Famous Land Fraud Case Is Now On.

FULL JURY IS SECURED

Necessary Twelve Men Accepted in Short Time.

CROWDS ATTEND HEARING

Federal Courtroom is Jammed With Curious People Anxious to Catch Glimpses of Defendants and Their Counsel.

The Judge. Charles B. Bellinger, of the United States District Court. The Jury.

E. A. Griffin, stockman, of Dufur, Was-John B. Bridges, contractor, Portland,

I. L. Howard, stockraimer, Hgppner, Mor-

G. H. Newell, Lakeview, Lake County. A. E. Austin, general merchandise, Woodburn, Marion. A. Blevins, farmer, Albany, Linn County,

J. C. Weatherly, farmer, Wallowa County. C. H. Duncan, farmer, Baker County. W. H. Dilley, contractor and builder.

M. Foeter, farmer, Clatsop County, Richard Waugh, stockman, Pendleton

John H. Hall, United States District. Attorney. Francis J. Heney, San Francisco, special assistant.

Defendants' Counsel.

Por Horace G. McKinley—Thomas O'Day.

For Marie Ware—C. A. Hardy and A. C.

Woodcock, of Eugene. For S. A. D. Puter-L. F. Puter, of Euraka, Cal.

The calm precedes the storm in life and in law, and yesterday this was proven when the land to approach case of the United States of America against Emma L. Watson, Marie Ware, D. W. Tarpley. 5. A. Puter, Horace G. McKinley, Henry C. Barr, Frank H. Wolgamot et al. was called in the United States District Court for its hearing before Judge Charles B. Beilinger and a jury of 15 men chosen from the different sections of the state.

In the morning curious visitors haunted the halls of the Postoffice building waiting for an opportunity to see the defendants, the lawyers, the witnesses any one connected with the trial. Judge Bellinger, as is his custom, had not re-turned from his farm in the morning to curious watchers had to wait until 2 o'clock in the afternoon before their desires could be gratified.

Courtroom Fills Rapidly.

At 12:30 o'clock the courtroom began to fill, by 1 o'clock most of the seats had been taken, and at 1:30 standing room was a thing of memory but hardly of fact. Only the space around the lawyers' table and a few seats reserved for the defendanie were vacant, and wietful eyes were cast at those by those already growing tired with their watch for the commencement of the big battle, which is to result, perhaps, in the imprisonment of well-known men and women.

At 2 o'clock the parties to the action and the attorneys for them and for the Government filed in and took their places

while Judge Bellinger took his sent on the bench, and court was opened. It was so easily, so quietly done that it was hard to realise the seriousness of the

Except for the momentary shuffling as the lawyers took their places around the table and as the defendants went to the chairs, the big clock at the back of the room could be heard ticking in accompaniment to the voice of the bailiff as he called the court.

Case is Called.

A few motions were asked for and granted by the court on cases pending, and shortly after 2 o'clock Judge Bellin-ger called the long-waited-for case. "The case of the United States vs. Finms L. Watson et al. is set for trial at this time." the court commenced. "Is it the court con

Hall.

"We, of the defense, are ready," supplemented Judge M. L. Pipes.

Judge Bellinger straightened up a few volumes on the desk before him. "Then call the jury," he directed the clerk, and the struggle was on.

The jury-box was filled by 12 men—E. A. Griffin. Richard Waugh, John B. Bridges, James Kirk, J. F. Brown, J. L. Howard, W. F. Edmunson, J. L. Barnhouse, A. G. Adkins, G. H. Newell, Andrew Paulson and A. E. Austin being the men chosen.

First Juror Accepted.

