

FOREST FUNDS IN WESTERN BANKS

Portland Institution Designated
as One of Department
Depositories.

TO MAKE ALL COLLECTIONS

Funds for Oregon, Washington,
Alaska and Portion of Northern
California to Come Through
Portland Under New Plan.

WASHINGTON. Nov. 16.—The names of six Government depositories which are to handle the receipts of the United States Forest Service, after December 1, when its organization for the administration of the National forests will be removed from Washington to six field districts in the West, have just been announced.

The designation of Western banks to handle the money received from timber sales, permits for stock grazing and for special uses of various resources in the National forests is an innovation which will mean that all the receipts of the Forest Service in the future will be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and made available for circulation in the part of the country from which it is derived, within the limits of the amounts allowed by law for Government deposits, instead of being forwarded to the Treasurer at Wash-

ington. The banks which have been named and which have all consented to serve the Government are located in the district headquarters of the Forest Service at Portland, Denver, Ogden, Albuquerque, Missoula and San Francisco. They are:

First National Bank, Portland, Ore.; headquarters of Sixth District, including Washington, Oregon, a small part of Northern California and Alaska; Western National Bank, Missoula, Mont.; headquarters of First District, including Northeastern Washington, Northern Idaho, Northern Wyoming and Northwestern South Dakota.

Denver National Bank, Denver, Colo.; headquarters of Second District, including Colorado, Southern Wyoming, South Dakota, Northwestern Minnesota, Nebraska, Western Kansas, Southeastern Utah.

First National Bank, Albuquerque, N.M.; headquarters of Third District, including Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

First National Bank, Ogden, Utah; headquarters of Fourth District, including Utah, Southern Idaho, Western Wyoming, Eastern Nevada and Northwestern Arizona.

First National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; headquarters for Fifth District, including California and Southwestern Ne-

braska. The estimated receipts for the National forests for the present fiscal year will be approximately \$2,000,000, making receipts from each of the six districts range from \$350,000 to \$350,000. The depositories will receive all remittances due the Government for use of the National forests after December 1, and deposit them to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

PREFERS PRISON TO FINE

(Continued From First Page.)

Certificates of deposit are taken out in some other name than the treasurer's.

D. G. Ramsey, of the Electrical Workers Union, was applauded when he declared:

"We had a chance to place our funds beyond the reach of those who would take them, but we let it pass on November 1. The only way to protect our money is to change the law."

Mr. Gompers warned the delegates that, if a way were found to hide the funds, "the courts would thereafter appoint a receiver, not necessarily to secure in some way the hidden funds, but to get the money being contributed."

Labor Unions Conspiracies.

By request, Mr. Gompers explained the status of the Danbury hat case. The lower courts had held that there was no case under the Sherman anti-trust law, but the United States Supreme Court reversed this decision and remanded the case to the lower court for retrial. Continuing, he said:

"Our standing is managed by the courts of law. The master of the application of the Sherman anti-trust law to unions has reached final adjustment by the United States Supreme Court. No matter how the Danbury case is decided, that will not alter the status one jot. The United States Supreme Court has said the final word and the law of this country is that labor organizations of this country are now conspiracies and combinations in restraint of trade."

"Under the Sherman anti-trust law honest business cannot be conducted, much less honest, straightforward labor organizations."

Go to Jail If Found Guilty.

Referring to the case against me in the District of Columbia, I want to say I will never consent that the American Federation of Labor shall ever pay one cent of any fine for me. I don't want to go to jail, but will not tamely submit to the Federation being mulcted for me. I am not pleading poverty, for if I had the means I would not use them in payment of any fine imposed on me for exercising my rights as an American citizen."

Max Hayes, of Cleveland, made a socialist speech, but suggested the formation of a labor party. He criticized the Democratic platform, and in regard to that portion which says, "We yield to none in our respect for the courts," Mr. Hayes declared he had no respect for the courts.

Not Democrat, Trade Unionist.

Mr. Gompers again took the floor to reply to Mr. Hayes. He said the position taken by Mr. Hayes was illogical and declared that the decisions of the Supreme Court had but one object, namely, to "tie the men of labor to their work, to cripple the men of labor in their right to work or their right not to work." That was the proposition, he declared.

