WILL ASSIST THE STREET CAR MEN

(Concluded from Page 1.)

car men, as a sub-committee of the executive council, to see General Manager Silliman, of the railway company, and, if possible, do something towards bringing about an amicable adjustment. The sub-committee will likely make an effort to interview Mr. Silliman today.

Addresses Saturday.

Interesting features of Saturday's session were the addresses by the fraternal delegates, Ben Tillet, the famous leader of the London dockers, and Francis Chandler, head of the Amalgamated Carpenters, who represent the British Trades and Labor Congress; Patrick M. Draper, who represents the Trades' Union council, of Canada; Miss Harriet A. Keyser, of New York, representing the Church Association in the Interest of Labor, and Mrs. Julia Flewellyn, of Lockport, N. Y., representing the Woman's Union Label League, of America.

Ben Tillett, who is a Socialist of the most pronounced type, declared that Socialism had done for labor reform more than any other one agency. Labor unionism in America, he said, was accomplishing much, but could accomplish more. He held up for emulation the kingdom of Denmark, where ninety-seven per cent. of the workingmen are members of labor unions. He also advised the creation of large "reserve funds." In one year the textile workers of Great Britain, he said, had increased their reserve fund half a million dollars, and the engineers, in a similar period, two million dollars.

Mr. Chandler told in his address that there are branches of the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters of Great Britain in this country and that they are strong in Philadelphia. An effort has been made lately, he said, by the Philadelphia branches of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to crowd out the branches of the British union. He pleaded with the Federation to discourage this. It would do a great injustice to the members of the British organization, he said, because it would deprive them of the benefits of its insurance feature, in which they have been investing for years.

Tribune to McKinley.

Mr. Chandler paid a high tribute to President McKinley and declared that the strong tie which binds America and Great Britain would continue to grow stronger despite the machinations of politicians and intriguers.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Draper said the worst thing the Canadian has to contend against is cheap Mongolian labor. In one industry in Canada, he said, in which 7,000 skilled hands are employed, 6,000 of them are Japanese or Chinese. The labor union movement in Canada is continually growing, he said, and at present 871 different trades are allied with the national council.

Mrs. Flewellyn stated that she came here seeking for her union affiliation with the Federation, but regretted to learn it was not admissable because its members are not wage earners. This organization is composed of the wives and daughters and other women friends of union men, and they are pledged not to purchase goods manufactured by non-union hands. Mrs. Flewellyn urged the locals connected with the Federation to put forth special efforts to organize branches of her association. The women who do the buying, she declared, can do more to boycott "unfair" goods than the men.

Mrs. Keyser extended the greetings of the church association, and spoke in glowing terms of the interest Bishop Potter takes in labor matters.

In his response to the fraternal addresses, President Gompers took occasion to deny that the unionism of Great Britain was responsible for the supremacy America is gaining in the foreign markets. America is quite as thoroughly unionized as Great Britain, he declared. The real reason of America's supremacy, he said, was that British employers lack appreciation.

A telegram extending fraternal greetings was received from the national committee of the Socialist-Labor party.

New Resolutions.

Ninety new resolutions were introduced, making 197 in all that have so far been presented.

Among the more important of the new resolutions were the following:

Increasing the salaries of the president and secretary to $200 each per month.

To give the I. of C. convention to Portland, Ore., where an exposition is to be held in that year.

To vote unitedly in favor of labor matters.

To organize the school teachers.

To form a state federation of labor unions in Pennsylvania.

To send representatives of the national federation to the railroad men's conventions to induce them to affiliate.

Asking workmen to hold aloof from the militia and favoring the Swiss system of allowing militiamen to keep their guns at home instead of in the armories.

To distribute free 500,000 copies of "Merrie England" among workingmen.

Protesting against the glass bottle blowers taking in flint glass bottle blowers without consent of the latter's national organization.

For an independent political party along socialistic lines.

Expressing sympathy with the Boers.

For public ownership of all public necessaries of life.

Providing for eight vice presidents of the federation instead of six.

To acquire the power of government for the purpose of nationalizing trusts.

For a special committee to deal with all matters pertaining to contract labor.

Protesting against the use of the I. T. U. label on the printing of the American Federation of Labor convention at Scranton for the reason that there is an allied printing trades council here.

Providing that no employer of labor be eligible to a seat in the convention, and that any union now having employers in their membership shall be notified to expel said employer within ninety days or forfeit its charter.

Dold Was Seated.

