

PROCEEDINGS

Eleventh Annual Convention

**California
State
Federation
of Labor**

HELD AT

UNION LABOR TEMPLE

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

October 3, 4, 6 and 7, 1910

Associated Printing Company



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OF THE

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

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3	S. F. Typographical No. 21 Delegation	Legislation	Indorsed	8
4	J. J. Nolan and A. J. Gallagher	Legislation	Indorsed	8
5	J. J. Nolan and A. J. Gallagher	Legislation	Indorsed	8
6	Wm. A. Vanna	Legislation	Indorsed	32
7	Wm. A. Vanna	Legislation	Indorsed	9
8	G. S. Brower	Legislation	Indorsed	9
9	Wm. A. Vanna	Legislation	Indorsed	9
10	C. B. Wiseman	Legislation	Referred to Executive Committee	10
11	C. B. Wiseman	Legislation	Referred to Executive Committee	10
12	C. B. Wiseman	Legislation	Referred to Executive Committee	10
13	C. B. Wiseman	Legislation	Referred to Executive Committee	11
14	L. B. Leavitt	Legislation	Indorsed	18
15	Joe Mayers	Labels and Boycotts	Indorsed as Amended	29
16	C. M. Feider	Legislation	Referred to Executive Council	18
17	Geo. K. Smith	Legislation	Indorsed	18
18	Dick Schwarting	Legislation	Referred to Executive Committee	19
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21	G. S. Brower	Resolutions	Indorsed	13
22	E. J. Mack	Legislation	Indorsed	19
23	Electrical Workers Delegation	Legislation	Indorsed	20
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25	J. I. Nolan and A. J. Gallagher	Resolutions	Indorsed	13
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28	J. I. Nolan and A. J. Gallagher	Legislation	Indorsed	21
29	Legislative Committee	Legislation	Indorsed	25
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32	J. D. McGaughey	Resolutions	Indorsed as Amended	14
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34	Sailors Union Delegation	Legislation	Indorsed	33
35	Isaiah McDonald	Resolutions	Indorsed	16
36	T. D. Warwick and J. D. Barnes	Resolutions	Indorsed	16
37	T. K. Thompson	Legislation	Rejected	33
38	E. J. Anderson	Legislation	Referred to Executive Committee	33
39	Brewers Delegation	Labels and Boycotts	Indorsed as Amended	30
40	Harry Welton and F. C. Marsh	Legislation	Referred to Executive Committee	33
41	Chas. J. Hawley	Resolutions	Indorsed	16
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PROCEEDINGS

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Monday, October 3rd.

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by President Sullivan.

Fred C. Wheeler, President of the Los Angeles Central Council, in welcoming the delegates, made a stirring address on working conditions in Los Angeles, and reviewed the history of the metal trades, leather workers' and brewery workers' strikes and lockout.

President Sullivan responded briefly, congratulating organized labor of Los Angeles upon the splendid solidarity in carrying on the battle of resistance against arrogant capital.

The Committee on Credentials then submitted their report, as follows:

We, the Committee on Credentials, beg leave to report that we have examined all credentials received to date, and find the following delegates duly qualified to be seated and entitled to the votes set opposite their names:

CROCKETT—

Warehouse Workers, No. 537 (50):
James Hurley, 50.

FRESNO—

Cooks and Waiters, No. 62 (50):
Tom C. Seaward, 50.
Typographical, No. 141 (40):
W. P. Faddis, 40.

LOS ANGELES—

Barbers, No. 295 (194):
A. H. Sonner, 49.
R. N. Adams, 49.
Dave Rios, 48.
C. M. Feider, 48.
Bartenders, No. 284 (308):
Frank Sesma, 103.
E. E. Day, 103.
A. B. Hassel, 102.
Beer Drivers, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 242 (73):
F. N. Roth, 37.
A. T. Stoner, 36.
Bottlers, No. 350 (100):
Jas. Doerner, 50.
E. J. Mack, 50.
Central Labor Council (2):
L. W. Butler, 1.
Chris Ploeger, 1.
Coopers, No. 152 (28):
Max Schmidt, 14.
C. B. Washburn, 14.
Electrical Workers, No. 61 (60):
C. G. Veruer, 20.
Fred Weeks, 20.
Richard Snyder, 20.
Electrical Workers, No. 82 (15):
Harry C. Loch, 15.
Laundry Workers, No. 52 (25):
Wm. A. Vanna, 13.
Harry E. De Pue, 12.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 72 (34):
Wm. Josse, 17.
Wm. Dye, 17.
Molders, No. 371 (67):
Frank W. Judson, 23.
Chas. Neidermiller, 22.
E. A. Jones, 22.
Musicians, No. 47 (368):
J. L. Edmiston, 74.
M. C. Glenn, 74.
J. W. Walker, 74.
J. C. Blazier, 73.
W. A. Engle, 73.
Pattern Makers' Association (9):
J. J. Findlayson, 5.
Albert B. Hubbell, 4.
Photo Engravers, No. 32 (24):
Walter Scott, 24.

Printing Pressmen, No. 78 (67):
Wm. Kirkland, 34.
George A. Peterson, 33.
Press Feeders, No. 37 (48):
H. B. Pratt, 24.
Gertie Mudgett, 24.
Steam Engineers, No. 72 (93):
Harry Welton, 47.
F. C. Marsh, 46.
Stereotypers, No. 58 (24):
W. C. Parker, 12.
E. R. Dove, 12.
Teamsters, No. 208 (43):
George H. Day, 22.
John Frazier, 21.
Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 33 (65):
Levy Ruggles, 65.
Typographical, No. 174 (300):
E. E. Bessette, 75.
C. E. Sheckels, 75.
C. B. Kirkpatrick, 75.
E. F. Fanning, 75.
Waiters, No. 17 (124):
A. Burmeister, 62.
Claude B. Wiseman, 62.

OAKLAND—

Barbers, No. 134 (160):
George K. Smith, 160.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 324 (28):
Edward Young, 19.
Lawrence Ferris, 19.
Carpenters, No. 36 (477):
Edgar Thompson, 477.
Central Labor Council (2):
George W. McLaughlin, 2.
Electrical Workers, No. 283 (300):
Wm. Heyne, 150.
C. A. Drolette, 150.
Street Railway Employes, No. 192 (600):
R. J. Bird, 200.
O. C. Bristow, 200.
J. W. Smart, 200.
Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 107 (36):
E. J. Anderson, 36.
Teamsters, No. 70 (234):
Chas. Johansen, 234.

PASADENA—

Painters, No. 92 (49):
L. E. Canfield, 25.
C. C. Culberson, 24.
Plumbers and Fitters, No. 280 (31):
A. R. Benedict, 31.
Typographical, No. 583 (20):
H. A. Huff, 10.
J. W. Hart, 10.

SACRAMENTO—

Federated Trades Council (2):
A. F. Smith, 2.

Printing Pressmen, No. 60 (60):
D. D. Sullivan, 60.

Street Railway Employees, No. 256 (150):
R. W. Titherington, 75.
M. E. Toomey, 75.

Typographical, No. 46 (155):
J. W. Crawley, 155.

SANTA BARBARA—
Carpenters, No. 1062 (10):
W. M. Silsby, 10.

SAN DIEGO—
Carpenters, No. 810 (325):
W. H. Carson, 163.
I. H. Markwith, 162.

Federated Trades and Labor Council (2):
Frank A. Thomas, 2.

Typographical, No. 221 (79):
Schuyler C. Kelly, 79.

SAN FRANCISCO—
Alaska Fishermen's Union (1000):
I. N. Hylan, 1000.

Bakers, No. 24 (567):
Dick Schwarting, 567.

Bakery Salesmen, No. 106 (93):
Louis Basenach, 93.

Bartenders, No. 41 (575):
Al. Condrotte, 575.

Bay and River Steamboatmen (134):
Henry Huntsman, 134.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293 (245):
Edward J. Horan, 245.

Beer Drivers, No. 227 (350):
Geo. Wagner, 117.
Paul Volkman, 117.
M. W. Silk, 116.

Bookbinders, No. 31 (200):
Frank J. Dever, 200.

Boxmakers and Sawyers, No. 152 (100):
W. G. Desepte, 100.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7 (400):
W. Schurr, 100.
Fritz Koehler, 100.
Louis S. voye, 100.
Emil Muri, 100.

Butchers, No. 115 (200):
D. J. Murray, 200.

Carpenters, No. 22 (428):
Charles Jackson, 214.
Frederick Nicholas, 214.

Carpenters, No. 483 (961):
Walter Goff, 481.
Isaiah McConald, 480.

Carpenters, No. 1082 (522):
T. K. Thompson, 522.

Carpenters, No. 1640 (53):
G. S. Brower, 53.

Cement Workers, No. 1 (256):
B. E. Uelner, 128.
O. A. Tveitmoe, 128.

Shoe Clerks, No. 410 (69):
Max E. Licht, 69.

Coopers, No. 65 (195):
Joseph Cresse, 98.
Walter Randolph, 97.

Electrical Workers, No. 6 (108):
A. Ellen, 54.
A. E. Yoell, 54.

Electrical Workers, No. 151 (185):
E. S. Hurley, 93.
Robert L. Eltringham, 92.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8 (58):
A. B. Moon, 58.

Garment Workers, No. 131 (400):
Miss May Cummings, 200.
Mrs. Jennie Walmsley, 200.

Labor Council (2):
John I. Nolan, 1.
Andrew J. Gallagher, 1.

United Laborers of San Francisco, No. 12,992 (258):
John Murphy, 258.

Machinists, No. 68 (1000):
E. H. Misner, 1000.

Marine Cooks and Stewards of the Pacific Coast (583):
Harry Pothoff, 583.

Molders, No. 164 (488):
F. Wacker, 244.
J. S. Ward, 244.

Musicians, No. 6 (650):
H. Menke, 217.
Theo. Eisfeldt, 217.
E. Magnus, 216.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831 (55):
W. H. Beckman, 55.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 77 (475):
T. D. Warwick, 238.
J. D. Barnes, 237.

Plasterers, No. 66 (192):
Chas. Gunther, 192.

Press Assistants, No. 33 (76):
H. Karstens, 76.

Sailors of the Pacific (2000):
E. A. Erickson, 667.
Paul Scharrenberg, 666.
John W. Ericksen, 667.

Stable Employees, No. 404 (275):
Robert E. Whitehand, 275.

Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26 (1300):
Chas. J. Hawley, 434.
Jas. Magnuson, 433.
Harry Korts, 433.

Steamshovel and Dredgemen, No. 29 (40):
J. P. Sherbesman, 40.

Sugar Workers, No. 10,519 (150):
Chas. Oliva, 150.

Teamsters, No. 85 (375):
David Roonan, 125.
George Mangan, 125.
James C. Wilson, 125.

Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 16 (155):
Wm. G. Rusk, 78.
Edward Wagner, 77.

Typographical, No. 21 (800):
Benjamin Schonhoff, 400.
George E. Mitchell, 400.

Upholsterers, No. 28 (143):
B. B. Rosenthal, 143.

Varnishers and Polishers, No. 134 (85):
L. A. Morelli, 22.
S. T. Arnold, 21.
Wm. Page, 21.
J. Tuite, 21.

SAN JOSE—

Bartenders, No. 577 (140):
E. H. Lincoln, 140.

Federated Trades Council of Santa Clara County (2):
H. J. Young, 1.
Geo. Batcheler, 1.

Gas Workers, No. 11,633 (4):
E. Mason, 2.
Chas. H. Rone, 2.

Machinists, No. 504 (33):
Fred W. Brandis, 33.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, No. 146 (30):
A. L. Jones, 30.

Teamsters, No. 287 (68):
L. Gunther, 68.

SAN LUIS OBISPO—

Carpenters, No. 1632 (8):
J. Frank Hayes, 8.

SAN RAFAEL—

Marin County Labor Council (2):
Fred Smith, 2.

STOCKTON—

Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County (2):
J. D. McCaughey, 1.
E. H. Murphy, 1.

Street Railway Employees, No. 276 (82):
Frank Davidson, 41.
J. D. MacKenzie, 41.

Teamsters, No. 22 (55):
Thomas Bone, 55.

Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 90 (19):
John H. McGinnis, 19.

VALLEJO—

Bartenders, No. 602 (64):
John W. Bigelow, 32.
Ed McGreevy, 32.

Carpenters, No. 180 (112):
J. L. Sullivan, 112.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11,345 (59):
J. B. Dale, 28.
L. B. Leavitt, 28.

Machinists, No. 252 (184):
Harry Bartley, 184.

Trades and Labor Council (2):
John Davidson, 2.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

We also recommend that the following fraternal delegates be seated without vote:

Asiatic Exclusion League, San Francisco: A. E. Yoell.	California State Convention of the Woman's International Union Label League: Frances Noel.
State Building Trades Council of California: Walter G. Matheson, J. B. Bowen.	Woman's International Union Label League, No. 258, of San Francisco: Elenora Scharrenberg.
Building Trades Council of San Francisco: John Cofield, John J. Swanson.	

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. PETERSON, Chairman;
AL. CONDROTTE,
RICHARD SNYDER,
Committee on Credentials.

The report of the Credentials Committee was adopted.

It was moved by Richard Snyder, Electrical Workers No. 61, that Cigarmakers No. 225 of Los Angeles, be granted a seat in the convention, their application for affiliation having been filed too late to entitle the organization to representation in this convention. After explanations by Vice-President Ploeger the motion was carried and Joe Mayers, who presented proper credentials, was duly seated as a delegate from said organization.

The President then announced the appointment of G. E. Mitchell of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco, as assistant secretary, and Fred W. Brandis of Machinists No. 504, San Jose, as sergeant-at-arms, with John Davidson of the Trades and Labor Council of Vallejo as assistant.

The appointments on committees were then announced as follows:

Law and Legislation—Andrew J. Gallagher, San Francisco Labor Council; Robert L. Eltringham, Electrical Workers, No. 151, San Francisco; Wm. A. Vanna, Laundry Workers, No. 52, Los Angeles; J. W. Crawley, Typographical, No. 46, Sacramento; J. Frank Hayes, Carpenters, No. 1632, San Luis Obispo.

Reports of Officers—Walter Goff, Carpenters, No. 483, San Francisco; H. J. Young, Federated Trades Council, San Jose; Theo. Eisfeldt, Musicians, No. 6, San Francisco; Geo. W. McLaughlin, Central Labor Council, Oakland; David Roonan, Teamsters, No. 85, San Francisco.

Resolutions—A. F. Smith, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; Charles Jackson, Carpenters, No. 22, San Francisco; C. H. Sheckels, Typographical, No. 174, Los Angeles; J. W. Smart, Street Railway Employes, No. 192, Oakland; Geo. Wagner, Beer Drivers, No. 227, San Francisco.

Labels and Boycotts—Benjamin Schonhoff, Typographical, No. 21, San Francisco; Emil Muri, Brewery Workmen, No. 7, San Francisco; Frank Sesma, Bartenders, No. 284, Los Angeles; May Cummings, Garment Workers, No. 131, San Francisco; Chas. J. Hawley, Laundry Workers, No. 26, San Francisco.

Grievances—Dick Schwarting, Bakers, No. 24, San Francisco; Thomas Bone, Teamsters, No. 22, Stockton; E. H. Misner, Machinists, No. 68, San Francisco; J. L. Sullivan, Carpenters, No. 180, Vallejo; E. A. Erickson, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Rules of Order—L. W. Butler, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; James Hurley, Warehouse Workers, No. 537, Crockett; Wm. Page, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 134, San Francisco; Henry Huntsman, Bay and River Steamboatmen, San Francisco; W. H. Carson, Carpenters, No. 810, San Diego.

Thanks—C. M. Feider, Barbers, No. 295, Los Angeles; Edward Wagner, Stage Employes, No. 16, San Francisco; Wm. Kirkland, Printing Pressmen, No. 78, Los Angeles; Fred Smith, Marin County Labor Council, San Rafael; Geo. H. Day, Teamsters, No. 208, Los Angeles.

On motion, the appointments were confirmed by the convention.

Badges were then distributed to delegates. It was announced that the monster parade planned for the evening had been called off by the local Executive Committee. The convention then adjourned until Tuesday at 9:30 a. m.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY.**Tuesday, October 4—Morning Session.**

President Sullivan called the convention to order at 10 o'clock.

The Credentials Committee submitted the following supplemental report:

Credentials have been received from Bookbinders' Union No. 63 of Los Angeles. They have 15 votes: Delegates William Daw (8), A. T. Baumstark (7).

The committee recommends the seating of the delegates.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. PETERSON, Chairman,
RICHARD SNYDER,
AL. CONDROTTE,

Committee on Credentials.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Ploeger moved that nominations for officers be made a special order for Tuesday, October 4, at 3 p. m.

Delegates Gallagher, Nolan, Smith, and Secretary Scharrenberg spoke on the matter, and the chair ruled the motion out of order.

Delegate Wiseman read an article from a Los Angeles evening newspaper concerning the late disaster, and voiced his protest vehemently.

Delegates Judson and Brewer also voiced their protest.

Delegate Smart of Oakland discussed the question, and on behalf of Street Railway Employes No. 192 offered the sum of \$400 to be expended by the Executive Council in the fight against unfair conditions at Los Angeles.

Delegate Gallagher moved that it be the sense of the Eleventh Annual Convention of California State Federation of Labor that the strikes now on in Los Angeles be continued until real industrial freedom obtains, and until men and women are conceded the right to organize and to say what conditions shall obtain in their crafts, and to that end this Convention guarantee them every ounce of moral and financial support.

Delegate G. K. Smith discussed the matter, saying that the delegates to this convention should ignore the statements made by the newspapers. Delegates Sheckels, Besette, Tveitmo, Misner, Engel, Wiseman, Eltringham and Fraternal Delegate Frances Noel of the California Woman's International Union Label League also discussed the question.

Delegate Gallagher's motion was then unanimously adopted.

Delegate Ploeger distributed tickets for the theater party at Burbank Theater Tuesday evening.

Delegate Wiseman invited the delegates and visitors to the headquarters of Waiters' Union No. 17.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business reported as follows: .

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 4th, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Your Committee on Rules and Order of Business respectfully submits the following report:

We recommend that the following rules and order of business shall govern the deliberations of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

1. The sessions of this convention shall be from 9:30 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2 p. m. to 5:30 p. m., and no night session unless so ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.

2. Delegates, when arising to speak, shall respectfully address the chair, and announce their full name, and the name and number of the organization which they represent.

3. In the event of two or more delegates arising to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide which delegate is entitled to the floor.

4. No delegate shall interrupt any other delegate while speaking, except for the purpose of raising a point of order.

5. Any delegate who is called to order while speaking shall, at the request of the chair, be seated until the question of order is decided, after which, if he is in order, he shall be permitted to proceed.

6. No delegate shall speak more than once on the same subject, until all who desire to speak shall have had opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject

without permission by vote of the convention; nor longer than five minutes at a time, without permission by vote of the convention.

7. No question shall be subject for debate until it has been seconded and stated by the chair; and any motion shall be reduced to writing at the request of one or more delegates.

8. When a question is before the house the only motions in order shall be as follows: (a) to adjourn, (b) to refer, (c) the previous question, (d) to postpone indefinitely, (e) to postpone to a stated time, (f) to divide or amend. These motions shall take precedence in the order named.

9. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

10. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted with the prevailing side; and shall require a two-thirds vote to carry.

11. Each delegate shall report to the Sergeant-at-Arms at the opening of the session and shall sign the card presented to him, except, if unavoidably absent, he shall have the privilege of reporting to the secretary.

12. No resolution shall be received by the chair or by the committee on resolutions unless it bears the signature of the delegate presenting it and the name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution shall be introduced later than Thursday, October 6th, at 12 o'clock m., except by consent of two-thirds of the delegates present.

13. No motion or resolution shall be finally acted upon until an opportunity to speak has been given the delegate making or introducing the same.

14. It shall require twenty-five delegates to demand a roll call upon any vote where a roll call is not specified.

15. Any delegate wishing to retire during sessions, shall receive permission from the chair.

16. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order.

We recommend the following Order of Business:

1. Call to Order.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Roll Call. (By card system.)
4. Appointment of Committees.
5. Reports of Officers.
6. Communications and Bills.
7. Introduction of Resolutions.
8. Reports of Committees.
9. Unfinished Business.
10. New Business.
11. Election of Officers.
12. Deciding the place of the next convention.
13. Adjournment.

Respectfully submitted,

L. W. BUTLER, Chairman,
HENRY HUNTSMAN,
W. H. CARSON.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

On motion the committee's report was adopted as read.

A communication from the White Man, a magazine devoted to the exclusion of Asiatics, was read by the Secretary, and on motion of Delegate Goff, referred to the Asiatic Exclusion League.

Delegate Eltringham then reported on behalf of the Committee on Law and Legislation, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

Resolution No. 1.—Presented by B. Schonhoff and G. E. Mitchell of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, of San Francisco.

Whereas, It has been the practice in the matter of printing text books used in the public schools of California to purchase plates in the East and have only the press-work and binding done in this State; and

Whereas, We are opposed to such practices and in favor of conserving this work for the artisans of the various crafts who are residents of and taxpayers in this State; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby protests against such practices and demands that all work in connection with the printing of text books in California shall be done in this State; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative agent of this Federation be instructed to use his

utmost endeavor to have the law so amended as to provide that all the mechanical work in the production of text books be done in this State.

The committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 1, and recommended its adoption.

Delegate Jones of San Jose moved that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Resolution No. 3.—Presented by delegation of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The amount of convict goods annually made in the United States for private profit is enormous, and is manufactured at a much lower cost than is possible when made by free labor, and they are also entering the competitive field of the working classes, thus depriving them of the means of livelihood; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, emphatically protest against this as being antagonistic to the organized workers of this country in particular; and, be it further

Resolved, That we use every honorable means to secure the election to legislative offices of those who know our wants and will pledge themselves to the enactment of laws prohibiting this unjust competition, and give the organized laborer an opportunity to make an honest living.

The committee reported favorably on Resolution No. 3.

Delegates Schonhoff and Mitchell of Typographical Union No. 21 addressed the convention on the resolution. Delegate Leavitt of Vallejo moved the adoption of the resolution. Carried.

Resolution No. 4.—Presented by John I. Nolan and Andrew J. Gallagher, of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Whereas, The need of headquarters for legislative agents of labor organizations in attendance at the sessions of the California State Legislature has been greatly felt by those who have, in that capacity in the past, performed the duty of watching the progress of labor legislation, and of acting as promoters of the interests of organized labor during each recurring session at Sacramento, Cal.; and

Whereas, The proposition to establish such headquarters was made in the report of legislative agent Brother John I. Nolan to the San Francisco Labor Council at the close of the thirty-eighth session, April, 1910, and was concurred in by the Council; and

Whereas, Such headquarters are needed as a meeting place for all the agents of the various organizations, and also senators, assemblymen, State officers, and other persons interested in our legislation, in order to secure available information and more effective co-operation in obtaining desired legislation in behalf of labor; and,

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council has concurred in the recommendation of Brother Nolan, and has agreed to pay an equal share of the expense involved in the maintenance of such Central Legislature headquarters if established; and,

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council has instructed its delegates to the Convention to request that the California State Federation of Labor, being a State body, and vitally interested in all legislation beneficial to the toilers, establish such headquarters under their supervision; therefore be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be, and hereby is directed, provided that satisfactory arrangements as to expense can be made with other organizations, to immediately formulate plans to establish and take charge of such central headquarters for the use of all legislative agents of legitimate labor organizations during the coming session of the legislature at Sacramento, California.

The committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 4.

Delegate Seaward moved the adoption of the resolution. Carried.

Resolution No. 5.—Presented by John I. Nolan and Andrew J. Gallagher, of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Resolved, That Section No. 351, Penal Code, be amended to read as follows:

Every person who sells, or keeps for sale, or manufactures or prepares for the purpose of sale any goods, or articles of personal property upon or to which any trade-mark, or label, or brand is affixed, which trade-mark, or label, or brand has been previously affixed to other goods or article of personal property, or any goods or article of personal property upon or to which any reproduced, copied, imitated, forged, or counterfeited trade-mark, or label, or brand, composed in whole or in part of such reproduced, copied, imitated, forged, or counterfeited trade-mark, or label or brand has been affixed, after such trade-mark, or label or brand has been recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, or with the Commissioner of Patents in the United States patent-office, intending to represent such goods or article of personal property as the genuine goods of the person, firm, company, or corporation owning the said trade-mark, label or brand, or to represent such goods or article of personal property

as being of a distinctive manufacture, knowing the same to be reproduced, copied, imitated, forged, or counterfeited, or so previously affixed, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than twenty nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

The committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 5.

Delegate Walker spoke against the proposition, as he was of the opinion that the question was covered by the Federal Law.

Delegate Gallagher explained the proposition.

Delegate Mayers moved the adoption of the resolution. Carried.

Resolution No. 7.—Presented by Wm. A. Vanna, of Laundry Workers' Union No. 52, of Los Angeles.

An act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, restaurant, apartment house, workshop, place of amusement, or any other establishment in this State employing females, in order to safeguard the health of such employes; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of California represented in the Senate and Assembly: That no female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, restaurant, apartment house, workshop, place of amusement, or any other establishment in this State more than eight hours in any one day of twenty-four hours nor more than forty-eight hours in any one week of six calendar days.

Sec. 2. Any employer who shall require any female to work in any of the places mentioned in section 1 of this act, more than the number of hours provided for in this act, during any day of twenty-four hours, or shall fail, neglect or refuse to so arrange the work of said females in his employ that they shall not work more than the number of hours provided for in this act, during any one day or week; or who shall permit or suffer any overseer, superintendent or other agent of any such employer to violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense in a sum of not less than \$50.00 or more than \$250.00 or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every offense.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics to enforce the provisions of this act. The commissioner, his deputies and agents, shall have all powers and authority of sheriffs to make arrests for violations of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. Inasmuch as the female employes in the various establishments of this State are not now protected from overwork, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its approval by the Governor.

The committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 7.

Delegate Leavitt addressed the convention on the measure, explaining the legal aspect.

Delegates G. K. Smith, Vanna, Gallagher, Glenn and Mayers spoke on the subject.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in and the resolution adopted.

Resolution No. 8.—Presented by G. S. Brower, of Carpenters' Union No. 1640, San Francisco.

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in its eleventh annual convention assembled, that the President of this Federation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a committee of seven, consisting of a member of the gas workers, a member of the machinists, a member of the electricians, a member of the engineers, a member of the printing trades, a member of the iron trades and a member of the miners for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the Times disaster; said committee is hereby instructed to co-operate with the investigating committee appointed by the Mayor of Los Angeles.

The resolution was adopted and the following committee appointed: Harry Bartley of the machinists, A. Elken of the electricians, E. Mason of the gas workers, E. F. Fanning of the printing trades, E. Crough of the miners, Harry Welton of the engineers, and T. D. Warwick of the bridge and structural iron workers.

Resolution No. 9.—Presented by Wm. A. Vanna, of Laundry Workers' Union No. 52, of Los Angeles.

Child Labor Law.

An Act to amend section 1 of "An Act regulating the employment and hours of labor of children—prohibiting the employment of minors under certain ages—pro-

hibiting the employment of certain illiterate minors—providing for the enforcement hereof by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and providing penalties for the violation hereof.”

The people of the State of California, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. No minor under the age of eighteen shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, or other place of labor more than nine hours in any one day, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed fifty-four hours in a week, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. No minor under the age of eighteen shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, or other place of labor more than eight hours in any one day of twenty-four hours, nor more than forty-eight hours in any one week of six calendar days.

The committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 9.

The report of the committee was concurred in and the resolution adopted.

Resolution No. 10.—Presented by C. B. Wiseman, of Waiters' Union No. 17, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The workers in restaurants, cafes and hotel dining rooms and kitchens are now working such long hours, under the most trying conditions, which in time saps the vitality from their bodies and makes invalids of many of them; and,

Whereas, We believe that as other workers are protected by laws in this State from working such long and tedious hours, that it would be a blessing for the restaurant workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instructs its legislative committee to draw up a bill (to be presented at the next session of the State Legislature) prohibiting the employment of employes in hotels, restaurants and cafe dining rooms and kitchens of more than nine (9) hours, in thirteen (13) hours in any one day, and calling for a heavy fine for violation of same.

The committee recommended to refer the proposition to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegates Ploeger, Wiseman, Nolan and Leavitt voiced their ideas of the proposition.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 11.—Presented by C. B. Wiseman, of Waiters' Union No. 17, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is a well known fact that in the past few years in this State, especially in Southern California, and Los Angeles particularly, the yellow race have become extensively engaged in the restaurant business on the co-operative plan, thereby causing many craftsmen to seek other positions through lack of work in restaurants as employes; and,

Whereas, It is a well known fact that the greatest and best patrons of these places are white people, both female and male; therefore be it

Resolved, That as advocates of the exclusion of the Asiatics and the protection of the white laborer we protest to the citizens of California against such action on the part of some of the residents of Los Angeles and vicinity in patronizing such places; and be it further

Resolved, That the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby instructs its Legislative Committee to have drawn a bill (to be presented at the next session of the State Legislature) prohibiting the serving of the white race in Japanese, Chinese or other Asiatic restaurants, cafes or hotels; and such bill to carry a heavy fine and jail sentence for violation.

The committee recommended to refer the proposition to the incoming Executive Council.

On motion the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 12.—Presented by C. B. Wiseman, of Waiters' Union No. 17, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is a well known fact that a number of cafes in Los Angeles and other cities are employing females in various capacities, and liquor is served and handled by our sister workers; and,

Whereas, Our enemies (the prohibitionists) are using the fact that it degrades the gentler sex to be employed around where liquor is used, and are endeavoring to cause the entire city and State to vote it dry; and,

Whereas, We believe that there may be a possibility that certain dangers exist in many places where liquor is handled through females; and so that we may be able to

offset our antagonists and protect ourselves from further encroachments, as well as our sister workers, be it

Resolved, That the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, hereby instruct its Legislative Committee to draw up a bill (to be presented at the next session of the State Legislature) prohibiting the employment of females in any capacity in any place where liquor is served or given away, and that said bill shall carry a punishment for violation of a revocation of license, fine and jail sentence.

The committee recommended to refer the proposition to the incoming Executive Council.

The committee's resolution was adopted.

Resolution No. 13.—Presented by C. B. Wiseman, of Waiters' Union No. 17, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Southern California, and especially the city of Los Angeles, is not as thoroughly organized in the restaurant business as many other trades are; and,

Whereas, The greatest drawbacks to our ultimate success is the many employment agencies who seem to control to a great extent the employment of hotel and restaurant employes, in spite of all we can do, and who exact exorbitant fees for positions that are not worth the price; therefore be it

Resolved, That we request the State Federation of Labor at its Eleventh Annual Convention, to instruct its Legislative Committee to draw up a bill (to be presented at the next session of the State Legislature) prohibiting the charging of or collection of a fee or present, of any description, by any licensed or unlicensed employment agency for a position in a restaurant, cafe or hotel, and said bill to carry as punishment for violation a heavy fine, and jail sentence.

The committee recommended to refer the proposition to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Wiseman and Fraternal Delegate Frances Noel spoke on the subject.

The committee's recommendation was on motion concurred in.

The Convention then adjourned at 11:30 o'clock.

Absentees Morning Session, October 4:

Los Angeles—R. N. Adams, Barbers; Dave Rios, Barbers; C. B. Washburn, Coopers; C. G. Veruer, Electrical Workers No. 61; Harry E. De Pue, Laundry Workers No. 52; Frank W. Judson, Molders No. 371; M. C. Glenn, Musicians No. 47; H. B. Pratt, Press Feeders No. 37; E. R. Dove, Stereotypers No. 58.

Oakland—Chas. Johansen, Teamsters No. 70.

San Francisco—Frederick Nicholas, Carpenters No. 22; Max E. Licht, Shoe Clerks No. 410; John Murphy, United Laborers No. 12992; Jas. C. Wilson, Teamsters No. 85.

Tuesday, October 4, 1910—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order by President Sullivan at 2:15 o'clock.

Secretary Scharrenberg called the attention of the Convention to the fact that several of the fraternal delegates were present and requested the representatives to address the Convention.

Fraternal Delegate Frances Noel addressed the body on the subject of the Union Label and Woman's Union Label Leagues. The delegate called attention to the fact that continued agitation in purchasing goods bearing the label would be the means of putting the wage worker on a higher plane. The lady also drew the attention of the Convention to the fact that the California State Convention of the Woman's International Union was becoming quite a power.

Miss Maud Younger was introduced and addressed the Convention on woman's suffrage, being enthusiastically received.

Delegate Ploeger announced the entertainment for Wednesday and at 4:20 o'clock the convention adjourned until Thursday at 9:30 a. m.

Absentees Afternoon Session, October 4:

Los Angeles—Dave Rios, Barbers No. 295; A. B. Hassell, Bartenders No. 284; A. T. Stoner, Beer Drivers No. 242; C. B. Washburn, Coopers No. 152; C. G. Veruer, Electrical Workers No. 61; Harry De Pue, Laundry Workers No. 52; Frank W. Judson, Molders No. 371; Chas. Neidermiller, Molders No. 371; E. A. Jones, Molders No. 371; E. R. Dove, Stereotypers No. 58.

Oakland—Chas. Johansen, Teamsters No. 70.

San Francisco—E. Muri, Brewery Workers No. 7; F. Nicholas, Carpenters No. 22; Max E. Licht, Shoe Clerks No. 410; A. E. Yoell, Electrical Workers No. 6; John Murphy, United Laborers No. 12992; F. Wacker, Molders No. 164; J. S. Ward, Molders No. 164.

San Jose—E. H. Lincoln, Bartenders No. 577.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Thursday, October 6—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9:45 o'clock by President Sullivan.

A communication was read from John W. Brooks, Secretary pro tem. of the Building Trades Council of Los Angeles, as follows:

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 5th, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor.

Greeting: We feel that at present it is unnecessary to enter into any details of the situation in Los Angeles. You have been in our city for the past few days. You have seen. You have read the utterings of a subsidized press. You doubtless have had brought to your attention more clearly than ever before, the studied effort of the enemies of human liberty to hold in serfdom the great producing mass of humanity.

Parading under the alias of "The Advocates of Industrial Freedom," they have marshalled their waning forces, offering a premium for prostitution and bribes for unscrupulous men, that the testimony of fiends may be used to defame the fair name of ORGANIZED LABOR. Such a situation is almost unparalleled in the history of humanity in its efforts to make of the world a better abiding place.

The great leaders of labor in this state, knowing and realizing the situation here, have brought it to the attention of our brothers and sisters and from all over the state have come contributions to the common cause.

No coercion is ever necessary when the cause of labor is at stake, and gratitude from the hearts of thousands of loyal men and women in this city goes out to our brothers and sisters for their loyal support.

I take pleasure at this time in calling the attention of your honorable body to the fact that the locals affiliated with the Los Angeles County Building Trades Council have assessed themselves twenty-five cents per week per member, to assist in supporting the situation here.

The success of labor's cause must ever be dependent upon united action. The conditions prevailing in more favored cities have been secured only through a unity of interests. May the deliberations of your body be such that this bond of unity be strengthened, renewed energy put forth, so that greater good may be accomplished.

The Building Trades Council desires to extend its thanks for your support, and wishes for your body the success it so richly deserves.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN W. BROOKS, Sec'y Pro Tem.

A communication was read from A. McAndrew, President of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, extending fraternal greetings and submitting the following resolution to the convention:

The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been striving for the past fifteen years to advance the interests of its membership, and for shorter hours for the toilers in the tobacco industry.

Whereas, The true and permanent advancement is only secured by the mutual aid and assistance rendered by the trade unionists to each other; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., will reaffirm its endorsement of the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and, be it further

Resolved, That the members of the California State Federation of Labor have agreed in purchasing tobacco, cigarettes, and snuff, to buy only such tobacco as bear the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and, be it further

Resolved, That when we buy products that do not bear the label, we are employing non-union labor and working against our own interests.

On motion of Secretary Scharrenberg the resolution was adopted.

A communication was read from the Watsonville Apple Annual Association extending an invitation to the Federation to visit their annual apple show in that city, and on motion of Delegate Wiseman the invitation was accepted and request made that as many delegates as possible attend.

Secretary Scharrenberg stated that resolutions had been received from the San Joaquin Branch of the Socialist party, with reference to the Times disaster, noted and filed.

A communication was read from D. A. Wood, Secretary pro tem. of the San Diego County Federated Trades and Labor Council, declaring that the San Diego Federated Trades Council would continue the support for the Los Angeles strikers indefinitely.

At this point Delegate Brower rose to a question of privilege regarding Proposition 31. The delegate asked for consent to withdraw the proposition, which on motion was granted.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following telegrams:

Bakersfield, Cal., Oct. 6, 1910.

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer California State Federation of Labor, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.

Bakersfield wants next convention; other invitations this afternoon.

J. M. McINTOSH,
Secretary Kern County Labor Council.

Bakersfield, Cal., Oct. 6, 1910.

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary State Federation of Labor, Labor Temple, Los Angeles, Cal.

On behalf of city of Bakersfield I extend a cordial invitation to hold the next annual meeting of your Federation in this city.

W. V. MATLACK,
President Board of Trustees.

Bakersfield, Cal., Oct. 6, 1910.

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary State Federation of Labor, Union Labor Temple, Los Angeles.

Kern County Board of Trade urges of your honorable body the selection of Bakersfield as next meeting place of State Federation of Labor.

T. F. BURKE,
Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The report of the Resolutions Committee was then considered as follows:

Resolution No. 20.—Presented by C. E. Sheckels, of Typographical Union No. 174, of Los Angeles.

To the Officers and Members of the California State Federation of Labor:

Whereas, A calamity has befallen the city of Los Angeles in that the Los Angeles Times building has been destroyed by explosion and fire; and,

Whereas, Said catastrophe has cast a spell of sorrow over the whole city and nation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor and all members of organized labor hereby express their sorrow and sympathy to the families, dependents and friends of those who unfortunately lost their lives in the fire, and also to those who were injured; and further, be it

Resolved, That we, the State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, resent the imputations and accusations by unfriendly press and individuals in placing the odium of the outrage at the door of organized labor.

(Signed) C. E. Sheckels, E. F. Fanning, C. H. Kirkpatrick, members of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174; C. Kelly, San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council.

The committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 20 as amended.

Delegate Wiseman moved that the matter be laid over until the special committee on the Times disaster had reported. Carried.

Resolution No. 21.—Presented by G. S. Brower, of Carpenters' Union No. 1640, of San Francisco.

Whereas, the economic platform of the A. F. of L. affirms year after year its belief in woman suffrage, co-equal with man suffrage; and,

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor and the State Building Trades Council of California have also indorsed woman suffrage; and,

Whereas, The political enfranchisement of women is essential to the economic independence of the working class, and has become a world wide issue of immediate and vital importance to the very existence of democracy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor at this, its Eleventh Annual Session, does now indorse and reaffirm its intention to secure full political enfranchisement for all women.

The committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 21, and on motion the recommendation was concurred in.

Resolution No. 25.—Presented by J. I. Nolan and Andrew J. Gallagher, of Labor Council of San Francisco, by direction of San Francisco Labor Council.

