

UNIONS WILL HELP

One Day's Pay to Be Given
Striking Coal Miners

BY EACH PORTLAND MEMBER

Union Presidents Decide to Raise
Liberal Fund — Canvas of City,
Mass Meeting and Benefit at
the Theaters.

Twenty-nine presidents and 32 representatives of presidents of the local labor unions met in the hall of the Auditorium building yesterday afternoon and decided by a unanimous vote to support the cause of the Pennsylvania coal miners. The unions will be requested to contribute to the fund at least one day's pay for each member. By this means it is expected that \$30,000 will be raised and forwarded to President Mitchell as the donation of the Portland organizations. A committee composed of presidents was appointed to solicit subscriptions from the citizens in general and the receipts will be sent to Mr. Mitchell as the contribution of the voters of the City of Portland, and a committee was appointed to arrange for a mass meeting.

The meeting was held at the instance of the Typographical Union, and was called to order by President George H. Howell, of that organization. The attendance was not so large as was expected for the meeting had not been sent out until late last night, and many of the presidents failed to receive them. As it was there were 29 in attendance and 32 secretaries and others answered for the executives who could not be present. About 20 unions were represented by members who did not have the power to act, and many others did not take any voice in the proceedings, except to say that they would give all the aid possible.

President Howell, in opening, Mr. Howell simply stated the objects and purpose of the election of officers. Secretary W. H. Barry, of the Oregon Federation of Labor, made and put the motion that Mr. Howell be chairman. The motion was carried unanimously. H. G. Kundret, editor of the Labor Press, was elected secretary. Mr. Howell made a brief speech about the doings of the coal barons. The three principal districts were the Wyoming, the Scranton, and the Pittsburgh, the center of the coal-producing regions of the United States. Ten years after the Civil War the railway companies entered this region and began their efforts to secure control of it. They brought ignorant laborers out from the Slav countries and Southwestern Russia to replace the English, Welsh and Irish miners who were then employed. From that time on the condition of the coal-mining laborer grew worse. The great corporations drove out the independent operators, and the eight railway companies now control 90 per cent of the field. They now think they are able to defy the law, and they are doing it.

"But," he said, "if the voice of the people is the voice of God, they are doing wrong; and the people have spoken." Speaking of the growth of the octopus, he said that the men brought from foreign countries lost control of the work for which they had been employed. They had been hired to reduce the strike of American labor, and until the great strike of 1900 they were divided in their unions. They are now united, and it is the duty of all American workingmen to afford them the education they lacked when they arrived in this country. Concluding, Mr. Howell said that every unionist should contribute to the support of the President's York of the Musicians' Union, who was unable to attend, had sent word that money had been given him for the miners.

One Day's Pay From Each.

"Here is one," said the chairman, "and now what shall we do?"

A letter from J. E. Wilson, secretary of the local division of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, was read. He had appointed a committee to collect funds. And on my branch," Mr. Wilson's letter ran, "I have raised \$21 which I shall turn over to any committee you shall name." The letter was received with applause.

Secretary Lawton, of the Federated Trades Council, thought the Portland unions had not been doing enough for the Pennsylvania miners. "Two months ago," he said, "I was instructed to mail letters to the affiliated unions. In response I got \$500 to send East. Now \$500 is a very small sum to claim from a city of Portland's size and scale of wages. The largest sum we have received from any union has been \$35, and the average sum \$10. If every president or delegate would induce his union to levy an assessment of at least one day's pay, our contribution would run away up in the thousands, and would be of incalculable benefit." He moved that such an assessment be made and he found 20 seconds.

President Reed, of the Building Trades Council, said the business men should be asked for subscriptions. One motion had told him that he was ready to subscribe and another that he had a check ready whenever the committee would call.

