

PROCEEDINGS

of the

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the

California
State Federation
of Labor

Held at Germania Hall, Oakland, California

JANUARY 1-6, 1906

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First Legislative Day.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1906.

Morning Session.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order by President Harry A. Knox at 10:15 a. m.

The Convention opened with the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The Rev. Robert Whitaker of Twenty-third avenue Baptist Church offered the invocation.

President Knox introduced the Hon. Frank K. Mott, Mayor of Oakland, who delivered an address of welcome, speaking in part as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the State Convention of the Federation of Labor: When the invitation came to me from the committee in charge of the local arrangements for this convention, to represent the City of Oakland in this inaugural of your deliberations, I was touched by the compliment.

"It is to me more, much more, than a perfunctory matter—this meeting with a representative body, gathered for the purpose of deliberating on subjects which touch the welfare and happiness of thousands of wageworkers in California. There is a sense of tremendous responsibility in such an organization. And in no small measure do I feel that you have honored our beautiful city in selecting it as the meeting place for your convention.

"As Mayor of the City of Oakland I greet you and officially welcome you to our gates; invite you to enter and enjoy to the full the hospitality of our people. As a citizen I also bid you hearty welcome and success to your deliberations.

"The presence in Oakland for a week of such a body of men is good for our city. We have an abiding faith that Oakland is worth while

nowadays; that this magnificently located city can well afford to invite the stranger and the sightseer. We feel convinced that you will profit by your stay among us, and will, we sincerely hope, carry away the pleasantest recollections of this State Convention.

"Men who gather for the purpose of strengthening the ties which bind them together in the struggles of life have a great duty to perform. That duty is threefold. They owe to the nation, to their fellows and to themselves a fealty which should uphold them with the firmness of the rock of Gibraltar in the right.

"Men of the State Federation of Labor, there is a mission for organized labor in this land. There is a place for organized labor that has been dignified and elevated to the point where it must be recognized as a mighty force in our social economy.

"When men of the stamp of Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers give of their life's blood to a cause, that cause must be invigorated. I have a profound respect for such leaders in the labor world, for I believe they are men actuated by an unselfish devotion to a noble cause. For nothing can be more noble than the effort to protect the weak, to shield the helpless, to improve the state of society at its very foundation—the home and the shop of the workingman.

"I am informed that your committee has arranged a series of entertainment for you during your stay with us this week. These, I hope, will be pleasant recreation, respite from the important duties of your work as delegates in this convention. The judicious mingling of play and task means benefit to all. In your work let the best that you possess be given to your cause and in your play relax and enjoy all that will be set before you."

R. B. Hamb, President of the Oakland Building Trades Council, was then introduced and addressed the convention in part as follows:

"I am one of those who can bid you the sincerest welcome to our city. I believe we have opened the year in an auspicious manner with an earnest effort that cannot help but redound to the benefit of the laboring man. We must work together, however, for while it is true that we may have our personal disputes and slight divisions in our local lodges, we are associated together in this bond of unionism for one common end.

"We are not created for ourselves alone, and I hesitate not to say to you that the cause we represent is not the cause of one man or of any one set of men, but the cause of humanity. In like manner, you delegates are not the representatives of yourselves, sent here to do your own will, but here to do the bidding of the organizations that sent you. Remember that fact, and in so doing your gathering will be one of harmony and fruitful of much good.

"I am sure, as I look around at the honest, intelligent faces before me, that you will accord to everyone concerned the same fairness which you demand yourself. We are always ready to meet our employers half way and to adjudicate matters in a spirit of absolute fairness and equity. Nevertheless, there is one question in reference to which there can be no argument, no compromise and no consideration. There can

be no palliation of the offense that violates the principle it involves. Gentlemen, I declare unto you that this country cannot and will not tolerate the 'open shop.' "

J. B. Reboli, President of the Oakland Federated Trades Council, was then introduced by President Knox, and spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: You have conferred a distinct honor upon us in selecting this city as your meeting place. We know there will result great good from your presence with us, and therefore on behalf of the various labor organizations of this city, on behalf of the people in general, and on behalf of the representatives of the army of union men who walked behind you in that magnificent parade this morning, I bid you welcome to our fair city."

On behalf of the Federation, President Knox thanked the Mayor and the other speakers for their words of welcome, adding:

"Referring to the vital issues that affect us and, would we permit them, might even threaten our organizations, I should like to say that all we ask of any man is a fair deal, but that we are determined to see that we get just that fair deal and nothing less. If the employers with whom we deal act as squarely with us as we are willing to act with them, they will have little trouble. We are not looking for disturbances or strife. We want peace.

"The people of this very city—Oakland—I may say in passing, have shown the restaurant keepers that they cannot run an open shop, which practically means no unions—the disruption of our organizations. The closed shop means good wages, prosperity and respected citizenship."

Moved that the President appoint an assistant to the Secretary. Carried. L. Michelson of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 was appointed.

Committee on Credentials was appointed by the President, as follows:

Thomas Lonergan of San Francisco.

J. J. Galvin of Sacramento.

James A. Gray of Los Angeles.

George Keeling of Eureka.

J. J. Overton of Oakland.

Moved that when we adjourn it be till 9 o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday) morning. Carried.

R. West of Carpenters, No. 1667, Oakland, J. P. Gorman of San Francisco Steam Laundry Workers were appointed Sergeants-at-Arms.

On motion of T. F. Marshall of Oakland, the Secretary was instructed to forward a telegram to John Burns, the foremost labor leader of Great Britain, congratulating him on his selection as a member of the British Cabinet.

Charles W. Petry, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangments, announced that souvenir badges would be given to the delegates, which would entitle them to participate in the various entertainment features arranged for.

