

RIGHTS OF WOMEN PUT UP TO UNIONS

Federation Refuses to Vote Amendment.

AID PLEDGED, HOWEVER

"Color Line" Is Retained and Recognition of Negroes Is Optional With Locals.

DENVER, June 24.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor today voted down a constitutional amendment designed to give women "equal rights and privileges of membership in the union of their trade or industry." All affiliated unions, however, were urged to immediately take action against the woman wage earner and admit her to membership.

The action of the executive council in repudiating and severing relations with the international federation of trades unions was sustained tonight by an overwhelming vote.

Proposals made by the international association of machinists and the firemen and others' union that the executive council and President Gompers be instructed to immediately reaffiliate the American labor movement with the European organizations were almost unanimously defeated.

Efforts to wipe out the "color line" in organized labor organizations also failed. The convention took the stand that national and international unions could not be compelled to recognize negro workers and that this was a matter to be adjusted by conference between the negro wage earners and the various organizations.

The committee's report rejecting the constitutional amendment to give women "industrial equality" defended the federation's stand on women in industry and cited efforts to get better wages and working conditions for them.

It declared that only a "few unions" were discriminating against women, and for that reason disapproved the amendment and urged that "those international and national organizations which do not admit women to membership give their consideration for such admission."

Equal rights for women in industry was voiced by delegates from the cigarmakers and the laundry workers' unions, who declared "if a woman does a man's work she should receive a man's pay."

Protection Is Advocated.

All declared that organized labor should protect the woman wage earner.

W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway Employees of America, declared that his organization would not allow the federation to dictate to it in the matter of woman's labor. He said he was in favor of protection for woman workers, but he did not believe that the back platform of a street car was the place for a woman.

Negro Question Considered.

The defeated constitutional amendment would have provided for the issuance of separate charter by the federation to a woman's local without the consent of the union having jurisdiction over the particular trade.

The negro question arose on the report of the committee on laws, which disapproved a resolution calling for the suspension of unions that discriminated against negro workers. The committee, however, was upheld by overwhelming vote.

Replying to a question from the floor as to whether it was possible to force any affiliated union to wipe out the "color line," President Samuel Gompers said:

Negro Delegates Speak.

"The American federation of labor has previously declared that it is the duty of all workers to organize, regardless of sex, nationality, race, political belief or color."

The federation, however, cannot force this view upon the telegram affiliated unions without their consent."

Jordan W. Chambers, negro delegate of the Railway Conductors of St. Louis, declared that conferences between members of his race and the unions had never had been held, and urged drastic action to compel recognition of the negro workers.

The convention was urged to put the "issue of women's rights and rights of the negro together and fight it out to the finish," by Charles A. Sumner of the stereotypers. He declared: "I hope that someone will move that there be no discrimination between workers and their rights to organize because of sex, race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Union labor organizations of Wheeling, W. Va., were urged to organize the federation in fighting a court injunction served on them yesterday and for which a hearing has been set for tomorrow in water—like a robin pucking its feathers in a nice spring puddle. It's really a serious matter. Be sure that the water is the right temperature, not cold enough to shock the growing nervous system, or so warm that baby draws back in discomfort.

And since baby's skin is soft, the water ought to be soft, too—you can easily make it bland and balmy by adding a tablespoonful or two of bran or starch.

Use a mild soap and Johnson's Baby Powder after the bath.

You know that you can't get all the moisture off with a towel, so apply a thick coating of Johnson's to dry and soothe the skin and keep it from chapping.

Johnson's Baby Powder is made especially for baby—it is different than ordinary grown-folks' talcum. The right sort of baby powder is one of the most important things in baby's day—and a most important part of the bath is Johnson's Baby Powder. Ask your druggist—Adv.

pany, Hammond, Ind., in September, 1919, and fix the responsibility for the "issuing of guns," and the death of four steel car workers.

The resolution charged that the workers were shot down with riot guns furnished by the United States government.

Legislation Is Asked.

Enactment of legislation by congress providing for federal control of the production and distribution of natural resources now privately held and privately developed," was demanded by the convention.

The convention voted to make the election of officers a special order of business for 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Warning Is Issued.

Electioneering on the floor of the convention during the morning session today again threatened to interrupt the proceedings and President Samuel Gompers declared his intention to keep order so the committees could report.

