

GROSSLY INSULT AMERICAN FLAG

Industrial Workers of World
Invade Meeting of Fed-
erated Trades.

RIOT IS BARELY AVERTED

Hoodlums Belonging to New Labor
Organization Attempt to Prevent
Lecturer From Telling Story of
the Strike in Goldfield.

The American flag was insulted by a riotous gang of members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who last night invaded a meeting of the Federated Trades Council in Drew's Hall. The members of the first named organization took advantage of the fact that the meeting would be an open meeting under the auspices of the Federated Trades Council. It had been announced that Mr. Grant Hamilton, of Denver, lecturer for the American Federation of Labor, would speak on "Labor Conditions in Goldfield, Nevada." The disturbers came for the sole purpose of creating a "rough house" and breaking up the meeting and they might have succeeded but for the remarkable coolness and tact of the speaker, who discouraged action that would have rid the hall of the disturbers. Anticipating interference from the unfriendly element in the audience, Organiser Hamilton by way of introduction announced that he would not tolerate interruptions during his address. He agreed to answer all reasonable questions that might be asked when he had finished. His warning was disregarded and but little progress had been made in the address when it was quite apparent that something would be done. Mention of the names of Debs, Haywood and other Socialist labor leaders, was enthusiastically applauded by the representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World who had come to the hall early and secured seats in a body.

Describes Bloody Sunday.

The climax came when Mr. Hamilton, in describing the manner in which "Bloody Sunday" was celebrated by the Industrial Workers of the World and the Miners' Union in Goldfield, said:

"On that occasion the American flag was conspicuous by its absence."

The words had scarcely been uttered when the disturbers broke into prolonged applause that was continued with hissing. One of them left the hall, shouting as he did so:

"We don't want any American flag, anyway."

More than half of the audience was on its feet in an instant and but for the tact of the speaker, who called for order, there would have resulted a riot of no small dimensions.

The disturbance subsided presently and the speaker proceeded with his recital of the chaotic conditions which recently prevailed in Goldfield inspired by the Industrial Workers of the World. He told how that organization by force had sought to force all labor organizations to affiliate with it and, failing, had undertaken to prevent the merchants from selling the members of such unions any supplies and restaurant keepers from serving them meals. In this he said they were successful in a measure, although one restaurant proprietor refused to enter into the agreement on condition of which he was deliberately murdered a few days later.

Murder Roundly Applauded.

This statement was the signal for another burst of deafening applause that was led by a number of the men who were the leaders in the unsuccessful saw-mill strike in Goldfield. Speaking of this time the patience of the speaker had become exhausted and he cautioned the listeners to desist from further applause or disturbance in any form. He said that he meant what he said and the hoodlums subsided and remained comparatively quiet during the remainder of the meeting.

In discussing labor conditions in the Nevada gold district, Mr. Hamilton preceded his remarks with a history of the Industrial Workers of the World, which he said, while it was organized primarily for the benefit of the wage-earner had been resolved into an organization for the purpose of disrupting the general labor movement, and exposing the character of the men back of the organization. He explained that it was at Goldfield that the situation respecting the Industrial Workers of the World and its allied organizations culminated.

Decency Against Anarchy.

"The trouble at Goldfield," he said, "was not between labor and capital but between common decency and American citizenship on the one hand and anarchy on the other. For weeks the city of Goldfield was under complete and absolute terrorism from this organization. Laboring men were satisfied with the wages they were getting, their hours and the conditions of their employment. These conditions remain the same today in that city with the single exception that the Cooks and Waiters' Union succeeded in getting an increase of 50 cents a day in the wages paid women."

Mr. Hamilton told of the methods employed by the Industrial Workers of the World in trying to coerce all laboring men into joining their organization. He declared this organization stands for nothing and is against everything. The Industrial Workers of the World had supposed legitimate trades unions all over the country in every effort that was calculated to improve the condition of the laboring man, he said.

Having been at Goldfield during the recent labor disturbances as the official representative of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Hamilton spoke with a knowledge of his subject. The address was an able exposure of the character of the men behind the Industrial Workers of the World and what it represents, and a clear presentation of the objects and aims of the American Federation of Labor.

William MacKenzie, president of the Federated Trades Council, presided at the meeting, which was also addressed briefly by J. J. Price and W. H. Fitzgerald. Music was furnished by an orchestra from the Musicians' Union.

WOMEN'S CLUB MEETING

Changes in Constitution and Bylaws
Are Made.

Officers of the Portland Women's Club will hereafter hold office no longer than three years in succession, and the president for no longer than one year. The membership dues, too, will be \$5 a year, instead of \$2.50.