Francis Drake of Los Angeles Typographical Union offered a resolution that the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, send a telegram to James M. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union, extending greetings and wishing the printers complete victory in their eight-hour movement. The motion was seconded by George B. Benham of San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union. Adopted unanimously.

Moved to adjourn till 9 a. m. Tuesday. Carried.

Second Legislative Day.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1906.

Morning Session.

The meeting was called to order by President Knox at 9:15 a. m.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, sent greetings to this convention in the following words:

"Washington, D. C., January 1, 1906.

"P. J. Bonnington, Secretary California State Federation of Labor Convention, Oakland, Cal.—Accept and convey to delegates fraternal greetings of America's hosts of labor. May the New Year usher brighter and better times for the toilers.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,
"President American Federation of Labor."

The following communications were read from the Central Labor Council, Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers, and the Hon. M. J. Gardner, Mayor of Stockton, inviting the California State Federation of Labor to meet in that city in January, 1907:

"Stockton, Cal., January 1, 1906.

"To Officers and Delegates of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Convention at Oakland, Cal.—Greeting: We, on behalf of the Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County (Stockton, Cal.), and the members of affiliated unions and organized labor generally, do hereby tender invitation to your honorable body for the next convention in 1907, to be held in this city.

"Stockton, although not blessed with the many adornments that sister cities in the State may have, has many advantages of equally great value, as also being accessible from all parts.

"Furthermore, its commercial status is equal to any other city or town, and in these the interests of the working classes are involved. We believe that the holding of the Convention of this Federation in the year 1907 will more than materially assist organized labor here, and bring better results to the Federation.

"Asking the fair consideration of your body, the same is respectfully submitted by

"JAMES WOOD, Sec-Treas.
"T. O. OWENS, President.

"Of Central Labor Council, Stockton, and Delegates to this Convention."

"Stockton, Cal., December 28, 1905.

"Mr. F. J. Bonnington, Secretary State Federation of Labor (in Convention), Oakland, Calif.—Dear Sir and Brother: This local being in such financial condition that we cannot send a delegate to your honorable body, takes this means of urging the delegates to this

Convention to meet in our city for your next Convention. Our membership and that of every local in our city will be benefited thereby, and we believe great good will come of it. All of us are making an uphill fight. With best wishes for the success of the State Federation of Labor, we are,

"Fraternally yours,
"LOCAL NO. 72, S. W. and L. W. INT. U.,
"By R. McDONALD, Secretary."

"Stockton, Cal., December 29, 1905.

"F. J. Bonnington, Secretary California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco, Calif.—Dear Sir: In behalf of the City of Stockton, I hereby extend to you a cordial invitation to make Stockton the place of your next Annual Convention, which convenes in January, 1907.

"Yours very truly,
"M. J. GARDNER, Mayor."

The Secretary read the following message of congratulations sent to John Burns, the British labor leader:

"Oakland, Calif., January 1, 1906.

"John Burns, Cabinet Minister, Downing St., London, England—Convention State Federation of Labor sends congratulations.

"HARRY A. KNOX, President."

The following message, which was sent to James M. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union, was read:

"Oakland, Cal., January 1, 1906.

"Jas. M. Lynch, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Indiana: By unanimous vote, in convention, California State Federation of Labor extends greetings to International Typographical Union and wishes it complete success in inaugurating eight-hour workday.

"HARRY A. KNOX, President.
"F. J. BONNINGTON, Secretary."

The Credentials Committee reported as follows:

"To the Officers and Members of the California State Federation of Labor—Ladies and Gentlemen: We have examined the credentials of the following delegates and recommend they be seated.

"The list of delegates total 256, representing 134 affiliated bodies:

	Vote.		Vote.
BLUE LAKE.		FORTUNA.	
Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers, No. 1—(332)—		Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers, No. 4—(125)—	
W. W. Lovell.....		John Shillington	125
D. M. Rickart.....	332		
CROCKETT.		FRESNO.	
Warehouse Workers, No. 527 (85)—		Butchers, No. 126—(51)—	
Jas. J. Fox.....	42½	Theo. Rutenbeck	51
John J. Casey.....	42½	Carpenters, No. 1496—(77)—	
		Adam Baird	
EUREKA.		Wm. Steacy	
Labor Council—(2)—		Clerks, No. 170—(50)—	
Jos. Roberts	2	A. B. Rosenberg	50
Typographical, No. 207—(24)—		Labor Council—(2)—	
Geo. Keeling	24	A. B. Rosenberg	
Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers, No. 2—(254)—		GLEN ELLEN.	
Stuart Hill	254	Hospital Employees, No. 10,768—(21)—	
		O. Moore	21

