

A. F. OF L. RESENTS NON-UNION LABOR ON LINCOLN GIFT

Former Attorney General McReynolds Criticised for Decision Declared Opposed to 8-Hour Law.

Former Attorney General McReynolds, now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was criticized at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Horticultural Hall, today for a decision which Vice President Dunham, of the Federation, said Mr. McReynolds made on the eight-hour workday as it applies to government work.

According to a report presented by Mr. Dunham, Mr. McReynolds gave his opinion on the basis of a statement made by Secretary of Labor Wilson on the floor of the House of Representatives when he was a member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

INVESTIGATION ASKED. The convention adopted the report of the committee to the effect that a thorough investigation be made on the subject and that an effort be made to obtain another opinion from present Attorney General Gregory, and that if the latter's opinion also proves unfavorable an effort be made to obtain additional legislation from Congress which would compel the application of the Federal eight-hour act not only directly to government operations but to the purchase of material and supplies.

A motion presented by Delegate John B. Lennon was adopted declaring that the construction of the Lincoln Memorial by non-union labor and under circumstances in accord with Mr. McReynolds' decision "was entirely out of harmony with the life and work of the President in whose memory the memorial is being constructed."

The resolutions committee in making its report recommended that the framing of a comprehensive employment law be entrusted to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in view of the wide differences in the matter between the various organizations in the American Federation of Labor.

The Resolutions Committee reported favorably on the necessity of the enactment of a Federal compensation act, the principle point of which is that widows should have compensation for the death of their husbands during widowhood and for every child under 18 years of age, and that the amounts be determined by state commissions appointed for the purpose.

A spirited discussion was held on the question of a clause in the proposed Federal compensation act recommending a compulsory physical examination to be undergone by every worker when entering an employment.

Delegate Daugher of the Trade and Labor Council of Schenectady, said that in many cases employers compel women workers to undergo a physical examination which is often a sham, and as using the physical examination clause in some of the States which have a compensation act as a means of discrimination against workers active in the labor movement.

R. R. INSURANCE CRITICISED. Criticism was also made of the insurance systems employed by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads as being unjustly compulsory upon the employees.

Delegates John B. Lennon and John Walker, of Illinois, favored a physical examination clause in cases where the physical examination of a workman is necessary for the protection of the interests of the public and fellow employees, whose safety is dependent upon a man's physical ability to perform certain duties. Delegate Walker opposed, however, physical examination where it was unnecessary and where such examination would be an invasion of the privacy of the employers to discriminate against union men.

Delegate Flint, of New York, expressed himself as against all physical examinations.

Delegate Hugh Frayne, of New York, opposed a physical examination on the ground that, wherever it is permissible, employer use it to weed out married men from employment in order to reduce their risk and liability.

A great congress of organized labor is to be called at the close of the European war, if the resolution introduced by Samuel Gompers, at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, will be adopted during the course of this week. The congress will be held wherever the proposed peace congress at the close of the war is to be held. It is the popular belief among the delegates that the resolution will probably be carried, in view of the fact that it has been penned and is championed by Gompers.

According to the resolution the meeting will be held "to the end that suggestions may be made and such action taken as shall be helpful in restoring fraternal relations, protecting the interests of the toilers and thereby assisting in laying the foundations for a more lasting peace."

The resolution declares the war and extends fraternal greetings and sympathies to the workers now fighting in Europe. Much of the business of the convention during its second week's session will be taken up by the settlement of jurisdictional disputes, some of the disputes extending over a long period of time. Many of these difficulties are attributed to the constantly changing developments in industry and the increasing tendency toward specialization on one side and the elimination of skilled labor on the other.

DISPUTES TO BE ADJUSTED. It is pointed out that whereas in former days the carpenter was virtually the only worker in wood, today the wood working industry is virtually divided among several important groups of artisans, each of whom are organized into separate unions. Frequently these are overlapping in these industries and here the difficulties begin. A dispute in the convention will have to decide along this line will be between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Sheet Metal Workers. The difference resulted in the withdrawal of the carpenters, the second largest union in America, from the building trades department of the Federation itself. The long drawn out dispute between the machinists and the elevator constructors is also one which the convention will be called upon to settle during its second week's session.

LABOR LEADERS DEPLORE ADVANCE OF MILITARISM

I am emphatically and uncompromisingly opposed to any scheme to enlarge the United States army and navy. I stand by the report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and reiterate the opinion that those who wish to abolish war must lose no opportunity to impart the ethics of humanity, and to make the sacredness of human life a part of the thought and action of the nation.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President, American Federation of Labor.

