HOSTS OF LABOR IN CONVENTION

Gompers Talks to American Federation.

UNIONS LEAD IN PATRIOTISM

Ready to Fight if Pacific Cruise Means War.

PROGRESS OF THE YEAR

President of Federation Distributes Sharp Blows to Van Cleave, Cannon, Littlefield and Ship-Subsidy Hunters.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 11 .- The first session of the American Federation of Labor, which began its 27th annual convention at the Jamestown Exposttion today, was devoted to speechmaking and reading of reports. When adjournment came tonight, President Sompers, Secretary Frank Morrison and Treasurer J. D. Lennon had submitted their reports and a partial report of the credential committee had been heard.

In response to the addresses of weltome by Governor Swanson and Expo-lition President Tucker, Mr. Gompers paid a tribute to Virginia and to the Exposition, pointing to the fact that this is the first exposition of this kind built entirely by organized labor. tonfined his remarks chiefly to general matters, but towards the end came lown to labor problems and said;

Unions Best Patriots.

I know of no organization that makes so ittle pretense of pairfotism, but in which rue pairfotism prevails to such a large extent as in organized labor. We want peace, who love peace and are working for peace, and in the proportion that our working people are better organized we will secure yeace. There is a man chosen to boss the lob of taking the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific Ocean of whom I wish to speak. That is Fighting Bob Evans, who said in annection with transferring the fleet.

"I don't know what may be the result of this cruise. I have only one mission, and that is to see that the fleet goes to the Pacific Count, and whether it is to be for fan or troile or a fight we will be there."

It is to that I want to refer and make the application to the labor movement. If it is to be peace, if it is to be fun, or if it is to be a flight, we will be there.

Industrial Peace Essential.

Industrial Peace Essential.

I don't think there is any man who loves peace more than I do. I believe that industrial peace is essential to our progress—simest as essential as air and lungs to breathing animals: but the time is past when the possessers of wealth, the employers of laber, who consider themselves masters, can look down upon the laboring man, who stoops with bent shoulders and accepts the orders of the master.

Labor today stands erect, looking the whole world in the face, lesisting upon equal treatment, equal opportunity, and resenting any attempt at injustice or wrong.

Fully 500 members and delegates at tended the opening session. Many men prominent in organized labor had seats on the stage, as did Governor Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, H. St. George Tucker and other officials of the Expo-

sition Company. Growth in Membership.

At the afternoon session Mr. Gompers read his annual report, in which the whole field of labor controversies in the past year was covered. He showed an increase in membership by the issue of 373 charters as follows: International unions, 3: state federa-

tions, 1; city central bodies, 72; local trade unions, 204; Federal labor unions, 93; total, 373 There are now affiliated to the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor the following: International unions, 117; state federations, 37; city central bodies, 574:local trade and Federal labor untons, 661.

The international unions are made up of approximately 28,500 local unions, He says that for about a year previous to 1837 there was a slight reaction from growth of the Federation, but this year there has been a de cided gain in organizations and membership. He says that when the membership of a union falls off, it is due largely to fallure to adopt the best means for safeguarding members' best interest. A better organization and a revived spirit soon demonstrate the

necessity of organization. He says that most excellent results attend the trade movements of the local unions which come directly under his own supervision. On this topic

he continues:

It is true beyond question that the defense fund has been a potent factor in securing for the workers to whom I have referred substantial improvement in their
wages, hours and working conditions. It is
equally true than by the timely advice
given them they have obtained such betterment without the necessity of a cessation of
work I am quite confident that unless the
greatest possible care were constantly exercless the defense tund would not only be depleted, but impractical and often unneceseary strikes would be imangurated, resulting in defeat and injury to the workers
themselves. This is cited as applying more
to the years preceding the one just closing.

Beauting in Other Unlows.

Drawing in Other Unions.

He says that during the past year he has had conferences with representatives of unaffillated organizations, including rallroad organizations, bricklayers and masons and the Western Federation of Miners with a view to bringing them into closer relationship with the federation. With the first-named he says co-operative

work was undertaken. He adds: In interviews with the representatives of

the Western Pederation of Miners many er-roneous impressions regarding the American Federation of Labor and its course toward that organization were removed and a clear-er understanding established.

