parade
of working horses in coordination
with the teamsters' union



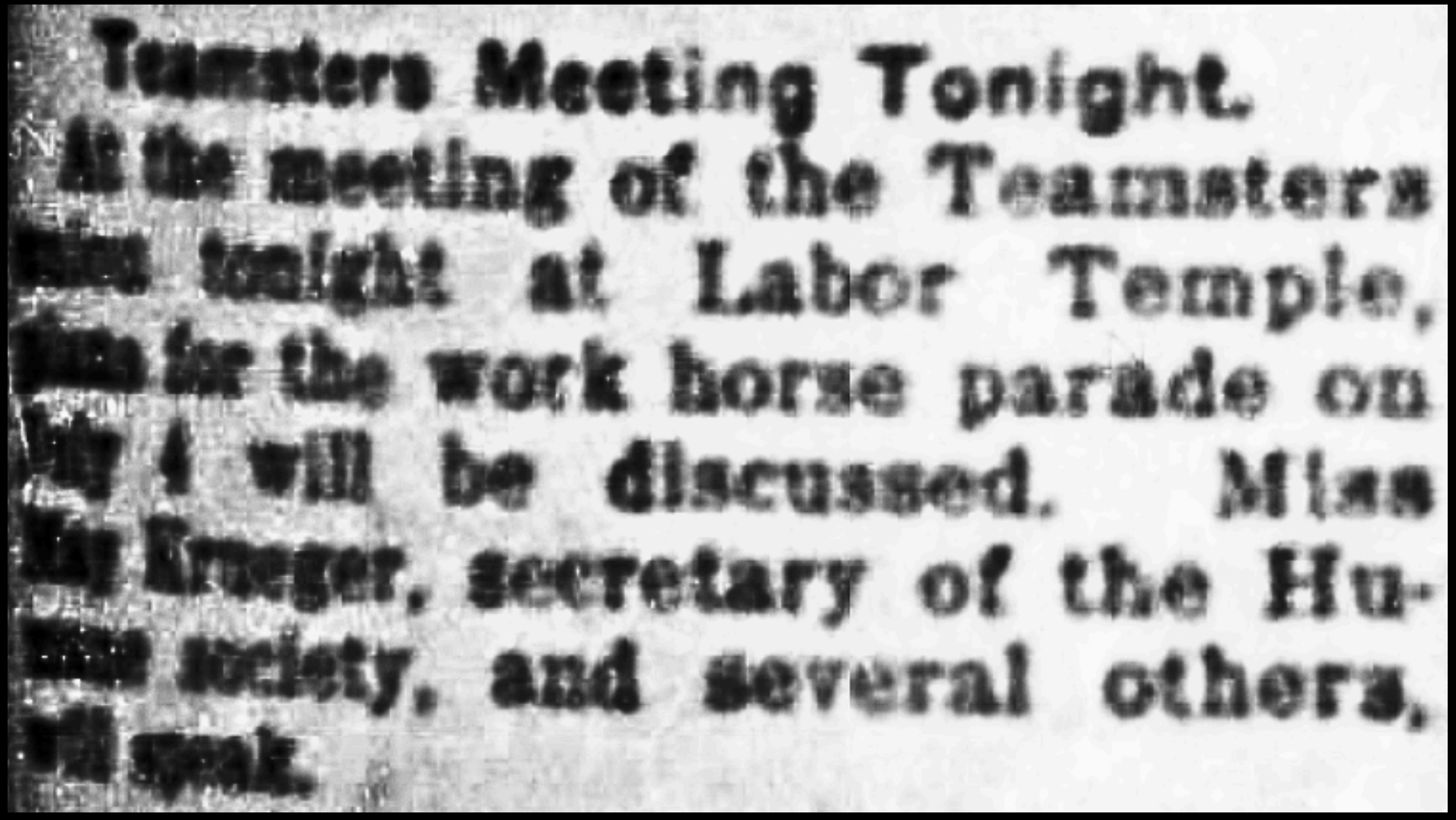
MISS MAY KRUEGER.

In June 1910, five months before the strike, *May Krueger*, Secretary of the *King County Humane Society*, met with the Teamsters' union to discuss the upcoming July 4th workhorse parade.

The *King County Humane Society* put on the parade.