It would prove a serious mistake to continue to improve the military establishment. We have seen constant arming for war in Europe has precipitated the greatest conflict of all ages, a catastrophe that will perhaps require centuries to recover from. It is to be regretted that a man, fond of himself with revolvers, dikes and other murderous instruments he is bound to get in trouble. It is just so with nations.

JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice President, American Federation of Labor. I believe an attempt is to be made at the opening session of Congress to create a larger army and navy. In fact, I saw a letter sent out to subordinate by a high governmental official ordering further recruiting. Militarism is wrong, reactionary, burdensome and at variance with civilized society.

JAMES O'CONNELL, Second Vice President, American Federation of Labor.

MRS. THOMAS GREYER OUTSIDE SUFFRAGE WORK, SHE SAYS

Plans to Continue Agitation for Unemployed.

Mrs. J. D. Thomas, who resigned from the presidency of the Woman Suffrage Society after sharply criticizing the alleged failure of Mayor Blakesburg and City Council to provide funds for the relief of the city's unemployed, will continue independently her suffrage work and her efforts to help the unemployed, according to a statement from her today.

At the time Mrs. Thomas handed her resignation to the society, she also resigned from all other suffrage organizations of which she was a member. "I took the action voluntarily," said Mrs. Thomas, "because I found it difficult and sometimes embarrassing to speak as president of the society on the one hand and on the other as an individual. I sent in my resignation voluntarily, expecting it to be accepted. In the acceptance of the resignation I find myself free to work on my own lines where I think I can help.

Although I am no longer affiliated with suffrage organizations, I am just as staunch a suffragist as ever, and shall continue to do whatever I feel capable of doing."

Mrs. Thomas said further that, although she is not officially connected with suffrage work, she expects her friends and neighbors to continue to aid her. She intimated that the incident of her criticism of the Mayor and city officials for the plight of the unemployed would appear to the city administration in behalf of the men who lack employment.

NEGRO, ALLEGED GEM THIEF, GIVES BATTLE TO POLICE

Two Officers Injured in Attempt to Subdue Fugitive.

A Negro accused of robbing three jewelry stores in a half hour early today put up a terrific fight with two policemen, chewing the hand of one and severely bruising the other by hitting him over the head with a brick wrapped in a bag. The man gave his name as John Perkins and said he lived near 233 and Lombard streets.

Perkins was held without bail by Magistrate Harrigan at the 3d and De Lancey streets station. He was captured by Policemen Kelly and Jones at 5th and Spruce streets. Kelly said he caught the man robbing one of the windows. The prisoner's pockets were filled with watches and jewelry, he said.

The policeman say Perkins, armed with a brick wrapped in a cloth and a diamond tipped glass cutter, first visited the store of Isaac Goldberg, at 270 South 5th street. There he scratched and broke a piece from the window and, reaching inside, took as many watches and scarfpins as he could gather. The next store visited, the police say, was that of Theodore Putzner, of 437 South 5th street. Apparently he did not stop to use the glass cutter here. A big hole was smashed in the window.

Putzner missed four gold watches and two gold trophy cups when he opened the store a few hours later. Perkins' next stop was at 523 South street, a jewelry store owned by Isaac Bogdanoff. Patrolman Kelly had just turned the corner at 5th street when Perkins began work on the plate glass window. Kelly crept up as close as possible, he said, and watched Perkins with the glass cutter, scratch out a large circle on the window. Then Perkins rapped the glass with the padded brick and the glass fell in. He reached in and withdrew several watches.

Kelly started forward, but Perkins saw him and set off northward. Kelly followed, firing his revolver in the air, and Spruce streets Perkins slowed down and waited for the patrolman. A furious fight followed.

Perkins tore Kelly's trousers to the home with his teeth. Then Patrolman Young, of the 3d and De Lancey streets station, ran up and tried to help Kelly. Perkins waited for a chance and swung the padded brick against Young's head. Young's face was badly cut. Finally the Negro gave in and went to the police station. The two patrolmen were treated at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

BURNS BEATS HERMAN NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15.—Kid Herman was set on fire today in a fight with Burner, who hit him with a bottle of kerosene. Herman was burned all over the body and will need for the action of Herman's seconds.

Our Tile, Slate, Metal and Slag Roofs Are Standard RESIDENTIAL WORK A SPECIALTY Crescent Compound keeps roofs watertight for five years, and is also guaranteed. Real Estate Roofing Co. 543-545 Wallace Ritten-3438 2222

MRS. FRIEDA TROST, HUSBAND'S SLAYER, A STOIC PRISONER

Murderess, Serving Life Term, Works at Making Prison Clothing and Appears Satisfied With Lot.