He makes recommendations on the adaptation of unions to changing condiions and raps the Industrial Workers of the World in the following paragraph:

To attempt to meet these conditions with-out taking into account our existing organi-zations as they are now formed, to attempt to institute what some are pleased to term industrial organizations with the avowed purpose of destroying existing trade unions, is not only foolhardy, but it is ruinous, ayo, almost criminal.

No Wage Reductions.

He reiterates his former advice to resist wage reductions and says:

Not in the history of all our country has there been what has been termed a shrink-age of values so great as within a few months past. The shrinkage occurred not upon actual, tangible vatues, but upon in-flated or watered stocks which in the financal vernacular are termed "values." In former periods when shrinkage of inflated values transpired, its general influence upon industry was atmost immediately to affect the real values of production, which in turn were forced upon the toliers in the form of

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON.



publican Governor of Kentucky, is native of that state and was born in 1846. He has served several terms in Congress as Representative of the Fifth District of Ken-

tucky.

reductions of wages, bringing in their wake an industrial crisis and panic.

It is due to the determined and clean-cut policy of labor of our country that our princes of finance, despite their machinations, could not influence employers of labor to hazard an attempt at wage reductions, if all labor will unfaiteringly adhere to the determination to resist any and all reductions in wages, we shall not only avoid the misery, poverty and calamity of the past, but we shall teach financiers, employers and economiats in general a new philosophy of life and industry, the magnificent and humans influences of which will live for all time.

He urges all unions to provide themselves with funds not only to sustain members during strikes and lockouts, but to obtain a greater measure of justice without those means. The unions, he says, should assist by paying benefits, not as a matter of sympathy but of acquired right, adding:

There is no factor so potent to secure the just demands of labor as a well organized union with a goodly treasury. He says that the law of supply and de-mand is no longer used as an excuse for wage reductions.

His Respects to Van Cleave. Mr. Gompers then pays his respects to the National Association of Manufactur-ers and its president, J. W. Van Cleave, whose war fund of \$1,500,000 he describes as designed to "weaken, cripple and de-stroy the unions of labor." He says that not less than 12,000 secret detective agents are employed to "spy upon and misrepre-sent the doings of labor." He suggests that "these bireling character assassins" are to be the chief beneficiaries of the war fund. He says that many members of the association are out of sympathy with Mr. Van Cleave and have resigne and sent him (Gompers) copies of their letters of resignation. He says that despite opposition the union shop has made prog-ress and denies the correctness of the term "closed shop," saying that a union shop is open to all workmen who perform

condemns, a bill introduced in the Canadian Parliament against those who incite to strikes. He says the condition of labor in Porto Rico has somewhat im-proved, for which he takes credit to the Federation, but much remains to be done here. He says that during a recent visit to Cuba, he found a positive deterioration in the condition of workmen compare with seven years ago. The cigarmakers struck for pay in American money, and with the aid of the Cigarmakers' Union won a victory. The railroad men were now striking for the same right.

Long Hours on Canal.

Regarding labor on the Panama Canai, he says:

Much progress has been made, but conditions show that much improvement is necessary for civilized life. It is established beyond question that generally those in authority at Panama have manifested their hostility to the consideration of the workmen's grievances when presented as an entity, an organized body. The reports from there, and those not only the reports from labor men, show that the hours of labor range from 12 to 14 a day, and this, too, in the midst of great excavation work in the torrid zone and miasmatic atmosphere of Panama. he says:

He suggests that authority be given for himself, or some other officer of the Federation, to visit the canal zone and investigate conditions.

He reviews the agitation sgainst child labor and says it has borne good fruit. Some progress has been made in the organization of women wage-earners.

He expresses disappointment at the meager results of The Hague Peace Conference, and orges labor unions to carry on an educational peace propagands. He says international fraternity among workmen will contribute more than all

else to universal peace. Progress of Eight-Hour Day.

He reports that the eight-hour work-day has made considerable progress and day has made considerable have secured gives a list of trades which have secured it. He recommends a special committee to consider its more general introduction. He says the printers' efforts to secure it ave been crowned with success. He declares that the demands of the

BIBLE STORIES

Morming &

How Detective Got Adams to Confess.

PINKERTONS ARE WITNESSES

Darrow Makes Effort to Prove Them Unreliable.