Whereas, The Russian authorities in the person of the Russian officials in the United States seize or attempt to seize, from time to time, some one of the many Russian patriots seeking refuge in the United States; and,

Whereas, We are forced to realize that the power of the Russian officers is a menace to our freedom and institutions; and,

Whereas, The arrest, detention and threatened deportation of Julius Wezosal, now of Boston, on the charge of robbery, it being alleged that he took part in a raid upon the treasury of the Russian Government during the revolution of 1905; and,

Whereas, The said Julius Wezosal was at that time in Switzerland directing the revolutionary forces from that point; and,

Whereas, As lovers of freedom we are in sympathy with the struggle of the Russian men and women who aspire for liberty; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled does herewith protest against the extradition of Julius Wezosal and we pledge him our moral support to that end; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the Congressmen who sympathize with freedom and with labor interests in this country to do all in their power to change the treaty between the United States and Russia to the end that it will be impossible in the future to harass and throw into American jails, Russians who take part in revolutionary work; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this State Federation is herewith directed to communicate with California Congressmen and Senators to that end.

The committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 25.

Delegate Wiseman spoke on the matter.

The committee's report was concurred in.

Resolution No. 30—Presented by C. B. Wiseman, of Waiters' Union, No. 17, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Statements and charges have been made by certain evil-minded persons and made public through the newspapers of the city and country, that organized labor was responsible for the explosion in the Los Angeles Times building and consequent loss of life; and,

Whereas, Organized labor is now, and always has been, opposed to any attempt on the part of its members or anyone else to the destroying of life and property; and,

Whereas, It has always been the object of organized labor to use only legal and peaceful measures to better the wages and conditions of the men and women workers of the world; and,

Whereas, These terrible charges, being unjust, unreasonable and entirely without foundation, being spread broadcast throughout the country, will bring organized labor in disrepute among many who do not know the true facts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates of the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, on this the 3rd day of October, 1910, denounce the charges and statements made against organized labor in the press in reference to the Times disaster, as deliberate and malicious untruths, and demand a public retraction of the same; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand of the press of this city (who were the first to print these misstatements) that they publish this resolution, in conjunction with their retraction, so that our side of this controversy may be made clear to the world; and further be it

Resolved, That this Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reiterates its stand for industrial peace and freedom of the workers, and condemns violence, murder and malicious destruction of property.

The committee reported without recommendation.

Delegates Sheckels, Wiseman and A. F. Smith addressed the convention.

Delegate Bessette moved to lay over until the report of the special committee on the Times disaster had been received. Carried.

Resolution No. 32—Presented by J. D. McGaughey, of Central Labor Council of Stockton.

Whereas, The members of International Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union No. 73 of Stockton are affiliated with the Central Labor Council of Stockton, San Joaquin County, Cal., and carry State Building Trades Council working cards; and,

Whereas, There are many other Hod Carriers' Unions in various towns of this State carrying similar State B. T. C. working cards; and,

Whereas, The only Hod Carriers' Unions of the State that recognize the B. T. C. cards of the other Hod Carriers' Unions are the Stockton, San Jose, Santa Rosa, Redwood City and Los Angeles unions, while the others require that all hod carriers of the above named unions must pay another initiation fee and join over again, regardless of their B. T. C. cards, thereby working a great hardship and injustice upon the loyal hod carriers and trade unionists of the above named towns; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention does hereby declare itself in favor of an interchangeable working card for all Hod Carriers' Unions in this State, said card to be good in every town within the jurisdiction of the Federation of Labor of California.

Committee recommended referring to Law and Legislation Committee.

Delegate Hurley moved to submit the resolution to the State Building Trades Council, and Delegate Gallagher moved to further amend that the Federation declare itself in favor of interchangeable cards under reasonable conditions. Carried.

Resolution No. 33.—

Whereas, A division exists in the ranks of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which will ultimately, if continued, disrupt the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Eleventh Annual Convention assembled, heartily indorses proposition herewith submitted by local unions 151, 283, 537 and 633 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor instructs its delegate to the American Federation of Labor to further this proposition by every means within his power.

E. S. Hurley, Local 151.
 Robt. L. Eltringham, Local 151.
 C. A. Drolette, Local 283.
 Wm. Heyne, Local 283.
 R. Snyder, Local 61.
 Fred Weeks, Local 61.
 Harry C. Loch, Local 82.
 A. Elken, Local 6.
 Andrew J. Gallagher.
 O. A. Tveitmoe.

Proposition submitted by Committee of Electrical Workers.

Our Locals, Nos. 537, 151, 633 and 283, I. B. E. W., representing both factions of our present international strife, have appointed us a committee to "Suggest Ways and Means by which our Brotherhood can again be united." We have considered this matter with as much thought as we are capable of exercising, and have come to the conclusion that the only way to settle our unfortunate strife is through a joint convention of both sides of our Brotherhood, at which all locals will be entitled to a seat who were in good standing on or after June 1st, 1908, on either side.

Our International officers on both sides have, after nearly two years, clearly demonstrated that they can not reunite us, so we suggest that the rank and file (who pay the bills) will now take a hand.

We suggest a convention, to be held in Springfield, Ill., the first Monday in February, 1911. This convention to be presided over by some representative labor man, other than an electrical worker. He to be appointed or elected by the A. F. of L. during their convention in St. Louis. This chairman to preside, appointing all committees, each of such committees to be composed of representatives of both factions, from the names of the delegates elected from our locals, which will be sent to him, and to remain as chairman until such time as we thresh out our troubles and elect our regular officers.

We further suggest that as many of our locals as are near St. Louis, who can afford the expense, send one of their members to St. Louis and there elect a committee who will ask permission to appear before the convention, and represent the rank and file, and urge the A. F. of L. to recognize as the I. B. E. W. the officers elected at such convention.

To those who can not afford the expense of sending any one there without endangering their financial ability to have a delegate to our proposed joint convention, we as strongly urge to not send anyone to St. Louis, but if you favor this plan of a convention, if you will send your approval of such a convention, under your seal, to the Secretaries of our committee, our locals will see that your approval of the rank and file movement for a convention is presented by a member of the rank and file.

It is the sense of this committee and the locals they are representing that the interests of our Brotherhood will be best served by an entire new set of International officers. If that is the sentiment of your local, please so state in your letter to our committee.

Trusting you will approve our plan and send us the enclosed approval just as soon as you possibly can, we beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. G. Willitt, T. E. Amlin, Wm. Heyne, H. Derolph, of No. 283.
 H. H. Aldridge, L. D. Wilson, M. L. Durkin, B. B. Weaver, G. Reilly, of No. 537.
 Ed. F. Ford, H. Schroth, A. R. Blue, A. Wagner, Bert Brandt, of No. 151.
 J. A. Mills, W. L. Rhys, Frank Nelson, W. E. Kennedy, F. E. Grigsby, of No. 633.

The committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 33. Carried.

Resolution No. 35.—Presented by Isaiah McDonald, of Carpenters' Union No. 483, of San Francisco.

Whereas, San Francisco will hold the Panama Pacific Exposition in 1915, and Whereas, The trade-unions throughout the State have subscribed for stock in various sums for said Exposition and organized labor is lending its support in every manner possible to the end that said Exposition may be a success; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Eleventh Annual Convention assembled, that we respectfully request of the Exposition commissioners to recognize organized labor in the construction and consummation of said Exposition.

Committee reported favorably and the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 36.—Presented by T. D. Warwick and J. D. Barnes, of Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 77, of San Francisco.

Whereas, At the General Election in November, the people of California will be called upon to ratify an act passed by the last Legislature in March, 1909, providing for a bond issue of nine million dollars, the proceeds to be used for bettering the port facilities of the State's property along the water front of San Francisco. This bond issue will not be a burden upon the taxpayers, but on the contrary, will be merely the loaning of the State's credit to the State Board of Harbor Commissioners. The act in question provides the sum named shall be devoted to the construction of wharves, pier, state railroad, etc. It provides for a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds, which are payable at the office of the State Treasurer in seventy-four years and bear interest at the rate of four per cent from the date of issue. It is the purpose of the present Board of State Harbor Commissioners to improve and develop to the extent of its financial ability up to date facilities for the shipping of the port; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Eleventh Annual Convention assembled, that we endorse the issue of the nine million dollars of bonds asked for, and use our best endeavors for the success of the same.

The committee reported favorably, and on motion the committee's report was concurred in.

Resolution No. 41.—Presented by Chas. J. Hawley, of Steam Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The laundry workers throughout this State, numbering some ten thousand or more, are at the present in a deplorable condition through the lack of organization, with the exception of San Francisco, which is thoroughly organized; and,

Whereas, The Laundry Workers' International Union has been endeavoring for the past ten years to build up their organization, and better the conditions of those employed in that industry, but have met with combined and continued opposition from the proprietors of the laundries throughout the State, who have combined themselves into associations known as Laundry Men's Clubs, who are associated with a State Association which is also associated with a National Association, whose sole reason for existence is the maintaining of prices to the public and keeping down the conditions of their employees, and who are doing all in their power to injure the cause of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Eleventh Annual Convention assembled, does hereby instruct its incoming executive officers, and its organizers to do all in their power to assist in organizing and furthering the interest of the laundry workers throughout the State of California.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the proposition.

Delegate Korts discussed the matter.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 43.—Presented by L. B. Leavitt, of Federal Union No. 11345, of Vallejo.

Whereas, The City Street Improvement Co. of San Francisco persists in employing on its work throughout this State teamsters and laborers who are not citizens of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in session assembled, does hereby solicit the aid of the State Building Trades Council in promoting the employment of union men and citizens by the City Street Improvement Co.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Leavitt enlightened the convention on the proposition.

Delegates Muri and Roonan addressed the convention.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 44.—Presented by Frances Noel, of the State convention of the Woman's International Union Label League.

Whereas, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has sent forth the appeal to all members of organized labor: "Support our friends and defeat your enemy"; and

Whereas, Some labor papers in this and other states repeatedly print during election time misleading advertisements of political nature; and,

Whereas, Said advertisements more frequently mean a boost rather than a defeat to the enemy of labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the International Women's Union Label League in State Convention assembled, petition with this State Federation of Labor which convenes October, 1910, to do all in its power to discourage further misleading political advertisements in the labor press.

The committee recommended favorably upon Resolution No. 44 as amended. Carried.

Resolution No. 45.—Presented by Frances Noel, of the State convention of the Woman's International Union Label League.

Whereas, In view of the terrible condition in the so-called White Slave traffic, as shown in recent investigations in various parts of the country, it has invariably been proven that extreme poverty and low wages are the primary cause for entrapping and forcefully enslaving young girls and women; and,

Whereas, The victims of said traffic are, with but few exceptions, the daughters of the wage earning class; and,

Whereas, Said traffic is far more inhuman, infamous and opposed to the standard of higher civilization than the black chattel slavery of the South; and,

Whereas, The checking and wiping out of existence of this evil trade requires all women and men to use every effort and influence to protect the young girls and women of this and other countries; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor lend whatever aid it can toward the wiping out of existence this terrible evil.

The committee recommended favorably upon Resolution No. 45. Carried.

Resolution No. 46.—Presented by Frances Noel, of the State convention of the Woman's International Union Label League.

Whereas, It is an indisputable fact that women, by force of economic conditions of this and other countries, are driven to earn their own living; and,

Whereas, Women unorganized in their craft are a hindrance and a menace to the progress of organized labor; and,

Whereas, Wage earning women, unorganized and working for lower wages become the most detrimental competitors to male workers; and,

Whereas, There are men in various crafts who for reason of mere prejudice are unwilling to admit women into the ranks of their union; and,

Whereas, Whatever prejudice men may have against women as wage earners it must be admitted that the overwhelming number of women employed in the labor market is conclusive evidence that women wage earners are here to stay, and must therefore be reckoned with as a permanent condition which men of labor can no longer ignore; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor in convention assembled urge upon all affiliated unions to admit women into their organizations.

Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 46. Carried.

Resolution No. 47.—Presented by Max E. Licht, of Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410, of San Francisco.

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Eleventh Annual Convention assembled, realizing the great benefit to the State of California in having the World's Fair in 1915 in the city of San Francisco, that we hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power to co-operate in the efforts being made to bring the Fair to the city of San Francisco.

Max E. Licht, Local 410, San Francisco.

W. A. Engle, Local 47, Los Angeles.

Frank A. Thomas, Pres. San Diego Fed. Trades.

J. B. Dale, Federal Labor Union 11345 of Vallejo.

The committee recommended favorably and Delegate Rusk moved a standing vote. The motion prevailed and the proposition carried unanimously.

The report of the Law and Legislation Committee was next considered.

Resolution No. 2.—Presented by delegation of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, of San Francisco.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative agent at the next session of the California Legislature to use his best endeavor to have the present text book laws so amended as to provide for the free distribution of text books to the pupils of the schools in this State.

The committee reported favorably after changing the last line to read "to the pupils in the schools of this State," and the convention concurred in the recommendation.

Resolution No. 14.—Presented by L. B. Leavitt, of Federal Union No. 11345, of Vallejo.

An act to provide for the regulation of the business of watchmen, guards and private detectives in the State of California; to provide for the granting of permits to engage in such occupations, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof.

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person in this state to engage in the business of, or act in the capacity of watchman, guard or private detective, and bear arms in such capacity, without first having obtained from the Board of Supervisors, or the legislative authority of any city, city and county, or town in which such occupation is proposed to be engaged in, a permit to act in such capacity, or engage in such business as a watchman, guard or private detective.

Sec. 2. Applicants for such permits shall file an application with the Board of Supervisors, if desired to be used on or in connection with premises located outside of incorporated cities or towns within the limits of a county. In incorporated cities and towns such applications shall be made to the City Trustees, Common Council or other legislative body of such municipality, and filed with the clerk or secretary thereof. In cities and counties, application shall be made to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body, and filed with the clerk thereof. In all such applications, wherever filed, the premises or place for which permission to have watchmen, guards or private detectives appointed shall be fully described by boundaries, the applicant shall have attached to such application a petition signed by at least twelve reputable citizens of the county, city and county, city or town, setting forth that the applicant is personally known to each of them to have been a resident of the county, city and county, city or town for at least six months immediately preceding the date of the application; that he is a person of good moral character, a citizen of the United States and of this state, a peaceable and law abiding citizen, and a person whom it would be safe and proper to permit to act in such capacity as such watchman, guard or private detective.

Sec. 3. On hearing such petition, and by a majority vote of the members of the Board of Supervisors, or other legislative body, the application may be granted, and the applicant given a permit in writing, to act as such watchman, guard or private detective, upon the payment of a license fee of one dollar. Such permit shall be renewed each twelve months after the date of the granting of the application in the first instance.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force sixty days after its passage.

Committee reported favorably and recommended the indorsement of the proposed Act. Carried.

Resolution No. 16.—Presented by C. M. Feider, of Barbers' Union No. 295, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is history that the men engaged in the occupation of barbering have been forced to a low standard of living, owing to the competition with unskilled and unorganized competitors through lack of proper legislation; and,

Whereas, Many states of the United States have passed certain laws known as the Barbers' Examining Laws; and,

Whereas, These laws have proven of incalculable value to the organized barbers; and, Whereas, A similar law existed in the State of California but was repealed through the machinations of the enemies of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to use every legitimate means to have the law known as the Barbers' Examining Law re-enacted in the State of California.

The committee recommended that inasmuch as the Barbers' Union has not submitted the proposed law to the convention, the matter be referred to the Executive Council with power to act when the said proposed law is submitted to them.

Delegates Feider and Gallagher spoke on the matter.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 17.—Presented by Geo. K. Smith, of Barbers' Union No. 134, of Oakland.

Whereas, At past conventions of the California State Federation of Labor the Sunday closing of barber shops was indorsed; and,

Whereas, The closing of barber shops on Sunday will tend materially toward raising the standard of living for the men engaged in the occupation of barbering; and,

Whereas, The Sunday closing law of Oregon and other states have proven of incalculable value to the organized barbers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Eleventh Annual Convention assembled reindorse the said Sunday closing law and hereby instruct the incoming Executive Board to use every effort to have such law enacted at the next Legislature.

Committee reported favorably. Delegates Smith, Leavitt, Glenn and President Sullivan enlightened the convention on the proposition. The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 18.—Presented by Dick Schwarting, of Bakers' Union No. 24, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The majority of bakeshops in California are located in basements, which is in itself a menace to the public health, on account of the impossibility to comply with the much needed sanitary regulations, thus jeopardizing the health of the manufacturer and consumer; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following bill presented by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America Local No. 24, and endorsed by the Eighth and Ninth Annual Conventions of the California State Federation of Labor, be re-endorsed by this Eleventh Annual Convention.

A Bill Preventing the Further Reopening of Basement Bakeries.

Every building or room occupied as a bakery shall be drained and plumbed in a manner conducive to its healthful and sanitary condition, and constructed with airshafts and windows or ventilating pipes sufficient to insure ventilation, as the factory inspector shall direct; no cellar or bakery not used as a bakery on the first day of, 191 . . . , shall be used as such, and no cellar occupied as a bakery on or before said date, when once closed, shall be again opened for such use. Every bakery shall be provided with a washroom and water-closet apart from the bake room and rooms where the manufacturing of such food products is conducted; no water closet, earth closet, lavatory or ashpit shall be within or communicate directly with the bakeshop. Rooms used for the manufacture of flour or meal food shall be at least nine feet in height; the side walls of such rooms shall be plastered or wainscoted, the ceiling plastered or ceiled with lumber or metal, and, if required by the factory inspector, shall be white-washed at least once in three months; the furniture, utensils and floor shall be kept in healthful, sanitary condition. The manufactured flour or meal food products shall be kept in dry, clean and airy rooms. The sleeping places for persons employed in a bakery shall be separate from the rooms where food products are manufactured or stored. After inspection the bakery inspector may issue a certificate to the owner or operator of such bakery that is conducted in compliance with the provisions of law; but where orders are issued by said inspector to improve the condition of a bakery no such certificate shall be issued until such orders shall have been complied with.

The operator or owner of such bakery shall also be required to erect a separate room to be used as a dressing room for the employees.

No employer shall permit any person to work in his bakeshop who is affected with pulmonary tuberculosis, or scrofulous or private diseases, or with a communicative skin affection, and every employer shall maintain himself and his employees in a clean and sanitary condition while engaged in the manufacture, handling or sale of such food products.

The owner, agent or lessee of any property used as a bakery shall, within thirty days after the service of notice upon him of an order issued by the factory inspector, comply therewith, or cease to use or allow the use of such premises as a bakeshop; such notice shall be in writing and may be served upon such owner, agent or lessee, either personally or by mail, and a notice by registered letter mailed to the last known address of such owner.

Every person who violates any provisions of Sections or who fails to comply with an order of the factory inspector, shall be fined not more than \$50.00 for the first offense, nor more than \$100.00 or imprisonment not more than 10 days for the second offense, and not more than \$200.00 and imprisonment of not more than 30 days for each subsequent offense.

The committee reported favorably and recommended that the Executive Council have the proposition redrafted. Carried.

Resolution No. 22.—Presented by E. J. Mack, of Beer Bottlers' Union No. 350, of Los Angeles.

An Act Regulating Advertising for Employment in Times of Strikes and Lockouts.

Section 1. If an employer, during the continuance of a strike among his employees, or during the continuance of a lockout or other labor troubles among his employees, publicly advertises in newspapers, or by posters or otherwise, for employees, or by himself or his agent solicits persons to work for him to fill the places as strikebreakers, he shall plainly and explicitly mention in such advertisements or oral or written solicitation that a strike, lockout or other labor disturbance exists.

Sec. 2. If any person, firm, association or corporation violates any provision of this

act, he or it shall incur a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment for ninety days for each offense.

The committee reported favorably and recommended that the Executive Council secure legal advice if necessary. Carried.

Resolution No. 23.—Presented by Electrical Workers' delegation.

Whereas, Many accidents have occurred which have resulted in the loss of life and destruction of property, due to faulty overhead and underground electrical construction; and,

Whereas, This Convention realizes the necessity of safeguarding the lives of those engaged in electrical work for a livelihood and the public in general, and believes that this can best be accomplished by the enactment of laws by State Legislature compelling corporations, co-partnerships and individuals operating overhead and underground electric wires in all cities, towns and over public highways and private rights of way in the State of California to provide these safeguards; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its Eleventh Annual Convention assembled, endorse the proposed enactments, submitted by local unions 151, 283 and 61; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council instruct their legislative agent to the next session of the State Legislature to further by every means within his power the enactment of said laws.

Respectfully submitted,

E. S. Hurley, Local 151.
Robt. L. Eltringham, Local 151.
C. A. Drolette, Local 283.
Wm. Heyne, Local 283.
R. Snyder, Local 61.
Fred Weeks, Local 61.

The committee reported favorably.

Delegates Hurley, Stieger and Eltringham spoke on the matter.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 26.—Presented by John I. Nolan and Andrew J. Gallagher, of Labor Council of San Francisco.

Whereas, The postoffice clerks are required to work in excess of eight hours a day without extra compensation; and,

Whereas, These long excessive hours of toil in the postoffice impairs the health of the clerk and decreases the efficiency of the service; and,

Whereas, The existence of the present conditions in the hours of labor for the postoffice clerks is setting a poor precedent for the employers of American labor; and,

Whereas, Congressman Goebel introduced a bill in the House of Representatives (H. R. 19796) that provides for forty-eight hours a week; and,

Whereas, If this bill is enacted into law it would improve the service and the condition of the clerks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, indorse the Goebel bill; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Representatives from the State of California.

The committee reported favorably and recommended its adoption by the convention. Carried.

Resolution No. 27.—Presented by John I. Nolan and Andrew J. Gallagher, of Labor Council of San Francisco.

Whereas, The electors of the State of California on the 8th day of November, 1910, will vote upon the adoption of a Constitutional Amendment designated as Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1; and,

Whereas, We believe that the enforcement of the provisions of said amendment would establish a common interest between the State Government and certain public service corporations which would conflict with public interest and obstruct the acquisition of public utilities by municipalities and retard their growth and development; and,

Whereas, The Legislature has the power under the provisions of the State Constitution to levy income and other taxes that will compel corporations and others to bear their just share of the burdens of government; and

Whereas, The adoption of said amendment would confer upon the Legislature limited power to amend the State Constitution; and

Whereas, We are opposed to delegating to the Legislature power to amend the State Constitution in any particular; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Eleventh Annual Con-

vention assembled, that we are opposed to the adoption of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1.

The committee reported favorably and recommended its adoption by the convention. Delegate Gallagher discussed the proposition.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 28.—Presented by John I. Nolan and Andrew J. Gallagher, of Labor Council of San Francisco.

Whereas, There is an obnoxious rule in the Civil Service that deprives the postoffice clerks of the freedom of speech and the right of press, which the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every American citizen; and,

Whereas, The presence of this "gag rule" in the Civil Service compels the clerks to leave such principles that make good citizens outside the door of the postoffice; and,

Whereas, Clerks have been dismissed from the service without a judicial hearing for exercising their constitutional rights, the accusers acting as judge and jury; and,

Whereas, Congressman Poindexter introduced a bill (H. R. 19546) that, if enacted into law, would bring a return to law in the Civil Service; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, do hereby indorse bill, H. R. No. 19546; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Congressmen and Senators from this State.

The committee reported favorably and recommended its adoption by the convention. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The Committee on Officers' Reports submitted a partial report, as follows:

We, the Committee on Officers' Reports, herewith submit the following partial report.

After carefully considering the reports of the officers of the State Federation, for the past year, we hereby make the following recommendations:

First—We request the Law and Legislative Committee to take up the following matters, namely: Pure Food Laws, Political Records, Labor Legislation, Direct Primary Law, Labor Commissioner Mackenzie's Pro-Japanese Report, Child Labor Law, Employers' Liability Bill, Asiatic Exclusion and all other matters in the various officers' reports bearing on the subject of law and legislation.

Second—We concur in the recommendation of President Sullivan in reference to the Panama Exposition, and request that this part of our President's report and all resolutions bearing on the subject be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with the request that they draft a suitable resolution embodying as near as possible the views of all.

Third—We note with pleasure the formation of Women's Union Label Leagues throughout the State, and request that this question be referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts. Also the request of Musicians' Union 346 in reference to the Santa Cruz Beach Company, referred to by the Executive Council in their report. Also other similar requests.

Fourth—We request that the matter of district visiting referred to by Vice-President L. B. Leavitt, Seventh district, and also by Vice-President Tom C. Seaward, District No. 2, be referred to the Committee on Law and Legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. GOFF, Chairman.
H. J. YOUNG, Secretary.
G. W. McLAUGHLIN,
THEO. EISFELDT,
DAVID F. ROONAN.

The recommendations of the committee were concurred in.

Chairman Schonhoff of the Labels and Boycott Committee reported progress.

The convention then adjourned at 12 o'clock until 2 p. m.

Absentees, Morning Session, October 6.

Los Angeles—R. N. Adams, Barbers No. 295; Dave Rios, Barbers No. 295; C. B. Washburn, Coopers No. 152; C. S. Veruer, Electrical Workers No. 61; Harry E. DePue, Laundry Workers No. 52; F. W. Judson, Molders No. 371; Chas. Niedermiller, Molders No. 371; M. C. Glenn, Musicians No. 47; J. W. Walker, Musicians No. 47; E. R. Dove, Stereotypers No. 58; A. Burmeister, Waiters No. 17.

Thursday, October 6—Afternoon Session.

President Sullivan called the convention to order at 2:15 o'clock.

Delegate Bessette moved that a reading clerk be appointed.

Secretary Scharrenberg moved that the assistant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, Brother John Davidson, serve as reading clerk. Carried.

Mrs. Howe, organizer of the Woman's International Union Label League, was introduced and addressed the convention on the work of the Leagues throughout California.

Fraternal Delegate Yoell, of the Asiatic Exclusion League, reported on the work of that body in reading the following paper:

Mr. President, Members of the State Federation of Labor, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Before dwelling upon the particular purpose for which I am to speak on behalf of the Asiatic Exclusion League, I wish to give this great convention a slight resume of the work of the League since the great fire of April, 1906.

As you may remember, it was during the latter part of that year one of our school troubles took place which induced the President to threaten California with dire and summary punishment by the armed forces of the United States, but his utterances caused such an uproar throughout the Pacific Coast and intermountain States that an investigation of the numbers coming here via Hawaii caused the President to modify his position and later on to approve an amendment to the Immigration Act of March, 1907, which prohibits Japanese booked to Hawaii from coming to the mainland.

A study of the various reports on file in the office of the League leads to the conclusion that the importers of Japanese labor took immediate advantage of the distress of San Francisco and vicinity to import Asiatics, especially Japanese, by the wholesale. In 1906 there were 14,243 Japanese admitted to the United States, landing primarily at Honolulu, and then being transhipped to the mainland, via San Francisco, Seattle and Canadian ports, the ultimate destination of over 60 per cent being California.

The President's proclamation forbidding this transhipment of Japanese was issued in March, 1907, but had no appreciable effect until about July following. However, on reviewing the immigration report for the fiscal year 1907, ending June 30, our doubts as to the efficacy of the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" received a rude shock. The legitimate immigration—that is, through the immigration offices—had reached the enormous number of 30,226.

(It must be borne in mind that the figures quoted relate only to immigrants, those coming as cabin passengers being classed as non-immigrants.)

We also learned that during the year there had been about 10,000 illegal entries, 8,000 via Mexico and 2,000 via the Canadian border, a total of 40,000 Japanese in one year, besides about 2,000 non-immigrants, and out of this great number only a few over 4,000 were females. Thus it is seen that during the period of our greatest trouble, June 30, 1906, to June 30, 1907, Japanese immigration increased 26,000. Investigations conducted during this year convinced us that the Japanese in California had increased from 40,000 in October, 1905, to 70,000 in October, 1907.

It must not, however, be inferred that the League was idle during this time. The loss of our files by fire and the subsequent disarrangement of the office, and lack of funds, caused much delay, but early in the fiscal year 1908 we were making our protests, and those of our friends east of the Rockies, felt at Washington, with the result that illegal entries via Mexico and Canada were almost eliminated, while the arrival of laborers from Hawaii was stopped entirely. This year, 1908, the arrivals were only 15,803, a decrease approximately of 24,000. A specially agreeable feature of the immigration for the year 1908 was that only 9,544 Japanese came to the mainland, 1,200 of whom were in transit to Mexico, and also that 5,700 departed for the Orient.

For 1909 a better showing is made. Arrivals—and this includes Hawaii—4,443; departures, 7,493; a decrease of 3,050. For the fiscal year ending June, 1910, arrivals, 3,739; departures, 6,992; a decrease of 3,253.

That the persistent and aggressive agitation of the League and its educational work in the Eastern States has brought about this reduction in Japanese immigration is beyond question, and had a League been started in 1890, when they first began to come in numbers, California would have been saved many millions of dollars.

There is one weak spot in our armor, and it is a dangerous one; it is this: Unless the influx of Hindus can be stopped the Japanese may get restive at seeing their laborers barred while Hindus are admitted, and abrogate the existing agreement.

During the investigation of the Japanese conducted in 1907 we began to find that numbers of Hindus were arriving in California from British Columbia. Being unable to start a special investigation because of lack of funds, we were compelled to rest

content with what information we could obtain while looking after the Japs, and in February, 1908, the data obtained was embodied in a report to the League. At that time we became convinced that the Hindu population of the Coast approximated 10,000, and learned that they were gradually working their way into California.

From then until now we have worked hard in our efforts to check the influx of these wretched creatures, but with little success, owing to the obstructive attitude of Hart H. North, Commissioner of Immigration at the port of San Francisco, who says he can find no law under which they may be excluded.

It is a fact, however, that though they are British subjects they are not admitted to British Columbia, a part of the British Empire. It is also a fact that the immigration authorities at Seattle have found a method of debarring them from the ports of Puget Sound.

Mr. North has given ground for grave suspicion; in fact, it is almost a conviction that his attitude is caused by ulterior motives. Charges have been preferred against him, his immediate superiors and even the President have been appealed to, and we are impatiently awaiting the investigation that must inevitably take place. We have used, and are still using, all the means at our command, and should our efforts be unsuccessful in preventing the admission of Hindus there is but one other remedy to apply—the party in power must be held responsible.

In addition to the problems confronting us through the presence of Japanese, Koreans and Hindus, the Chinese question is again assuming dangerous proportions. Determined efforts are being made by the advocates of cheap Asiatic labor to break down the existing exclusion laws, and they are being aided by a coterie of clever and unscrupulous attorneys. As an illustration of what is being accomplished in this line back East, and the inability of the immigration officials to cope with the danger, it is only necessary to state that the United States District Court of New York in a period of ten years admitted 12,000 Chinese who came over the Canadian border and advanced the claim that they were "Native Sons." Being discharged on these grounds, and receiving a certificate from the court, virtually admits them to citizenship. That unlawful measures are being used for the admission of Asiatics through the port of San Francisco is well known to us, and though we have friends in all parts of the United States who keep us posted, we are hampered by the fact, especially in San Francisco, that whenever a conscientious official endeavors to perform his full duty he is either removed to another station or charges are preferred against him and his usefulness destroyed.

It is a remarkable fact that during the fiscal year 1909 more Chinese were admitted to the United States than for any previous year since 1883 (7,014 in 1909, against 8,031 in 1883).

Gentlemen, I want to warn you, that no matter how much has been accomplished, the fight must go on more vigorously than ever. With 100,000 Asiatics in the State, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Hindus and Filipinos, I dare make the assertion that unless the League had been organized in 1905 there would have been half a million.

While the Asiatic Exclusion League was not organized for a narrow or partisan purpose, it has been compelled from time to time to bear severe criticism in that it is alleged to oppose the liberal provisions of the founders of this country. This has not been so, and is not so at present. The League has no animosity or prejudice against the people of Asia, in Asia, but the League has decided objections to Asiatics on the Pacific Coast of the United States, or in any part of the United States as a matter of fact.

From time to time, as circumstances seem to direct, the League has urged against Asiatic immigration such reasons as appeared pertinent and to meet existing conditions. It now has an entirely new phase of the subject to deal with, and that is the evidence discovered by Dr. W. M. Glover of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, which shows that about 65 per cent of the Asiatics coming to our Coast are suffering from the disease commonly known as "hookworm." This is a new and astounding discovery and it is simply additional evidence why the principles upon which the Asiatic Exclusion League is founded should be upheld by our people. The League has long contended that it was unfair and unjust to the working men of the Pacific Coast to be forced to compete with Oriental laborers. There has been much opposition to this on the part of those who sought cheap labor and cared nothing for the white laborer who was born here. The object has simply been to get a Chinese, a Japanese or a Hindu to do the laboring work for as little a stipend as possible. This has been the underlying motive for opposition to the Asiatic Exclusion League, and it goes without saying it has been purely a selfish one. The argument is advanced from time to time that the agricultural or other resources of our State would suffer, and those who sought to develop them would become bankrupt unless they are allowed Oriental cheap labor. This, Mr. President, is but a subterfuge and a sophism. The fact is, that the presence of even a small number of Asiatics on the Pacific Coast has caused white labor from the eastern part of the United States to stay away from here, because that inherent pride of race is deep in the breast of every white man, be he ever so humble, and will not permit him to offer his services

in competition with Orientals. And again, it were better that the so-called agricultural industries of California be a little longer in development and that that development, instead of being shared by mixed races, be the legacy and the inheritance to our successors, unembarrassed by race problems. How much sorrow, suffering, loss of all that is dear to mankind would have been saved in the early sixties if a couple of generations before the original planters in the thirteen colonies had not sought to develop the United States by the introduction of slave labor.

But aside, and beyond all this, it now develops that these undesirable immigrants, or at least large numbers of them, are suffering from dangerous diseases. It is fortunate, indeed, that Dr. Glover has made this discovery at this time. When arguments that appeal to patriotism and to the duty we owe our kind fail, perhaps the statement that our present health is being jeopardized may bring the sense of danger so near home that a more active interest will be felt in the exclusion of Asiatics. It is a matter of general knowledge among medical men that nearly all these Orientals carry with them the bacilli of various Asiatic diseases such as cholera, bubonic plague, hookworm, etc. These people in their native habitat have developed a degree of resistance to these germs which, in a measure, makes them immune. But when they come to this country they bring the germs with them, and from one cause or another they are spread about so that at any time we may not be surprised at isolated and unaccounted for cases of Oriental diseases. An illustration of how this thing works out will be found in a condition that existed on the Russian River this summer. Suddenly and without warning a number of cases of typhoid fever broke out on the Russian River among people who were spending their vacation there, and none could account for this sudden epidemic. It has been learned, however, since then that on the upper watershed of the Russian River and along some of the smaller creeks that empty into it numbers of Hindus had camped, living a nomadic life as is their custom when out of regular employment. There is no doubt in my mind that the refuse from these camps found its way to the lower waters of the Russian River and was the cause of the epidemic above noted.

I have sought, Mr. President, to make clear to all within the reach of my voice the great danger that exists from this Oriental immigration. I want to impress upon my hearers in as vivid a manner as possible the necessity of calling an absolute halt on this incoming tide. I want to ask every man here to use his influence with those in power to put a stop to it, and I don't mean by that any half-way measure or any compromise condition. I do mean an absolute bar to the immigration of Asiatic laborers to the United States. I don't wish to be misunderstood to the extent of refusing admission to bona fide merchants, travelers and scholars from Asia who seek to come here from one cause or another, but I do come out uncompromisingly against any further Oriental labor, and with the renewed argument and evidence that their coming here is a menace to the health as well as to the material prosperity and the social life of the white man, I ask the support and endorsement of this convention of the principles of the Asiatic Exclusion League. I propose, Mr. President, to submit a resolution which I think is pertinent to the conditions now existing in our State, which I shall ask this convention to adopt.

I now come to a subject, and a delicate one for me to handle, which is of the greatest importance to a successful prosecution of our work—that is the finances. It is a subject upon which those of our strongest supporters should be made acquainted.

Our income from May 1, 1909, to May 1, 1910, was \$4,053.65, an average of \$362.80 per month, while the expenses for the same period were \$4,408.68, an average of \$367.39.

The source of this income was as follows:

Building Trades Council	\$2,209.41
Labor Council	1,852.40
Country organizations	221.04
Fraternal and Civic Societies	70.80

Since July 1, 1909, the Building Trades Council has had to pay the Statistician at the rate of \$25 per week, which brings their entire contribution for the year to the amount of \$3,459.41.

It is hardly necessary to recall to your memories that the Exclusion League came into existence as the result of a call for a convention issued by the General Secretary of the State Building Trades Council of California, nursed and kept in existence principally through the generosity and good will of the building artisans, as is evidenced by the financial statement; and while I disavow any intent of making an invidious comparison between the building mechanics and other contributing organizations, it is evident that without a continuation, and even extension of their fostering care, the usefulness of the League will be destroyed.

With the ever increasing correspondence, the League is in need of another stenographer, and with the conditions now confronting us, and facing a deficit as we are, more financial assistance is necessary for the successful prosecution of the work.

Of the 600 and some odd unions in the State of California, but 152 are contributors,

and to such organizations who are contributing I desire in behalf of the League to express our sincere appreciation and thanks for the keen interest that you have taken in this most important question.

In conclusion, I will say only this, that to every working man and to every citizen of the United States, whether native born or naturalized, to whom the quality of our citizenship and the future of our country are dear, there is no question before the American people which can be compared with this in importance—none to which you should give such attention and support, or upon which you should seek to express yourselves and to guide your representatives more explicitly and more earnestly.

At the conclusion of his subject, Delegate Yoell read the following resolution:

Whereas, This convention has learned with interest of the important discoveries of Dr. W. M. Glover, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, showing that about 65 per cent of Asiatic immigrants to the Pacific Coast are suffering with a dangerous and highly contagious disease known as "hookworm"; and

Whereas, This convention believes that prompt and vigorous measures should be taken by the State and Federal authorities to at once safeguard the health of this section by efficient and comprehensive measures; be it

Resolved, That a vote of appreciation and confidence be given to Dr. Glover in recognition of his meritorious services; and be it further

Resolved, That the Honorable Secretary of Commerce and Labor and the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service under whose jurisdiction Dr. Glover is acting be furnished with a copy of these resolutions with the request that every assistance be given him in order that he may more completely scrutinize every alien who comes to this Coast from the Orient and ascertain whether he may be suffering from disease; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each member of Congress from this State with the request that he lend his aid in the accomplishment of the above object.

On motion the resolution was adopted by the convention.

Fraternal Delegate Swanson from the San Francisco Building Trades Council then addressed the convention.

Fraternal Delegate J. B. Bowen of the State Building Trades Council then addressed the convention and spoke of conditions in the localities visited by him and predicted success for organized labor in their demands for justice.

Delegate Tveitmoe was called to the platform and made a stirring address.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

The report of the Committee on Law and Legislation was then considered.

The committee offered the following substitute for Resolution 29: Amend Section 1, Art. 4, to read twelve Vice-Presidents, instead of ten.

Amend Section 2 by striking out the word "eight" in the first line and substituting the word "nine," and adding the following words to said section:

"District No. 9, from Riverside south to the State line, one Vice-President," making said section to read as follows:

Section 2. The State shall be divided into nine districts with the number of Vice-Presidents to be elected from each district as follows:

District No. 1—South of Bakersfield to Riverside, two Vice-Presidents.

District No. 2—Bakersfield to Stockton, one Vice-President.

District No. 3—Santa Clara County, one Vice-President.

District No. 4—Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, one Vice-President.

District No. 5—Sacramento County north, one Vice-President.

District No. 6—San Francisco, three Vice-Presidents.

