

FEDERATION'S BIRTH, DEVELOPMENT, LABORS AND POWER OUTLINED

Organized Because of Need for Some Central Organization Where Various Unions Could Confer Together,

ASSISTS IN PASSAGE OF LABOR LEGISLATION

Session in Seattle to Consider Several Important Questions, That of Politics Being Among Foremost.

By GEO. T. McNAMARA.

(Former Editor of the Seattle Union Record and Former Delegate to The American Federation of Labor.)

To the average citizen of this country, the American Federation of Labor is simply the highest body of organized labor, and they are of the opinion that all orders for strikes, lockouts and boycotts are at the direction of that body and its executive committee. They are not aware of the fact that the laws of the American Federation of Labor make strikes impossible whore possible to avoid them through conciliation and arbitration. The belief is also prevalent that wages and working hours are the only ends sought to be attained through the efforts of the organized tollers of the land. These opinions have been dissipated in communities where the trades union movement is crystallized and the workers are active to their own interests.

union movement is crystallized and the workers are active to their own; interests.

When the call was first issued for the formation of a congress of federated trades in 1880, the intent was for the formation of a body similar to the Congress of the United States, for the enactment of laws in the different trades unions that would tend to bring about a closer affiliation of unions of the same craft, but seven or eight national or international unions being in existence at that time.

It is true the Knights of Labor were in existence and a power for good in the economic field as an educational and political organization, but it was not concerned so much about the working conditions and wages as it was for legislation. The slogan of the Knights of Labor was "Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for recreation." Another of its declarations was "by the sweat of the brow must thou eat thy bread." Both of these declarations were good at that time and are as good today.

[Knights Seek Control.]

It these declarations were good at that me and are as good today.

Knights Seek Control.

With the call for the congress of electated trades, the Knights of Labor ttempted to take control of the labor tovement as then organized and force in international and national unions a body into their organizations as listrict assemblies." This, at first, as thought the solution of the probons then confronting the workers of me inition. Some of the international nions, affiliated as district councils with the Knights of Labor; others did of, among them the International ypographical Union.

The call for the next meeting was rich the Knights of Labor; others did of, among them the International ypographical Union.

The call for the next meeting was riched and the early part of 1881 and leveland, Ohlo, was selected as the cost centrally located city. September as fixed upon as the month. At this recting, the name of American Fedration of Labor was adopted and a comprehensive plan outlined for the deration of all trades, each union etaining its autonomy, granting charers to locals of their respective crafts, he American Federation of Labor to rganize and grant charters to men in raffs not organized until such a time s there would be a sufficient number funions to form an international of

ected president; Chris Evans, of the finers' Union was elected secretary, nd John B. Lennon, of the Tailors' nion, was elected treasurer. With his lineup came the development of no work of, the federation along the nes that have been since followed.

this lineup came the development of the work of the federation along the lines that have been since followed.

Purposes of Federation.

The American Federation has for its surpose betteting of the conditions of the toilers in all walks of life, whether in land or sea, and whenever an opportunity presents itself to aid in anyause, whether the workers are organized or not, cheerfully lends its assistance. The enactment of remedial egislation by Congress and the legislatures of the various states for the concint of the workers has been one cature, and the enactment of legislation for the public good generally has exceived considerable attention.

When the national banking act was received considerable attention. When the national banking act was received considerable attention. When the nation of the danger of the concentration of the wealth of the nation in the hands of the few., When ariff legislation was proposed the ame men warned the nation that such egislation would lead to the organization of monopolies, charging that we would become a money oligarchy and our nation as a republic was in danger, of destruction.

The first bill presented to Congress hrough the efferts of the American Federation of Labor was one for the bublic ownership of the telegraph ines. This was caused by the nation-vide strike of telegraphers and for her further reason that the rates then harged by the corporation in control of the telegraph lines were prohibitive or the transmission of news, the Associated Press not being in existence. This bill was introduced at almost evysucceeding session of Congress units of the congress by the American Federation of Labor. Protection of industries against foreign competition and protection to the American Federation of Labor. Protection of the same worken and do not appear fair to those in the abor movement at that time.

New Problems Arise.

The great industries of the nation.

New Problems Arise.

The great industries of the nation on meneral to develop and new problems arises of the nation on the men foremost in the ranks of or anized labor. Women were employed in the textile mills, in the shoe factories and other lines formerly emoloying men exclusively. The rate of any was much less than that for men or the same work and the American rederation of Labor sought equal pay or equal service. rederation of Lactor sought equal pay or equal service.

This was bitterly combatted by the whers of the mills and factories, and then the men would strike, men from ther lands were imported to take heir places. The struggle was un-

in places. The stragge was arrival. Immigration bills were proposed hich, it was thought, would remedy its evil without denying the foreign-the right to come to our shores, inally a measure to prohibit the importation of labor was introduced and, iter several battles, passed. The law as a dead letter for several years cause the influence of the steamship impanies and the manufacturers importing the laborers was greater than lat of the American Federation of abor.

abor. Another of the problems of the arly days of the American Federation (Continued on Page Thirty-one.)

One A. F. of L. Delegate Who Is Promised Busy Time During Her Stay in Seattle



Mrs. Raymond Robins

MINERS' LEADERS TO SEEK SETTLEMENT AT RENTON AND NANAIMO

Determined Effort to Be Made to End Local Difficulties. Which Have Lasted Many Months.