A frail little woman, who, for the love of another woman's husband and the desire to wipe out her debts, murdered her husband by giving him arsenic, is in the Eastern Penitentiary serving a life sentence in payment for the crime.

The prisoner, Mrs. Frieda Trost, former proprietor of a saloon at 1301 Germantown avenue, who, only a week after her marriage to William Trost, on August 1, 1912, murdered her aged husband, and who was subsequently found guilty by a jury in Judge Audenried's court, has served almost a year of the term.

When she entered the penal institution on December 25, 1912, after the Governor had spared her life by commuting the sentence to life imprisonment, she was in poor health and it was thought she would not live long.

HER HEALTH IMPROVED. Although she has been in prison nearly 11 months, Mrs. Trost has greatly regained her health and is almost a different woman from the murderess, behind whose door of the big prison closed for life.

Warden "Bob" McKenty said today that Mrs. Trost was a model prisoner, that she does the work assigned to her without a murmur, and seems resigned to her fate. Not once during her imprisonment has she said anything about the crime for which she is being punished, although prior to and during her trial she steadfastly maintained her innocence, declaring she had purchased arsenic at a nearby drugstore to poison cats, and not her husband.

Mrs. Trost has few visitors, the only two being her sister and a minister. From time to time they visit her in her cell and offer words of cheer and encouragement to the woman. Only once since she has been in prison has her only daughter, Irene, 12 years old, visited her, and her former bartender and lover, Edmund Geunke, has never seen her since December 14, 1912, when she was convicted.

Like many other women prisoners, Mrs. Trost spends a part of each day in the workrooms engaged in making clothing. Mrs. Trost keeps her cell spotlessly clean and according to the officials at the prison, takes great pride in keeping everything in order. She attends with attendance at the devotional exercises at the institution on Sunday morning is optional. Mrs. Trost always listens to the service. The service is held in the corridor just outside of the cellroom and during the religious exercise the prisoners are allowed the privilege of sitting on stools in the corridor while the service is in progress.

ORDEAL OF HER TRIAL. Mrs. Trost was arrested at her home on Germantown avenue by Detectives Emmanuel and Belsaw a few days after Coroner's Detective Paul had determined her husband's stomach contained arsenic. In the trial that followed witnesses testified that Mrs. Trost had been unduly intimate with her bartender, Edmund Geunke, a good-looking German. Assistant District Attorney Rogers placed witnesses after witnesses on the stand who testified that Mrs. Trost refused to kiss her husband on the night of the wedding and that she was heavily in debt. He brought the evidence that convinced the jury that she had murdered her husband by giving him arsenic for medicine.

After her conviction she was sent to Moyamensing prison. While a number became ill, and her attorneys appealed to Governor Tener to save her from the gallows. Her death sentence was commuted.

RAYMOND MacNEILLE WILL BE SWORN AS JUDGE TODAY

Appointed by Governor Tener to Succeed Late Judge Mellon.

Raymond MacNeille, appointed Judge of the Municipal Court by Governor Tener last Tuesday to succeed Judge L. A. K. Mellon, who died several months ago, will be officially installed this afternoon. The ceremonies will be held at 3:30 o'clock in the private office of President Judge Brown, room 504, City Hall.

Judge Brown, it is understood, will administer the oath of office. A number of personal and professional friends of Mr. MacNeille will be present to offer the new Judge their congratulations. Mr. MacNeille is 35 years old. He attended the public schools in Philadelphia, was graduated from the Central High School, and for a time studied law in the office of Robert H. Hinckley. He is counsel for the United Business Men's Association, and has been retained in a number of cases of public interest. He was one of the candidates last fall at the general election for the Municipal Court.

NIGHT RIDERS WHIP 13 MORE MEN LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 15.—Thirteen more men were taken from their homes in Muhlenberg County last night and whipped by night riders.

Oregon Abolishes Death Penalty PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 15.—Complete unofficial returns indicate that the bill to abolish capital punishment in Oregon carried at the election on Nov. 2, the totals being, yes, 100,098; no, 90,073.

English Plate Greyhound. Old and Modern Sheffield Plate—English, Dutch and French Silver—Fine China.

A. Schmidt & Son Importers—Established 1853 Appropriate Wedding and Holiday Gifts. 16th and Walnut Sts., Phila. New York City, San Francisco, Cal., New York, B. I., Magnolia, Miss.



MRS. THOMAS GREGORY Wife of the Attorney General in the Wilson Cabinet.

NEW CABINET LADY THIRD TO HAIL FROM AUSTIN, TEX.