	Vote.		Vote.
KNOWLES.		Cooks and Waiters, No. 31	
Granite Cutters—(55)—		—(160)—	
Isaac W. Dow.....	55	Frank Overton	80
Ralph M. Gordon (Al-		P. C. Weber.....	80
ternate)		Gas Workers, No. 10,678—	
LOS ANGELES.		(89)—	
Carpenters, No. 426—		Walter Blakely	44½
(707)—		C. J. Curran.....	44½
Jas. A. Gray.....	707	Labor Council—(2)—	
Shinglers, No. 2—(36)—		Jos. B. Reboli.....	1
Geo. Bush		S. H. Gray.....	1
E. Tarr		Lumber Handlers, No. 225—	
Teamsters, No. 208—(200)—		(113)—	
L. W. Butler	200	N. P. Nielson.....	37½
Typographical, No. 174—		John Reiff	37½
(262)—		J. McPherson	37½
Francis Drake	262	Printing Pressmen, No. 125	
Theatrical Employes, No. 33		—(34)—	
—(50)—		John D. Parrott.....	
Jas. Hammersley		Conrad Moreno	34
Geo. Fairchild	50	Steam Engineers, No. 07—	
MARYSVILLE.		(72)—	
Flour and Cereal Mill Em-		A. Gallagher	
ployes, No. 24—(22)—		Horace La Perle.....	72
C. W. McLennan	11	Street Railway Employes,	
W. R. Brown	11	No. 192—(500)—	
NAPA.		J. Smart	250
Hospital Employes, No.		Chas. A. Pearce.....	250
10,038—(78)—		Tallymen, No. 655—(46)—	
Owen Murray		C. Flanigan	
John Arnerich	78	J. F. Curran.....	40
Painters, No. 322—(17)—		Team Drivers, No. 70—	
John Rojas	17	(300)—	
OAKLAND.		Thos. Gallagher	75
Bakers, No. 119—(86)—		Edward Gallagher	75
E. E. Stack.....		Charles Oman	75
A. B. Lee.....	86	Frank Higuera	75
Barbers, No. 134—(160)—		Theatrical Employes, No. 107	
C. F. Burkhardt.....	80	—(25)—	
Geo. K. Smith.....	80	J. F. Kieley	12½
Boot and Shoe Workers, No.		Warren Sawyer	12½
324—(24)—		Typographical, No. 36—	
C. W. Petry.....	12	(130)—	
T. F. Marshall.....	12	C. W. Nisbet	65
Butchers, No. 120—(26)—		J. C. Harlow	65
Geo. A. Janssen.....	26	Woodworkers, No. 225—	
Carpenters, No. 36—(537)—		(25)—	
E. E. Phillips.....		Robt. Collins	25
Fred Dahnke		PASADENA.	
F. M. Tozier.....	134½	Carpenters, No. 760—	
W. J. Atkinson.....	134½	(307)—	
R. Wiand	134½	Chas. H. Ryan.....	307
J. Overton	134½	PETALUMA.	
Carpenters, No. 1,667—		Carpenters, No. 081—	
(150)—		(91)—	
Robert West	50	Jas. H. Park.....	91
A. W. Borden.....	50	SACRAMENTO.	
A. Massie, Jr.	50	Barbers, No. 112—(69)—	
Cigarmakers, No. 253—		M. J. Sawyer	69
(54)—		Bookbinders, No. 35—(42)—	
F. E. Thorpe.....		J. M. Higgins.....	42
A. Diehl	54		

	Vote.
Horseshoers, No. 47—(18)—	
Peter Shewbridge	
Icemen, No. 9,990—(23)—	
A. L. Wulff	23
J. Ollinger (Alternate).	
Labor Council—(2)—	
M. T. Hudson	1
J. J. Galvin	1
Lumber Handlers, No. 11,474	
—(35)—	
Wm. Lawrence	35
Printing Pressmen, No. 60—	
(35)—	
W. G. Burrows	17½
D. D. Sullivan	17½
Stage Employes, No. 50—	
(53)—	
J. B. Stebbins	53
Steam Engineers, No. 210—	
(15)—	
J. Thayer	15
Street Railway Employes	
No. 256—(103)—	
M. S. Shelly	51½
T. F. Tuke	51½
Teamsters, No. 557—(33)—	
J. M. Manning	
Typographical, No. 46—	
(136)—	
W. W. Cuthbert	68
T. A. Cody	68
Musicians, No. 12—(92)—	
Jos. Wiesel	92
SAN DIEGO.	
Musicians, No. 325—(79)—	
C. W. Holmquist	79
SAN FRANCISCO.	
Bakers, No. 24—(700)—	
Peter Keller	
Bakery Goods Salesmen, No.	
106—(107)—	
Thos. Lonergan	107
Barbers, No. 148—(604)—	
D. S. Tattenham	604
Beer Bottlers, No. 293—	
(250)—	
J. Graf	83½
J. Guinee	83½
Geo. J. Schmahl	83½
Beer Drivers, No. 227—	
(240)—	
A. M. Tiedeman	80
Peter Burke	80
Gus Frankel	80
Boat Builders, No. 16—	
(41)—	
Dennis Griffin	41
Bookbinders, No. 31—	
(183)—	
Chas. J. Williams	61
A. Pauli	61
Daniel Powers	61

	Vote.
Box Makers, No. 152—	
(264)—	
J. E. Malmburg	66
J. A. Wilson	66
Wm. McIntosh	66
F. McLaughlin	66
Broom Makers, No. 58—	
(20)—	
S. P. Meyers	10
Wm. F. Clarke	10
Brewers, No. 7—(400)—	
John Guinee	133½
A. Ponitz	133½
P. O'Brien	133½
Butchers, No. 115—(180)—	
A. Friedman	60
D. J. Murray	60
Herman May	60
Carpenters, No. 483—	
(1,005)—	
G. S. Brower	502½
Chas. Apperson	502½
Carpenters, No. 1082—	
(404)—	
J. S. Cole	
J. I. Porekhalter	134½
A. Calderwood	134½
T. K. Thompson	134½
Cigarmakers, No. 288—	
(240)—	
N. Blum	
H. Warnecke, Jr.	120
H. Clemens	120
Drug Clerks, No. 472—	
(213)—	
J. H. Hubachek	213
Coopers, No. 65—(283)—	
Conrad L. Ochs	141½
Fred A. Michel	141½
Cloakmakers, No. 8—(100)—	
H. Chemnick	50
I. Jacoby	50
Cracker Bakers, No. 125—	
(75)—	
Jas. Robertson	37½
Fred Barbrach	37½
Electrical Workers, No. 151	
—(263)—	
Geo. Cooney	131½
Wm. Rhys	131½
Freight Handlers, No. 59—	
(38)—	
J. J. Ryan	19
Tim Cronin	19
Gas Workers, No. 9,840—	
(295)—	
P. V. Kearns	
Jas. Hester	
Glove Workers, No. 17—	
(54)—	
Jas. A. Gilfeather	