THAT a determined effort to bring about an adjustment of difficulties of long standing between miners and operators at the Renton coal mines, as well as in the Nanaimo district in British Columbia, will be made while so many high officials of the United Mine Workers of America are in Seattle, is a foregone conclusion.

It was expected by representatives of the Renton miners that Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners would arrive in this city last night and arrangements were practically completed for him to meet with the Renton representatives and the miners' union officials last night. (Continued on Page Twenty-four.) (Continued on Page Twenty-four.)

CAMINETTI COMING TO LOOK INTO HINDU

Commissioner to Enlist Aid of Shipping Men in Endeavto Restrict Influx of Undesirables.

By M. M. MATTISON.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION
A CAMINETTI is coming here to
enlist the support of steamship men in
a fight he is making to restrict the
immigration of Hindus to this Coast.
In a new immigration bill which he
probably will have introduced in the
regular session of Congress, Caminetti
will bar Hindu travel. The bill is expected to have the support of the national administration and there probably is enough administration support
in both houses to pass it.

The commissioner of immigration,
however, wants to enlist the support
of steamship men first. He believes

(Continued on Page Twenty-four.) (Continued on Page Twenty-four.)

Queen Mother of Gompers Household, Who Is Delighted With Seattle Beauties



MRS. SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Mrs. Samuel Gompers, wife of the president of the American Federation of Labor, though she takes no part in the meetings, is a familiar figure at the national conventions of the organization, having attended all of these sessions for many years. Mrs. Gompers is a guest, with her husband and daughter, at the New Richmond Hotel. She never has been west of the Rocky Mountains before and is delighted with the wonderful natural charms of the city.

For thirty-six hours, Mrs. Gompers has suffered an acute attack of Illness, but is already on the high road to recovery and is expected to be an interested spectator at tomorrow's convention sessions.

PREACHES GOSPEL OF BETTER CONDITIONS FOR LABORING GIRL

Mrs. Raymond Robins, of Chi-cago, Will Arrive in Seattle Tonight to Attend Great Labor Convention.

WILL PUT IN BUSY WEEK IN THIS CITY

Has Been in Public Work for Betterment of Downtrodden Female Worker Since Her Girlish Days.

By RUTH DUNBAR.

PREACHING the gospel of awakening for the laboring girl through organization in trades unions, Mrs. Raymond Robins will bring to the men and women of this city her vision of light and life for the human soul and body that will set them free from the mechanical drudgery now enchaining them.

Mrs. Robins comes primarlly to attend the labor convention and probably no one of the delegates will be so much in demand. Ever since it was first known, that she would be present, calls have been coming in for her to speak at every conceivable kind of gathering.

Mrs. Problus, will arrive tonight at By RUTH DUNBAR.

Mrs. Robins will arrive tonight at 8 o'clock on the Milwaukee Railroad, having just whred her plans to Mrs. E. M. Rininger of Adrian Court, who will be her hostess. Mrs. C. E. Evans of the Card and Label League is looking after Mrs. Robins' assignments. Tuesday night the visitor will speak theore the Federated Clubs of the Y. W. C. A. She will be honor guest at their usual 6 o'clock dinner, and will remain with them until 8 o'clock. From 8 to 10 o'clock she will speak at the Lahor Temple.

Wednesday afternoon from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock she will be honor guest at an "at home" given at the residence of Mrs. John Winslow, 1553 Federal Avenue, by the Washington Women's Legislative Committee.

Thursday she will be the guest of the Woman's Commercial Club and the Home Consumers' League.

Saturday she will be entertained at luncheon at the Washington Annex by the College Women's Club.

Next week the Seattle Suffrage Club will entertain for her, the date of which has not yet been set.

At all of these affairs Mrs. Robins will speak.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, before her marriage was Margaret Dreier of Brooklyn, N. Y. She was educated privately. In 1905 she married Raymond Robins, noted settlement worker of Chicago. She now lives with her husband in the top flat of a tenement building in the congested Seventeenth Ward of Chicago.

Mrs. Robins took up public work at an early age. At 21 she was treasurer of the Brooklyn training school for nurses. It was through her experience there that she saw the best way to correct conditions was to prevent them. She found that much of the sickness coming under her observation was the result of poor food, and poor food the result of the Logue of Chicago and the National Women's Trade Union League of Chicago and the national Women's Trade Union the fight for the ten-hour law in Illinois. She is a member of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago and the National Women's Trade Union the general proposed the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor and a member of the executive boa

posal that a training school be established for women trade union organlished for women trade union organizers.

She is associate editor of "Life and Labor," the working women's magazine, and the following extract from an article by her in the publication expresses well one of the great ideas she is trying to work out. She says: "Now, it so happens that in the ranks of the army of labor upon whom fall most heavily the burden of the battle for social democracy there are several million you.g working girls. Upon their vision, upon their knowledge and fortitude depends the hope of a whole great people. But they are children, young girls just growing into womanhood and—"Green are the fields at May time: "Give us our love, our play time: "Thou come these to be in the forotront of the battle line? "The close of the cighteenth century witnessed an unheralded and momentous revolution—the introduction of machinery. At any machinery exhibit are these placards. This machine does the work of ten men. This machine can be run by a woman," Any child can run this machine."

does the work of ten men. This machine can be run by a woman. Any child can run this machine.

All But the Brain.