District No. 7—Vallejo, San Rafael and Santa Rosa, one Vice-President.

District No. 8—Humboldt County north, one Vice-President.

District No. 9—From Riverside south to the State line, one Vice-President.

The committee recommended the adoption of this resolution for Resolution 29.

Delegate Kirkpatrick spoke on the question.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Ploeger invited the delegates to the ball to be held in the Labor Temple on Thursday evening.

A supplemental report was submitted by the Committee on Officers' Reports, recommending that owing to the peculiar conditions existing in Los Angeles, a delegate be sent from this body to the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Goff explained the reason for the recommendation.

Delegate Bessette spoke in favor of the resolution.

Delegate Leavitt addressed the convention.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Gallagher made a motion that the financial transactions of the General Strike Committee of Los Angeles be made a part of the record of this convention. Carried.

Delegate Tveitmoe was granted the floor on a question of personal privilege and presented Delegate Gallagher with a cowhide belt, made by the striking leather workers of Los Angeles.

Delegate Bird moved that the \$400 donated by the Street Railway Employees No. 192 of Oakland to the strikers in Los Angeles be turned over to the Secretary-Treasurer. Carried.

The nominations of officers of the Federation for the ensuing year was the next order of business. The following were nominated:

President—D. D. Sullivan.

Vice-Presidents—

District 1—C. Ploeger, W. A. Engle.

District 2—T. C. Seaward.

District 3—A. L. Jones.

District 4—G. W. McLaughlin, James Hurley.

District 5—R. W. Titherington.

District 6—T. K. Thompson, H. Menke, Al Condrotte, C. Gunther, D. J. Murray.

District 7—L. B. Leavitt.

District 8—J. W. Ericksen.

District 9—I. H. Markwith.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg.

A. F. of L. Delegate—L. W. Butler.

Alternate A. F. of L. Delegate—F. Sesma.

Delegate Johannsen questioned the eligibility of Delegate McLaughlin to the office of Vice-President of District 4.

After considerable discussion the President decided that the delegate was eligible.

The President then appointed the following election board:

Supervisors—John I. Nolan, Labor Council, San Francisco; Schuyler C. Kelly, Typographical No. 221, San Diego; F. N. Roth, Beer Drivers No. 242, Los Angeles.

Tally Clerks—W. P. Faddis, Typographical No. 144, Fresno; G. S. Brower, Carpenters No. 1640, San Francisco; Geo. Batcheler, Federated Trades Council, San Jose; Thomas Bone, Teamsters No. 22, Stockton; Ed McGreevy, Bartenders No. 64, Vallejo; Edgar Thompson, Carpenters No. 36, Oakland; M. E. Toomey, Street Railway Employees No. 256, Sacramento; Frank J. Dever, Bookbinders No. 31, San Francisco; Dave Rios, Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles.

On motion J. Stitt Wilson was invited to address the convention. The gentleman responded and spoke of the struggle now going on among the masses for better conditions.

The convention then adjourned at 5:30 o'clock.

Absentees, Afternoon Session, October 6.

Los Angeles—R. N. Adams, Barbers 295; C. M. Feider, Barbers 295; Max Schmidt, Coopers 152; C. B. Washburn, Coopers 152; C. G. Veruer, Electrical Workers 61; Harry DePue, Laundry Workers 52; E. R. Dove, Stereotypers 58.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Friday, October 7—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9:30 o'clock by President Sullivan.

The following telegram was read:

Bakersfield, Cal., October 6, 1910.

California State Federation of Labor,
Union Labor Temple, Los Angeles, Cal.

Kern County extends to your Federation a cordial invitation to hold your next annual meeting in the city of Bakersfield.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.
By I. L. Miller, Clerk.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION

Chairman Gallagher of the Committee on Law and Legislation read the following report:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Your committee, having had referred to it those portions of the Officers' Reports dealing with the legislation, herewith begs to submit its recommendations, suggestions, and conclusions in reference to the same.

In the President's report under the sub-head of "Political Records," we find the following:

"The records of the California delegation in Congress, on Labor bills, forwarded to us by the American Federation of Labor, have been sent to affiliated bodies for their information. All Republican and Democratic candidates for Representative in Congress, other than incumbents, have been questioned as to their attitude toward the bills in Congress favored by organized labor, covering the subjects of the abuse of the process of injunction, the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the Eight-Hour Day, and Convict Labor."

It is the opinion of your committee, that the practice of Organized Labor bodies of this country, inquiring minutely into the records of all candidates, is a very healthful sign of the awakening of labor to its interests.

We recommend to the delegates of this convention, leaders as most of you are in your separate organizations, that you make it your business to acquaint your membership with the records of all office-holders and candidates for public office to the end that no man shall receive the support of Trades Unions at the ballot box who has been false in the slightest degree to his pledge to the people, or to his promise to accord Organized Labor fair treatment in the matter of legislation. And we admonish Trade Unionists to keep always in mind the fact that their ballot is one of their strongest weapons, and that the exercise of care, and the investigation of candidates before voting for them, will be of tremendous benefit to the cause we represent. In this connection, it is necessary to say that there are at this time aspiring for office in the State of California men who are absolutely beyond the pale of consideration by any faithful Trade Unionist, and we trust that our membership will see to it that such men are sent to political oblivion, where they belong.

Under the heading of "Labor Legislation" in the President's report, we note several vital points. Our President speaks of having resided at the seat of our State Government for over twenty-five years. We take occasion to commend the President of this Federation for his unselfish efforts on behalf of legislation proposed, not only by this State Federation in past conventions, but by other labor organizations. It is known to those who have had occasion to visit Sacramento in the interests of our legislation that Brother Sullivan has been indefatigable in his efforts to assist, and your committee cheerfully at this time pays him this small tribute as a reward for his services, and believes him entitled to the thanks of the union men of California.

Relative to that portion of the President's report in which he advises the convention to confine its efforts to the passage of a very limited number of bills of primary importance to Labor, we concur, and we would impress upon the delegates to this convention, and to those of them who may be delegates to future conventions, that the practice of approving legislation which may not be vital, because of its presentation by strong delegations, should be discontinued; and we believe that if legislation of little importance interferes with legislation of a vital character and necessary for our improvement, then such unimportant legislation must stand aside for that most indispensable to our people.

Relative to that portion of the President's report in which he states that proposed measures should be carefully scrutinized, etc., to the end that no measure shall be presented that is already covered by law, we recommend that the Executive Council stand instructed and empowered to secure sound legal advice upon all measures adopted by this convention before presentation to the Legislature. It is infinitely better that this Federation permit the use of its funds to prevent a repetition of legislation than to permit the waste of funds incident to furthering such repeated legislation.

Relative to that portion of the President's report dealing with the subject of "Entangling alliances with other organizations who may be seeking the advancement of pet measures," we concur with the President, and we think that the matter is covered by a resolution, already passed by this convention, creating a Centralized Bureau in the seat of State Government, under the supervision of this State Federation, and we feel that many of these evils will be corrected by said Bureau.

Legislation proposed to provide jobs for certain persons, and which has not much merit otherwise, is not in any sense Labor legislation, and does not deserve the support of this or any other Labor body.

As to the question of two persons employed as legislative agents at Sacramento,

while we agree that at times more than one agent is needed, we do not concur with the attendance of two legislative agents at all times, but we believe that the matter will be remedied by the establishment of the Central Legislative Bureau.

On the question of Direct Primary Law, the President says: "The Direct Primary Law has been given its first trial in this State, and I believe the result has demonstrated the need of some radical changes in the present statute, as it is cumbersome, expensive and otherwise defective." We concur, and we recommend that this State Federation and all other Labor Bodies exert every possible influence on behalf of direct legislation. The sooner the people of this and every other State are permitted more say in the affairs of their government, the sooner will this country of ours be relieved from government by money, instead of by the people; and we recommend further, that this convention insist that the coming Legislature shall amend the Direct Primary Law so as to provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and that this body continue its efforts until that condition obtain.

Relative to the question of expense involved in the operation of the Direct Primary Law, your committee is not qualified at this time to pass judgment; but we trust that this convention will agree with us in the statement that there shall be no abridgment of said law, so far as the powers of the people for Direct Nominations and Election of candidates are concerned.

Under the sub-heading entitled "Mackenzie's Pro-Japanese Report," the President has this to say: "I shall not touch on the misrepresentation of the attitude of California on the subject of Chinese and Japanese Labor, by the Commissioner of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, further than to say that this convention should go on record as condemning the statements made, and should present to the people of our State a refutation of the statements made by Commissioner J. D. Mackenzie." Your committee cannot too strongly condemn the report of Labor Commissioner Mackenzie; and feels, that while he was obeying the dictates of the political masters he serves, that this convention should condemn the report of Commissioner Mackenzie as an insult to the intelligence of the people of the State of California, and a reflection upon the organized workers particularly. In this connection, we deem it proper to say that some effort should be made by those leaders of Labor of influence in this State, to the end that the position of Labor Commissioner should not be held by such as are now holding it, but by one who is in sympathy with the cause for which this office was created; and we recommend further, that this convention unqualifiedly reaffirm its endorsement of, and demand for, legislation effectively excluding all persons of the Asiatic race, in conformity with the wishes of the Asiatic Exclusion League.

On the question of Pure Food Laws, your committee recommends that its legislative agent and affiliated bodies lend every influence to the furtherance of laws protecting the food supplies of the people of this State. The abuses of the Health Regulations and Pure Food Laws now permitted are a menace to the health of our people, and particularly to the growing generation; and it is the duty of every citizen of this State, organized or unorganized, to lend his influence to the strictest legislation of this character.

On the question of the Employers' Liability Bill, touched upon by several of the officers in their reports, we recommend that this Federation instruct its Executive Council and legislative agents to secure, if possible, the enactment of the Employers' Liability Law proposed for several States by the American Federation of Labor, and which is regarded as one of the best measures of its character so far drawn.

On the question of Child Labor Law, your committee recommends that this convention insist and demand the enforcement of its provisions to the letter. The highest duty this or any other body can assume is the protection of the children of the poor from the ravages of wage slavery. This question of Child Labor is a burning one in this country at present; nearly every institution for good has recognized the necessity of legislation protecting children, and Organized Labor should make the force of its blows felt on this legislation while there is an opportunity.

We have been advised that it is the duty of this committee to deal with the question of officers visiting their several districts. We are not sure but what this would occasion a heavy drain upon the treasury of this Federation, but we believe that from time to time visits by labor officials to cities or towns not well organized is a help to the general movement, and we recommend that the Executive Council be empowered and stand instructed, if funds are available, to have each officer of this Federation visit his district at least twice every year. Your committee would be pleased to propose legislation along these lines, but believe that the matter can be

given a trial during the coming year, its effect can be noted, the expense will be known, and we may then judge whether the results will justify the incorporating of this as a part of our Constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,
ROBT. L. ELTRINGHAM,
WM. A. VANNA,
J. W. CRAWLEY,
J. FRANK HAYES,

Committee.

Delegate Wiseman moved that the convention concur in the recommendations of the committee. Carried.

The chair announced that the next order of business was the selection of the next meeting place for the convention.

Delegate Seaward placed Bakersfield in nomination.

Delegate F. Smith placed Stockton in nomination.

Delegates McGaughey and Murphy withdrew the name of Stockton in favor of Bakersfield.

Delegate Wiseman moved that nominations close and that the city of Bakersfield be the place of the next convention. Carried.

Secretary Scharrenberg moved that a telegram be sent to the Labor Council of Bakersfield, informing them that their city had been chosen as the next meeting place of the Federation. Carried.

Delegate Schwarting asked for unanimous consent to introduce a resolution concerning the union label. Carried. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

The Committee on Labels and Boycotts reported as follows:

Resolution No. 15.—Presented by Joe Mayers, of Cigarmakers' Union No. 225, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Cigarmakers' Local 225 of the city of Los Angeles and the Central Labor Council have waged an incessant war against the Baer Cigar Co., of Los Angeles, manufacturers of the "El Templo" brand of 10 and 12½ cent cigars, sold extensively on the Pacific Coast, and which firm publicly proclaims that they conduct the only open shop on the Pacific Coast;

Therefore we request that the State Federation of Labor place the said firm on the unfair list of the Federation, and so notify all central bodies and affiliated locals.

The committee recommended favorably upon this resolution as amended, and the convention concurred in the recommendation.

Resolution No. 19.—Presented by Dick Schwarting, of Bakers' Union No. 24, of San Francisco.

Whereas, Bakers' Union Local No. 24 and its International has at various times endeavored to organize the Latin bakery employes, and as many times failed, on account of the action of the Latin slavery by supplying them with intoxicants and forcing them to work seven days a week at unlimited hours, thus keeping the standard of life on a level with that of the Asiatic; and

Whereas, Many of these Latin bakery employes are utilizing the workshop as a sleeping apartment, thereby becoming a menace to the health of the consumers of their product; and

Whereas, Such a condition is a menace to the present conditions gained through hard struggle by the Organized Bakery Workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we of the California State Federation of Labor, in its Eleventh Annual Convention assembled, request the public at large and organized labor in particular to shun the products of the Latin bakeshops while the conditions complained of prevail; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to inform, from time to time, the various organizations of the state as to the condition of these Latin bakeries, and also the various boards of health of this unsanitary menace.

As amended in last paragraph, the committee reported favorably upon this resolution, and the convention concurred in the recommendation.

Resolution No. 24.—Presented by Electrical Workers' delegation.

Whereas, The Northern Electric Railway Company, operating between Sacramento and Chico, have refused to accede to the demands of their employes in the electrical department, which demands are in conformity with the conditions granted by other corporations operating in the same district; and

Whereas, The electrical workers of Sacramento and vicinity have declared said

company unfair, and that the Central Labor Council and Building Trades of Sacramento also have taken a like action against this company; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its Eleventh Annual Convention assembled declare this company as unfair to organized labor and request our sympathizers and friends to refrain from patronizing said company.

Respectfully submitted,

E. S. Hurley, Local 151.
 Robt. L. Eltringham, Local 151.
 C. A. Drolette, Local 283.
 Wm. Heyne, Local 283.
 R. Snyder, Local 61.
 Fred Weeks, Local 61.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution.

Delegate A. F. Smith moved to amend by the addition of the words "and Building Trades" after the words "Central Labor Council," and the convention adopted the proposition as amended.

Resolution No. 39.—Presented by Brewers' delegation of San Francisco.

Whereas, The United Brewery Workmen are now involved in a struggle that calls for the united support of organized labor in the State of California; and

Whereas, The fight of the Brewery Workmen of Los Angeles is of vital moment to the Brewery Workers of the entire country; and

Whereas, The Brewery Workmen by their aggressive position in the labor movement have merited the support of the organized and thinking public; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Eleventh Annual Convention of the State Federation assembled endorses the Red Label of the United Brewery Workmen of America.

Emil Muri,
 M. W. Silk,
 Paul Volkmann,
 Louis Savoye,
 Edw. Horan.

The committee recommended that the boycott on all beer made in Los Angeles, indorsed by the Los Angeles Labor Council, be added to these resolutions.

The convention indorsed Resolution No. 39 as amended.

Resolution No. 49.—Presented by Wm. Dye and Wm. Josse, of Leather Workers' Union No. 72, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Los Angeles Saddlery and Finding Co. and Brydon Bros. Harness and Saddlery Co. of Los Angeles, Cal., have refused to accede to the demands of their employes for a better wage and condition of hours; and

Whereas, The Los Angeles Saddlery and Finding Co. immediately locked out their men on presentation of their demands; and

Whereas, Brydon Bros. Harness and Saddlery Co. refused under any conditions to accede to their demands; and

Whereas, The Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Local No. 72, have declared the above firms unfair and that the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles also have taken a like action against these firms; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its Eleventh Annual Convention assembled declares these firms as unfair to organized labor and requests the Farmers' Unions, friends and sympathizers to refrain from patronizing them.

Delegate Dye enlightened the convention on the conditions existing in the leather strike in Los Angeles.

The resolution was concurred in on the favorable report of the committee.

Resolution No. 50.—Presented by Benj. Schonhoff, of Typographical Union No. 21, of San Francisco.

Whereas, Organized labor is constantly making an unceasing fight for the Union Label, Card and Button, believing that at all times this is to be the best and only method of distinguishing the fair from the unfair, and the many convict-made goods which are being manufactured under the convict contract system of the various States of the Union; and

Whereas, It is an established fact that numerous Union men and women, and members of their families, are patrons of unfair firms and purchasers of unfair goods, thus materially curtailing the demand for the goods produced by them; and

Whereas, The Union Label, Card and Button represent the products that are made and sold under fair and sanitary conditions; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the State Federation of Labor of the State of California, in regular session assembled, do urgently request all affiliated organizations to add such rules or laws to their Constitution as will encourage its members to demand

the Union Label, Card and Button of all its affiliated organizations; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all its affiliated organizations of this State.

The committee recommended favorably upon this resolution.

Delegates Licht, Schonhoff, Vanna, Mayers and Horan addressed the convention.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The next order of business was the election of officers.

A motion prevailed that the Secretary of the Convention cast the vote of the convention for those officers having no opposition. The Secretary stated that he had cast the vote of the convention for the following candidates:

President—D. D. Sullivan.

Vice-Presidents—

District 1—Chris Ploeger, W. A. Engle.

District 2—Thomas C. Seaward.

District 3—A. L. Jones.

District 5—R. W. Titherington.

District 7—L. B. Leavitt.

District 8—John W. Ericksen.

District 9—I. H. Markwith.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg.

A. F. of L. Delegate—L. W. Butler.

Alternate Delegate to A. F. of L.—Frank Sesma.

The President declared the above-named candidates elected by unanimous vote.

Delegate Licht moved that Delegate Butler be invited to the platform. The gentleman came forward and in a few words thanked the convention for the honor of being their chosen delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

The election for contested offices was then proceeded with by ballot, in accordance with the laws of the Federation.

Convention adjourned at 12 o'clock until 2 p. m.

Absentees, Morning Session, October 7.

Fresno—W. P. Faddis, Typographical 144.

Los Angeles—R. N. Adams, Barbers 295; Dave Rios, Barbers 295; C. B. Washburn, Coopers 152; C. G. Veruer, Electrical Workers 61; Harry DePue, Laundry Workers 52; W. C. Parker, Stereotypers 58; E. R. Dove, Stereotypers 58.

Friday, October 7—Afternoon Session.

President Sullivan called the convention to order at 2:10 o'clock.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

The first business was the report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, as follows:

Resolution No. 42.—Presented by E. H. Misner, of Machinists' Union No. 68, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Sampson Iron Works and Aurora Gas Engine Co., operating shops in the city of Stockton, California, have seen fit to discharge their union machinists, and by such action compelled the Metal Trades to strike said shops; and

Whereas, Said Metal Trades are still on strike at said shops; and

Whereas, Said shops are unfair to the Metal Trades crafts, having been declared so by Central Labor Council of Stockton and the International Association of Machinists; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor Convention, in regular session assembled, we do hereby declare said Sampson Iron Works and Aurora Gas Engine Co. unfair to organized labor, and request our sympathizers, friends, and the Farmers' Unions to refrain from patronizing said companies.

The committee reported favorably.

Delegate Misner discussed the proposition.

The favorable report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 53.—Presented by D. Schwarting, of Bakers' Union No. 24, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The union label has oftentimes been declared and is recognized as one of the strongest weapons of organized labor; and

Whereas, More effort is needed in drawing to the attention of the ladies indirectly connected with our movement the many benefits to be derived by the producer and consumer of union labeled goods; and

Whereas, There exists, though in their infancy, union label leagues without financial means for perfecting said organization in order that they may accomplish their aims and purposes; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor authorize the incoming Executive Council to allow 10 per cent of the total gross receipts of the Federation during the ensuing year for the organizing of women's union label leagues throughout the state.

The committee reported that the proposition be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Engle, Fraternal Delegate Noel and Delegates Licht, Schwarting and Scharrenberg spoke on the proposition.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Menke addressed the convention on the differences between Musicians' Union No. 346 and the Santa Cruz Beach Company, and moved that the recommendation of the Executive Council to place said Santa Cruz Beach Company on the unfair list be indorsed by the convention.

Delegates Tveitmoe and Glenn addressed the convention.

The motion carried.

The recommendation of the Executive Council to indorse the boycott against Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., shoe manufacturers, was concurred in by the convention after explanations by the Secretary.

The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolution No. 52.—Presented by Fred W. Brandis, of Machinists' Union No. 504, of San Jose.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor reiterates its former declaration in the continuance of the work of the Asiatic Exclusion League; and further

Resolved, That this convention in its Eleventh Annual Session assembled urge upon all affiliated organizations not now contributing toward this very important work to do so within the limits of their power.

Committee reported favorably and the convention indorsed the resolution.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

The Committee on Law and Legislation made the following report:

Resolution No. 6.—Presented by Wm. A. Vanna, of Laundry Workers' Union No. 52, of Los Angeles.

An Act providing for the protection of employes as members of labor organizations, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or agent, or officers on behalf of such persons, firm, or corporation, in paying their employes their salary or wages due them, to enclose their pay in "pay envelopes" upon which there is written or printed any mottoes, devices or arguments containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to coerce, compel or influence the opinions or actions of such employes, not to join or become a member of any labor organization, or to withdraw from any labor organization, as a condition of such person or persons continuing in the employment of such persons, firm or corporation.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to put up or otherwise exhibit in their factory, workshop, or other establishment or place where their employes may be working, any handbill or placard containing any threats, notice or information, express or implied, intended or calculated to coerce, compel or influence the opinions or actions of such employes, not to become a member or members of any labor organization, or to withdraw from any labor organization, as a condition of such person, or persons, securing employment or continuing in the employment of any such persons, firm or corporation.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or agent or officer on behalf of such persons, firm or corporation, to attempt to coerce, or compel any person or persons to enter into an agreement, either written or verbal, not to join or become a member of any labor organization, or to withdraw from any labor organization, as a condition of such person or persons securing employment or continuing in the employment of any such person, firm or corporation. And any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense in a sum

of not less than \$50.00 or more than \$250.00, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every offense.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Committee reported favorably and recommended its adoption.

Delegate Vanna spoke on the resolution.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 34.—Presented by E. A. Erickson, Paul Scharrenberg, John W. Erickson, of Sailors of the Pacific Union, of San Francisco.

Whereas, A bill to amend Section 644 of the Penal Code of the State of California, "relating to enticing seamen to desert," was vetoed twice by Governor Gillett; and

Whereas, Said bill was indorsed by previous conventions of the California State Federation of Labor and its passage aided by the legislative representatives of this body; and

Whereas, The enactment of said bill into law is necessary to secure to American seamen in the ports of this State the right of personal freedom equal with that enjoyed by all other classes of citizens, a right already recognized and granted by the Federal Maritime Law; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, this 6th day of October, 1910, that we again instruct our legislative agent to endeavor to have said bill enacted into law at the next session of the Legislature.

Committee reported favorably and recommended its adoption.

Delegate E. A. Erickson addressed the convention.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 37.—Presented by T. K. Thompson, of Carpenters' Union No. 1082, of San Francisco.

To amend Section 1, Article 9 of the Constitution, by striking out last four lines and part of fifth line, so as to read: "The sum of \$3.50 a day, including necessary expenses while traveling, shall be the compensation of each member of the Executive Council (except the Secretary-Treasurer) and the Organizer, when they are officially authorized to devote their time to the Federation." This section shall also apply to members of the Auditing Committee, as provided for in Section 6, Article 5.

T. K. THOMPSON,
L. B. LEAVITT,
T. C. SEAWARD,
D. J. MURRAY,
CHRIS PLOEGER.

The committee reported unfavorably and the report was concurred in.

Resolution No. 38.—Presented by E. J. Anderson of Theatrical Stage Employes' Union No. 107, of Oakland.

Whereas, It is a well recognized principle of labor that six days shall constitute a week's work. In recognition of the needs of one day's rest in seven, and in view of the fact that this condition obtains generally among the trades with the exception of employes in quasi-public service such as newspapers, railroad, telegraph, hotel, restaurant and theatrical employes; therefore be it

Resolved, That we place ourselves on record as in favor of such legislation as shall tend to the elimination of the agitation of the Puritanical blue law Sunday, by answering the desire of said quasi-public service employes for a weekly rest with an employment act which shall specify that once in every seven days each and every employe of said quasi-public service enterprise shall be given twenty-four hours off duty, said time to be such as can best be spared in operation of such enterprises, not necessarily all at the same time, but in such manner as not to interfere with the general public rights to uninterrupted service.

Committee reported that the resolution be filed, as the subject matter is already covered by law.

Delegates John W. Erickson, Gallagher, Tveitmoe and Seaward discussed the question.

Delegate Wiseman moved to amend that the question be referred to the Executive Council to draft a law so as to cover the question.

The amendment carried.

Resolution No. 40.—Presented by Harry Welton and F. C. Marsh of Engineers' Union No. 72, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The International Union of Stationary Engineers has been striving to advance the interests of its membership, and for shorter hours and more pay for the members of their craft; and

Whereas, The true and permanent advancement is only secured by the mutual aid and assistance rendered by the members of the trade to each other; therefore be it

Resolved, That the position taken by the members of the National Association of Stationary Engineers in the city of Los Angeles, in the strike in the city of Los Angeles, and the position they take in regard to union engineers throughout the United States, and as the preamble of the National Association of Stationary Engineers which states that the Association shall not be used in the furtherance of strikes, or in any way to agitate for shorter hours, or larger pay, and is not being lived up to and is endorsed by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and is against the principles of the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Association of Engineers is a detriment to Union Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the licensing of Stationary Engineers by the State of California would be a detriment to Union Engineers and that the California State Federation of Labor will oppose any such legislation or any such laws.

Committee reported favorably upon that portion of the resolution relating to the National Association of Stationary Engineers, but did not concur in that part of the resolution relating to licensing of engineers.

Delegate Mayers discussed the question. Delegate Ploeger asked for information on the subject. The chairman of the committee gave his ideas on the resolution. Delegate Dale moved to amend to take up the question seriatim. Carried.

The first recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Misner moved to adopt the second portion of the resolution.

Delegates Welton, Nolan, Ploeger, Besette, Barnes and Frazier spoke on the matter.

Delegate Dale moved as an amendment to refer the subject matter to incoming Executive Council to examine competent witnesses and instruct their legislative agent to do all in his power to receive favorable consideration from the representatives in the State Legislature. Delegate Dale's amendment was carried.

Resolution No. 48.—Presented by Harry Menke, of Musicians' Union No. 6.

Whereas, By the addition of ninety-five (95) unions in the last year the work of the Secretary-Treasurer has been very materially increased, at times requiring assistance; therefore be it

Resolved, That Sec. 2, Art. 9, be amended by striking out the words or figures "Fifty dollars (\$50.00)" and "Four (\$4.00) Dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the words or figures "Seventy-five (\$75.00) Dollars" and "Five (\$5.00) Dollars."

Committee recommended favorably upon that portion of the resolution relative to striking out the words and figures "Fifty dollars (\$50.00)," and inserting the words and figures "Seventy-five dollars (\$75.00)." That portion relative to \$4.00 to remain unchanged.

The proposition was discussed by Delegates Menke, Schwarting, Gallagher and Scharrenberg, the last named opposing the increase in salary.

The favorable report of the committee was concurred in by the convention.

Secretary Scharrenberg then informed the convention that the increase in salary would be used for stenographic purposes.

Resolution No. 51.—Presented by H. J. Young, of Federated Trades Council, of San Jose.

Whereas, The menace of Chinese labor, now greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in its general character but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit: the emigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese, Koreans, Hindus and other races of natives of Asia; and

Whereas, The American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in the demanding of prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese, Koreans and Hindus and other races native of Asia on the grounds (1) that the wage and living standard of such labor are dangerous to, and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects, (2) that the racial incompatibility as between the peoples of the Orient and the United States presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

Whereas, The systematic colonization by the Orientals of our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific Coast and other Western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Eleventh Annual Convention assembled, this 7th day of October, 1910, that the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the

United States and its insular territory all races native of Asia other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper channels to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

The committee reported favorably and the convention indorsed the resolution.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The Committee on Reports of Officers made the following report:

We concur in the efforts of our President and Executive Council to get into closer touch with the tillers of the soil who are organized into Farmers' Unions, and recommend that our incoming Executive Council exert every effort to perpetuate the work already started.

We note with pleasure our President's report touching on new affiliations. We believe that special mention should be made of the active work done by our President, Secretary and Executive Council in this particular during the past year, and further, that special and specific mention be made of the efforts of Bros. P. H. McCarthy, O. A. Tveitmoe and J. V. Bowen, officers of the State Building Trades Council, and the officers and members of subordinate Building Trades Councils in the various cities and towns of our state, for the able and active assistance rendered in bringing about this desirable result.

We further congratulate our Executive Council and our organizers for the active work done in organizing new locals, but in a review of the different localities of the state we find that there are many districts as yet only partially organized; therefore we believe that our incoming Executive Council should exert every effort to bring all districts fully into the fold both in all lines of trades, and above all the unskilled and migratory labor.

Your committee believes that the enforcement of Article II, Section 6, of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., should be referred to our incoming Executive Council with instructions to co-operate with the officers of the State Building Trades Council in this particular and important matter.

The financial report of our Secretary-Treasurer is very gratifying, showing as it does a healthy growth in our finances.

With reference to the Los Angeles situation referred to by our President and Executive Council, your committee has viewed the situation from every standpoint and arrived at this conclusion: Inasmuch as the California State Federation of Labor is in convention in the city where the trouble exists, and the delegates from various cities and towns in the state have an opportunity to view the situation, your committee believes the best course to pursue is to refer the whole subject to the convention with a request that the matter be taken up at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. GOFF, Chairman,
H. J. YOUNG, Secretary,
DAVID ROONAN,
G. W. McLAUGHLIN,
THEO. EISFELDT.

On motion the recommendations of the Committee on Officers' Reports were concurred in and the report was adopted by the convention.

Delegate Gallagher then discussed the Los Angeles situation and moved that Brother George Gunrey be invited to the platform to discuss the question. The motion prevailed.

Brother Gunrey spoke briefly and thanked the unions throughout the State for their generous support.

Delegate Vanna moved that Delegate Muri be requested to address the convention on the Brewery Workers' trouble. Carried.

Delegate Muri briefly addressed the convention.

Delegate Leavitt was given permission to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention urges upon the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor the adoption of a rule by the national and international unions affiliated with that body, the importance of having printed in their Constitutions that members of locals shall be required to deposit their cards in the local union of their organization within one month after going to work in the city or town of which they are a resident and that the penalty for such omission or neglect be expulsion.

L. B. LEAVITT.

The resolution was non-concurred in.

REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD.

The Election Board presented its report on the result of the election of Vice-Presidents in contested districts as follows:

For District No. 4, G. W. McLaughlin received 7,983 votes and James Hurley 13,126 votes.

For District No. 6, the vote was as follows: T. K. Thompson 9,560, Harry Menke 12,056, Al Condrotte 14,952, Charles Gunther 6,093, D. J. Murray 18,918.

President Sullivan then declared that the following candidates, having received the required majorities, were duly elected for the ensuing year:

Vice-President, District No. 4, James Hurley.

Vice-Presidents, District No. 6, Harry Menke, Al Condrotte and D. J. Murray.

(Note—A detailed tabulated statement of the vote for officers is published elsewhere in these proceedings.)

Delegate Engle addressed the convention and in a short speech presented President Sullivan with a handsome gavel.

The President thanked the convention.

Delegate Dye addressed the Federation on the Leather Workers' strike in Los Angeles.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TIMES DISASTER.

The Special Committee on Times disaster reported as follows:

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 7, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates, California State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

Your committee appointed October 4th to investigate the circumstances of the deplorable Times disaster beg to report in part as follows:

October 4th, 11:45 a. m.—Committee called to order by Secretary Tveitmo. Officers elected: H. Bartley, chairman; A. Elken, secretary. Secretary instructed to proceed at once and get credentials from Secretary Scharrenberg to present to Mayor Alexander and Chief of Police Galloway. Adjourned 12:30 p. m.

October 4th, 1 p. m.—Committee called to order by Chairman Bartley. Communication to Mayor Alexander and Chief of Police Galloway read, and being satisfactory to the committee, your committee then proceeded to call on Mayor Alexander and Chief of Police Galloway. Mayor Alexander informed this committee that he was powerless to appoint this committee to act in conjunction with the committee he had previously appointed to investigate the Times disaster, as that committee's labors were about completed, and that the Times officials had ordered said committee off the premises, and that the city employes digging at the ruins had quit work at 12 noon, this day. Mr. Humphries, who was in charge of said work, who just dropped into the Mayor's office, upon being asked the pointed question, stated that the city employes were still working, but catching himself, said, "They were probably off the premises at this time," which was 1:45 p. m. The Mayor then referred us to Chief of Police Galloway, who handed this committee written permission to pass within the police lines at the Times Building. The committee then proceeded to the scene of the Times disaster. There the premises were gone over by this committee for about two and one-half hours. The committee then proceeded to the Labor Temple and discussed their findings at length in executive session. Adjourned at 6:10 p. m.

October 5th, 8 p. m.—Meeting called to order by Chairman Bartley. Secretary noted all members present. Conference of committee and attorneys and officers of organizations interested. Witnesses examined and statements taken. Committee in executive session deliberated on evidence at hand. Adjourned at 10 p. m.

October 6th, 9 a. m.—Meeting called to order by Chairman Bartley. Secretary noted all members present. Witnesses appeared and were questioned, making statements to committee which were taken by stenographers. Matters referred to outside men for investigation and report, also summoning of more witnesses. Committee then went into executive session and deliberated on matters before them. Adjourned at 12:30 p. m.

October 6th, 1:30 p. m.—Committee called to order by Chairman Bartley. Secretary noted all members present. Witnesses examined and statements taken by stenographer. Investigations were then made by committee in executive session. Adjourned 5:30 p. m.

October 6th, 7:30 p. m.—Committee called to order by Chairman Bartley. Secretary noted all members present. Committee in executive session took up matters and statements that had been before the committee this day. Instructions were issued to the outside men to investigate and report and summon witnesses before this committee. Adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

October 7th, 9 a. m.—Committee called to order by Chairman Bartley. Secretary noted all members present. Committee in executive session summing up evidence before them beg to report to this convention as follows:

That we find the most efficient way to carry on this investigation is to have a sub-committee of Brothers Crough, Welton and Fanning, assisted by the men in the employ of this committee, to act on the scene here in Los Angeles. Brothers Elken and Warwick to investigate matters of great importance in San Francisco. Brother Bartley to take up and investigate important matters in Vallejo, and Brother Mason to take up and investigate important matters in San Jose. We earnestly hope that the suggestion will be concurred in by this convention assembled, and we will make a full and detailed report to your executive board at the earliest possible moment, as we have a great many written statements and evidence which must be investigated and deliberated on before this committee. We are now in session and will be all day and this evening.

Respectfully submitted,

H. BARTLEY, Chairman,
A. ELKEN, Secretary,
EDW. CROUGH,
HARRY WELTON,
E. F. FANNING,
E. F. MASON,
T. D. WARWICK.

Delegate Kelly moved that the recommendations of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Delegate Warwick thanked the convention for adopting Resolution 36.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON "THANKS."

Chairman Feider of the "Thanks" Committee reported as follows:

Los Angeles, Cal., October 7, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

We, your Committee on "Thanks," desire at this time to thank each and every delegate for their liberal contribution to the "Thanks Fund."

Your committee expended the entire amount secured in the purchase of suitable tokens of appreciation to be presented to the members of the local Committee of Arrangements.

We trust that our judgment in the selection of these tokens will meet with your approval.

Fraternally yours,

G. M. FEIDER,
G. H. DAY,
FRED SMITH,
WM. KIRKLAND,
EDWARD WAGNER,

The local Committee of Arrangements was then called to the platform by the chairman of the "Thanks" Committee, who, in a few words, presented each with tokens of regard.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered the Committee of Arrangements by the Federation for their indefatigable efforts on behalf of making a success of the convention.

Mr. Cyrus Grove then was introduced and addressed the convention.

Delegate Licht moved a rising vote of thanks be tendered the Los Angeles Woman's Union Label League. Carried.

Delegatë Murray moved a rising vote of thanks to the general strike committee of Los Angeles. Carried.

After giving three rousing cheers the convention adjourned sine die at 5 o'clock.

Absentees Afternoon Session, October 7.

Fresno—W. P. Faddis, Typographical 144.

Los Angeles—R. N. Adams, Barbers 295; Dave Rios, Barbers 295; Max Schmidt, Coopers 152; C. B. Washburn, Coopers 152; C. G. Veruer, Electrical Workers 61; Harry De Pue, Laundry Workers 52; Frank W. Judson, Moulders 371; J. W. Walker, Musicians 47; Geo. Peterson, Printing Pressmen 78; Harry Welton, Engineers 72; W. C. Parker, Stereotypers 58; E. R. Dove, Stereotypers 58.

San Francisco—W. G. Desepte, Boxmakers 152; A. E. Yoell, Electrical Workers 6; Robt. Eltringham, Electrical Workers 152; A. B. Moon, Elevator Constructors.

GEO. E. MITCHELL, Assistant Secretary.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Los Angeles, October 7, 1910.

The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor met immediately upon adjournment of the convention.

All members of the Council except Vice-President Hurley were present.

The following bills were ordered paid: Citizens Print Shop, ballots and roll call of delegates, \$16; Union Labor Temple Association, rent of auditorium for convention, \$50; James H. Barry Company, 2000 delegate-attendance cards, 1000 proposition blanks, \$7.50. Total, \$73.50.

It was moved that \$3.50 per day for five days (\$17.50) be paid to Fred W. Brandis, Sergeant-at-Arms, and the same amount (\$17.50) to John Davidson, assisting Sergeant-at-Arms. Carried.

It was moved that \$50 be paid George E. Mitchell for services as Assisting Secretary at the Convention. Carried.

It was moved that \$50 be paid to President D. D. Sullivan for railroad fare and expenses of attending the Convention. Carried.

The amount of the expenses of Delegate Butler to the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labor was then discussed, and on motion it was decided to allow Delegate Butler the sum of \$350.

Vice-President D. J. Murray brought up the matter of organizing the Butchers of California, and the Butchers' differences with their National Union. After considerable discussion the subject matter was laid over for the next meeting of the Executive Council.

The placing of Organizer Dale was discussed at length and it was finally decided to have him continue organizing work in San Luis Obispo, and incidentally render as much assistance to the Los Angeles Strike Committee as possible.

After some discussion regarding the next meeting to be held by the Executive Council, it was concluded to leave the matter of calling the meeting in the hands of the President.

The meeting then adjourned at 6:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer.

