

AGAIN ITS HEAD

Federation of Labor Re-elects Gompers.

VOTE ALMOST UNANIMOUS

Milwaukee Socialist Leader Opposes to the Last.

OTHER OFFICIALS ARE CHOSEN

Dispute of Longshoremen and Seamen as to Jurisdiction is Debated Long, but Both Majority and Minority Reports Voted Down.

Samuel Gompers was born in England, January 27, 1825. He made his name as a clearmaker. He has been connected with efforts to organize the working people since his fifteenth year. He was one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor. With an interval of one year, he has been president of it since its organization.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Samuel Gompers was practically unanimously re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor today. One delegate, Victor Berger, the Socialist leader, of Milwaukee, voted in the negative, and asked that his vote be so recorded.

Mr. Gompers was given a great ovation when he retook the gavel. He promised the delegates to try to do as much, or more, for the labor movement in the future than he had done in the past.

Secretary Frank Morrison and Treasurer John B. Lennon were unanimously chosen to serve for another year. The following eight vice-presidents were re-elected:

James Duncan, John Mitchell, James O'Connell, Max Morris, Thomas I. Kidd, D. A. Hayes, Daniel J. Keefe and William J. Spencer. The election of the vice-presidents was unanimous, except in the cases of Mr. Kidd and Mr. Spencer. The former was elected over Joseph C. Bihorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, by a vote of 11,573 to 208; the latter defeated James Grimé, H. W. Sherman and O. A. Tveitmoe, John Moffit, of the United Hatmakers, was elected unanimously as a fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

The majority and minority reports of the committee on resolutions on the fight between the Longshoremen and Seamen was voted down, and the matter now stands in the position it did before the convention met.

The International Longshoremen's Association, it was alleged, by the Seamen's International Union, continued to use the name of, and, in part, claim jurisdiction over, as the "International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportation Association," of transport workers on water about the water front.

The committee which considered the resolution reported a majority report and also a minority report. The latter was in favor of the seamen. The debate took up the entire time of the morning session, and when it came to a vote a roll-call was demanded. The official count was announced as 729 against, 1765 for.

A roll-call was then demanded on the majority report of the committee, which was adverse to the Seamen's Union, but recommended that the matter be settled by a conference between a committee to be appointed by the disputing organization. This report was also voted down, so that the battle waged all day between the contending factions came to naught.

The Federation of Labor voted tonight to meet next year at Pittsburg, Pa. Pittsburg was selected by a large vote over St. Louis, Toronto and Niagara Falls.

An effort was made to reopen the Chicago dispute and give Delegate Mangan a hearing, but Chairman Gompers ruled it was out of order, and a bitter fight was waged in the end. The Federation complied with the request of ex-Secretary of State Foster and went on record as being in favor of international arbitration.

The convention voted to do all in its power toward the beautifying and making

more sanitary the cities of the United States.

The claim of the Shipkeepers' Union for overtime pay while working at Mare Island was endorsed.

The report of the committee on building trades councils recommended the affiliation of the building trades alliance with the American Federation of Labor, the enactment of a law giving mechanics and laborers prior claim on liens and the obtaining of a strong employers' liability act. The report was unanimously adopted.

President Gompers spoke of a rumor that had gained some currency to the effect that an effort would be made at the next session of Congress to deny Government employees the right to become union men. He said he did not credit the rumor, but if the issue should come, organized labor would vehemently express itself and fix the responsibility for such an un-American act.

After singing "America" and "Auld Lang Syne," the convention adjourned sine die.

BIG MEN OF THE CONVENTION

Gompers is Easily the Leader, and a Regular Spellbinder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—(Special.)—A curious throng of unionists, Socialists, idlers, spies of anti-union organizations and students of politics and economy filled the galleries of Lyric Hall to observe the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor, which closed its annual convention tonight. Here on the floor was represented the brains of the union labor movement—a force that the Nation has to reckon with, for of all the labor organizations that have been formed in this country, the American Federation is the only one that has not gone to pieces after a brief spasm of power.

In this very convention the forces that would disrupt the movement were seen in full action, though held severely in check by President Samuel Gompers and the men whom he has made his associates.

President Gompers would feel far from flattered, perhaps—and the comparison would be vigorously resented by any unionist—but the temptation remains to call the dominating spirit of the union movement the Booker Washington of the working classes. Each of these two leaders believes in advancing the interests of his class by practical and tangible methods; and each is opposed and denounced by his radical co-workers, who wish to reverse the social order of things at once.

No Quarter to Socialists.

In his attitude toward the Socialists, Mr. Gompers has taken an uncompromising stand, "offering no quarter and willing to take none," as he himself announced in the convention floor. His denunciations of the "dreamers" as the secret enemies of the labor movement has, in return, placed the Socialists in an equally uncompromising position. Yet all socialistic resolutions were, after hot and bitter debates, downed by an overwhelming vote.