The Teamsters' union endorsed and committed to participating in the workhorse parade two months earlier. The union predicted three thousand teams of horses in the parade.

Did the *Humane Society's* parade and *Krueger's* union outreach help encourage the teamsters' compassion for their horses in November 1910?



Teamsters Meeting Tonight.

At the meeting of the Teamsters [illegible] tonight at Labor Temple, plans for the work horse parade on July 4 will be discussed. Miss May Krueger, secretary of the Humane society, and several others, will speak.

The Independence Day workhorses' parade describes some individual horses. These include *"Old Jim,"* around whose neck hung a sign saying "On the water wagon 27 years." He was one of the first horses in the fire department and was hauling city water in 1910.

The 33 year-old horse *Bay John* was another early fire department horse. The park service used *Bay John* at the time of the parade.

Finally, the 22-year-old horse *Jeff* was worked in the suburbs.

The article describes *Jeff's* late friend the horse *Geoff*, who it's claimed committed suicide by jumping into the Puget Sound.

The article opines that "tomorrow every driver in the city will be a little kinder to his horses, for the work horse finally got his dues today."

WORKHORSES HAVE THEIR ONE PROUD DAY TODAY

What's it all about, anyway? The work horses of Seattle, in the national colors and fancy trappings, looked at each other kind of sheepish and asked, "What's the fuss?"

They had been so used to pluggin' away day after day, with nobody seemin' to care, that some of 'em had grown dejected. Life had meant nothing but hills, stiff joints, a little oats, a stuffy stable at night. And here, all of a sudden, they weren't working, and everybody in town was coming along and rubbing their noses, and saying, "Fine old fellow."

It was Seattle's first work horse parade.

The horses finally "got next." When the parade moved off, every horse had its head up, and snuffed scornfully at the automobiles.

Were Veterans There.

There was "Old Jim," "On the water wagon 27 years," a card on his collar said. He was one of the very first horses in the fire department, and now he's hauling water for the city. He wouldn't stand on the same side of the street with the big horses hitched to beer wagons.

Bay John was there with Jeff. They drew Seattle's first fire engine. John is 33 years old. He's given up fire fighting, and is now in the park service. He could make the run to a fire yet, but he's just giving the younger fellows a chance.

Back to the Woods.

Jeff is 22, and he has gone to the suburbs, so to speak. He's working at South Seattle. Jeff had a sorrow a few years ago. George, his mate, got lame and was put to hauling a dump cart.

One day when George had his load down at the bay he backed in and ended it all. The firemen all swear that George committed suicide.

Then there were big draught horses from the department stores, commission houses, groceries, laundries, fuel companies and every business in town that uses horses. Togged out in plumes and fancy collars, ribbons and other decorations the work horses of Seattle had the proud day of their lives.

And tomorrow every driver in the city will be a little kinder to his horses, for the work horse finally got his dues today, and man and horse felt they were a little better pards. The automobile was forgiven and they all agreed to let bygones be bygones.

The Seattle Sunday Times

EIGHTY-FOUR PAGES. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, JUNE 26, 1910. FIVE CENTS

EVERYTHING READY FOR WORKHORSE SHOW

With Entries in Shape, List of Judges Ready, and Line of March Mapped Out, Little Remains to Be Done.

FIRST EVENT OF KIND TO BE HELD IN SEATTLE

Big Parade Owes Its Inception to D. E. Frederick, Well-Known Lover of Horses—To Be Regular Institution.

R.J. Reekie **contributed funding for the parade.**

He served as judge for the Department Stores' horses.

Department stores—R. J. Reekie and Dr. George H. Yates, D. V. S.

The Seattle workhorse parade—the first event of its kind in the history of Seattle—owes its inception to the interest in the humane treatment of animals of D. E. Frederick of Frederick & Nelson, a well-known lover of good horseflesh, and Miss May Krueger, secretary of the King County Humane Society. Upon receipt of necessary literature and information from Eastern cities, where such parades long since have been an annual event, the promoter of this humane innovation began an active campaign to arouse public interest in the scheme for the promotion of humane treatment of the hard working truck horse.