On recommendation of the credentials committee Charles Dold, of the piano makers, was seated. The Amalgamated Woodworkers had protested against his being seated, but later an agreement was entered into by the two organizations to the effect that the piano makers concede to the woodworkers jurisdiction over all machine woodworkers employed in piano and organ factories, and require those machine woodworkers, now members of the piano and organ workers international union, to become members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union even to the extent of revoking the charters of local unions failing to comply with this requirement." The committee on credentials also recommended that John D. Iglan, of Perth Amboy, be seated. His seat had been contested by the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers. The convention concurred in the committee's recommendations, and also in the agreement entered into by the piano workers' union and the woodworkers' amalgamated union.

Sunday brought little or no rest for the majority of the delegates. Nearly every man attending the convention is a member of or had business with the executive council, or one or more of the committees, and these were in session most of the day, arduously engaged on their several tasks.

Metal Trades Federation.

The principal event of the day was the convention of the projected Metal Trades Federation, held during the afternoon at headquarters in the Jermyn. This new organization hopes to gather all the metal workers into one organization, so as to be in a position to deal as a body with their employers, who are organized in the National Metal Trades association.

The proposed federation was projected at St. Louis last July. An outline of its plans and scope was sent to all of the fifteen organizations whose members work on metal, and all of them, excepting the iron moulders, have given it approval. The moulders have not as yet declared themselves.

JOSEPH OLIVER.
Member of the Central Labor Union's Committee of Arrangements.

Nine organizations were represented at yesterday's session, the blacksmiths, metal trades alliance, patternmakers, machinists, coremakers, polishers, stove mounters, boilermakers and the federal council of metal workers. Plans for perfecting the organization were discussed, but nothing definite was arrived at. It was, however, tentatively agreed that none except shop workers would be admissible to the federation. It was also practically decided that the organization would attempt to get along without the few females engaged in metal work. Just why they are to be barred, the federation was too gallant to make public. Another meeting will take place this morning. E. J. Lynch, national president of the metal polishers, is presiding, and John R. O'Leary, president of the coremakers, is acting as secretary.

Had a Conference.

President W. D. Mahon and National Organizer R. L. Reeves, of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, were in conference yesterday with Thomas Maguire, William McIlvaine and Edward M. Brown, a delegation from the Philadelphia Allied Building Trades council, relative to the impending strike of the Philadelphia street car men.

There are two unions existing among the Philadelphia trolley men. One of them is associated with the national organization. The other is an independent body. The building trades council is desirous of effecting a unification of the two organizations before any active steps be taken towards enforcing the demands made upon the company, and their committee came here to ascertain what President Mahon had to offer towards bringing about an amalgamation. What, if anything, was agreed upon was not divulged, but it is understood President Mahon went so far as to acquiesce in a proposition that his union should lose its identity and merge with the independent association upon the latter agreeing to take out a charter in the national organization.

The American Federation of Labor convention will remain in session for the next six days, and will have a very busy week. Two hundred resolutions, touching upon nearly every question in the labor world, have been presented for action. The committees will make reports on them as rapidly as possible, but it is not likely that more than half of these will be reported from the several committees.

Vital Question.

What is looked upon by many of the delegates as the most vital question that will come before the convention is that of trade autonomy. The brewery workmen and the mine workers' delegates probably will be the ones to center on this question. Both of these trades unions want industrial autonomy, that is, they advocate that all trades in one industrial establishment should form one organization for the better advancement of the condition of all. They also announce they will oppose trade autonomy to the bitter end. The miners in their argument say that if a handful of engineers, or firemen, employed in a mine should strike, it would cause the mine to be closed and thus throw out of work hundreds of men who may have no grievances. If all trades in the mine were united under one head, the mine workers say, much friction would be avoided. Those who advocate trade autonomy claim it would be fatal for them to enter such a combination and that no good result could come from an amalgamation of that kind. The autonomy question is likely to be introduced by either the firemen or engineers, which organizations are contesting the right of the brewery workmen and mine workers to force firemen and engineers employed in those places to join the brewers' or mine workers' unions.

The matter of trade jurisdiction is also expected to cause a long discussion, particularly on the part of woodworkers, who make the point that trades such as pianomakers are woodworkers and should come into the latter's union, instead of them having an independent organization. The mosaic and encaustic tile layers have a dispute of the same character, as have also a number of other trades which want kindred trades to join them.

Exclusion Resolution.

Nearly a dozen resolutions on the matter of the exclusion of the Mongolian race from the United States and island possession are in the hands of a special committee. This committee probably will report one resolution embodying the good points of all of them. It will be adopted along with one commending President Roosevelt for advocating in his annual message the continued exclusion of Chinamen.