In the examination of the jurors Judge O'Day did the questioning for the defense, while Mr. Hall cross-questioned when they were given over to the prosecution. In the examination of the first juror each side took ten minutes to find out whether or not the man was qualified. The whether or not the man was quanteed, the questions ranged over the usual long ground, from residence and occupation to convictions, and the spectators were somewhat surprised to see the first man called accepted by one side and then by

Judge Pipes, in his questions, laid great stress on the fact that the case was one

"Volumes have been written about it in the newspapers," he confided to each and every man before him. The interviews both at this time and last year, in which Mr. Heney was quoted in regard to the case, were called into question at each turn, and the jurors were repeatedly ques-tioned as to whether or not they had read them. Each man was also asked if he had been approached by any secret agent or stranger since his notification to serve as

with the Prosecuting Attorney.

On the other hand, Mr. Hall was especially solicitous to know whether or not the jurors would be influenced by the fact that there were two women defendants in the case, and if they could convict a woman with as little reluctance as a man.

Few Had Read Papers.

One thing was brought out in the ex-amination, and that was the great num-ber of men in the state who either do not ber of men in the state who either do not read the papers or who, having read them, do not know that they have done so or find nothing in what they do read to base an opinion upon. In but few of the cases examined yesterday had any of the facts been noted in the papers. Some of the men had never heard of the case.

E. O. Griffin, the first man examined, was satisfactory to the defense, and shortly afterward was accepted by the prosecution, much to the surprise of the audience, which had gathered expecting to see a prolonged struggle on the part of

see a prolonged struggle on the part of the lawyers in forming a jury. Mr. Griffin stated that he was a stockman of Dufur, Wasco County. He had read of the case on trial, but only in a general way, and had not gone into the facts.

and not gone into the facts.

"If you were to be chosen now and were asked to render a decision with no evidence other than what you have read in the papers, do you think that you could decide as to the guilt or innocence of these defendants?" asked Judge O'Day. Mr. Griffin did not think that he could.

Questions Fired at Jurors.

"If you were a litigant in this case would you be willing to have a man of the same sentiment as yourself sit as a juror to decide the case!" further insisted Mr. O'Day. Mr. Griffin said

insisted Mr. O'Day. Mr. Griffin said yes.

"Have you read any of these interviews given by Francis J. Heney, or of the claims made by the Government?" Mr. Griffin said he had not.

"Well, then," concluded Mr. O'Day, "we are satisfied with the juror."

John H. Hall, for the prosecution, queried the juror for tan minutes and found nothing to the disadvantage of the cause. He, too, was satisfied.

Richard Waugh, a farmer and stockman, residing 17 miles south of Pendleton, was the second man examined, and the second one chosen. Mr. Waugh had not read the papers in regard to the trial, or the charges, at least, and knew nothing of the facts and had no opinion. He was satisfactory to both opinion. He was satisfactory to both

Had Known Mr. Puter.

John B. Bridges, a contractor, of Portland, was the third man up and also made good. Mr. Bridges had known S. A. D. Puter some ten years ago, at which time he had negotiated a little land deal with him, but owing to a difference in price, the matter had been dropped. He was not well acquainted with him, however, and thought that he could try the case without prejudice. He was accepted.

James Kirk did not want to serve,

James Kirk did not want to serve, though he did not say so in that many words. He was a farmer from Lane County, an old man and positive in his statements. He had read the papers, many of them, and had formed an opinion which would have to be changed by good evidence. He was challenged for cause by Judge O'Day.

J. F. Brown halled from Eagleport, Juckson County, where he runs a son-Jackson County, where he runs a general merchandise store. He had also read the papers, had formed an opinion and was challenged for cause by the

defense.

J. L. Howard, a stockman, was a man who did not read the papers to a great extent. He at least had never heard of the land fraud cases, or, if he had, it had slipped his mind and made no impression on him. He knew none of the defendants or their attorneys, had never seen John Hall until westerday mornseen John Hall until yesterday morning and was therefore qualified as a juror and was accepted by both sides.

Had Made Up His Mind.