Herbert C. Smith, Chief Deputy County Clerk and president of the local division of the Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, spoke briefly and to the point. His union favored the brave struggle of the coal miners. It believed their cause just and Mr. Mitchell's proposition to submit the question to a tribunal to be appointed by the President fair. It denounced the coal barons and thought the miners were entitled to all the support that could be given them. "The people," concluded Mr. Smith, "shall report the writer to my division, and I am sure that aid will be willingly and cheerfully granted."

"Mr. Schiller told me he would give \$25 to any duly authorized committee that would call upon him," said A. W. Jones, of the Cigarmakers' Union.

Benefit at Theaters.

"I am sure that the machinists will give a day's pay," said George H. Howell, of the Machinists' Union. "And George L. Baker said he would give me a three-night benefit at his theater if we desire it. Mr. Baker intended to tell us about it at the meeting of the Federated Trades Council Friday night, but he waited for us at our old hall, instead of our new one."

"The bridge and structural ironworkers have already levied an assessment of \$3 per man," announced a delegate.

Mr. Lawton's motion was then put and was carried.

George Y. Harry, president of the State Federation of Labor, made a brief address.

The committee selected, by the Federated Trades Council, a very good one, but additional influence would be lent it by the naming of another who was heartily in favor of the stand of the miners who would consent to make addresses.

The people would be awakened to the seriousness of the struggle for the rights of citizens, and after that there would be no trouble in securing help for the men and their suffering wives and children.

Benefit performances might be arranged to take place in each of the three theaters. There was also work to do outside of the ranks of the unions. Merchants believed that the cause of the miners was just, and they were willing to subscribe to a fund. Last week he had received a check for \$50 and left it over to the Federated Trades Council. A day later he had been offered a check for the same amount, but he advised the merchant to withhold it until after the meeting of the presidents. In his opinion the Federated Trades Council should look after the local unions, and committees should be appointed to solicit outside subscriptions. Three committees would be sufficient.

Mass Meeting Called.

There was at first some opposition to a mass meeting, but it was overcome, and a motion to hold one was carried unanimously. On motion of Mr. Thomas a committee of five was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. It consists of George H. Howell, Herbert C. Smith, L. D. Reed, Charles Mickley and George H. Thomas. Mr. Harry was named as chairman of this committee, and it was voted to let him have full power to serve, the presidents voted Mr. Howell into the chair.

An entertainment committee was appointed, consisting of A. W. Jones, William H. Barry, A. R. Lawton and C. H.

AFFAIRS OF HAWAII

Senator Mitchell Completes Investigation.

LABOR QUESTION IS URGENT

Depression in Sugar-Planting—All Factors in Hawaii Favor Queen Lil's Claim—Senator Denounces Anthracite Coal Operators.

Senator John H. Mitchell, chairman of the sub-committee of the United States Senate which has been investigating the condition of affairs in the territory of

of Queen Liliuokalani?" the Senator was asked.

Queen Lil's Claim.
"Yes, ex-Queen Liliuokalani presented to our committee a petition making a claim against the United States Government for losses sustained by her when she was deposed, on account of the crown lands and the annual rentals of the same. She appears to be attorney, and many witnesses were called and their testimony taken, bearing mainly: First, as to the value of the crown lands, which now belong to the Government of the United States and are part of the public domain of the territory, and which are now and have been since the deethronement of the monarch, rented by the local Government, the average annual rental, according to the testimony, amounting to some \$90,000; and, secondly, upon the question as to the feeling among all classes in the territory on the subject of the propriety, justice and wisdom of the United States making some reasonable compensation to the ex-Queen. The testimony of all classes on this subject, not only native Hawaiians, Americans and foreigners, as well as those who supported the monarchy and those who opposed its overthrow, was to the effect that such action on the part of the United States would do more than anything else to allay the friction and inharmony which now exist to a very great degree in the territory between the native Hawaiians and other classes of the population. This testimony will be submitted by the sub-committee to the full committee and the Senate for their consideration, without any recommendation from the sub-com-

"We looked carefully into the coffee industry and took considerable testimony. It is claimed very confidently that, if the industry could be protected either by a bounty or a moderate tariff on foreign coffee, it would develop into a great industry."