It is the intention of the officials of the Humane Society that the workhorse parade shall become a permanent annual event in Seattle, so that this city may take first place for the magnitude and quality of the animals exhibited with the similar undertakings in the older and larger Eastern cities. Among the members of the Humane Society who have contributed both financial and moral support to the undertaking are: Judge R. R. George, president; Jacob Furth, H. S. Upper, Frank Waterhouse, Charles T. Conover, Oliver C. McGilvra, M. B. Augustine, Charles M. Farrer, C. E. Bogardus, R. J. Reekie, Mrs. C. D. Stimson, Mrs. Livingston B. Stedman, D. E. Frederick, Mrs. Sherwood Gillespy, Mrs. Walter Oakes, Mrs. Hugh R. Rood, Mrs. Hiram C. Gill, John P. Hartman, E. F. Blaine, E. M. Gordon, C. B. Yandell and others.

Under the auspices of the King County Humane Society, which numbers in its membership some of the most prominent and representative business men of the city, the undertaking has developed into a very successful affair, and the initial parade on July 4 next promises to establish a precedent for similar events all over the country. One of the most active and successful boosters for the parade is Miss May Krueger, through whose personal solicitation the parade has procured the banner entries of the show—130 fine animals from the P. J. McHugh Contracting Company, 120 horses from the Seattle Transfer Company, the four and six horse turnouts from the A. L. Johnson Contracting Company, to the number of thirty, the broad and representative showing from the city street, water and light departments, the Union Transfer Company, sixteen horses; Lloyd Transfer Company, eighteen teams, and numerous other smaller entries, aggregating between 400 and 500 animals.

The Seattle Transfer Company entered 120 horses in the parade

The Seattle Daily Times

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 4, 1910. Price 1 Cent. News Stands and Trains, 5 Cents.

LOCAL FIRMS SHOW BIG INTEREST IN PARADE

Unusual interest in the workhorse parade was shown by a number of Seattle concerns. The Seattle Transfer Company alone had 120 horses in the march, and the P. J. McHugh Contracting Company had 130.

Secretary May Krueger spoke very highly this morning of the cooperation which she has received from the Seattle Teamster's Union, which has aided her heartily throughout. The Lloyd Transfer Company was the first firm to respond, and set the ball rolling.

May Krueger praised the *Teamster's Union* for their support.

Seattle, July 4, 1910
Seattle Workhorse Parade





Winning team, 1910 Seattle Workhorse Parade

September 1910, two months before the Teamsters' horse solidarity strike...

***May Krueger* of the**
King County Humane Society
goes to Washington, DC


MISS MAY KRUEGER.

Two months before the Teamsters' horse solidarity strike, *King County Humane Society* Secretary *May Krueger* was selected by Washington Governor *Marion Hay* to represent the state at the *International Prison Congress* and the *Congress of the Anti-Cruelty Society* in Washington D.C.

As part of her trip, Krueger met with *President Taft*.

May Krueger Will Tell Taft How Humane Seattle Is to Its Horses

Seattle Women to Attend National Meeting of Kindness to Animals Society.

BY MARION LOWE.

"Bill Taft is going to know there is a humane society in Seattle. I rather think I'll make a hit with Bill, he's a good fellow, you know."

With this whoop, Miss May Krueger, secretary of the King County Humane society, is going to march on the capital and let the folks down East know there's something doing in this corner of the Northwest.

Miss Krueger has been appointed a delegate by Gov. Hay to represent the state at the International Prison congress to be held at Washington, D. C., Oct. 1-8. Then from Oct. 8 till Oct. 15 she will be representing the state at the Congress of the Anti-Cruelty society.

It's here that she's going to get next to Bill, for he is the president of the congress and will preside. She will make an address on "Humane Progress in the Far Northwest." And Miss Krueger says we're progressing some out here and she's going to let the congress know it.



MISS MAY KRUEGER.

opened the horses will rush out to safety."

Judge R. R. George, president of the King County Humane society, thinks Miss Krueger has a good idea in her patent barn.

Here's hoping she makes Bill Taft and all the rest of the congress sit up and take notice.

STAR DUST

No Great Accomplishment.

Blox—They have a monkey at the zoo that chews tobacco.

Knox—That's nothing. I've seen lots of monkeys smoking cigarettes.

It's just as well to begin to remember to do your Christmas shopping early this year.

Bone and Sinew.

Gunner—Breezy editor in the East heads his editorials "Backbone."

Guyer—H'm! Sort of a "spinal column," eh?'

There are eight miles of railroad in this country for every 100 square miles of land.