W. F. Edmunson, a stockman of Black Butte, Crook County, read a great deal, and from this be had formed an opinion which would require good evidence to banish. The defense chal-lenged for cause, but Mr. Hall thought he would like to examine the man a little. Judge Bellinger was of the opinion, however, that the man was not qualified, so he was asked to step aside.

J. L. Barnhouse had resided in Wheeler County for 23 years and had been engaged in the stock business. He knew nothing of the merits of the case, to his knowledge had read nothwas therefore accepted. Mr. Barnhouse was the fourth man chosen and was accepted just an hour after the court was called to order. A. G. Adkins came from Monmouth,

Polk County, where he is a farmer and fruitrainer. He had not read much of the case, though sometimes he did not look at a paper, reading the headlines principally.

He Knew Judge Pipes.

"Are you acquainted with Judge M. L. Pipes?" inquired Mr. O'Day. Mr. Adkins admitted that he was. "Well, then," said the questioner, evercising his first peremptory challenge, "we will

G. H. Newell was accepted. He is a farmer living 26 miles west of Lake-view, in Lake County. He had heard nothing of the case other than what he had listened to since coming into

Andrew Paulson plainly thought that was the man for the place. He is the proprietor of a boarding-house near the Southern Pacific car shops in East Portland. He had never heard of the case, had never read of it in a paper, had never talked of it or heard any one discuss it around his house. Mr. Haif evened up things by handing out his first peremptory objection and Mr. Paulson stepped out of the ring.

A. E. Austin was the last name in the first 12 called by the clerk. He is

a general merchant at Woodburn and, though having formed a general opin-ion, had heard nothing of the facts in the case and was able to try it on its merits. He was acceptable to both

New Names Ordered Called.

Six new names were ordered called by the court, the first 12 having yielded but half the jury. R. W. Mackinson had lived in Lake County for 28 years, so he said.
"Did you read what Mr. Hency said about the case this morning?" asked Judge O'Day. Mr. Mackinson admitted it.
"Well, did you believe it?" persisted

"That is not a proper question," interrupted Judge Bellinger. Mr. O'Day looked

surprised.
"Well, then," he continued, "did you form any opinion?" Mr. Mackinson said yes, and was challenged for cause.
Mr. Hall liked the looks of the juror apparently.

"If empanneled," he asked, "would you be able to try the case without allowing your opinion to shape your verdict?" The juror said that it would take evidence to change his mind, but that he would be governed by the evidence.

Judge Bellinger Joins In. "I think." said Mr. Hall, addressing the Court, "that the juror is qualified." Judge Bellinger took a hand in the ques-

"Have you an opinion," he asked "as

(Concluded on Page 14.)

zay that there is no sea on and that the vessel is lying easy. Captain Hanks and his crew of 70 men are still on the ship. About an hour before the vessel struck yesterday a child was born to one of the Italian passengers.

Spanish Bark Founders During Storm.

Morning

FIFTEEN MEN ARE DROWNED

British Steamer Stands By for Forty-Eight Hours.

SHIP DISAPPEARS IN NIGHT

High Sea Makes It Impossible for Boat to Be Sent to Distressed Vessel. Whic's is 220 Miles East of the Bermudas.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.-The British stenmer Aros Castle, Captain Day, fiftyseven days out from Java with a cargo of sugar, arrived at this port today and reported the probable foundering on November 15 of the Spanish bark Tafalla with her crew of fifteen men during the recent southern storm. The steamer stood by the sinking bark for two days and on the second night the Spanish vessel disappeared.

The condition of the Tafalla, when the crew of the Aros Castle last saw the ressel, was such as to lead them to be-Heve that the bark went down during the

Captain Day reported that shortly before daybreak on Sunday night, November 13, during a terrific gale, rockets were sighted 220 miles east of the Bermudas. The rockets were answered by the Aros Castle, and the steamer's course was changed in the direction of the rockets. The sea was running so high that the steamer could not safely go near the distressed vessel, and she lay to waiting for daylight

Unable to Launch Boat.