TABULATED VOTE FOR OFFICERS

**Eleventh Annual Convention
Los Angeles, October 7, 1910.**

	FOR VICE-PRESIDENT Dist. No. 4.		FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS DISTRICT NO. 6. (3 to be elected.)				
	G. W. McLAUGHLIN	JAMES HURLEY	T. K. THOMPSON	HARRY MENKE	AL. CONDROTTE	CHAS. GUNTHER	D. J. MURRAY
NOTE:—All Officers except those whose names appear in this tabulated statement were elected without opposition by acclamation.							
CROCKETT—							
Warehouse Workers, No. 537 (50):							
James Hurley, 50		50		50	50		50
FRESNO—							
Cooks and Waiters, No. 62 (50):							
Tom C. Seaward, 50.....	50		50		50		50
Typographical, No. 144 (40):							
W. P. Faddis, 40.....							
LOS ANGELES—							
Barbers, No. 295 (194):							
A. H. Sonner, 49.....	49			49	49		49
R. N. Adams, 49.....	49						
Dave Rios, 48.....				48			
C. M. Feider, 48.....	48						
Bartenders, No. 284 (308):							
Frank Sesma, 103	103				103		
E. E. Day, 103.....	103				103		
A. B. Hassel, 102.....	102				102		
Beerdrivers, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 242 (73):							
F. N. Roth, 37.....	37		37		37		37
A. T. Stoner, 36.....		36	36		36		36
Bookbinders, No. 63 (15):							
Wm. Daw, 8	8		8	8			8
A. T. Baumstark, 7.....							
Bottlers, No. 350 (100):							
Jas. Doerner, 50	50		50		50		50
E. J. Mack, 50.....	50		50		50		50
Central Labor Council (2):							
L. W. Butler, 1.....	1				1	1	1
Chris Ploeger, 1		1	1	1			1
Cigarmakers, No. 225 (21):							
Joe Mayers, 21	21			21	21		
Coopers, No. 152 (28):							
Max Schmidt, 14		14	14	14	14		
C. B. Washburn, 14.....							
Electrical Workers, No. 61 (60):							
C. G. Veruer, 20.....							
Fred Weeks, 20	20		20		20		20
Richard Snyder, 20	20			20	20		20
Electrical Workers, No. 82 (15):							
Harry C. Loch, 15		15	15		15		15
Laundry Workers, No. 52 (25):							
Wm. A. Vanna, 13.....	13			13	13		13
Harry E. De Pue, 12.....							
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 72 (34):							
Wm. Josse, 17	17		17	17		17	
Wm. Dye, 17	17		17	17		17	
Molders, No. 371 (67):							

	FOR VICE-PRESIDENT Dist. No. 4.		FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS DISTRICT NO. 6. (3 to be elected.)				
	G. W. McLAUGHLIN	JAMES HURLEY	T. K. THOMPSON	HARRY MENKE	AL. CONDROTTE	CHAS. GUNTHER	D. J. MURRAY
NOTE:—All Officers except those whose names appear in this tabulated statement were elected without opposition by acclamation.							
LOS ANGELES—Continued.							
Frank W. Judson, 23.....		23		23	23		23
Chas. Neidermiller, 22.....		22		22	22		22
E. A. Jones, 22.....	22		22			22	22
Musicians, No. 47 (368):							
J. L. Edmiston, 74.....		74		74			74
M. C. Glenn, 74.....		74		74		74	74
J. W. Walker, 74.....		74		74		74	74
J. C. Blazier, 73.....		73		73			73
W. A. Engle, 73.....	73			73		73	73
Pattern Makers' Association (9):							
J. J. Findlayson, 5.....		5	5			5	5
Albert B. Hubbell, 4.....		4	4			4	4
Photo Engravers, No. 32 (24):							
Walter Scott, 24.....		24			24	24	24
Printing Pressmen, No. 78 (67):							
Wm. Kirkland, 34.....	34		34	34	34		
George A. Peterson, 33.....	33		33	33	33		
Press Feeders, No. 37 (48):							
H. B. Pratt, 24.....		24	24	24			24
Gertie Mudgett, 24.....		24	24	24			24
Steam Engineers, No. 72 (93):							
Harry Welton, 47.....		47	47	47			47
F. C. Marsh, 46.....		46	46		46		46
Stereotypers, No. 58 (24):							
W. C. Parker, 12.....							
E. R. Dove, 12.....							
Teamsters, No. 208 (43):							
George H. Day, 22.....	22			22	22		22
John Frazier, 21.....	21			21	21		21
Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 33 (65):							
Levy Ruggles, 65.....							
Typographical, No. 174 (300):							
E. E. Bessette, 75.....							
C. E. Sheckels, 75.....							
C. B. Kirkpatrick, 75.....		300	300		300		300
E. F. Fanning, 75.....							
Waiters, No. 17 (124):							
A. Burmeister, 62.....	62				62		62
Claude B. Wiseman, 62.....	62				62		62
OAKLAND—							
Barbers, No. 134 (160):							
George K. Smith, 160.....	160			160	160		160
Carpenters, No. 36 (477):							
Edgar Thompson, 477.....	477		477		477		477
Central Labor Council (2):							
George W. McLaughlin, 2.....	2				2	2	2
Electrical Workers, No. 283 (300):							
Wm. Heyne, 150.....		150		150	150		150
C. A. Drolette, 150.....		150		150	150		150
Street Railway Employees, No. 192 (600):							
R. J. Bird, 200.....		200		200	200		200
O. C. Bristow, 200.....		200		200	200		200

	FOR VICE-PRESIDENT Dist. No. 4.		FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS DISTRICT NO. 6. (3 to be elected.)				
	G. W. McLAUGHLIN	JAMES HURLEY	T. K. THOMPSON	HARRY MENKE	AL. CONDROTTE	CHAS. GUNTHER	D. J. MURRAY
NOTE:—All Officers except those whose names appear in this tabulated statement were elected without opposition by acclamation.							
OAKLAND—Continued.							
J. W. Smart, 200.....		200		200	200		200
Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 107 (36):							
E. J. Anderson, 36.....		36		36	36		36
Teamsters, No. 70 (234):							
Chas. Johansen, 234.....		234	234			234	234
PASADENA—							
Plumbers & Fitters, No. 280 (31):							
A. R. Benedict, 31.....	31		31			31	31
Typographical, No. 583 (20):							
H. A. Huff, 10.....							
J. W. Hart, 10.....		10					
SACRAMENTO—							
Federated Trades Council (2):							
A. F. Smith, 2.....		2	2		2		2
Printing Pressmen, No. 60 (60):							
D. D. Sullivan, 60.....			60		60		60
Street Railway Employees, No. 256 (150):							
R. W. Titherington, 75.....		75		75	75		75
M. E. Toomey, 75.....		75	75		75		75
Typographical, No. 46 (155):							
J. W. Crawley, 155.....		155	155		155		155
SANTA BARBARA—							
Carpenters, No. 1062 (10):							
W. M. Silsby, 10.....	10			10		10	10
SAN DIEGO—							
Carpenters, No. 810 (325):							
W. H. Carson, 163.....	163		163		163		163
I. H. Markwith, 162.....	162		162		162		162
Federated Trades and Labor Council (2):							
Frank A. Thomas, 2.....	2		2		2		2
Typographical, No. 221 (79):							
Schuyler C. Kelly, 79.....	79		79	79			79
SAN FRANCISCO—							
Alaska Fishermen's Union (1000):							
I. N. Hylan, 1000.....	1000		1000	1000		1000	
Bakers, No. 24 (567):							
Dick Schwarting, 567.....	567		567		567		567
Bakery Salesmen, No. 106 (93):							
Louis Basenach, 93.....	93		93		93		93
Bartenders, No. 41 (575):							
Al. Condrotte, 575.....	575		575		575	575	
Bay and River Steamboatmen (134):							
Henry Huntsman, 134.....	134			134	134		134
Beer Bottlers, No. 293 (245):							
Edward J. Horan, 245.....	245		245		245		245
Beer Drivers, No. 227 (350):							
Geo. Wagner, 117.....	117		117		117		117
Paul Volkmann, 117.....	117		117		117		117
M. W. Silk, 116.....	116		116		116		116
Bookbinders, No. 31 (200):							
Frank J. Dever, 200.....	200		200		200		200
Boxmakers and Sawyers, No. 152 (100):							

	FOR VICE-PRESIDENT Dist. No. 4.		FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS DISTRICT NO. 6. (3 to be elected.)				
	G. W. McLAUGHLIN	JAMES HURLEY	T. K. THOMPSON	HARRY MENKE	AL. CONDROTTE	CHAS. GUNTHER	D. J. MURRAY
NOTE:—All Officers except those whose names appear in this tabulated statement were elected without opposition by acclamation.							
SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.							
W. G. Desepte, 100.....		100	100		100		100
Brewery Workmen, No. 7 (400):							
W. Schurr, 100		100	100		100		100
Fritz Koehler, 100		100	100		100		100
Louis Savoye, 100		100	100		100		100
Emil Muri, 100		100	100		100		100
Butchers, No. 115 (200):							
D. J. Murray, 200		200		200		200	200
Carpenters, No. 22 (428):							
Charles Jackson, 214		214			214	214	214
Frederick Nicholas, 214		214			214	214	214
Carpenters, No. 483 (961):							
Walter Goff, 481	481		481		481		481
Isaiah McDonald, 480	480		480		480		480
Carpenters, No. 1082 (522):							
T. K. Thompson, 522.....		522	522		522		522
Carpenters, No. 1640 (53):							
G. S. Brower, 53.....	53				53	53	53
Cement Workers, No. 1 (256):							
B. E. Uelner, 128	128			128		128	128
O. A. Tveitmoe, 128	128		128			128	128
Shoe Clerks, No. 410 (69):							
Max E. Licht, 69	69		69		69		69
Coopers, No. 65 (195):							
Joseph Cresse, 98	98		98		98		98
Walter Randolph, 97	97		97		97		97
Electrical Workers, No. 6 (108):							
A. Elken, 54.....	54			54		54	54
A. E. Yoell, 54.....	54			54		54	54
Electrical Workers, No. 151 (185):							
E. S. Hurley, 93.....	93			93	93		93
Robert L. Eltringham, 92.....	92			92	92		92
Elevator Constructors, No. 8 (58):							
A. B. Moon, 58.....		58		58		58	58
Garment Workers, No. 131 (400):							
Miss May Cummings, 200.....		200		200			200
Mrs. Jennie Walmsley, 200.....		200		200			200
Labor Council (2):							
John I. Nolan, 1.....	1		1	1			1
Andrew J. Gallagher, 1.....					1	1	1
United Laborers of S. F., No. 12992 (258):							
John Murphy, 258		258			258	258	258
Machinists, No. 68 (1000):							
E. H. Misner, 1000.....		1000		1000		1000	1000
Marine Cooks & Stewards (583):							
Harry Pothoff, 583	583			583	583		583
Molders, No. 164 (488):							
F. Wacker, 244		244		244		244	244
J. S. Ward, 244.....	244			244	244		244
Musicians, No. 6 (650):							
H. Menke, 217		217		217		217	217
Theo. Eisfeldt, 217		217		217			217

	FOR VICE- PRESI- DENT Dist. No. 4.		FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS DISTRICT NO. 6. (3 to be elected.)				
	G. W. McLAUGHLIN	JAMES HURLEY	T. K. THOMPSON	HARRY MENKE	AL. CONDROTTE	CHAS. GUNTHER	D. J. MURRAY
NOTE:—All Officers except those whose names appear in this tabulated statement were elected without opposition by acclamation.							
SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.							
E. Magnus, 216		216		216		216	216
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Wkrs., No. 77 (475):							
T. D. Warwick, 238				475	475		475
J. D. Barnes, 237	475						
Plasterers, No. 66 (192):							
Chas. Gunther, 192	192				192	192	192
Press Assistants, No. 33 (76):							
H. Karstens, 76		76	76	76			76
Sailors of the Pacific (2000):							
E. A. Erickson, 667 (for delegation).....		2000		2000	2000		2000
Paul Scharrenberg, 666							
John W. Ericksen, 667							
Stable Employes, No. 404 (275):							
Robert E. Whitehand, 275.....		275	275	275			275
Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26 (1300):							
Chas. J. Hawley, 434	434			434	434		434
Jas. Magnuson, 433	433			433	433		433
Harry Korts, 433	433			433	433		433
Teamsters, No. 85 (375):							
David Roonan, 125		125	125	125			125
George Mangan, 125		125	125	125			125
James C. Wilson, 125.....		125	125	125			125
Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 16 (155):							
Wm. G. Rusk, 78.....		78		78	78		78
Edward Wagner, 77		77		77	77		77
Typographical, No. 21 (800):							
Benjamin Schonhoff, 400		400	400		400		400
George E. Mitchell, 400		400	400		400		400
SAN JOSE—							
Bartenders, No. 577 (140):							
E. H. Lincoln, 140.....	140				140		
Federated Trades Council of Santa Clara Co. (2):							
H. J. Young, 1.....	1			1	1		1
Geo. Batcheler, 1		1	1	1			1
Gas Workers, No. 11633 (4):							
E. Mason, 2	2				2		2
Chas. H. Rone, 2.....							
Machinists, No. 504 (33):							
Fred W. Brandis, 33.....	33		33	33		33	
Printing Pressmen and Assistants, No. 146 (30):							
A. L. Jones, 30.....	30				30	30	30
Teamsters, No. 287 (68):							
L. Gunther, 68	68				68	68	68
SAN LUIS OBISPO—							
Carpenters, No. 1632 (8):							
J. Frank Hayes, 8.....	8		8			8	8
SAN RAFAEL—							
Marin County Labor Council (2):							
Fred Smith, 2		2	2		2		2
STOCKTON—							
Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County (2):							

	FOR VICE-PRESIDENT Dist. No. 4.		FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS DISTRICT NO. 6. (3 to be elected.)				
	G. W. McLAUGHLIN	JAMES HURLEY	T. K. THOMPSON	HARRY MENKE	AL. CONDROTTE	CHAS. GUNTHER	D. J. MURRAY
NOTE:—All Officers except those whose names appear in this tabulated statement were elected without opposition by acclamation.							
STOCKTON—Continued.							
J. D. McGaughey, 1.....			1		1		1
E. H. Murphy, 1.....	1						
Street Railway Employes, No. 296 (82):							
Frank Davidson, 41		41		41	41		41
J. D. MacKenzie, 41.....		41		41	41		41
Teamsters, No. 22 (55):							
Thomas Bone, 55	55		55		55		55
VALLEJO—							
Bartenders, No. 602 (64):							
John W. Bigelow, 32.....	32		32		32		32
Ed. McGreevy, 32	32		32		32		32
Carpenters, No. 180 (112):							
J. L. Sullivan, 112.....		112	112		112		112
Federal Labor Union, No. 11345 (56):							
J. B. Dale, 28.....	28		28		28		28
L. B. Leavitt, 28.....	28		28	28			28
Machinists, No. 252 (184):							
Harry Bartley, 184		184		184		184	184
Trades and Labor Council (2):							
John Davidson, 2.....	2		2		2		2
John Davidson, 2.....	2		2		2		2
Totals.....	7983	13126	9560	12056	14952	6093	18918

We, your Election Board, certify this result to be correct.

JOHN I. NOLAN,
F. N. ROTH,
S. C. KELLY,
Supervisors.

TOM BONE,
ED. MCGREEVY,
FRANK J. DEVER,
G. S. BROWER,
E. THOMPSON,
GEO. A. BATCHELOR,
Tally Clerks.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 15, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,

Greeting:

In accordance with well established custom I herewith submit my report for the year 1910, together with such suggestions and recommendations as I consider advisable and pertinent at this time.

Appended hereto will be found the reports of the Executive Council, the Secretary-Treasurer, the Auditing Committee, and the Vice-Presidents of the eight districts of the State.

In presenting this report for your consideration I shall leave the details of the work of the past year to be covered by the reports of the Executive Council, the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer, and those representatives to whom special duties have been intrusted.

During the year your Executive Council has held four meetings, one of which I was unable to attend, owing to illness, and a fifth one will be held, subsequent to this writing, but previous to the meeting of this convention.

The Farmers' Union.

At the meeting held October 8th, 1909, Bro. Tom C. Seaward, Vice-President for the Second district, was elected as fraternal delegate to the First Convention of the California Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, held at Fresno, on November 8th, 1909.

He will report on the effort to get in closer touch with our brother producers—the tillers of the soil, and much good may follow from the promotion of matters in which we have a common interest.

Migratory Labor.

At the meeting of October 17th, 1909, a committee of four was selected to act in conjunction with like committees from the San Francisco Labor and Building Trades Councils, in devising ways and means, and outlining a plan for organizing the migratory laborers of the State.

At a meeting held April 17th, 1910, the Joint Committee on Migratory Labor being present, a sub-committee of six was appointed to draft a definite plan of action in organizing the migratory and unskilled laborers, and the sum of two hundred dollars per month was appropriated to assist in financing the proposition.

The Joint Committee selected Brothers J. B. Dale and Ed. Thompson as organizers and they have submitted weekly reports to the Executive Council. This convention will receive a report on this important subject and will be in position to determine whether this much to be desired object is practicable, and whether the results attained justify the expenditure of money and energy in this direction.

Political Records.

The records of the California delegation in Congress, on Labor bills, forwarded to us by the American Federation of Labor, have been sent to affiliated bodies for their information. All Republican and Democratic candidates for Representative in Congress, other than incumbents, have been questioned as to their attitude toward the bills in Congress, favored by organized labor, covering the subjects of the abuse of the process of injunction, the Sherman Anti-Trust law, the Eight-Hour Day, and Convict Labor.

Labor Legislation.

As one of the most important functions of this organization consists in securing the enactment into law of measures in the interest of labor, in correcting abuses in existing statutes, and in defeating propositions inimical to our cause, I take occasion, at this time, to offer some suggestions on this highly important topic.

I have been at the seat of our State government for over twenty-five years, and have had considerable experience in legislative matters.

I cannot too strongly advise this Convention to confine its efforts to the passage of a very limited number of bills of primary importance to our cause. Too often, in the past, has a multiplicity of bills resulted in the passage of measures of little value to the labor movement, while laws of vital importance have been allowed to die in committee or on file.

I would further advise that such bills as may be referred to our legislative agent shall be carefully scrutinized, and compared with existing statutes, in order that no measure shall be presented that is already well covered by law, unless a decided improvement is manifest. I need but recall your attention to the proposed bill extending the provisions of the Eight-Hour Law to contractors and sub-contractors, doing public work for any political sub-division of the State. This bill was placed in the hands of our legislative agent in the session of 1909 and, after much time and effort had been expended, it

was discovered that a statute enacted at the session of 1905 was much more effective than our bill, although the very existence of such a statute seemed unknown to our various city, county and state officials.

Such was, to some degree, the case with a Child Labor Law placed in the hands of our legislative agent at the same time.

In fact while the proposed laws were meritorious the existing laws covered the subject in much better manner. I am of the opinion that the work of whoever is entrusted with the promotion of bills endorsed by this Convention should be confined to our own bills, and that there should be no entangling alliances with other labor bodies seeking the advancement of their own pet measures.

Too often, in my experience, has it occurred that when our agent has secured the support of our law makers for an important bill he is hampered in his efforts by being called on to assist in promoting the measures of other organizations, until the legislator begins to think that we are lineal descendants of the horse leech's daughter, and asks if we intend to tie him up completely.

I would advise that we select a reliable and experienced legislative agent, place him in charge of a few important measures, and then give him an assistant, as two men are necessary, and one of the two should be the responsible head.

One man is required in each house, and bills are often in the hands of two committees meeting at the same time in different places.

Almost all bills are introduced in identical form in both houses, and it is impossible to predict which of the two will be advanced the furthest and which should be pressed ahead for final passage.

I consider the suggestions made above the most effective and only practicable method of procedure for the accomplishment of desired results, and it is the result of many years of practical experience in what is known as lobbying.

During the past year there has been no regular session of the State Legislature so there is no legislative work to report on, but the session of 1911 will convene in January, and it will be necessary for this Convention to decide on the measures that we desire enacted into law, and select the ones who will have charge of them in Sacramento. I shall, as I have in the past give all possible assistance to our legislative agent.

New Affiliations.

During the past year our organization has been materially strengthened by the affiliations of a number of Unions hitherto not in the fold, but there yet remain many unions unaffiliated. I note with pleasure that the unions comprising the State Building Trades Council have, with few exceptions, joined our body; and we may reasonably hope to number all eligible unions in our ranks during the coming year, so that organized labor may act as a unit in any matter of concern to the labor movement.

With this end in view I believe this Convention should take action, through the American Federation of Labor, for the enforcement of the provisions of Article XI, Sec. 6, of the Constitution of that body. National and International Unions should insist on their locals joining with us. This will make our State Federation more truly representative, and will add greatly to our membership, revenue, and consequent influence for good.

The Union Label.

I am gratified to note a marked increase in the agitation for the use of the union label, and the formation of Union Label Leagues in every locality. While I am aware of the great importance of this movement and realize the potency of this emblem of fair wages, shorter hours and reasonable conditions I shall not dwell on the subject, as it will be handled by those who have made a special study of it.

Direct Primary Law.

The Direct Primary Law has been given its first trial in this State and I believe the result has demonstrated the need of some radical changes in the present statute; as it is cumbersome, expensive and otherwise defective.

Mackenzie's Pro-Japanese Report.

I shall not touch on the misrepresentation of the attitude of California, on the subject of Chinese and Japanese Labor, by the Commissioner of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, further than to say that this Convention should go on record as condemning the statements made, and should present to the people of our state a refutation of the statements made by Commissioner J. D. Mackenzie.

Los Angeles Strike.

The condition of the strikes in the brewing and metal trades industries, in the city of Los Angeles, will be fully reported on by the General Campaign Strike Committee and, while I have no doubt of ultimate victory, the payment by all unions, of the weekly assessment will hasten this much desired conclusion. I believe the strikers deserve and will have the sympathy of the great majority of the people of our State. One fact alone appeals strongly to impartial citizens, and that is that a very large percentage of those on strike, in the metal trades were non-unionists. Conditions became so unbearable, under the

"open shop" system, that these unorganized workmen went out with the union men, and have stayed out.

They have been cared for by the union men, and their necessities are the main reason for the assessment now being collected. Assistance is to be given by our brothers in other sections of the country and the sinews of war will be furnished in quantity sufficient to insure victory for our striking brothers of Los Angeles.

The term "open shop" appeals strongly to the average citizen who is unaware that it is a misnomer, and that in reality it means a "shop closed" to organized labor men, and also means the sacrifice of manhood and abject slavery to those employed therein.

The conditions in Los Angeles, previous to this strike, and still existing in some crafts, demonstrates conclusively the ultimate result of unchecked corporate greed and tyranny, and adds additional evidence to the fact that collective bargaining is a necessity for the preservation of the American standard of living.

It further proves that, while trade unionism may not be a panacea for all of labor's ills, it yet remains the most effective agency in existence for the prevention of industrial slavery.

Pure Food Laws.

I am of the opinion that the welfare of our people demands a rigid enforcement of the pure food laws, and particularly those relating to milk being produced, handled and sold under sanitary conditions.

The helpless infants of our working people are more at the mercy of careless dairy-men and unscrupulous milk dealers, than those of our well-to-do citizens for obvious reasons, and the infant mortality from impure milk is greatest among the poor.

I would advise that this Convention shall determine whether the present State law is sufficiently protective, or if there is laxity of enforcement. I would further advise that our city central bodies shall be urged to take steps towards securing all the protection possible from the danger of an unsanitary milk supply.

Panama Pacific Exposition.

I consider that the time is opportune for this Convention to tender its moral support to the movement favoring federal recognition of the City of San Francisco, the metropolis and chief seaport of our Golden State, as the location for the Panama Pacific Exposition in 1915; and I would recommend that our incoming Executive Council shall be empowered and instructed to forward, at the proper time, a memorial on this subject to both houses of Congress and to the President of the United States, strongly urging the claim of San Francisco for official recognition.

Conclusion.

The labor movement in our State is on a firm basis and is destined to grow and gain strength with the coming years, and the representatives of organized labor, in this and preceding conventions, may congratulate themselves on the fact that they have aided materially in helping to make our fair state a place wherein industrial slavery shall not find an abiding place.

I most cheerfully bear testimony to the valuable work done by my fellow members of the Executive Committee during the term just closing and can refer with pleasure to the harmony which has at all times prevailed.

While I am of the opinion that the presidency of this body is largely honorary and that, except possibly in times of extraordinary emergency, it should be held for but one term, I hold to a contrary opinion as to the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

This position is the working end of our organization, and when a competent, reliable and efficient officer is tried in this capacity and is found well fitted for its duties, I believe it wise to retain him in office as long as he can qualify and may be induced to remain.

This organization has been fortunate in having, in the past, several capable men in this position, but none have excelled the incumbent in the possession of the qualifications which a proper performance of its duties requires.

I have been connected with this body since its second convention, have been a member of your Executive Council for the past six years, and have been honored with the highest office in your gift.

I am deeply appreciative of the honors conferred upon me and, in surrendering my present position, shall remain in the ranks a sincere worker for the noble cause of Labor. My errors have been in judgment and not in intent, and I have endeavored to do my duty in every position in which I have been placed by my fellow wage earners.

In conclusion I wish to tender my sincere thanks to this body for the many honors conferred on me, and to express the hope, in retiring from the presidency, that I may carry with me the esteem of those I have endeavored faithfully to serve.

With a heartfelt wish for the continued success of the California State Federation of Labor, I hereby submit the foregoing as my report.

Yours fraternally,

DANIEL D. SULLIVAN, President.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2.

Fresno, Cal., Sept. 23, 1910.

To the Eleventh Annual Convention of California State Federation of Labor,

Greeting:

In my last report I stated that Organized Labor of Fresno County had experienced the dulllest year that they had ever had since being organized, but at this time I want to state that we are better organized and experiencing better times than we have expected to realize.

I am sorry to state that after repeated efforts it has been impossible to this date to organize the laborers—that is the Migratory Workers—and the blame for this can be laid directly to the door of the so-called Industrial Workers of the World, who have demonstrated that they believe in the "Rule or Ruin Policy."

The Farmers' Union which has been organized for the past couple of years has met during that time with some serious adverse circumstances and it looked for awhile as though they would have to quit business but they are now on the road to prosperity and if nothing serious happens to them will be one of our strongest organizations in this State. As a delegate to their first Convention, from the California State Federation, I wish to state that every courtesy was extended to me, but as all of their meetings were of an Executive nature there is little for me to report, the main thing that was impressed upon the membership by their International officers was that the Farmers work to the end of aiding Organized Labor in all of its efforts for Legislation and for the shortening of the day's work and increase in the wage scale.

The Child Labor Law, in fact all of the Labor Laws, are being enforced in this locality, but I would like to call the attention of the delegates to this convention to the fact that the State Law is being violated by the management of the "Kearney Estate," which is now owned by the State of California, by the employment of Japanese Labor and would suggest that some active steps be taken to see that the State employs none but citizens of the State to work on this, and in fact on all of its properties.

I am sorry to state that owing to the adverse circumstances that Organized Labor experienced in this vicinity during the year of 1908, that it has been impossible for the Unions here to donate to the Los Angeles strike, but as they are now experiencing prosperity and are very nearly out of debt I hope to see them redeem their standing by donating very liberally to our sister city.

In closing I wish to recommend, that if the California State Federation of Labor still holds to the policy of districting their Executive officers, that each and every one of them be compelled to cover their district at least twice a year, thereby keeping in direct touch with the Unions in their district.

Fraternally yours,

TOM C. SEAWARD, Vice-President.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3.

San Jose, Cal., Sept. 6, 1910.

To the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

I herewith submit my report for the year ending September 30, 1910.

The different organizations of Santa Clara County are in a fairly prosperous condition. No disturbance of any kind has existed here for the past half year. Although work has been slack, each organization has continued to increase in membership. Two new Unions have been organized in the last three months with a membership of about fifty each. There has also been organized here a Woman's Label League with a strong membership and they are doing very effective work in having Union Labeled goods carried in stock by the different merchants of San Jose.

All efforts to organize the Butchers here proved futile, the members being indifferent to the conditions under which they work.

Respectfully submitted,

M. T. MURRAY, Vice-President, 3rd District.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4.

Oakland, Sept. 24, 1910.

To the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,

Greeting:

Following is my report for the Fourth District:

This has been a strenuous year in the Labor Movement in the Fourth District. The Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council have united to the end of solidifying all workers at whatever occupation. The rank and file of workers are fast coming to the conclusion that they must centralize and move as one man at the ballot box and when they do many difficulties will be easier adjusted, but in gaining that power let it be used with discretion and business judgment.

In accord with the action of the last convention of the State Federation of Labor the organizing of the laborer has been undertaken and two locals have been instituted in the Fourth District, one in Oakland, and one in Richmond, Contra Costa County, with a fair

prospect of being successful, but in my judgment they will have to be carefully tutored until they are able to conduct their own affairs properly. Many laborers work for corporations which will take every possible advantage of the unskilled man, both financially and politically. The time is close at hand when the untutored worker must be coached politically for his own good and those depending upon him.

Renewed efforts are now being taken by the Central Labor Council urging upon all purchasers of goods to buy only those having the union label. The movement is becoming more popular among the women and should be fostered and encouraged by the rank and file of union men.

The general outlook for better conditions for the worker, in my judgment, lies within the reach of the workers themselves.

In conclusion allow me to say that I have been unable to give as much of my time to the work of the Federation as I should like to have done, on account of certain matters over which I had no control.

Respectfully submitted,

R. WIAND, Vice-President.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 15, 1910.

To the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

As Vice-President for the Fifth District I herewith present my report:

Since the adjournment of the last annual convention of the State Federation there has been marked activity among the labor organizations of the district I represent. Work in most of the crafts and callings has been plentiful, and a number of them have secured better conditions in the way of reduced hours and increased wages, and these have been obtained with but slight friction between employers and employes. During the period named, with the exception of the Painters' organization, all the Building Trades Council unions of Sacramento eligible to membership in the Federated Trades Council have affiliated with the Central body, which is now a compact organization representing a total membership of over 3500.

A Union of Carriage Blacksmiths has recently been organized, and is expected to soon affiliate with the Central body of this city. It is to be regretted that the Union of the Leather Workers on Horse Goods was forced to surrender its charter to its International on account of insufficient number of members.

The machinists who were employed by the River Supply Company were locked out some weeks ago because of a demand for better conditions, and they are still out. The Executive Committee of the Federated Trades Council is co-operating with the Executive Board of the Machinists' Union in their efforts to successfully terminate the lockout.

At this writing the Electrical Workers of the Northern Electrical R. R. Co. are out on strike for better hours and wages. Their demands have been approved by the Central body and their International, and are only fair and reasonable, inasmuch as the other Companies operating electrical railways in the same locality are paying the same rate of wages for the same hours of work as are asked of the Northern Electric Railway Company by the Electrical Workers. A committee appointed by the Federated Trades Council is acting with a like committee appointed by the Building Trades Council and the Executive Committee of the Electrical Workers in the conduct of the campaign on behalf of the men on strike. An early and victorious settlement of the controversy is hoped for and anticipated.

Women's Union Label League.

In accordance with Resolution No. 11, referred by the last State Convention to the Executive Council and acting on a motion passed at a meeting of the Council held on April 17th, I have endeavored to bring about the organization of a Woman's Label League in this district. I received information relative to the Women's International Union Label League from its Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. A. B. Field. After investigation of its Constitution, and especially those portions relating to per capita tax, assessments, death benefits, publication of a journal by the League, etc., and having considered these matters along with other members of organized labor, I did not deem it advisable to organize here a branch of the Woman's International Union Label League, but instead to unite with the Label Committee of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council in the formation of a Label League to be composed of both men and women, and steps are now being actively carried on to organize said league. Every Union so far visited by the Committee has approved of the plan, and the League will very shortly be an assured fact. In this connection I desire to say that the Federated Trades Council has adopted as a special order of business the discussion of the Union Label at its regular meetings. Much good is already discernible from these discussions, and there is at present an unusual demand in this locality for Union label goods.

Since writing the foregoing paragraph I have received a communication from Mrs. Field, Secretary-Treasurer of the Woman's International Label League, in which she informs me that the death assessments above referred to are simply voluntary, not obligatory. However, I fail to see the desirability of uniting Mortuary benefit schemes with Union Label propaganda. As to the publication of the journal it might perhaps be beneficial in announcing the names of Manufacturers and the places of manufacture of Union Label goods.

I shall devote my effort for the balance of my term as Vice-President, and at its conclusion as a worker in the ranks, to the formation of a strong label league composed of both sexes as outlined by the Label Committee of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council.

Asiatic Exclusion League.

The Central labor body of this city has also had a Committee at work for some months past engaged in the organization of an Asiatic Exclusion League. The efforts of the Committee have been somewhat retarded on account of the inability to secure competent and earnest speakers from districts where such leagues exist. Another cause of delay lies in the fact that this is a general election year, and that the direct primary law has been given its initial trial in the State, the outcome of the recent election being watched with the greatest interest by the membership of organized labor. Arrangements have been completed for a mass meeting to be held in this city at an early date, at which time representatives will be present from all the unions, and the Exclusion League will be properly launched.

General Observations.

The conditions obtaining among the laundry workers here are to be deplored. There is but one union laundry in Sacramento. All the other laundries, including three large steam laundries, a number of French, and numerous Chinese and Japanese laundries, are unfair to the Laundry Workers' Union. The Central body has carried these unfair laundries on its unfair list for a long time, but no progress seems to have been made so far in bringing those institutions run by Caucasians into the Union.

The Bakers' Union has still to contend against several unfair bakeries, although it has just succeeded in unionizing one establishment which opposed it for some months past.

The Cooks and Waiters here have no Union. Several times they have been organized, but each time for some reason or other they have gone to pieces. There is no good and sufficient reason why they should not have a strong organization in this city.

The Retail Clerks' Union has dwindled down to an almost imperceptible membership. I believe if the State organizer of the Clerks would get busy here this condition could be remedied.

At this writing the Unions of the Federated Trades (other than those of the Building Trades) are taking a referendum vote on the proposition of an assessment for the benefit of the Los Angeles strike fund. In the meantime all but two of the unions of the Building Trades Council and many of the miscellaneous unions, are assessing themselves for the object stated.

All in all, this district is making good progress in the way of labor organization. This was well demonstrated on last Labor Day, when we had the largest parade of labor unionists ever witnessed here.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS WRIGHT, Vice-President, Fifth District.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7.

Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 14, 1910.

To the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greeting:

As Vice-President of the Seventh District, I herewith present my report covering the period since the last convention. The conditions of organized labor in Vallejo are nearly all in a prosperous state; unanimity of purpose and the utmost harmony prevailing.

The Labor Council and all of the affiliated unions took an active part in the last municipal election, through a committee appointed from the affiliated unions, and elected to office union men and others who were pledged to our platform.

The Labor Council and the Building Trades Council are very active and doing good work for the advancement of labor. Nearly all the unions have contributed very liberally to the strike in Los Angeles and other strikes throughout the country.

I have brought the matter of the Woman's Union Label League up several times in the Vallejo Labor Council, but have not yet been able to perfect an organization; however, we are still working towards that end and hope to have one soon.

On Monday, July 25th, I visited San Rafael and spoke to a well attended meeting of the Central Labor Council, and the Building Trades Council. The unions in San Rafael are in a fairly good condition, and harmony prevails.

On July 29th I visited Petaluma and found that town in a deplorable and disorganized state, there being little interest taken in the labor movement. The Central Labor Council and several unions have given up their charters. I would recommend that an organizer be sent to Petaluma as soon as possible.

On July 30th I visited Santa Rosa and attended a joint meeting of the Labor Council and Building Trades Council. The Unions of Santa Rosa are standing together, although there is a falling off in numbers, work in that city having been slack during the past year. Every encouragement should be given to help them build up and hold together.

I further recommend that the Vice-Presidents make not less than two official visits each term throughout their several districts.

L. B. LEAVITT, Vice-President, 7th District.

ORGANIZER DALE'S REPORT.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., Sept. 21, 1910.

To the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Sirs and Brothers:

Below is a brief summary of my work as organizer of the California State Federation of Labor:

On May 31st, 12 noon, I left Vallejo for San Francisco. After a brief conference with Secretary Scharrenberg, I crossed the bay to Oakland, where I met Brother Ed Thompson, my co-worker in organizing the semi-skilled, unskilled and migratory man, "the man at the bottom of the industrial heap." Brother Thompson and myself entered upon a campaign of arousing the organized men to the necessity of the organizing of these men. Strange to relate we found much indifference and in some places antagonism to our work, but after much work we succeeded in organizing a local of the United Laborers of America, in Oakland; and here I wish to extend my thanks to A. W. Sefton, Jr., Secretary of the Alameda Central Labor Council and Brother Richard Hamb, business agent for the Building Trades Council of Alameda County, and Vice-President Wiand of Oakland, for their assistance in the establishing of a local.

Brother Thompson and myself, together with Brother Dickey, of the Carpenters' Union of Oakland, visited Point Richmond several times with the view of establishing a local of the United Laborers of America at that point. Up to August 1st, when I was removed from Oakland, our efforts had been unsuccessful.

I visited Bay Point to investigate and report labor conditions at that place. I found the town practically owned by the lumber company but after an investigation reported to the Executive Board that in my opinion the course to pursue would be the placing of men representing the various crafts to secure positions in the mill and agitate the necessity of organization and in that way unionize the establishment.

I left Vallejo for work in the South on August 8, 1910. After a brief conference with Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg I took the train for Fresno to look over the ground and to discuss labor conditions with Vice-President, T. E. Seaward, of that city. Brother Seaward had the situation well in hand; he had men in the packing houses speaking the various languages of the packers, with the end in view of organizing the packers. I found Brother Seaward doing business with his head and not with his feet.

From Fresno I journeyed to Coalinga, there to look into labor conditions. I found them sadly in need of organization, the cooks and waiters, carpenters and machinists, being the only organizations there. I met there Brother J. P. Johnson, special organizer for the Metal Trades of Los Angeles and vicinity. After a conference with Brother Johnson and an investigation into labor conditions we concluded to call off the men erecting storage tanks for the Llewellyn and Lacy Companies of Los Angeles. After a conference with the men and advising them that the work was unfair they walked out and are still on strike. With the assistance of Brothers T. E. Zant, J. P. Johnson and Thos. Flanagan, Third Vice-President of the Blacksmiths and Helpers' International Union, I succeeded in organizing a Central Labor Council; the plumbers and hod carriers, and installed a blacksmith's local in Coalinga.

September 10th, I left Coalinga for San Luis Obispo, by way of Los Angeles, called on Brother Gunery, Secretary of the Metal Trades of Los Angeles. After a conference with him proceeded to San Luis Obispo, arriving there Monday evening, September 12th. I immediately got into communication with Brother Tucker, who is in charge of the strike situation at that place. I found here much indifference and some antagonism among the workers themselves to the trade union movement. The Company has secured an injunction, a very drastic one, in a word it forbids the men from doing almost everything or anything excepting to breathe on the quiet.

The foreman in charge of the work at the tank farm, T. J. Marcus, on Monday morning, September 19th, knocked down and kicked D. J. Hancher, an employee and strike breaker as it were who had grown weary with his environments and had demanded his money. Hancher came to town, swore out a warrant for Marcus and had him arrested for an assault. The Judge after hearing the evidence, and by the way, Marcus admitted that he kicked the man down stairs, followed him to his tent, knocked him down and kicked him when down, and gave as his excuse for his treatment of the man, that he had used vile language in hearing of his, Marcus's wife, but also admitted under oath that he did not believe that Mrs. Marcus had heard the language that Hancher used, and in view of these facts the judge turned him loose with not even as much as a reprimand. That I think in itself is sufficient to convey to the average man's mind the spirit of fair play that is now occupying first position as to the labor movement in San Luis Obispo. If one of the boys on strike should happen to annoy the men who are taking their places they have got to get out of town or be sent to jail. These are the labor conditions that I am compelled to relate in San Luis Obispo.

At this writing I received orders from the Federation officials to proceed to Maricopa, there to call off men erecting tanks for the Llewellyn and Lacy Companies of Los Angeles, who are unfair to organized labor.