	Vote.		Vote.
Glass Bottle Blowers, No. 22		No. 26—(1,542)—	
—(165)—		Robert E. Ewing 771	
J. Dunting 55		D. J. Gorman 771	
John Hebrank 55		Stereotypers and Electro-	
P. J. Diez 55		typers, No. 29—(71)—	
Horseshoers, No. 25—		Jas. P. Fitzsimmons.... 35½	
(105)—		Fred Ewald 35½	
J. A. Halk 52½		Street Car Men, No. 205—	
Wm. Ford 52½		(2,012)—	
Labor Council—(2)—		Harry A. Knox..... 335½	
Will J. French..... 1		R. Cornelius 335½	
H. M. Alexander 1		J. H. Bowling 335½	
Machinists, No. 68—		F. G. Shallenberger... 335½	
(1,000)—		E. J. Hart 335½	
Wm. P. Delaney 1		Wm. H. Ewing 335½	
P. W. Buckley 1		Sugar Workers, No. 10,519	
Mailers, No. 18—(56)—		—(300)—	
J. F. Garvey 56		H. Sager 75	
Milkers, No. 8,861—(250)—		H. W. Kruger 75	
Frank Bricker 250		Chas. Meinert 75	
J. Selmer 250		Chas. W. Peck..... 75	
Musicians, No. 6—(615)—		Tanners, No. 9—(61)—	
S. Davis 102½		R. Webais 61	
J. J. Matheson 102½		K. J. Doyle 61	
Jas. Green 102½		Theatrical Employees, No. 16	
H. Menke 102½		—(115)—	
E. Magnus 102½		Wm. G. Rusk..... 57½	
G. Selo 102½		S. D. Simmons..... 57½	
Photo Engravers, No. 8—		O. W. Elfin (Alternate)	
(89)—		Typographical, No. 21—	
A. J. Gallagher 89		(816)—	
Pile Drivers, No. 77—		F. J. Bonnington 136	
(194)—		Robt. Higgins 136	
J. P. B. Jones..... 64¾		Leo. Michelson 136	
Wm. Cain 64¾		J. A. Ryan..... 136	
N. H. Burnham..... 64¾		H. H. Steele..... 136	
Web Pressmen, No. 4—		A. L. Fulton..... 136	
(100)—		United Garment Workers,	
J. Halloran 50		No. 131—(550)—	
Jas. Garrett 50		Miss Anna Burkhardt. 275	
Printing Pressmen, No. 24—		Miss Margaret O'Brien. 275	
(343)—		United Hatters, No. 23—	
Geo. Benham 85¾		(15)—	
R. G. Rice 85¾		Wm. Hennelly 15	
D. Doggett 85¾		Upholsterers, No. 28	
W. G. Wittman 85¾		—(158)—	
Sailors—(2,000)—		H. Apple 52¾	
Edw. Anderson 333½		R. T. Barry 52¾	
E. A. Erickson 333½		B. B. Rosenthal..... 52¾	
Chas. F. Hammarin... 333½		Waiters, No. 30—(1,050)—	
H. G. Lundberg..... 333½		J. J. O'Brien 175	
A. Seaman 333½		Miss Julia Purdy..... 175	
H. Walters 333½		Chas. D. Laughlin.... 175	
Shoe Cutters, No. 330—		Burt La Rue..... 175	
(45)—		R. J. McIntyre..... 175	
V. J. Stevens 45		M. P. Scott..... 175	
Jas. Crosby 45		SAN JOSE.	
Stationary Firemen, No. 86		Brickmakers, No. 162—	
—(189)—		(124)—	
A. G. Bruederly 189		Frank Ferrari 124	
Steam Laundry Workers,			

Vote.	Vote.
Labor Council—(2)—	SCOTIA-PEPPERWOOD.
Robt. Telfer 2	Woodsmen and S. M.
Machinists, No. 504—(31)—	Workers, No. 3—(174)—
D. G. Morgan..... 31	R. W. Boyd.....174
Musicians, No. 153—(50)—	STOCKTON.
Louis Montgomery 50	Labor Council—(2)—
Street Railway Employes,	Jas. Wood 2
No. 265—(124)—	Street Railway Employes,
C. F. Edmonds.....124	No. 276—(40)—
Painters, No. 507—(113)—	Thos. O. Owens..... 40
P. E. Franklin 56½	Typographical, No. 56—
Walter G. McGinley.... 56½	(30)—
Tailors, No. 108—(30)—	W. H. Atkins..... 30
J. W. Ried..... 30	VALLEJO.
J. Blair (Alternate) ...	Barbers, No. 335—(33)—
SAN LUIS OBISPO.	W. H. Taylor..... 33
Typographical, No. 576—	Boilermakers, No. 148—
(13)—	(50)—
T. A. Peckham 13	J. T. Riordan 25
SANTA BARBARA.	R. Caverly 25
Carpenters, No. 1,062—	Carpenters, No. 180—(89)—
(116)—	Geo. Cassidy 89
W. I. Murphy116	J. A. Filloon.....
SANTA MONICA.	Electrical Workers, No. 180
Carpenters, No. 1,400—	(34)—
(75)—	A. S. Winterhode..... 34
E. L. Dodds.....	Federal Labor, No. 11,345—
SANTA ROSA.	(68)—
Barbers, No. 159—(23)—	L. B. Leavitt..... 68
A. White 23	Federal Labor, No. 11,802—
F. E. Elliott.....	(35)—
Carpenters, No. 751—	A. W. Enos..... 35
(105)—	Flour and Cereal Mill Em-
C. F. Schadt105	ployes, No. 91—(43)—
Federal Labor, No. 10,185—	M. Cavanaugh
(65)—	J. Silva (Alternate)...
C. D. Hyde.....	G. F. Rose..... 43
John Carlton	H. A. Brandon (Alter-
Labor Council—(2)—	nate)
H. Muegge	Labor Council—(2)—
W. B. Flint.....	J. B. Dale..... 1
Team Drivers, No. 417—	D. H. Leavitt..... 1
(44)—	Machinists, No. 252—
L. P. Stump.....	(111)—
W. L. Dubois..... 44	Harry W. Smith.....111
Teamsters, No. 589—(22)—	Painters, No. 376—(48)—
M. A. Caldwell 22	Richard Jones 24
SAUSALITO.	W. H. Green..... 24
Federal Labor Union, No.	Shipjoiners, No. 9—(27)—
11,440—(67)—	John Davidson
M. T. Ygnacio..... 33½	Thos. Muirhead (Alter-
M. B. Beirao, Jr..... 33½	nate)

