SAMUEL GOMPERS DELIVERS BRILLIANT SPEECH ON UNIONISM AND STRIKES AT BIG MASS-MEETING AT ALHAMBRA THEATER

BIG STRIKE MAY STOP ALL SHIPS

Labor Troubles on the Great Lakes More Serious.

President Keefe in Control of the Perilous Situation.

Commerce Is Likely to Come to a Standstill if All of the Unions Agree on a Sympathetic Movement.

CHICAGO, July 22.—In the hands of one man now rests the decision whether a tie-up of the marine industries of the Great Lakes shall be decreed. This man is President D. F. Keefe of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association.

To-day, as a result of the strike of the tugmen, which has been in progress since April, the executive body of his association empowered him to decide whether the 60,000 members engaged in loading, unloading and operating vessels in the lakes shall cease work to help the tugmen in their strike against the tug trust.

If the decision be for a tight, work will be suspended on all the iron ore, coal and lumber docks along the chain of lakes. The fact that the Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association was admitted to membership in the Longshoremen's Association while it already had a strike on its hands is taken to indicate that its officers expect help. It is said that the striking tugmen have for some time endeavored to get the dockworkers mixed up in their strike.

With the whole of the matter in his hands for settlement it is likely that Keefe will visit Cleveland within a week for a conference with officials of the Great Lakes Towing Company. Upon the result of this meeting will largely depend the future strike against the company. Should a general sympathetic strike be ordered at this time the result would be most disastrous to lake commerce.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.—President Mitchell will leave for Chicago tomorrow afternoon. He will stay in that city a day and will go direct to Wilkesbarre to resume active management of the strike. The national officers attach a great deal of importance to the resolution reported by the committee appointed by the convention to draw up an expression in regard to the recent mine horrors in which so many men lost their lives. In this resolution attention is called to the fact that in several instances the men had been sent back to work in the mines before the dead bodies of their friends had been removed.

Miners from the Johnstown district, where the worst horror occurred, have declared emphatically that the men had been sent back to work there without making any effort to remove all the bodies first. This afternoon several large contributions for the strike fund were received. District No. 13 (Iowa) sent $5000 and the Boilermakers' and Iron Ship Builders' National Union $546.

Mitchell says the national officers of the organization are considering the question of accepting the offer of the British trades unions, through their federation, of financial aid in the strike. Indianapolis unions met to-night and resolved to assess members at least 1 per cent per week on their earnings for the anthracite strikers. This will amount to $2000 per week.

MAHON HAS BUSY DAY.

President of Amalgamated Association Delivers Addresses to Carmen.

President W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes had a busy day yesterday. He was anxious to make it possible for every carman in the city to hear him speak at least once and to this end he arranged to deliver three addresses during the day. The first was at the Turk-street Temple at 9:15 yesterday morning. Mr. Mahon made a very interesting address upon the great benefits which have resulted to street carmen from organization and urged the necessity of harmony and of avoiding petty dissensions. At 1:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon he again addressed the carmen in the Turk-street Temple.

At 7:45 o'clock last night the parade of the carmen started from the Grand Hotel, and led by a band, proceeded up Market street to Taylor and thence to the temple. At 8:30 the temple was filled, both on the main floor and in the gallery, with members of the union and shortly after that time President W. D. Mahon, accompanied by the Mayor, R. Cornelius, George Dingwall, Henry Johnson and W. T. Jane, entered the hall and was enthusiastically cheered.

At 8:40 Richard Cornelius, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, called the meeting to order and introduced Mahon.

Mahon thanked the division for their kind reception of him and said that it was a moment he would never forget. He said his mind wandered back to the years of the labor movement, when it was the disposition of those who opposed the association to wipe it out of existence and came back to the present time when it had become of such importance that the chief executive of the city attended the meeting. He stated that only a few years ago, before organization had been effected, the working hours of the carmen ranged from twelve to eighteen and their pay did not exceed 14 cents an hour. To-day there were thousands of carmen working nine hours a day and making from 21 to 25 cents an hour. Organization, he said, had revolutionized the condition of the railway men of America. He warned them to always consider well the questions of their laws and constitutions and to keep their organization down to a business basis and the desired results would be brought about.

In conclusion the speaker said he brought his hearers fraternal greetings from the East, where the organization is rapidly spreading.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Mahon presented to the Mayor engrossed resolutions which had been passed by Division 205 in appreciation of the stand the executive had taken in the struggle of the carmen and to show how much he had endeared himself to the organization.