THIELE GETS A GRILLING

Jurors in Murder Case Deeply Interested in Testimony and Lean Forward to Catch Every Word From Witnesses.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 11 .- A special to the Spokesman-Review from Rathdrum, Idaho, says:

Most of the day in the case of Steve Adams, a member of the Western Federation of Miners, who is on trial here for the alleged murder of Fred Tyler, a homesteader in the Marble Creek country of Shoshone County, Idaho, three years ago, was taken up by Clarence Darrow, leading attorney for Adams, in paving the way for an argument as to the truthfulness of Pinkerton detec-

Thiele, assistant superintendent of the Pinkerton Spokane office, was Mr. Darrow's victim, and from early morning until court adjourned he battled with the detective on the witness-stand, going over and over again, step by step and thread by thread, the circumstances surrounding the manner in which Adams confessed to Thiele and the trend and meaning of that statement. Prior testimony made by Thiele was dug up by Mr. Darrow, Mr. Darrow is good at this. His caustic manner, his harsh voice and sharp tongue tend to lay great stress on a point where otherwise an attorney might fail. On the whole, Thiele made a good impression, and while it is certain that he will be attacked in the argument of the Chicago attorney, he did the state's case no harm by shallow discrepancies.

Hawley Handles State's Case.

J. H. Hawley, who conducted the Haywood case at Boise and the first Adams trial at Wallace, took the lead for the time being. He had only one clash with Darrow.

Mr. Darrow, following out the scheme used at the first trial, called James Mc-Parland, manager of the Pinkerton Western division, for cross-examination. McParland said he got Adams to acknowledge his part in the Steunenberg murder.

Bible Stories Inflame Adams.

"I told Adams," he said, "that he would better make a clean breast of the whole affair, as he would feel much better, and it was a deby that he owed. the whole affair, as he would feel much better, and it was a debt that he owed the state and to law and order; that he was a tool, and he admitted it. I used the Bible stories of David and St. Paul the Bible stories of David and St. Paul Work going shead on North Bank road. John W. Senator

man when he repented of crime, and that he might be redeemed." "By whom?" asked Mr. Darrow. "By God, of course," said McParland. "You did not tell him that you would

forgive him and that you would save his soul?" asked the lawyer. "I have not the power of absolution," replied McParland.

"Did you make Adams any prom

"I only told him that I believed the state would be fair; I told him of Jerry the Bum, in the Mollie McGuires, who was not prosecuted when he turned state's evidence after having had a hand in the killing of Daniel W. Ray. Jurors Lean Forward.

Mr. Thiele was then recalled for diect examination. He said that Adams confessed to the Tyler murder three weeks after he had confesse to Mc Parland of his part in the Steunenberg

Adams watched Thiele narrowly vhile he was talking. The detective's voice was clear and his manner indicated that he was telling the truth The jury leaned forward, to a man, with the most intense interest during the narrative.

Thiele told of joining the Wester (Concluded on Rage 3.)

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FEELING BETTER, THANK YOU.

Both House and Senate Need Stronger Men.

MEMBERS CANNOT BE TRUSTED

Feared Their Finance Legislation Would Be Weak.

CHANGE MAY BE NEEDED

Committees Made Up of Nonentities Because Financial Trouble Was Not Expected - Spooner, the Strongest Member, Is Gone.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, Nov. 11 .- The recent financial disturbance in New York and the flurry in other parts of the country will result in considerable discussion of finance at the oming session of Congress and will produce an unusually large number of bills to amend the banking laws. The subject will be discussed by the President in his message and the Congressional record will be loaded with all kinds of talk as to Confederate paper retracts charge that the advisability of changing the currency Grant made overtures to Jeff Davis. Jaws of the Nation. But the more conpage 4. servative men who have viewed the situa Mayor Busse approves telephone franchise. be no financial legislation and in their judgment the talk will come to nothing.

If these views prove to be incorrec and financial legislation is undertaken, it will be most unfortunate for the country because the legislation will be intrusted to two committees which are not properly constituted to handle a subject of this importance. The Senate committee is largely composed of men who are incapable of framing safe financial legislation or who would take advantage of the situation to put through legislation in the interest of Wall street rather than in the interest of the entire country. The House mmitee is made up almost entirely of men who are incapable of passing judgment upon a subject of such consequence

Personnel of the Committee. The Senate committee on finance is con stituted as follows: Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; William B. Allison, of Iowa; Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan; Thomas C. Platt, of New York; Henry C.