After daybreak it was learned that the distressed vessel was the Tafalla, 995 tons, Captain S. Roig, with a cargo of pitch pine from Brunswick, Ga., for Valencia. The storm was so great that no small boat could be sent to the assistance of the Tafalla and Captain Rolg hoisted the owing signal: "Leaking gir inches an hour. Main

pump broken and smaller pump clogged, Men worn out,"

Captain Day signaled that he would lay by until the storm abated. Toward noon, however, the captain of the British steamer shot a line to the bark. hawser was fastened to the bark and slow progress was made in the turbulent sea. Late in the afternoon the hawser snapped and the Spanish vessel again drifted helplessly, with the water gaining in the hold. Night came and Captain Day stood by until morning.

Saw No More Rockets.

With daylight on Monday it was seen but the British crew could do nothing until the sea became calmer, because the only hawser on the vessel was the one that had broken. Monday night the vessels were still together and the rockets and flare lights were kept going. After ing of it, had not talked about it and 4 A. M. Tuesday the crew of the Aros darkness. When daylight came not a sign of the Spanish bark could be seen on the ocean, and it is the belief of the British crew that the vessel was ripped down with all hands on board. The Tafalla, which formerly carried the

same of Ammin, was built in 1877.

DROPS FROM SIGHT.

Barkentine Off Cape Flattery Disappears in Gale.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 21 - (Special.) According to the report brought here by Captain Corbenias of the French bark Guerveur, now in Esquimalt harbor, the officers of the Guerveur witnessed the foundering of a four-masted schooner, or barkentine, last Wednesday, north of Cape Flattery, during a terrific storm, in which the Guerveur was lying hove-to under storm salls.

The four-master was observed for to the north, laboring hard, the hull very low in the water, and seeming to answer sluggishly to her helm. She was practically under bare poles. Suddenly she disappeared. The Guerveur was too far away to be of any assistance, but steered in that direction in the hope of picking up boats with survivors, although no boat could have lived in such a sea. No trace of the lost vessel could be found. The Guerveur was picked up by a tug shortly afterward and towed to this port. The spot where the alleged foundering took place was far over toward the Vancouver Island side of the strait, and the wind was southwest, blowing fully 70 miles an hour.

SICILIAN PRINCE STILL FAST.

Every Effort Being Made to Save the Stranded Liner.

YORK, Nov. II.—The steamer Sicilian Prince, of the Prince line, which shellan Prince, of the Prince line, which went ashore four miles west of the life-saving station on Long Island at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, now lies hard on the beach. All the steerage passengers, who had been on the Sicilian Prince since she ran into the bank yesterday, were taken off today and brought up to this city in

Reports from the steaments late this af-ternoon were rather discouraging, accord-ing to the agent of the line. There was a decided list, as she was resting low in the eard, and the wrecking companies were doing all they could to keep her on an even keel. The sand along the eouth shore of Long Island is treacherous, and no expense or effort is being spared to get the stranded steamer off the bar at the earliest possible moment.

Tonight the reports from Long Beach

KROONLAND IS SAFE.

Red Star Liner, Reported Lost, Arrives at New York.

rives at New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Red Star steamship Kroonland, about which there has been some anxiety on an unconfirmed report published Sunday that she had foundered, anchored in quarantine tonight. She will proceed to her dock tomorrow morning. While the report of the foundering of the Kroonland was not taken seriously by the steamship company officials, it caused considerable anxiety among those who had relatives on the vessel, and the news that she was sighted off Nantucket lightship at 5 o'clock this morning gave much relief.

The Kroonland on this trip carried 1288 steerage possengers and 156 cabin passengers.

Coal Barges Are Adrift.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass. Nov. 21.— Two Lehigh Valley Railroad barges, the Buffalo and Burden, are adrift to-night somewhere outside of Cape Cod. They broke away from the tug Lehigh in Massachusetts Bay last night, and have not been seen since. The barges have not been seen since. The barges are loaded with coal and have a crew of three men cach and a woman is on board one vessel.