Mrs. Gregory, Wife of Attorney General, Busy House Hunting With Her Daughter—Tries To Be Unknown a Little While Longer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—There's a brand new Cabinet lady come to town—a very good looking Cabinet lady, with an equally good looking daughter just out of college and ready to make her debut; and, what's more, she's the third of the present group of Cabinet hostesses to come from Texas—yes, even from little old Austin. What wonder if Austin is wearing the satisfied smile of one, who, after long neglect, is at last being appreciated at her true worth?

Mrs. Thomas Gregory, who was spending the summer at Blue Ridge Summit with her children at the time of her husband's appointment as Attorney General (vice McReynolds), promoted to the Supreme Bench, is in Washington house-hunting. When a woman with a daughter of "debuting" age is known to be in town naturally conjures up visions of gal-wooing-hunting in Washington, Washington for the younger set. And when a new Cabinet woman comes to town, all Washington, more or less, wants to meet her. But meeting Mrs. Gregory just now is not so easy as those who met her last winter might expect.

No, indeed it hasn't gone to her head, or anything like that. Only she's terribly busy. Almost with tears in her eyes she pleads, "Just let me get a roof over my head and a few clothes to my back, and then I'll be delighted." She fancied she was traveling incognito, or something of that sort, when, instead of going back to the Dewey, where she spent a good deal of last winter, she established herself at a sort of sublimated boarding house out on G street. But there isn't a boarding house in Washington that can serve as a bushel to hide the light of a new Cabinet lady!

HER DAUGHTER VERY POPULAR. Mrs. Gregory promises to be a distinct addition to the always exclusive little group of Cabinet hostesses. She is rather short, but decidedly graceful, has good features and lovely coloring, with deep violet eyes and a quantity of very dark hair. Her daughter, Miss Jane Gregory, who graduated from the University of Texas last June, is exactly like her mother, and when she enters the States some of the most promising of the season's debutantes will have to look to their laurels. In college her popularity is attested by the fact that she was chosen "Lady of the University," by vote of the student body, an honor to which neither scholarship nor personality alone can attain. It argues both.

It seems rather out of proportion that three of the ten Cabinet women should have been born in Austin. Not only were they born there, but Adele Steiner, now Mrs. Burleson; Helen Beall, now Mrs. Houston; and Julia Nalle, now Mrs. Gregory, really grew up together and were closely associated during their girlhood in the little Texas capital. Between

Mrs. Burleson and Mrs. Gregory the association has continued almost uninterrupted. Both of them still call Austin "home." The Burleson girls are looking forward as keenly as their mother to the pleasure of teaching Jane Gregory the ropes of official life in Washington. Mrs. Steiner has not lived much in Texas since her marriage, but she was delighted when she came to Washington an absolute stranger at the beginning of the present Administration to find her dear old college chum, Adele Steiner, a Cabinet woman like herself, and one whose long acquaintance with Washington would make straight many a seemingly cumbrous way to a newcomer. Now both are united in extending a helping hand to Julia Nalle.

THE ROSENBACH GALLERIES 1320 Walnut Street

WOMEN TOILERS ORGANIZE FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

200,000 New Members of International and Local Labor Unions.

While women are battling in the suffrage movement for the recognition of their political rights, the 119 affiliated international unions comprising the American Federation of Labor have announced their intention of enlarging their work on behalf of women in the economic field.

The fight of the Cleveland school teachers for the right to organize has attracted attention all over the country, and members of the profession, not only in the Ohioan cities but also in Washington, California, Colorado and Illinois, as well as numerous Eastern points, are making inquiries and displaying interest in the union movement, according to a statement by Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor.

In other professions and trades, says the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, progress is being made in the organization of women workers. "Such progress," says the report, "is being made in the textile and clothing industries in particular."

Speaking on the question of the organization of women, Max Hayes, of the Typographical Union, and one of the leading spirits in the American Federation of Labor, said today:

"At the present there are upward of 200,000 women in the international unions and independent locals, and nearly all enjoy the nine-hour or eight-hour work-day and increased wages. Some of them had to strike, particularly in the garment-making industry, and they succeeded in a great measure to improve their conditions as well as gaining the good will of public opinion."

Mr. Hayes also discussed another international struggle in the American Federation of Labor as a result of the split in the organization of the United Garment Workers of America.

"A peculiar situation," said Mr. Hayes, "has developed among the clothing workers of the clothing industry, numbering about 240,000. For several years the custom tailors, the most skilled and highest paid of the craftsmen, have clamored for an amalgamation of all trades. 'The officers of the workers on men's garments and women's garments, two separate international unions, opposed the idea. Last summer, at a convention in Cleveland, the officers of the workers on ladies' garments were not re-elected and their places were filled with men who favor a clothing workers' federation as a first step toward amalgamation.'"

