

LABOR LEADER IN LOBBY PROBE

SAMUEL GOMPERS TESTIFIES REGARDING LEGISLATIVE INFLUENCE USED.

COMMITTEE IS ACTIVE

Federation Had Often Influenced Legislation Through Action Taken by Board of Representatives—He Describes Aims and Purposes of the Great Union Organization.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, appeared late today as a witness before the house lobby investigating committee, beginning an inquiry into organized labor's efforts to influence legislation by congress.

Mr. Gompers, questioned by his attorney, Jackson H. Raiston, gave the committee a detailed statement of the aims and purposes of the American Federation of Labor, frankly told of its efforts through a legislative committee to influence congress toward the enactment of legislation favorable to the workers and declared that in this effort opposition of the National Association of Manufacturers always had been encountered.

"The only evidence that I and my colleagues ever had had as to the existence of the National Association of Manufacturers," he added, "was vindictive antagonism to everything we advocated, no matter how humane."

Its Aims.

"It aims," he said, "to relieve the working people from burdensome long hours of toil; to protect them in their work, protect their lives and health; to improve their material, moral, social and political standing; to bring about a better condition for the toilers of our country as a reward for services they render to society."

Tracing the history of legislation for the benefit of labor, Mr. Gompers claimed credit on the behalf of the federation for the work of legislative committees in Washington and in many states of the Union, asserting that all labor legislation was constantly being urged upon legislative bodies through argument by representatives of the working people.

Not Always Inimical.

The witness said the American manufacturers' association had not always been an anti-union or an anti-labor organization.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "the National Association of Manufacturers was not an anti-labor organization until Dr. D. M. Parry's declaration in 1903 to the convention of that association at New Orleans. Mr. Parry, as president, had his report printed. It was a virulent attack on all organized labor. That report he never read to the convention at New Orleans. From that time the association became anti-labor and anti-union."

The Relation.

Representative Willis asked Mr. Gompers what relation the American Federation of Labor bore to the Knights of Labor.

"The relation," Mr. Gompers replied, "between a living human organism and a corpse."

Mr. Gompers was called to the stand at the conclusion of the examination of James A. Emery, counsel for the Council for Industrial Defense of the National Association of Manufacturers, who said, when asked what he now thought of the workmen's protective association, organized by Martin M. Mulhall:

"I think it was a political Falstaffian army whose members increased according to the imagination of the commander-in-chief."

DIGGS AND HARRIS PLACED ON TRIAL

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—Twelve men were chosen today to try Maury I. Diggs and Attorney Charles B. Harris on the charge of subornation of perjury growing out of the white-slave case in which Diggs was recently convicted.

The prosecution will attempt to prove that Diggs and his attorney asked Miss Nellie Barton to intercede with her friend, Marsha Warrington, following the Reno trip, with a view to having the Warrington girl so color her testimony that Diggs might escape conviction under the Mann act.

Besides endeavoring to shake the testimony of Marsha Warrington and Nellie Barton, the defense is expected to introduce several character witnesses on behalf of Attorney Harris, who is one of the best known lawyers in Sacramento.

After Judge Van Fleet, upon the request of Prosecutor Sullivan and Attorney Woodworth, had postponed sentence on both Caminetti and Diggs until next Monday, upon opening of court this morning, the judge called

Mexican Rebels Explode Powder Car



AFTER THE EXPLOSION AT TACABAYA.

A federal car loaded with powder, passing through Tacabaya, Mexico, was fired by the rebels, and the explosion which resulted practically destroyed the business section of the place. Many natives were killed or injured. After the explosion the havoc wrought resembled the ruins left in the wake of an earthquake. For miles around the natives who heard the roar and report of the explosion and felt the shock of it, believed they were passing through an upheaval of the earth.

BOLD HIGHWAYMEN ON SOUTH SIDE WORK AGAIN

MOTORCYCLIST WAYLAIN NEAR HOME AND REACHES HOUSE TO FIND IT ENTERED.