Poor Old Married Man.

The ice bills and vacations
Have left our purses flat,
And soon, to add to all our ills,
Will come the autumn hat.

"How many times have you been arrested?" sternly inquired the judge.

"A good many," said the hobo, "but only for small offenses. I was never pinched for speeding, or driving without lights."

At the DC Conference, *May Krueger* noted the poor treatment of the capital's horses and recommended a working horse parade to improve public sympathy and care for the horses (similar to the parade she organized in Seattle on July 4, 1910.

PLEA FOR THE HORSE

Humane Conference Also Speaks for Birds.

MANY REFORMS ADVOCATED

Resolutions Adopted at Final Session Held Yesterday Afternoon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES READ

Delegates Pledged to Advance the Cause of Human Progress.

Unity Is Keynote.

Recording its plea for a more general prosecution of the work of humane education and advocating the establishment of a court of international arbitration to assist in the movement for worldwide peace, the first international humane conference came to a close yesterday afternoon.

Resolutions covering every phase of the crusade of humanitarianism and recommending reforms in the treatment of children and animals were adopted, thus outlining a policy destined to influence every nation represented at the congress, which has been in session at the New National Museum for a week.

Unity and co-operation was the keynote of the convention and the delegates adjourned with the pledged determination to promote human progress throughout the world.

Reports Presented.

The majority of the visitors left Washington last evening. The final session yesterday afternoon was made notable by the presentation of reports by the committees charged with directing the affairs of the meetings. Without a dissenting vote the assemblage went on record as opposed to the exhibition of pernicious plays and moving pictures, especially those depicting scenes having a tendency to instill a contempt for foreigners.

Other resolutions adopted set forth that the congress is oposed to "that traffic which prospers by ministering to personal adornment and which is carried on at the cost of unnecessary sacrifice of bird and beast; that all forms of street pavement that imperil the safety and endanger the lives of city draft horses should be condemned; that England and Japan are to be commended for erecting monuments to horses that perished in recent wars, and that 'side discharging carts' should be adopted by all coal companies."

A number of other measures were approved dealing with questions of interest in various states and cities. Diplomas of honor were awarded to those interests that contributed to the success of the exhibition which was held in connection with the congress.

The visitors were unanimous in their praise of the hospitality shown them in this city, rememberinig particularly the receptions of Mrs. John B. Henderson and Mrs. Amzi L. Barber.

Anti-Vivisectionists Satisfied.

No effort was made by the anti-vivisectionists to renew their demands for recognition in the convention at the closing sessions. Following their unsuccessful attempt Friday night to have the congress take a definite stand regarding vivisection the little band decided to discontinue its fight. Mrs. Diana Belais, president of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, said last evening she deplored the incident, saying "our organization is not affiliated with the American Humane Society, and that body acted with propriety when the subject of vivisection was ignored in the sessions and omitted on the program."

A report on animal protection in Holland, submitted by Louis I. Dubourecq of Amsterdam, was the opening address of the afternoon session. Following the discussion of this paper Miss May Krueger of Seattle, who organized the first Japanese society for prevention of cruelty to animals in the United States, made a stirring talk on conditions in the far northwest.

Miss Krueger incidentally touched on the situation in this city and said the local Humane Society, with inefficient laws, is doing great work. She declared the number of decrepit horses seen on the streets of Washington appalled her. She suggested that a work horse parade be given to arouse public sympathy.

Conditions in Washington.

"Svery visitor to the National Capital is told to look up 555 feet and admire that shaft to the memory of Washington," said she, "but one has only to look down five feet to see objects of misery—worn-out horses. The principles which have inspired the expenditure of vast funds to perpetuate the memory of heroes here seem to be forgotten when dealing with dumb beasts."

Kansas City Star
Oct 14, 1910



Seattle, July 4 1910,
Workhorse Parade

1913 - 1914, three years after the Teamsters' horse solidarity strike...

Teamsters strike for Higher Wages, Overtime Pay, & Ten-Hour Work Day

1913 - 1914 Teamsters' Strike
Draymen's Association Agrees To Demands for Higher Wages, Overtime Pay, & Ten-Hour Work Day

...however, the Employer's Association umbrella organization forces the Draymen's Association to renege on the agreement.