The measures which the Socialists presented to the federation for indorsement were: Pensions for all laboring persons over the age of 60 years, who have resided at least 21 years in this country and who have never earned over \$1000 a year; the abolition of the existing militia system and the granting of arms to every male citizen; a resolution, obscurely worded, which could be taken as an indorsement of socialism by the federation. These measures were presented and hotly defended in Germanized English by Delegate Victor Berger, a wild-eyed Socialist from Milwaukee, it was Berger's paper, a Socialist party organ, that denounced Mr. Gompers and John Mitchell, president of the Mineworkers' Union, as enemies of labor for dining with President Elliot, of Harvard.

An observer from the gallery usually picked out Gompers, Mitchell and Frank Morrison, the secretary, as the men of the most striking personality in the convention; that these three men represented the brains of the convention.

Gompers a Spellbinder.

Mr. Gompers attracted the most attention. He is an impressive man, this father of the Federation—54 years of age, scarcely over five feet four in height, a native of England, of Holland-Jewish parentage, who became a member of the Cigarmakers' Union in New York when 15 years of age. However, leaders of men have generally been below the average height. If history is to be trusted, and Mr. Gompers controls 2,500,000 union subjects. As a speaker he is unorthodox, yet is a spellbinder in its best sense. His choice of language is excellent, even elegant; his accent of the purest. He always seems close to his audience, probably due to his lively sense of humor.

John Mitchell, president of the Miners' Union, was the handsomest delegate in the convention, of athletic build, dark, keen and intelligent. He wears a black frock coat on all occasions, which gives him a professional air. But for his neckwear one would think him a priest; otherwise a lawyer. Mr. Mitchell is only 34 years old, and being an orphan, has made his own way since the age of 10. He is an excellent presiding officer and a forceful speaker.

Clothes would lead one to think Frank Morrison, the secretary, either as a Congressman from a rural district or a preacher of perhaps the Baptist persuasion. Like Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morrison has a fondness for the frock coat, which, however, is cut after the style of 19 or 35 years back. His waistcoat is extremely low and exposes an expanse of white shirt, at the top of which sets a band collar of the vintage of '90 encircled by a narrow black string tie. His dress is typical of his character—simple and independent. He is a man who would be picked out as a "somebody" in a crowd. His education was received in what Horace Greeley called the "poor man's uni-

versity"—the printing office. He is a man who could achieve distinction in other lines than the labor movement.

Another printer who for shrewdness in debate had few rivals in the convention, was Frank Foster, of Boston. Foster showed himself a fighter for safe and sane unionism when the socialistic measures were introduced. He is no doubt one of the coming leaders of the Federation.

Altogether, the convention impressed one as being composed of intelligent and earnest men. Often speakers arose who put crude thoughts into misfit English, but the leaders are men well worth hearing. The meeting was orderly and parliamentary procedure was strictly followed. When the measure condemning the militia system was brought up, the state guards found forcible and patriotic defenders, despite the fiery and anarchistic utterances of the Socialists.

At any rate, the Federation has taught its lesson of power as an organization. As Secretary Alexander, of the local Citizens' Alliance, said:

"I have to give the unions credit for a strong organization. If the employers fought as hard and contributed as liberally to us as the unionists do for what they think is right, there would not be a 'closed shop' in the country." This is what the employers have learned from the convention.

The student of politics is generally impressed with the idea that at some future time the Socialists will control the union movement. The doctrines of this creed are being scattered broadcast among the working classes; that they are taking root was shown at the last Presidential election, when Debs showed enormous gains over his previous run. The point is this: Are not even the most conservative leaders of unionism leaning towards Socialism when they grant the right of the employer to determine what "equitable share" of his employer's profits is due him as his wage. The step between this doctrine and one that holds that the worker is entitled to the entire product of his labor is but a short one. However, it is safe to say that Socialism will be held well in the background of the labor movement so long as Samuel Gompers retains his health.

UNION MEN ARE ENJOINED.

Santa Fe Must Not Be Interfered With by Machinists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—United States Circuit Judge Morrow today issued a temporary restraining order against the International Association of Machinists and about 20 of its members by name, prohibiting them from interfering with the locomotives, motor power and machinery of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; from attempting by force or threats to intimidate the machinists and helpers at present in the employ of the railway company or to induce them to break their contracts with their employers; from trespassing upon the property of the railway company or entering its shops, and finally, prohibiting any agents of the Machinists' Association from carrying banners and doing picket duty in front of the Santa Fe ticket office in this city.

EXPLANATION OF PRESIDENT.