"Respectfully submitted,

"THOMAS LONERGAN,

"J. J. GALVIN,

"JAMES A. GRAY,

"J. J. OVERTON.

"GEO. KEELING,

"Committee on Credentials."

It was moved that the report of the committee be accepted and the delegates seated. Carried.

Badges were distributed to the members by roll-call.

The President announced the appointment of the following additional committees:

Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

James Wood, Stockton.
L. W. Butler, Los Angeles.
Robt. Telfer, San Jose.
Isaac Dow, Knowles.
Ed. Anderson, San Francisco.

Committee on Constitution and Laws.

C. W. Petry, Oakland.
M. P. Scott, San Francisco.
C. F. Edmonds, San Jose.
Chas. Meinert, San Francisco.
M. A. Caldwell, Santa Rosa.

Committee on Reports of Officers.

H. M. Alexander, San Francisco.
John Rojas, Napa.
Burt La Rue, San Francisco.
P. V. Kearns, San Francisco.
A. B. Rosenberg, Fresno.

Committee on Resolutions.

Geo. B. Benham, San Francisco.
M. S. Shelly, Sacramento.
C. J. Williams, San Francisco.
G. S. Brower, San Francisco.
R. Wiand, Oakland.

Committee on Law and Legislation.

J. H. Hubachek, San Francisco.
Louis Montgomery, San Jose.
R. Cornelius, San Francisco.
D. T. Powers, San Francisco.
M. T. Hudson, Sacramento.

Committee on Grievances.

J. B. Reboli, Oakland.
Will J. French, San Francisco.
D. Doggett, San Francisco.
W. L. Dubois, Santa Rosa.
J. B. Dale, Vallejo.

Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Francis Drake, Los Angeles.
Adolph Diehl, Oakland.
S. P. Myers, San Francisco.
Thos. A. Cody, Sacramento.
A. Friedman, San Francisco.

The report of the Executive Council was read by the President. When that portion of the report was read referring to the printers' eight-hour day, the President read a telegram from Stockton Typographical Union, which stated that the Typographical and Pressmen's Unions and the Bookbinders had been granted the shorter workday. The news was received with three cheers and a tiger.

The following is the telegram:

"Stockton, Cal., January 2, 1906.
 "To W. H. Atkins, Germania Hall, care F. J. Bonnington:
 "Printers, Pressmen and Bookbinders all granted eight-hour day.
 "H. S. HORNAGE, Secretary 56."

The Committee of Arrangements announced that tickets would be distributed to the delegates, which would entitle them to admission to the performance at Ye Liberty Theater for this (Tuesday) evening.

The Auditing Committee submitted its report.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer F. J. Bonnington was read.

State Organizer G. K. Smith then read his report.

Reports of Executive Council, Auditing Committee, Secretary-Treasurer, Legislative Agent D. D. Sullivan, and State Organizer were referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

The following communication, requesting privilege of the floor for Joseph Bredsteen, editor of the "Labor News," of Eureka, was read.

"Eureka, Cal., December 24, 1905.
 "To the Convention of the State Federation of Labor, Oakland, California—Brothers: The bearer, Brother Joseph Bredsteen, editor of our official paper, the 'Labor News,' is commended to you for the courtesies of the floor.

"He has the full confidence of organized labor in Humboldt county, having proved extremely efficient and faithful in his work for us.

"Yours fraternally,

"GEO. KEELING, Secretary.

"By order of the Council.

"JOSEPH ROBERTS, President."

Moved that the request be granted. Carried.

The following communication from Santa Rosa was read:

"Santa Rosa, Cal., January 1, 1906.
 "To the California State Federation of Labor—Gentlemen: This communication is addressed to your body for the purpose of bringing to your attention conditions which exist in this city, to the end that you may render us the assistance you deem proper. The majority of you are probably aware that organized labor in Santa Rosa has been involved for the last nine months in a conflict in which the 'Open Shop' has been the bone of contention, and is at the present time the main point at issue.

"The Citizens' Alliance has been the prime mover in an effort to provoke as much discord as possible between employers and employees; their aim, apparently, has been to accomplish the disruption of the unions by occasioning as much trouble as possible, whereby public sentiment may be directed against organized labor as the cause of it.

"Several lines of trade are demoralized, but I am gratified to be able to inform you that the union men as a rule are standing by their colors; for how long these conditions will hold depends on the amount of financial assistance we may be able to derive from our fellow unionists for whom at the present time the stream of life is running smoothly.