He issued a warning from the platform to federation organizers that they must not interfere with the election of officers.

"No organizer has a right or privilege," he said, "to speak on the floor of any assembly to office in the American Federation of Labor. To whom it may concern, I say, take notice."

Gunmen Declared Hired.

M. W. Martin of the blacksmiths' union, speaking in behalf of the resolution, calling for investigation of "hired gunmen fired into a crowd of strikers without provocation," killing four and dangerously wounding 20 others.

"I don't like to speak of this on the convention floor," he said, "but it involves a crime-murder."

He declared the negroes were trying to parade to show their strength before the strike breaker when police stopped them and "a crowd of gunmen" not in the uniform of the United States government drove up in motor trucks and opened fire.

Six-Hour Day Rejected.

The convention unanimously rejected a proposal by the central labor council of Seattle, Wash., for a nation-wide campaign to establish a maximum six-hour day and abolish all overtime in industry.

The council also voted down a proposal calling for approval of a six-hour work day with eight hours pay for the worker, so as "to secure employment for some of the mass of unemployed in our country."

The report of the committee, which was adopted, approved the idea involved in this resolution, but declined to put it into effect at this time would make conditions in the country more "confused and chaotic."

The various international unions were urged to consider the shorter work day and take whatever action advisable. The federation officers were instructed to encourage them in their decisions.

Support was pledged by the federation to the printing trades union in their fight for the 44-hour week and the policy of supporting any organization seeking the shorter work week was reiterated.

John McFarland, president of the typographical union in an address on the printing trades fight said that his union was raising \$200,000 a year for strike benefits and "we can keep it up longer than the employers can."

Candidates Are Confirmed.

The candidates, John L. Lewis and Samuel Gompers, were equally confident tonight that they would win the presidency of the American Federation of Labor tomorrow. Throughout the day electioneering raged on the floor of the convention. Time and again the proceedings were interrupted by caucusing and the gatherings of delegates. Protests were made to President Gompers that steps be taken to keep order.

The Lewis supporters declared that they had made gains and victories by several thousand majority, while the Gompers boomers asserted that the Lewis supporters were "over-optimistic."

A split in the ranks of the miners' delegation threatened to deprive Lewis of 1500 votes as it was announced that Frank Parrington, president of the Illinois district, that neither he nor Alexander Howat of the Kansas district, nor Robert A. Dennis of the Washington district, would vote for Lewis.

SUIT AGAINST HERO FAILS

JURY IN TRIAL OF MAJOR JEFFERY DISAGREES.

Government Drops Indictment Against Veteran Accused of Using Mails to Defraud.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—A federal indictment charging Major John B. Jeffery, Spanish war veteran and holder of the congressional medal of honor, with using the mails to defraud in connection with activities of the California council of the national defense league during the war, was dismissed today in the United States district court.

The jury in his trial was unable to agree on the verdict and the indictment should be dropped since the government did not intend to try the case again. Jeffery won his distinction in the Philippines for notable services. He formerly was a newspaper executive in Chicago and other middle western cities.

John H. Suits of San Francisco pleaded guilty to misappropriating funds collected in the name of the several war veterans' organizations. Defendants in the case, but were not convicted.

JETTY TO BE DONE SOON

Safe Anchorage to Be Completed This Season at Nome.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 24.—(Special.)—Construction of a new jetty and breakwater in Nome will be completed this season unless a storm of unusual severity sweeps the Bering sea according to advices received in Seattle today from the north. The work is directed by E. L. Carpenter, corps of engineers, United States army, who sailed from Seattle aboard the Alaska Steamship company's liner Victoria.

The jetty and breakwater, which will provide a safe anchorage for small craft and trading vessels from the Siberian coast, will cost about \$55,000. Next year \$100,000 will be spent in maintenance work on the Nome project and \$750,000 annually thereafter. The city of Nome will also contribute \$2500 annually for maintenance work.

New Dry Law Passed.

MADISON, Wis., June 24.—Wisconsin is assured of a new prohibition enforcement statute prohibiting home brew and drastic in its provisions, unless Governor Blaine again exercises his veto right, as a result of assembly action today in passing the governor's bill, 68 to 14.

SENATE HAS ROW OVER ALLED DEBTS

Democrat Against Extension of Payment Period.