A holdup and a burglary was the experience of H. A. Bisbee, an employe of the Mountain States Telephone company, 739 South Sixth street, last evening. While on his way home at 8 o'clock he was stopped near the hall park by two footpads and robbed and when he reached home, three hours later, he found the house had been entered and a general litter made of the contents. The highwaymen gained only 76 cents and, as far as Mr. Bisbee could learn last night, the burglar had taken nothing. The police were notified of the holdup at once. An officer was sent to the scene, but no trace of the thieves could be found.

Mr. Bisbee was returning to his home on his motorcycle, and was half way across a vacant area beyond Hilda avenue, when he met two young men who signaled with their hands for him to stop. He thought from their actions that they wanted to inquire regarding a direction and he stopped willingly. He then found himself in the tools of footpads with a gun in his face and quick fingers going through his pockets. When they had searched him they commanded him to continue on his way without looking back. He went on and to the police station.

When Mr. Bisbee again essayed to return home he found his house had been entered and the furniture thrown about, although nothing had been taken.

The description given of the two holdups corresponds partially to that given by Dr. Dungan of the men who waylaid him on Tuesday night, but not enough resemblance is shown to give grounds for believing them to be the same men.

The holdup last night was particularly terrifying to south side residents, for it is the second bold highway robbery in that part of town. On Tuesday night Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Dungan were waylaid on South Higgins avenue at 9:30 in the evening, robbed and the doctor was beaten into unconsciousness.

FARM LOANS BILL TO BE INITIATED BY LEAGUE

ENACTMENT OF MEASURE TO AID THE RANCHERS WILL BE UP TO VOTERS.

Hamilton, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—Petitions for the initiation of a state law providing for loan of state funds on farm mortgages and for a law providing for workmen's compensation were put in circulation in this city this morning by the People's Power League of Montana. Miles Romney of this city, president of the league, prepared for signatures throughout the state, as was done with the petitions circulated last year by the league. W. N. Hassler of this city has the honor of being the first voter of the state to sign the initiative. W. B. McLaughlin and Miles Romney, following in order. The petition for Hamilton can be found at W. B. McLaughlin's cigar store on Main street.

In talking this morning of the putting out of the petitions, Miles Romney stated that petitions had been sent into every county of the state and all would be in circulation by the last of this week. To bring these bills before the people at the next election it is necessary to secure the signatures of 8 per cent of the vote cast at the last gubernatorial election, two-fifths of the counties of the state being represented. The compensation measure carried by the petition is the one passed by the last house of representatives of Montana and killed in the senate. The bill was originally drafted by a committee appointed from the People's Power league. The loan bill was drafted by Albert Besaron, an attorney of Missoula, assisted by Miles Romney of this city.

OLD DAVIS WILL CASE IS ARGUED IN COURT

Butte, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—The hearing of the application of Andrew J. Davis, George Wesley Davis and Morris A. Davis, brothers, for letters of administration of the estate of John A. Davis, deceased, is being continued before Judge G. B. Winston today.

Andrew J. Davis said that he had been asked to apply for letters of administration by all the heirs interested except George Wesley Davis. He said that the residue of the estate of John A. Davis included about \$37,000 in cash, stock in the Lexington mine and 50 shares of stock in the First National bank of the par value of \$200 a share, on which dividends in amounts varying from 50 per cent to 100 per cent were paid.

WANTS MISSOULA JURORS.

Butte, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—Deputy United States Marshal G. A. McKay leaves tomorrow for Missoula to summon a trial jury of 40 members returnable at Missoula October 6. The cases handled will be those held over from the spring term of the Butte and Helena sessions.

STREET CAR KILLS BUTTE MAN.

Butte, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—Gorman McLeod was killed and F. B. Kerwin seriously injured by being struck by a street car near Luna park tonight. The men were standing on a curve of the track when struck, and were not aware that a car was coming.

VISIT OF ZAMAONA IS SURROUNDED BY MYSTERY

IS BELIEVED TO HAVE MISSION FROM HUERTA, BUT HE IS QUIET ABOUT IT.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Senor Manuel de Zamacona, former Mexican ambassador to the United States, who is supposed to be charged with the task of reopening the negotiations between the United States and the Huerta administration for a peaceful solution of the troubles in Mexico, remained in seclusion tonight with Senor Algara, charge d'affaires of the Mexican embassy.