"While in some cases moral support is all that is needed to bring fair conditions, such is not the case in this controversy, as our opponents refuse to settle on any other basis but the 'Open Shop.'

"Union sympathizers and union men have, in order to have fair material to work, started a new lumber yard; it is being fought on all sides, by calumny and otherwise, in order to stop the purchasing of material and bring the union men to terms.

"Gentlemen of the Convention, we must have financial aid and we ask you to put forth your best efforts to that end.

"There are probably some among you who are conversant with the

same conditions that we are fighting. We ask you, as men having gone through the same trials, that you speak in our behalf.

"We also request that you, as the representatives of organized labor in this State, do endorse the actions of this Central Body and request all unions affiliated to give to us all the assistance in their power.

"Knowing that this appeal will not be in vain, we thank you beforehand, remembering that great motto of organized labor, 'One for all and all for one.'

"We are fraternally yours,

"THE SANTA ROSA LABOR COUNCIL,
"F. E. SEYMOUR, Secretary."

Moved to refer to incoming Executive Council. Carried.

Moved that all resolutions to be submitted be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer not later than Thursday noon. Carried.

Moved that on the convening of the afternoon session all visitors take seats in the gallery. Carried.

Moved to adjourn till 2 o'clock p. m. Carried.

Afternoon Session.

Meeting was called to order by President Knox at 2:15 o'clock.

The President read the following telegram from James M. Lynch, in reply to the message sent him on Monday:

"Indianapolis, Indiana, January 2, 1906.

"F. J. Bonnington, Secretary California State Federation of Labor, Oakland, Cal.—Three hundred and fifty Typographical Unions are in the eight-hour list. Outlook very bright. I extend to your Convention deep appreciation for well wishes.

"JAMES M. LYNCH."

The Committee on Resolutions submitted a partial report. The following are the propositions reported by the Committee, together with the Committee's recommendation on each proposition and the action of the Convention:

PROPOSITION No. 1.

Introduced by Harry A. Knox, representing Division No. 205, Street Railway Employees, and F. J. Bonnington, representing San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21:

"Whereas, The evil of government by injunction has shown an alarming increase in California during the year 1905; and

"Whereas, The trade unionists of the State have been the chief if not the only sufferers from this evil;

"Therefore, This Convention of the California State Federation of Labor makes the following statement to the citizens of California in explanation of its demand that the rights of free speech, of association, of peaceable assemblage, and of a fair hearing before judgment is pronounced, shall be preserved inviolate for all:

Statement.

"Our first grievance relates to the manner in which our judges, both State and Federal, have issued restraining orders without any preliminary notice or hearing. During the year last passed more than fifty restraining orders and injunctions have been issued against California Trade Unionists by the State and Federal Courts without any opportunity for a hearing on the part of the defendants. As to these, we protest not only against the substance of the restraining orders, but more especially against the procedure employed. In other classes of cases our State and Federal Judges are becoming more and more

careful, whenever possible, to order a hearing before taking action. In cases against us, however, with hardly an exception, the restraining orders asked for by our organized enemies have been signed in the form proposed by them without amendment and without notice or hearing. We demand that all cases addressed to the discretion of our judges shall be treated in the same spirit and with the same care against precipitate action; and that the rule that, whenever possible, both sides shall be heard before orders issue shall apply to cases against us as completely as it does to all other classes of cases.

"Our second grievance, and the greatest that citizens can have in a free country, relates to the substance of many of the restraining orders and injunctions issued against us. These orders have been avowedly and openly directed against our right to make our grievances known to the public and each other. We have been enjoined, under threat of imprisonment, from making known the fact that the employes of certain breweries and factories had suffered reductions of wages or increases of hours. The exercise of our right of free speech has been declared to be criminal by these judges on a showing by the unfair proprietors that publicity was injurious to their business. More than one of our judges has followed, as to us, the doctrine stated by the judge of one of our Federal Courts from the bench, that 'it is the duty of the Court to restrain them from doing anything that will interfere with the complainant's business.' Thus the state of a complainant's business has been made the measure of our rights; property has been placed above manhood and citizenship; innocent and righteous acts have been outlawed, and a new, uncertain and shifting penal code has been made by these judges for the government of trade unionists.

"We protest against such rulings as in the highest degree autocratic and dangerous to free institutions. We claim no immunity from the law, but we do claim for all our members, as for all citizens, the rights to organize, to make grievances known to the public and each other, to appeal for sympathy and support, and to assist each other and all who are wronged, in all orderly and lawful ways. We will also make known the evils of government by injunction in order that an aroused public opinion may put an end to the practice of issuing injunctions against lawful and innocent acts simply because they make wrongdoing unprofitable. In this we know that we are serving not only the cause of organized labor, but also and more especially the cause of Americanism and liberty under law.

"We therefore appeal to all law-abiding and liberty-loving citizens of every class to join with us in protesting against the abuses of the remedy of injunction which now threaten to make that writ subversive of all law and all right."

Committee recommended adoption.

Moved that recommendation be concurred in, and that the incoming Executive Board be instructed to forward copies to all affiliated unions and the press. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 3.

Introduced by Executive Council, from the American Federation of Labor:

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor is unalterably opposed to the employment or use of convict labor in the production of any article which brings such convict labor in competition with free labor in the open market; and

"Whereas, Such use of convict labor in certain States of this country has been prohibited by the enactment of suitable legislation, to the great benefit of free labor; and

"Whereas, We heartily commend and endorse the efforts which have been made by the friends of labor, resulting in the enactment of such legislation; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that it most strongly advocates the passage of laws for the abolition of the use of convict labor in the production of articles which are sold in competition with free labor, and hereby pledges its support in procuring the enactment of such laws by the Legislatures of all States, where convict labor is so used, and to that end requests the various State Federations of Labor to actively support and promote the enactment of such legislation in their respective States; and be it further

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby authorized and directed to forthwith forward to the Secretary of the Federation of Labor in each State a properly authenticated copy of this resolution."