"As one of our leading Chicago labor men has said. The only thing the machine needs is that amount of bone and sinew and brain to fill in what they could not put in with metal and other things, and so the operator is put in as the last attachment! Not a man nor a woman in control of his own invention, but a last attachment to a heaving piece of mechanism. If skill is thus largely eliminated, so also physical strength and power of endurance are no onegar as essential as formerly, and lo! we have the child, the girl, the woman, forced by poverty and utilized by the machine, entering the modern labor world as untrained workers. No joy of creation; no chance to think out or work out new plans in answer to an inner need and a growing knowledge—no master here in control of her tools—only tho last attachment to a machine!

"It is not surprising that the woman is slow to learn that her economic problem today is no longer a personal one, to be solved through her individual offort, but a social one, to be controlled by social and collective action. Unorganized she became the tragic underhidder in the labor market, and her own worst competitor, putting the working mothers in the sweat shop and the working fathers on the tramp. Unorganized she has to accept conditions as she films them—low, wages, long hours, abusive language, unsanitary conditions, locked doors, dangers of fire, work destructive of her moral development. Alone she cannot change these conditions. Alone she cannot even protest, except at the risk of losing her job. She has tried; she now knows. She loses her job when she asserts her fundamental right to have a voice in these conditions. Self-government is essential to the making of a free people and self-government in the day's work can be had only by the united action of the workers. How can this be brought about? By the united she her united action of the workers. How can this be brought abou

Holland Union Growing. The carpenters' union in Holland has doubled its membership in the past

Labor Leader Who Says It Was Honor To Do Grand March With Mrs. Pankhurst



John Mitchell, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

JOHN P. WHITE MAY

SUCCEED MITCHELL

Workers Is Spoken of as

New Second Vice-President

(Continued on Page Twenty-four.) Director Meier Who Will Head Big Band

in Parade Tomorrow

of International Body.

SURE, MITCHELL WAS PANKHURST'S PARTNER AND PROUD OF IT, TOO

Noted Labor Leader Led Grand | President of United Mine March With Militant Suffragette at Chicago Union Ball —and Felt Honored.

THAT the American Federation of Labor was the first great American organization to recognize and approve the theory of woman's suffrage, and that the movement to enfranchise women everywhere is more heartily endersed by the federation today then ever hefore, was the unequivocal statement made yesterday by John Mitchell, second vice president of the federation.

ment made yesterday by John Mitchell, second vice president of the Ioderations estatement came about as the result of an attempt to "josh" the labor leader for having lead a grand march at a Chicago melline Pankhurst. England's milituit surfragette.

"Certainly I did." replied Mr. Mitchell, when taxed with having performed the role of squire to Mrs. Pankhurst. "Certainly—and I may say that I was honored by the opportunity to meet Mrs. Pankhursts one of Mrs. Pankhurst's supporters?" he was asked.

"Then it is safe to assume you are one of Mrs. Pankhurst's supporters?" he was asked.

"Well—— came the guarded reply, "you may say for me that I am an carnest believer in woman suffrage. I consider Mrs. Pankhurst a wonderful leader—one far ahead of her time in England—and while I may not coincide in the belief of the militants that destruction is a proper form of destruction is a proper form of demonstration any more than I can approve the methods of the viriect action dement in the labor world. I still bow to Mrs. Pankhurst as a remarkable woman and a splendid leader.

Western Attitude Surprising.

bow to Mrs. Pankhurst as a remarkable woman and a splendid leader.

Western Attlinde Surprising.

"I am surprised to find in the West an attitude of surprise that we approve the suffrage theory. Yet, if one will not consider the labor movement for the last twenty years, it must be realized that we gave women a vote on matters pertaining to their own welfare at a time when the rank and flie of the citizens were willing to concede that woman's highest art was the proper turning of a hoteake without splashing batter.

"Woman's vote is an important factor for organized labor. Our attitude toward woman's suffrage has been consistant, for we believe the women will help to bring a better social, civic and industrial note into modern life.

"The federation declared many years ago that women ought to have equal right with men, and gave them the right to vote because they are employed in industrial work in large numbers and it is necessary that they have a right to express their opinions as to the conditions under which such liabor shall be performed, what the wages shall be and what hours of service are right of voting in the affairs of the labor world in a splendid manner, tempering personal opinion with a demonsideration for the viewpoint of the employer.

"Unfortunately women workers are employer.

"Unfortunately women workers are paid lower wages for exactly the same

(Continued on Page Twenty-four.)

EXCLUSION OF ALL ASIATICS IS SLOGAN OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Western Immigration Conference Goes on Record as Opposed to Free Admission of Orientals.

PROSPECTIVE EUROPEAN INFLUX GREAT MENACE

Recommendation That Illiteracy Test and Increased Per Capita Tax Laws Be Urged in Congress.

By K. B. SMITH.

IMMIGRATION, its effect upon the present labor situation in the United States and the nature of legislation necessary, to restrict it, as well as the best method of bringing such legislation about, is a problem that will take up no small part of the deliberations at the A. F. of L. convention during its coming session. The problem of imigration, as well as recommendations concerning it, will be put before the convention in a concrete form as a result of the deliberations of the Western Labor Immigration of the Western Labor Immigration of the Section of the deliberations of the Conference which adjourned sine die last evening after a two days' session in the Labor Temple.