Zamacona did not reveal the character of his mission. He maintained that he had come to the United States on "private business."

The United States had signified that if Senor Zamacona came to resume the negotiations on a new basis, he would be received. Otherwise, this government considered further negotiations on the same ground covered by John Lind as unnecessary.

It is understood that Senor Zamacona was in communication tonight with the Mexican City administration and prepared to be in New York tomorrow to talk with American bankers about the prospect of a loan for the Huerta government.

At the White House it was stated that no word had been received directly or indirectly from Senor Zamacona.

Mysterious.

Much mystery was maintained at the Mexican embassy concerning the visitor. On the latter's arrival he immediately telephoned Senor Algara and went to the embassy. On the telephone a few minutes later Senor Algara denied that he had seen Senor Zamacona or knew anything of his whereabouts. Not long afterward, both Senor Algara and Senor Zamacona left the embassy for dinner and spent the evening together.

Warned.

Mexico City, Sept. 10.—Because of representations by the American charge, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, to the Mexican foreign office as a preventative measure and in line with the recent declaration from Washington that the Mexican authorities would be held responsible for any injury done to Americans, telegrams at urgent rates and demanding acknowledgment were sent today "by order of the president" to all governors to prevent by all the means in their power demonstrations of any sort against foreigners on the occasion of the celebration of Independence day, September 16.

The telegrams were sent by Dr. Urrutia, minister of the interior.

Charge O'Shaughnessy's action was inspired by rumors which in recent years always have been current just prior to Independence day of anti-foreign uprisings. In part, the instructions read:

"By special order of the president, I beg you to dictate at once most appropriate and energetic measures to prevent disturbances which might arise during the coming celebration. Especially it is desired that nothing shall occur to affect the persons or interests of foreigners residing in your state. The president expressed his desire further to demonstrate 'our culture and respect for the subjects of friendly nations and that we entertain for them a fraternal regard which is demanded by reason of the justice that always governs the acts of the Mexican people and the government of the republic."

RAILROADED ACROSS BORDER HARRY K. THAW IS CAPTURED AND PLACED IN A NEW JAIL

Is Thrust Across Line Into Vermont and Then Wanders About the Country in an Automobile Like a Scared Rabbit—New Hampshire Sheriff Finally Gets Him, Much to His Relief.

GREAT LEGAL FIGHT IS COMING UP OVER THAW

SULZER AND GLYNN PROBABLY WILL CLASH OVER EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 10.—That counsel for Harry K. Thaw will make the most of New York state's gubernatorial mixup in attempts to block the fugitive's return to this state from New Hampshire is expected by state officials and both supporters of Governor Sulzer and acting Governor Glynn.

Attorney General Carmody already had taken steps to bring about Thaw's return on extradition papers based upon a charge that Thaw escaped from Matteawan hospital as the result of a conspiracy. Acting Governor Glynn stands ready to sign the requisition for extradition as soon as it is presented by District Attorney Conger of Dutchess county, in which the Matteawan hospital is located.

Governor Sulzer, so far as could be learned, has taken no official action. However, even the most optimistic attaches of the attorney general's office do not hope to bring about Thaw's return without a legal battle over the rival claims to the governorship. District Attorney Conger was instructed today to bring the necessary extradition papers to Albany as soon as possible. The district attorney has notified the attorney general that the requisition papers will be in Albany tomorrow for executive approval.

Carmody Indignant.

Attorney General Carmody was indignant over the action of the Canadian authorities in releasing Thaw without giving notice to New York state officials. He expressed the opinion that Thaw would be returned to New York's jurisdiction.

"We shall continue our efforts to have him returned to Matteawan," he declared, "and I feel confident he will be turned over to this state."

Earlier in the day the attorney general had characterized the deportation of Thaw from Canada as a "gross violation" by the Dominion officials of an agreement to notify New York's representatives in event of any action being taken to return Thaw to this country.

Both acting Governor Glynn and Attorney General Carmody took steps to locate Thaw and bring about his return to this state as soon as they learned he had been deported from Canada. Duplicate telegrams were sent to the governors of New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts, requesting the detention of the fugitive. In addition, the attorney general directed William T. Jerome and Deputy Franklin Kennedy who left Canada yesterday, to proceed at once to New Hampshire and continue their efforts to have Thaw returned to this state.

