

AFTER POLITICAL SCALPS State Federation of Trades Will Single Out Legislators Opposed to Labor.

Office-Seekers Not Wanted as Speakers at Union Meetings—A Woman's Conservative Views—Cigar-Makers Have a Warm Time.

LABOR AND POLITICS.

Effort to Prevent Office-Seekers from Addressing the Union—After Legislators.

The report of the committee on resolutions was the first order of business yesterday in the State Federation of Labor. The first resolution considered was that of Mr. Smith, barring out professional politicians from the privilege of speaking at labor demonstrations and all other non-bona-fide members of a labor union. The committee recommended that the subject be referred to the various local unions. This brought Mr. Smith to his feet in support of his resolution. He said he wanted to establish a precedent. The speakers on last Labor day throughout the State, he said, were 90 per cent. professional politicians. Their friendship, he said, is not unselfish, but is merely professional. When, years ago, friendship was needed, the workingman's cause was not popular and politicians snubbed it. Mr. Gruelle replied, saying that the initiative on this subject should be left to the various local unions. He said that he would not make a positive but ineffective prohibition. The names of Senators Shookney and Byrd were brought into the discussion. Mr. Gruelle said they showed themselves friends of labor organizations in the last Legislature and to shut them out from the privilege of speaking at labor demonstrations would be unfeeling and brutal. Their influence in the next Legislature will be desirable. The president then referred to the practice of inviting professional politicians and office-seekers to address labor demonstrations. He said that he would not make a positive but ineffective prohibition. The names of Senators Shookney and Byrd were brought into the discussion. Mr. Gruelle said they showed themselves friends of labor organizations in the last Legislature and to shut them out from the privilege of speaking at labor demonstrations would be unfeeling and brutal. Their influence in the next Legislature will be desirable. The president then referred to the practice of inviting professional politicians and office-seekers to address labor demonstrations. He said that he would not make a positive but ineffective prohibition.

AFTER LEGISLATIVE SCALPS.

The resolution denouncing the last Legislature for its treachery in turning a deaf ear to the appeals of organized labor, etc., and calling upon all unions to denounce their State Representatives who were false to their interests, was then reported with a substitute. The letter was less sweeping in terms and asked that union men mark for defeat in their future aspirations all members of the Legislature who worked and voted in opposition to labor measures; also, that union men pledge themselves to vote only for such men, regarding as members of the Legislature only those who were in opposition to labor measures. The debate in opposition was led again by delegate Smith, who framed the original resolution, because it embodied the substance of the convention ought to take in the matter. Messrs. Gruelle, Kennedy, Kelly and others spoke in favor of the substitute. The named delegates offered an additional substitute, appointing the president, secretary and legislative committee a committee to inquire into the conduct of the members of the last Legislature who were unfriendly and to announce to the members of the Legislature the names of the voters in the ranks of organized labor. The amendment was accepted by the committee on resolutions, and the substitute was adopted. The exact method of procedure was not, however, clearly defined.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The election of officers was then taken up, and resulted as follows: President—Thomas M. Gruelle, Indianapolis. Secretary—John P. Hannegan, Lafayette. Vice-presidents by congressional districts: First—Thomas S. Rowden, Evansville. Second—John L. Kelley, Logansport. Third—Belle E. Pearson, New Albany. Fourth—Postponed.

DISCUSSING THEIR CONSTITUTION.

Cigar-Makers Indulge in a Warm Debate Over the Basis of Representation. The third day's session of the cigar-makers' international convention came to order promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The discussion most of the forenoon was devoted to the proposed amendment to the constitution of Article 1, which reads as follows, originally: Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote. Delegates representing more than a hundred members of an organization shall have one vote. The votes of unions having more than a hundred members shall be equally divided among such delegates.

AN IMPORTANT GATHERING.

The Ecumenical Methodist Conference which is to convene in Washington on Oct. 7 will bring together the most distinguished men of all branches of the Methodist Church in the world. The conference, which will be the second of its kind—the first having been held in 1857—will be a very important body, and has no power to deal with questions of church government and discipline. The program laid out for the conference is as follows: The first day will be devoted to the reading of papers and the discussion of topics which are not only closely allied to the church, but also bear an intimate relation to industrial and social life. From such a gathering there cannot fail to radiate an influence for good which will be felt among all the activities of life.

THE SOCIALIST SECTION.

A mass meeting will be held at Arbeiter Hall, 133 East Maryland street, this evening, under the auspices of the Socialist Section now attending the cigar-makers' convention. Among the speakers will be Charles Drees of Tacoma; Samuel Goldwater of Detroit; H. Kreimer of Philadelphia and Fred Schaefer of New York. A meeting of the convention will be held at the same place.

THE FIRST WOMAN DELEGATE.

Another interesting delegate is Miss Kittie L. Sheehan. Miss Sheehan has the honor of being the only lady who has ever attended a convention of the International Cigar-makers' Union of America as a delegate. She is a native of New York, and represents the No. 229, which is composed exclusively of women. This female union is not one of cigar-makers, however, but of cigar-makers' wives, most of whom are employed in the manufacture of Fish Brothers' wholesale cigars. Miss Sheehan is a very comely-looking young lady and is the favorite, as might be expected, of the men of the convention. She began with Fish Brothers ten years ago, when a little girl of thirteen, and during out-of-school hours and Saturdays she worked for the same firm as treasurer and corresponding secretary, began with thirty members, but through a depression in the trade, it has dwindled down to the present number of only six members with much skill and ability, but she never smokes them.