One of the important steps of the conference was taken a few moments before its adjournment, when upon motion of Paul Scharrenberg, of the California State Federation of Labor, the conference went on record as unanimously favoring the extension of the Chinese exclusion act so as to include the exclusion of Japanese, Koreans, Hindus and, in fact, all Asiatic peoples.

During the session of the conference stirring addresses were made by the delegates, most of whom are from states of the Pacific Coast, in which every argument favoring the restriction of immigration from Southern Europe, as well as the Orient, was advanced.

The keynote of the anti-immigration sentiment seems to rest upon the "illit-

sweep argumen faoring the restriction of immigration from Southern Europe, as well as the Orient, was advanced.

The keynote of the anti-immigration sentiment seems to rest upon the "illiteracy test" and the increased per capitatax and both of these propositions the conference went on record as favoring. At the session yesterday aftermoon a resolution was adopted favoring the enactment of a law requiring an alien to be able to read and write his own language before being eligible to admission to the United States.

Changes in immigration.

The undesirability of unrestricted immigration was brought out in addresses by Charles Perry Taylor, secretary of the conference; Paul Scharrenberg, of California; E. P. Marsh, of the Washington Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.: Olaf Tveitmoe, of California, and a score of other speakers.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that from the close of the Civil War until 1882, immigration to the United States came principally from Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland, the Scandinavian countries, Gerimany and Holland and that the character of that immigration was high and easily assimilable. Later, when the great manufacturing industries were firmly established the demand for cheap and unskilled labor increased and then started the influx of allens from the south of Europe which has continued to the present firme and which forms a constantly growing menace to workmen altready in the country and to organized labor, as it is hard to organized labor, as it is hard to organized labor, as the same asylums are of foreign birth and the state of New York alone, forty-seven per cent of the patients in insane asylums are of foreign birth and the state of New York consisted of 1,830, natives of the transaction problem. General serion with life in their native lands, as the only real serior were property in this country was also urged as a means of carling for many of those who are already residents. IN BIG FEDERATION

By C. D. STRATTON.

THAT John P. White, for three years president of the United Mine Workers of America, the most powerful organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will at the coming session of the Federation in Scattle be elected to succeed John Mitchell as second vice-president is conceded by the international delegates now assembled here awaiting the Fall of the gavel.

When Mitchell immediately after his arrival in Scattle Friday night, confirmed the report that he had definitely determined not to seek reelection, it became a foregone conclusion that White would step into Mitchell's shoes, and his election on the last day of the Scattle convention is now regarded as certain, although it is quite probable that Mitchell's name will be proposed and that he will receive a compilimentary vote.

The miners' union has a membership of nearly 400,000.

Whether the change in the governing board of the Federation will in any way change or modify the policy of the body is still a matter for speculation, though among labor leaders White is regarded as a thoughtful and (Continued on Page Twenty-four.)

Ing property in this country was also urged as a means of caring for many of those who are already residents.

The A. F. of L. is already back of a bill asking for an increased per capita tax as well as the "illiteracy test" requirement. This bill was passed recently by the Senate and House and was vetoed by President Taft. The conference favored the presentation of the bill in practically the same form to the next session of Congress, believing it would be passed under the new administration.

The fight in the conference yesterday was on the question of whether or not the Western Labor immigration conference should effect a permanent organization to work in conjunction with the A. F. of L. for the enactment of desirable immigration laws or should merely make recommendations to the A. F. of L. convention for its guidance and action. After hours of debate the latter course was decided upon, although a motion was made and adopted to the effect that the officers of the conference keep their movement alive by taking up their deliberations and recommendations with the annual conventions of state federations shortly to meet in Washington. Oregon and British Columbia. A resolution was presented by the representations shortly to meet in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. A resolution was presented by the resonance of craft systam of the resolution asking for the appointment of a press agent or correspondent to keep European labor papers and other periodicals informed as to the true labor conditions on the Pacific Coast and thereby stem the tide of immigration, was adopted and such action by the A. F. of L. will be recommended.

Changes Recommended.

A summary of the recommendations

Changes Recommended.

A summary of the recommendations to be made to one A. F. of L. through resolutions adopted by the Immigration conference follows:

That Congress be urged to make 'appropriations' for the construction of proper immigration stations, as well the increase immigration to properly handle the increase immigration to the Pacific Coast which will result from the opening of the Panama Canal. Appropriations to properly enforce existing immigration laws are also urged.

That an allen be required to be able to read and write his own language hefore he is eligible to enter the United States.

That the per capita tax be increased, as provided for in the bill fostered by the A. F. of L.

That owing to the tide of immigration and the ever increasing use of mechanical appliances by which products are increased, workers be advised of the desirability of shortening the working day.

That the A. F. of L. at its coming convention reiterate its demand for needed immigration legislation and direct its nationa. officials and executive committee to aggressively press the enactment of such legislation upon the presentation of a resolution urging legislation requiring foreigners to be (Continued on Page Twenty-four.) Changes Recommended.

(Continued on Page Twenty-four.)

CUT THIS OUT Recipe That Breaks a Cold in a Day and Cures Any Curable Cough,

"From your druggist get hafl ounce of Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pine) and two ounces of Glycerine. Take Pine) and two ounces of Glycerine. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a 'half pint of good whisky; shake well and use in doses of one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal an. at bedime." Smaller doses to children according to age. But be sure to get only the genuine Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pine). Each half ounce oottle comes in a sealed tin screw-top case. If your druggist does not have it he will quickly get it. This formula comes from a reliable doctor and is certain. This was first published nere six years ago and druggists say it has been in constant demand.