Faralion in a Gale.

SHATTLE, Wash., Nov. 21.—The steam-ship Parallen arrived in port this morning from Skagway with part of the port and starboard rail carried away. The vessel encountered one of the most severe storms in years en route south. Part of the vessel's deck cargo was also washed overboard. The steamships Cottage City and Humboldt were in the same gales.

German Steamer Stranded.

SAKOPMUND, German Southwest Af-rica, Nov. 21.—The German steamer Gertrund Woermann, from Hamburg October 26 for Sakopmund, is stranded nine miles northward of this port. Twenty-four offi-cers and 22 men who were on board have been taken off by the German cruiser Vineta. The Gertrund Woermann will probably be lost.

Paul Jones at San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The tor-pedo-boat destroyer Paul Jones has ar-rived from Magdalena Bay. The Jones has been engaged in target practice at Magdalena with the other vessels of the Pacific squadron, but is expected to re-main here for some time.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. II.—The whaling steamer Harbor Grace, with a crew of 12 men, from Norway for St. Johns, now nearly a month overdue, is given up for

Whaler Given Up for Lost.

Exiled Editor in New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 21 .- A. F. Jau-NEW YORK, Nov. II.—A. F. Jaurette, the American newspaper man who was ordered to leave Venezuela by President Castro because he had expressed views in opposition to the government policies, arrived here tonight on the steamship Philadelphia. He says that the will consult his principals here and expects to return to Curacao if not permitted to go back to Caracas.

Alleged Embezzler Out on Ball. PRESCOTT, Aris, Nov. 31.—James P. Storm, ex-County Treasurer of this county, who is charged with the emberziement of \$15,000 of the funds of his office, was released today on a bond of

Russo-Japanese War, Japanese capture German ship trying to run Port Arthur blockade. Page 5. Japanese at Port Arthur are rece forcements, and next assault will be a tro

mendous affair. Page 5. Foreign.

emstvos declare body of representatives should not only be elected, but given power to frame laws. Page 3. Euri Grey, new Governor-General of Canada, is tendered a farewell basquet at London

National. Attorney-General Moody will remain in Roose veit's new Cabinet. Page 1. sevelt's address at dedication of Frederica

Domestic. ocialists call Gompers and Mitchell traitors at Federation of Labor Convention; idea is officially repudiated. Page 1. hicago subway is acquired by railroads, and a company with a capital of \$50,000,000 in-corporated. Page 4.

Murder trial of Nan Patterson, the actrus attracts a great crowd, and police have be called in, Page 4. Political.

Prominent Georgian auggests that the South casts its yote for Rocsevelt and make his election unanimeus. Page 4.
Rocsevelt will take no hand in Missouri Senatorial contest. Page 5.
Parker, Sheeban and Meyer are among leading Democrata to comfer in New York, Page 4.
Commercial and Marine.
Car shorings in Northwest. Page 15.
Break in Chicago wheat market. Page 15.
Heavy selling of wheat at Sun Francisco.

Heavy selling of wheat at San Francisco

Stocks quiet and strong. Page 15. Pacific Coast.

Beandal in Hoquiam, Wash., over hush money to officials. Page 6.

Preight train srecked near Walia Walia, killing two traine. Page 6.

Schooner Bella, out in continued gales off Columbia, is long overdue. Page 6.

Sports.

University of Oregon eleven ready for Mult-nemah game. Page 5.

Marine. Chartering of independent steamers may break Oriental rates. Page 11. Kroonland arrives mie at New York dand arrives safe at New York. Page 11. henandoah not taken for Portland los Page 11.

nish bark and craw of 15 lost off Bermuda slands; other dissers. Page 1. Portland and Vicinity.

