

GOMPERS-SHAFFER WAR IS STILL ON

Members of the Committee of Investigation Agree Upon a Fifth Man.

E. A. TANGURAY HAS BEEN SELECTED

A Foregone Conclusion That the Report of the Committee Will Be in Favor of Gompers—Delegate Berger, Who Represents the Socialistic Element of the Federation Which Is Opposed to the Present Administration of the Organization, Explains His Position.

New Orleans, Nov. 18.—The salary of the president of the American Federation of Labor for the current year was increased from \$2,100 per annum to \$2,000 and the salary of the secretary from \$1,800 to \$2,000.

The increases were voted only after a long debate. The resolution presented by Delegate Berger of Milwaukee provides that they should be \$4,000 and \$2,400 respectively. The committee, to which the matter was referred, reported in favor of increasing the salary of the president to \$2,500 and that of the secretary to \$2,100.

Delegate Berger represents the Socialistic element of the federation, which is opposed to the policy of the present administration of the organization, although it has not previously been known either to President Gompers or Secretary Morrison as individuals. In explaining his resolution, Mr. Berger said: "This is not a personal measure. I say frankly that if the Socialists had the power in this union, they would turn out Gompers, Morrison and the entire executive board and elect Socialists in order to carry out a Socialistic policy in the American Federation of Labor. But the Socialists are fair and they believe that labor organizations should not exploit their officers and employees. On the contrary, labor organizations ought to pay the best wages. Our treasury permits and our organization, consisting of nearly one and a half million workers, ought to pay a fair salary."

President's Address. The committee on the president's annual address presented its report and declared that it was opposed to his suggestion of a formation of a national labor union. The convention concurred with the committee in striking out the objectionable expression, suggesting that the carpenters "Come down to mother earth," which was finally eliminated. Under a suspension of the rules, Delegate James O'Brien presented the fraternal delegates, Edward and Arrandale, of Great Britain, with gold watches, and Delegate Kennedy, of Canada, with a diamond ring, as testimonials of esteem from the convention. The committee on the report of the secretary, announced that his recommendation that bodies must have charters for one year before they are entitled to strike benefits, was amended to six months. The committee on organizations made a favorable report on the following resolutions, and the convention concurred: "To organize into unions, as far as possible, the 3,000 employees of the bureau of printing and engraving in Washington. To bring about a reconciliation between the Team Drivers' International association and the National Teamsters' union. Each organization agrees to accept the finding of a committee of nine, three members of which are to be selected by each organization, to investigate the charges, each three to select one member from among the delegates to the present convention, and President Gompers will act as a delegate. The committee is to meet within sixty days.

Fifth Man Selected. The special committee having before it the dispute between President Gompers and President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association finally organized this afternoon by selecting E. A. Tanguray of the telegraphers as the fifth member. It spent the entire afternoon in taking testimony, but does not expect to be able to present a report before Thursday morning. It is considered almost a foregone conclusion that the report will be in favor of President Gompers. New Orleans, La., Nov. 18.—This morning's session of the American Federation of Labor, the resolution introduced by Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, instructing the federation of labor to use its best efforts to induce the national congress to pass a bill securing to every wage worker who shall have reached the age of 60 years without having an annual income of \$1,000, a pension of \$12 per month provided that the wage worker is a citizen of the United States and has resided in this country for 21 years when an application for pension was made, was unfavorably reported from committee. A lengthy discussion followed at the conclusion of which the report of the committee against the resolution was adopted by a vote of 50 to 85.

The fraternal delegates from England, Scotland and Canada were introduced by President Gompers and Enoch Edwards, the English delegate made a heavy address expressing thanks for

himself and the other fraternal delegates. In reply to the address of Mr. Edwards and other fraternal delegates, President Gompers spoke in considerable length. During the course of his remarks he declared that he had received copies of newspapers from all parts of the country, some commending him favorably, others adversely, upon the criticisms made in his annual report upon President Elliot, of Harvard college, "for calling a strike-breaker a hero."