TEAMSTERS WIN STRIKE

Transfer Companies Concede All Demands Made by Employes

After a struggle that started last June the Teamsters' Union has won the fight inaugurated against a number of transfer companies for recognition of the union, increase in wages and better working hours.

The strike was practically settled several days ago when a committee composed of Daniel J. Tobin, International president; Secretary C. W. Green, of the local union; Charles Doyle, business agent of the Central Labor Council, and T. L. Hughes, met a committee from the Draymen's Association and they then agreed to sign the agreement presented by the Teamsters.

The agreement embodied all the demands made by the Teamsters when they went on strike June 17. The executive committee presented its report to the Teamsters at a meeting of that body held on Thursday night and was promptly ratified. The agreement was signed by the Draymen's Association, composed of fifty-five members, at a meeting with the Teamsters' executive committee today and the strikers will be back at work again Monday morning.

The agreement concedes the right to the employers to hire non-union men, at union wages only, when the union shall be unable to employ sufficient help. The employers reserve the right to discharge any man if his work is not satisfactory. A ten-hour day is specified, with time and a half for overtime. A minimum scale of wages is also contained in the agreement.

Now that the differences have been adjusted many of the transfer companies acknowledge that they made a mistake when they decided to adopt the open shop policy. They were led into the scheme by specious arguments of certain individuals who desired to start a fight against union labor.

Nov 22, 1913

EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION BEGINS WAR

Armed Thugs Shoot Down Three Striking Teamsters--- Furth Gang Directly Responsible.

Almost on the minute of going to press the Union Recore is informed of the shooting of three striking teamsters by a thug acting as a strike-breaker for the Seattle Drayage and Storage Company.

Complete details cannot be given at this time owing to lack of time, but it suffices to say that the violence is the direct result of the interference of the Employers Association with the business of the Draymen's Association, which latter had a month ago, reached and all but signed an agreement with the Teamsters Union.

Ever since the Draymen's Association was forced by the Employers Association to rescind this action agreeing to treat with the Union, the strikebreakers, a number of whom have been recently imported, have carried on a systematic assaulting of union pickets, news of which has been carefully suppressed by the kept press. This latest outrage will undoubtlly force publicity and increase the public sympathy for the teamsters.

Dec 20, 1913

The 1913 - 1914 strike was for better wages, working hours, and overtime pay. After eleven months, the strikers agreed to arbitration by a committee appointed by recently elected (formerly recalled) Seattle Mayor *Hiram Gill*. The committee recommended the Teamsters return to work and negotiate for their demands afterwards. The union accepted the deal despite many workers calling for rejection.

MAYOR NAMES MEN TO SETTLE STRIKE

A. J. McMahon, R. J. Reekie and Walter Eyres Selected by Executive.

COMMITTEE TO CONFER.

Discussion to Deal With Question of Hours, Wages and Working Conditions.

Mayor Gill has called a conference of A. J. McMahon, president of the Team Owners' Association; R. J. Reekie and Walker Eyres to consider the settlement of the teamsters' strike along lines suggested by the conciliation committee appointed by the mayor, which recently brought in its report.

During the strike, the companies hired armed goons who intimidated, assaulted striking workers. They also planted bombs at Teamsters' apartments to frame them for violent conspiracy.

The city hired 45 additional policemen under company pressure during the strike. The city repeatedly arrested striking teamsters without cause to harass them before their cases were thrown out.

In 1915, the *Employers Association of Washington* informed its members that it was spying on teamsters and could report to the employers on the men's activities.

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E. G. AMES, VICE-PRESIDENT
W. J. GRAMBS, TREASURER
S. W. SAWYER, SECRETARY
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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H. Y. WALKER, MANAGER
TACOMA SMELTING CO., TACOMA

THE EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON

MAIN OFFICE: 501 CENTRAL BUILDING, SEATTLE
TACOMA OFFICE: 507 TACOMA BLDG., TACOMA

FINANCE COMMITTEE
O. D. COLVIN, CHAIRMAN
J. S. GOLDSMITH
CHAS. H. FRYE
J. S. GIBSON
J. C. FORD

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE
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J. G. CLENNER
GROSVENOR FOLSON
CHAS. E. JONES
JAS. A. STIRRAT

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. July 3 1915

Gentlemen:

There is a movement on foot by the Seattle Labor Temple, which is represented by some organizers imported from San Francisco, to make trouble for the local teamsters. You no doubt know of the teamsters' strike which was continued for something like eleven months, and which was settled just about a year ago; also its attendant unpleasantness. With business conditions as they are it would be a great misfortune to have a recurrence of the trouble of a year ago.