Opening for Portland.

"What is the opening for the extension of Portland's trade with the Islands?"

"My observation led me to the belief that, if the business men of Portland interested in building up the trade of this state would unite in forming a chamber of commerce, the extension of the trade of these islands, a very important and valuable commerce would be built up. In doing this I would suggest that investigation should not be confined solely to Honolulu. The truth is the harbor at Hilo is much better than that of Honolulu. I do not now speak of Pearl Harbor. Again the Island of Hawaii, on which the city of Hilo is located, is larger than all the other islands of the group combined, and I believe the richest. The planters on that island are not compelled to irrigate, as they are on Oahu, as the abundant fall of rain meets every requirement. Railroads are being constructed and projected on both the Islands of Hawaii and Oahu.

"We were received with the greatest degree of cordiality by all classes, and especially by the press of all parties."

Asked his opinion of the progress made toward holding the Lewis and Clark Fair in 1905, the Senator said: "I am very much gratified to see the energy displayed by the projectors of the Fair and others. I talked with a considerable number of men in San Francisco on the subject, and all showed a friendly disposition. I hope the Legislature, when it meets, will see its way clear to give liberal aid to the Portland Fair."

Congdens Coal Operators.

"Have you had an opportunity since your return to become familiar enough with the situation in regard to the coal strike to form an opinion in regard to it?"

"The only opportunity I have had is by reading the newspapers since my arrival on the mainland. I confess that, as I have been without news from the mainland for over two weeks, I was much surprised to learn that the strike was still unsettled. I have a very decided opinion to the effect that the coal operators have been pursuing a very dictatorial and unscrupulous course, especially during the tremendous efforts that have been made recently in the interest of the public to bring the strike to an end. The steps made by the operators to the efforts of President Roosevelt to bring about an amicable agreement in the interest of the public evince to my mind a disposition on their part not only to refuse to consider the suggestions of the President looking for a compromise, but to couch that response in terms which can only be regarded as an insult to the Chief Executive of the Nation."

Methods for the suppression of vice were

ably discussed by Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison

at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Chapel last night, before a large congregation, including Mayor Williams. Dr. Morrison intimated that he would like to see a man hanged who took protection money or graft from a woman of the town, and he favored the corralling of the vicious classes in a district all by themselves, a place well lighted and well policed, where bachelors and prostitutes could be confined.

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Episcopal Clergyman Favors Corral-

ling Vicious Class in an Isolated

District to Be Patrolled

by Police.

CRITICISES CHRISTIAN APATHY

At the morning hour Rev. Jerome McGlade, the pastor, first administered the rites of baptism to several infants, and then made a short sermon appropriate to the first meeting in the new building. He spoke of the many months that had been spent in the plans and carrying them out, and said that every effort had been done by a number of men, with enthusiasm and enterprise. Mr. McGlade said that Contractor Muir had been entirely fair, and the building committee was satisfied with the way he had carried on the work. First-class material had been used throughout.

Mr. McGlade announced that next Sunday, at 2:30 P. M., the church would be dedicated, and the pastor will preach the dedicatory sermon. Dr. Muir, who had been expected to deliver the sermon, will be unable to do so. Rev. W. T. Wardle, a former pastor, will be present and assist at the dedication in the afternoon and preach in the evening. Mr. Wardle will be heartily welcomed by his former congregation. It is hoped that the edifice will be dedicated without debt.

A small offering remains. Yesterday a considerable sum was raised in pews, and more will be raised during the week.

NO NEW STRIKERS

Columbia Engineers Are in

a Quandary.

NO WORD FROM HEADQUARTERS

Employers Sympathize With Men of

Elder—San Francisco Men Die on

Voyage—Indrasamha Arrives

From Yokohama in 16 Days.

CHINESE BURN THE DEVIL

Annual Harvest Home Festival Costs

Celestials \$7000.