He upheld the position he had taken declaring that President Elliot belonged to the school which believed that matters would come right if left alone. The strike-breakers he declared, were economy outcasts, as such a traitor to the cause of labor as any man who betrayed his country in time of war. The executive council which has under consideration the application of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated association of Wood Workers, reported adversely to the application, because both bodies are equally component bodies of the American Federation of Labor and the charges against the wood workers had not been proved. The application of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters was also reported adversely. Action on the present convention was deferred.

WRESTLING WITH THE FREIGHT PROBLEM

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Is at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Nov. 18.—President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, with Second Vice-President Charles E. Pugh, Third Vice-President S. M. Prevost and W. H. Brown, chief engineer of the company, are in Pittsburg today, wrestling with the freight congestion problem, which has seriously affected the Pittsburg industries for some time. The officials are making a thorough inspection of the local situation with a view, it is said, of taking prompt and decisive steps to relieve the blockade.

It is also understood that, during their stay, the officials will take up the question of improvements, which early completion would naturally assist in easing the situation.

These improvements have been recommended by the local officers of the company, who have been working night and day to accomplish a greater train movement and clear the tracks of freight. President Cassatt held an all day session in the office of Robert P. McLean, assistant to the president, calling before him the division superintendents and others who could furnish data of any kind regarding the freight congestion in this district. Blue prints of all existing freight lines in the territory were studied in detail and though much secrecy is maintained by all, it is known that President Cassatt has been made aware of the precise situation here. It is believed he will inaugurate any improvement that will aid in relieving the choked condition of the lines.

At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Pitcairn said: "The situation was devoted to the freight situation. Plans for the relief of the congestion by the increase of facilities for handling business was considered. It remains now for the board to act upon the plans. The Pennsylvania matter with us. We have a tremendous and troublesome accumulation of products ready to be shipped, and our customers are clamoring for their goods."

The American Lumber and Manufacturing company reports: "Some of our customers are talking of cancelling orders, because of the traffic congestion." There is a possibility that the Homestead and Duquesne works of the Carnegie Steel company, employing about 12,000, may be forced into idleness because of inability to secure sufficient pig iron for their operation. These works consume much of the outside supply of pig iron purchased from the merchant furnaces.

Most of the individual stocks are closed down entirely or working at about fifty per cent. of their normal output. Suspension is not imminent, but important departments may close down and cripple operations at any time.

Eighteen Egyptians Killed. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Cairo, Nov. 18.—Eighteen Egyptians were killed today as the result of an explosion of nitro glycerine in a magazine situated near the citadel. In addition many persons were injured, though the material damage was slight.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.

Adams Express Company's Clerks Are Under Suspicion.

Harrisburg, Nov. 18.—The repeated disappearance of valuable packages from the local warehouse of the Adams Express company led to an investigation which terminated in the arrest today of Joseph J. Sanson, and W. Dean Pierce, clerks in the company's employ on a charge of larceny. Watches and jewelry charged to a Harrisburg jeweler are alleged to have been found in the lockers of the accused men at the company's warehouse in this city.

MRS. MOLINEUX ADMITS IT.

She Is Residing at Sioux Falls and Will Ask for a Divorce.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 18.—Mrs. R. P. Molineux today gave out in her own handwriting the following statement: "It is true that I am in Sioux Falls for the purpose of instituting divorce proceedings. I have no plans except that I shall be a resident here for a next six months." Senator Kittridge, her attorney, has enjoined her not to talk further to newspapers.

THE BRITISH REPULSED

Alarm Is Created in London Over Defeat of Waziri Expedition.

Peshawar, India, Nov. 18.—The British expedition to put down the uprising of the Waziris on the Afghan frontier is meeting with a determined opposition. Colonel Tomchoy, in command of the fourth column, has been mortally wounded in an engagement with the insurgents, and Major Berington, the new command, has asked for reinforcements.

London, Nov. 18.—The news of the British check in the Waziri country has created some alarm here, as it is feared that the column is surrounded and that the full details of the casualties are being withheld.