These changes and several others were voted on yesterday afternoon, at a four-hour session, the principal business of which was to consider revision of numerous clauses in the constitution and by-laws of the organization. Several minor changes were made by revision and amendments.

After the business meeting a reception was tendered the newly-elected officers, and for this social event the hall was gaily decorated in white and gold, and a luncheon table laden with refreshments and banked with marguerites, stood in a prettily decorated corner of the hall.

The officers in honor of whom the reception was given were: Mrs. F. Egbert, president; Mrs. Robert Lutzke, first vice-president; Mrs. J. P. Moffatt, second vice-president; Mrs. Jay Smith, recording secretary; Mrs. A. S. Stiles, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. H. Fear, financial secretary; Mrs. C. H. Rankin, treasurer; Mrs. T. P. Wise, auditor, and Mrs. King Wilson and Mrs. Sol Blumauer, directors.

FEW COMPLY WITH LAW

Factory Inspector Finds Many Plants
Not Up to Standard.

"Thus far in my work of inspecting mills and factories I have found but two plants to which I could give a certificate indicating that their equipment of machinery complied with the State law," said C. H. Gram, President of the Oregon Federation of Labor. Mr. Gram was recently appointed Deputy Labor Commissioner and Factory Inspector and assigned to the district consisting of Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Yamhill, Tillamook, Clatsop and Columbia counties.

"I have only partly completed my work



GRADUATING CLASS SILVERTON PUBLIC SCHOOL.

in Clackamas and Multnomah counties where I have investigated the general arrangement of machinery in the mills and factories. I report if any factory from accident is afforded employees," said Mr. Gram last night. "Owners of many of the mills I have visited do not seem aware of the fact that there are state laws requiring on their part the exercise of reasonable precaution in installing machinery and operating their plants so as to guard against accidents."

"The fact that I have been able to issue but two certificates does not signify that the mills I have visited are seriously violating the law in that regard. In many instances only slight changes will have to be made when the law is strictly complied with. Owners of these properties are desirous of doing what is required of them and need only be told what the provisions of the law are when they proceed to place their mills in proper condition."

PERSONAL MENTION.

H. H. Newhall, president of the East Side Bank, who underwent a surgical operation at Good Samaritan Hospital last week, has fully recovered, and was at the bank yesterday.

A. B. Steinbach has just arrived in Portland after an extended trip throughout the East. For years, Mr. Steinbach has made regular semi-annual visits to the Eastern clothing market, frequently extending his trips to the great European centers.

James R. Best, for eight years connected with a Portland saddlery concern, was in the city the first of the week and was expected to remain here at the Main-Winchester Company, of San Francisco, is opening a wholesale saddlery-house. Mr. Best will be the secretary and manager of the Seattle house.

NEW YORK, June 28.—(Special).—Northwestern people at New York hotels.

From Portland—Miss B. Barin, at the Ansonia; J. W. Hunt, E. C. Hobbs, at the Belmont; T. C. Taylor and wife, at the Belmont; J. Adams, at the Knickerbocker; the Grand Union; Mrs. Edwards, at the Park Avenue.

From Spokane—D. Human and wife, at the Belmont; J. L. Davis, at the Hotel Astor; Mrs. K. Mills, at the Gilsey.

CHICAGO, June 28.—(Special).—Portland people at Chicago hotels:

C. K. Sifton and wife, at the Morrison; L. Adams, at the Knickerbocker; D. C. Jenks, at the Great Northern.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Mrs. T. H. Edwards and daughter, of Portland, are staying at the Park Avenue Hotel. After spending a week visiting friends in New York, Mrs. Edwards and daughter will go to Sauganac Park, in New York State, for the rest of the summer. They will probably leave for Portland the first week in September.

Articles of Incorporation. The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the County Clerk's office:

PORTLAND COUNTRY CLUB AND LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each. The incorporators are: T. B. Wilson, A. L. Mills, J. C. Ainsworth, E. L. Thompson, Adolph Wolfe, W. D. Westwright, G. A. Westgate, A. M. Brunick, C. S. Reed, W. P. Olds, Edward Ehrman, Tom Richardson, Emmett Drake, F. O. Dowling, C. C. Lohmire, Paul Weisinger, H. C. Campbell, Julius Meier and Charles E. Lead.

THE BAKER-WRIGHT COMPANY, with a capital stock of \$25,000, with shares at \$100 each for the manufacture and sale of machinery.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday follows: MIDAS GALLERY MINERAL COMPANY, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$1 each, incorporated in 1907. N. D. Simon, J. V. Beach and F. C. Roeker.