Mayor Schmitz was completely overcome by this token of esteem, and was at a loss for words. Finally he said: "Gentlemen, at this time let some one else talk; I can only say, I thank you."

At the close of the meeting the international president, accompanied by the Mayor, the band and the whole body of carmen, went to the Alhambra Theater, where a mass meeting was being held.

New Depot for Menlo Park.

MENLO PARK, July 22.—The Southern Pacific Company has decided to build a new stone depot here, and elaborate plans for it are already being worked out. The new station will consolidate the depots of Fair Oaks and Menlo Park and will be about half way between the two. Many of the citizens here are quite stirred up about it, as the new site will be an inconvenient distance from most of the hotels and business blocks, but the company is simply carrying out its plan of erecting new depots at all its stations of importance.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ADDRESSING THE BIG UNION MASS-MEETING WHICH WAS HELD IN THE ALHAMBRA THEATER LAST NIGHT.

President of the American Federation of Labor Criticizes Exclusion Law.

Mayor Schmitz and Other Speakers Urge Workmen to Remain Steadfast.

THE announcement that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and several other members of the executive committee of that body would address the public last night attracted a large audience to the Alhambra Theater. The general theme discussed by the various speakers was unionism and its effect upon the social, moral and financial conditions of the workingman. The audience being composed for the greater part of honest toilers of both sexes it was to be expected that the sentiments expressed by the platform orators should rouse enthusiasm. In this respect the meeting was a great success.

It was considerably after 8 o'clock when President Gompers and his co-workers of the federation made their appearance in the hall, headed by a band which discoursed patriotic airs. The appearance of the distinguished labor leader upon the stage was the signal for a tremendous burst of applause which made the rafters ring. The customary colored adornments, signs and transparancies which one inevitably associates with the gathering of the public en masse with labor dignitaries as the main attraction were lacking. Not an inch of bunting was to be seen, but this in no wise detracted from the interest the occasion aroused.

Walter MacArthur, editor of the Coast Seamen's Journal, was chairman of the evening. Among the vice presidents were fifty of the best known union men of the city. They occupied seats on the stage with the principal speaker of the evening, who was seated to the right of the chairman.

Chairman MacArthur called the meeting to order at 8:25 o'clock in a brief address. He apologized for having kept the audience waiting and then told a story apropos to the occasion which excited laughter. He expressed the greetings of San Francisco to the visitors who are here as representatives of the American Federation of Labor. By a paradox they are far away from home, and yet they are at home, because wherever the workers of the land are organized there all workers are perfectly at home. Resuming he said:

REAPING THE BENEFITS.

They have come to a city that has had its fair share of industrial strife and which is now reaping the benefits of that strife. It is true here and there are signs of internicine warfare, but these are the signs of the great activity of the unionist cause in our midst. The cause is like the rolling of a great ship at sea, which to the inexperienced eye might appear to be in danger, but to the mariner all is safe. Labor in San Francisco is true to the principles of unionism and no matter how fierce the storm in which it is enveloped the cause is safe. What the cause is accomplishing I will leave to the speakers here to relate to you. I therefore introduce to you James Duncan, first vice president of the American Federation of Labor.

Duncan was warmly received. He said when he left his New England home he expected to leave a hotbed of conspiracies, yet, at the outset, on his arrival here, he finds the chairman of the evening conspiring with success to place him (Duncan) ahead of Gompers on the speakers' list. He objected to conspiracies of the kind, but excused it because he was convinced that unionism was mightily strong in San Francisco. Continuing, he said:

I belong to a trade which has eight hours a day for its trade mark. Years ago, before unionism became a factor in the land, men were forced to work twelve hours a day. Bishop Potter says the labor movement is only about seventy-five years old. The Bishop is our friend, but he is very wrong when it comes to quoting labor statistics. (Laughter.) The labor movement dates back to the laws of the Round Table, 600 years before the Christian era began. Long before the birth of Christ Spartacus led 60,000 men in a strike to better the conditions of humanity of that time. Aristotle argued that the lowest of mankind formed the unit upon which the advancement of the human race was based. It was Christ who taught that man could be elevated by peaceful methods instead of those advocated by Spartacus and others of his kind. In the middle ages came the Magna Charta, forced from an unwilling King by a progressive people. This was followed by the guilds, and in their turn came the co-operative groups. These developed in time into the unions of the trades which we have to-day. (Applause.)