REFUNDING BILL TARGET

Measure Declared Proposal for Taking Enemy's Reparation Bonds on Good Accounts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Protest was made in the senate by Senator Ashurst, democrat, Arizona, against any extension of the period during which the allied nations would be allowed to pay the ten billion dollars they owe the United States.

"Having saved Europe, must we forever feed it and allow its population to live in idleness, as it now is?" he asked. "It is time to let Europe know that she must pay the interest she owes us and then proceed to liquidate her obligations."

Senator Smoot, republican, Utah, said a forced liquidation of the allied debts would be disastrous not only to Europe but to the United States, through the effect on trade.

Senator McKellar, democrat, Tennessee, inquired whether a provision in the administration funding bill, introduced yesterday, authorizing substitution of bonds of other nations for the allied bonds meant that the United States was going to accept German reparation bonds in payment for the allied debts.

Bill Is Attacked.

Senator McKellar attacked the administration funding bill, declaring "a more unwise, unpolitic, unfair and unjust bill could not be devised."

It is proposed by the administration in this bill," he said, "to deliberately throw away this perfectly good indebtedness for German, Austrian and Turkish bonds."

Except possibly for the Russian debt, Senator McKellar added, the allied debt was "99 per cent good."

Senator Smoot, republican, Utah, said that "frankly he believed the bill gives too much power" to the secretary of the treasury. He supported the bill, but he said that it would authorize acceptance of German bonds, but added that "the president had no such idea."

Negligence Is Alleged.

Senator McKellar said the treasury secretary would not "dare" lower the interest rates on the debt, and charged that officials of both the present and the Wilson administration had been "signally negligent" in carrying out the provisions of the loan laws. He also asserted that no effort had been made by either administration to collect interest or obtain securities for the debt.

Provisions of the administration bill, Senator McKellar said, if it is not planned to take the enemy nation bonds.

Senator Smoot said the legislation was necessary to give the president power to "clean up this situation," and that congress should trust the president to protect this nation's interests.

Test Case Only Recourse.

According to Mr. Bailey, should the railroads ignore the state order it would be for the state authorities to take steps to test the case, whether any be taken. He said there is no reason why anyone should be put to trouble inasmuch as all parties to the controversy have been represented at the hearings and have had every opportunity to state their case.

The attitude of the various carriers, as expressed by their representatives here yesterday, was that two of them—the O. W. R. & N. and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle—will obey the order of the Washington state commission until such time as the point at issue between that commission and the interstate commerce commission is settled. The Northern Pacific office was notified from Seattle late in the afternoon that no decision had yet been reached as to future action by that carrier. The attitude of the Great Northern was unknown.

Seattle Complaint Heeded.

There is nothing to prevent the carriers from putting into effect the interstate commerce commission's ruling on the issue of intrastate rates fixed by the interstate commerce commission, the railroads have, without exception, taken the position that the interstate commerce commission only has jurisdiction over the interstate commerce of the state commissions that they still had jurisdiction over intrastate rates, and this regardless of whether intrastate rates had been fixed by the commission or by the statutes of the state. This attitude has been taken by line parties to the interstate rates now suspended by the department of public works of Washington.

A test case will be interesting to carry out what will be the attitude of these carriers with respect to the order issued by the Washington commission. That is, will the carriers follow out the mandate of the department of public works of Washington, or will they put into effect on July 1 the rates prescribed by the interstate commerce commission?

Additional Evidence Awaited.

"If the carriers do conclude to obey the order of the Washington commission it will be interesting to learn what will be developed in connection with the suspended tariffs in addition to what already has been presented to the interstate commerce commission at the prolonged hearings held at Portland and Seattle and in the local circuit court. The plaintiffs are seeking a rehearing of the case. It is generally believed that there was nothing of any importance that has not already been brought to the attention of the interstate commerce commission."

Another interesting feature in connection with this order is that, although the Washington commission had discussed the increased rates only, it has suspended all of the tariffs and surcharges in which these rates appear. This apparently means that the decreased rates between points south of Snake river and Vancouver, Wash., are also suspended, while the reduced interstate rates to Portland will go into effect as scheduled on July 1.

Washington's Order Quoted.