Attorneys Manning and McGint war in Blazier case. Page 11. Jury is rejected to try famous land-fraud case. Page 1. National Grange favors new legislation by

Congress. Page 14. Citr Engineer Efficit places blame I in Tamoer-Crock sewer on Inspector Page 19.

Socialists Declare Gompers Is a Traitor.

INCLUDE JOHN MITCHELL

Accused of Eating in an Unfair House With Eliot.

BOTH TAKE FLOOR IN DEFENSE

Federation Then Votes Its Confidence in Tiem, and Cuts Out Radical Clause In Socialistic Resolution-Printers Indorsed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21 -- From the standpoint of the unexpected and sensational, today's session of the American Federation of Labor was the most exciting yet held. During the heated debate which followed the unexpected interjection of the question of Socialism before the delegates, Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell were charged with being traitors to the cause of labor. These charges, and the bitter Socialistic debate which followed, were caused by the in-troduction of the following resolution by

Victor Berger, of Milwaukee: Whereas, the unprecedented concentration of wealth in the United States, and the rapid development of the trusts in almost every branch of industry, make it obvious that capitalism will soon reach its culminating point, and will have to make room for another phase of civilization; and, Whereas, it is evident that this Nation is doetined to take the lead in this grand struggle for better conditions and higher culture; therefore, be it

therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to all
organizations 'affiliated with the American
Federation of Lahor to have their members
study the economic conditions; to have lectures on these subjects in their lodge homes,
at meetings set apart for this purpose, and to
do everything in their power for the enlightemment and intellectual advancement of the
probletaria

The resolutions committee reported to

were repeated. The debate became warmer and some of the best speeches of the session were made during its course. Criminations and recriminations flew thick and fast. Feeling ran so high that John Mitchell rose in the convention and stated that unless Delegate Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, was able to prove his statement that he (Mitchell) had been a traiter to the workingman, he must stand before the eyes of all present a convicted liar. Then a mo-tion was made to suspend the rules and allow President Gompers and John Mitchell an opportunity to defend them-

distributed to some delegates which charged Mr. Gempers and Mr. Mitchell with dining with President Ellet, of Harvard. The article in question said the place at which the meal was eaten was an unfair house, and that President Ellet was the man who called the "scab" a hero. It bors the heading: "Are They Traitors?"

The reply of President Gempers was most bitter and impassioned and the feeling among the delegates was tense. He admitted the attendance upon the dinner, but denied every inference drawn threfrom, and declared that as long as he was connected with the labor movement he would fight against politics being

was connected with the labor movement he would fight against politics being mixed with unionism.

Mr. Mitchell made a quiet address, but was accorded the closest attention. He was loudly applauded when he said that he defied any man to point to any act of his which might be interpreted as against the interests of the workingmen.

Chicago Fight Settled.

The fight between the Chicago Federation of Labor and the National organization, which brought the question of trade autonomy to the fore, was partially settled by permitting Delegate William Schardt, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, to have a seat and voice in the present convention, and directing President Gompers to go to Chicago within 30 days and endeavor to settle the dispute existing between the two tie the dispute existing between the two big organizations. If this could not be effected, it was the sense of the con-vention that the Chicago body be sus-pended permanently from the American Federation of Labor.

Another action of far-reaching importance was that taken on the report of a special committee on the demand by the Typographical Union for an eight-hour day. The convention voted manimously to inderse the demand, and pledged itself to aid the movement financially by levyto aid the movement financially by levy ing an assessment on each of the millions of members, if such a course should be-come necessary. The Typographical Unon has set January, 1996, as the time when the eight-bour day will be demanded. A resolution to substitute the industrial

system for the system of trade autonomy now in existence in inhor organizations was lost. The vote stood 113 to 21. The latter vote indicates the strength of the Socialists in the convention.