FOR INDIGESTION-Mix one ounce Catandir Compound, two ounces Essence of Pepsin, three ounces Syrup of Ganger. Take one to two teaspoonfuls after meals. This is said to have no equal. Catandin is that new compound; any druggist has it or will get it. Published by the Globe Pharmaceutical laboratories of Chicago.



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Reserved Gallery, 75c. Unreserved Gallery, 400 good seats, selling at 7:80

tomorrow night at 50c.



CAMINETTI COMING TO LOOK INTO HINDU IMMIGRATION MATTER

Commissioner to Enlist Ald of Shipping Men In Endeavto Restrict Influx of Undesir-

BRITISH COLUMBIANS TO BE ASKED TO HELP

Cannot Successfully Combat Menace, He Belleves, So Long as Canadian Province Admits Oriental Hordes.

(Continued From Page Nineteen.)

(Continued From Page Nineteen.)

that sentiment on the Coast is strongly opposed to Hindu immigration and that if this fact is made known British autismics will raise a not because it in the passage of the Coast are declared to be passage of the Coast are declared to be also botter than anybody else, to demonstrate this fact.

Some time ago British Columbia authorities sought to bar Hindu travel and found themselves in conflict with the British government. It is declared that Caminett believes that it is imprincticable to bar out the Hindus at American ports if they are admitted freely at Vancouver and Victoria. It is declared that the they can cross the Canadian border line easily if they once enter British Columbia.

For that reason the commissioner of immigration will visit every port between San Diego, Cal., and Vancouver, R. C., sounding local sentiment and seeking aid in his campaign. If he can be assured of any help from British Columbia authorities he will regard the movement as certain of success. He expects by the time he reaches Vancouver to be able to show that the three American states on this Coast are willing to cooperate with him.

The Hindu problem has been far more serious in British Columbia han in any of the American states. There has heen an unsuccessful experiment here in the use of Hindus in the Washington sawmills and the percentage of Hindus now is said to be smaller than it ever was since the immigration movement started. In British Columbia, however, the immigrantion conditions throughout the Pacific Coast country with a view of preparing a bill that will investigate immigration on conditions throughout the Pacific Coast country with a view of preparing a bill that will invest the stuation when the Panama Canal is opened and travel from European countries comes directly to this Coast.

JOHN P. WHITE MAY SUCCEED MITCHELL IN BIG FEDERATION

President of United Mine Workers Is Spoken of as New Second Vice-President of International Body.

(Continued From Page Nineteen.)

(Continued From Page Nineteen.)

conservative leader of the big organization of which he is president. The mineworkers, however, are recognized as a strong and radical element in the great central organization.

White is an lowa man and was prominent among the leaders of the coal miners in the West before he succeeded Tom Lewis who succeeded Mitchell when the latter retired from the presidency of the mineworkers. The chiefs in the American Federation consider that White has been following closely in the footsteps of Mitchell and may be depended upon to pursue the same broad policy that made Mitchell one of the world's great labor leaders and constituted him the friend and adviser of statesmen in the White House and all departments of the federal government and gave organized labor a powerful friend at the seat of government.

Though White was selected as one of the seven delegates of the mine-

ment.

Though White was selected as one of the seven delegates of the mineworkers to the bederation's coming convention, he has not arrived in Seattle and, according to some reports, will not be able to attend owing to court praceedings that will keep him in West Virginia where he has been engaged in bringing about a settlement of the great coal strike in the section. If he does come to Seattle he will not arrive until after the convention is well under way.

Those who have followed White's course of action in the West Virginia strike consider that he won a spiendid victory there, and speak of him as a man well worthy to hold the high office that Mitchell will surrender.

Mineworkers in this state will regard the elevation of White to the vice-presidency with deep satisfaction. They regard him as nearer the pulse of the rank and file of the mineworkers than Mitchell and expect much of him when he receives what they look upon as eminently well-deserved promotion.

The George Kleine production of "The Last Days of Pompeli" is replete with many gigantic scenes, in some, as many \$1000, people take part. The above scene is the accusation of Glauceus by Arbaces. This production will appear at the Chemical Lawrenber 14.

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SURE, MITCHELL WAS PANKHURST'S PARTNER AND PROUD OF IT, TOO

Noted Labor Leader Led Grand March With Militant Suffragette at Chicago Union Ball -and Felt Honored.

(Continued From Page Nineteen.)

kind and amount of work as is done
by men, and very often are employed
under conditions more harmful to their
physical strength than ever men were,
"I believe the enfranchisement of
women will do much toward solving
the social problems of the day. The
ages-old puzzle of human morals will,
I believe, be solved through the volce
of women at the polls. I do not know
that the schools are the proper point
of attack on this problem, nor while
deprecating a plan for the instruction
of children along lines that may prove
harmful, can I offer a solution that
would be acceptable. I do not like the
idea of spreading the world's solled
linen before the eyes of our young
even though it may serve a good and I
believe the influence of women will
elevate politics and so improve the
moral tone of the world that the present day laxity will be eliminated."

Discussing the labor situation generally, Mr. Mitchell said:
"What the masses require is industry. Properly paid employment, under
well regulated conditions and extendday will bring about a new and batter
social condition. Industry befored
and women to earn money. The poorly
paid worker who told for many hours
under improper conditions is, in the
last analysis, a dissatisfied worker and
therefore certain to be the holder of
radical opinions.