Much interest is being manifested as to what the report of the executive council will contain. This report deals specifically with the work of the federation during the year. It may make some reference to the failure of the recent steel strike, although that labor struggle, it is understood, has not officially come before the council. There has been no development in the Gompers-Mitchell-Shaffer controversy, which grew out of the strike. Diligent inquiry failed to confirm the rumor that the matter will be threshed out on the floor of the convention. The principals in the affair maintain an absolute silence, but the close friends of each side express confidence as to the outcome if the controversy is thrust upon the delegates.

At this time it seems reasonably certain that all the present officers of the federation will be re-elected. There is a movement on foot to increase the number of vice-presidents from six to seven or eight, but it is not likely that this will be accomplished.

Among the cities that have entered the campaign for the next place of meeting are Atlanta, Ga.; Buffalo, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New Orleans and San Francisco. Portland, Ore., wants the convention in 1905, the year the exposition is to be held in that city.

CONVENTION NOTES.

Sixteen of the delegates are members of the International Typographical union. Not all of them, however, are representing printers' unions, some of them being delegates of national, state or city bodies. They are: Max Hayes, of Cleveland; Ernst A. Weir, of Cincinnati; W. E. Eaton, of Raleigh, N. C.; Carl S. Evans, of Muscatine, Ia.; Thomas E. Craig, of Mcleansboro, Ill.; John P. Walsh, of Springfield, Ill.; C. E. Dietrich, of Washington, D. C.; J. H. F. Wesley, of Birmingham, Ala.; William Elmore Seal, of Richmond, Va.; Jerome Jones, of Atlanta, Ga.; H. N. Kelchner, of Pittsburg; James W. Lynch, of Indianapolis. Eugene F. O'Rourke, of New York; William M. Garrett, of Washington, D. C.; John F. O'Sullivan, of Boston; Frank Morrison, Washington, D. C.

Jerome Jones, of Augusta, Ga., is an organizer of the American Federation of Labor who has won an international reputation by his aggressiveness and oratorical ability. Mr. Jones is editor of the Labor Herald, of Augusta, and special correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, which, next to the Labor Herald, is regarded as the greatest of Southern newspapers.

Sheriff-elect William J. O'Brien, of New York, is a regular attendant at the Federation conventions. All the delegates know him and he is, in consequence, assailed on all sides with a fusillade of congratulations on his great victory of Nov. 5. By trade, Mr. O'Brien is a granite cutter, and he comes to the convention as a delegate of the Granite Cutters' National union. He is also chairman of the board of walking delegates of New York city. Mr. O'Brien attained prominence by his work on the New York factories investigating commission, appointed by Governor Roosevelt, and of the famous "committee of fifteen" selected by the chamber of commerce to deal with the corruption and vice of New York, and which, it will be remembered, disclosed the scandalous "shake down" system of extortion prevailing in the New York police department.

Yesterday marked the tenth anniversary of W. B. Klapetsky's accession to the office of general secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Journeymen Barbers. Mr. Klapetsky reports that out of the 75,000 journeymen barbers in the United States and Canada, 27,000 are members of the union. It has more than tripled its membership in three years and now has 343 locals, representing nearly every state or province of the United States and Canada. Next spring it is proposed to send out twenty national organizers, with a determination of doubling the present membership in three months. The aims of the union, outside of its fraternal purposes, are to educate its members in sanitation and hygienic, to raise their general standard of competency, and eventually to subject all barbers to an examination as to their competency.

When approached yesterday by a Tribune reporter, President T. J. Shaffer, of the steel workers, refused to be interviewed, declaring he was done with talking to newspaper men. He has been misquoted so often, he says, that he has determined to fight shy of interviews ever more.

Miss Harriette E. Keyser, of New York, representing the Church Association in the Interest of Labor, of which Bishop Fowler is such an enthusiastic adherent, is attending the convention as a fraternal delegate.

International President J. M. Lynch, of the typographical union, will attend this week's sessions of the convention.

The New York locals of the International Tile Layers' and Helpers' union are represented by John J. McGrath, Edward Dalton, John J. Ward, Thomas Murphy, James J. Daly and Patrick McCall, of Local No. 29, and John Cronin, Daniel McCall, James C. Edwards, John McElroy and William H. Stevenson, of No. 24. The tilers of Philadelphia are represented by John Fervis, and those in Pittsburg by John J. Murphy and Harry A. Hopkins. They have a fight on with the Italian Mosaic Workers' union over jurisdiction.

Tonight the Frank Morrison Social club of Scranton Typographical union, No. 142, will tender a banquet to Mr. Morrison at the Elk cafe.