A dispatch to The Associated Press from Simla, India, November 13, said that, owing to a series of raids committed during the last two years by outlaws from across the border on the tract of territory lying between Rannu and Thal, in the Punjab, it had been decided to dispatch four flying squadrons of 800 men each to counter the Waziris who were harboring the raiders on British territory.

BUILDERS ORGANIZE FOR PROTECTION

A Heated Discussion Over the Question of Full Recognition of Labor Unions.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.—The directors of the Master Builders' exchange held a meeting today, and decided to adopt stringent measures for the protection of contractors whose employees resort to strikes to gain their demands. All of the twenty-three members of the board of directors were present and the vote to lock out striking workmen was unanimous.

There was a heated discussion over the question of full recognition of labor unions in the building trades, and final action on this subject was referred to the members of the exchange at the next quarterly meeting on Tuesday. To meet the demands of the Council of Allied Building Trades, which is the parent body of all the building trades unions, it was announced that a similar organization of bosses be formed on substantially the same basis as that of the Council of Allied Building Trades. In the event of a dispute, the bosses will appoint a committee of five to meet a committee of workmen. Should the meeting fail of results, a committee of five from the builders' exchange is to act as a court of last resort. If this committee should be unable to solve the difficulty, the matter will be referred to the labor union, the bosses will order a general lockout, which will be continued until the employees' union is willing to make concessions.

ACCIDENT AT HORSE SHOW. Sidney J. Holloway, Owner of Jumping Horse, Has Narrow Escape.

New York, Nov. 18.—An accident occurred at the horse show today, in which Sidney J. Holloway was severely hurt. He is the owner of Chapple, a jumping horse, and he was riding the animal during the exercise period, when he was thrown from the saddle. The horse's hoofs scraped his nose and his wrist was sprained. Mr. Holloway narrowly escaped death, as the horse came down on all fours.

LADRONES ATTACK AND DEFEAT CONSTABULARY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. London, Nov. 18.—A body of ladrones recently attacked and defeated a detachment of sixteen constabulary at Dulore, Island of Leyte. The latter made a desperate resistance and fought until their ammunition was expended.

The ladrones had three men killed and had eight men wounded.

Schenectady Boycott Continues.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The boycott against the Schenectady Railway company will continue. The trades assembly held a long and stormy meeting tonight, at which a resolution was offered to reconsider the resolution ordering the boycott, but a forgotten clause in the constitution to the effect that any action taken at a regular meeting could not be reconsidered at a special meeting was produced and so no action whatever was taken.

Kentucky Farmer Killed.

Richmond, Ky., Nov. 18.—William Hall, a prominent young farmer, was shot and killed today by Ben Chennett, a negro, at Foxton. Feeling is running high and the officers are preparing to prevent violence.

HERRERA IS FOR PEACE

The Rebel Leader Has Decided to Come to a Conference on the Wisconsin.

HAS NOTIFIED ADMIRAL CASEY

Believed That He Will Accept Amnesty Offered by the Colombian Government—Our Marines Board Ship Today—Report of Disabling of the Bogota by Insurgent Gunboats.

Panama, Nov. 18.—On Saturday a notification went to General Herrera, the revolutionary commander, of the ending of the period given the revolutionists in which to surrender. Yesterday Admiral Casey received a communication from General Herrera, dated November 3, asking for a vessel to bring him to a conference with the government officers. The Panama railroad tug Bolivar left here today with an officer from the United States flag-ship Wisconsin for Agua Dulce, where General Herrera is waiting. It is reported that the revolutionists will accept the amnesty decree under the same conditions as did General Uribe-Urbe. The conference will take place on board the Wisconsin. The United States marines will retire this afternoon from guarding the train. The railroad line is protected by about 5,000 Colombian soldiers.

San Jose, Costa Rica, Nov. 18.—According to news reaching here through Colombian revolutionary sources, a battle has taken place between the Colombian government and the insurgent forces at Agua Dulce. The government troops, headed by General Bogota, were on their way hither to take over and convey the war vessel Poas, which formerly belonged to Costa Rica, and was purchased by the Colombian government at its sale by auction early in September.