Workers Must Be Helped.
"The words "arbitration," and "con-(Continued From Page Nineteen.)

therefore certain to be the holder of radical opinions.

Workers Must be Helped.

"The words 'arbitration,' and 'con-ciliation' mean little to the dissatisfied one, and working conditions must be improved before education will bring the toiling masses to a state where class hatred, in even the remotest degree, can be done away with.

"American organized labor is on a better footing today than ever before. Social standards and standards of living are vastly improved as a result of evolution and education. That such rapid strides have been made during the last decade is due entirely to organization and united effort looking toward betterihent. Therefore the immigration problem seems little short of a menace at this time.

"Unless immigration is restricted to a desirable class of newcomers, the standards of living cannot but be lowa desirable class of newcomers, the standards of living cannot but be lowered. Orientals cannot be assimilated, having no standards of living in any way similar to ours. As a result, unless there is restriction, labor will find itself standing still, if not retrograding. We must guard ourseives from unfair competition, and competition cannot be fair where lillterate and unrassimable foreigners are permitted unrestricted access to the country.

FEEDS HOGS 'LASSES

WASHINGTON, Kan., Saturday, Nov. 8.—Charles Kozel, a Washington County farmer, says he has started something that will probably spread all over Kansas. Mr. Kozel has bought a large quantity of "black strap" molasses which he will feed to a large bunch of hogs, with 3,500 bushels of wheat. He recently fed a bunch of hogs ground wheat and molasses and they gained three pounds each day.

EXPERIENCE PREVENTS MISTAKES AND **PROMOTES SUCCESS**

In all undertakings, public and private, an efficiency engineer can bring the experience of many others to your undertakings-to

Business Men

If your business is paying, it can probably be made to pay much more if efficiently organized. We know of many cases where, through mismanagement, much profit is lost. If you are running behind in what ought to be a good business, it can undoubtedly be put on a paying basis.

Contractors

If you want to do a big business and a paying one, get rid of the fear that you can't bid low money the contract and not so "brice," we can give you careful simates of cost of the best materials to select and the economical management of labor.

Individuals

Who desire expert advice and full information regarding local improvements, assessments and all other city utilities, can receive it at this office.

GEORGE B. WORLEY Efficiency Engineer 317 Yesler Way PRONE ELLIOTT 3851

EXCLUSION OF ALL ASIATICS IS SLOGAN OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Western Immigration Conference Goes on Record as Opposed to Free Admission of Orientals.

come American citizens within five years after their arrival this country. Substitute amendment was orfered calling for a dectaration of intention of Decoming a citizen instead of actually ecoming one. Both the resolution and the amendment were defeated, the conference leaving the matter to the action of the A. F. of L. convention.

VALENTINE DECLINES METAL TRADES OFFICE

After reelecting James O'Connell, of Washington, D. C., president of the Metal Trades department of the American Federation of Labor and selecting a full corps of officials to handle the affairs of the department, the annual convention of the Metal Trades section was brought to a close last evening. With the election of a president consummated, hominations were made for first vice-president and Joseph Valentine, president of the International Molders' Union, was the first nominee. Mr. Valentine has occupied the office of first vice-president during the past year.

Declaring, however, that the changes which have been made in the laws of the organization make it impossible for him to continue longer as an officer of the Metal Trades department, Mr. Valentine declined to accept the nomination. Mr. Valentine was one of the leaders of the protest' against the adoption of an amendment to the constilution which places the authority to issue strike orders in the hands of the president of the Metal Trades department; and the metal Trades department in a their than in those of the officers of the finational and international unions and otherwise alters the procedure Felative to the inauguration of joint strike movements. In view of the action of the convenient was an officer of the department and at the same time remain head of the Molders' Union.

Vice-Presidents Promoted.

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Vice-Presidents Promoted.
Upon Mr. Valentine's decilination of the office. James W. Cline, of the Blacksmiths Union, who has held the office of second vice-president of the

Don, ar. Jaientine's decimation of the Blacksmiths' Union, who has held the office of second vice-president of the department, was elected first vice-president. J. W. Franklin, of the bollermakers' organization, was named second vice-president; Timothy Daley, of the metal pollshers, third vice-president; J. J. Hines, third vice-president; J. J. Hines, fifth vice-president, and A. J. Berres was reelected secretary and freasurer.

Together with President O'Connell the secutive council of the Metal Trades department.

President O'Connell announced that he had been chosen by President Woodrow Wilson 2s a member of the United States commission on industrial relations and explained that in this connection he would be in a position to assist materially in the settlement of the strike how in operation upon the Illinois Central Rallroad and other lines of the Harriman system.

Most of the debate of the afternoon session centered upon a resolution introduced by M. J. McGuire, of San Francisco, which asked the Metal Trades department to abrogate an agreement which it was claimed had been entered into between the Monuity branch of the Electrical Workers' Union and the officials of the Pacific Gas Company and which was asserted to be in effect an agreement. Workers' Union and the officials of the Pacific Gas Company and which was asserted to be in effect an agreement. The Scate work of the Company and which was asserted to be in effect an agreement of the Electrical Workers' Union and the officials of the Pacific Gas Company and which was asserted to be in effect an agreement o

Los Angeles Plan Indorsed.