We are going to make our unions a factor in human affairs. We are going to have such a strength as will make the politicians come to us and ask what we are going to do. The cause of unionism in the past fifteen years has benefited the men of my trade in this country to the extent of $16,865,000. There may be many boom towns between Boston and San Francisco, but where will you find anything that has benefited the residents of any of these towns to that extent? Unionism has given us better laws, shortened the hours of labor, with better pay, and occasionally assisted in electing Mayors, as you did in San Francisco. (Cheers.) The trade union stands for progression and the uplifting of the laboring man.

The speaker alluded to the labor legislation in Congress, notably the eight-hour law, which was agitated some thirty years ago. He closed with the statement that the labor movement stood for social democracy, and voiced the prayer that it would succeed.

GOMPERS' STRONG ADDRESS.

The chairman next introduced Gompers as the head of the great labor movement in America. When Gompers advanced to speak he was given an ovation. When the applause subsided he said:

If I were not moved by your cordial and hearty reception I think I would be less than a man, less than human. I could have wished for the purpose I had in view that your welcome had been perhaps a little less enthusiastic, that I merely feel the manifestation of your good will, and I can only hope that the work I have done merits in a small way the confidence of my fellow workingmen. (Applause.)

It is the deep seated conviction of men and women that in the organization of labor they will find the embodiment of their hopes for the future. For a minute I want to go back into the history of the world like Duncan did. (Laughter.) There was a time long before the conquest, the time when the tools of labor and the weapons of warfare were one and the same; when the conquerors could not afford to let the conquered live. The first great advance in the history of the human race was when men began to note the difference between the tools of labor and the weapons of warfare. When they noted this difference men began to work out their own salvation and the principle has been working along ever since. (Applause.)

The invention of machinery, the division and subdivision of labor, the application of the forces of steam and electricity, the thought of limiting the hours of labor, were unknown to the captains of industry of the olden times. The modern industry chained women to the wagons, took children from the schoolroom and placed them in the factories. Conditions such as these confronted modern unionism in its inception and yet you all know how the principle grew. The trade union movement is natural, the historic development of the wage earners' struggle from time immemorial for justice among men. We have been charged with being slow. Yes, we are slow in making fools of ourselves, slow in diverting our movement from the express train to the shunting board. Where is a movement that has achieved the success of the trade union movement? It is not generally known that the public schools owe their origin to the first efforts of the trades unions in the United States. (Applause.)

PROGRESS OF UNIONISM.

If there be any who doubt the marvelous progress made by the trade unions, ask your elders how they lived, how they fared, how they worked. You will then find that the progress has been such as will gladden the hearts of those who took part in the early struggles of the movement. It has always been the policy of tyranny to keep the masses in ignorance. Don't you know that tyranny has been swept aside by the intelligence of the people? (Applause.) It is one of the reasons why we are moving along to secure the enactment of a law to take away from the factories the children whose bones and blood are being ground into dollars to satisfy the unsatiable greed of the monsters of commerce. (Cheers.) We want to save these children for the schoolroom and playground. (A voice, "We do!") If all men were honest the need of such enactments would not exist. Proud am I of our achievements in Kentucky and Tennessee, which have been added to the galaxy of States that refuse to have the little children ground into dust for the sake of gain.

Imagine if you can an individual workingman securing redress at the hands of a corporation employing 5000 men. He would simply find himself thrown out into the street. Unionism makes one man out of thousands, and converts them into a mighty engine whose force is irresistible. If we have a taste of the improvements that are to come, we will not be surprised when they appear. There is no finality; it is one continuous struggle of the human race to overcome obstacles and to solve problems. As we get more grit and ability to fight we will have less occasion to use these qualities. With a stern determination to make the burdens of life lighter, the cause of unionism marches on. (Applause.) We do not work with blares of trumpets nor do we issue high-sounding platitudes to advertise ourselves.

CARMEN ARRIVE IN HALL.