The Bogota, according to these reports, is now on her way back to Panama in a disabled condition as a result of the engagement. Five officers and fifteen men were reported killed. The whereabouts of the revolutionary gunboat Padilla is unknown. The Costa Rican authorities refused to permit Colombia to arm the Poas at this port, and the vessel is being steadily watched to prevent any arms or ammunition being taken on board.

It appears that the sentence of death passed on the revolutionary General Uribe-Urbe, who recently capitulated to the government forces, was not carried out because General Perdomo observed that General Herrera of the revolutionary army had fourteen government generals as prisoners, and he might avenge the death of Uribe-Urbe on them.

THE READING WAGES WILL BE EQUALIZED

Employees Are to Receive Advance That Will Tend to the Equalization of Wages.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.—The following letter was issued today by the Philadelphia and Reading railway company to the wages of its employees: Heads of all Departments. It was announced that the wages of all employees will be equalized by this company, for the reason, it is said, that many Reading employees are now receiving higher salaries than those paid by the Pennsylvania and other roads in this section.

ARCHBISHOP GUIDI ARRIVES AT MANILA.

Manila, Nov. 18.—The archbishop of the Philippines, arrived here today. A delegation of Roman Catholics boarded the steamer and escorted the prelate ashore. Captain Noble, military aide of camp of Governor Taft, extended the official greetings and tendered the archbishop's quarters in the Malacanban palace temporarily until permanent arrangements for his accommodation can be made.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Nov. 18.—Arrived: Vaderland, Antwerp; Palatia, Genoa; Cleared: Cimrico, Liverpool; Oceanic, Liverpool; Deutschland, Hamburg; Philadelphia, Southampton. Sailed: Kroepfing Wilhelm, Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Lina, Antwerp; Boulogne Sur Mer—Arrived: Noordam, Rotterdam and proceeded.

Wages Will Be Increased.

Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 28.—Prominent Rigg, of the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Electric Railway company, has notified the conductors and motormen in the employ of the company that beginning November 15, their wages will be increased from \$1.75 to \$1.75 a day. About 50 men are affected.

MONEY FOR HOME MISSIONS.

The General Missionary Assembly Makes Distribution.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 18.—At the General Methodist Missionary meeting here today a resolution was adopted providing the distribution of moneys appropriated to special conferences at the disposal of the distribution of the bishops in Chicago for those conferences. The sum of \$18,000, of which \$15,000 is to be available at once, was voted to Bishop Hamilton to be used in the extension of the work in Oklahoma. For the work of the church among the Finns in Northern Missouri, Minnesota and Michigan, \$25,000 was appropriated and for work among the miners in Central Pennsylvania \$700 was given. A memorial service for deceased missionaries was then held at which nearly all of the bishops spoke, extolling the work already accomplished.

PRESIDENT'S LUCK DOES NOT CHANGE

The Last Day of the Bear Hunt Was Without Result—Mr. Roosevelt Velut Philosophical.

Smedes, Miss., Nov. 18.—President Roosevelt's bear hunt in Mississippi has ended, and he has not had even a shot at a bear. The last day of the chase was simply a repetition of the three preceding days, so far as his luck was concerned. Try as the hunters would, they could not get a bear within range of the president's rifle. The president left at 9:30 tonight for Memphis.

The dogs got a fresh trail early this morning, and the president and Holt Collier followed it a half dozen miles to the big Sunflower river. The bear crossed a mile below the ford; they went to this point, and, believing it was another day for the break, on the other side, they endeavored to head it off. When they got into the brake, however, they were disgusted to find that the bear had doubled on his tracks and crossed the river still further down.

It was then 10 o'clock, and arrangements had been made to break camp at 2:30 o'clock, the president was reluctantly compelled to abandon further pursuit of the elusive quarry. While the president was after bear, Mr. Helm, Dr. Lung and Dr. Sontagary Corley had a more successful deer drive on this side of the Great Sunflower river. They jumped up a buck and a doe. Major Helm killed the latter from his horse at about forty yards.