The bartenders will give a smoker and entertainment at Music hall tonight.

Everts M. Treat, secretary of the bureau of conventions and industries of the Merchants' association, of Buffalo, is in the city making a determined effort to secure next year's convention for that city. Mr. Treat isn't on here simply asking for the convention. He is demanding it as Buffalo's rightful possession, and he declares that he's going to get it. He says that last year at Louisville he had two-thirds of the delegates pledged to vote for Buffalo, but that when it was proposed to recognize the mine workers by bringing the convention into the anthracite coal field he gracefully withdrew Buffalo from the field, with the implied understanding that she was to get the convention in 1902. Mr. Treat was engaged for over 15 years in newspaper work in Chicago and Minneapolis and has held his present position for several years. He was instrumental in bringing three hundred and odd conventions to Buffalo during the present year. Buffalo has a big convention hall owned by the city, the free use of which is offered to all organizations holding conventions there. Already buttons bearing the inscription, "Buffalo, 1902," are being worn in great numbers by the delegates. The other cities which are after the convention are Milwaukee, Atlanta, New Orleans, Richmond, San Francisco and Salt Lake City.

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A SACRED CONCERT.

Delegates Entertained in the Lyceum Last Night.

One of the best concerts of the season was given last night in the Lyceum for the entertainment of the visiting delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. The theatre was well filled with delegates and a number of local music-loving people, while President Samuel Gompers, Secretary Frank Morrison and other officers of the federation occupied boxes.

The rich, mellow contralto of Miss Lida Garagan was heard to splendid advantage in Gounod's "That Anthem Sweet." The audience applauded this selection vigorously, but it was nearly five minutes before the singer could be induced to respond to an encore. Mrs. F. M. Brundage sang Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light," and her beautiful soprano was heard later in Gounod's "Ave Maria." She was accompanied in the singing of the last selection by F. H. Widmayer, violinist; Miss Conway, organist, and Haydn Evans, pianist.

A male quartette, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Stephens, Morgans and Roberts, sang a medley of Irish and Scotch melodies, and a mixed quartette sang "Abide With Me."

ARRIVAL OF KOSSUTH.

Fiftieth Anniversary Was Observed in First Presbyterian Church by His Countrymen Yesterday.

Quite a number of Maygars gathered in the First Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon to observe the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival in America of the Maygar apostle of liberty, Louis Kossuth. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Julius Hamborzky, pastor of the Peckville Presbyterian Magyar mission and missionary of the Lackawanna presbytery to the Magyar people in the Lackawanna valley, and Rev. S. C. Logan, D. D., superintendent of the Magyar missionary work for the Lackawanna presbytery.

The former spoke in his native tongue, in a forceful, eloquent manner, and his address was attentively listened to. At the close of the address, the assemblage joined in singing the national hymn of Hungary, led by Miss Florence Richmond, who also played the accompaniment on the piano.

Dr. Logan, in beginning his address, said he had talked to Arabs, Assyrians and Egyptians, but always through an interpreter, and was at a loss to know whether or not his audience could understand him in English, and asked for a show of hands, and was surprised to learn that a majority present could understand English. He said he had been preaching the gospel a little over two years when Louis Kossuth landed in America in 1851, and he heard him speak in Cincinnati.

To him it was one of the wonders of history how at that time Kossuth could land in New York and speak perfect English, and Henry Clay said of him that he spoke the most finished English that could be spoken. The history of Hungary is not known in America, and but few people here are able to unravel it. The Austria-Hungary struggle has been such a muddle that Americans have not the patience to familiarize themselves with it. It is not definitely known whether the Polish, Hungarian, Slavonian, Lithuanian or Roumanians are the leaders.

For over a hundred years, the history of that country has been in chaos, and Kossuth, who was born in 1802, was the first man to undertake to revolutionize the condition of things through the newspapers, which are today far more reaching in force and true, free Christian spirit than ever in speaking to the minds and hearts of the people. It was during the summer of 1852 that the Hungarian patriot made the tour of the United States, and plead the cause of Hugary before the American people, and was everywhere received with expressions of sympathy and good will.

He advised his hearers to place their children in the public schools, where they can readily pick up the English language, and thus carry it home to their parents. The foreign-speaking people, he said, must stand shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart, in the great work that is being done to bring about the education of foreign-speaking people to learn the principles of American government and Christianity. The American highway is open all the way for all the people who aspire to intelligence, honest labor and industry.

Kossuth, he said, did not live in vain, and the light he kindled is still burning and will continue to burn on. He advised his hearers to take Christianity as a principle to govern them in their homes and duties, and above all, learn the English language.

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