

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 Exposition today, was devoted to speechmaking and reading of reports. When adjournment came tonight, President Gompers, 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 welcome by Governor Swannick and Exposition 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. He pointed his remarks chiefly to general matters, but towards the end came down to labor problems and said:

Unions Best Patriots.

I know of no organization that makes so true a profession of patriotism as the American Federation of Labor. It is a patriotic organization in the sense that it is organized labor. We want peace. We love peace and are working for peace, and in the proportion that our working people are better organized we will secure peace. There is a man chosen to lose the job of taking the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific Ocean, and when he speaks, it is in the name of the American Federation of Labor. I don't know what may be the result of this cruise, but I believe that industrial peace is essential to our progress, and that is to see that the fleet goes to the Pacific and that it will be there for the fun or frolic of a night will be there. It is to be a fight to refer and make the application to the labor movement. It is to be a fight, if it is to be a fight, if it is to be a fight.

Industrial Peace Essential.

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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 federations, 1; city central bodies, 72; local trade unions, 234; Federal labor unions, 23; total, 373.

There are now affiliated to the American Federation of Labor the following: International unions, 117; state federations, 27; city central bodies, 574; local trade and Federal labor unions, 691.

The international unions are made up of approximately 28,500 local unions. He says that for about a year previous to 1897 there was a slight reaction from growth of the Federation, but this year there has been a decided gain in organizations and membership. He says that when the membership of a union falls off, it is due largely to failure to adopt the best means for safeguarding members' best interests. 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 that by the timely advice given them they have obtained such betterment without the necessity of a cessation of work. I am quite confident that the greatest possible gains were constantly exercised the defense fund would not only be depleted, but impractical and often unnecessary strikes would be inaugurated, resulting in defeat and injury to the workers themselves. This is cited as applying more to the years preceding the one just closing.

Drawing in Other Unions.

He says that during the past year he has had conferences with representatives of unaffiliated organizations, including railroad 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

M'PARLAND USED BIBLE STORIES

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

Rathrum, 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 detectives.

Mr. Thiele was then recalled for direct examination. He said that Adams confessed to the Tyler murder three weeks after he had confessed to McFarland of his part in the Steunenberg murder, arriving in England after being caught in fog. Page 3.

Adams watched Thiele narrowly while 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 Western (Concluded on Page 5.)

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COMMITTEES ARE WEAK ON FINANCE

Both House and Senate Need Stronger Men.

MEMBERS CANNOT BE TRUSTED

Fear 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, Wash-

ington, 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 coming 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 the advisability of changing the currency laws of the Nation. But the more conservative men who have viewed the situation in its broadest light believe there will be no financial legislation and in their judgment the talk will come to nothing.

If these views prove to be incorrect and financial legislation is undertaken, it will be most unfortunate for the country because the legislation will be entrusted 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 pull street rather than in the interest of the entire country. The House committee 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 constituted 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; Benes Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Eugene Hale, of Maine; John W. Daniel, of Virginia; Fernando 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. Fowler, of New Jersey; George W. Prince, of Illinois; William A. Calderhead, of Kansas; Llewellyn Powers, of Maine; Henry McMoran, of Michigan; Capell L. Weeks, of Ohio; Elijah E. Lewis, of Georgia; Arseno P. Pajo, of Louisiana; Carter Glass, of Virginia; Oscar W. Gillispie, of Texas; Ollie M. James, of Kentucky; George S. Legare, of South Carolina; George D. McCrary, of Pennsylvania; Joseph R. Knowland, of California; George E. Waldo, of New York; Evers A. Hayes, of California; John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts.

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance

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NO MORE ABOUT STOLEN CLOTHES

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

J. 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 idea 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 gradual Federal regulation but escape from state regulation.

Trusts and the Tariff.

He discussed the trust, tariff and railroad questions. On the trust question he favored the enforcement of the criminal 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 control more than 10 per cent of the total output.

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 tariff commission as merely an excuse for delay in revision. The protectionists, he said, never favor tariff revision until they are threatened with defeat, and then they favor it only to postpone 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 which by increasing the security of depositors would remove even an unreasonable fear.

Mr. Bryan will leave Milwaukee tomorrow for a week's tour of the state.

TAMMANY CUTS BRYAN DINNER

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 represents 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 to Bryan's renomination, and in cooperation with William J. Conners, he is 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. Bryan.

HOLDING A CONVENTION

Delegates Working for Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—One hundred and ten delegates from 25 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 Washington in December, and to secure for California if possible the 1908 meeting of that body. The main efforts of the convention were centered in a discussion of the agricultural and commercial development of the Sacramento and Joaquin Valleys by drainage and waterways improvement, a work which the government has already started.

FEELING BETTER, THANK YOU.



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 pass a banking bill, only two members, Fowler, of New Jersey, and Hill, of Connecticut, seemed to possess a thorough 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 committee on banking and currency, which 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 becomes necessary the speaker could reorganize this committee, substituting competent members for those who now hold places at Mr. Fowler's committee table. The present committee was made up at a time when financial legislation was not expected, and the committee served largely to amuse the public. 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 Issue More Notes, Subject to Tax.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 11.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the annual Chamber of Commerce dinner tonight. In the judgment of Mr. Shaw the only weakness of the American monetary system is that the

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