Ningara Falls, N. Y., and Fort Worth,
Tex., invited the delegates to hold their
next annual session in the respective

After considerable discussion from the Western delegates, the federation voted unanimously in favor of the measure pro-viding for the exclusion of Japanese and Coreans on lines similar to the exclusion. of Chinese under existing laws. Not only did the convention vote in favor of ex-ciuding these Mongolians from the main-land, but from every insular possession.

The Colorado Situation. The following sentiments regarding the

Colorado situation were introduced by Delegate Victor Berger and referred by a

the American Federation of Labor hereby expresses its satisfaction and gratifica-tion over the defeat of that capitalistic tyrant, Governor James H. Peabody, of

delegates then passed the resolution as recommended by the committee and expressed their confidence in John Mitchell

The convention also went on record as being unanimously in favor of the universal accord in their ideas as to being unanimously in favor of the universal accord in their ideas as to the delegates then passed their confidence in John Mitchell

The convention also went on record as being unanimously in favor of the universal accord in their ideas as to the delegates then passed the resolution as being unanimously in favor of the universal accord in their ideas as to the delegates the resolution as being unanimously in favor of the universal accord in their ideas as to the delegates the resolution as being unanimously in favor of the universal accord in their ideas as to the delegates the resolution as being unanimously in favor of the universal accord in their ideas as to the delegates the resolution as being unanimously in favor of the universal accord in their ideas as to the delegate the resolution as being unanimously in favor of the universal accord in their ideas as to the delegate the resolution as being unanimously in favor of the universal accord in their ideas as to the delegate the resolution as being unanimously in favor of the universal according to the delegate the resolution as the d CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER

The Westher.

TODAY'S—Bain; brisk to high gusty winds.

TESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, earlies, in a speech so aroused deg.; minimum, 54. Precipitation, 0.06 inch.

Rosso-Japanese War.

And Samuel Gompers.

Max Hayes, who champloned the Socialist doctrine, in a speech so aroused to secure a signed petition, to be presented to Congress, on this question. Every union man in the country will be given an opportunity to sign this. It was also decided to question all legislation, that labor their stand on the question, that labor might know where to place its support to secure a signed petition, to be presented to Congress, on this question. Every union man in the country will be given an opportunity to sign this. It was also decided to question all legislation of Attorney-General Moody that labor their stand on the question, that labor might know where to place its support. might know where to place its support. There was a warm debate between Delegate Brown, of the New York Central Labor body, and President Gompers over the matter of accepting advertisements of nonunion firms in the American Federalist, the official organ of the National body.

Delegate Fitzpatrick, of Chicago, one of American Federation, took the floor and flatly denied the statements of President Gompers regarding certain fair and un-fair houses. Gompers made reply that the attackers of the policy of the organ virtually accused the leaders of selling out to the enemy, and that in do-

Attorney - General Will Continue in Office.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES IT

This Makes Six Members of His New Official Family.

HITCHCOCK EXPECTED TO GO

Shaw and Morton, it is Believed, Will Be Reappointed and Accept, but No Definite Information is Obtainable.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL SINCE 1864. Name—
William H. Moody.
Philander C. Knox.
John W. Griggs.
Joseph McKenna.
Judsen Harmon
Richard Olney.
William H. H. Millet.
Augustus H. Garland
Benj. H. Brewster.
Wayne McVengh
Charles Devens.
Alphonso Tatl
Edwards Piercepolit.
George H. Williams.
Amoe T. Ackerman
Ebeneser R. Hoaz.
William M. Dwarts.
Henry Stanbery.

WASHINGTON, Nov. IL-It was announced at the White House today that . Attorney-General Moody had deckled to remain in President Roosevelt's new Cabinet. Prior to his transfer from the vote of the convention to the executive
ouncil for action:
"Resolved, That the Mth convention of statement that at the conclusion of the present Administration he would retire from the Cabinet to practice law in Bos ton. It was stated in this connection that

the convention that it recommended the adoption of the measure with the exception of the clause following the first "Wherena."