The arrival of the Carmen's Union, 1000 strong, with a brass band, interrupted the speaker at this juncture. The band marched into the gallery to the tune of "Red, White and Blue." The carmen were cheered, and when Mayor Schmitz took a seat on the stage a tremendous cheer arose. The tumult for some minutes was deafening and when order was restored Chairman Macarthur proposed three cheers for the carmen of San Francisco and they were given with a will. Gompers then resumed his address with the statement that he never could talk to beat the band. He then resumed:

As a matter of fact, the effort of the human family of our time, intellectually and industrially, is in the direction of organization. The manufactures and all kinds of industry are directed by a few minds. If these corporations find it profitable to centralize their interests, how much more important is it for the workingmen of the country to organize in their own defense. What is an organization of doctors in a medical society but a trade union? Haven't our friends of the law a union? They call it a bar association because it sounds better. (Applause.) In a court of justice the Judge acting as walking delegate of the lawyers' union would not ask the attorney for his working card but for his diploma because that sounds nicer. If he did not have that card he could not work in that justice shop. (Laughter.) The principle of trade unionism is founded upon hunger—hunger for better home and surroundings, hunger to do right, hunger for a better and purer life, hunger for more and more. There is no limit to the demand of the workingman for more. We shall want more to-morrow, more next year, and when the toiling masses of the country get that they will still want more—more justice, more of the rights which they now demand in vain. It will be the aim of unionism to satisfy people in this regard, and it will succeed in its object. Why expend all the bitterness and curses upon the producing masses when they ask for more, when those who have hundreds of millions are asking for the earth? Why should we stand by those who pray for us five minutes one day and prey upon us during the balance of the week? (Laughter.) With the sense of ancient suffering, the principle of unionism lives in the hearts of the toilers of the land, and no amount of persecution will wipe out the movement. We have made too many eight-hour workmen for them to allow their organization to be destroyed. (Applause.)

WHY MEN STRIKE.

You ask, why do you strike? Why, there are times when men would be traitors and cowards did they not strike. Strikes should be avoided if possible, but I tell you there are some things worse than strikes, and among them is a debased manhood. We don't want to strike, but we realize that those who are best prepared to strike have the least occasion to indulge in that questionable luxury. We don't want to strike, but there are times when it is absolutely necessary to do so. England is always ready to strike and does so when necessary. A union that is not prepared to strike when the time arrives reminds me of the regiment in the East that passed a resolution to disband as soon as the war with Spain broke out. (Applause.) You had a strike here some time ago. It might have been avoided had the employers displayed good common sense and a decent regard for the welfare of their employes. (Cheers.) We would by law or common consent eliminate strikes from the incidents of our daily life. We want to avert strikes, but so long as our modern industrial system prevails we must resort to them once in a while. Had you not struck here last summer there is no telling to what degrading depths the Employers' Association might have driven the workingmen of California. Where strikes do not prevail you will find the most degraded type of workingmen. They do not strike in China. (Laughter.) There are many who would like to Chinaize the American workingman and who have tried it, too. Long hours and low wages go hand in hand together, and if the two are a type of an ideal civilization then China stands at the head.

There are some who would open the doors of our country to admit Mongolian hordes so that they might overwhelm the workingmen of the land. The people of California do not know to what degree they have been bunkoed in Congress by this so-called exclusion legislation. The exclusionists had to fight strenuously and battle even against your Representatives in order to show them the cat hidden in the measure just passed. You have a law that talks exclusion but does not exclude. There are few who know what the law provides, but there are many who know what it does not provide. It is a crazy patchwork affair that can accomplish little good and yet do incalculable harm.

BATTLE OF COAL-MINERS.

In closing the speaker alluded to the battle of the coal miners in the anthracite regions and made a strong appeal to union men to support these men in their struggle for subsistence. He then referred to the political aspect of trade unionism and urged that the cause of the labor union should ever be kept free from the influence of partisan politics. No union man could find salvation in casting his vote one day and neglecting his union for the balance of the year. What was needed was not the unity of labor in San Francisco or California, but the unity of the labor of the entire country. Upon the shoulders of the workers of the land devolved the battle for the liberty of the masses. The working classes could gain freedom only by uniting together in a common cause. The peroration was excellently spoken and at the close of his address the speaker was vociferously cheered.

John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, was next introduced. He spoke of the purposes of the trip of the federation officers to San Francisco, saying that the journey was not made because differences existed in the ranks of labor, but merely to assist the cause on the Pacific Coast in its onward march. He rejoiced to see that unionism was no myth in San Francisco. He believed that the unionists of this city would do more to aid the common cause than the unionists of the East expected of them. The speaker said he had a right to expect that the unionists would not only be true to their local unions, but to their international unions as well. He urged his hearers to remain firm to the principles of unionism and to never forget that where unionism is concerned there is no East, no West, no North or South.