Hansbrough, of North Dakota; Boles Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Eugene Hale, of Maine; John W. Daniel, of Virginia; Hernando D. Money, of Mississippi; Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas; James P.

Tallaferro, of Florida. The House committee is composed of the following members: Charles N. Leading Methodists to meet here and fill Fowler, of New Jersey; George W. city pulpits. Page 7. Prince, of Illinois; William A. Calder-John H. Hall asks for immediate trial in head, of Kansas, Liewellyn Powers, of Federal Court. Page 7. Maine; Henry McMorran, of Michigan; Capell L. Weems, of Ohio; Elljah B. Woman sitting on car track struck, but not Lewis, of Georgia; Arsene P. Pujo, of Injured. Page 14. Oscar W. Gillispie, of Texas; Ollie M. James, of Kentucky; George S. Legare, of South Carolina; George D. McCreary, of Pennsylvania; Joseph R. Knowland, of California; George E. Waldo, of New York; Everis A. Hayes, of California; John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts.

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance

WHEAT COESUP

RECORD BREAK-

FLEET ENTERS

N.Y. BANKS SEND

GOLD FROM EUROPE

FING EXPORT

COLUMBIA.

GOLD WEST.

committee, is not a man in whom the related by marriage to H. H. Rogers, and has always been regarded as Wall street's ost influential representative in the Senate; therefore, any legislation which Aldrich proposes will be carefully scrutinized before it is accepted by the public There would be a strong suspicion that Mr. Aldrich would attempt legislation in the interest of his Wall-street friends rather than in the interest of the genera

Oregonian.

Senator Allison, the next ranking mem ber of the committe, is the most solid man on the Senste committee. Allison, in his long public career, has earned the confidence as well as the respect of the entire country, and his judgment on financial matters would be perfectly sound. Allison, however, is a very old man and is not in robust health and it is doubtful if he will be able to take an active part in framing any financial

Senator Hale, of Maine, the last mem-

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT.



elect of New Jersey, has been a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey since 1966. He put the name of Garret A. Hobart in nomination at the Republican Convention of 1896.

ber on the committee, is one of the ablest men in the Senate, and would probably do more than any other to bring about safe legislation. He is a man of sound business principles. Hale does not linger under the suspicion which over-shadows the chairman, and he is not always dominated by him, although it often happens that Hale and Aldrich work together in carrying out a definite programme laid down by the Senate Com-

Other Members Weak.

Senator Burrows, Senator Hansbrough and Senator Penrose are not men of large caliber, nor are they men perfectly conversant with financial conditions. They are of a type to whom the country is not willing to entrust the shaping of important financial legislation. Penrose is a man of very small mind, and shines only at times when corrupt politics is being played.

The other remaining Republican member of the committee. Senator Platt, is too weak to take any part in the work of the committee, and has for some years been inactive in the discussions of the Senate. Platt is too well known to need further comment. A Platt financial bill

would have no standing. The finance committee lost its best member when Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin resigned. Spooner inspired the differed from Allison in that he was one of the most active men in the Senate as well as one of the most able. Spooner's retirement will be felt this Winter if financial legislation is undertaken.

The Democratic members of the committee are freer from suspicion than the Republicans, but except for Senator Daniel, of Virginia, none of the Democrats is especially influential. Senator Bailey has been a power in his party, but the charges made against him in Texas, of which he was ultimately acquitted, have shaken confidence in him, nd his standing before the Senate is no what it was two years ago.

House Has But Two Men.

It is a matter of wide comment that the House of Representatives contains very few men competent to frame financial laws. In the last Congress when the Representatives were called upon to page a banking bill, only two members, Fowler, of New Jersey, and Hill, of Connecticut. acemed to possess a therough understanding of the subject. The other members sat around and listened and some few asked questions, but the vast majority had no intelligent conception of what was proposed by the financial experts. One of these two financial experts. Fowler, is chairman of the com-to Bryan's renomination, and that, in co-mittee on banking and currency, which operation with William J. Conners, he is would have charge of any financial legislation which might be introduced. He is about the only member of the committee who ought to be entrusted with such legislation. It is true that if financial legislation be-

came necessary the Speaker could reorganize this committee, substituting competent members for those who now hold places at Mr. Fowler's committe table. The present committee was made up at a time when financial legislation was not expected, and the committee served largely to afford places where nonentities could be disposed of. Such committees have been reorganized in the past when the situation demanded it, and can be again.