Granulated Kynolds Cured by "The Household Surgeon." Druggists return money if Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil fails. 20c.

CHILDREN'S PARADE PHOTOS. Delightful—Kaiser-Imperial Hotel.

ABANDONED BABY OF WHITE SLAVE

Chinese Master Left Infant on
Doorstep Bitter Cold Night
in Month of February.

WAIIF FOUND BY GONG WO

Elmer Lin, Yellow Keeper of Elma
Church, Arrested and Held in
Bonds of \$1000—Identified
by the Brute's Victim.

While held captive as a slave in
Chinatown dens, Miss Alma Church, the
white slave, became the mother of a



GRADUATING CLASS SILVERTON PUBLIC SCHOOL.

baby boy. It was developed yesterday through persistent investigation by Acting Detectives Kay and Kienlen, who rescued her Wednesday night, that Elmer Lin, her yellow master, left the child on the doorstep at 847 Flanders street, the residence of Gong Wo, one bitter cold night last February. The baby then was only a few days old, and it nearly froze to death, but was found just in time to save its life by Gong Wo himself. He and his wife took a great liking to the infant, and later adopted it by legal process in the Circuit Court.

This strange feature of the remarkable case developed yesterday morning, when Acting Detectives Kay and Kienlen got into communication with a man who knew of the facts. They were inclined to doubt the truth of the statement, so unusual did it seem, but by careful investigation during the day verified it in every detail.

Through a clever piece of work by Detectives Kay and Kienlen, who unearthed the strange case of the white slave Wednesday night, Elmer Lin, sometimes called Lee Lin, in Chinatown, was captured as he lay crouching in fear and trembling in a dark side room in the basement of the Hotel Sargent shortly after noon yesterday. He was taken immediately to police headquarters, where he was examined briefly, and where he admitted all of the facts in the case, except that he had made a slave of Miss Church. He confessed to giving away her child, and he was so badly frightened that he could scarcely speak. He was held in the city jail, being unable to furnish bonds in the sum of \$1000.

Found Hiding Under Bed.

Yesterday morning Lawyer H. C. King appeared in the Municipal Court and proposed to Judge Cameron that he would surrender Lee Lin, provided a low bail should be fixed, and \$500 was set. The previous sum fixed by the court was \$1000. A Chinese friend of the accused also said he knew where Lin could be found, but he also wanted a low bond. When this Chinaman left police headquarters, he was followed very quietly by Detectives Kay and Kienlen, who trailed him to the Hotel Sargent. They were quite watchful, and peering under the bed, they found their quarry, stretched out upon the floor.

Lin lay as still as a mouse, even after he knew he was discovered, until he was yanked out by the heels and confronted by the detectives. He shook as one with the palsy, and for a time could not utter a word. When he reached police headquarters, he had calmed himself somewhat, and ad-

mitted the accusation that he had given away Miss Church's baby boy. Miss Church, who since her rescue has been kept under the care of Police Matron Simmons, was removed from her apartment, and was taken into the main room of the station-house, where she was asked to identify her former master. She looked at him and indicated by a nod that he was the man who had held her a captive. She was startled and shrank back in terror when she saw Lin, and he was equally disturbed. He refused to look at her, but cast his eyes toward the floor until she was returned to the women's ward.

Girl Fears Chinese Master. Miss Church was greatly disturbed when the detectives questioned her relative to her child, but she verified the statement that Lin gave it away. She said she did not know what he did with it. It is believed by the officers that her former master never told her where he left the infant. Lin declares he paid a hospital bill for Miss Church at the time the baby was born, and states she was well cared for. At all times, according to the detectives, the young woman seems to have been so thoroughly terrorized by the threats of the Chinese that she obeyed his every command, and was always in fear of her life to the extent that she dared not to speak with any white person about her terrible life in Chinatown. She even seemed to be afraid Lin would kill her yesterday, and when asked if he would like to return to him, hesitated only a mo-

ment and replied faintly that she would. From her awful experiences in the dens of the Asiatic quarter, her mind and body are wrecked, and she is an object of great pity even to the police, who are accustomed to strange and unusually pathetic sights, and to all manner of cases such as are brought to light in large cities at times.

Miss Church steadfastly declines the offer of opium or morphine, and although confined now in her apartment for two days and nights, she has never called for any drug. It was at first thought she might have become a slave to the drug habit, but she is now in Chinatown, but this seems to be erroneous, as the police state she could not control her appetite were she addicted to any opiate.