Max Morris, secretary of International Clerks' Association, delivered a brief address. He made a strong plea in behalf of the union label, urging his hearers to buy no clothing, nor smoke a cigar which did not have the union label. He spoke of the early closing movement in the various cities and said that if the public assisted the movement success was assured.

W. D. Mahone, president of the International Association of Street Railway Employes of America, spoke briefly of the purposes of the organization represented by him. He congratulated the carmen of San Francisco upon the success of their strike some weeks ago.

ADDRESS BY MAYOR.

When Mahone concluded Mayor Schmitz was introduced amid a burst of applause. When the dim died away the Mayor said:

In the name of the citizens of San Francisco I want to extend a hearty welcome to the representatives of labor who addressed you this evening. This demonstration shows that they have the respect and love of every union man of San Francisco. I trust that this demonstration will go far toward reconciling the differences between employers and employes. (Applause.) Organization—peaceful organization—is your right and privilege, and it is the only agency by which you will secure your just rights. I only regret that we have not more occasions of this character, when men of the reputation of those to whom you have listened may be able to address us.

There is a saying that in time of peace prepare for war. In Europe there are governments constantly ready for war and waiting for a chance to find their neighbors off their guard. Because workingmen organize it need not be said they are looking for war. It is merely to protect their own interests; it will result eventually in bringing about a more comprehensive and efficacious system of arbitration, by which differences between labor and capital are to be adjusted.

In closing, I will say that having been chosen as Mayor of this city, I am trying to do my duty as a workingman. (Cheers.) I can do no more. I trust you will stand firm for the principles of unionism. I thank you.

It was 11:30 o'clock when the Mayor concluded his remarks and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Gompers, Schmitz, the Federation of Labor and the cause of unionism.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS INSTALL NEW OFFICERS

Pleasant Party Follows Induction Ceremonies of a South San Francisco Parlor.

San Francisco Parlor, No. 49, Native Sons of the Golden West, has had the following named officers installed for the current term:

Ben Levy, past president; Dr. W. A. Jackson, president; Frank Flynn, R. P. Troy and George D. Ash, vice presidents; Frank Marini, treasurer; J. H. Nelson, financial secretary; Louis P. Powelson, recording secretary; Frank Sainsat, inside, and J. O'Connell, outside sentinel.

La Vespero Parlor of the Native Daughters of the Golden West had an installation party last night in South San Francisco Masonic Hall. After the officers of the parlor had initiated nine strangers in their meeting place the officers-elect, whose names have already been published, presented themselves in the main hall, where, in the presence of a large number of people, they were installed with the usual ceremonies. There were present: Grand President Miss Keith, Grand Secretary Miss Frakes and a number of members of other parlors. At the close of the installation there was dancing under the direction of the following named committee:

Mrs. Frances Griffiths, Mrs. Teresa Wagner, Mrs. C. McCarthy, Mrs. Mary McCormick, Mrs. Lillie Biggs, Miss Annie Balz, Miss Mae Byrne, Mrs. Marie Larios and Miss Annie McDonough.

Picnic of the Hackmen.

The second annual picnic of the Hackmen's Union will be held to-morrow at Shell Mound Park. No member of the union will be allowed under any circumstances to drive his vehicle in a funeral Thursday. A fine of $10 will be imposed for violation of the prohibitory order. The arrangements for the outing are being made by D. H. Myers and J. Manning.

STOCKTON, July 22.—Gus, the 12-year-old son of G. Gianelli, was drowned this morning while bathing in Mormon channel.

Executive Council Considers Carpenters' Fight.

THE executive council of the American Federation of Labor convened yesterday morning at the Grand Hotel. The session was executive and occupied about three hours. At its conclusion President Gompers gave the following summary of the proceedings:

Those present were: Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, representing the Cigarmakers' International Union; First Vice President James Duncan, representing the International Granite Cutters' Union; Third Vice President James McConnell, representing the International Machinists' Association; Fourth Vice President Max Morris of the Retail Clerks' International Association; Fifth Vice President Thomas I. Kidd of the Amalgamated Association of Woodworkers, and Treasurer John B. Lennon of the International Journeymen Tailors' Union.