SHAW DEFINES HIS REMEDY Would Let Banks Assue More Notes.

Subject to Tax. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. II.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the annual Chamber of Com-merce dinner tonight. In the judgment of Mr. Shaw the only weakness of the

American monetary system is that the (Concluded on Page 5.)

STOLEN GLOTHES

Bryan Shows Horror of Central Power.

WOULD LICENSE CORPORATIONS

Dead Against National Incorporation Scheme.

REVISE TARIFF QUICKLY

Democratic Leader Believes Fear of Losing Protection Would Force Trusts to Dissolve - Cure for Money Stringency.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 11.-William . Bryan was the guest of honor on the 21st anniversary of the Jefferson Club of this city at the Plankinton House tonight Covers were laid for over 500 guests. He responded to the toast "Democracy." Mr. Bryan discussed the Democratic dea of government as presented by Jefferson, contrasting it with the Hamilton theory of centralization, and in speaking of the spheres of the Nation and the state took occasion to condemn the National incorporation of railroads as proposed by the President, saying that however honestly the President intended it, it was in the interests of the railroads, which desired not greater Federal regulation but escape from state regulation.

Trusts and the Tariff.

He discussed the trust, tariff and rallroad questions. On the trust question he favored the enforcement of the eriminal laws against the trusts and the enactment of new laws, one of which is known as the license system, to be applied to corporations when they control as much as 25 per cent of the total output in their respective lines. According to this system, no one corporation would be permitted to centrol more than 60 per cent of the total product.

On the tariff question he favored immediate revision, beginning with the tariff on articles which come into competition with trust-made articles. Such a tariff, he thought, ought to be entirely removed. He believed that the fear of removal would compel the dissolution of such trusts as are protected by the tariff. He regarded a traiff commission as The protectionists, he said, never favor with defeat, and then they favor it only to postnone reductions.

Regulation of Railroads.

On the railroad question he expressed himself as in favor of more stringent regulations, these regulations to take the form of legislation for ascertaining the present value of the railroads, preventing the watering of stock and reducing rates. He argued that a reasonable rate would be a rate that would enable the railroads to maintain their stock at par when

the road was honestly capitalized.

He discussed the present money stringency, saying that it began with speculation in New York, but that it had extended owing to the timidity of depositors. He thought that this timidity was not justified, and that the banks of the West were sound. He favored legislation withch by increasing the security of depositors would remove even an un-reasonable fear.

Mr. Bryan will leave Milwaukee tomor-

TAMMANY CUTS BRYAN DINNER

row for a week's tour of the state.

Accepts No Invitations for Love-Feast at Washington.

NEW YORK, Nov 11.—(Special.)—William Jennings Bryan will be the guest at a dinner this week in Washington that is to be attended by numerous Democrats of National prominence, among them Governor Johnson, of Minnesota. It was remarked today as significant that no New York Democrat who repre-

sents either Tammany Hall or the state organization has accepted an invitation to the Washington function. Mr. Murphy, accompanied by his family and Sheriff Nicholas N. Hayes, left today for Mount Clemens, Mich., on his annual trip for the baths. It is known that Mr. Murphy is opposed

preparing to throw the New York delegation to somebody yet to be decided upon. Roger C. Sullivan, the Illinois member of the Democratic National Committee, it is positively declared, will visit Mount Clemens while the leader of Tammany Hall is there and confer with him as to the means to be adopted to start an active campaign against Mr. Sryan.

HOLDING A CONVENTION Delegates Working for Sacramento

and San Joaquin Valleys.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—One hundred and ten delegates from 29 cities and towns of California to an informal convention of the River Improvement and Drainage Association of this state met here today.

Morning and afternoon sessions were held. It was determined to represent California officially at the National

Rivers and Harbors Congress, to be held in Washingtor in December, and to se-cure for California if possible the 1905 meeting of that body. The main efforts of the convention were centered in a disint development of the Sacramento and Joaquin Valleys by drainage and water ways improvement, a work which th Government has already started