Seminary Can Now Get Rectors Who Do Not Subscribe to Profession.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Rev. Francis Brown, of Union Theological Seminary, said today that the board of directors of the seminary had recently decided to fall back upon the original charter obligations of the seminary in reference to the qualifications of directors and professors. The original charter did not require a subscription to the Westminster Confession of Faith. Continuing, Dr. Brown said: "The recent action of the board of directors in returning to the original charter obligations does not alter the attitude of the board or the faculty toward the Presbyterian Church and the Westminster Confession. It makes it possible in the future to have rector, who, although they are not prepared to subscribe to the confession, are earnest Christian men. For years past the seminary has had professors who are not Presbyterians; for instance, Prof. Charles A. Briggs, who is an Episcopalian, and Prof. A. C. McGiffert, who is a Congregationalist.

PLURALITIES IN ILLINOIS.

Roosevelt Has 304,739—Deneen's Lead is 4692 Less.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The canvass of the vote in Illinois shows that Roosevelt's vote in the whole state was 622,745, against 223,006 for Parker, giving the former a plurality of 399,739. In the City of Chicago Roosevelt had a plurality of 108,384, receiving 208,623. In Cook County, including the city, the Roosevelt vote was 229,849, and the Parker vote 108,792.

Deneen, Republican candidate for Governor, ran ahead of Roosevelt, both as to total number of votes received and in the size of his plurality, in Chicago and Cook County, and received in the state a total vote of 624,025—1254 more than the candidate for President received, and with a plurality of 306,047, only 4692 less than that received by the head of the ticket. Swallow received 34,719; Debs, 69,225; and Watson, 6725.

PORTLAND STUDENT WINS.

V. H. Paquet Takes Prize at Institute of Technology.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—Among the prizewinners announced today at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the greatest gain in physical development was V. H. Paquet, '05, of Portland, Or., a student in the naval architecture department. The prizes are not given for the greatest strength, but for the best noticeable improvement in physical condition due to gymnasium work. A handsome medal is included in the prizes given annually by Samuel Cabot.

Money for Presbyterian Schools.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Delegates to the annual educational conference of the United Presbyterian Church, held here, have decided that the appropriations to be made by the General Assembly of the

Presbyterian Church be equally divided among the seven institutions of the church, with educational advancement as a basis. This will give three-fourths to two-thirds to the colleges and one-fourth to the seminaries, the latter sum to be divided according to attendance.

favor of the several copper companies at Ducktown, and dissolved a perpetual injunction granted by a lower court in prohibiting the operation of copper-roasting beds on the ground that they are nuisances. The Supreme Court held that they are not nuisances, and that damages cannot be recovered as a result of the failure of vegetation to thrive thereabout.

RICHARDS SLATED FOR PLACE.

Warren Does Not Want to Be Secretary of Interior.

DENVER, Nov. 26.—A special to the Republican from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: "It is stated here on good authority that if Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior Department, resigns, he will be succeeded by William Richards, Commissioner of the General Land Office and ex-Governor.

Senator Warren's name is also mentioned in this connection, but it is known he does not want the position."

STEEL MILLS CLOSE.

Trust Plants Employing Three Thousand Men Lack Business.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The rail and steel mills of the Illinois Steel Company, a branch of the United States Steel Corporation, were ordered closed today for an indefinite period, owing to the lack of business, throwing 300 men out of employment.

"Ancient Lights."

Pearson's Weekly.

On the walls of houses situated in the vicinity of building operations you may often see a board with the words "Ancient Lights" upon it. Though this is a common enough sight in London, few people know what it means. If a building is more than 20 years old, the occupants

WE HAVE ALL AGREED ON THIS SUBJECT
PE-RU-NA
THE NATIONAL
CATARRH REMEDY
OF AMERICA,

Has been welcomed by us all to relieve our people from the ravages of **CATARRH AND CATARRHAL** diseases.

did this, they would be obstructing the light from entering the windows of the building bearing the inscription "Ancient Lights."

are privileged to hang out this sign to show that the men erecting a new building upon the site of an old one must not erect their edifice higher than the one which they have pulled down. If they

INTERESTING, IF TRUE

You Can Try It for Yourself and Prove It.

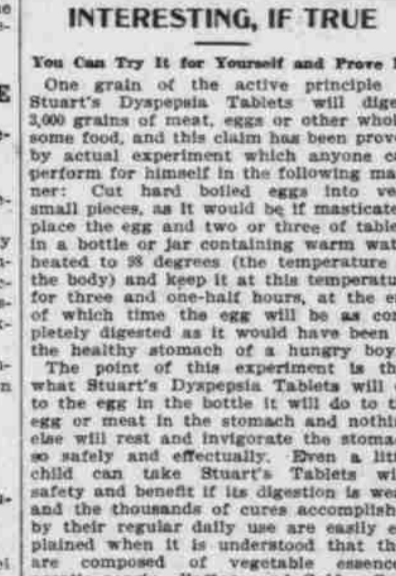
One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut hard boiled eggs into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated, place the egg and two or three of tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg or meat in the stomach and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aseptic pepsin, diastase and Golden Seal, which mingle with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate.

Dieting never cures dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines. When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor in fact will there be disease of any kind, because good digestion means good health in every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world wide and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cents for full sized package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.

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