A resolution introduced by C. F. Grow, of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, asking the convention to indorse the plan of organization of the workingmen of Los Angeles, which the labor council of that city has adopted, was concurred in by the convention.

In view of the fact that the American Federal Los Angeles

adopted, was concurred in by the convention.

In view of the fact that the American Federation of Labor has indicated the probability of a change of date for the holding of the annual convention of that organization from November to June, it was voted that the Metal Trades department follow the action of the federation in this regard and the officers elected at the convention just closed will hold office until the next convention, which probably will be held in San Francisco in June, 1915.

In closing the convention President O'Counell thanked the delegates and officers for their cooperation and bespoke a continuation of the friendly relations which have previously existed. It was also armounced that a meeting of the executive council of the department would be held sometime during the convention of the American Federation of Labor, but no definite date for this meeting was named.

EXPECTS TO COMPLETE CANAL IN 5 MONTHS

Colonel Goethals Fixes March, 1914, as Date of His Departure From

Isthmus.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 8.—Colonel toethals has definitely fixed upon larch, 1914, as the time of his final desarture from the isthmus of Panama, his leaves less than five months for lim to complete the banal, reorganize he working forces and establish the peration of the great waterway.

MINERS' LEADERS TO SEEK SETTLEMENT AT RENTON AND NANAIMO

Determined Effort to Be Made to End Local Difficulties Which Have Lasted Many

BRITISH MEDIATOR TO VISIT ISLAND TOWN

System of Conciliation and Negotlation in Vogue in England Urged by Thomas Greenall

(Continued From Page Nineteen.) (Continued From Page Mineteen.)
As it was, Mr. Moyer failed to arrive and the session was postponed until he does, which probably will be Monday morning.
Duncan McDonald, of Springfield, Ill., secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, and one of the seven delegates of the Miners International Union to the A. F. of contional Union to the A. F. of contional They are at the New Richmond Hotel. Mr. McDonald was delegate to the International Mining Congress held in Carlsbad, Bavarla, last year and is a power in the miners' or and the sealer of the conditions are con-

year and is a power in the miners' organization.

"So far as local conditions are concerned,' said Mr. McDonald last night," as yet I know nothing of them. I presume that the matter will not come before the officials until all of them arrive and then any local difficulties, as well as those existing in other parts of the country, will be taken up and threshed out."

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Council in Seraion.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. held a brief executive session last night at the New Richimond, after which Secretary Frank Morrison said that nothing had occurred which was ready for the public. He denied that any reference to the strike situation at Renton was a matter of discussion before the council.

Miners of the Nanaimo, B. C., district, who have been on strike for more than a year, with the result, that coal for British Columbia has, of necessity, been shipped from this side of the border, will see cause for hope and possible relief in the visit to that district of Thomas Greenall, of Manchester, England, president of the Lancaster and Cheshire Miners Federation.

British Columbia Strike.

Mr. Greenall arrived in Seattle yesterday and will sail this morning for Victoria and visit the various mining centers in the district. The situation at Nanaimo is a delicate one, as strike-breakers were rushed in and the trouble which followed caused the Canadian militia to be sent to the scene of action. Mutily and labor troubles have held sway and Mr. Greenall affaces a difficult proposition in his effort to bring about peace.

"The miners of that district are not well organized," said Mr. Greenall at The New Richmond last night, "and the purpose of my visit is to assist in effecting a better body and to pit before the miners the position of the American Federation as applied to miners. The American Federation is known throughout the world by what it has done to improve conditions of the underground workers by negotiation with the employer. Failing to bring about mprovements in this manier they hold themselves at liberty to resort to the strike, if necessary, "The British Mining Federation is known throughout the world by what it has done to improve conditions of the miners of the United States and Canada the advisa

the advisability of taking the same course of action.

Advocates British System.

"General Secretary Gwynn of the Tipplate Workers of South Wales and I were sent here by British origanizations representing more than 3,000,000 trades unionists, to attend the Amei fean convention and explain the position of the labor union movement of Great Britain with the object of influencing adoption of the system which has proved so satisfactory in Enigland and which we believe to be the only means of permanently improving the condition of the wage earning class.

"In Eniglish mines a "coal getter" receives from \$2 to \$2.50 for his day's work. That is a union man. This is the equivalent of \$3 or \$3.50 in America. The system of purchasting the necessities of life and the cost of livis of alferent in the two countries that the miner in the old country is as well off, if not better off, than in this country. This statement, however, does not apply to the skilled laborer."

But one mine is now in operation on Vancouver Island, a mine near Naniamo, employing about 350 men, all of whom are union men.

TO RUN FOR OFFICE

WASHINGTON Saturday, Nov. 1.— Representative Jefferson M. Levy to-night announced that he would be a camillate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Root.

Which Are the Leading Cafeterias?

NOE starting this series of ar-: ticles relating to the Cafeterias (appearing exclusively in The Times) we have received numerous requests to give the names and exact locations those establishments entitled to be called "Leading Cafeterias"; those places where the best service and clean, wholesome cooking can always be found.

We gladly comply, and include a list from which anyone can choose with the assurance that perfect satisfaction will mark the first and every subsequent visit.

Good Eats Cafeteria, (Otto H. Wolf), First Avenue at Cherry (Entrance on Cherry). Bird's Cafeteria, Third Avenue at Union (Opposite postoffice). Cadien's Cafeteria, Second Ave-nue at Union Street. Hicks' Cafeteria, Second Ave-nue at Madison Street (Leary Building). Wing's Cafeteria, 1469 First Avenue.