"These decisions," he said, "will result in telling them men today, in order to ensure them for all time to come, the rights which the courts took from the workmen of Great Britain caused the formation of the labor party, and, having secured their rights to organize, they

have continued and will secure other rights."

"In the first place, I am not in love with the Democratic party; second, I am not a Democrat, and, third, I am confident I never will be a Democrat. I owe allegiance to no party. I am a trades-unionist, but the trades-unionists always be right, whether right or wrong, I am with the trades-unionists."

This declaration was received with cheers.

Why He Supported Bryan.

"No one has denounced the Democratic party more than I. Not the Democratic committee, nor the Democratic party itself, would do more for its own contention than it would, it would not only have ingratiated but cowarded to desert it. If Bryan had been elected with the hosts of organized labor back of him, it would have given spirit to human labor."

John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Mineworkers, who said he was a Socialist, declared for an independent political organization.

The report of the committee on treasurer's report, with its recommendations, was considered unanimously.

The executive council made a supplementary report recommending that further investigation be made into the matter of the congestion of Italian emigrants in large cities, and that a conference be held regard to it with the representatives of the Italian government at Washington.

In regard to the dispute between the Paper-Hangmen's Union and the Painters' and Decorators' Union, the Council reported that no decision had been reached.

Expulsion of Asiatics.

The resolution on the subject of the exclusion of Asiatic races was adopted by the convention, as reported by the committee on resolutions. The resolution declares that the terms of the "Chinese exclusion act" should be enlarged and extended so as to exclude permanently from the United States and its insular territory all races native of Asia other than those exempted by the present terms of the act.

It also directs that a copy of the resolution be sent to Congress with a request for consideration. The resolution was adopted without discussion.

A resolution demanding laws similar to those prohibiting the signing of able seamen of any person who had not had at least three years' experience on deck at sea, was adopted.

Defends Akron Printers.

A resolution introduced by the Typographical Union cited the extreme bitterness of the contest in progress for control of Akron, O., in the interest of the Western Publishing Company, with its employees. It is urged that a private detective lost his life, and the resolution asks that the executive council be instructed to investigate all the circumstances surrounding this tragedy and contribute to the defense of two union members who have been accused of murder. It also asks the executive council to take steps to reorganize the Akron trade unions.

The committee on resolutions struck out practically all of the resolution excepting in regard to reorganizing the Akron trade unions.

Max Hayes, of Akron, violently opposed the report of the committee.

Several other delegates spoke on the subject, a majority supporting Mr. Hayes.

President James M. Lynch, of the Typographical Union, moved the adoption of the resolution for the adoption of the resolution as introduced. The recommendation of the committee on resolutions with reference to the Akron situation were voted down, and the resolution adopted as introduced.

Resolutions on Many Points.

The Federation adopted resolutions in favor of woman suffrage, free schools in public schools, the movement to uplift the standard of women workers and the abolition of child labor. Massachusetts savings bank and insurance and old-age annuity systems were endorsed, and the huddling of telegraph workers in freightcars and sheds was condemned, as were also compulsory arbitration, and the Tompkins bill on that subject now pending in Congress.

The executive council granted a charter to the operative plasterers and seated their delegates in the convention without votes.

LABOR PROBLEM SERIOUS

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW TAKES HAND IN TROUBLE.

London Embarrassed by Grayson's Suspension and Starvation Question Among Laboring Classes.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—(Special)—George Bernard Shaw, in the course of an article on Victor Grayson's attitude in the House of Commons, says: "One can't but wonder gloomily whether Mr. Grayson's action will be sufficient, or whether the unemployed problem will be worsened until an Englishman is burnt and half the inhabitants stoned and beaten to upset orders and the other half shot and sabered to restore it." It is true that Mr. Grayson, though suspended, has succeeded in calling attention to the unemployed in Parliament, just as Mr. Frank Gompers did in the London City Council, but will anything serious be done?