Committee recommended adoption.

Moved that the recommendation be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 6.

Introduced by D. H. Leavitt and J. B. Dale, representing Labor Council of Vallejo:

"Whereas, It has come to our notice that the laws governing the Napa State Hospital for the Insane are being constantly violated by the Board of Managers of said institution, inasmuch that persons who are not citizens of this country are employed there, and that parties have been compelled to perform various duties for the Directors of this institution at their place of private residence; and

"Whereas, Gross injustice is continually being done the employes of this hospital by reason of discharge without a proper hearing; and

"Whereas, We believe the existing conditions are such as to demand the immediate attention of organized labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, take such action as will remedy this evil; and be it further

"Resolved, That we petition the Governor of the State of California, George C. Pardee, to place upon the Board of Managers of each State Hospital for the Insane, a member of organized labor, to the end that the employes may be given a just hearing in the event of any charges that may be filed against them with the Board of Managers."

Committee recommended adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 7.

Introduced by J. B. Dale, representing Vallejo Trades and Labor Council:

"Whereas, President Gompers in his report to the twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, referred to Federal Unions as recruiting stations for the Trade Union movement, claiming that they had been helpful to their own members as well as to all labor; and

"Whereas, It is necessary for the advancement of the Federal Unions and essential to the labor movement in general that the skilled craftsman, within the jurisdiction of a Federal Union, refuse to work with, countenance or encourage the employment of men or women that are eligible only to a Federal Union until they have signified their intention to affiliate with said union; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, at its Sixty Annual Convention, now in session at Oakland, California, urge upon its affiliated unions that they use their most earnest efforts to

assist the Federal Unions in their locality to a more perfect organization, thereby aiding, assisting and encouraging the solidarity of labor."

Committee recommended adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 9.

Introduced by Delegation of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21:

"Amend Section I, Article III, Constitution, by adding the following:

"No person shall hold office in this Federation who occupies any political position, whether elective or appointive."

"Endorsed by the following unions:

"Sailors' Union of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco.

"Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, No. 6, A. F. of M., S. F.

"Theatrical Employes' Union, No. 16, San Francisco.

"San Francisco Lodge, Union No. 68, I. A. of M., San Francisco.

"Milkers' Union, No. 8861, San Francisco.

"San Francisco Mailers' Union, No. 18, San Francisco.

"San Francisco Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 29, San Francisco.

"Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 228, San Francisco.

"San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, San Francisco.

"Team Drivers' Union, No. 208, Los Angeles.

"Los Angeles Typographical Union, No. 174, Los Angeles.

"International A. T. S. E. Union, No. 33, Los Angeles.

"U. B. of A. C. and J. Union, No. 1279, Los Angeles.

"International U. F. and C. M. E. Local, No. 80, Los Angeles.

"Butchers' Union, No. 120, Oakland.

"Cigar Makers' International Local Union, No. 253, Oakland.

"Steam Engineers' Union, No. 210, Sacramento.

"Sacramento Typographical Union, No. 46, Sacramento.

"Journeymen Barbers' Union, No. 207, Eureka.

"Eureka Typographical Union, No. 207, Eureka.

"General Teamsters' Union, No. 588, Santa Rosa.

"Journeymen Barbers' Union, Local No. 159, Santa Rosa.

"I. B. of T. Union, No. 274, San Diego.

"Federated Trades Council, San Diego.

"S. W. and L. W. International Union, No. 72, Stockton.

"Carpenters' Union, No. 275, Riverside.

"Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 981, Petaluma.

"Federal Union, No. 11345, Vallejo.

"San Luis Obispo Typographical Union, No. 576, San Luis Obispo.

"Box Makers' Union, No. 145, San Jose.

"Int. Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers, Local No. 6, Camp A, Scotia.

"Int. Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, No. 24, Marysville.

"Santa Barbara Typographical Union, No. 394, Santa Barbara.

"Labor Council of San Pedro.

"Fresno Typographical Union, No. 144, Fresno.

"Ship Joiners' Local Union, No. 9, Vallejo.

"Plumbers' Local Union, No. 280, Pasadena.

"Labor Council, San Francisco."

Committee on Resolutions recommended that it be not adopted.

Moved that consideration of recommendation of Committee be deferred till 9:30 o'clock tomorrow (Wednesday). Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 10.

Introduced by James Green, representing Musicians' Union, No. 6, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, The Fifty-ninth Congress has opened its first session, and

a bill will be introduced increasing the pay of enlisted musicians, incorporating a proviso prohibiting competition with civilians; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor indorses the above bill and respectfully requests the Members of Congress and Senators from California to vote for and use their influence to secure the passage of said bill.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of this Federation be instructed to forward to each Senator and Member of Congress from California a copy of the above resolution."

Committee recommended adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 11.

Introduced by Delegation from Coopers, No. 65, San Francisco:

"Whereas, The Coopers' International Union has a label which is used upon all kinds of cooperage packages; and

"Whereas, There is a feeling among the Coopers that not enough support is given to their label, especially on whisky and wine barrels; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we request all delegates to interest themselves in this matter, and that they take it back to the locals with the request that all members of organized labor in the State of California who patronize places where whisky and wine are sold, demand the labels of the Coopers on the barrels."

Committee recommended adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

Moved that a copy of Proposition No. 11 be sent to each affiliated union. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 20.