Although the president has failed to kill a bear on his expedition, he has enjoyed his outing and speaks in high praise of the hospitality that has been accorded him. He philosophically attributed his ill-fortune to the traditional hunters' luck and says the next time he goes after bear he will arrange to stay long enough for the luck to change.

The deer killed today and the bear killed yesterday will be taken to Washington on the special train. The president, who is in the park, whose last hunt was ahead of the President of the United States, was badly used up and with several of the wounded dogs was put in one of the wagons.

When all was in readiness, the president mounted the wagon, and the party mounted their horses and rode into Smedes, leaving the wagons to follow. The president is a hard rider and the pace was rapid in spite of the bad trails. The distance, which is fully 12 miles, was covered in less than an hour.

Upon the president's arrival here, he found fully 500 people, practically all the negroes from the surrounding country, gathered to greet him. He thanked them for their demonstrations, but made no remarks. They waited around his car on the siding until dark, hoping he would make a speech. Mr. Fish gave a dinner in his private car to the president and members of the party. At 9:30 o'clock the special train started for Memphis, having added the record of a presidential bear hunt to the fame of Smedes, which first became known to the outside world through the story that here the experiment of teaching monkeys to pick cotton was to be tried.

Reading's Answer Filed.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The answer of the Philadelphia and Reading railway company to the complaint of William R. Hearst, of New York, against the anthracite coal carrying roads, was filed with the interstate commerce commission today. It enters a general denial and specifically denies to all charges and statements made in the Reading is in violation of the interstate law and denies as false and untrue all the allegations of unlawful combination, confederation or agreement.

Injunction Against Strikers.

Cincinnati, Nov. 18.—In the Superior court today Judge Rufus B. Smith granted an injunction against the striking core-makers who were charged with interfering with the work of the National Association of Core-Makers, who has been here for some time in personal charge of the strike.

Midshipman Aiken Improving.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 18.—Midshipman Aiken of New Orleans, who was injured in Saturday's football game with Bucknell, was much improved today. Dr. J. E. Emory, of Johns Hopkins hospital, who was summoned to his bedside early this morning returned to Baltimore today. He reported that the young man is suffering from severe injuries about the head, causing convulsions.

Jealous Man's Crime.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 18.—Charles Benjamin of Youngstown shot his wife in the back and himself in the head late this afternoon while they were walking together on a town street. The couple had been separated and jealousy on the husband's part is believed to be the motive for the crime. Both are in the hospital with the outcome of their wounds unblemished.

INQUIRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS

Series of Significant Questions Propounded to the Representative of the Miners.

MITCHELL STILL ON THE STAND

Attorneys for Three Different Companies and All of the Seven Commissioners Take Turns at Asking Him Questions—Made His First Bad Break by Unwittingly Calling Archbishop Ireland an Anarchist.

Some significant questions were propounded, yesterday, to President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, by members of the mine strike commission. Mr. Watkins inquired at length into the possibility of the United Mine Workers controlling their organization and all the miners of the country and thereby controlling the entire output of coal. He also asked about the union's opposition to becoming incorporated. Another part of the hearing, when the eight-hour day was under discussion, Mr. Watkins brought out the information that the eight-hour day does not prevail with the soft coal companies shipping east, who are the chief competitors of the anthracite operators.

Commissioner Wright got Mr. Mitchell to say he did not think it was proper for the employers in a certain industry in order to resist the demands of a union, to paralyze that industry or any group of industries, and then inquired of him if his answer would be the same if he asked him would it be justifiable for a union to paralyze an industry or group of industries by such means, as demands, to which Mr. Mitchell made the somewhat evasive reply that he thought both sides should seek some other avenue of adjustment.

Questions from Chairman Gray, which practically amounted to declarations, indicated that he is very seriously considering the justice and expediency of restricting individual effort by limiting arbitrarily the amount of work any one man shall perform. "It is very important, is it not," said he, "to consider how far any agencies that are in being, or possible, should restrict that liberty?"