This Association is keeping in touch with all movements being made, both in and out of the unions. We are in a position to give you advice, as well as to aquaint you with the exact conditions surrounding the conduct of any of the teamsters in the city. If you will give us the name of your teamster, we shall be glad to give you such informationas we have at hand. We believe it is to the interest of every fair-minded concern in the City of Seattle to do its part toward avoiding a repetition of any such trouble. It is also important that all efficient and fair workingmen have an equal opportunity to earn a livelihood in our community.

The strength of the union when combated amounts to nothing and it is well to remember that only 5% of the working mechanical population belongs to such organizations.

Very truly yours,

G. N. Skinner

President

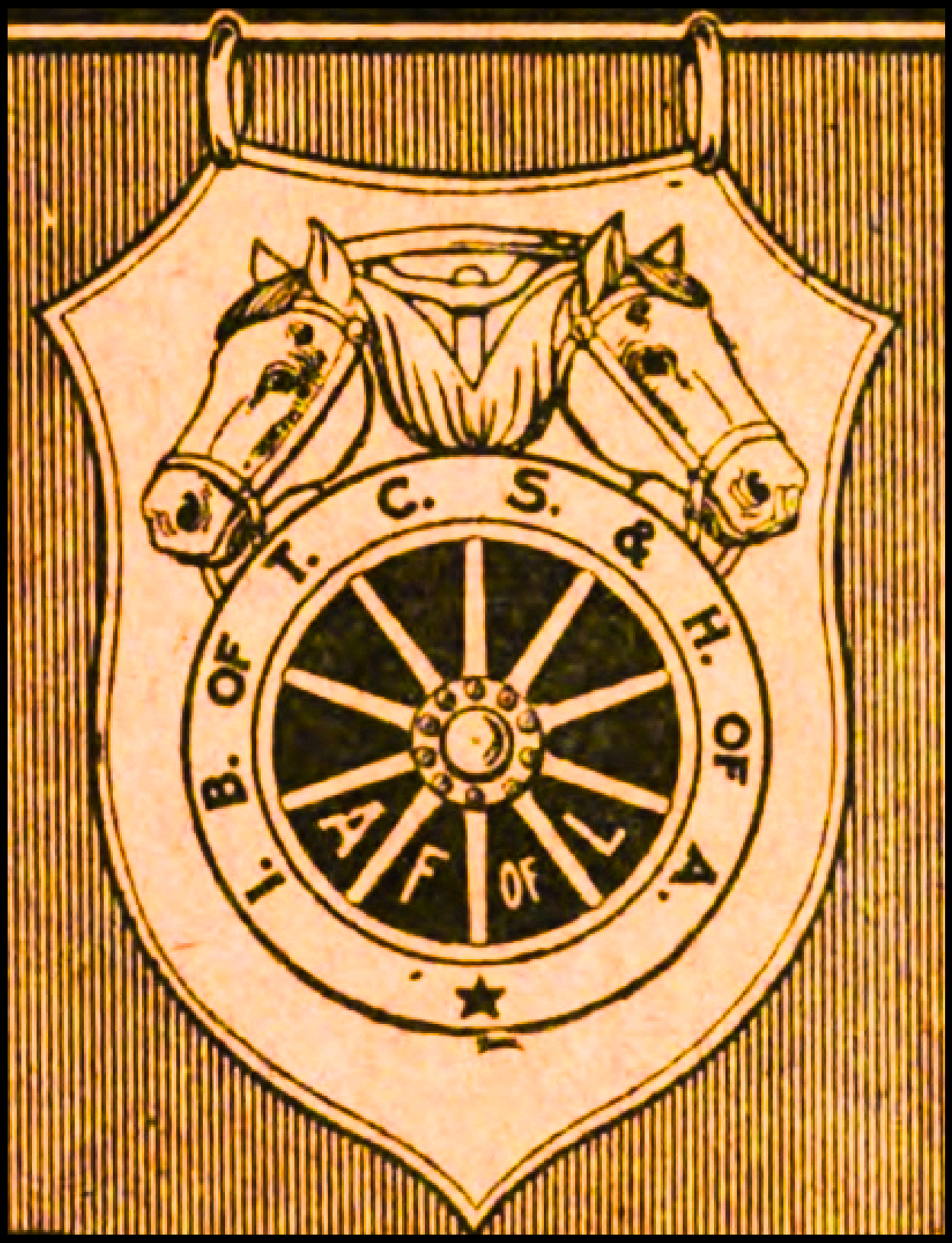
GNS/D
RLD

I.P.E.U.