Opens Floodgates of Vituperation. A Socialist delegate arose and asked why the particular section be expurgated. This opened the floodgates of orstory and viputeration, and the battle was not over until an hour and is minutes after the regular time for adjournment. By an overwhelming vote the delegate the passed the resolution as tyrant, Governor James H. Peabody, of Colorado; furthermore, be it tyrant, Governor James H. Peabody, of Colorado; furthermore, be it the Mith convention of the Miners in Its offers and asked support to the Western Federation of Miners in Its offers to bring that gang of criminals, the social support to the Western Federation of Miners in Its offers to bring that gang of criminals, the social support to the Western Federation of Miners in Its offers to bring that gang of criminals, the social support to the Western Federation of Cippus (Titizens Alliance of Crippus Creek, to justice, and finally, be it "Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Fresident Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners in Its offers to bring that gang of criminals, the offers to bring that gang of criminals, the offers to bring that gang of criminals, the offers of Attorney-General of the United States is entirely to Mr. Moody's Huding and advantageous in all respects. This was given as his only reason for retiring from public life. It has been known for some time that the offers of Attorney-General of the United States is entirely to Mr. Moody's Huding and advantageous in all respects. This was congenial and advantageous in the two scenarios of the Mr. Moody as the was congenial and advantageous in the was congenial and advantageous in the was called titles was congenial and advantageous in the was congenial and advantageous in the congenia congenial and adv der to carry into effect certain plans which the President and he have formu-

> The decision of Attorney-General Moody heads of six of the great executive departments of the Government have been de termined on by the President for the next Administration. Mr. Hay will continue at the head of the State Departm Taft at the head of the War Department, Mr. Metcalf at the head of the Depart ment of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Wilson at the head of the Department of Agriculthe leaders of the fight in the matter of the head of the Department of Agriculthe central body of that city against the ture, and National Chairman Cortelyou will be Postmaster-General after fourth of next March. It is expected also that Mr. Shaw will continue as Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Morton as Secretary of the Navy, but as to those two definite information is obtainable. A change is expected in the Departm

> > bas not let it be known publicly whether HOME WRECKED BY BOMB.

of the Interior, but Secretary Hitchcock

Attorney Suffers for His Prosecution of Saloon Men. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 22.—The home of Eimer E. Thomas, a prominent lawyer of this city and attorney for the Civic Fed-eration, was hadly wrecked by a bomb placed on the front porch at 2 o'clock this morning. Mr. Thomas and his family

were in the house at the time, and he considers it miraculous that none of them was injured. were in the house at the time, and he considers it miraculous that none of them was injured.

Mrs. Thomas was awakened about 2 o'clock by a noise on the front porch and aroused her husband, believing burgiars were trying to enter the house. Mr. Thomas began an investigation and discovered a fire on the front porch. He picked up a large rug and attempted to smother the flames, when a terrific explosion occurred. Although but a few feet from the missile, he escaped injury. The front wall of the house was blown in doors were shattered and an immense hole torn in the ground. The interior of the building is a wreck.

A squad of police was on the scene in a short time but no clew to the perpetrators of the deed could be found. The man evidently made a heasty retreat after setting the fuse which exploded the bomb. Mr. Thomas saw no one leaving the premises. The explosion was heard for three miles.

Attorney Thomas has been active for some time in the prosecution of salconkeepers charged with a violation of the Siocum law, which provides for midnight and Sunday closing of salcons. He also has been acting for the Civic Pederation in the habeas corpus proceedings by which Thomas Dennison has sought in avoid being taken to lows in connection with the 15,000 Policek diamond robbery. To these circumstances, Mr. Thomas salt to the Associated Press, he attributed this attack on his home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. II.—The American-German arbitration treaty will a signed tomorrow at the State Department by Secretary Hay and Baron von Stern

# DECIDES TO REMAIN IN ROOSEVELT'S NEW CABINET



ATTORNEY-GENERAL W. H. MOODY.