Vice President John Mitchell was detained in the East by reason of the strike of the anthracite coal miners. Vice President D. A. Hayes of the International Glass Blowers' Union is now in conference with the glass manufacturers as to the wage scale of that trade. Secretary Frank Morrison is at the headquarters of the American Federation in Washington.

Vice President Morris was elected secretary pro tem. The first case under the consideration of the executive council was that of the charges made by the Steamboat Joiners' Union No. 8186 against the Shipwrights' and Calkers' Union No. 9162. Edward Case appeared in behalf of the latter union. The executive council decided that union 8186 be requested to appear and sustain its charges, and in the event that it fails to appear a copy of the document submitted by Mr. Case shall be forwarded to the union, whose reply will be duly considered by the council. Mr. Case, in his statement, denied the charges of unfraternal conduct, and declared that wages were reduced before union 9162 was formed, and an increase had occurred since that time.

PROTESTS ARE HEARD.

The next case was the protest of J. Eldredge and Albert Munro, representing the ship-builders' unions of San Francisco and Vallejo, against the attempt of the Boiler-makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Union to extend their jurisdiction over the drillers and cappers. Several applications for charters for such unions are now pending. The claim of jurisdiction made by the brotherhood was presented at the Scranton convention of the American Federation of Labor and was not allowed. The executive council therefore decided that in the question of the protest against issuing charters to drillers' and cappers' unions the president be authorized to continue issuing such charters, as the alleged jurisdiction of the boiler-makers and iron ship builders was not well established.

A committee consisting of W. A. Cole, Guy Lathrop and E. O. Smith, representing the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, appeared before the executive council relative to the existing conditions in the building trades and the differences in the labor movement in San Francisco. The council decided to invite representatives of the various organizations in interest to meet the executive council in conference at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. A recess was then taken until 2:30 this afternoon.

At the close of the afternoon session, which opened at 2 o'clock and did not adjourn until 6:30 o'clock, President Gompers gave out the following statement:

The afternoon session of the executive council was resumed at 2 o'clock, all members being present. A communication was read from the official magazine of the American Federation of Labor showing that the financial results of the publication of the magazine have been advantageous to the organization and that the business public as well as the workers and thinkers now regard the American Federationalist as the leading magazine in economics and the representative of the sentiments of the American labor movement.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Secretary Frank Morrison transmitted by mail his report of the receipts and expenses for the American Federation of Labor for eight months ending June 30. The income was $96,633 41. The expenditures for organizers and literature for the past eight months was $65,891 42, leaving a handsome balance. There were issued from headquarters during that period 718 charters, of which ten were national and international unions, five were State branches, eighty-seven were central labor unions or councils, and 616 were local unions, of which there were no national or international trade unions. This does not include the charters issued by the ninety-one national and international unions to local unions of their respective trades. The report shows an increase of 376 charters issued to new unions during the same period last year.

Ten o'clock Wednesday morning is set for the hearing of the Brotherhood of Railway Employes applying for a charter. Invitations have been extended to the San Francisco Labor Council to be present.

The Building Trades Council and the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are to meet the executive council of the American Federation of Labor Wednesday afternoon.

COMPLAINS OF HACKMEN.

A committee from the Odd Fellows' Cemetery Association, accompanied by George R. Fletcher, the manager, appeared before the council in regard to a complaint which that association makes against one of the labor organizations for placing their cemetery association on the unfair list. The council has requested two of the local men to see representatives of the organization referred to, namely the Hackmen's and Stablemen's Union, and invite them to meet in conference to discuss the matter, with a view to adjusting the difficulty.

A telegram was received from Timothy Healy, vice president of the Firemen's International Union, in which he informed the executive council that the brewery workers in New York are now in line with the engineers' and firemen's unions of that city and that contracts are being signed every day with the employing brewers, unionizing their plants. Healy closes by saying: "We heartily thank you and the executive council for your action in this matter."

A circular was received which was issued by the Central Body of Milwaukee urging other central bodies to favor new federations of central bodies exclusively. The executive committee was of the opinion that this would be very prejudicial to the labor movement. Inasmuch as the central bodies have their opportunities to voice their sentiments in the convention of the American Federation of Labor the council looked on the matter as being entirely at variance with the interests of the workers of the country and tending to divert and divide instead of uniting the movement.

COUNCIL WILL NOT ACT.