The order issued by the Washington commission is in part as follows: "The changes contemplated by the publication of said rates in connection with the intrastate transportation of freight by the railroads, and the interests of the public of the state of Washington and the same appearing to be injuriously affected thereby, and,"

"It further appearing that numerous complaints have been received from shippers and the public, and that the proposed increased rates carried in said tariffs, alleging same to be unreasonable, prejudicial and oppressive in which these rates appear, and,"

"It further appearing that the department has not sufficient time to hear the effective date of said tariffs to order a hearing on the same, and that the proposed increased rates, and it being the opinion of the department that the effective date of said tariffs should be postponed pending hearing and decision thereon."

"It is ordered that the department upon complaint and on its own motion enter upon a hearing concerning the increased rates, rules, regulations and practices contained in such tariffs, and schedule a proceeding in the state of Washington on lines of the respondents, on the one hand, and points on the lines of the Oregon-Washington and Northern Pacific railway company, Northern Pacific Railway company and Walla Walla Valley Railway company in Washington south of the Snake river, including Kennewick and Pasco, Wash., on the other hand; and

"It is further ordered that the following tariffs and schedules providing such rates, rules, regulations and practices therein stated be deferred upon intrastate traffic within the state of Washington for a period of 90 days from the effective date of said tariffs, July 1, 1921, unless otherwise ordered by the department, and no change shall be made in such rates, charges, regulations and practices during said period of suspension unless authorized by special permission of the department."

Case Is Hard-Fought.

The Columbia basin rate case was fought long and hard by all contending parties, as it involved the great issue of haul advantages over mountain routes. The interstate commission's ruling was in the form of a recommendation to carriers—in effect, Mr. McKellar's statement, a 10 per cent differential in favor of Portland and Vancouver, Wash., on freight traffic originating south of the Snake river.

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The carriers prepared tariffs on a schedule to become effective July 1 granting a decreased rate of 5 per cent on freight to Portland and Vancouver from south of Snake river and increasing rates 5 per cent on such freight destined to Puget sound and other points north of the Columbia river. This made a 10 per cent differential.

After the rates were announced the Washington interests made an application to the interstate commission for a rehearing, but this was denied promptly and it was supposed that the question was closed.

CHANGE IN INAUGURATION DAY TO BE CONSIDERED

John R. Putnam of Oregon Is Transferred From Valencia to Havana for Consular Duty.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 24.—Hearings will be held on July 1 by the United States senate on Representative McArthur's proposed constitutional amendments whereby the terms of president, vice-president, and senators would be extended to begin in January following their election, rather than on March 4.

John R. Putnam of Oregon, now consul to Valencia, has been transferred to Havana. John B. Sawyer of Oregon, vice-consul and clerk at night, will take his place at the same position at Shanghai.

Investigations have been ordered by the postoffice department with a view of appointing postmasters at Buell, Hoskins and Marquam, Or.

First-Lieutenant Loper R. Lowery, stationed at the coast artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va., has been ordered to duty at Fort Stevens, Or.

E. W. McComas will receive a clear title to his homestead of 265 acres near Pendleton, Or., filed on by his son, E. W. McComas, Jr., through the house today by Representative Sinnott. The title to the land, which was a swamp land section, was purchased by E. W. McComas, the secretary of the interior approved the Sinnott bill recently recommended by the committee on public lands and authorized by the act admitted to purchase the land for \$125 an acre.

FRUIT STEAMERS FAVORED

Special Service May Be Granted Growers of Pacific Coast.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 24.—The had met with a favorable reception from the steamship owners in New York in relation to arranging for refrigerated space for the carrying of cargoes of fruit from the ports of Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle to Atlantic coast points, was the statement made yesterday by J. S. Whitcomb, president of the Pacific Producers' association.

An investment of approximately \$150,000 for the equipment of six ships with refrigerated space is contemplated in the plans. The realization of these plans will make possible a better service from the ports of Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle, each ship having 200,000 cubic feet of refrigerated space. The cargo that one or more ships will be equipped in three months and the full service of six ships established within six months. The cargo from Los Angeles will be oranges and lemons, and from Portland and Seattle apples and pears.

Alleged Bootlegger Sues.

HONOLULU, T. H., June 24.—(Special.)—Suits to recover \$20,000 as damages from the collector of internal revenue because of his treatment as an alleged bootlegger has been started in the local circuit court. The plaintiff is a Hawaiian, who was held 24 hours by a prohibition officer while the latter was attempting to catch liquor peddlers. The Hawaiian alleged that he suffered exposure to wind and rain which confined him to bed for a month.