I had succeeded in arousing some interest in the union movement here when this order reached me. The barbers, clerks, painters and electricians had all signified their willingness to meet and discuss the advisability and practicability of organizing into their respective crafts and establishing a Central Labor Council. The carpenters and typographical men are the only unions now organized in San Luis Obispo.

Yours fraternally,

J. B. DALE, Organizer.

ORGANIZER THOMPSON'S REPORT.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 15, 1910.

To the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Greetings.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: I herewith present a report of my labors as your special organizer.

Pursuant to direction of the last Convention of your honorable body, J. B. Dale and myself were placed in the Alameda County field by your executive board for the purpose of organizing the unskilled laborers of that locality, the date of our taking up the work being June 1, 1910.

Brother Dale ably assisted in the work up to the latter part of July, when he was withdrawn from this field to undertake more pressing labors. In the meantime, however, the United Laborers of America No. 13018 was organized, the permanent organization having taken effect June 27, 1910, the date of issue of the charter being June 16. The membership comprises such people as I believe will perpetuate the Union and leave an impress upon the labor movement of the State that it is not "effort wasted and money squandered to attempt to organize the unskilled or floating element" of our population.

Many of those now in the Union are old in "the movement," the majority of them having at one time or another been connected with skilled or semi-skilled craft organizations, others having made a study of the industrial aspect confronting the workers of the United States until they have become so thoroughly imbued with the knowledge that the only hope of maintaining American standards of life lies in organization of labor that I feel safe in predicting that some of the strong men of the future will come from the ranks of the United Laborers of Alameda County.

The work is difficult and slow, for the class to which my effort is directed has so long been considered as industrial and to some extent social jettison that a psychological effect has been produced. They are heterogeneous as to language, intelligence, experience and standards of life; they are hard to approach, suspicious of my motives, heartsore at the failures of the past along lines of organization and doubtful of the efficiency of Unions from the standpoint of the unskilled; and last, and saddest, in many instances they appear satisfied with their sphere and estate. Notwithstanding these negative characteristics, I wish to impress with greater force than words of mine will convey that these men will make so good an accounting to the general movement of California as to commend themselves to the public and shed credit on the wisdom that prompted the herculean task by your honorable body to unionize them.

A strong tendency to political action is port with the intendment of a recent password lines of any political party, but in direct commanifest. It does not appear to be along the of the American Federation of Labor—rather as an adjunct to industrial organization than a manifestation of political ambition, a means of attaining the ends of Unionism.

As a result of pressure to organize the laborers of Richmond, Contra Costa County, I have spent the greater portion of time in that section the past two weeks. The election of a business agent by the Oakland Union has made this possible. Brother James A. Breslin has assumed the duties of further organization in Oakland, and as business agent he attends to the placing of men in jobs. However, I am in position to advise and confer with him morning and evenings and I attend all meetings of the Union, thus keeping a hand on the tiller—being in position to avoid precipitate action and internal dissent until the new vessel of industry has overcome the stiffness incident to newness.

The initial meeting of the Richmond local was held in Labor Hall, Twelfth and McDonald, September 14th, at which time a temporary organization was effected and application for a charter forwarded to Washington.

The spirit of the meeting was good. Speakers in English and Italian addressed those present on the benefits of organization and its bearing, moral and physical, upon the past and future. I made plain the details of expense and the minutiae of organization.

Richmond, from all appearances will prove a good field of operation. There is considerable work in process, and more in contemplation, that is of a nature that will give some permanent and much temporary work to Union laborers; and an especial phase of condition there is that the reins of municipal government are largely in the hands of Union labor men—that is, policies are dominated by a thorough industrial organization. The town is small, hence the question of control, as concerns work, is easy of solution. We will get the same hearty co-operation in Richmond from the craft Unions that has marked experience in Oakland, if that of Richmond does not prove the more efficient. However, I fear that maintenance of the organization will present a more serious problem in Richmond than in Oakland. In the former place we have more "raw material" to

assimilate than was the case in Oakland. The common laborer class of Richmond is largely foreign (Italians and Portuguese) and I anticipate that internal strife may be a phase of difficulty, because of racial differences, to holding them together, and I will add that inexperience in methods of organization is an incubus that will have to be borne by experienced shoulders.

In closing I wish to thank the business agents of both the Central Labor Council Unions and those affiliated with the Building Trades of Alameda County for their hearty co-operation in the past, and the influence I feel sure will be exercised by them in future along lines of organization and the more important function of locating work for members of the Union. Through this last phase of their assistance our headquarters in the Central Labor Council Building (453 Eighth street) is becoming a place where the jobless man and the manless job are being brought together more and more frequently. We enjoy office room and the use of phones free of charge. This will enable us to maintain an agency for exchange between Oakland and Richmond whereby a reputation for quick service and competent men can be established.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

E. THOMPSON, Organizer.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Executive Council held five meetings during the year, not counting the Special Meeting held on June 11th with reference to the Los Angeles strike situation.

The various propositions referred to the Council by the late convention have been disposed of, and new problems dealt with from time to time in accordance with the laws of the Federation.

The Farmers' Unions.

In accordance with the wishes of the San Rafael convention to send a delegate to the Convention of the California Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, Brother Thomas C. Seaward was chosen by the Executive Council to represent the Federation at said Convention which met at Fresno, on November 8, 1909.

We should bear in mind that the farmers' organizations were formed for practically identical purposes as our trade-unions. Further, the officers of the farmers' unions have exhibited a friendly and fraternal spirit to our movement which bodes well for co-operative work of the future. The farmers have placed on the market, through their organizations, raisins in packages, prunes, dried fruits and canned goods, bearing the Farmers' Union Label. We are asked to purchase goods bearing their label and in turn they are boosting our union label products. During the year your Secretary was invited to address the Farmers' Union of Napa and a number of the members voluntarily exhibited the Union Labels on their wearing apparel, although there is no trade-union activity of any kind in the town of Napa.

We trust that the harmony and good will now existing between the organized farmers and wage-workers of California will continue to grow and we believe that our efforts in that direction should be continued.

The Los Angeles Situation.

It is not our purpose to set forth in detail the causes which led to the lock-out and strikes now in force in Los Angeles. As is generally known, the present fight was started by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association when the managers of the various breweries were practically forced, through threats and other means, to lock out their employees, who were members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen.

The strike of the metal trades' workers for the eight-hour workday began on June 1st, after the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, which absolutely controls every industry, had repeatedly refused to enter into any negotiations, and even informed the unionists that their request for a conference had been thrown in the waste-basket! One of the pleasing features of the beginning of this strike was the fact that union and non-union men alike, numbering about 1,200, walked out side by side when the hour had arrived to make a stand against the most unjust, merciless and tyrannous aggregation of employers that ever afflicted any community.

On June 11th, a conference of representatives from the State Building Trades Council, California State Federation of Labor, the Labor Councils and Building Trades Councils of San Francisco and Alameda counties was held in San Francisco, and it was unanimously agreed to pick up the gauntlet thrown down by the Los Angeles employers, and to recommend to the unions through the State that they assess their members 25 cents per week for the aid of Los Angeles. The State Federation of Labor, through its Executive Council, immediately issued a circular letter explaining the situation and recommending to all unions to vote upon the levying of an assessment of 25 cents per week.

The General Strike Campaign Committee, composed of representatives from the above named organizations, has held weekly meetings at the San Francisco Building Trades Temple, since its formation. O. A. Tveitmoe and Andrew J. Gallagher have served the committee as chairman and secretary-treasurer, respectively, giving a great deal of their time and energy to this cause.

At this writing the strike is in splendid shape. It is needless to recite to this Convention the general progress and the many noteworthy incidents relating to the strike. The shameful subserviency of the Los Angeles City Council to the employers' association was exhibited by the unanimous adoption of the infamous ordinance ostensibly prohibiting picketing, but in reality attempting to deprive the strikers of constitutional rights.

A most peculiar feature of the Los Angeles employers' contemptible methods should be recorded in this report. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and all the elements that are controlled by it, prate year in and year out about "individual liberty," the "rights of non-unionists," etc., and refuse positively to have any dealings with unionists. At the same time the Association forces every business and manufacturing concern in the "City of Individual Liberty" to join its ranks, threatening to boycott and ruin those who fail to join "their union."

The contributions to the Los Angeles strike, through the Strike Campaign Committee, have, in the main, been prompt and liberal. We recommend that this convention take such steps as may be necessary to provide for a regular weekly supply of funds until the battle is won. The International and Local Unions throughout the country will do their share, but we must continue to provide our part in order to demonstrate once for all that organized capital can never crush "united" organized labor in the State of California; not even in the City of Los Angeles.

A detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements by the General Strike Campaign Committee, to and including September 24th, has been prepared by Secretary Gallagher, and will be available for the guidance of this convention.

Migratory Labor.

The task of organizing the migratory workers of the State has had the care and attention of the Executive Council during the entire year.

At the meeting of the Executive Council, held on October 17th, a committee of four members was appointed to meet with like committees from the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council for the purpose of formulating definite plans for organizing unskilled workers. The two Councils promptly complied with the request and appointed four delegates each, thus forming a joint committee composed of twelve members, as follows: From the San Francisco Labor Council, John O. Walsh, David Roonan, E. H. Lomasney and Theo. Johnson; from the San Francisco Building Trades Council, O. A. Tveitmoe, E. E. Phillips, W. T. Dwyer and W. I. Flagler; from the California State Federation of Labor, Harry Menke, D. J. Murray, T. K. Thompson and Paul Scharrenberg. The joint committee elected John O. Walsh, chairman, and Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer. The various phases of the problem were discussed from every point of view at several meetings. All persons who had any ideas or opinions on the subject were given an opportunity to present the same either personally or in writing.

It was finally agreed to place two organizers in the field to start work in Alameda county. San Francisco having in existence a good organization of laborers for some years past.

The general plan agreed upon is to organize laborers' unions, first in the larger cities, where they may soon become self-supporting, then in the smaller cities and towns, and ultimately the agricultural laborers in the country districts.

All organizations formed are to be chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor, under the name of "United Laborers," with a mutual arrangement to exchange cards and transfer membership from any one to another of these locals.

In addition, it is proposed to have established Municipal Employment Bureaus in the larger cities. An ordinance to this effect was introduced in San Francisco by Supervisor J. O. Walsh and referred to the City Attorney for an opinion. Later it was decided, in order to remove all doubt, to introduce an amendment to the Charter expressly authorizing the establishment of a Municipal Employment Bureau. This amendment will be voted upon at the special election to be held in November.

It is also proposed to have enacted a law which will provide for regular pay days at least twice a month for work and labor performed for private and corporation employers. We should also endeavor to secure further legislation to place more restrictions upon the disgraceful system of plunder practiced by many private employment agencies.

The reports of Organizers J. B. Dale and Ed Thompson, who were selected by the joint committee to carry on the organization work, will be found elsewhere. Their work began June 1st and they have been kept at it ever since. The net results are as follows: A splendid organization has been established in Oakland. Another, more recently at Richmond, which is a rapidly growing manufacturing community. The well organized San Francisco Union of laborers, which has been a purely local union, without national ties, for some time past, was induced to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, under the name of "United Laborers of San Francisco." Owing to the situation in Los Angeles, Organizer Dale spent the past few weeks in Southern sections of the State looking over the field for future work, incidentally giving valuable assistance to the Los Angeles strikers, and organizing several new locals of National and International unions. The formation of the Coalinga Labor Council was also brought about mainly through the effort of Brother Dale.

It should be borne in mind that the greater part of the past year was taken up in preparatory work. During the early part of the year there was some uncertainty about our ability to finance the project, but we have now an assured income to carry on this great work for the coming year without interruption, and your Executive Council presents this portion of its report to your earnest consideration. While many delegates may fear that this work is of a herculean nature, all must agree that the presence of a large body of workers in an unorganized state constitutes a standing menace to the conditions gained by organization in the mechanical trades.

The joint committee concurs with the Executive Council in recommending that the work of bringing the laborers throughout the State within the protecting fold of unionism be continued.

A separate financial account has been kept for the work of the joint committee. The Executive Council set aside from the Federation's Treasury the sum of \$200 per month for the work and the State Building Trades Council, through Brother O. A. Tveitmoe agreed to do likewise. Contributions have also been made by several Central Labor Councils and a number of unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council.

The financial statement of the joint committee's work is submitted in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

Other Organizing Work.

Complying with the solicitation of the Sugar Workers' Union, No. 10,519, Brother Chas. A. Oliva, a member of the latter organization was appointed a special organizer for the sugar workers employed by the Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company at Crockett. Brother Oliva spent several days at Crockett and returned fully convinced that it was a hopeless undertaking to endeavor to organize those workers openly from the outside. While the men employed are dissatisfied with existing conditions, etc., certain notorious San Francisco employment agencies have been able to supply the required number of men to take the place of those who continually quit in disgust. After consulting with officials of the Warehouse Workers' Union at Crockett, regarding the organizing of the plant, a different plan of action was agreed upon.

The Box Makers, Locals No. 152 and 225 of San Francisco and Oakland, respectively, appealed for assistance in organizing the box makers at Bay Point. Upon investigation by Organizer Dale it was found that here again open organizing work was out of the question. Further, it would be unwise to attempt the organizing of only one craft of small numbers, while about 400 men are employed at that place as mill men, lumber handlers, etc. With the proper plans, intelligently worked out and applied, successful organizing work can undoubtedly be done at Bay Point. In order to accomplish results the various crafts interested must work jointly and we are of the opinion that further steps should be taken to this end.

Woman's Union Label Leagues.

The agitation for the Union Label has been given a new impetus in California by the formation of several Woman's Union Label Leagues. The union label is especially adapted to the women's sphere of activity in the work of the labor movement. As the purchaser of household goods, the woman is in a position to extend the field of the union label almost without limit. It is to be hoped that the Leagues will grow in numbers and usefulness, so that the women shall thus be enabled to exercise their rightful influence as the arbiters of the relations between employer and employee. When the women make up their minds to consider the price at which a given article is manufactured, as well as the price at which it is offered for sale, the sweat-shop and the tenement-house will become a thing of the past.

The activity of the Women's Union Label Leagues was demonstrated by the receipt of several inquiries for label goods from various sections of the State.

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council, organized during the year, is also doing excellent work in general union label agitation.

The good work already done in this direction should be continued and we recommend that the Vice-Presidents who will serve during the next term be again instructed to pay particular attention to the formation and the upbuilding of Women's Union Label Leagues.

Electrical Workers' Bills.

The joint Law and Legislative Committee of Electrical Workers' Unions, No. 537, 283, 151 and 633 submitted to the Executive Council three bills to be introduced at the next session of the Legislature. One of these bills pertains to overhead construction, the second to underground and cable construction, and the third bill provides for the appointment of a State Electrical Inspector and defines his powers and duties.

These bills are submitted to the convention, with the favorable recommendation of the Executive Council.

Official Year Book.

The question of issuing an official Year Book, embodying the proceedings of the convention and containing fac-similes and descriptions of Union Labels and other valuable

trade-union literature, was discussed at the meeting of the Council held on July 31st. Brother B. B. Rosenthal submitted a proposition agreeing to publish a creditable Year Book free of cost to the Federation, his compensation to be derived from advertisements to be secured by him. The proposition was accepted, with the understanding that all advertisements must be submitted for approval to the Vice-Presidents of the respective districts in which the advertiser is located. All copy, other than advertisements, to be furnished by the Secretary-Treasurer. It was also agreed that each affiliated union and each delegate should be supplied with a copy of the convention Proceedings without any advertising matter attached.

This arrangement will save the Federation an annual expense of about two hundred dollars. In addition, several thousand more copies of the Proceedings will be printed than have been heretofore, thus acquainting a greater number of trade-unionists and the public at large with the nature of our work.

Boycotts.

At the request of Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216, of San Francisco, the Council endorsed the boycott, previously levied by the San Francisco and Oakland Labor Councils, against the firm of Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co. This concern has for some time past practiced a policy of discrimination against the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union which finally became unbearable and resulted in a strike and subsequent boycott. We recommend the endorsement of this boycott to the convention.

The Musicians' Union, No. 346, of Santa Cruz, appealed to the Executive Council for assistance in adjusting their differences with the Santa Cruz Beach Company, which firm has in its employ a non-union Band and Orchestra. Several attempts were made to arrive at an understanding with the manager of the company, but in vain. At the meeting of the Council held on September 25th, it was decided to recommend to the convention that the Santa Cruz Beach Company be declared unfair to organized labor.

American Federation of Labor Convention.

The call for the convention of American Federation of Labor has been received and your Executive Council unanimously agreed to recommend to the convention that we do not send a delegate.

Your Council arrived at this conclusion, having in mind that the sum of \$400 can be used to better advantage in organizing and strengthening unions than in the sending of one delegate, who has only one vote in a convention which has a voting strength exceeding 15,000.

Asiatic Exclusion.

The history of the Asiatic Exclusion movement in California was enriched during this year with the publication of Labor Commissioner Mackenzie's special report. Of course, Mr. Mackenzie's opinion that Japanese immigration was desirable is merely an echo of the desires harbored by a few large employing and transportation interests who never did care about the future of our civilization as long as they make immediate personal gain.

The Mackenzie pro-Japanese report has been so unanimously and vigorously repudiated and condemned by all classes of citizens that it seems almost needless to add to the long chain of denunciations already heaped upon California's unworthy labor commissioner.

Fortunately, it is not even conceivable that Asiatic Exclusion should become an issue in the politics of our State. All political parties have again expressed themselves emphatically for Exclusion and there can be no doubt whatever that public sentiment is as unanimous to-day as it has always been. Nevertheless, the need of active, concerted and state-wide effort to secure the exclusion of Asiatics is as pressing to-day as at any period in the history of the State. In some respects the danger from Asiatic immigration is greater and the need of exclusion legislation more imperative than ever before.

In addition to the dangers arising from the continual influx of Chinese and Japanese, we are now confronted with a new form of Asiatic immigration in the form of Hindus. It is estimated that more than 10,000 members of this race have already entered the State, and almost every steamer from the Orient and northern Coast points brings a large addition to their numbers.

As labor is the first and chief sufferer by the immigration of Asiatics, so labor must be first and foremost in the work of excluding them from our shores. Only by national legislation can this be accomplished. In this task the first and absolutely imperative condition is thorough organization in the form of an Exclusion League, with branches in every section of the State. The work already accomplished in establishing branches of the League will be reported upon by the respective Vice-Presidents. A monthly magazine, named "The White Man," and devoted exclusively to the work of arousing public sentiment against Asiatic immigration, is now published in San Francisco. This publication deserves the support of all who believe that California should remain a white man's country.

In compliance with the instructions of the last convention a circular letter was sent to each affiliated organization urging upon them to form an Anti-Japanese League in its particular trade in order to combat Japanese competition in a manner best suited to each particular trade.

Political Action.

In April a communication was received from Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, relating to the political program of the American Federation of Labor which is, to secure the election to the Congress of the United States and State Legislatures of as many members of the trade-unions as possible on the Republican and Democratic tickets, or independent of either dominant party, if an opportunity presents itself. It was stated further that the "Labor Group" of the present Congress is composed of ten Representatives as follows:

Hon. Wm. B. Wilson (Democrat), Pennsylvania, Miner.
 Hon. Thos. D. Nicholls (Democrat), Pennsylvania, Miner.
 Hon. Carl C. Anderson (Democrat), Ohio, Musician.
 Hon. Jas. T. McDermott (Democrat), Illinois, Commercial Telegrapher.
 Hon. John A. Martin (Democrat), Colorado, Fireman.
 Hon. Isaac R. Sherwood (Democrat), Ohio, Typographical.
 Hon. Wm. Hughes (Democrat), New Jersey, Honorary Member.
 Hon. Wm. D. Jamieson (Democrat), Iowa, Typographical.
 Hon. Wm. J. Cary (Republican), Wisconsin, Commercial Telegrapher.
 Hon. Arthur P. Murphy (Republican), Missouri, Railroad Trainman.

The records of the eight California Representatives on important labor measures in Congress were received later and it was decided to give every possible publicity to these records by furnishing a copy to each trade-union and newspaper in the respective districts. This plan was carried out in full in the Second and Fifth Districts and there can be no doubt that the defeat of labor's notorious enemy, Duncan McKinlay, was to some extent brought about through the free publication of his self-made record.

In the remaining districts, wherever there was any opposition, the Central Labor Councils and the labor-press were furnished with the records of the incumbents.

In compliance with the recommendations of the Labor Representation Committee of the American Federation of Labor to center our efforts upon certain measures in which the rights and liberties of the workers are essentially involved, your Executive Council directed the Secretary to communicate with Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress, other than incumbents, with a view of obtaining their views on the following bills pending in Congress:

H. R. 25188—Relief from injunction abuse and amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. H. R. 15441—Eight-Hour Bill. H. R. 12000—Convict Labor Bill.

Copies of these bills were enclosed in the letters sent to candidates and the following replies have been received:

FROM JOHN E. RAKER, DEMOCRAT, FIRST DISTRICT.

Dear Sir:

Alturas, Modoc Co. Cal., August 30, 1910.

Yours of August 18th was acknowledged on August 19th, at which time I informed you that after further consideration I would answer your questions fully.

I have made an investigation of the three bills forwarded me for my consideration. I have given these bills to some extent a careful perusal, to the end that I might become somewhat acquainted with these important measures before replying and stating my attitude toward the same.

I feel that I can freely state, that I am in favor of the principles enunciated and declared by these bills, and in general, the bills. Of course, there might be some minor details that would require amendment, but upon the whole I can say that I am in favor of these bills and the principles they represent being enacted in national legislation as therein provided, namely:

H. R. 25188.—Relief from Injunction abuse, and Amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

H. R. 15441.—Eight-Hour Bill.

H. R. 12000.—Convict Labor Bill.

I think the Hughes Amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill was correct, and should have been adopted, and that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law should be amended by adding at the proper place in Section 7, the following words:

"Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to apply to trade unions or other labor organizations organized for the purpose of regulating wages, hours of labor, or other conditions under which labor is to be performed."

I believe that farmers' organizations should not come within the purview of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

The matters as presented here are those that affect the nation generally, and enactments (and those only) should become law that give to labor and capital a fair, equal and just consideration.

Class legislation of any kind or character is and should be objectionable; but legislation that gives equal and exact opportunity, equal and exact justice, as near as it can be given under human tribunals, is all that should be asked, and in fact, is all that I understand is asked for on behalf of labor. That they should undoubtedly have. I am,

Yours Most Truly,

JOHN E. RAKER.

(Signed)

FROM WILLIAM KENT, REPUBLICAN, SECOND DISTRICT.

Kentfield, Marin Co., Cal., Sept. 28, 1910.

Dear Sir:

I returned from Southern California late last night and take the earliest opportunity to answer your request for my opinion in regard to the bills pending before Congress affecting Labor matters.

In regard to House Bill 12000, concerning convict made goods, it would appear to me obvious that the laws of the respective States should hold as regards the distribution of any and all merchandise coming into any State. I therefore favor this Bill, fully realizing that it is unfair that convict labor should be used to break down the standard of living of those honest men industrially employed in similar production.

As to Bill 25188, I should favor its passage. It would seem absurd that if two or more people join together to perform an act which it is legitimate for one person to perform that such joint effort should constitute a criminal conspiracy. I have always believed that the Injunction has been seriously abused by the Courts and that in this abuse the Courts have assumed the functions of both Legislature and Executive.

As to Bill 15441, I certainly favor its passage, for I believe fully in the eight hour day, wherever it is possible to apply it. I could not go so far as to say that the eight hour day can possibly be adapted to all occupations. It would be utterly impossible to have an eight hour day in such tasks as handling irrigation, sheep herding, haying and possibly other rural occupations of which we know. I could not, therefore, say that the eight hour day could be put down as a universal proposition, but just as far as it can be made the rule, I am in favor of it, believing that it gives opportunity for broadened life to the toiler who, if conscientious and willing, will not decrease his output, but rather increase it by the possibility of leading a more intelligent and enduring life.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

WILLIAM KENT.

FROM I. G. ZUMWALT, DEMOCRAT, SECOND DISTRICT.

Colusa, Cal., Sept. 3, 1910.

Gentlemen:

Answering your query of August 18th, wherein you desire my views on bills H. R. 25188—Relief from Injunction Abuse and Amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act; H. R. 15441—Eight-Hour Bill; also H. R. 12000—Convict Labor Bill, I will say that as in as much as I was a laboring man before I took up the law, and have ever since that time been heartily in sympathy with labor, these bills meet with my entire approval.

I have not had time to study them closely, as I am making a very active campaign, and of course am very busy, but each of them seem to me to be very good, substantial bills, in no way unreasonable, but simply bills aimed to protect labor justly.

I trust that at any and all times the different organizations of labor in this State will write me fully, as to my views on all labor questions, and should I be elected, that they will be frank in making suggestions to me, tending toward the protection and advancement of the cause of labor.

Please excuse this delay in answering your letter, as I have been over the District campaigning, and have just returned. Yours respectfully,

(Signed)

I. G. ZUMWALT.

FROM WALTER MACARTHUR, DEMOCRAT, FOURTH DISTRICT.

San Francisco, Sept. 17, 1910.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor of 18th ult., enclosing copies of certain bills now pending in Congress, and requesting a statement of my views thereon. I take pleasure in complying with your request.

Having read these bills with care, and having had considerable experience in the matters dealt with, I do not hesitate to declare my unqualified approval of the proposed legislation. If elected to Congress I shall make a special effort to secure the passage of these measures.

I favor the passage of the so-called Anti-Injunction bill as a necessity to the preservation of those popular institutions, free press, free speech, and peaceable assemblage, without which popular government cannot exist. The present tendency of the courts in enjoining the exercise of these rights is a decided violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and unless corrected by such legislation as is here proposed, must lead, first, to the subjection of labor to a state of helplessness, and, secondly, to the destruction of the principle of free government which guarantees all men equal rights and equal protection under the law. Our government is a "government by law". "Government by Injunction" is government by men, i. e., by judges. Judges are but human, and therefore likely to err. Judges and courts while administering the law must themselves respect the law. The Anti-Injunction bill, being designed to "regulate the issuance of injunctions" and to "limit the meaning of 'conspiracy'", will, when enacted, serve as a guide to the courts and enable them to distinguish clearly between those cases which properly come within the purview of equity power, and those cases which, involving the exercise of personal rights,

are clearly beyond the authority of courts to restrain. The bill in question will protect all classes of the people against infringement upon the rights reserved to them by the Constitution, and guarantee to all alleged offenders against the law the full exercise of the provisions designed to insure fair trial. The bill ought, therefore, to be enacted at the earliest possible moment.

The passage of the Eight-Hour bill is necessary to insure proper enforcement of the law already on the statutes of the United States. As things stand, the operation of the National Eight-Hour law is limited to persons working directly for the Government. These constitute, in the aggregate, a small number, as compared with those employed by contractors for the Government. The provisions of the present law ought to be enlarged so as to require that all persons working for the Government, whether directly or under a Government contract, shall be entitled to the benefit of the Eight-Hour law. The exceptions made in the bill, so as to meet the emergencies of war, fire, or other disaster, are ample for the purpose in view. I therefore favor the passage of this bill at the earliest possible moment.

The Prison Labor bill is designed to afford protection to each State and Territory against the importation from other States or Territories of prison-made products. It is but right that each State should be permitted to make its own laws, in the matter of regulating or prohibiting the sale of prison-made products, applicable to such products when imported from other localities. Otherwise, the laws of a given State become nugatory. Free labor ought to be protected against competition with prison labor. Under the circumstances of prison labor, competition is in reality impossible. Whenever a given State determines to protect its own people from such competition at the hands of its own prisoners, it ought to be empowered, under the provisions of the bill here discussed, to protect itself against competition at the hands of prisoners in other States, by the application to the products of the latter of its own laws in the matter. I therefore favor the passage of this bill at the earliest possible moment.

In conclusion, I thank you for the opportunity of stating my views upon these matters, and assure you that I shall regard it as a high privilege to co-operate with the organized workers of California in securing legislation so greatly needed for the protection and advancement of our people.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

WALTER MACARTHUR.

FROM THOMAS E. HAYDEN, DEMOCRAT, FIFTH DISTRICT.

Dear Sir: 828-832 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Sept. 20, 1910.

Your esteemed communication of August 18th, directing my attention to certain measures pending in Congress, and asking for my views on said measures, has been duly received and carefully considered.

In reply thereto, it affords me pleasure to say to you and through you to the Federation of Labor, that the said bills, known respectively as "H. R. 25188", "H. R. 15441" and "H. R. 12000", meet with my entire and earnest approval, both in the principles upon which they are based, and in the relief sought to be secured in the interests of the working men and women of this country.

You can count now and in the future on my support in securing the enactment of said bills into laws, and of such other and further enactments, as have for their purpose, the bettering of the conditions of those who labor; the safeguarding of the lives and limbs of workers everywhere in all hazardous callings; the securing of better health and sanitary conditions in shop, work-room and factory and especially legislation designed to keep children out of shop, work-room and factory, and in the schools of our country, until said children are old enough to labor without self-injury, and well enough prepared to labor efficiently. And in any conflict that may arise where men are pitted against money, or womanhood is being weighed in the balance with wealth, I pledge myself to stand and labor on the side of men and women and children.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

THOMAS E. HAYDEN.

FROM A. L. COWELL, DEMOCRAT, SIXTH DISTRICT.

Dear Sir: Selma, Cal., September 27, 1910.

Your letter of September 19th, addressed to me at Stockton, is before me here. I was hurriedly called away from Stockton on campaign matters, particularly in connection with some technical points concerning my right to a place on the ballot in view of the fact that Mr. Hawson, who was our nominee, found himself disqualified, and I have not had time to make a careful examination of the bills you enclosed. In general, however, they appear to be in line with frequent declarations of Democratic platforms and with my own ideas. I will go over them carefully in a day or two and write you a statement of my position in regard to them.

I am sorry that I could not have had this ready in time for the meeting of your Executive Committee, which, I note, was on Sunday, but I am sure you will appreciate the circumstances under which I have taken up this work and will understand that it was not through any lack of knowledge of the importance of the matters which you present that I did not address you before.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

A. L. COWELL.

FROM LORIN A. HANDLEY, DEMOCRAT, SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 14, 1910.

Dear Sir:

I have carefully considered the bills submitted to me by your organization and in reply I have to say that I am in favor of the three bills. The one against injunction abuse is the most difficult, yet I believe it just and proper. If elected to Congress will support each of these measures.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

LORIN A. HANDLEY.

P. S.: The "Citizen" has already announced my position on these measures.

In concluding the political report your Executive Council earnestly hopes that the trade-unionists of California will closely scrutinize the records of all candidates and cast their votes for "men" irrespective of their party label.

We recommend that the work undertaken in giving liberal publicity to the records of our Representatives in Congress be continued to the end that those who have been tried and found wanting and those who have failed to state their position on pending measures which most vitally affect labor, be retained at home.

Respectfully submitted,

D. D. SULLIVAN,
President.

PAUL SCHARRENBERG,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CHRIS. PLOEGER,
TOM C. SEAWARD,
M. T. MURRAY,
R. WIAND,
THOMAS WRIGHT,
HARRY MENKE,
D. J. MURRAY,
T. K. THOMPSON,
L. B. LEAVITT,
JOHN W. ERICKSEN,
Vice-Presidents.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Union Labor Temple, Los Angeles, Cal., October 3, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Fellow Unionists:

In submitting the annual report of the business transacted through the office of the Secretary-Treasurer it gives me considerable satisfaction and pleasure to be able to state that the past year has been the most prosperous in the history of the State Federation. During the year the numerical strength of the Federation has almost been doubled, thereby permitting us to take up more work in all avenues of endeavor and increasing the prestige of our movement to the material benefit of the workers throughout our State.

Unionism Thrives Despite Opposition.

The year just past has been an eventful period in the forward march of organized labor in California.

The world wide battle of man against money-power has been and is being fought by the toilers of our State with the same faith and determination as was exhibited by our predecessors in the movement who were at one time looked upon as criminals for daring to advocate the now almost universally recognized principles of trade-unionism.

No progressive movement has been attacked and denounced more than trade-unionism, but the more bitter the vilification of our enemies, the more our movement has grown in strength and sooner or later, the reactionary clique of would-be labor crushers in Los Angeles will learn that although it evidently has at its command the services of the Mayor, the City Council, the newspapers and last but not least, the judges, in the end it will be the same old story as was related by Potter Palmer, a large employer of Chicago, who said: "For ten years I made as desperate a fight against organized labor as was ever made by mortal man. It cost me considerably more than a million dollars to learn that there is no labor so skilled, so intelligent, so faithful as that which is governed by an organization whose officials are well-balanced, level headed men. I now employ none but organized labor, and never have the least trouble, each believing that one has no right to oppress the other."

A more recent example of the futility of waging war against organized labor is the case of the Buck's Stove and Range Company. Mr. Van Cleave, President of the Buck's Company, (now deceased), wasted the last years of his life in a vain endeavor to disrupt the various labor organizations whose members were employed by his concern. The now famous history of this case, and the injunction and contempt proceedings in connection with same is well known to trade-unionists and the public everywhere and requires no comment in this report. Let us hope that the dotting old man who leads the forces of union busters in Los Angeles will see the error of his ways while he is still among us.

Government By Injunction.

Our movement has stood for justice since its inception—not the brand of justice that is of late dispensed by the "Injunction Judge" who attempts to take from us the sacred rights of free speech and free press, who has in fact enjoined us from exercising practically every privilege guaranteed us under the Constitution, except, perhaps to breathe—no, we respectfully but firmly protest against that brand of justice. Moreover, we will continue to voice our protests against government by injunction and endeavor to establish equality before the law, using every honorable and legitimate effort in obtaining results.

Organizing Migratory Labor.

During the year we have begun to organize the men who are sometimes called unskilled, common or migratory laborers. No more important, necessary and far-reaching work has ever been undertaken by the Federation. There are thousands of these workers in the State and their lot and station in life has reached a truly deplorable stage, solely due to the lack of any kind of self help or organization. However, this phase of the Federation's work as well as the other branches of activity are dealt with in the Executive Council's report and I will therefore not dwell upon it further, except to refer to the separate financial statement relating to this work, which will be found elsewhere in this report. My firm conviction is that labor will never be thoroughly organized until the man at the bottom of the industrial heap—the man upon whose back rests the whole industrial structure—is brought within the protecting folds of the organized labor movement.

Publicity For Trade-Unionism.

It has been stated that the principles of trade-unionism are now almost universally recognized. This is in a large measure due to the intelligent dissemination of genuine labor literature through our labor press. Unfortunately, trade-unionism is still quite often judged by some non-essential matter which is really only incidental to the movement. For this reason and many others, we should strive to secure the widest publicity for our principles, past attainments and aspirations for the future. The labor press of California has been furnished with all literature issued by the Federation during the year. Occasionally, special matter was prepared for these journals and while dealing with this subject I would be un-

grateful indeed if I failed to acknowledge the many courtesies and friendly assistance rendered by the labor papers of our State.

That it pays to advertise is well understood in America, and there are many sources from which are distributed the misrepresentations of our opponents. Let us therefore give every publicity to our movement and spread the propaganda of trade-unionism consistently and persistently whenever and wherever the opportunity presents itself.

While dealing with publicity for trade-unionism I will not fail to note the publication during the year of "A History of California Labor Legislation, with a Sketch of the San Francisco Labor Movement," by Professor Lucile Eaves, a woman who has for many years made a practical and sympathetic study of the labor movement of California. This book contains a careful record of all legislation in California bearing upon the problems of the wage-earners and traces the circumstances that gave rise to the demands for labor laws, thus making the book of peculiar value to our organizations.

Another valuable book published during the year is the report of Special Labor Commissioner Harris Weinstock, who traveled for a period of 15 months and investigated the labor laws and conditions of many foreign countries. While I cannot concur with Mr. Weinstock's recommendations for proposed legislation which will in his opinion lessen strikes and lockouts, the book contains so much valuable information on the subject of arbitration and conciliation in labor disputes that I earnestly recommend a careful reading of same.

Convention Proceedings.

A complete file of convention proceedings is a valued and necessary part of the records of the Federation. All the proceedings in the office of Federation at the time of the San Francisco conflagration in 1906 were destroyed. During the year it has been my good fortune to secure a complete set of the Federation's convention proceedings. The ten booklets have been bound in two volumes and are now available at all times to anyone desiring to refer to the work of the Federation during past years.

The Federation is indebted to the following trade-unionists, who either furnished copies of the proceedings or assisted in securing same: Frank Cooke of Sacramento, F. J. Bonnington, W. J. French, and Walter Macarthur of San Francisco.

Securing New Affiliations.

The last Convention adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to make every effort to urge upon locals throughout the State, not at present affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, to join the Federation, and thus contribute their share to the necessary expense of organizing the migratory laborers of the State"

In compliance with the foregoing every effort was made to obtain results. A letter with other literature enclosed was sent to each unaffiliated union inviting them to join the Federation. Personal solicitations were made, and numerous union meetings visited and addressed. In this connection I desire to thank the Vice-Presidents and other trade-unionists for valuable assistance rendered in this work. Brother John O. Walsh, Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council deserves particular commendation for untiring services rendered whenever called upon.

There is still much work to be done in this respect and I feel certain that nearly every one of the unions not yet within the fold can be induced to affiliate, providing the organizers and officers of our local unions and central councils that are affiliated will continue to co-operate with the officers of the Federation in this work.

Once in a great while the statement is made that not sufficient benefit is received from affiliation with the Federation. This is precisely the same argument as that made by the non-union man who contends that because of his superior skill or for some other reason he does not need to join hands with his fellow-workers in securing a living wage and fair working conditions.

Surely, there can be no doubt that a Federation of Labor is as necessary to the success of the labor movement as is the union to each trade.

Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Laws.

We are all aware of the fact that this Republic is the greatest, richest and most powerful on earth. But the average citizen of our land is just beginning to learn that we are away behind other civilized countries in the matter of employers' liability and workmen's compensation laws. A casual study of foreign laws on this subject is sufficient to prove that any one of these laws would be better for the American workingman than the present laws of the United States.

With a view of securing specific relief from our antiquated principles of law relating to compensation for those injured while earning their livelihood, the United States Congress and several States have recently created commissions whose duty it is to make a thorough investigation of the subject and to recommend such changes in the existing law as will make it less difficult to secure adequate recovery for injury sustained in industrial accidents. This is one step in the right direction which will help to bring about certain very much needed changes in this deplorable situation.

Statistics recently compiled by William Hard and published in Everybody's Magazine, set forth that in eleven years the employers of labor in the United States paid nearly \$100,000,000 as premium for Employers' Liability insurance to protect themselves against law suits. Of this amount less than one-third, or about thirty million dollars, was paid in claims to injured workmen. Statistics compiled by the New York Bureau of Labor show that for one year the premiums paid by employers aggregated \$4,300,000, of which sum but \$1,400,000 was actually paid in aid of injured workmen.

The foregoing figures clearly demonstrate that the present system is wasteful, in addition to being inhuman and antiquated.

The American Federation of Labor, at its last convention, recommended to all State Federations to secure copies of bills drafted by experienced men at the instance of the American Federation of Labor in order that there may be uniformity throughout the country in endeavoring to secure this species of legislation. The American Federation of Labor bill, intended for State legislation, is published herewith, with the necessary explanations for general information, as follows:

EMPLOYERS LIABILITY BILL A BILL

To Amend the Law Relating to the Liability of Employers for Injuries to their Employees.