At the same time the difficulty arose

of the part of Mr. Grayson was played by the Queen. With an impetuous

contempt for the constitution which must have scandalized even Miss Christabel Pankhurst, the eminent lady, without any time consulting lady, he could not count on the support of the Labor party, and the lady

Victorians, happy and glorious, forced

Parliament to act. But it acted without ideas. In spite of its pretense of organization by a senseless machinery of fundamentally propagandistic meetings, it did nothing but stir up mob money and ever since then John Burns, who knows something about the problem, has been very wisely and properly doing all he can to prevent the mob from getting

that. This is how the master stands at present. You have four capable persons of varied position, character and experience, namely, the Queen, Victor Grayson, Frank Smith and Will Thorne, all driven to the same conclusion, that is, that it is hopeless to trust the House of Commons and the County Council to deal with the starvation question by orderly methods.

It is, of course, possible to arrive

at this conclusion, and yet to accept

the preservation o. order as Heaven's

first law, and give up after a short

period. The laborers to be the pos-

sition of the Labor party. Only two

Labor members, we are told, voted

against Mr. Grayson's suspension. No

doubt they had excellent reasons for

their conduct; so had the Liberals and

the Unionists, and the reasons appear

to have been the same all round, which

reinforced each other. Those who

should have Labor members at all if

they are to be useful to the working

class should have Labor members at all if

they are to be useful to the working

class.

These decisions," he said, "will result in telling them men today, in order to ensure them for all time to come, the rights which the courts took from the workmen of Great Britain caused the formation of the labor party, and, having secured their rights to organize, they

Yd. Wide Taffeta 89c

A sale that means the distribution of 4000 yards of the finest sort of silk. A prime grade of lustrous black taffeta, a full yard wide and regularly sold at \$1.25 the yard. Extra special bargain today 89c at, the yard, only

AGENTS
Royal Worcester Corsets

OLDS WORMAN & KING

5TH WASHINGTON AND 6TH STS.

\$1.50 Grenadines 59c

24 or 44 inches wide. Very handsome striped or checked designs, good color assortment. Going at little more than one-third the regular value, and though the values run to \$1.50 the yard, today they sell for 59c

WE SELL LADIES'
HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS

Superb Values Bring Crowds of Buyers to Our Suit Department

The enviable reputation we have achieved as the style-setters and value-givers of the Pacific Northwest is being vigorously maintained this season and especially this week. Huge shipments received yesterday and the latter part of last week, bring our stocks to a point where they surpass all previous records for exclusiveness and remarkable value. Portland women look to us to supply them with the most clever and authentic modes in stylish attire, and the immense volume of our sales emphatically attest our endeavor to meet the demand and the approval it brings forth. Large manufacturers of women's high-class apparel confine their lines exclusively to this great store, none other can secure the rich and distinctive garments shown here, as we have the exclusive sale.

Our tremendous business in these lines assures us of quick sales, therefore we can afford to sell—and do sell—the finest of Women's Wear for as little and even less than lower qualities and less desirable styles sell in other stores.

Thanksgiving Linens

Richardson's--Low Priced

Table Sets, consisting of tablecloth and one dozen napkins, in patterns to match.

Linen Huck Towels, with scalloped or hemstitched border, specially priced at 85c, \$1.05 and

2 yards square, \$31.50 value, for low price

\$22.50

2x2½ yards, \$34.00 value, for low price

\$25.00

2x2½ yards, \$36.00 value, for low price

\$28.00

2½x2½ yards, \$40.00 value, for low price

\$31.50

2½x3 yards, \$42.00 value, for low price

\$32.00

Hemstitched Tea Cloths, fine quality; reg. \$3.25 val. **\$2.28**

Regular \$3.50 value, sp'l \$3.08

Regular \$4.50 value, sp'l \$3.96

\$4.40

\$5.25

Napkins to Match Above, worth \$4.25 dozen

\$3.98

Pattern Table Cloths, with handsome border all around, 2x2½ yards, \$12.75 value

\$10.15

2x2½ yards, \$15.00 value

\$12.50

2x2½ yards, \$17.00 value

\$14.75

2x2½ yards, \$19.00 value

\$17.50

2x2½ yards, \$21.00 value

\$19.00

2x2½ yards, \$23.00 value

\$20.75

2x2½ yards, \$25.00 value

\$22.50

2x2½ yards, \$27.00 value

\$24.75

2x2½ yards, \$29.00 value