The Reason Why. Mr. Mitchell was asked by Commissioner Clark if it was not true that one of the reasons labor unions do not become incorporated is that they could be held financially responsible for individual acts of their members, to which an affirmative answer was given. "When Commissioner Watkins was discussing the possible danger of the union gaining control of the coal business and paralyzing that industry by a general tie-up, Bishop Spalding entered the discussion for a moment with queries tending to bring out, and which did bring out, the declaration from Mr. Mitchell that without public sympathy the union can not maintain itself, and that if it did it would be a disgrace to Mr. Watkins' question it would immediately disintegrate.

Mr. Mitchell made his first bad break at the morning hearing. Mr. MacVeagh was reading from various utterances on the subject of the personal liberty of the individual as to selling his labor as he pleases, and after disposing of an excerpt from an address by Whitelaw Reid on the subject, proceeded to read another excerpt along somewhat the same line, without giving the identity of its author. One of the things he read was: "The personal liberty of the individual citizen is the most sacred and precious inheritance of Americans."

"Do you cordially assent to that proposition?" asked Mr. MacVeagh. "No, sir," emphatically declared Mr. Mitchell. "It is a contradiction of every principle in American government—the right of a man to do what he chooses. We do not want anarchy, and that would be anarchy pure and simple."

"This is the language, then, of a very carefully disguised anarchist," said Mr. MacVeagh, smilingly, "because it is the language of Archbishop Ireland." Mr. Mitchell colored perceptibly, but quickly recovering declared he did not consider Archbishop Ireland an anarchist. Everything would depend, he said, on what the archbishop meant. The verbatim report of this incident is as follows:

By Mr. MacVeagh: Q. Now, as we have disposed of Mr. Reid, who is not connected with the New York Sun, I ask you attention to this statement: "While the right to enter upon a strike is and must be conceded as a right, the men who refuse to work, who demand, and in the name of the same principle of personal freedom under which the men who refuse to work, that they should cease to work must in no way interfere with the liberty of others who may wish to work." The personal freedom of the individual citizen is the most sacred and precious inheritance of Americans. The constitution and the laws authorize it. The spirit of the country proclaims it, the property of the people, the very life of the nation, require it. Do you cordially assent to that proposition?"

A. No, sir; it is a contradiction of every principle in American government—the right of a man to do what he chooses. Every man surrenders some of his own rights to the interests of society. We do not want anarchy, and that would be anarchy pure and simple. This is the language, then, of a very carefully disguised anarchist, because it is the language of Archbishop Ireland.

Not Assuming That. A. I am not assuming that Archbishop Ireland is an anarchist. It might be interesting to know that Archbishop Ireland is a member of a committee of which I am a member, that has declared for a trade agreement; that has declared, in other words, for a trade union. You are off entirely. I have declared for a trade agreement, but yet I have not declared in favor of striking the houses of people who do not agree with me about trade agreements. A. Neither has any union man Q. And your answer must be owing to a lack of reading correctly on my part, or lack of the proper emphasis, because I do not think you have caught the meaning of Archbishop Ireland's statement. He admits the right to enter upon a strike—nobody could deny that. "They should cease to work must in no way interfere with the liberty of others who may wish to work." A. Do you suppose the archbishop means that you would not have the right to boycott a man who does not agree with you? Q. The courts have decided, as you know, that boycotting is a form of interference with the exercise of the individual right. I think you know that, Mr. Mitchell; I am not expressing an opinion on that myself. A. I know the courts have held, and I believe many of our most distinguished jurists have held, that boycotting is unlawful. Q. Mr. Darrow says that they have decided both ways. (Addressing the commission)—That does not surprise me. I think you know that, Mr. Mitchell; I am not expressing an opinion on that myself. A. I know the courts have held, and I believe many of our most distinguished jurists have held, that boycotting is unlawful. Q. Mr. Darrow says that they have decided both ways. (Addressing the witness)—That does not surprise me. I think you know that, Mr. Mitchell; I am not expressing an opinion on that myself. A. I know the courts have held, and I believe many of our most distinguished jurists have held, that boycotting is unlawful. Q. 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