THE AUDIENCE WAS A GOODLY REPRESENTATION OF LADIES.

The audience was a goodly representation of ladies, attracted, no doubt, by the announcement that had been made that Mrs. Valesh was to speak. If the ladies of the cigar-makers' convention in the daytime had been removed and the entire floor was filled with chairs. The meeting was opened by the prayer of the chairman, Mr. Gompers. On the stage were President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor; President A. Strasser, of the Cigar-makers' International Union of America, and Mrs. Valesh.

THE CHAIRMAN INTRODUCED MRS. EVA VALESH, OF MINNESOTA.

The chairman introduced Mrs. Eva Valesh, of Minnesota. Mrs. Valesh is the State lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance of that State, and a deputy national speaker. She has traveled through many States, lecturing on alliance and labor questions, and has an abundant supply of labor statistics and knowledge bearing thereon.

HER REMARKS WERE INTERRUPTED FREQUENTLY BY VARIOUS SPEAKERS.

Her remarks were interrupted frequently by various speakers. Mrs. Valesh showed from her way of looking at it how the rich were constantly growing richer and the poor poorer. She pictured the farmer and the woman, and the great care that it has and is working in this country.

THE WOMAN'S PLACE IS NOT IN THE FACTORY.

The woman's place is not in the factory, the nursery or the kitchen. Mrs. Valesh said some one might ask pertinently why she was out of her sphere. This she explained by saying that just so long as the American manhood allowed the women to slave seven to ten hours a week, why should she not go out and work? She said that, deplorable as the fact was, she was not going to let her children and her own body be ruined by the factory system. She said that she was not going to let her children and her own body be ruined by the factory system.

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AMONG THE DELEGATES ARE TWO COLORED MEN.

Among the delegates are two colored men, S. L. Armstrong, of New Orleans, La., and William T. Jones, of Mobile, Ala. Both gentlemen take active part in the work of the sessions, and are among the oldest delegates in point of membership. Mr. Jones had the honor of being the international treasurer for two years, and is looked upon as a very valued member of the union. The way he was chosen to the treasurership is a bit of a story. He was elected in 1887, and served until the Cincinnati in September, 1888, and the members were quartered at a hotel which had conceded them a special rate. Mr. Jones was elected treasurer of the union, and when he stepped up to the desk to register the clerk refused to receive him on account of his color. Mr. Jones very quietly left the desk and went to the next desk. He then ordered that his address, and also those of Mr. Sexton and Mr. White, be incorporated in the minutes and official proceedings of the convention.

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THOSE BOOSTED GAS RATES Plan of the Companies to Raise Prices by Re-Measuring Stoves and Furnaces.

A Landlady's Experience—What the Ordinance Schedule Allows—How to Measure the Diameter of Fire-Pots.

As explained in yesterday's Journal, nearly all the raises in gas rates to private consumers are accomplished by "re-measurements" of grates and stoves. An ordinance that serves to illustrate this method is that of a well-known boarding-house. The landlady received, a few days ago, the usual notice to call at the Trust office to renew her contract for the ensuing year and settle in advance. When she went to the office she found her bill just about double over the previous year, and demanded an explanation.

"We are simply charging you ordinance rates," replied the clerk. "But I paid full ordinance rates last year," protested the landlady. "Oh, no, mum, you didn't," replied the clerk. "Possibly you thought you did, and we thought so, too, but you were not. Your furnace and stove have been re-measured, and we find that you were paying considerably less than the ordinance allowed."

"But the furnace and stove were measured before, and you had the measurements on your books when last year's contract was made," indignantly protested the landlady. "You are right," replied the clerk, "but you see when we first started in many of our men knew nothing about the business and didn't know how to take proper measurements."

"The poor woman had not the faintest idea what her furnace and stove really measured, nor had any data at hand to show just what the ordinance rates are. She had to take the Trust Company's word for it and pay her bill. It is safe to say that just about 90 per cent. of the people whose stoves and grates have been re-measured and whose bills have been increased, are in precisely the same fix. They do not know what their fire-pots measure, and they do not know what the ordinance rates are. For their benefit the Journal publishes the full ordinance schedule, and it would pay every consumer of gas to get out and compare it in his scrap-book, have every fire-pot in his house carefully measured, and then compare his bill with the ordinance rates. The schedule is as follows:

For Cooking—Monthly charges from Oct. 1 to May 1: Cooking-stoves and ranges, No. 6 and under, each, per month, \$0.75; Cooking-stoves and ranges, No. 7 and over, each, per month, 1.25; Cooking-stoves and ranges, No. 8 and over, each, per month, 1.50; For Heating—Monthly charges from May 1 to Oct. 1: Cooking-stoves and ranges, No. 6 and under, each, per month, .50; Cooking-stoves and ranges, No. 7 and over, each, per month, 1.00; Cooking-stoves and ranges, No. 8 and over, each, per month, 1.25; For Heating—Annual charges: Cooking-stoves and ranges, No. 6 and under, each, per annum, 6.00; Cooking-stoves and ranges, No. 7 and over, each, per annum, 12.00; Cooking-stoves and ranges, No. 8 and over, each, per annum, 15.00; For Heating—Residences and Offices—Monthly charges from May 1 to Oct. 1: Base-burner stoves having a fire-pot 8 inches in diameter and under, each, per month, \$0.75; Base-burner stoves having a fire-pot 14 inches in diameter and over 8 inches, each, per month, 1.25; Base-burner stoves having a fire-pot 18 inches in diameter and over 14 inches, each, per month, 1.50; Upright stoves having a fire-pot over 18 inches in diameter and over 8 inches, each, per month, 2.00; Upright stoves having a fire-pot 14 inches in diameter and over 8 inches, each, per month, 1.25; Upright stoves having a fire-pot 18 inches in diameter and over 14 inches, each, per month, 2.00; Grates and open-front heating stoves, each, per month, 1.50; For Heating—Residences and Offices—Annual charges from May 1 to Oct. 1: Base-burner stoves having a fire-pot 8 inches in diameter and under, each, per annum, \$9.25; Base-burner stoves having a fire-pot 14 inches in diameter and over 8 inches, each, per annum, 15.00; Base-burner stoves having a fire-pot 18 inches in diameter and over 14 inches, each, per annum, 18.00; Upright stoves having a fire-pot over 18 inches in diameter and over 8 inches, each, per annum, 24.00; Upright stoves having a fire-pot 14 inches in diameter and over 8 inches, each, per annum, 15.00; Upright stoves having a fire-pot 18 inches in diameter and over 14 inches, each, per annum, 24.00; Grates and open-front heating stoves, each, per annum, 18.00; For Heating—Residences: With a fire-pot having a diameter of 22 inches or under, each, per month, 3.00; With a fire-pot having a diameter of 24 inches, and over 22 inches, each, per month, 3.40; With a fire-pot having a diameter of 26 inches, and over 24 inches, each, per month, 3.50; With a fire-pot having a diameter of 28 inches, and over 26 inches, each, per month, 3.75; With a fire-pot having a diameter of 30 inches, and over 28 inches, each, per month, 4.00; With a fire-pot having a diameter of 32 inches, and over 30 inches, each, per month, 4.50; With a fire-pot having a diameter of 34 inches, and over 32 inches, each, per month, 5.00; With a fire-pot having a diameter of 36 inches, and over 34 inches, each, per month, 6.50; With a fire-pot having a diameter of over 40 inches, each, per month, 8.00; Furnaces—For heating residences. Monthly Charges: With a fire-pot having a diameter of 22 inches or under, each, per annum, 20.00; With a fire-pot having a diameter of 24 inches, and over 22 inches, each, per annum, 23.80; With a fire-pot having a diameter of 26 inches, and over 24 inches, each, per annum, 24.50; With a fire-pot having a diameter of 28 inches, and over 26 inches, each, per annum, 26.25; With a fire-pot having a diameter of 30 inches, and over 28 inches, each, per annum, 28.00; With a fire-pot having a diameter of 34 inches, and over 30 inches, each, per annum, 31.50.

THOSE BOOSTED GAS RATES Plan of the Companies to Raise Prices by Re-Measuring Stoves and Furnaces.

A Landlady's Experience—What the Ordinance Schedule Allows—How to Measure the Diameter of Fire-Pots.

As explained in yesterday's Journal, nearly all the raises in gas rates to private consumers are accomplished by "re-measurements" of grates and stoves. An ordinance that serves to illustrate this method is that of a well-known boarding-house. The landlady received, a few days ago, the usual notice to call at the Trust office to renew her contract for the ensuing year and settle in advance. When she went to the office she found her bill just about double over the previous year, and demanded an explanation.

"We are simply charging you ordinance rates," replied the clerk. "But I paid full ordinance rates last year," protested the landlady. "Oh, no, mum, you didn't," replied the clerk. "Possibly you thought you did, and we thought so, too, but you were not. Your furnace and stove have been re-measured, and we find that you were paying considerably less than the ordinance allowed."

"But the furnace and stove were measured before, and you had the measurements on your books when last year's contract was made," indignantly protested the landlady. "You are right," replied the clerk, "but you see when we first started in many of our men knew nothing about the business and didn't know how to take proper measurements."

"The poor woman had not the faintest idea what her furnace and stove really measured, nor had any data at hand to show just what the ordinance rates are. She had to take the Trust Company's word for it and pay her bill. It is safe to say that just about 90 per cent. of the people whose stoves and grates have been re-measured and whose bills have been increased, are in precisely the same fix. They do not know what their fire-pots measure, and they do not know what the ordinance rates are. For their benefit the Journal publishes the full ordinance schedule, and it would pay every consumer of gas to get out and compare it in his scrap-book, have every fire-pot in his house carefully measured, and then compare his bill with the ordinance rates. The schedule is as follows:

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