I

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of.....

(1) Where, after the commencement of this Act, personal injury is caused to any employee, by reason of the negligence of his employer, or of any other person in the service of such employer, the employee, or in case of death, his representatives, shall have the same rights to compensation, and remedies against such employer, as if the employee had not been an employee of, nor in the service of such employer, nor engaged in his work: **Provided, however,** That the fact that such employee may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery in any action hereafter brought to recover such compensation, but the damages may be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employee: **And provided further,** That no such employee shall be held in such action to have been guilty of contributory negligence in any case, where the violation of the employer of any statute enacted for the safety of employees, contributed to his injury.

(2) An employee shall not be deemed to have assumed any risk incident to his employment, by reason only of his having entered upon, or continued in, the employment, after he knew of the risk, and shall in no event be held to have assumed any risk arising by reason of the negligence of his employer, or of any person in the service of such employer.

(3) All questions of negligence and contributory negligence and assumption of risk shall be for the jury.

II

(1) A contract whereby an employee relinquishes any right to compensation to himself or his representatives, for personal injury caused to such employee by reason of the negligence of his employer or of any person in the service of his employer, shall not, if made before the accrual of the right, constitute a defense to any action brought for the recovery of such compensation.

(2) Where an employer has contributed to an insurance or fund providing any benefit for an employee or his representatives in case of injury or death, in any action brought against such employer for negligence in causing such injury or death, the jury in assessing the amount of compensation payable, shall treat as a payment on account of the employers liability so much of any money which has been or will be paid to the employee or his representatives out of the insurance or fund, as in the opinion of the jury is attributable to the employer's contribution, but the agreement to accept, or acceptance of such benefit in whole or in part by such employee, or his representatives shall not constitute a defense to such action.

III

In this Act—

(1) The term "employee" includes every person who has entered into employment to give service, or who works under a contract or agreement of service or apprenticeship, with an employer.

(2) The term "employer" includes individuals, partnerships, and bodies of persons corporate or incorporate, and shall be construed as including the representatives or receivers of deceased, defunct, or insolvent employers.

(3) The term "representatives" means legal representatives and shall be construed as including the persons entitled to compensation in case of death of any employee.

IV

Nothing in this Act shall prejudicially affect any right or remedy to which an employee is entitled independently of this Act.

V

This Act shall be in force from and after its passage and shall apply to all contracts of employment thereafter made and entered into.

EXPLANATION OF BILL.

This **EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL** expands the existing remedy when negligence causes an accident; it removes certain defenses of employers which frequently prevent success in a suit even when the employer can be proved to be negligent.

CLAUSE I. (1) Abolishes the defense known as the fellow servant rule, and makes the employer responsible to the person injured for the negligence of every one of his employees (instead of being responsible for only certain negligent acts of certain of his employees as at present).

The first proviso prevents contributory negligence of the injured from barring a recovery, and makes it merely diminish the amount of damages recoverable.

The next proviso prevents contributory negligence of the injured having any effect at all, in cases where an employer has violated a safety statute.

CLAUSE I. (2) Deals with the assumption of risk defense, and prevents the courts from holding as a matter of law "that through taking an employment or through knowledge of the danger, the employee agreed to assume a risk" (the jury will have to decide whether as a fact the injured did so agree). It specifically prevents the defense being used at all by the employer where the employer or his other employees have been negligent.

CLAUSE I. (3) Makes questions of negligence, contributory negligence, and assumption of risk entirely questions to be decided by the jury.

CLAUSE II. (1) Prevents an employee from being held to have by contract before his accident happened, waived his rights to sue.

CLAUSE II. (2) Prevents acceptance of, or agreements to accept insurance benefits from being used as a defense to a suit.

CLAUSES III, IV, V. Are merely formal definitions and declaratory provisions.

Direct Legislation.

The Initiative and Referendum and Right of Recall have been incorporated in the platform of both the Republican and Democratic parties of California for the first time. Thus we may reasonably hope that the voters will soon be given an opportunity to vote for an amendment incorporating direct legislation into the Constitution of the State of California.

With the Initiative and Referendum embodied in the Constitution we could have laws enacted which are now greatly needed. Legislators would certainly pay more attention to the just demands of Labor, when their refusal would be met with the Initiative and Referendum.

Report of Membership.

Labor Councils in good standing, Oct. 1, 1909.....	12
Local Unions in good standing, Oct. 1, 1909.....	151
Local Unions reinstated during the year.....	3
Local Unions affiliated during the year.....	95
	261
Disbanded or suspended during the year.....	5
	256
Organizations in good standing, Sept. 24, 1910.....	
Total membership approximately.....	45,000

The following 95 organizations with an approximate membership of 19,800 affiliated with the Federation during the fiscal year, September 28, 1909 to September 24, 1910.

BAKERSFIELD
Musicians No. 263.

BERKELEY.
Carpenters No. 1158.

COALINGA.
Cooks & Waiters No. 384.

FRESNO
Cigarmakers No. 288.
Musicians No. 210.

LOS ANGELES.
Barbers No. 295,
Bookbinders No. 63.
Cigarmakers No. 225.
Electrical Workers No. 61.
Electrical Workers No. 82,
Laundry Workers No. 52,
Molders No. 374,
Pattern Makers Ass'n,
Photo Engravers No. 32,
Press Feeders No. 37,
Waiters No. 17.

MARYSVILLE

Typographical No. 223,

MILL VALLEY

Carpenters No. 1710.

MODESTO

Carpenters No. 1697.

OAKLAND

Bakery Salesmen No. 102,
Carpenters No. 1667,
Printing Pressmen No. 125,
Shoe Clerks No. 1129,
United Laborers No. 13018.

PASADENA

Typographical No. 583.

RICHMOND-MARTINEZ

Typographical No. 597.

SACRAMENTO

Electrical Workers No. 340,
Lumber Handlers No. 803,
Moving Picture Operators No. 2,
Musicians No. 12.

SAN DIEGO

Gas Workers No. 12740,
Theatrical Stage Emp. No. 122,

SAN FRANCISCO

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1,
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2,
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3,
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 4,
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5,
Bay and River Steamboatmen of Cal.
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 216,
Brass & Chandelier Workers No. 158,
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 31,
Building Material Teamsters No. 216,
Carpenters No. 22,
Carpenters No. 1640,
Cement Workers No. 1,
Electrical Workers No. 6,
Electrical Workers No. 151,
Electrical Workers No. 404,
Electrical Workers No. 633,
Elevator Constructors No. 8,
Felt & Composition Roofers No. 25,
Granite Cutters,
Hoisting Engineers No. 59,
Lumber Clerks No. 39,
Marble Cutters & Finishers No. 38,
Marine Cooks & Stewards Ass'n of the
Pacific,

Millmen No. 423,
Millwrights No. 766,
Molders No. 164,
Moving Picture Operators No. 162,
Newspaper Carriers No. 12831,
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12766,
Painters No. 19,
Pattern Makers,
Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters No. 442,
Plasterers No. 66,
Post Office Clerks No. 2,
Retail Clerks No. 432,
S. F. Press Assistants No. 33,
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104,
Shoe Clerks No. 410,
Soda & Mineral Water Bottlers No. 10333,
Steam Engineers No. 64,
Steam Shovel & Dredge Men No. 29,
Teamsters No. 85,
United Laborers No. 12992,
Varnishers & Polishers No. 134,
Wood Carvers & Modelers No. 1.

SAN JOSE

Barbers No. 252,
Gas Workers No. 11633,
Interurban Trainmen No. 532,

SAN LEANDRO

Musicians No. 510,

SAN LUIS OBISPO

Carpenters No. 1632.

SAN MATEO

Typographical No. 624,

SAN RAFAEL

Horseshoers No. 232,
Painters No. 83,

SANTA BARBARA

Carpenters No. 1062,

SANTA CRUZ

Musicians No. 346.

STOCKTON

Bartenders No. 403,
Carpenters No. 266,
Moving Picture Operators No. 3,
Sheet Metal Workers No. 283,
Teamsters No. 22,
Theatrical Prot. Union No. 90.

VISALIA

Typographical No. 519,

The following organizations were reinstated during the year:

Laundry Workers No. 175.....	Bakersfield
Cooks & Waiters No. 180.....	San Jose
Teamsters No. 694.....	San Rafael

The following organizations disbanded or were suspended for non-payment of per capita tax:

Broom Makers No. 58.....	San Francisco
Cooks & Waiters No. 560.....	Vallejo
Flour & Cereal Mill Employees No. 91.....	Vallejo
Painters No. 507.....	San Jose
Painters No. 1022.....	San Pedro

MILL VALLEY.			
Carpenters No. 1710.....	2.00	Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122	3.99
MODESTO.		Typographical No. 221.....	11.99
Carpenters No. 1697.....	2.26	SAN FRANCISCO.	
OAKLAND.		Alaska Fishermen	120.00
Bakers No. 119.....	19.20	Amalgamated Carpenters and Join-	
Bakery Salesmen No. 102.....	6.67	ers, five branches.....	36.50
Barbers No. 134.....	20.80	Bakers No. 24.....	68.00
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324...	4.86	Bakery Salesmen No. 106.....	17.20
Box Makers and Sawyers No. 225	3.00	Bartenders No. 41.....	74.00
Carpenters No. 36.....	70.65	Bay and River Steamboatmen of	
Carpenters No. 1667.....	5.27	California	17.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Beer Bottlers No. 293.....	29.40
Cigar Makers No. 253.....	9.20	Beer Drivers No. 227.....	45.50
Electrical Workers No. 283.....	36.00	Bookbinders No. 31.....	28.00
Gas Workers No. 10678.....	15.40	Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216...	19.00
Horseshoers No. 45.....	1.50	Box Makers and Sawyers No. 152	12.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	4.50	Brass and Chandelier Workers No.	
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 1	6.91	158	3.50
Lumber Handlers No. 225.....	26.50	Brewery Workmen No. 7.....	60.00
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	7.25	Bridge and Structural Iron Work-	
Shoe Clerks No. 1129.....	4.00	ers No. 31.....	11.65
Stage Employees No. 107.....	6.12	Building Material Teamsters No.	
Street Railway Employees No. 192..	78.00	216	22.00
Tailors No. 266.....	18.55	Butchers No. 115.....	24.00
Team Drivers No. 70.....	28.06	Carpenters No. 22.....	52.32
Typographical No. 36.....	18.26	Carpenters No. 483.....	126.93
United Laborers No. 13018.....	4.19	Carpenters No. 1082.....	62.65
PALO ALTO.		Carpenters No. 1640.....	3.25
Carpenters No. 668.....	13.30	Cement Workers No. 1.....	31.75
PASADENA		Cigarmakers No. 228.....	31.20
Painters No. 92.....	6.27	Retail Clerks No. 432.....	2.60
Plumbers No. 280.....	3.98	Shoe Clerks No. 410.....	9.25
Typographical No. 583.....	3.42	Coopers No. 65.....	25.80
RICHMOND-MARTINEZ.		Coopers No. 131.....	9.80
Typographical No. 597.....	1.40	Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	5.85
RIVERSIDE.		Electrical Workers No. 6.....	14.00
Carpenters No. 235.....	5.87	Electrical Workers No. 151.....	23.22
SACRAMENTO.		Electrical Workers No. 404.....	1.00
Bakers No. 85.....	11.20	Electrical Workers No. 633.....	13.00
Bookbinders No. 35.....	5.07	Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	7.97
Building Material Teamsters and		Felt and Composition Roofers No.	
Lumber Handlers No. 803.....	3.10	25	2.00
Cigarmakers No. 238.....	5.00	Garment Workers No. 131.....	48.00
Electrical Workers No. 36.....	12.60	Gas Workers No. 9840.....	30.15
Electrical Workers No. 340.....	3.00	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22.....	13.50
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00	Granite Cutters	1.50
Gas Workers No. 12369.....	3.32	Hoisting Engineers No. 59.....	8.50
Horseshoers No. 47.....	1.52	Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	12.80
Ice Drivers and Helpers No. 230..	4.14	Janitors No. 10367.....	9.00
Moving Picture Operators Br. 2...	1.96	Labor Council	12.00
Musicians No. 12.....	5.30	United Laborers No. 12,992.....	32.00
Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	7.15	Steam Laundry Workers No. 26.....	156.00
Stage Employees No. 50.....	4.10	Lumber Clerks No. 39.....	3.40
Stationary Firemen No. 149.....	3.48	Machinists No. 68.....	120.00
Street Railway Employees No. 256..	18.00	Mailers No. 18.....	9.21
Typographical No. 46.....	18.13	Marble Cutters and Finishers No.	
SAN DIEGO.		38	3.00
Barbers No. 256.....	5.50	Marine Cooks and Stewards' Ass'n.	
Carpenters No. 810.....	42.04	of the Pacific Coast.....	71.00
Electrical Workers No. 456.....	8.77	Milkers No. 8861.....	21.00
Gas Workers No. 13740.....	2.28	Millmen No. 423.....	28.40
Labor Council	23.00	Millwrights No. 766.....	2.62
Machinists No. 389.....	5.28	Molders No. 164.....	59.50
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	2.43	Moving Picture Operators No. 162..	9.00
		Musicians No. 6.....	78.00
		Newspaper Carriers No. 12831.....	7.60
		Newspaper Solicitors No. 12766.....	7.40
		Painters No. 19.....	60.03
		Pattern Makers	2.80

Photo Engravers No. 8.....	12.00	SAN RAFAEL.	
Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders No. 77	57.00	Bartenders No. 542.....	2.87
Plasterers No. 66.....	24.00	Carpenters No. 35.....	14.61
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters No. 442	22.35	Retail Clerks No. 1119.....	2.22
Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	19.25	Horseshoers No. 232.....	1.15
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	36.45	Labor Council	11.00
S. F. Press Assistants No. 33.....	10.12	Painters No. 83.....	1.40
Sailors of the Pacific.....	240.00	Teamsters No. 694.....	2.85
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104.....	28.50	SANTA BARBARA.	
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers No. 10333.....	2.25	Carpenters No. 1062.....	2.20
Stable Employees No. 404.....	35.00	SANTA CRUZ.	
Stage Employees No. 16.....	18.60	Musicians No. 346.....	2.62
Steam Engineers No. 64.....	23.54	SANTA ROSA.	
Steam Shovel and Dredge Men No. 29	5.75	Barbers No. 159.....	2.78
Stereo and Electrotypers No. 29....	12.45	Federal Labor No. 10185.....	1.48
Sugar Workers No. 10519.....	18.00	Hod Carriers No. 139.....	1.28
Teamsters No. 85.....	46.00	Paving Cutters No. 31.....	9.00
Typographical No. 21.....	96.00	Typographical No. 557.....	1.00
United Hatters No. 23.....	1.50	STOCKTON.	
Upholsters No. 28.....	17.10	Bartenders No. 403.....	2.25
Varnishers and Polishers No. 134..	11.10	Blacksmiths No. 48.....	1.80
Web Pressmen No. 4.....	13.00	Carpenters Union No. 266.....	7.55
Wood Carvers and Modelers No. 1	2.88	Labor Council	12.00
SAN JOSE.		Laundry Workers No. 72.....	19.95
Barbers No. 252.....	2.50	Moving Picture Operators No. 3....	1.30
Bartenders No. 577.....	16.80	Musicians No. 189.....	6.60
Cigarmakers No. 291.....	3.96	Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	.64
Cooks and Waiters No. 180.....	2.80	Sheet Metal Workers No. 283.....	1.20
Fed. Trades Council.....	12.00	Steam Engineers No. 200.....	3.31
Gas Workers No. 11633.....	1.40	Street Railway Employees No. 276	8.46
Interurban Trainmen No. 532.....	3.73	Teamsters No. 22.....	7.64
Machinists No. 504.....	4.00	Theatrical Protective Union No. 90	3.25
Musicians No. 153.....	1.80	Typographical No. 56.....	4.60
Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	3.75	VALLEJO.	
Stage Employees No. 134.....	1.65	Barbers No. 335.....	5.83
Street Railway Employees No. 265	16.51	Bartenders No. 602.....	5.12
Tailors No. 108.....	3.90	Boilermakers No. 148.....	4.55
General Teamsters No. 287.....	8.10	Carpenters No. 180.....	13.31
Typographical No. 231.....	8.10	Electrical Workers No. 180.....	5.94
SAN LEANDRO.		Federal Labor 11345.....	6.74
Musicians No. 510.....	1.50	Machinists No. 252.....	22.15
SAN MATEO.		Musicians No. 367.....	5.53
Typographical No. 624.....	1.50	Trades and Labor Council.....	12.00
SAN LUIS OBISPO.		Typographical No. 389.....	1.99
Carpenters No. 1632.....	1.22	VISALIA.	
Typographical No. 576.....	1.71	Typographical No. 519.....	1.15
SAN PEDRO.		Total.....	\$4,038.76
Carpenters No. 1140.....	4.04		

Disbursements in Detail.

Following is a statement in detail of the disbursements from September 28, 1909, to September 24, 1910:

SAN RAFAEL CONVENTION.		Geo. W. Bell, telegram and ex- -pressage	4.30
Joseph Guinee, services on Audit- -ing Committee	\$ 3.50	A. M. Thompson, services and ex- -penses, convention	50.00
D. J. Murray, services on Audit- -ing Committee	3.50	Masonic Hall Association, rent of -Convention Hall	15.00
Chas. Oliva, services on Auditing -Committee	3.50	W. A. Gallagher, services as Assis- -tant Secretary	50.00
Geo. W. Bell, services and ex- -penses, convention	50.00	Marin Hotel, rent of headquarters..	6.00

W. J. Atkinson, Assistant Sergeant at Arms	17.50
Fred Smith, Sergeant at Arms.....	17.50
Paul Scharrenberg, expressage.....	1.00
W. N. Brunt Co., 200 badges.....	40.00
W. N. Brunt Co., printing officers' reports	28.35
Jas. H. Barry Co., envelopes for proceedings	2.50
Paul Scharrenberg, stamps for proceedings	12.00
M. F. Cochrane, printing daily proceedings, roll call ballots, etc.....	175.00
Total.....	\$ 479.65

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXPENSE.

Expense of attending meetings:	
D. D. Sullivan.....	\$ 30.50
Tom C. Seaward.....	60.00
M. T. Murray.....	22.00
R. Wiand	14.80
Thomas Wright	34.00
L. B. Leavitt.....	32.50
Total.....	\$ 193.80

OFFICE EXPENSES.

H. S. Crocker Co. (Nov. 1, 1909), 1 letter file.....	\$.60
Paul Scharrenberg (Nov. 1, 1909), express on stationery, \$1.20; 1 rubber stamp, 60c.....	1.80
Paul Scharrenberg (Dec. 1, 1909), sign painter, 95c; 'phones to San Rafael, 95c; 1 rubber stamp, 20c; paper shears, 40c; 1 sponge, 10c	2.60
Paul Scharrenberg (Dec. 31, 1909), expressage, 25c; 1 gas tube, 40c....	.65
S. Hagan (Jan. 31 and March 31, 1910), typewriting	3.00
H. S. Crocker Co. (Feb. 28, 1910), index cards	3.00
W. N. Brunt Co. (Feb. 28, 1910), 3 receipt books.....	1.00
Paul Scharrenberg (March 31, 1910), 1 rubber stamp.....	.20
H. S. Crocker Co. (April 18, 1910), stationery	1.85
L. & M. Alexander (April 30, 1910), overhauling typewriter.....	5.50
John Kitchen, Jr. (May 5, 1910), binding 2 volumes proceedings....	3.00
I. Lowell (May 5, 1910) stenographic work.....	12.00
E. Hale (June 17 and July 11, 1910), stenographic work.....	21.00
H. S. Crocker Co. (June 17, 1910), stationery	3.70
H. S. Crocker Co. (July 30, 1910), stationery	2.40
P. A. Morris (Aug. 12, 1910), stenographic work	10.50
H. S. Crocker Co. (Aug. 30, 1910), 2 boxes paper.....	2.00
L. & M. Alexander (Aug. 30, 1910), adjusting typewriter and supplies	1.90
A. M. Zimmerman (Sept. 24, 1910), stenographic work.....	15.00
Total.....	\$ 91.70

ORGANIZING.

J. B. Dale (Dec. 20, 1909), attending Committee on Migratory Labor	\$ 1.50
D. D. Sullivan (Dec. 20, 1909), attending Committee on Migratory Labor	5.00
Chas. A. Oliva (May 3, 1910), organizing work at Crockett.....	37.80
Paul Scharrenberg (May, June, July, August and September), contribution to Joint Committee on Migratory and Unskilled Labor, \$200 each month.....	1000.00
Paul Scharrenberg (Aug. 13, 1910), fare to Napa and return.....	1.50
Total.....	\$1045.80

POSTAGE AND MAILING.

Postage stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer	\$ 82.00
W. N. Brunt Co., revising and printing mail list, Oct. 18, 1909, \$1.26; Dec. 1, 1909, \$1.50; Jan. 31, 1910, \$1.52; April 18, \$1.98; May 31, \$1.75; July 1, \$2.60; Aug. 30, \$2.82	13.43
Total.....	\$ 95.43

PRINTING.

W. N. Brunt Co., Oct. 18, 1909, 2250 letter heads, \$15.00; 2250 envelopes, \$10.00; Nov. 1, 1909, 500 index cards, \$4.50; Dec. 1, 1909, 500 convention proceedings, \$134.70; 500 constitutions, \$24.70; Dec. 31, 1909, 500 statements of account, \$3.00; 25 copies resolutions, \$2.50; Jan. 31, 1910, 1000 envelopes, \$3.00; March 30, 1910, 1000 large envelopes, \$4.25; May 31, 1910, 750 letter heads and circulars, \$8.50; July 1, 1910, 1000 statements of account, \$4.50; 300 convention calls, \$8.50; July 30, 1910, 1200 credentials, \$14.50; August 30, 1910, 500 envelopes, \$2.00; 600 list of unions, \$20.00....	\$ 259.65
Jas. H. Barry Co., March 31, 1910, 300 application blanks, \$2.00; April 30, 1910, 500 constitutions, \$23.15; minutes of Executive Council, \$8.00; May 31, 1910, 300 circulars, invitations to affiliate, \$2.50; June 30, 1910, 200 circular letters, Los Angeles strike, \$3.50; Aug. 30, 1910, 400 minutes Executive Council, \$8.00.....	47.15
Total.....	\$ 306.80

RENT.

Labor Council Hall Association, rent of office in Labor Temple, Oct. 1, 1909 to Sept. 30, 1910.....	\$ 150.00
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SALARY.

Salary of Secretary-Treasurer, 12 months, ending Sept. 30, 1910.....	\$ 600.00
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POLITICAL ACTIVITY.	
P. A. Morris (Aug. 12, 1910), stenographic work	\$ 15.00
Jas. H. Barry Co. (Aug. 30, 1910), 500 4-page record of Hayes.....	11.00
500 4-page record of McKinlay....	11.00
W. N. Brunt Co. (Aug. 30, 1910), 1000 large envelopes.....	4.25
P. Scharrenberg (Aug. 30, 1910), postage for records.....	10.00
Total.....	<u>\$ 51.25</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.	
H. S. Crocker Co. (Nov. 1, 1909), copy press stand.....	\$ 22.00
City and County Bank (Dec. 31, 1909), collections .....	.90
A. F. of L. tax (Jan. 31, 1910), 12 months	10.00

Whitacker-Ray Co. (Jan. 31, 1910), 1 map of California.....	3.00
H. S. Crocker Co. (Feb. 28, 1910), 1 book case.....	5.15
Mission Art Store (April 18, 1910), framing charter.....	1.85
Telegram to Senator Perkins re battleship in Navy Yard (April 18, 1910).....	2.50
Frank Morrison (May 31, 1910), premium on Secretary's bond.....	9.00
L. A. Press Feeders No. 37 (June 30, 1910), check returned.....	1.60
Actna Insurance Co. (July 30, 1910), premium on fire insurance	9.00
L. & M. Alexander Co. (Sept. 24, 1910), 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, \$105.00, less \$40.00 for old ma- chine	65.00
Total.....	<u>\$ 130.00</u>

Financial Statement of the Joint Committee on Organizing Unskilled and Migratory Labor.

RECEIPTS.	
Kern County Labor Council.....	\$ 6.00
Sacramento Federated Trades Council	30.00
San Jose Federated Trades Council	40.00
Machinists, No. 252, Vallejo.....	14.80
State Building Trades Council.....	400.00
State Federation of Labor.....	1000.00
American Federation of Labor.....	30.00
San Francisco Labor Council col- lected from affiliated unions as follows: Bay and River Steam- boatmen, \$12.00; Beer Bottlers No. 293, \$7.50; Beer Drivers No. 227, \$7.50; Brewery Workers No. 7, \$15.00; City Front Federation, \$5.00; Garment Workers No. 131, \$20.00; Horseshoers No. 25, \$7.50; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$9.00; Laundry Workers No. 26, \$30.00; Machinists No. 68, \$20.00; Milk Drivers, \$15.00; Musicians No. 6, \$24.00; Photo Engravers No. 8, \$3.00; Pie Bakers, \$2.50; Retail Del. Drivers, \$8.00; Sailors of the Pacific, \$40.00; Stablenen No. 404, \$12.00; Teamsters No. 85, \$60.00; Waiters No. 30, \$25.00	323.00
Total.....	<u>\$1843.80</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.	
J. B. Dale, Organizer, salary and expense, May 31 to Sept. 30, 1910.	\$ 521.25
E. Thompson, Organizer, salary and expense, May 31 to Sept. 30, 1910	541.95
Tribune Publishing Co., Oakland, printing two lots circulars.....	4.00
Merchants' National Bank, San Francisco, rent of safe deposit box, 12 months, ending May 27, 1911	3.00
Southern Pacific Co., mileage book for J. B. Dale.....	30.00
Telegram from Dale.....	.45
Total.....	<u>\$1100.65</u>

RECAPITULATION.	
Total receipts to Sept. 24, 1910.....	\$1843.80
Total disbursements to Sept. 24, 1910	1100.65
Balance, Sept. 26, 1910.....	<u>\$ 743.15</u>

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from stating that the Federation is under many obligations to the members of the Executive Council, who have, without compensation, devoted their time and energy to our cause. I have at all times had the benefit of the long and varied trade-union experience of President Sullivan, whose counsel and advice has always been placed at my service. Likewise, the other members of the Executive Council, and the organizers, Brothers Dale and Thompson, have never failed to act promptly and energetically when called upon to perform work for the Federation. To these brothers, and to all others who have rendered assistance, I desire to express my sincere appreciation for their faithful and efficient co-operation and assistance extended to me in the Federation's work.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG,
Secretary-Treasurer.

AUDITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

San Francisco, Sept. 26, 1910.

To the Eleventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greeting:

We, the undersigned, duly appointed by President Sullivan to examine the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer, for the fiscal year, ending September 24, 1910, beg leave to report that we find the books, vouchers, etc., correct as per report submitted to the convention by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE,
T. K. THOMPSON,
T. D. WARWICK,
Auditing Committee.

Receipts and Disbursements

OF FUNDS COLLECTED THROUGH
ASSESSMENT AND CONTRIBUTION

to September 30, 1910

BY

Geo. Gunrey, Secretary-Treasurer of the General Campaign
Strike Committee in Los Angeles

ISSUED BY THE

General Campaign Strike Committee

COMPOSED OF DELIGATES FROM

California State Federation of Labor
State Building Trades Council of California
San Francisco Labor Council
San Francisco Building Trades Council
Central Labor Council of Alameda County

NOTE: This statement is joined with second partial report already issued by
the General Campaign Strike Committee in San Francisco.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Money Received From Various Crafts and Donations.

June	8	Received from Photo Engravers Local No. 8, San Francisco, Cal....	\$ 100.00
	13	Donation from Berkeley Piano Tuners	3.25
	4	Received from Steam Laundry Workers Union, San Francisco, Cal..	250.00
	5	Received from Dan Carr, collections on Labor News, by Citizens Paper	20.00
	8	Received donation from Sheet Metal Workers and Web Pressmen...	2.50
	9	Received from Carpenters and Joiners Union, Local No. 736.....	7.00
	9	Received from Carpenters Union No. 426, and Plasters Union No. 2.	35.00
	11	Received from Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco, Cal.....	200.00
	12	Received from Conrad Boye	5.00
	13	Received from Bricklayers Union No. 2, Los Angeles, Cal.....	10.00
	13	Received from Printers Union No. 267, Los Angeles.....	5.30
	14	Received from C. F. Grow, donation by A. Trajan.....	5.00
	14	Received from M. M. P. A. No. 47, A. F. of M., Los Angeles.....	50.00
	14	Received from C. F. Grow, donation by S. P. Pipemen.....	5.00
	14	Received from Mill men Local No. 884, Los Angeles, Cal.....	10.00
	14	Received from Ice Wagon Drivers, Los Angeles, Cal.....	10.00
	15	Received from Carpenters and Joiners No. 810, San Diego, Cal.....	25.00
	16	Received from Upholsterers' Union No. 74, Los Angeles, Cal.....	10.00
	16	Received from Steam Laundry Workers Union No. 26, San Francisco, Cal.	220.20
July	16	Received from J. P. Johnson of San Diego, Cal.....	7.10
	18	Received from Gas Workers Union, A. F. of L. No. 12,740, San Diego, Cal.	25.00
	19	Received from Daniel Carr on the printing of the paper for Long Beach	30.00
	19	Received from Theater Stage Hands of Los Angeles.....	10.00
	21	Received from Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters No. 230, San Diego, Cal.....	25.00
	21	Received from Printing Pressmen's Union No. 78 of Los Angeles, Cal.	20.00
	21	Received from Journeymen Horseshoers Union No. 127, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
	22	Received from Electrical Workers Union No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal..	100.00
	23	Received from C. W. Johnson, donation from Plumbers Local No. 78, Los Angeles, Cal.....	5.00
	23	Received from Sign Writers Union No. 752, Los Angeles.....	5.00
	26	Received from Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union No. 140, San Diego, Cal.....	10.00
	26	Receiver from Bartenders League No. 768, San Diego, Cal.....	10.00
	29	Received from L. W. Butler, from Electrical Workers Union No. 489, Open Shop .....	.50
Aug.	1	Received from Metal Trades Council pro rata share of printing through Leu Butler	14.06
	1	Received from Wm. Miller for Building Trades Council pro rata share of printing petitions.....	15.05
	2	Received from Electrical Workers of San Diego through J. P. John- son	25.00
	2	Received from Barbers Union of San Diego through J. P. Johnson..	10.00
	5	Donated by Mill Men's Local No. 884, Los Angeles, Cal.....	30.00
	6	Received from Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco, Cal.....	200.00
	9	Received from Martin Karsch, Inglewood, Cal., individual donation to Metal Trades Strike.....	2.00
	10	Received from Building Trades Council of Los Angeles, Cal.....	100.00
	15	Received from Italian Socialist Branch of Los Angeles, No. 666....	2.00
	15	Received from Metal Trades Council of Denver, Colo.....	10.00
	17	Received from Metal Trades Dept. A. F. of L., Philadelphia, Pa.....	5.00
	22	Received from Metal Trades Council of Chicago, Ills.....	100.00
	22	Received from E. W. Miller for distributing circulars in 18 shops....	12.00
	22	Received from Metal Trades Council of Providence, R. I.....	5.00
	22	Received from Brass Workers Union No. 67.....	24.25
	25	Received from L. W. Butler, donation from Oakland Socialist Or- ganization	30.60
	26	Received from Metal Trades Dept. A. F. of L., Houston, Texas.....	15.00
	27	Received from Metal Trades Council, Quincy, Ills.....	2.00

Aug.	29	Received from Central Labor Union, Erie, Pa.....	1.00
	30	Received from Metal Trades Council of Toronto, Canada.....	5.00
Sept.	1	Received from Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco, Cal.....	200.00
	1	Received from Metal Trades Council, Hamilton, Ohio.....	2.00
	1	Received from Metal Trades Council, Detroit, Mich.....	10.00
	1	Received from Metal Trades Dept. A. F. of L. of Philadelphia.....	5.00
	7	Received from E. H. Misner, returned from L. A. Carr of the Labor News, Long Beach	8.00
	7	Received from Metal Trades Council, Beaumont, Texas.....	3.60
	13	Received from Plasterers Union Local No. 2 through C. W. Johnson, Los Angeles, Cal.	25.00
	13	Received from Stereotypers Union No. 58, donated through L. W. Butler, Los Angeles, Cal.....	5.00
	14	Received from Honolulu Iron Workers No. 204, Honolulu, Hawaii..	25.00
	15	Received from Metal Trades Dept. A. F. of L., Philadelphia Coun- cil, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
	15	Received from Electrical Workers Union Local No. 82, Los Angeles, Cal.	10.00
	16	Received from Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield, Cal.....	10.00
	19	Received from Journeymen Tailors No. 44, Eddy Street, San Fran- cisco, Cal.	200.00
	20	Received from Brass Workers Union No. 67, Los Angeles, Cal.....	21.25
	22	Received from Electrical Workers Local No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal...	50.00
	24	Received from Stereotypers Union Local No. 58 by W. C. Parks, 926 Wall Street, Los Angeles, Cal.....	9.75
	24	Received from Garment Workers Union No. 125, Los Angeles.....	21.85
	24	Received from Printing Pressmen's Union No. 78, Los Angeles, Cal.	25.00
	24	Received from Teamsters Union Local No. 208, Los Angeles, Cal...	38.00
	26	Received from Metal Trades Dept. Tacoma Council, Tacoma, Wash.	10.00
	26	Received from Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council, Butte, Mont.	117.50
	27	Received from Western Federation of Miners, Butte, Mont.....	100.00
	27	Received from Upholsterers Union No. 74, Los Angeles, Cal.....	5.00
	29	Received from Women's Label League, State of California.....	5.50
	29	Received from Structural Iron Workers Local No. 75, Globe, Arizona	75.00
		Total.....	\$2,820.26

Money Received From Boiler Makers Unions.

July	16	Boiler Makers International Union	\$1,000.00
	25	Boiler Makers Local, Superior, Wis.	31.50
	26	Boiler Makers Local No. 241, Washington, Ind.....	5.00
	26	Boiler Makers Local No. 403, Housington, Kans.....	5.00
	27	Boiler Makers Local No. 47, Des Moines, Iowa.....	5.00
	27	Boiler Makers Local No. 123, Livingston, Mont.....	5.00
	28	Boiler Makers Local No. 92, Los Angeles, Cal.....	78.75
Aug.	1	Boiler Makers Local No. 496, Huron, S. D.....	5.00
	1	Boiler Makers Local No. 206, Algiers, Pa.....	5.00
	1	Boiler Makers Local No. 339, Sparks, Nev.....	5.00
	2	Boiler Makers Local No. 413, St. Thomas, Ont.....	5.00
	3	Boiler Makers Local No. 84, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	5.00
	3	Boiler Makers Local No. 186, Philadelphia, Pa.....	12.00
	4	Boiler Makers Local No. 145, Missouri Valley, Iowa.....	3.00
	6	Boiler Makers Local No. 85, East Toledo, Ohio.....	5.00
	6	Boiler Makers Local No. 294, Mattoon, Ills.....	5.00
	8	Boiler Makers Local No. 526, Richmond, Va.....	10.00
	9	Boiler Makers Local No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.....	5.00
	11	Boiler Makers Local No. 254, Chicago Heights, Ill.....	5.00
	11	Boiler Makers Local No. 103, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	5.00
	15	Boiler Makers Local No. 463, Kansas City, Kans.....	25.00
	15	Boiler Makers Local No. 529, Rivers, Manitoba, Canada.....	5.00
	15	Boiler Makers Local No. 302, Milwaukee, Wis.....	10.00
	15	Boiler Makers Local No. 52, Pocatello, Idaho.....	6.50
	19	Boiler Makers Local No. 489, Seattle, Wash.....	8.00
	20	Boiler Makers Local No. 7, Buffalo, N. Y.....	25.00
	29	Boiler Makers Local No. 202, Schenectady, N. Y.....	25.00
	29	Boiler Makers Local No. 92, Los Angeles, Cal.....	95.75
	30	Boiler Makers Local No. 464, Palestine, Texas.....	2.50
		Total.....	\$1,308.00

Money Received From Blacksmiths Unions.

June	11	Blacksmiths Local No. 212, Los Angeles, Cal.	\$ 25.00
July	21	Blacksmiths Local No. 164, Valley Junction, Iowa	2.50
	25	Blacksmiths Local No. 437, Richmond, Va.	10.00
	25	Blacksmiths Local No. 268, Pittsburg, Pa.	5.00
	28	Blacksmiths Local No. 231, Sparks, Nev.	10.00
Aug.	1	Blacksmiths Local No. 187, Chester, Pa.	10.00
	1	Blacksmiths Local No. 148, St. Thomas, Ont., Canada	5.00
	1	Blacksmiths Local No. 128, Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
	3	Blacksmiths Local No. 434, Salida, Colo.	10.00
	3	Blacksmiths Local No. 186, Philadelphia, Pa.	12.00
	15	Blacksmiths Local No. 476, Richmond, Cal.	10.00
	26	Blacksmiths Local No. 267, Hartford, Conn.	3.65
Sept.	1	Blacksmiths Local No. 212	36.75
	2	Blacksmiths Local No. 80, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
	20	Blacksmiths Local No. 54, Sedalia, Mo.	5.00
	20	Blacksmiths Local No. 66, Kansas City, Mo.	5.00
	24	Blacksmiths Local No. 476, Los Angeles, Cal.	10.00
	24	Blacksmiths Local No. 186, Philadelphia, Pa.	12.00
	27	Blacksmiths Local No. 1, Atlanta, Ga.	5.00
	27	Blacksmiths Local No. 155, Algiers, La.	15.00
	30	Blacksmiths Local No. 456, Hudson, Wis.	10.00
Total			\$ 221.00

Money Received From Pattern Makers Unions.

June	8	Pattern Makers Union, Los Angeles, Cal.	\$ 25.00
July	25	Pattern Makers Union, Buffalo, N. Y.	25.00
	25	Pattern Makers Union, El Paso, Texas	5.00
	26	Pattern Makers Union, Lynn, Mass.	10.00
	26	Pattern Makers Union, Scranton, Pa.	5.00
	26	Pattern Makers Union, Washington, D. C.	5.00
	29	Pattern Makers Union, Providence, R. I.	5.00
Aug.	1	Pattern Makers Union, Schenectady, N. Y.	10.00
	1	Pattern Makers Union, Springfield, Mass.	10.00
	2	Pattern Makers Union, Seattle, Wash.	50.00
	2	Pattern Makers Union, Toronto, Canada	10.00
	2	Pattern Makers Union, New York City	25.00
	3	Pattern Makers Union, Fort Wayne, Ind.	5.00
	5	Pattern Makers Union, Columbus, Ohio	5.00
	10	Pattern Makers Union, Newport, Va.	2.00
	10	Pattern Makers Union, Indianapolis	2.50
	10	Pattern Makers Union, Baltimore, Md.	10.00
	11	Pattern Makers Union, Cleveland, Ohio	10.00
	15	Pattern Makers Union, New Orleans, La.	5.00
	16	Pattern Makers Union, Savannah, Ga.	1.00
	17	Pattern Makers Union, Portland, Oregon	10.00
	23	Pattern Makers Union, Ansonia, Conn.	2.00
	26	Pattern Makers Union, Los Angeles, Cal.	55.00
	26	Pattern Makers Union, Portsmouth, Va.	5.00
Sept.	26	Pattern Makers Union, Vancouver, B. C.	20.00
	30	Pattern Makers Union, Boston	10.00
Total			\$ 327.50

Money Received From Iron Moulders Locals.