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"The strength of the union when combatted amounts to nothing."

International Brotherhood of Teamsters



1910 Teamsters' logo
Horse Mascots:
Thunder & Lightning

Amidst the 1913 - 1914 Teamsters' strike, the *King County Humane Society* took up the case of a mule named *Bess*.

A reporter, while covering a fatal mine disaster, discovered *Bess* had been forced to work 24 hours per day for 4 months straight.

Look for my separate report on Bess's case...

BOALT TELLS HOW TWO DIED IN MINE

By Fred L. Boalt.

FRANKLIN, Wash., Feb. 18.—For 48 hours gangs of miners have labored feverishly, night and day, to reach two of their comrades, buried in the Pacific Coal company's Cannon mine here, by a cave-in at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Today officials of the mine, superintending the attempts at rescue, decided Andrew Churneck and Mike Vabeanick, the entombed workmen, were dead.

Throughout the night the men had toiled, sinking a shaft to the spot where they hoped to find their luckless comrades. But today they reached it. And the men were not there.

The miners are unquestionably dead. Their bodies are wedged somewhere in the underground labyrinth under thousands of tons of sand, gravel and bowlders.

The cave-in occurred at the face of No. 11 chute, which rises at a 25-degree pitch from the gangway, 400 feet away.

How far this point is from the surface is conjectural, as the mine has never been surveyed.

Churneck or Vabcanick, no one will ever know which, drove his pick into the ledge, dislodging a rock which was the key supporting the mass above.

Instantly the two miners were wiped out of existence.

The earth caved in, draining the swamp above.

The tremendous suction dragged great trees into the swamp.

A roar as of ten thousand thunder storms filled the mine.

The flood, three parts water, rushed down the chutes through the maze of crosscuts, to other chutes, and to the gangway, the only outlet from the mine.

There were 40 men in that shaft.

The flood pursued them for miles as they dodged and doubled through the crosscuts, seeking a way to the gangway.

Chute after chute was filled, and the flood clung roaring to the heels of the men, as they fled through the darkness.

MULES ARE CHEAP; THEREFORE BESS KEEPS ON TOILING

By Fred L. Boalt

FRANKLIN, Feb. 19.—There is no room in business for sentimental nonsense.

If you are to show a balance on the right side of the ledger, you cannot be over-careful of the lives of men or the comfort of mules.

Being a practical man, I am led to make these observations after visiting the Cannon mine, here, to find out how Andrew Churneck and Mike Vabcanick, experienced miners, died—and why.

Viewed sentimentally, the disaster of last Monday was lamentable. One may feel sorry for men and mules that work in mines. But I cannot find that the Pacific Coast Coal Co. was in any way to be blamed for the tragedy.

Its business is to GET OUT THE COAL.

HUMANE AGENT RESCUES BESS; TO MAKE ARREST

"Bess," the mule which worked 24 hours a day in the Pacific Coast Coal Co.'s mine at Franklin, Wash., is enjoying a much-needed rest today as a result of prompt action by the King County Humane society, following publication of an article regarding her in The Star.

An arrest will be made at the mine today, as a consequence.

Fred L. Boalt, The Star's special writer, discovered "Bess" while "covering" a mine accident at Franklin. He found that the company worked its mules until they die, instead of getting more and working them in shifts. It was cheaper.

Mrs. S. C. Griggs, secretary of the Humane society, visited the mine with two officers Friday. She immediately ordered Bess to the barn.

"The mule had worked two weeks without a rest," Mrs. Griggs said.

marry Johnson until the day of the wedding," he said today. "Then I got a letter from her, telling me that she found that she loved Johnson better than she did me."

TRY TEAMSTERS

Twenty-seven teamsters were placed on trial before Police Judge Gordon today, charged with unlawful assemblage. J. E. Barnes is the complainant against the men who appeared in court.