BLUEJACKETS KILLED IN BOILER EXPLOSION

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 10.—Two men were killed and three seriously injured as the result of a boiler explosion on the United States torpedo boat Craven off Tabe island shortly after noon today. The dead are:

CHIEF WATER TENDER MCCAFFRAY. WATER TENDER MILTON. Injured: Machinist Mate Swain. Water Tender Daughton. Other Gabbett.

The Craven left Charleston, S. C., for Savannah, Milton was dead when brought on deck and McCaffray lived but a short time.

It is believed by the officers of the Craven that the explosion was due to a defective gauge.

INJURIES PROVE FATAL.

Bozeman, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—Daniel Coffee, who was shot in a brawl at Yellowstone Tuesday morning, died on the operating table at Yellowstone this afternoon. W. C. Long, chief veterinarian for the Yellowstone Park Transportation company, who shot him, is in custody. Long phoned the sheriff's office in Bozeman that he was at Yellowstone, and offered to come to Bozeman and give himself up. He asserts that he shot Coffee only after the latter had beaten him unmercifully.

FOREST GUARDS NAMED

Washington, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—At the instance of Senator Walsh, Tracy D. Hull of Roman and H. N. Lameth of Polson have been appointed forest guards on the Flathead reservation.

Colebrook, N. H., Sept. 10.—Harry Kendall Thaw, fugitive from Matteawan, slept on American soil tonight, barricaded in a hotel room here after one of the most exciting days in his career.

Thrust unexpectedly over the Canadian border early today despite the writ of habeas corpus demanding his production before the king's bench in Montreal next Monday, he was a free man for three hours, and during that time drove madly in an automobile for 50 futile miles through the hills of Vermont and New Hampshire. Near noon he ran into the arms of a New Hampshire sheriff and was brought to Colebrook, where he retained counsel to resist extradition.

William T. Jerome, rushing hither on a special train, will assume charge of the case for New York state tomorrow, seeking to have Thaw, as a ward of the state, returned to Matteawan.

Held on No Warrant.

Meaning Thaw is "detained," charged with no crime, held on no warrant. Fearing kidnaping at the hands of officers from New York, he asked for a special guard, and Chief of Police Kelly swore in 12 special deputies, all armed. They were patrolling the streets about Thaw's hotel tonight.

At 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning Judge R. N. Chamberlain of the superior court will hear the application of Thaw's lawyers for a writ of habeas corpus. The fugitive has telegraphed lawyers far and near, and purposes to fight the return to Matteawan to the bitter end. He is afraid of Jerome, however, and when he heard that his former prosecutor was coming, asked for the special guards.

A Statement.

Thaw himself issued this statement tonight:

"What occurred under the English flag this morning is something I can't discuss, but we believe good Canadians will go what is right. Now I have come to New Hampshire, but only on my difficult way home to Pennsylvania."

"There is no honest legal charge against me, and we trust New Hampshire won't accept any subterfuge from a few officials of a larger state."

"We hope citizens of New Hampshire who won't be bluffed will write the governor."

(Signed) "HARRY K. THAW." Thaw's removal from the immigration quarters at Colebrook was sudden and dramatic. Three mysterious men who said they represented C. J. Doherty, the Dominion minister of justice and acting minister of the interior, appeared before 8 o'clock. Thaw was asleep. They woke him up, commanded him to dress, and after a struggle, in which he tried to brain one of them with a glass tumbler, took him to the border.

Thaw screamed as they brought him down the stairs. "Don't let them kidnap me!" he cried. "Save me, for God's sake!"

A few minutes after 8 o'clock he was on his way to the border.

Within a few minutes after Thaw had been hurried from Colebrook toward the Vermont border by the Canadian immigration authorities, the Associated Press representatives, accompanied by a representative of the Montreal Star, followed in another automobile. The immigration officers' car was soon overtaken, and when Thaw was set free the two newspaper men were his only companions.

Thaw asked to ride in the Associated Press car. The request was granted, and Thaw was permitted to dictate the route traveled.

Indignant.