The matter of the revocation of the charter of the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters was taken up. It was decided that inasmuch as neither that association nor the United Association of Plumbers and Gasfitters' and Steam Fitters' Helpers have complied with the terms of the decision rendered by the convention and the executive council at its previous session, action in the matter should be deferred until more definite information is furnished the executive council.

A telegram was received from John Mitchell, president, and W. B. Wilson, secretary of the United Mine Workers, requesting the indorsement of the executive council to an appeal of the organized labor unions to the general public for financial assistance in aid of the striking miners in the anthracite coal regions. The request was complied with and an indorsement sent by telegraph.

At 6:20 p. m. the executive council adjourned to meet this morning at the Grand Hotel at 8:30 o'clock.

GOES FORTH TO FACE THE INSURGENTS

Castro of Venezuela Will Risk Battle at Puerto Cabello.

Rebels Make Such Headway That the President Is Alarmed.

United States Gunboat Marietta Will Rescue a Consular Agent Who Has Taken Refuge in Trinidad.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, July 22.—President Castro has expressed his intention of leaving Caracas for Puerto Cabello to meet in person the revolutionists now threatening that town. Minister Bowen to-day cabled the State Department that an insurgent attack upon Puerto Cabello was expected at any time, and that President Castro was going there in person. The insurgent forces are strong in that vicinity.

Minister Bowen also states that the gunboat Marietta has gone to Carupano to observe conditions. The Venezuelan Government has declared a blockade of this port, which is in the hands of the insurgents.

Mr. Pulido, the Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires, called at the State Department to-day to inform Acting Secretary Hill of the receipt of advices from the Venezuelan acting Minister of Foreign Affairs that the report that the entire western portion of the country was in the power of the insurgents was untrue. The advices stated that there was not a man in arms against the Government in the Andes states, Camora or Zulia.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, July 22.—The United States gunboat Marietta sailed from Laguira last night, having been sent by Herbert W. Bowen, United States Minister to Venezuela, with W. W. Russell, Secretary of Legation, on board, to investigate the situation in the Orinoco district, which is reported to be extremely critical for American interests, as no communication has been had with Ciudad Bolivar since June 9. En route the Marietta will take on board Robert B. Henderson, the American consular agent at Ciudad Bolivar, who has taken refuge in Trinidad.

KING EDWARD IMPROVES ON HIS ROYAL YACHT

British Sovereign Will Soon Hold His First Council With Premier Balfour.

LONDON, July 22.—The weather was less disagreeable at Cowes this morning and the reports from the royal yacht Victoria and Albert continue to chronicle King Edward's improvement. It is said that he walked a few steps yesterday.

The King will hold his first council since A. J. Balfour became Premier on board the yacht shortly. It is expected that the name of the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to succeed Earl Cadogan, whose resignation was made public July 17, will then be announced.

SAN JOSE, July 22.—The Democratic County Central Committee has fixed September 1 as the date for the county convention. The committee will name delegates to the State convention, to be voted for at the primary election on August 12.

KEMP'S SUPPOSITORIES.

OF INTEREST TO HUSBANDS.

What should interest a husband more than the state of his wife's health? It ought to be his first consideration, for a peevish, fretful, irritable wife insures puny, nervous children, who often live to rue the day they were born, because ill-health dogs their every step. It is a man's duty, as well as a woman's, not only to their children, but to their Creator, to have the body in a healthy condition. Where backaches, headaches, dizziness, petulance, etc., exist, they are sure indications of something more serious and are but the fore-runners of an early grave, if not attended to promptly. The above symptoms are indicative of diseased generative organs, which give place to leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, monthly irregularities, etc. Women should not be discouraged because tonics and other remedies have failed to benefit them, for in Kemp's Suppositories they will find a sure cure for above conditions.

Kemp's Suppositories are a local treatment, mild, soothing and healing, and contain no opiates to benumb the disordered parts, but will restore them to a natural, healthy condition.

Lake County, Cal.

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I feel that a few words of gratitude for my restoration to health is due you. I was a great sufferer from whites, pains in the ovaries and had a queer suffocating sensation around my heart. I tried several remedies and was treated by three well-known physicians, all to no avail. Some months ago my husband induced me to try Kemp's Suppositories. After using them one week, I was considerably better. I continued their use for five months, and am fully convinced that I am entirely cured. Gratefully,

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