His Satanic Majesty was solemnly burned yesterday morning at 5 o'clock on Second street, near Alder, by a band of Chinese, and the great Chinese harvest festival for 1902 was over, leaving the whoopers-up in an exhausted condition, financially and otherwise. The festival has cost the Chinese \$7000, which has been made up in small subscriptions, from 50 cents to \$100. They were game, however, and when they realized that the time had arrived in the Chinese colony to celebrate their harvest home, money was no object. Collectors went around the fourth and fifth streets and subscriptions were duly placed in black boxes on a scarlet field at the northwest corner of Second and Alder streets, near the rooms of the highbinder association. It was a proud moment for the donor when he read his name in the list of subscribers.

The Chinamen around Second and Oak streets had a busy time in their section early last week, and after they had burned His Satanic Majesty they said in their own language that it was "up to the Chinese to burn the Devil."

A motion to appoint a committee of 25 to solicit subscriptions was downed by Horace A. Duke, who said that such a committee should be composed of the presidents of the 50 or 80 local unions.

"The people," argued Mr. Duke, "will give cheerfully to the presidents, who are known to be responsible men. Unknown men, and might endanger our cause."

"If each of the presidents could devote half a day to the work we could secure quite a comfortable sum," said Mr. Har-

ry.

A number of presidents said they would give a full day or more, if necessary, and a delegate from the Coopers' Union declared that he would give 10 days of his time to the work.

It is not so much for the miners themselves," said a delegate, "as it is for the suffering families and children. We must always think of our brothers, but to my mind their families should be considered first."

The motion to appoint a soliciting committee, composed of the presidents, was then put and carried.

Committee on Finance.

A motion by Mr. Harry that a finance committee be appointed was carried. The committee consists of: Treasurer George Jensen, of the Federated Trades Council; Horace A. Duke, of the Cigarmakers' Union; H. G. Kundret, editor of the Labor Press; Frank L. Curtis, of the Grindsmen's Union.

The office of the State Federation of Labor, corner of Second and Washington streets, was placed at the disposal of all the committees.

"Once more I may say, however, that we found considerable laxity in the administration of the territorial offices, resulting in several defalcations while our arrival and several others while we were here. One was that of Mr. Wright, the Territorial Treasurer, who defrauded the amount of \$15,000 and left the territory, or at least the officials were unable to find him. The next day after we left Mr. Wright, who was tax collector on one of the islands, defrauded the sum of \$3000. Various omissions in the organic act is the next most serious offense which officials who are entrusted with public funds shall give adequate security."

"I regret to say that we found the islands in a state of deep commercial and industrial depression, a condition wholly different from that existing on the mainland. The principal cause to which this depression is assigned by all classes seems to be the scarcity and the high price of labor and the low price of sugar, all the industries of the island revolving around sugar."

"Did you not inquire into the claims

of Queen Liliuokalani?" the Senator was asked.

Queen Lil's Claim.

"Yes, ex-Queen Liliuokalani presented to our committee a petition making a claim against the United States Government for losses sustained by her when she was deposed, on account of the crown lands and the annual rentals of the same. She appears to be attorney, and many witnesses were called and their testimony taken, bearing mainly:

"First, as to the value of the crown lands, which now belong to the Government of the United States and are part of the public domain of the territory, and which are now and have been since the deethronement of the monarch, rented by the local Government, the average annual rental, according to the testimony, amounting to some \$90,000;

"Secondly, upon the question as to the feeling among all classes in the territory on the subject of the propriety, justice and wisdom of the United States making some reasonable compensation to the ex-Queen. The testimony of all classes on this subject, not only native Hawaiians, Americans and foreigners, as well as those who supported the monarchy and those who opposed its overthrow, was to the effect that such action on the part of the United States would do more than anything else to allay the friction and inharmony which now exist to a very great degree in the territory between the native Hawaiians and other classes of the population. This testimony will be submitted by the sub-committee to the full committee and the Senate for their consideration, without any recommendation from the sub-com-

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