Thaw's indignation over the action of the Canadian authorities in deporting him while the habeas corpus proceedings were pending was manifest throughout the trip.

"It was to hell with the writ of habeas corpus," he remarked once. "Five judges were to hear my case. This is strong-arm work."

Mr. Melnis, himself a Canadian, issued the following statement tonight:

"I first received any intimation from Ottawa yesterday that Thaw would be deported secretly Thursday against the order of the court. My colleagues in Montreal would not believe the government would so outrage the king's bench. But I was distrustful and took the first train for Colebrook, where I found that Thaw had been taken out secretly by automobile, and shoved across the border. I followed his trail at once by motor to Colebrook."

The matter of Thaw's extradition from New Hampshire was uncertain tonight. His lawyers contended that there first must be produced a requisition from the governor of New York. James B. Tuttle, attorney general of New Hampshire, is on the scene, and he doubtless will make a report on the case to the governor of his state.

Jerome arrived here tonight. He was accompanied by Deputy Franklin Kennedy. Crowds gathered into Colebrook tonight as if there were a circus in town. Thaw sent out more than 50 telegrams. Among others he has requested to come here is ex-Governor Stone of Pennsylvania.

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MINERS HAVE PLAN FOR SETTLING STRIKE

THEY PROPOSE UNIONS BE ALLOWED, BUT NO AFFILIATION WITH W. F. O. M.

Calumet, Mich., Sept. 10.—There was a prospect tonight for the settlement of the copper miners' strike, now entering upon its eighth week.

Claude O. Taylor of Grand Rapids, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, who has been in the copper strike district for several days conferring with officials of the Western Federation of Miners, will seek an interview tomorrow with General Manager James McNaughton of the Calumet & Hecla Mining company, representing the operators, and lay before him a plan for settlement.

The plan eliminates the Western Federation of Miners, the recognition of which is the chief issue in the strike, but provides that the men shall have the right to organize into local unions not affiliated with the federation.

Mr. Taylor will propose that the arbitration committee consist of seven members, three to be appointed by the companies, three by the strikers, and the seventh by the six first named.

The strikers' representatives are to be men who are not officers in the Western Federation of Miners.

There is a possibility that the plan will be received with some favor by the operators. They must be satisfied, however, that the Western Federation of Miners will quit the district.

It is understood that they are not adverse to local unions controlled entirely by employees.

NEW BANK CHARTERED.

Washington, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—The comptroller of the currency today issued a charter to the First National bank of Baker, Mont. The officers are R. R. Pledge, president and L. E. Baker, cashier. The capital is \$25,000.

ORATORICAL DISPLAY OVER CURRENCY BILL

Washington, Sept. 10.—Oratorical display attending the passage of the administration currency bill through the house, began a series of speeches for and against the measure. The general discussion will continue throughout day and night sessions of the house until Saturday evening. Next week the bill will be taken up in detail.

Chairman Glass of the banking and currency committee, father of the bill; Representative Hayes of California, republican ranking member of the committee; and Representative Murdock of Kansas, progressive floor leader, opened the debate for their respective parties. Chairman Glass presented the bill as a positive cure for the financial ills of the country; Representative Hayes admitted the value of some of the bill's provisions, and Representative Murdock criticized the measure as "hating, timid, half-way compromise."

"To a nation crying for relief," he declared, "it offers not a remedy but a palliative; it prescribes cocaine, not a cure. It has changed some of the formulas by which the predatory powers prey upon the people, but it has not challenged directly the malignant methods which put those powers beyond the reach of all feeble legislation. As a well-intentioned effort to bring elasticity to the currency, the Glass bill invites endorsement. But even if it brings elasticity, its enactment will not quiet the public demand for correction of the real source of the trouble—wall street."

The greater part of today's republican opposition to the bill, voiced by Representative Hayes and Representative Dyer of Missouri, was based on the provisions of the measure requiring that national banks subscribe 99 per cent of their capital stock and 5 per cent of their deposits as a fund to capitalize the federal reserve banks. The return on this investment, 5 per cent under the bill, the republicans declared, was not sufficient profit to induce the banks to enter the system. The broad powers of the federal reserve board and its "partisan political complexion," also were criticized.