BIG ART SHOW PLANNED 10,000 Works Will be in Galleries at Panama Exposition.

Coincident with the announcement that the Jury to select art works submitted in this city for exhibition at the Panama-Pacific Exposition will meet here November 27 and 28, John E. D. Trask, director of the fine art department of the exposition, announced that 10,000 works of art will be exhibited there.

Mr. Trask, who was formerly managing director of the Academy of the Fine Arts in this city, has arranged for seven selection centres, one in this city, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco.

Judges in this city will be John W. Alexander, J. Alden Weir and George Bellows of New York; Phillip L. Hale, Edmund C. Tarbell and William M. Paxton, of Boston; George W. Sotter, of Pittsburgh; Hugh H. Breckenridge, Daniel Garber, George W. Dawson, Thomas Oakley and F. Walter Taylor, of this city.

Charles F. Haseltine, 1322 Chestnut street, is the local collection agent, and paintings may be sent to him or direct to the Academy of the Fine Arts on November 21 and 25.

MRS. STOTESBURY PLANS AID

Calls Meeting to Discuss Relief for Unemployed.

A permanent committee to relieve the poor and unemployed may be organized today at a meeting of between 40 and 50 prominent people to be held at the home of Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury. The meeting is to map out tentative plans for relief.

The work of the committee will extend throughout the State. Mrs. Stotesbury was appointed last week as chairman of a committee to extend the work of the Home Relief Department of the Emergency Aid Committee, and she has been busy with preliminary plans for the organization.

Perry's For Morning or Evening Wear

The Season is here, and we have the clothes! At Perry's

Brand new Tango Tuxedo! Only shoulder, sleeve and breast-linings! Shawl collar or peak lapels of exquisite satin, cord loop for twin buttons, \$35 for coat, vest and trousers—At Perry's

Young Men's Dress Coat that's been praised by imitation! Galloon-edge bindings of silk on collar and sleeve-cuffs! A dream, \$35 the coat and trousers—At Perry's

One-button Cutaway-coat of wonderful balance, beautiful lines, fine workmanship, and braid-bound edges! The three-piece Suit, \$30—At Perry's

CARR TAKES HELM FOR INDEPENDENTS; MAY BE CANDIDATE

Manager of Blankenburg Campaign Mentioned by Washington Party Leaders as Mayoralty Possibility.

George Wentworth Carr has started a movement to unite all of the independent forces in Philadelphia for the fight against the Republican Organization in the municipal election to be held next year, and as a result he is the latest candidate being boomed as a mayoralty possibility.

During the last three days Mr. Carr has held conferences with E. A. Van Valkenburg and other Washington party leaders. The differences that have existed between some of these leaders for two years are being adjusted, and independent leaders said today that perfect harmony will prevail in the coming fight.

The boom to make him the candidate of the independents was started immediately after the conference, when word was passed among the independent leaders that he is to be considered by them when they sound out the sentiment among their constituents. Others who have been mentioned for the independent nomination include Directors Porter, Norris and Cooke.

WANT STRONG CANDIDATE. There is also a strong possibility that the independents will back a "dark horse" for the race against the Republican organization's candidate, if a man whom the Washington party and other leaders consider stronger than Carr or any of the other possibilities who have so far been mentioned can be found.

Mr. Carr himself, said independent leaders today, had neither declined nor consented to become a candidate. When he was approached on the subject, they said, he announced that his efforts are now being directed toward uniting all of the independent voters in Philadelphia, in order to give the Republican Organization a strenuous fight.

In his efforts to unite the opposition to the Republican Organization, Mr. Carr is trying to muster the Washington party strength to where it was two years ago by combining all of the voters who oppose the Republican Organization. He is counting upon little or no help from the ranks of the Keatons party, said independent leaders today.

GIBBONEY MAY RUN. In this connection, it was pointed out that D. Clarence Gibboney, the Keatons leader, is another Mayoralty possibility.

By running as the Keatons candidate, it was pointed out, Gibboney would poll virtually the full Keatons strength, and would hold any possible balance of power in the anti-Republican ranks. Gibboney has also been mentioned as a possible candidate of the Republican Organization. An official of the Totalitarian League, which is expected to support the liquor interests, would favor the Keatons leader, because of his plan to have the State and city purchase the business of the liquor trust, which he put out of business through legislation. The liquor interests, Republican Organization Hentons said, will have a strong voice in naming the Republican candidate for Mayor.

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