July	12	I. M. U. Local No. 350, Newark, Cal.	\$ 20.00
	13	I. M. U. Local No. 15, Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00
	13	I. M. U. Local, Kewanee, Ill.	2.00
	14	I. M. U. Local No. 88, Paterson, N. J.	10.00
	14	I. M. U. Local No. 168, Chicago Heights, Ill.	5.00
	14	I. M. U. Local No. 44, Quincy, Ill.	5.00
	15	I. M. U. Local No. 52, Canton, Ohio	10.00
	15	I. M. U. Local No. 7, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
	16	I. M. U. Local No. 233, Chicago, Ills.	10.00
	16	I. M. U. Local No. 293, Point Pleasant, Va.	5.00
	16	I. M. U. Local No. 53, Chattanooga, Tenn.	5.00
	18	I. M. U. Local No. 80, Syracuse, N. Y.	10.00
	18	I. M. U. Local No. 218, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
	18	I. M. U. Local No. 395, Warren, Ohio	5.00

July	18	I. M. U. Local No. 357, Montpelier, Ind.	1.00
	18	I. M. U. Local No. 153, Harvey, Ills.	5.00
	18	I. M. U. Local No. 289, Elmira, N. Y.	2.45
	18	I. M. U. Local No. 369, Connellsville, Pa.	3.40
	18	I. M. U. Local No. 317, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
	18	I. M. U. Local No. 170, Aurora, Ills.	2.00
	18	I. M. U. Local No. 231, Salt Lake City, Utah.	10.00
	19	I. M. U. Local No. 417, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	2.00
	19	I. M. U. Local No. 239, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
	19	I. M. U. Local No. 165, South Pittsburg, Tenn.	2.00
	19	I. M. U. Local No. 40, Newark, N. J.	5.00
	19	I. M. U. Local No. 141, Bradford, Pa.	1.00
	20	I. M. U. Local No. 94, Piqua, Ohio	5.00
	20	I. M. U. Local No. 38, Erie, Pa.	5.00
	20	I. M. U. Local No. 187, New Albany, Ind.	3.00
	20	I. M. U. Local No. 392, Sandusky, Ohio	2.00
	20	I. M. U. Local No. 464, Douglas, Ariz.	20.00
	20	I. M. U. Local No. 438, Detroit, Mich.	10.00
	21	I. M. U. Local No. 30, Akron, Ohio	25.00
	21	I. M. U. Local No. 321, Saginaw, Mich.	1.00
	22	I. M. U. Local No. 214, Neenah Wis.	3.00
	22	I. M. U. Local No. 441, Newark, N. J.	2.00
	22	I. M. U. Local No. 12, Rochester, N. Y.	2.00
	22	I. M. U. Local No. 23, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
	22	I. M. U. Local No. 463, Danville, Ill.	2.00
	22	I. M. U. Local No. 144, Victoria, B. C.	20.00
	22	I. M. U. Local No. 344, Hazelton, Pa.	2.00
	23	I. M. U. Local No. 188, Denver, Colo.	5.00
	23	I. M. U. Local No. 158, Seattle, Wash.	10.00
	23	I. M. U. Local No. 232, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
	23	I. M. U. Local No. 90, Dunkirk, N. Y.	10.00
	25	I. M. U. Local No. 305, Plainfield, N. J.	5.00
	25	I. M. U. Local No. 176, Minneapolis, Minn.	5.00
	26	I. M. U. Local No. 78, Watertown, N. Y.	2.00
	26	I. M. U. Local No. 169, Galion, Ohio	2.00
	26	I. M. U. Local No. 283, Hamilton, Ohio	5.00
	27	I. M. U. Local No. 182, Belleville, Ills.	25.00
	27	I. M. U. Local No. 142, Hannibal, Mo.	5.00
	27	I. M. U. Local No. 225, Lansing, Mich.	5.00
	27	I. M. U. Local No. 445, Tucson, Ariz.	10.00
	27	I. M. U. Local No. 198, Mansfield, Ohio	5.00
	28	I. M. U. Local No. 459, Waterloo, Iowa	10.00
	28	I. M. U. Local No. 28, Toronto, Ont.	5.00
	28	I. M. U. Local No. 69, Middleton, Pa.	1.00
	29	I. M. U. Local No. 272, Richmond, Ind.	5.00
	29	I. M. U. Local No. 98, Columbus, Ohio	2.00
	29	I. M. U. Local No. 152, Newark, N. J.	5.00
Aug.	1	I. M. U. Local No. 125, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
	1	I. M. U. Local No. 10, St. Louis, Mo.	2.00
	1	I. M. U. Local No. 460, Peoria, Ill.	8.75
	1	I. M. U. Local No. 418, Atchison, Kans.	11.15
	1	I. M. U. Local No. 5, Worcester, Mass.	20.00
	1	I. M. U. Local No. 19, Baltimore, Md.	5.00
	1	I. M. U. Local No. 440, Schenectady, N. Y.	10.00
	1	I. M. U. Local No. 448, Chicago, Ills.	5.00
	3	I. M. U. Local No. 51, Evansville, Ind.	1.00
	3	I. M. U. Local No. 102, Waltham, Mass.	9.40
	4	I. M. U. Local No. 22, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
	5	I. M. U. Local No. 195, Freeport, Ill.	5.00
	5	I. M. U. Local No. 16, Louisville, Ky.	2.00
	5	I. M. U. Local No. 330, Ironton, Ohio	8.25
	5	I. M. U. Local No. 338, Spokane, Wash.	10.00
	6	I. M. U. Local No. 299, Marion, Ind.	1.00
	11	I. M. U. Local No. 376, Butler, Pa.	6.40
	11	I. M. U. Local No. 35, Reading, Pa.	2.00
	12	I. M. U. Local No. 59, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
	12	I. M. U. Local No. 226, Brainard, Mo.	2.00
	12	I. M. U. Local No. 237, Moline, Ills.	2.00
	13	I. M. U. Local No. 54, Easton, Pa.	1.00
	15	I. M. U. Local No. 424, Topeka, Kans.	5.00

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Aug.	18	I. M. U. Local No. 281, Vancouver, B. C.	25.00
	22	I. M. U. Local No. 102, Waltham, Mass.	3.40
	22	I. M. U. Local No. 56, Indianapolis, Ind.	5.00
	24	I. M. U. Local No. 277, Ridgeway, Pa.	9.15
	29	I. M. U. Local No. 107, Auburn, N. Y.	5.00
	31	I. M. U. Local No. 58, Mattoon, Ills.	1.00
Sept.	2	I. M. U. Local No. 13, Gorgona, Panama	27.63
	16	I. M. U. Local No. 350, Newark, Cal.	43.00
Total.....			\$ 645.98

Money Received From Machinists Lodges.

June	10	I. A. M. Lodge No. 284, Oakland, Cal.	\$ 500.00
	10	I. A. M. Lodge No. 68, San Francisco, Cal.	500.00
	14	I. A. M. Lodge No. 311, Los Angeles, Cal.	117.00
	17	I. A. M. Lodge No. 715, San Francisco, Cal.	12.50
	18	I. A. M. Lodge No. 610, Oakland, Cal.	25.00
	20	I. A. M. Lodge No. 311, Los Angeles, Cal.	34.00
	21	I. A. M. Lodge No. 150, Lansing, Mich.	3.00
	22	I. A. M. Lodge No. 255	2.50
	23	I. A. M. Lodge No. 161, Indianapolis, Ind.	2.50
	23	I. A. M. Lodge No. 311, Los Angeles, Cal.	493.00
	24	I. A. M. Lodge No. 284, Oakland, Cal.	100.00
	24	I. A. M. Lodge No. 29, Anaconda, Mont.	15.00
	15	I. A. M. Lodge Salt Lake Shop, Los Angeles, Cal.	14.50
	28	I. A. M. Lodge No. 311, Los Angeles, Cal.	23.00
	28	I. A. M. Lodge No. 106, Salt Lake City, Utah	5.00
	29	I. A. M. Lodge No. 168	10.00
	29	I. A. M. Lodge No. 128	10.00
	30	Machinist Apprentice Boys, Oakland, Cal.	10.00
July	4	I. A. M. Lodge No. 234, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
	4	I. A. M. Lodge No. 82, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
	4	I. A. M. Lodge No. 672, Kansas City, Mo.	2.00
	5	I. A. M. Lodge No. 35, Muncie, Ind.	5.00
	5	I. A. M. Lodge No. 276, Concord, N. H.	2.25
	5	I. A. M. Lodge No. 137, Newport News, Va.	5.00
	6	I. A. M. Lodge S. P. Shops, No. 311	7.50
	9	I. A. M. Lodge No. 311, Salt Lake	14.00
	11	I. A. M. Lodge No. 321, Bucyrus, Ohio	5.00
	11	I. A. M. Lodge No. 292, Terre Haute, Ind.	2.50
	12	I. A. M. Lodge No. 504, San Jose, Cal.	8.40
	12	I. A. M. Lodge No. 340, Newark, N. J.	5.00
	12	I. A. M. Lodge No. 311, Los Angeles, Cal.	29.60
	14	I. A. M. Lodge No. 683, Somerset, Ky.	5.00
	16	I. A. M. Lodge No. 55, Columbus, Ohio	5.00
	16	I. A. M. Lodge No. 389, San Diego, Cal.	35.05
	19	I. A. M. Lodge No. 392, El Paso, Texas	10.00
	21	I. A. M. Lodge No. 649, Canton, Ohio	1.00
	23	I. A. M. Lodge No. 5, Bakersfield, Cal.	50.00
	25	I. A. M. Lodge No. 343, Superior, Wis.	10.00
	29	I. A. M. Lodge No. 47, Denver, Colo.	15.00
Aug.	1	I. A. M. Lodge No. 253, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
	4	I. A. M. Lodge No. 106, Salt Lake City, Utah	5.00
	5	I. A. M. Lodge No. 610, Oakland, Cal.	5.00
	19	I. A. M. Lodge No. 2, Mason City, Iowa	5.00
	29	I. A. M. Lodge No. 106, Salt Lake City, Utah	5.00
	29	I. A. M. Lodge No. 363, Springfield, Mo.	3.00
	30	I. A. M. Lodge No. 217, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
Sept.	1	I. A. M. Lodge No. 7, Birmingham, Ala.	5.00
	1	I. A. M. Lodge No. 31, Omaha, Neb.	10.00
	2	I. A. M. Lodge No. 610, Oakland, Cal.	5.00
	2	I. A. M. Lodge No. 76, Sparks, Nev.	10.00
	2	I. A. M. Lodge No. 56, Chattanooga, Tenn.	5.00
	3	I. A. M. Lodge No. 428, Kewanee, Ill.	5.00
	3	I. A. M. Lodge No. 30, Bridgeport, Conn.	5.00
	6	I. A. M. Lodge No. 241, Hamilton, Ohio	5.00
	6	I. A. M. Lodge No. 32, Glendive, Mont.	10.00
	6	I. A. M. Lodge No. 442, Dunsmuir, Cal.	10.00
	10	I. A. M. Lodge No. 610, Oakland, Cal.	16.00
	12	I. A. M. Lodge No. 57, Moberly, Mo.	5.00

Sept. 12	I. A. M. Lodge No. 747, Bridgeport, Conn.	5.00
13	I. A. M. Lodge No. 624, Sherman, Texas	5.00
15	I. A. M. Lodge No. 348, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
16	I. A. M. Lodge No. 105, Toledo, Ohio	10.00
16	I. A. M. Lodge No. 229, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
16	I. A. M. Lodge No. 22, Alliance, Ohio	5.00
16	I. A. M. Lodge No. 683, Somerset, Ky.	5.00
19	I. A. M. Lodge No. 185, Maywood, Ill.	5.00
20	I. A. M. Lodge No. 435, Pittsfield, Mass.	1.00
20	I. A. M. Lodge No. 672, Kansas City, Mo.	5.00
20	I. A. M. Lodge No. 234, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
20	I. A. M. Lodge No. 15, Roanoke, Va.	5.00
20	I. A. M. Lodge No. 104, Huntington, W. Va.	10.00
20	I. A. M. Lodge No. 556, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
22	I. A. M. Lodge No. 41, St. Louis, Mo.	10.00
24	I. A. M. Lodge No. 98, Bay City, Mich.	5.00
24	I. A. M. Lodge No. 682, San Luis Obispo, Cal.	15.00
24	I. A. M. Lodge No. 124, Joliet, Ill.	5.00
24	I. A. M. Lodge No. 5, Bakersfield, Cal.	21.50
26	I. A. M. Lodge No. 670, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
26	I. A. M. Lodge No. 453, Mansfield, Ohio	2.00
26	I. A. M. Lodge No. 383, London, Ont., Canada	5.00
26	I. A. M. Lodge No. 128, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
27	I. A. M. Lodge No. 14, Memphis, Tenn.	10.00
27	I. A. M. Lodge No. 463, Kokomo, Ind.	2.00
27	I. A. M. Lodge No. 47, Denver, Colo.	10.00
27	I. A. M. Lodge No. 340, Newark, N. J.	5.00
29	I. A. M. Lodge No. 430, Peru, Ill.	1.00
30	I. A. M. Lodge No. 477, Minneapolis, Minn.	10.00
Total		\$2,424.20

Money Received From Andrew J. Gallagher, Secretary-Treasurer of the General Campaign Strike Committee, at San Francisco, for Strike Payroll in Los Angeles.

June 14		\$ 3,545.00
21		6,000.00
28		4,000.00
30		500.00
July 6		3,850.00
7		2,500.00
14		6,200.00
23		4,500.00
29		5,500.00
Aug. 6		6,000.00
13		4,500.00
19		6,000.00
26		6,000.00
Sept. 2		5,500.00
9		4,500.00
16		5,000.00
24		4,500.00
Total		\$78,595.00

Miscellaneous Expenses.

June 8	Books and supplies	\$ 2.00
9	Telegram to San Francisco	1.80
9	Aid to Boiler Makers and car fare	10.00
9	Aid to Blacksmiths and car fare	10.00
9	Aid to Boiler Makers	5.00
10	Committee visiting the outlying districts	13.25
10	To Strikers at Long Beach for hall rent	7.00
10	Book	.35
11	Safety Deposit Box Night and Day Bank	6.00
11	Postage and printing of Appeals	8.75
11	Carfare for C. F. Grow and E. H. Misner	1.75
11	Loaned to Blacksmiths and Helpers	27.00
13	Carfare for Gardiner doing Committee Work	1.00
14	Aid to Boiler Makers through O'Leary	4.00
14	Deposit for key to Safety Deposit Box in Bank	1.00

July	1	Paid for handbills for Labor Party Meeting.....	35.00
	1	Paid to Frank Judson for shipping two moulders out of the City...	6.00
	2	Paid to F. Leonard, salary as typewriter.....	3.00
	2	Paid to C. F. Grow for shipping Machinists to San Francisco, Cal....	8.00
	2	Paid to L. A. Distributing Co., Baum, for distributing handbills....	35.00
	2	Paid for postage for Committee.....	5.00
	2	Paid for hall rent and local expenses at Pasadena, Cal.....	6.20
	5	Paid to R. D. Durand for sending Boiler Maker to San Francisco from Long Beach	7.50
	5	Paid for telegrams, phones, and supplies.....	7.25
	5	Paid to Geo. Dayton for repairs on Motor Cycles Squads machines.	8.00
	5	Paid to R. G. Jones as aid to Boiler Makers and Helpers Union and carfare	10.00
	5	Paid to J. W. Brooks 1 week's strike benefit on Carpenters payroll, Chas. Wilson	5.00
	5	Paid to W. Miller postage for sending out appeals and letters.....	4.00
	5	Paid to Ira Bender, Captain of Pickets.....	1.50
	5	Paid to G. Dawson carfare to Pasadena and return.....	.50
	6	Paid to F. W. Judson Strikers leaving City off payroll.....	5.00
	6	Paid for paper for typewriting.....	1.70
	6	Paid to Frank Hillyard as pay to delegate to Metal Trades Committee	76.00
	6	Paid to J. Gardner for bailing out arrested Strikers.....	5.00
	6	Paid to Citizens Printing Co. for printing 10,000 handbills.....	4.00
	6	Paid to R. G. Jones as pay for work looking up men for our attorneys	4.00
	7	Paid to R. D. Durand aid to Strikers at Long Beach.....	8.50
	8	Paid to J. I. Nolan for transportation for Moulders to San Francisco	6.00
	8	Paid to Union Labor Temple Association for rent of Room 201, July	20.00
	8	Paid to Paul Pettit carfare for affidavits of Attorneys Pettie.....	1.00
	8	Paid to Aug. Dietz, stationery for Committee by Andy Dietz.....	.60
	8	Paid to C. F. Grow carfare to Machinists and Helpers Union.....	12.00
	8	Paid to Wm. Miller as aid and carfare to Blacksmiths Helpers and Union	20.00
	8	Paid to E. H. Misner carfare to Long Beach, two trips.....	1.00
	8	Paid to V. J. O'Leary for printing appeals for Boiler Makers Union..	1.75
	8	Paid to James P. Johnson carfare to San Diego and expenses.....	25.00
	8	Paid to A. Johanson for organizing and transportation of Committee	145.00
	9	Paid to Union Labor Temple Association for rent of auditorium...	70.00
	9	Paid to F. X. Leonard salary as typewriter.....	20.00
	11	Paid to M. C. Glynn for services of band at Mass Meeting.....	39.00
	11	Paid to Frank Hillyard carfare to San Pedro and return for Com- mittee	2.00
	11	Paid to A. Dietz carfare and expenses of Strikers at Pasadena.....	2.80
	11	Paid to John Storr transportation to San Francisco.....	15.00
	12	Paid to F. X. Leonard two days' salary at typewriter.....	6.70
	12	Paid to C. F. Grow advertising in Pasadena News for Strikers.....	1.80
	12	Paid to R. G. Jones carfare for Motor Cycle Squad.....	1.00
	12	Paid to A. Johanson for transportation and organizing expenses...	1.00
	12	Paid for transportation, telegrams to Washington, Salt Lake.....	22.50
	12	Paid to C. F. Grow loan to Machinists Union No. 311 as aid to a member	20.00
	12	Paid to Aug. Dietz transportation for members of Machinists Union No. 311	4.00
	13	Paid to Harry J. Nelson for watching trains and working for Com- mittee	11.00
	13	Paid to Frank Hillyard, carfare to Pasadena, handbills and postage.	3.00
	13	Paid to Wm. Miller for transportation of members from Blacksmiths Helpers Union	2.00
	13	Paid to R. G. Jones postage for sending out Appeals.....	10.00
	13	Paid to W. B. Collier for Committee Work for General Committee	4.00
	14	Paid for typewriter paper .....	.75
	14	Paid for transportation of two Boiler Makers to V. J. O'Leary....	5.00
	15	Paid to A. Johanson for transportation and organizing expenses....	26.00
	15	Paid to Aug. Dietz for new tire for Captain of Pickets.....	3.00
	15	Paid to F. I. Bender for oil and repairs on Motor Cycle for mem- bers working for Committee.....	2.75
	15	Paid to J. J. Finlayson for Citizens Printing Co. for printing 80 circulars for Pattern Makers.....	2.75
	15	Paid to J. J. Finlayson postage for sending out circulars for Pattern Makers	1.60
	15	Paid to Frank Hillyard for paying delegates to the General Com- mittee	70.00

July	15	Paid for hall rent for Strikers at Long Beach.....	6.00
	15	Paid to F. Judson for transportation of Moulders by boat to San Francisco	5.00
	15	Paid Stenographer salary for week ending July 15th.....	16.00
	16	Paid for repairs on Motor Cycle.....	.80
	16	Paid to Citizens Printing Co. for 6,000 papers for Long Beach Strikers	45.00
	16	Paid to Boiler Makers for fine of one member.....	25.00
	16	Paid for transportation of Boiler Maker by O'Leary.....	5.00
	16	Telegrams to San Francisco by O'Leary.....	1.15
	16	Paid expenses and carfare for O'Leary to Oil Fields looking after struck work	20.00
	18	Paid for Account Book and overtime of Stenographer.....	1.95
	18	Paid to F. I. Bender for repairs of Motor Cycle for Captain of Pickets	3.20
	18	Paid to Aug. Dietz for transportation for Machinists Union No. 311	13.00
	18	Paid to A. Johanson for transportation and organizing expenses for Building Trades	100.00
	19	Paid to E. J. Hendricks for advertising in the daily paper for Committee	1.85
	19	Paid to E. W. Miller for passing out cards for two days.....	8.00
	19	Paid to Diamond Lumber & W. Co. for lumber for making benches	29.75
	19	Paid for typewriter ribbon and ink.....	.85
	20	Paid for oil for Motor Cycle used by Captain of Pickets.....	2.00
	20	Paid to V. J. O'Leary for aid to men out on strike on Oil Tank work, North	10.00
	20	Paid to Frank Hillyard for expense of Committee Work.....	6.00
	21	Paid to R. D. Durand hall rent for Strikers at Long Beach.....	12.00
	21	Paid F. V. Bender for repairs on Motor Cycle for Captain of Pickets .....	.75
	21	Paid to Aug. Dietz for pins to fasten paper on Card Board.....	.30
	21	Paid to F. G. Tucker for transportation to Alvo for Committee....	15.00
	22	Paid to Ed. W. Miller for passing letters for Building Trades.....	4.00
	22	Paid to Wm. Slatz for card board for Pickets with Petition.....	7.40
	22	Postage and Office Stationery	1.60
	22	Paid to R. F. Jones for repairs on Motor Cycle.....	3.00
	22	Paid to V. J. O'Leary as a loan to Boiler Makers and Helpers Union No. 539	53.00
	22	Paid to L. A. Distributing Co. for distributing Mass Meeting Circulars	11.90
	23	Paid to F. C. Hillyard to pay delegates to General Committee.....	68.00
	23	Paid to F. C. Hillyard for general expenses of work and supplies for Committee	10.00
	23	Paid to W. L. Mason, Stenographer, for week ending July 23rd....	18.00
	23	Paid for General Expenses of Committee.....	23.25
	25	Paid to W. L. Mason fare to Long Beach and return to copy ordinance .....	.50
	25	Paid to L. W. Butler for Strike Committee.....	5.00
	25	Paid to F. Judson carfare looking after men for Committee..... share of expense for notifying saloons.....	8.00
	25	Paid R. G. Jones for telegrams to Avila, Cal.....	.40
	25	Paid to L. M. Alexander & Co. for rent of typewriter.....	3.50
	25	Paid to A. Durand for transportation for Long Beach Strikers to Coalinga	10.00
	26	Paid to R. G. Jones for street carfare for Structural Iron Workers and Boiler Workers	10.00
	27	Paid to E. J. Hendricks for organizing work for Structural Iron Workers Union	15.00
	27	Paid to B. Smith for transportation of Long Beach Strikers.....	7.00
	27	Paid to Hillyard for expenses of Strike Committee and supplies..	10.00
	27	Paid to V. J. O'Leary for transportation for Committeeman to Margarita	15.00
	27	Paid to A. Johanson for transportation and organizing expenses as ordered by Gallagher and Tveitmoe.....	212.00
	27	Paid to F. Flanagan for transportation of Blacksmiths to Bakersfield	7.00
	28	Paid to R. D. Durand expenses of Strike Committee at Long Beach	32.00
	28	Paid to F. C. Hillyard for pay to delegates to General Committee..	64.00
	28	Paid July 25th to Fred. Tucker for payroll to Strikers at Avila, Cal., for week ending July 23rd, 1910.....	210.00
	28	Paid to F. Judson for transportation to Coalinga, Cal.....	5.00

July	29	Paid to C. Grow for transportation to Fullerton by Machinists Union	2.00
	29	Paid to R. G. Jones for repairs on Motor Cycle for Captain of Pickets	4.00
	29	Paid to F. C. Hillyard for two gallons of gasoline for Motor Cycle	.45
	30	Paid to C. F. Grow for Bond for two members arrested	35.00
	30	Paid to W. L. Mason, salary as Stenographer for week ending July 30th	18.00
Aug.	1	Paid to V. J. O'Leary for sending clothes to Boiler Maker away working for Committee	2.00
	1	Paid to Thos. Flanagan as Loan to Blacksmiths Local No. 212	20.00
	1	Paid to Citizens Print Shop	65.00
	1	Paid to A. Johanson for transportation and organizing expenses ordered by Gallagher and Tveitmoe	80.00
	1	Paid to E. Misner for carfare to Long Beach for Strike Committee	2.50
	2	Paid to F. W. Judson for transportation to and from Long Beach, month of August	6.50
	3	Paid to R. G. Jones expenses for Motor Cycle for Boiler Makers Union	3.00
	3	Paid to J. P. Walmsley expenses of Captain of Pickets	1.25
	3	Paid to Globe Furniture Co. for typewriter desk	11.00
	3	Paid to J. P. Johnson transportation and expenses to Coalinga and District	34.00
	3	Paid to J. P. Johnson for transportation and expenses to San Diego, Cal.	8.95
	3	Paid to Edw. Garry for transportation for self and family to San Francisco, Cal.	25.00
	4	Paid for hall rent for Long Beach Strikers	6.00
	4	Paid to Union Labor Temple Association rent of room 201, August, 1910	20.00
	5	Paid to J. P. Walmsley for oil and repairs on Motor Cycle for Captain of Pickets	2.50
	5	Paid on payroll of delegates to General Committee	56.00
	6	Paid to W. L. Mason, salary as Stenographer for week ending Aug. 6th	18.00
	8	Paid to F. W. Judson for transportation and carfare locally	5.00
	9	Paid to A. Johanson for pamphlets sent from Chicago to advertise strike	30.00
	9	Paid to Wm. Miller on payroll and transportation for Blacksmiths Union	10.10
	9	Paid to Aug. Dietz carfare for Strikers of Machinists Union	3.55
	10	Paid for postage and office supplies	3.80
	10	Paid to E. Misner carfare to Long Beach and return	1.50
	11	Paid to R. G. Jones supplies for Motor Cycle for Captain of Pickets	2.50
	11	Paid to R. G. Jones for Motor Cycle used by Boiler Makers on picket line	3.00
	11	Paid to Thos. Flanagan as aid to member of Blacksmiths Union	3.75
	11	Paid to R. G. Jones, Motor Cycle trip to Ocean Park, Boiler Maker	1.60
	11	Paid to Geo. B. Fisher, fruit to Strikers in jail	2.25
	11	Paid to R. D. Durand for lighting hall at Long Beach	1.65
	11	Paid for hall rent for Long Beach Strikers	6.00
	11	Paid to J. P. Walmsley for five gallons gasoline for Motor Cycle	1.25
	11	Paid to L. Butler for Long Distance telephone to San Francisco and San Pedro	10.10
	11	Paid rent for family of Boiler Maker who is in jail	20.00
	13	Paid to W. L. Mason, salary as Stenographer for week ending Aug. 13, 1910	18.00
	13	Paid to W. L. Mason additional for services in reporting Picket Cases in Court	12.00
	13	For fruit and food for members in jail	4.20
	13	Repairs on Motor Cycle for Captain of Pickets	1.35
	13	Paid to wife of Boiler Maker Hedges as a loan	15.00
	15	Paid to W. B. Collier for work for Strike Committee	4.00
	15	Paid to E. Misner carfare to Long Beach and return	.50
	15	Paid to F. Judson for organizing expenses and carfare	5.00
	15	Paid to D. Rios for shaving members in jail	3.00
	15	Paid to Wm. Miller transportation for Blacksmiths off payroll	7.00
	16	Paid to F. Bender for transportation and repairs to Motor Cycle	10.00
	17	Paid to V. O'Leary for aid to Boiler Makers Union No. 539	10.00
	17	Paid to E. Misner for food and supplies for members in jail	8.15
	17	Paid to Geo. Fisher for fruit to members in jail	1.50

Aug	23	Paid to C. F. Grow for supplies for members in jail and posters for appeal	16.05
	23	Paid to F. Hillyard for repairs to Motor Cycle for Captain of Pickets	1.25
	23	Paid to E. Misner hall rent for Strike Committee at Long Beach..	6.00
	23	Paid to J. E. Timmons loan by Committee for burial of Structural Iron Worker	50.00
	23	Paid to V. O'Leary for fine and transportation of Boiler Makers arrested	25.00
	23	Paid to D. Carr to assist in paying for paper at Long Beach.....	2.00
	23	Paid to Mrs. James Reilly, wife of Boiler Maker, for aid as a loan..	10.00
	23	Paid to Santa Rosa Auto Livery by L. W. Butler, August 16th.....	25.00
	24	Paid to A. J. Gallagher for transportation, hotel expenses and secretaries in L. A. in organizing work.....	60.00
	25	Paid to F. Hillyard expenses as secretary of General Committee...	10.00
	25	Paid to F. Hillyard for food and tobacco for prisoners.....	10.00
	25	Paid to J. E. Timmons for organizing and transportation expenses	9.75
	25	Paid to V. O'Leary expenses as organizer at Coalinga.....	75.00
	25	Paid to E. Misner strike benefit for week ending Aug. 24th.....	8.00
	25	Paid to E. Misner strike benefit for week ending Aug. 24th Machinist at Long Beach	8.00
	25	Paid to E. F. Capps for fine in Police Court (Boiler Maker).....	5.00
	26	Paid to J. F. Nolan for Board at County Jail for Louis Karlson....	5.00
	26	Paid rental for desks, etc., for one month.....	19.00
	26	Paid to R. McElliott for food and care of members in jail.....	10.00
	27	Paid to A. Johanson for machine hire taking Committee to shops, etc.	8.00
	27	Paid to G. Dawson for printing, transportation expenses, etc., and organizing	119.50
	27	Paid to the Citizens Printing Co. for Long Beach papers.....	15.00
	27	Paid to D. Rios for shaving men in jail.....	3.00
	27	Paid to General Committee	64.00
	27	Paid to W. L. Mason salary as Stenographer for week ending Aug. 27th, also pens and paper.....	20.85
	27	Paid to Chas. Neidermiller and F. Judson transportation and organizing expenses for Moulders Strike Committee.....	40.00
	27	Paid to A. McElliott for food for members in jail.....	20.00
	27	Paid to F. Judson for transportation and organizing expenses....	15.00
	29	Paid for stationery	.75
	29	Paid to F. Hillyard for general expenses of Strike Committee.....	15.00
	29	Paid to R. G. Jones as aid to Boiler Makers Union Local No. 539.	10.00
	29	Paid to G. Dawson for fine of Pattern Maker, Local.....	15.00
	29	Paid to Wm. Miller for aid to Blacksmiths and Helpers Union No. 282	10.00
	30	Paid to C. Grow for sending out Appeals to Machinists Union No. 311	3.20
	30	Paid to Chas. Clark for expenses of Strike Committee at Long Beach	15.00
	30	Paid for rental of typewriting machines at Labor Temple and 514 Douglas Bldg.	6.50
	30	Paid to W. L. Mason for file of the Times from Feb. 1st to Aug. 29th, 1910	19.40
	31	Paid to Chas. Neidermiller transportation and organizing expenses	20.00
Sept.	1	Paid to Chas. Neidermiller transportation and organizing expenses	15.00
	2	Paid to J. F. Judson transportation and organizing expenses.....	7.00
	2	Paid to Dan Regan expenses to San Diego to attend Labor Day Meeting	20.00
	3	Paid to W. L. Mason salary as stenographer and extra court reporting for week ending Sept. 3rd, 1910.....	25.00
	3	Paid to General Committee expenses	60.00
	6	Paid to D. Rios for shaving men in jail.....	3.00
	6	Paid to R. McElliott and W. B. Collier for food, etc., for members in jail	10.00
	7	Paid to General Committee	89.00
	7	Paid for account books.....	4.00
	7	Paid to Hillyard for transportation and organizing expenses.....	10.00
	7	Paid to F. C. Hillyard for local expenses.....	20.00
	7	Paid to C. F. Grow for house rent for pickets.....	6.25
	7	Paid to C. F. Grow for Application Blanks for Strike Committee..	3.75
	7	Paid to V. O'Leary strike benefits for Boiler Maker, Andy Demise..	7.00
	8	Paid to G. Dawson for feeding members in jail on Labor Day.....	14.75
	8	Paid to R. W. McElliott for furnishing food to members in East Side Jail	10.00
	8	Paid to V. O'Leary carfare to Long Beach for two Boiler Makers..	1.15

Sept. 17	Paid to F. W. Judson, donated to International Moulders Union Local No. 374	30.00
17	Paid to V. J. O'Leary for transportation of two Boiler Makers.....	5.00
17	Paid by order of Committee for telegrams and phone to Gallagher and organizing expenses	32.35
18	Paid to Union Labor Temple Association rent of auditorium for Mass Meeting of Strikers	30.00
19	Paid to R. M. Elliott for Committee Work on General Strike Board	4.00
20	Paid to W. L. Mason salary as Stenographer for week ending Aug. 20th	18.00
20	Paid to F. Judson for transportation and carfare to and from Long Beach	5.00
20	Paid to M. C. Glenn for music at Mass Meeting August 15th.....	14.00
20	Paid to A. Johanson for transportation and organizing expenses....	51.00
22	Paid to G. Dawson for flowers for funeral of Mrs. Fisher.....	7.00
22	Paid to Wm. Miller and G. Dawson for funeral expenses of Mrs. Fisher	50.00
22	Paid to R. McElliott for food for Strikers in jail.....	3.40
22	Paid to W. L. Mason for typewriter ribbon and extra overtime work	2.75
23	Paid to M. Ruleston for Boiler Makers pay in jail two weeks....	14.00
23	Paid to F. W. Dagley advanced strike pay to leave town.....	7.00
23	Paid to E. Misner for expense of Strike Committee at Long Beach	12.00
9	Paid to F. Judson transportation and organization expenses.....	30.00
10	Paid to V. O'Leary transportation to San Francisco for Dan Carr, Boiler Maker	20.00
10	Paid to F. Hillyard for Capt. of Pickets payroll for week ending Sept. 3rd	33.00
10	Paid for postage and ink.....	1.66
10	Paid to W. L. Mason and A. Hartenstein salaries for week ending Sept. 10th, 1910	45.00
12	Paid to D. Rios for shaving members in jail.....	3.00
12	Paid for 2 months' hall rent and 1 month light at Long Beach....	17.16
13	Paid to R. G. Jones 5 weeks' strike benefit for C. A. Mead.....	35.00
13	Paid to R. G. Jones carfare and expenses for Boiler Makers Union	10.00
13	Paid to J. P. Walmsley for repairs on Motorcycle by Excelsior Auto Co.	10.00
13	Paid to E. Misner strike benefits for Wade and Peterson week ending Sept. 14th	14.00
14	Paid to General Committee	65.00
15	Paid to Louis Karlson for meals, etc., in jail.....	20.00
15	Paid cash bail for Louis Karlson to J. Brown, Deputy Sheriff.....	200.00
15	Paid to W. B. Collier for feeding members in East Side Jail.....	15.00
15	Paid to Chas. Neidermiller donation to Iron Moulders Local No. 374, Los Angeles	50.00
15	Paid to G. Dawson expenses to Capt. of Pickets on Motorcycles... ..	3.00
16	Paid to W. L. Mason salary as stenographer.....	20.00
17	Paid to A. Hartenstein salary as stenographer.....	20.00
19	Expenses for Attorneys' office and general Committee.....	40.00
19	Paid for hall rent at Long Beach.....	6.00
19	Transportation expenses to Pomona.....	3.00
20	Paid for food and supplies for members in East Side Jail.....	15.00
20	Furnishings, etc., for organizing Baker Iron Works.....	5.00
20	Paid to Citizens' Print Shop for circulars for Boiler Makers Local No. 539	1.50
21	Paid as aid to Structural Iron Workers.....	10.00
21	Paid to General Committee	63.00
22	Paid as aid to Blacksmiths Union No. 282.....	10.00
22	For Transportation expenses and relief work.....	5.00
26	Paid for shaving members in East Side Jail.....	6.00
26	Paid stenographer's salary and office expenses.....	21.50
26	Transportation and organizing expenses.....	5.25
26	General Committee expenses.....	10.00
26	Paid Captain of Pickets working for Committee.....	5.00
28	Paid as aid for Structural Iron Workers.....	10.00
28	Paid for food for members in East Side Jail.....	15.00
28	Postage, telegrams and expenses for Johnson, Dale and Covars... ..	7.40
28	Paid for fixtures and office supplies.....	9.50
28	Long Beach Committee expenses	16.45
28	Advanced to Parade Committee.....	50.00
29	Rental of typewriting machines.....	10.50

Sept. 30	Paid to V. O'Leary expenses through the Oil Fields.....	100.00
30	Hall rent for Strikers at Long Beach.....	13.00
30	Strike Committee expenses at Long Beach.....	10.00
30	One week's aid to Blacksmith.....	7.00
30	Moulders Union for organizing expenses.....	50.00
June 24	Expenses of General Committee.....	64.00
30	Expenses of General Committee.....	68.00
	Total	\$7,136.57

Cash Paid Out for Attorneys.

June 20	Attorney's fees to F. J. Spring.....	\$ 200.00
25	Attorney's fees to F. J. Spring.....	500.00
Aug. 23	Attorney's fees to F. J. Spring.....	150.00
25	Paid to L. W. Butler on account of Attorney's fees.....	200.00
29	Office supplies for Attorneys.....	28.50
29	Daniel O'Connell, San Francisco Attorney.....	50.00
30	Paid to A. Johannasen for compartment for San Francisco Attorneys	14.00
30	Supplies and fees of Attorneys' office.....	181.80
31	Paid to Geo. Appell, San Francisco Attorney.....	60.00
31	Paid for transportation of San Francisco Attorneys.....	72.00
31	Office supplies	5.00
Sept. 3	Paid to A. Hartenstein salary as Stenographer to Attorneys.....	20.00
	.....and overtime	50.00
6	Paid to Austin Lewis Attorney's fees.....	14.42
7	Paid Attorneys' office expense, stationery and clerk hire.....	14.80
8	Expenses of Attorneys' office, telegram and local expenses.....	30.00
14	Rent of Attorneys' office.....	100.00
14	Attorneys' fees and expenses.....	22.00
14	Attorneys' office rent Sept. 14 to Oct. 14.....	8.80
15	Paid to L. A. Desk Co. one month's rental and drayage for exchange.	7.50
17	Paid Miss Pentland, Stenographer to Attorneys, half week.....	250.00
22	Paid to Austin Lewis Attorney's fees and legal expenses.....	100.00
23	Expenses in legal department.....	10.00
24	Expenses in Attorneys' office	15.00
26	Stenographer's salary	6.00
26	Paid to J. H. Bryson, Attorney's office expenses.....	200.00
28	Expenses for legal staff.....	11.20
28	Attorneys' office expenses.....	6.25
29	Legal office supplies.....	100.00
29	Legal expenses for Job Harriman at San Luis Obispo.....	
	Total	\$2,426.45

Cash Paid Out for Grocery Store.