Raid in Chinatown.

Policemen made two raids in Chinatown yesterday. The first one occurred at 11 o'clock in the morning, when a den at Fourth and Pine streets, was entered for the purpose of locating a white woman who is said to have been seen to enter there. She escaped, but three Chinese and two Japanese women were arrested. The second raid occurred in the afternoon at 82 Second street. Five Chinese were arrested on charges of everything from a gambling-house. All gave bail.

OREGON MEN BREAK SLATE

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION
FRIENDS OF PRESIDENT.

Through Their Efforts Inflammatory
Resolutions Condemning Forest
Reserve Policy Are Modified.

Had certain delegates, and some of them Presidential appointees, have had their way at the recent Public Lands Convention held at Denver, everything pertaining to Government reserves and protection to the great water rights of the West would have been condemned. From all accounts of the Denver convention, it is plainly apparent that had it not been for the Oregon delegation and a number of other "safe and sound" delegates, the convention would have passed resolutions denouncing President Roosevelt and the Government's policy in regard to forest reserves.

As a sample of the kind of resolution that such men as United States Senator H. M. Teller, of Colorado; Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming; Senator C. D. Clarke, of Wyoming; Representative P. W. Mondell, Representative R. W.

Bonny, of Colorado, would have passed at this convention, here is in part one of the resolutions that was turned down: "To the continuance of a policy suspending law by executive order and supporting a tyranny of federalism depriving the states of their rights and creating this Federal Government a landlord and the states a tenantry, we are unalterably opposed."

The Oregon delegates to this convention were W. C. Bristol, United States Attorney, who did not go to the convention as a Government representative, but as a private citizen because of his appointment by Governor Chamberlain; Malcolm A. Moody, F. T. Dodge, E. P. Sheldon, Ralph H. Wood and George Belts. This was the representation from a state that was entitled to 105 delegates and if it had not been for the activity of the Oregon delegation, together with the co-operation of delegates from Arizona, New Mexico, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota, and some help from certain delegates from California and Colorado, all of the hostile and inflammatory resolutions against President Roosevelt's policies would have been passed at the convention.

If the insurgents had had their way, a case of "insubordination" by the delegates would have been endorsed and among the forest reserves that would have suffered by their designs had influenced Congress would have been Portland's water supply in the Bull Run Forest Reserve. When the Oregon delegates arrived at the convention and got their bearings, they began to lay plans to upset the resolutions of Senators Teller, Warren and the rest of the "fire-eaters." Mr. Bristol and Mr. Moody and the rest of the Oregon delegation became busy at once, and Mr. Bristol, because of his vast knowledge of land matters, was appointed upon the committee on resolutions and with the rest of the Oregon delegation working with him, he was largely instrumental in blocking the insurgents. Lined up with Senator Teller, Senator Warren and the rest of the opponents to the Government policies were the delegates from Washington, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and some of the delegates from California. The chairman of the resolution committee was Frank C. Gandy, a prominent Colorado lawyer, and of his assistance in helping thwart the cut-and-dried plans of Senator Teller and the rest of the hostile delegates, Mr. Bristol spoke in highest terms.

"When Mr. Gandy realized what was being attempted," said Mr. Bristol yesterday afternoon, "he helped the minority, and we were in the minority when the thing started. He was too much of a man and too good a lawyer to be hoodwinked by inflammatory resolutions and rabid speechmakers did not impress him and he was of great service to the delegates who stood up for the policies adopted by the Government."

The result was that the convention went on record for: The endorsement of the policy for reforestation and land making prosecutions thereunder.

The endorsement of the Government policy for the protection of forestry reserves for water, for timber and for irrigation.

The endorsement of the grazing policy inside the reserves.

The original resolution on this point reads: "We are opposed to any changes (at this time) in the existing laws and customs relating to grazing in public domain, outside a forest reserve."

The resolution was read, the insurgents moved to strike out the words "at this time" or "outside a forest reserve," and Mr. Bristol quickly announced his willingness to strike out "at this time," for there is no law upon grazing outside of a forest reserve.

The convention went on record and passed unqualified resolutions commending the National Irrigation policies, and instead of a wholesale condemnation of the Administration's policies regarding the complete investigation of resolutions coming from the committee and finally adopted moderately presented the sense of the convention, that bona fide landowners should be protected by the resolution was read, the insurgents moved to strike out the words "at this time" or "outside a forest reserve," and Mr. Bristol quickly announced his willingness to strike out "at this time," for there is no law upon grazing outside of a forest reserve.

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