The men collected, it is charged, on the water front, where non-union men were unloading wagons, and later went to Western av., in the Market district, where police officers arrested them.

AMERICAN SHOT

EL PASO, Feb. 25.—That Gustave Bauch was executed by the Mexican rebels at Juarez last Friday was reported today among United States army officers here.

The records of the seismograph have been confirmed by Tammany-graphed.

EIGHT AGREE TO SERVE ON BOARD OF ARBITRATION

Eight men out of 15, requested by Mayor Gill to serve as mediators in labor troubles between teamsters and employers, had today sent letters complying with the mayor's request that they take up the duty in behalf of better industrial conditions in Seattle.

Attorney Harold Preston is the only man thus far who has refused to take a position on the board. In his letter to the mayor Attorney Preston explained his services in behalf of employing interests would cause a conflict of opinion, and for that reason he could not accept.

The men who have agreed to act are: Henry Broderick, George B. Lamping, James E. Price, Rev. J. D. O. Powers, Rev. Herbert Gowen, Judge H. E. Hadley, County Auditor Byron Phelps and Prof. Frank Cooper.

ARRAIGN PEPPER

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Abraham Pepper, who shot and killed Mrs. Johnson here Feb. 24, and badly wounded himself, was before Police Judge Sullivan today. His case was continued a week. He has recovered from his injury.

Major Cavanaugh to Build Railroad?

Army officers in the Northwest are discussing with interest the probability of Maj. J. B. Cavanaugh being chosen to take charge of the construction of the government railway in Alaska.

ADELE M. FIELDE TELLS GILL SHE WILL NOT RESIGN

Miss Adele M. Fielde, member of the library board, today refused to resign, as requested by Mayor Gill in a confidential letter sent to her two days ago.

In her letter of refusal, Miss Fielde charges the mayor's action is prompted because she had actively opposed his election. This Gill positively denies.

"I am opposed to the policy of the library board," said the mayor, "which permits the salary of the librarian to be raised while the wages of the lower employes are cut, and I am opposed to the policy which gives Eastern people the preference of employment to residents of Seattle. Miss Fielde is at the head of this policy. She can see no one in Seattle good enough for a place in the Seattle library."

ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE WHO HAVE DONNED B.V.D.'S?

Back to the "heavies"!

Seattle awoke this morning to find a white fringe of snow adorning the housetops.

The weatherman asks us not to manifest alarm. "Summer," he says, "is still on the schedule. The lowest temperature in the last 12 hours, he tells us, was only 34.

Dapper young chaps who donned B. V. D.'s in the balmy spring days were chased under cover late yesterday afternoon when the mercury descended several degrees.

No records are broken. Weatherman Salisbury slipped us something like this as late as April 5 last year. On April 8, 1902, half an inch of snow fell.

Occasional rain or snow is predicted for tonight, with a possible decline of two or more degrees in the temperature.

MUST CLOSE UP, CHIEF ORDERS

Chief of Police Griffiths has issued orders that violations of the city ordinance forbidding the sale of uncooked meats and groceries on the Sabbath must be stopped. He says complaints have reached him that Oriental merchants are the worst offenders.

Typifies Happiness

Everywhere they seek the bird that typifies happiness. Among the splendid places they visit are such gorgeous realms as the Kingdom of the Past, the Kingdom of the Future, the abode of Queen Night and the Vale of Happiness. It is a fascinating search. There is fun, dance, music, pantomime, along the way.

The production is one of the largest that ever visited Seattle. The company of 100 expert actors was greatly admired here last season.

Now Don't Be Hoggish

Everybody is going to be a happiness-seeker next Saturday afternoon.

Don't try to grab every balloon that floats your way.

Give the other fellow a chance. There is only one seat allotted to each of the hundred balloon finders.

BOALT WITNESS FOR MULE 'BESS'

"Bess," the humble, hardworked mule of the Pacific Coal Co.'s mine at Franklin, is having another inning in her favor today before Judge Ronald.

"Bess" was represented by attorneys for the Humane society, who have charged Walter Warnock, J. Reed, Frank Zalinski and Tony Kirkut with overworking "Bess."

Fred L. Boalt, of The Star, whose article about "Bess" was taken up by Humane officials, was called as a witness. The case is on appeal from justice court.



"BESS"

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Capital exploits:

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