SINN FEIN AND ADMIRAL SIMS

War between England and America "is as certain, as inevitable, as was war by England against Germany; it is, at most, a question of a few years." This startling statement is uttered casually by the New York Irish World in the course of an editorial on Rear-Admiral William Sowden Sims' unflattering characterization of American Sinn Feiners in an after-luncheon speech in London. "Think of our fate when England strikes, with men like Sims, the Anglo-Saxon, with whom blood is thicker than water, in charge of our defenses," "Sims," continues this Irish-American weekly, "says that the Irish are asses. Well, Sims has already felt the asses' heels, and, ere long, those same heels will kick the stuffings out of the mangy cat known as the British lion." A more peaceful vision of the future is seen by the Admiral, who is quoted as saying: "The English-speaking peoples are coming together in the bonds of comradeship, and they are going to run this round globe." The Admiral does not lack enthusiastic and outspoken champions in the American press. Thus the Grand Rapids News says that "Americans have permitted themselves too long to be browbeaten by a few violent Irishmen, either citizens or residents without citizenship, every time any reference is made to the Irish question. It seems we may speak about any other people or any other question, but we must handle the Irish question with gloves, we must handle it only in a manner that pleases the few violent ones. Admiral Sims had the hardihood to hit these blatant browbeaters, the courage which few of our men in public life have. He said nothing to which the American citizen of Irish extraction, who is first of all an American, can object. And it is about time some one should hit the self-appointed directors of American opinion."

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST, this week, June 25th, presents a careful and very interesting survey of public opinion in America upon the controversy raging over Admiral Sims' utterances in London.

Other articles of equal interest in this number of THE DIGEST are:

- Dealing Out German Justice to Brutal War Officers
- Fire Insurance "Hits the Trail"
- To Rescue Our Merchant Fleet
- The United States of Central America
- The Rhine's "Black Horror" Faded
- The Ever-Ready Hapsburgs
- Britain's "Hands Off" Policy to Irish-Americans
- Labor Conflicts in Scandinavia
- How Military Tanks Have Been Improved
- What "Cloudbursts" Are
- Topics of the Day
- Potato Flour, a New American Industry

Interesting Half-Tone Illustrations and Humorous Cartoons

United States Senator J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., says: "I am a frequent reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST and derive a great deal of information from it. I think the magazine fills a very important place. Within the covers of each issue there is contained a vivid picture of the condition of public sentiment as reflected in the newspapers of the country and the reader is enabled to follow events of importance and the signs of the times quite easily. It certainly saves time. I find it a great convenience."

June 25th Number on Sale Today—News-dealers 10 Cents—\$4.00 a Year

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK.

GOOD CROP PREDICTED

PALOUSE FARMERS EXPECTED TO MAKE BIG MONEY.

State Senator Coman of Spokane Tells What He Saw on Trip Through Grain District.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 24.—(Special.)—Palouse farmers should make as much money this year as they did last year, according to the prediction of State Senator Coman, who recently returned from a trip through the Palouse country studying crop conditions.

"After an extensive tour through the Palouse country and conferences with bankers from every portion of Whitman county, I am convinced that the 1921 crop will exceed any heretofore harvested," said Senator Coman today. "There is the largest acreage ever sown and the greater proportion of it is fall grain, which always gives the highest yield."

"Many fields promise 40 bushels to the acre or better. In Adams county and the Big Bend there are small sections of poor grain, but these areas will not seriously reduce total yields. Abundant moisture and the mild winter have combined to make an unusually long straw and threshing will be slow and expensive in consequence. Last season the rate was 20 cents a bushel, which was cheerfully paid when the price was \$2.50. This year, with prospects of dollar wheat, the threshing bill is a large item of expense. Harvesting will have to be carried on at as light an expense as possible."

PROSSER DAM TRIAL ON

Mills Contend Proposed Condemnation Is to Develop Power.

PROSSER, Wash., June 24.—(Special.)—Suits to recover \$20,000 as damages from the collector of internal revenue because of his treatment as an alleged bootlegger has been started in the local circuit court. The plaintiff is a Hawaiian, who was held 24 hours by a prohibition officer while the latter was attempting to catch liquor peddlers. The Hawaiian alleged that he suffered exposure to wind and rain which confined him to bed for a month.

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