Sunday is an unusual-Your ly good day to make Sunday the test, as all the Dinner Cafeterlas feature "extras" on the Sabbath. We suggest that you add greater

length and pleasure to the day of rest by omitting the laborious task of preparing dinner at home. Any one of the above Cafeterias, equipped as it is with every convenience for baking and roasting, can serve you a better meal at very materially less cost, than can be done in the average home. For instance, roast turkey and chicken is on most of the Cafeteria menus Sundays at 25, 30 and 35 cents, depending on the manner in which it is served.

Adding liberally for salads and toothsome desserts, this will bring the price for a real homecooked Sunday "feast" to around 50 cents. Your experience in marketing, at present prices, will tell you that a 50-cent Sunday dinner in the home is well nigh impossible. Only quantity buying, mostly direct from the producer, and the elimination of all waste, enable the Cafeterias to give the finest quality food for so liftle cost.

And what a relief it is Evil

to the patron to get away from the "itch-Ended ing palm" of the restaurant waiter. Tipping is impossible at the Cafeterias, for which the public should tender these great modern institutions a vote of thanks. For years and years the traveling

men's organizations throughout the length and breadth of the land have sought to abolish the system of gratuities by which the public has been compelled to give up millions upon millions of dollars annually, in addition to paying a fair price for food and ser-

In other words, the Cafeterias, through their modern methods and thorough efficiency, have accomplished more toward the abolishment of an iniquitous custom than hundreds of thousands of traveling men have been able to do in years of effort.

At the Cafeterias you pay only for what you want and what you get.

Cafeteria Series (5) Strang & Prosser.

GEORGE L. BERRY TALKS TO MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

Responsibility of Present Generation to Posterity is Topic Discussed by President of Pressmen's Union.

Responsibility of the greatest present generation to posterity was ably discussed before the Municipal League at its noonday lincheon in the Postal George L Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union. Nearly '300 members were present.

The speaker referred to the present life as a very brief one compared with the period over which the human family must reigni, and for that reason the labor movement in his opinion is doing its nöblest work in endeavoring to better conditions for the future by establishing a greater community of interest and the lightening of the burden of the oppressed:

"There are many duties which society is obligated to perform today that are not only applicable to the conditions of the moment." Berry said, "but the greatest duty of all is the preparation for a better day for the society which is to follow.

"There are it dare say, many people who are perfectly content with their life's accivities and crave for a better day.

"The evolution of the human family establishes a responsibility for each limit of it, and although the unit has its limitations of activity and existence, nevertheless society continues as an existing permanent institution. This fact more than any other manifestiy establishes the relationship of the united of them of them of the society of the s

tablishes the relationship of the units of today with those of the society of

Seek Greater Community.

"The labor movement of the world is endeavoring to establish a greater community of interest between all of the people for the purpose of maintaining a higher standard of justice for each other, the workers realizing the existence of tyrainy, oppression and slavery in various forms, throughout all time past. The organized labor movement, therefore, is not only purposing to lighten the labors of the oppressed today, but is in a genuine manner endeavoring to leave a legacy for our posterity that will present freedom, justice and complete emancipation.

"The organized labor movement is a humanitarian movement and its principles in the main are accepted by practically every thinking person, but there is a great percentage of the

people; particularly the employing classes, who refuse to embrace the principles of the organized labor movement because this great movement for the elevation of manhood and womanhood leads to the coffers that have been filled with unnatural profus. "The process of improving the position of society today and for tomorrow means, of course, the constant changing of industrial conditions of our country; for the economic improvements cannot be made, the standard of education of the people increased, and a more stable citizenship established except through the providing of an equitable portion of the profits of industry.

education of the people increased, and a more stable citizenship established except through the providing of an equitable portion of the profits of industry.

Relief for Women Urged.

"No one will contradict the practicability of the eight-höur law for women because we realtse that upon the protection of our women depends the strength of our people in the future. Notwithstanding this fact the regulation of the work day for the women can, only mean another adjustment of the profits of industry. It means that the cost must come from industry, and it is perfectly correct and right that it should, for industry has its only reason for existence in the fact that it was intended to be a clearing house for all of the people.

"It has been recognized in a great many states of the Union that the minimum wage was competent legislation because offizens of all walks of life recognized a touch of selfishness in the makeup of every one and that there were hundreds of thousands of women and men who were competited by circumstances to work for a wage that denied fiben the opportunity of participating in the better things of life. So by law the minimum wage has been established in a number of states in the Union, and of course the cost of this humane adjustment must be borne by industry.

"The principle has been established and it is the particite duty of severy citizen to join in the movement for the new order of things which will prevent and make impossible in the future the existence of unnatural industrial conditions that give extravegant luxuries fo a few, sacrifice, want and poverty over which the human family must reter."

comparison to the period of activity over which the human family must reign."

CZAR'S AIDE DIES AND SUICIDE IS THEORY

SEBASTOPOL, Rüssia, Saturday, Nov. 8.—Suicide was believed to have caused the death of General Dedulin, personal aide de camp to the czar, who died śuddenly today at Yalia, a fashionable seaside resort near here. The general was discovered dead in his room when summoned by the czar, who had spent several days at the watering place. Persistent reports that the aide was assassinated were denied.