Aug. 29	Paid for Ice Box and Second Hand Furniture.....	\$ 123.00
Sept. 1	Advanced for expenses in fitting up Grocery Store.....	100.00
Sept. 2	Advanced for expenses of Grocery Store.....	75.00
2	Paid T. J. Goodwin for wages, hardware, express, etc., for Grocery Store	30.35
16	Paid to "The Citizen" for advertising matter for Grocery Store....	80.00
		\$ 408.35

Payroll of Iron Moulders and Apprentices.

			Aug. 17	Additional ...	2.00	
			20	.....	125.00	
			23	Additional ...	1.00	
June 15	.....	.....	23	Additional ...	5.00	
22	.....	.....	27	.....	106.00	
23	.....	53.00	Sept. 3	.....	130.00	
29	.....	29.00	7	.....	125.00	31.00
July 6	.....	36.00	14	.....	108.00	
13	.....	.....	21	.....	111.00	20.00
14	.....	.....		
22	.....	17.00			\$2,683	\$ 314.00
22	.....	.....		Amount Assigned		\$2,683.00
30	.....	4.00		Amount Returned		314.00
Aug. 5	.....	.....		
13	.....	46.00				\$2,369.00

Long Beach Payroll.		
	Amount Assigned.	Amount Returned.
June 15	\$ 483.00	
16 Additional..	180.00	
17	9.00	
June 22	755.00	
29	775.00	
July 7	875.00	10.00
14	825.00	67.00
23	800.00	59.00
30	775.00	55.00
Aug. 5	750.00	31.00
13	700.00	49.00
20	680.00	
27	592.00	51.00
Sept. 3	612.00	
7	625.00	20.00
14	605.00	42.00
21	575.00	
21 Additional..	9.00	

\$10,625.00 \$ 384.00

Amount Assigned\$10,625.00
Amount Returned 384.00

Amount Paid\$10,241.00

Payroll of Structural Iron Workers.

	Amount Assigned.	Amount Returned.
June 15	\$ 175.00	\$ 41.00
22	900.00	97.00
29	1,000.00	
30	138.00	
July 7	700.00	
7	400.00	
14	1,100.00	29.00
15	29.00	
22	1,000.00	
25	131.00	
30	1,100.00	
Aug. 1	46.00	
5	1,100.00	13.00
13	1,000.00	
15 Additional..	52.00	
20	1,000.00	
23 Additional..	34.00	
27	999.00	
Sept. 3	957.00	
7	945.00	
7 Additional..	14.00	
14	880.00	72.00
21	875.00	
24 Additional..	4.00	

\$14,579.00 \$ 252.00

Amount Assigned\$14,579.00
Amount Returned 252.00

Paid\$14,327.00

Payroll of Boiler Makers.

	Amount Assigned.	Amount Returned.
June 15	\$ 348.00	
22	1,319.00	
24	93.50	
29	1,800.00	

June 30	400.00	
July 7	1,000.00	260.00
7	1,200.00	
14	2,387.00	180.00
22	1,200.00	52.00
23 Additional..	800.00	494.00
30	1,865.00	91.00
Aug. 5	1,600.00	186.00
13	1,500.00	57.00
20	700.00	11.00
20 Additional..	800.00	116.00
27	1,391.00	
Sept. 3	1,384.00	
9	1,500.00	
14	1,500.00	102.00
21	1,426.00	70.00

\$24,213.50 \$1,619.00

Amount Assigned\$24,213.50
Amount Returned 1,619.00

Paid\$22,594.50

Payroll of Machinists, Helpers and Apprentices.

	Amount Assigned.	Amount Returned.
June 15	\$ 1,429.00	236.00
22	1,500.00	58.00
29	100.00	33.00
29	1,100.00	
30	300.00	
July 7	800.00	96.00
7	700.00	
14	1,400.00	45.00
22	1,000.00	
23 Additional ..	350.00	
30	1,300.00	52.00
Aug. 5	1,100.00	
8 Additional..	55.00	
13	1,150.00	
20	1,000.00	
Aug. 22 Additional..	105.00	
27	1,073.00	
Sept. 3	989.00	
7	951.00	
14	951.00	24.00
21	950.00	26.00

\$18,303.00 \$ 570.00

Amount Assigned\$18,303.00
Amount Returned 570.00

Paid\$17,733.00

Payroll of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

	Amount Assigned.	Amount Returned.
June 15	434.00	
22	554.00	42.00
29	550.00	18.00
July 7	500.00	
14	421.00	2.00
23	450.00	20.00
30	475.00	2.00
Aug. 5	434.00	27.00
13	420.00	35.00
20	400.00	18.00
27	392.00	1.00

Sept. 3	315.00	
7 Additional...	7.00	
7	385.00	56.00
14	378.00	56.00
21	336.00	35.00
	<u>\$6,451</u>	<u>\$ 312.00</u>
Amount Assigned		\$6,451.00
Amount Returned		312.00
Paid		<u>\$6,139.00</u>

Payroll of Coalinga Strikers.

Sept. 3	\$ 150.00
7	225.00
14	250.00
21	250.00
21 Additional.....	21.00
Total	<u>\$ 896.00</u>

Payroll of San Luis Obispo Strikers.

July 30	\$ 150.00
Aug. 5	110.00
15	175.00
22	50.00
27	75.00
Sept. 3	175.00
7	150.00
14	125.00
21	125.00
Total	<u>\$1,135.00</u>

Payroll of Stationary Firemen.

June 24	\$ 63.00
29	7.00
July 6	70.00
14	42.00
22	42.00

July 30	42.00
Aug. 5	49.00
12	35.00
20	35.00
27	28.00
Sept. 3	28.00
7	35.00
14	35.00
21	28.00
Total	<u>\$ 539.00</u>

Leather Workers Payroll.

Aug. 13	\$ 50.00
20	50.00
27	50.00
Sept. 3	50.00
7	50.00
14	50.00
21	50.00
Total	<u>\$ 350.00</u>

Pattern Makers Payroll.

June 22	\$ 11.00
29	7.00
July 9	21.00
14	21.00
25	21.00
30	21.00
Aug. 5	21.00
12	21.00
Aug. 20	27.00
27	28.00
Sept. 3	21.00
7	28.00
14	28.00
21	28.00
Total	<u>\$ 304.00</u>

FINAL REPORT OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE ON "TIMES" EXPLOSION.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., October 26, 1910.

To the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor:

Your committee appointed October 4th to investigate the circumstances of *The Times* disaster, beg leave to submit the following report:

On the afternoon of the 4th this committee called upon Mayor Alexander and informed him of our desire to co-operate with the committee of business men whom he had already appointed to report upon the causes of the catastrophe. The Mayor refused to grant our request, saying that he had no right to give us permission to go upon private property, and, further, that to allow us to act would be unfair to the other committee, since the latter had already about finished its investigations.

The Mayor told us that the owners of *The Times* had ordered the city employees off the premises, and that the laborers digging at the ruins had quit work at noon that day. Mr. Humphreys, who was in charge of the city diggers, happened to come into the office at this time, and, upon being asked the pointed question, asserted that the city employees were still working, but, casting a quick glance at the Mayor, caught himself and said: "They are probably off the premises by this time."

These incidents your committee took as evidence that their services were not welcome, and that for some reason the Mayor did not wish us to investigate too closely the circumstances surrounding the disaster.

After some parley, however, this committee secured permission to pass within the police lines at *The Times* building, and proceeded to view the wreck from the adjoining property, which was as close to the ruins as we were permitted to go. From these points of vantage we observed the wreck for about two and one-half hours. The committee of business men made a brief investigation and reported within a few days. Your committee has continued its work unceasingly for a period of nearly four weeks, and has spared no effort nor expense to uncover the truth, not only of the immediate cause of the catastrophe, but of the circumstances and motives involved in the charges of crime which have so readily been made against Organized Labor in connection therewith.

THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOW BE ABLE TO FACE THE FACTS.

Four weeks have now passed since the terrible explosion which destroyed the building of the Los Angeles *Times*, wrecked its printing plant and snuffed out the lives of twenty-one of its employees.

Four weeks should be time enough for the public mind to regain its equilibrium. The average citizen, who has no interests at heart except those of justice and fair play, ought now to be able to look the situation squarely in the face. He ought to be able to hazard a fair guess as to the cause of the explosion, as well as to who are the criminals, provided there are any criminal acts connected with this woeful affair.

Since the truth itself seems to have been deliberately distorted—for reasons that will hereafter appear—in order that a just judgment may be arrived at, it will be necessary here to present the situation as it stands. We believe the following to be a fair and honest statement of facts.

At one o'clock on the morning of October first *The Times* building was destroyed by an explosion and fire, the fire enveloping the building so quickly that a score of the employees were unable to escape and were burned to death, while several others were seriously injured.

Within an hour after the explosion Harry S. Andrews, managing editor of the paper, issued the following public statement:

"*The Times* building was destroyed by dynamite early this morning by the enemies of industrial freedom."

WHY WERE UNION MEN ACCUSED WHEN THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE?

This assertion was made before Mr. Andrews had the slightest evidence as to what caused the explosion, much less, as to who—supposing the cause to have been dynamite—committed the crime.

A few hours later *The Times* issued an edition from its auxiliary plant. Page-wide its headlines read: "Unionist Bombs Wreck *The Times*."

General Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of *The Times*, although he had not yet arrived in Los Angeles, nor had interviewed any one who was acquainted with the primary facts of the disaster, made, in effect, the same statement as did Andrews. The statements of both were telegraphed to all parts of the world, and were undoubtedly read by tens of millions of people.

In every succeeding issue for many days, and repeatedly in each issue, *The Times* reiterated the charge that its building had been blown up by members of labor unions. Monday morning, October third, it made the statement:

"That *The Times* building was wrecked with dynamite and more than a score of innocent lives sacrificed to labor-union vengeance is an established fact. The gas explosion theory began and ended in malice."

From this it might be supposed that some evidence had been discovered implicating union men. Such was not the case. No one had been accused, no one was even under suspicion. Not a shred of evidence, as to the identity of the dynamiters—if there were dynamiters—had been discovered, or alleged to have been discovered, by any one, not even *The Times* itself.

"THE TIMES" LAYS FOUNDATION FOR SECOND HAYMARKET CASE.

Wednesday, October fifth, *The Times* printed an editorial arguing that, should the alleged crime be brought home to the door of any members of a labor union, though it be found that they had neither part in nor knowledge of the crime, the leaders of organized labor in the state of California should be hanged as instigators; in other words, that the barbarous principle employed to execute innocent persons subsequent to the Haymarket affair twenty-three years ago, be resurrected to bring about the death of men whom the members of California labor unions have elected to their executive offices.

October seventh *The Times* printed the head-lines: "Connecting the Leaders. Tveitmoe's Friend Sought as Dynamiter." The evidence upon which it was sought to base these statements was so utterly inconsequential that no other newspaper, not even those which seem to have joined *The Times* in the conspiracy to lay the blame on organized labor, made any mention of it.

Finally, from that day to this, *The Times* has daily, through insinuation and innuendo, attempted to rivet upon the public mind the belief that union men active in the existing strikes in Los Angeles planned and ordered the dynamiting of its building, although it has been unable to present the slightest evidence to support such a belief.

Inasmuch as there are many persons of fair mind who are not acquainted with General Harrison Gray Otis and his newspaper, nor with the industrial situation in Los Angeles, and, who, therefore, seeing bold and unqualified assertions that dynamite was used to blow up *The Times* building, and that unionists were the dynamiters, would naturally suppose that there existed evidence to support such assertions, it would seem important to shed some light upon these matters.

As a publication, the Los Angeles *Times* is notorious throughout the world as having no rival as a hostile and unscrupulous enemy, not only to unionism, but to progress generally.

On the subject of "industrial freedom," it is no exaggeration to say that General Otis is insane. Otis's war against unionism has always been a matter of "principle," not of pocketbook. Years ago his assaults on the Typographical Union brought him to the verge of bankruptcy, but his fanaticism drove him to fight on.

OTIS'S LIFE DREAM THE EXTERMINATION OF UNIONISM.

The dream of General Otis's life for the past twenty years has been the extermination of unionism in Los Angeles, and there has not been a trick so low, a calumny so vile, that he has not resorted to it if he thought it would work toward that end.

Repeatedly, when employers have expressed a willingness to treat with their employees on a basis of equality, Otis has resorted to blackmail to compel them to stand out for the "open shop."

Otis allied himself with the Southern Pacific Railroad machine and thus became a power in politics, in order that he might use this influence, in all its ramifications, against organized labor.

Otis created the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Citizens' Alliance of Los Angeles, and gained control of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, to use them as weapons against organized labor.

Otis acquired other publications, notably the *Daily Journal* and the *Daily Herald*. He published the latter under other nominal ownership, using it in a pretended fight against his own policies, in order to gain a clientele of readers beyond the reach of *The Times*, so as to propagate among them later for his own ends.

Otis hired spies to join the unions and mingle with union men, in the hope of securing evidence of criminality or other evidence which he might use to their detriment.

Trumpeting abroad the report that unionists were plotting to do him violence, Otis made of his editorial rooms an arsenal, then employed every means at his command to goad union men to attack him or to make a demonstration in front of his office, in order to furnish an excuse for a massacre.

OTIS HAS DIPPED HIS PEN IN INFAMY TO VILLIFY ALL PROGRESS.

Otis gathered about him a body of professional libelers and union-haters, and from first to last carried on a campaign of villification, lying and libel unique in the history of journalism. This campaign was directed not only against unionism and unionists, but against progressive ideas and progressive persons of every sort. To Otis, every class of reformer, from the advocate of direct legislation to the conservationist, was alike a "red," "anarchist," "crank," or "disturber."

As a result of Otis's bitter hostility, and the uncompromising attitude which his bulldozing

tactics compelled the employers to take, it was inevitable that a time should come when there would be a sharp contest between the forces of organized labor and the employers' associations in Los Angeles.

THE GREAT HUMANITARIAN MOVEMENT FOR THE ASSOCIATION OF THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD MAY BE HINDERED AND CHECKED FOR A TIME, BUT AS SURELY AS THE WORLD IS MARCHING FORWARD, SO SURELY WILL THIS VAST MOVEMENT EXTEND ITSELF. BY HIS FANATICAL OPPOSITION TO UNIONISM AS A PRINCIPLE OTIS WAS ONLY LAYING UP FOR LOS ANGELES LOCKOUTS, STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS, WHICH ARE ONLY THE FRUIT OF A MISUNDERSTANDING AND MISAPPRECIATION OF THE BENEFICENT ENDS OF LABOR UNIONISM.

Los Angeles, being an "open shop town," wages are generally low. The skilled mechanics in the metal trades, for example, have been receiving from one to three dollars a day less money than mechanics of the same standing are receiving in other cities of the United States. The brewery workers have also been receiving a wholly inadequate wage.

In May of this year the men in these two crafts decided to ask for more wages as a partial offset to the increased cost of living. Making their advances in the most respectful and tactful way, the Brewery Workers' Union asked an increase of from two to three dollars a week. The Metal Trades Council asked for a minimum wage of four dollars a day. The brewery workers were promptly locked out. The communication of the Metal Trades Council was consigned to the waste-basket, and when it became evident that the mechanics were to get no consideration whatsoever, they went on strike.

STRIKES WERE BEGUN IN JUSTICE AND CONDUCTED IN PEACE.

At the time of *The Times* disaster both these struggles seemed on the point of being won by the union men. Despite the exasperating efforts of the police to stir up trouble, the men have indulged in no serious acts of violence, and every precaution has been taken to prevent members from resisting the aggressions of the police. There have been many arrests, but nearly all of these have been the arrest of peaceful union pickets, in enforcement of the anti-picketing law which the City Council passed under pressure from *The Times* and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

But the strikers were on the point of winning. For the first time it appeared that the grip of *The Times* on the industries of Los Angeles was about to be broken. Wherefore the attacks of *The Times* upon organized labor became more infuriated, more insane, than ever. During the few days previous to the disaster *The Times* applied, in its columns, the following epithets to unionism or unionists:

"Sluggers," "Union Rowdies," "Hired Trouble Breeders," "Horde," "Lawless Agitation," "Bullies," "Disturbers of the Industrial Peace," "Organized Ruffianism," "Ruffians," "Brutes," "Mob," "Rabble," "Gas-Pipe Ruffins," "Organized Rowdyism," "Bunch," "Local Malcontents," "Union Brutes," "Strong Arm Union Labor Gang," "Rough-necks," "Lawless Ones," "Union Wolves," "Toughs," "Corpse Defacers," "Murderers and Assassins."

Without the slightest foundation for its statements, during this period, *The Times* charged union men with some of the most heinous crimes, among them several attempted dynamitings. The day previous to the disaster *The Times* accused Los Angeles unionists variously with attempting to blow up the Hall of Records, with attempting murder, with conspiring mayhem, with attacking a corpse.

During this period General Otis, *The Times*, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and their allies, were exerting tremendous efforts to bring about a coalition of employers on the Pacific Coast for the purpose of launching a war of extermination against organized labor from Seattle to San Diego.

Such was the situation just previous to the blowing up of *The Times*.

WHY DID "THE TIMES" BUILDING BURST SO SUDDENLY INTO FLAMES?

It has not been established that *The Times* building was destroyed by dynamite.

The only two points which can possibly be urged in support of the dynamiting theory after four weeks of investigation, are:

FIRST. That a committee appointed by the Mayor reported the conclusion that "The explosive used was one of high power, such as nitroglycerine or a product of nitroglycerine."

SECOND. That the day following the disaster, "infernal machines" were "discovered" in the vicinity of the homes of General Otis and Secretary Zeehandelaar of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

As to the report of the committee, it must be remembered that this committee consisted of business men, whose position would make them naturally subject to the influence which *The Times* and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association have sought to exert upon them.

As to the "infernal machines" which *The Times* would have the world believe clinches the dynamiting theory, these "infernal machines" were "found" by Detective Tom Rico, the same individual, strangely, who "found" the sticks of dynamite in the Hall of Records; the same individual who "found" the sticks of dynamite at the Alexandria Hotel. Dynamite has

been "found" before by detectives working in the interests of employers in time of strike. And time and time again it has been proved that the finders were the planters.

Who is Detective Tom Rico? The same individual who gained notoriety for hunting political refugees for the Mexican government, the man who criminally assisted in the arrest and attempted kidnapping of Magon, Villarreal and Rivera three years ago, the side-partner of the notorious Talamantes, now charged with trafficking in white slaves—both of them still members of the Los Angeles police force!

INFERNAL MACHINES WERE PLANTED TO SUPPORT DYNAMITING THEORY.

Rico "found" two "infernal machines." These "infernal machines" consisted of a bundle of supposed dynamite sticks attached to an alarm clock, the whole being contained in a suit-case. In "finding" one of the instruments of terror Rico "accidentally" started the alarm with his pocket-knife and the "explosion" was so tremendous that it failed to destroy the clock!

It is upon such "evidence" as this that the police base their dynamiting theory!

On the other hand, to those who are familiar with the peculiarities of explosions by dynamite, the evidence furnishes an overwhelming certainty that there was no dynamite connected with the affair.

Our investigation developed the following facts:

That the sound of the explosion was deep and rumbling, like cannon or distant thunder.

That the explosion and fire were simultaneous, the entire building having been enveloped in flames within ten seconds after the first report.

That the flames shot straight toward the sky, blowing upward from the ground floor through three stories and through the roof, and past the sixth story windows of the section of the building to the northward.

That the power of the explosion, as well as the flames, tended upward and not outward, the outside walls of the building generally remaining standing.

That even some of the window panes of the building were not broken, while almost no window panes were broken in the surrounding buildings.

That various employees of *The Times* smelled gas on the night of the tragedy, the fumes being so strong as to cause a feeling of nausea in several cases.

In our opinion these facts prove conclusively that the destruction was caused by a gas explosion, and not by dynamite.

DYNAMITE COULD NOT HAVE WRECKED THE TIMES.

BECAUSE:

Gas explodes with a booming or rumbling sound. Dynamite explodes with a splitting, crackling noise.

Gas explodes with a flash or flame. Dynamite does not make fire. When exploding, it lets loose elements which put out fire.

A gas explosion blows upward, dynamite with equal strength in all directions. Had *The Times* been destroyed by dynamite of sufficient strength to blow upward through three stories and through the roof, it would also have blown every wall of the building into fragments.

A slow explosion such as that by illuminating gas does not disturb the atmosphere sufficiently to break window panes at long distances. The opposite is true of dynamite. Had *The Times* been destroyed by dynamite, every outside pane in every building for blocks around would have been shattered into bits.

As to the employees smelling gas, we have considerable evidence to add to what *The Examiner* printed October first, before the word went about to hush up the evidence pointing to a gas explosion. Said *The Examiner* on that fatal morning:

"There were a number of theories by those familiar with the geography of *The Times* building to account for the explosion. In addition to the declaration that the building had been dynamited, there was the theory that the explosion came from an ignition of the stock of ink, oils, and other highly inflammable and explosive materials used in the printing and kindred processes. They were kept in the alley separating the tall *Times* building from the main structure on the corner. This was known by some of those familiar with the building as "Ink Alley." There was also the report that the explosion had been caused by gas, which several in the building smelled during the evening."

The theory has been advanced that a dynamite explosion occurred near a gas main, broke the gas main and thereby caused an explosion of gas which fired the building. But gas does not explode until it is mixed with air. Gas ignited from a broken gas main burns as a gas jet burns; there is no explosion. The gas may escape and disseminate into the surrounding atmosphere and then be exploded. But this could not have been the case in *The Times* disaster, since fire and the explosion were simultaneous.

WHY HAVE AUTHORITIES SUPPRESSED THE TRUTH ABOUT GAS LEAKS?

Gas could not have entered into *The Times* disaster unless the gas had already escaped and was diffused more or less throughout the building. This must have been the case, for the sudden enveloping of the entire building in flames cannot be accounted for in any other

way. The only tenable theory so far advanced is that leaks in *The Times* building let loose so much gas that, by coming in contact with an open fire—such as a lighted match or the fires of the printing department—there was a disastrous explosion.

It may be imagined that gas will not explode when it is not so strong as to cause suffocation. This is a mistake. An example in point is that of the Tucson saloon which was totally destroyed in 1894. All night the poker games went on. Gas was smelled, but it was not strong enough to stop the games. The saloon was lighted by electricity. Just before dawn the games broken up and the saloon was closed. A few minutes later the day bartender arrived. He entered, lighted a candle, and an explosion followed which entirely wrecked the building.

There are two powerful reasons why General Otis, knowing the disaster to have been the result of accident, might insist that the cause was dynamite, and attempt to fasten the guilt upon members of labor organizations. Monstrous as it appears, the past record of General Otis proves him capable of such a crime.

First, he would strike a blow at unionism.

Second, he would be acting in self-defense.

Supposing it were shown that *The Times* building was destroyed by an explosion of gas, which ordinary care would have prevented, in what position would that place General Otis?

He would be unable to collect insurance. He would be liable for tens of thousands of dollars damages for the deaths of his employees. He would be in danger of prosecution for criminal carelessness. Public opinion would turn violently against him. He would lose his commanding influence in the business world of Los Angeles. Los Angeles would be unionized. Otis's life dream would be shattered.

These are the apparent reasons why Otis is charging that dynamite was used and that union members were the dynamiters.

We have said that General Otis is capable of the monstrous crime of insisting that the cause of *The Times* disaster was dynamite, in order that he might turn it to account in his campaign against unionism, and at the same time himself escape the consequences of criminal negligence.

This is an opinion of union men. Read now the opinion of Hiram Johnson, Republican candidate for Governor of California, an opinion expressed in a speech delivered in Los Angeles during the present political campaign.

THIS IS THE SORT OF MAN WHO DOMINATES THE INVESTIGATION.

Johnson is not a member of a labor union. He is a lawyer who first gained the enmity of *The Times* by his part in the prosecution of the "higher-ups" in the San Francisco graft scandal, friends of General Otis. Later he led the "insurgent" element in its efforts to oust the Southern Pacific from its age-long control of the Republican party in California. Said Mr. Johnson:

"In the city from which I have come we have drunk to the very dregs the cup of infamy; we have had vile officials; we have had rotten newspapers; we have had men who have sold their birthright; we have dipped into every infamy; every form of wickedness has been ours in the past; every debased passion and every sin has flourished. But we have nothing so vile, nothing so low, nothing so debased, nothing so infamous in San Francisco, nor did we ever have, as Harrison Gray Otis. This man has attacked me on the only side to which I will not respond, concerning which, rather than respond, I will lose the governorship of the state of California. He sits there in senile dementia, with gangrened heart and rotting brain, grimacing at every reform, chattering impotently at all things that are decent, frothing, fuming, violently gibbering, going down to his grave in snarling infamy. This man Otis is the one blot on the banner of Southern California; he is the bar sinister upon your escutcheon. My friends, he is the one thing that all California looks at when, in looking at Southern California, they see anything that is disgraceful, depraved, corrupt, crooked and putrescent—that is, Harrison Gray Otis."

AND THIS IS THE MAN WHOSE INFLUENCE IS VERY STRONG UPON THE PRESS DISPATCHES AND NEWS REPORTS SENT OUT FROM LOS ANGELES RELATING TO THE DISASTER, WHO DOMINATES THE INVESTIGATION INTO ITS CAUSES, AND WHO WILL ATTEMPT TO DIRECT THE PROSECUTION IN CASE ANY UNION MAN SHOULD BE ARRESTED FOR SUSPECTED COMPLICITY IN THE ALLEGED CRIME!

The theory upon which General Otis is trying to make the world believe that organized labor blew up his shop is the theory of motive; that is, that organized labor expected to profit by such a disaster in its efforts to unionize Los Angeles.

The answer is that no sane union member could have expected anything of the sort.

"TIMES" DISASTER BROUGHT JOY TO HEARTS OF ALL UNION HATERS.

There is not a union man in California who could not have foretold that, if *The Times* were blown up, evidence or no evidence, organized labor would be accused of the job; that *The Times* would be the first to make the accusation; that very union-hater in the universe would take up the cry; that employers' associations, merchants' and manufacturers' associations, chambers of commerce, and every voice of big business would join in the chorus of

accusation; that the incident would be joyfully seized upon as an excuse for inflaming the mind of the public against unions and unionism, for instituting a more bitter, unfair and lawless campaign against organized labor than has ever been seen before, for bringing every available weapon into play to realize the ambition of General Otis—the extermination of the unions.

And exactly this thing happened!

"The unions did it!" shouted Otis, Chandler, Andrews, and the M. & M. And every unfair employer of labor, every professional scab, every lickspittle newspaper, every tool of big business, took means to spread that impression among the people.

The Los Angeles *Herald* declared:

"The police force of our city should at once begin a cleaning out process and should not rest until every man who has been attracted to the city by the pending labor troubles has been driven from the city or incarcerated in jail."

DAILY NEWSPAPER IS PUNISHED FOR MENTIONING THE WORD "GAS."

When the Los Angeles *Record*, a newspaper which was not whipped into line, published a manly editorial pointing out the probability of an explosion by gas, a concerted attack by members of the M. & M. caused the withdrawal of so many advertisements, and the threatened withdrawal of so many more, as would have compelled a less courageous newspaper to cease its demands for justice forthwith.

"The gas explosion theory began and ended in malice." Such was the attitude of those in charge of the investigation. Huge rewards were posted for the arrest and conviction of the supposed criminals and the police disregarded an investigation into other possible causes besides dynamite.

Within twenty-four hours after the blowing up of *The Times* elaborate plans were laid for the wholesale persecution of union men in Los Angeles.

"Within a few days we expect to have a fund of \$1,000,000," said Secretary Zehandelaar of the M. & M., "with which to hunt down the criminals and carry on the work of this organization." And Zehandelaar made it plain that the "work of this organization" meant the extermination of unionism in Los Angeles.

Organized labor had planned a monster parade for Monday, October 3. Out of respect for the dead the parade was called off. Nevertheless, wagon loads of guns and ammunition are reported to have been hauled to police headquarters to be used in a massacre in case the union men changed their minds. There was no attempt to parade and not the slightest disturbance or threat of disturbance, yet a large body of police was sent to patrol the streets in the neighborhood of the Labor Temple, to jostle, abuse and threaten pedestrians, seemingly for the purpose of stirring them into resistance, in order that some of them might be beaten and killed.

BUT UNIONISM CAN NOT BE KILLED. AS LONG AS MEN AND WOMEN ARE ENDOWED WITH AMBITION TO BROADEN AND EXPAND THEIR LIVES, AS LONG AS THERE IS PROGRESS, AS LONG AS THERE IS HOPE, AS LONG AS THE WORLD HAS VIRTUE, AS LONG AS MEN LOVE THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN AND WISH WELL FOR THEIR NEIGHBORS, HUMAN BEINGS WILL ORGANIZE INTO UNIONS AND THE GREAT HUMANITARIAN MOVEMENT OF LABOR WILL GO FORWARD.

No union man blew up *The Times*. There is no sane union man who could not have predicted that the dynamiting would be used as an excuse for a general and indiscriminate persecution of union men and women. Union men generally are sorry for the wreck of *The Times*—sorry as human beings for the individuals who suffered; sorry, as union men, that General Otis has found another weapon with which to assail them.

THE "CRIMINAL" THEORY IS FULL OF THIN SPOTS.

If *The Times* was blown up by a man who wished to wreak vengeance on Otis, why did he act when Otis was out of the city—which he must have known—and when Chandler, Andrews, and all but minor employees were out of the building? He could hardly have designed to inflict a mere property loss upon Otis; he must have known that the building and its contents constituted only a small fraction of Otis's fortune.

If the dynamiters pictured by *The Times* were so expert and so clever, why did they make such a tremendous success in one case and such a miserable failure in four? Why did they plant one bomb so harmless that when it exploded it did not injure an ordinary alarm clock, and why did they leave attached to another "infernal machine" so palpable a clue as the manufacturer's tag?

What dynamiters with criminal intent would be so foolish as to purchase five hundred pounds of the explosive at one time? Why would three of them, instead of only one, expose themselves to the scrutiny of the powder salesman?

The purchasers of the five hundred pounds of dynamite gave the names of Bryson and Morris. Bryson and Morris have been found and, according to *The Times*, they correspond to the description given of the dynamite buyers. Why were not Bryson and Morris arrested? Were they taken before the parties who sold the dynamite and rented the launch *Pastime* for identification? Were they the men who bought the dynamite to use

in blowing up stumps? What story have they to tell? If the dynamite chase is not a fake, if it is being carried on in good faith, why is there an evident attempt to hide these men and suppress their story?

The description of the man Bryson is so distinctive that anyone could pick him out in a crowd of thousands. If the police are really looking for Bryson, is it not a little strange that they have not found him? And the "real Bryson," according to *The Times*, is an actual "double" of the fake Bryson? And yet the "real Bryson" has not come into the limelight. He is known, but his story is suppressed!

Note how many legitimate causes for suspicion crop out as one goes along!

WHY NOT ACCUSE HIRAM JOHNSON, FRANCIS HENEY, OR FATHER YORKE?

That organized labor was his enemy is the only ground which Otis can set forth for his awful charge.

If this were sufficient ground for accusation, which it is not, even were the dynamite theory sound, how about Otis's other enemies? They are legion. As Otis has villified and misrepresented organized labor, so he has villified and misrepresented countless individuals. To Otis every reformer is in the same class with the unionist and he is calumniated as such. Hiram Johnson, Francis Heney, Pinchot, John D. Works, Father Peter C. Yorke, Mayor Alexander, are but a few of the most prominent Americans upon whom Otis has poured his vials of vituperation within the past few months.

And there are thousands of lesser individuals who have a grievance against *The Times* for unjust attacks made upon them at one time or another. If it were left to a question of motive, all of these persons would stand in the same class with members of labor unions. In fact, if any such wished to blow up *The Times* he would know that the unions would be the first to be accused by Otis and that he himself would escape suspicion. Naturally, a person in such a position would be much more likely to contemplate crime than one who knew that suspicion would be pointed his way.

It is hardly necessary to state that not for one minute do we believe Johnson, Heney, Pinchot or any of the other victims of Otis capable of the crime which he is so anxious to impute to union men.

WHO PROFITS BY THE DISASTER MORE THAN HARRISON GRAY OTIS?

If *The Times* theory of "motive" were rigidly and impartially applied to the situation, let us see in what position it would place Mr. Otis himself.

If organized labor were inclined to charge Otis with intentionally blowing up his own building, it could make out a far stronger case on "motive" than Otis makes against organized labor.

Organized labor is not inclined to make such an accusation. At the same time it is only fair to say that such a thing is not beyond the possibilities. Such things have happened before. The world knows that the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado blew up the Independence Depot, killing a crowd of their own scabs, in order to accuse the Western Federation of Miners of crime and furnish an excuse for the lawless deportation of union miners. The world knows that hirelings of the Pullman Car Company set fire to its own property in the A. R. U. strike in order to lay the blame on the strikers and furnish an excuse for calling out the soldiers.

In view of which facts the police should leave no avenue of investigation unexplored.

Who, in all the world, profits by the blowing up of *The Times* but General Otis?

He gains in reputation among the only class of people for whose good opinion he cares. In the end he stands to gain in dollars and cents, for he is more than ever the leader of the anti-union millionaires of Los Angeles. Finally, he seems about to satisfy the mad passion of his rancid heart, the dream of his life; he feels that he is about to fulfill his insane mission—the extermination of unionism in Los Angeles.

FOR A LONG TIME OTIS HAD BEEN PREPARING FOR CATASTROPHE.

Were we to accept the theory of wilful dynamiting, there are several other facts as yet unmentioned which might be pointed out why the police should make investigations into the movements of the proprietors and managers of *The Times* previous to the explosion.

It is generally reported that plans for a new ten-story building for *The Times* were already drawn up at the time of the disaster.

It is certain that the civic improvement plan of the city, which provides, among other things, for the extension of New High Street and the consequent tearing down of the old *Times* building, had been publicly approved by the owners of *The Times*.

It is certain that *The Times* was prepared for an early moving. A complete auxiliary plant, with presses installed and everything ready for operation, had been established at College and New High Streets, and a *Times* auxiliary job office had been established across the way. *The Times* itself boasted that because of the readiness of these auxiliary plants, *The Times* did not lose an issue.

Still another thing, how did it happen that the valuable records of *The Times*, the accounts, the ponderous books, were saved, when all stories agree that the entire building was

a mass of flames within a few seconds of the explosion? Is not the business office of *The Times* practically deserted at one o'clock in the morning? Is it possible that the big books could have been carried out in the space of a few seconds, when there was not time to save human lives? Possibly this question can be answered by *The Times*, but isn't it rather queer that *The Times* has not voluntarily explained this point?

COMPARE SITUATION WITH THAT PREVIOUS TO INDEPENDENCE DEPOT AFFAIR.

Compare the situation in Los Angeles just before *The Times* disaster with the situation in Colorado just before the blowing up of the Independence Depot. What was the situation in Los Angeles?

1. The Metal Trades Council petitioned the manufacturers to raise wages proportionately to the increase in the cost of living. The reply came back: "We take pleasure in notifying you that your communication was consigned to the waste-basket." *The Times* gloated over this answer.

2. A strike was called, June 1, for the purpose of increasing wages. *The Times* called the union men thugs, murderers and assassins for striking.

3. Though fifteen hundred union men went out, but two disturbances occurred during the first four weeks. One was a fist fight between a union man and a non-union man. Though the evidence failed to show which was at fault, the union member was fined \$50, while his opponent went free. The other disturbance was the assault of a union man by a policeman. The unprovoked character of the assault was so plain that the policeman was arrested and fined one dollar. *The Times* commended the officer for beating the striker.

4. An injunction was issued to preserve the peace that had not been disturbed. During the three months in which the injunction has been in force but one out of the fifteen hundred strikers has been charged with violating it. But this did not stop *The Times* from calling the strikers "strong arm men" and "dynamiters."

5. About the middle of August the city council passed a special ordinance designated to prevent the strikers from doing anything in furtherance of the strike, even though they did it peaceably. This in face of the fact that the city attorney advised that no such ordinance was necessary to preserve the peace. During all this time *The Times* vilified the unionists in the foulest terms, repeatedly charging crime when no evidences of crime existed.

6. The union men continued to conduct their strike peaceably and in conformity with the state laws. Nevertheless the "anti-picketing ordinance" was employed to put over two hundred of their number in jail.

NEVER WERE PROSPECTS BRIGHTER FOR UNIONIZING LOS ANGELES.

7. The ordinance proved a failure, as three-fourths of the trials resulted in acquitted or hung juries. The last trial before the catastrophe resulted in a vote of eleven for acquittal and one for conviction, which *The Times* falsified to read one for acquittal and eleven for conviction.

8. The strike was winning. More men were out than ever before. There was more strike money coming in than ever before. The efforts of the police to stir the strikers into riot had failed. The injunction and the ordinance had failed.

9. Finally, the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor was about to be held in Los Angeles. That convention was to be opened by a monster mass meeting preceded by a parade in which no fewer than 20,000 union men would have taken part. A national convention of the American Bankers' Association was in session in Los Angeles. A national convention of Mine Owners was also in session in Los Angeles. *The Times* and the leading spirits of the M. & M. were aroused to a point of frenzy over the coming demonstration of Organized Labor. Long had Otis boasted that Los Angeles was, industrially, the "freest" city in America. Certainly, from the point of view of the union-haters, the crisis was extreme.

The crisis preceding the blowing up of *The Times* presents a strange parallel with the crisis which preceded the blowing up of the Independence Depot by the agents of the Colorado Mine Owners' Association.

OTIS AND HIS FELLOW CONSPIRATORS ARE THE CRIMINALS.

And yet we are not charging General Otis with perpetrating a similar outrage. We are not charging Otis with dynamiting and murder, BUT WE ARE CHARGING HIM WITH CRIMES SCARCELY LESS HEINOUS. Summing up, finally, in our judgment the facts indicate:

1. That the explosion was not by dynamite—that it was gas.

2. THAT GENERAL OTIS KNOWS THAT THE TIMES WAS DESTROYED BY GAS, BUT THAT HE IS DELIBERATELY EXPLOITING THE DYNAMITE THEORY, FIRST, IN ORDER THAT HE MAY ESCAPE THE JUST CONSEQUENCES OF CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE; AND SECOND, IN ORDER TO FURTHER A CONSPIRACY TO LAUNCH AN INDISCRIMINATE PERSECUTION AGAINST THE 20,000 UNION MEN AND WOMEN OF LOS ANGELES, AND THE 100,000 MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

3. THAT THE FABULOUS REWARDS OFFERED FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THE FICTITIOUS CRIMINALS WERE OFFERED PRIMARILY FOR THE PURPOSE OF TURNING THE PUBLIC MIND ENTIRELY AWAY FROM THE FACTS POINTING TO A GAS EXPLOSION, IN ORDER THAT ORGANIZED LABOR MIGHT FOREVER BEAR THE ODIUM OF THE SUPPOSED CRIME; THAT A SECONDARY PURPOSE OF THESE REWARDS IS TO TEMPT UNSCRUPULOUS DETECTIVES TO MANUFACTURE A CASE AGAINST SOME PROMINENT MEMBER OR MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS. FOR ONE-FIFTH THE REWARD THAT HAS BEEN OFFERED IN THIS CASE PINKERTONS HAVE PLOTTED AND PERJURED AWAY THE LIVES OF INNOCENT MEN MANY, MANY TIMES.

We have diligently hunted down the facts and as diligently have weighed them, and such are our conclusions. We believe that any unprejudiced person going over the situation will draw the same deductions as we have drawn.

Respectfully submitted,

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