Introduced by Francis Drake, representing Typographical Union No. 174, of Los Angeles.

"Whereas, After one year's notice, the International Typographical Union inaugurated the eight-hour workday on January 1, 1906, which action has necessitated thousands of printers to cease work until the shorter workday shall have been granted, and has further necessitated the levying of a 10 per cent assessment on the earnings of each member of the International Typographical Union; and

"Whereas, In Los Angeles, in addition to the printers, the pressmen and press feeders have been locked out; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Sixth Annual Convention assembled, hereby urgently requests each affiliated organization to forward immediately to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation a sum equal to 5 cents per capita, this money to be donated to the printing trades of Los Angeles to assist them in their contest for the eight-hour day.

Committee recommended adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 22.

Introduced by L. W. Butler, representing Team Drivers' Union, No. 208, of Los Angeles:

"Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be, and hereby is, instructed to direct the State Organizer to visit Los Angeles and there organize the various drivers and other workmen."

Committee recommended adoption.

Moved that Proposition No. 22 be referred to incoming Executive Council. Carried.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business submitted the following report:

"Oakland, January 2, 1906.

"To the Members of the Sixth Annual Convention California State Federation of Labor—Gentlemen: The Committee on Rules and Order of Business recommend the adoption of the present Order of Business, with the following changes:

"We suggest that Section 3 be enforced and each delegate be required to deposit his card with the Sergeant-at-Arms instead of dropping it directly into box.

"It is recommended that the Introduction of Resolutions be limited to not later than 12 m. of Thursday, except upon unanimous consent of Convention.

"We recommend that Section 9 be transposed to No. 11, making the Election of Officers follow New Business.

"That Section 6 of the Rules of Order be changed to read as follows: 'A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same subject until all who wish to speak have had an opportunity to do so, nor more than twice without permission from the house, nor longer than ten minutes at a time without permission of the Convention.'

"That Section 10 be changed to read as follows: 'A motion for reconsideration shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall require a two-thirds vote.'

"The change in Section 6 is from 5 to 10 minutes in limiting speech, and is for the purpose of enabling a speaker adequate time to present his argument.

"The change recommended in Section 10 of a two-thirds instead of a majority vote is for the purpose of avoiding loss of time in discussion of a closed question.

"JAMES WOOD,

"ED. ANDERSON,

"J. W. DOW,

"L. W. BUTLER,

"R. L. TELFER,

"Committee."

Moved that the report of the Committee be taken up seriatim. Carried.

The Committee's recommendation that delegates' attendance cards be delivered to the Sergeant-at-Arms was concurred in.

The Committee's recommendation regarding time of introduction of resolution was concurred in.

The Committee's recommendation regarding Section 9, Order of Business, was concurred in.

The Committee's recommendation extending time of debate was rejected.

The Committee's recommendation that the words "two-thirds" be substituted for the word "majority," in Section 10, Rules of Order, was concurred in.

Announcement was made that a cafe in the immediate neighborhood of the hall had been unionized.

Moved that a recess be taken till 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. Carried.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported to the Secretary that attendance cards had not been received from the following delegates:

Geo. A. Janssen, Frank Overton, Horace La Perle, J. F. Kieley, Oakland; M. J. Sawyer, Sacramento; Peter Burke, Charles J. Williams, Daniel Powers, J. E. Malmburg, John Guinee, A. Friedman, Herman

May, A. Calderwood, T. K. Thompson, N. Blum, I. Jacoby, P. W. Buckley, Jas. P. Fitzsimmons, R. T. Barry, San Francisco; W. H. Green, Vallejo.

Recess taken till 9 a. m. Wednesday.

Second Legislative Day—Continued.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1906.

Morning Session.

The meeting was called to order by President Knox at 9:15 o'clock.

Delegate Peter Burke, San Francisco, and Delegate W. H. Green of Vallejo, were recorded as being present at Tuesday's session.

The following telegrams were read:

"Denver, Colo., January 3, 1906.

"Frank J. Bonnington, Secretary State Federation of Labor, Oakland, Cal.—Retail Clerks' International Protective Association sends greetings and best wishes for a successful Convention.

"MAX MORRIS."

"Los Angeles, Cal., January 3, 1906.

"Francis Drake, Convention Hall, State Federation of Labor, Oakland, Calif.—Tender to Convention sincere thanks for contemplated financial assistance. Union men are standing firm and we will defeat the Citizens' Alliance.

"T. D. FENNESSY,

"President Allied Printing Trades."

Committee of Arrangements announced that at noon adjournment delegates were to assemble at the Court House, where a group photograph would be taken; that in the afternoon there would be a trolley ride to the University, and that the banquet would take place in Armory Hall, Twentieth street and Telegraph avenue, in the evening.

The following message was received from the President of the University of California:

"Berkeley, Cal., January 3, 1906.

"To President Harry Knox, Germania Hall, Oakland.—Shall be glad to welcome Federation at University.

"BENJ. I. WHEELER."

The hour for the special order of business having arrived, consideration of the report of the Committee on Resolutions on Proposition No. 9 was taken up.

Proposition No. 9 was read to the Convention, and Delegate Gray of Los Angeles moved to amend by adding the following:

"Provided, however, That nothing in this Section and Article shall be construed to militate against any union man seeking political office, either through the ballot, or by appointment.

"It is the duty of all good union men to rigidly maintain and diligently exercise their franchise, and give their undivided support at the ballot box to true union men and to those public servants who by their official conduct have proven their loyalty and friendship to organized labor; and it is also the duty of union men and women to oppose at the polls all enemies of unionism, whether such enemies come in disguise or in the open."

A point of order was raised by Delegate Drake of Los Angeles, who held that Proposition No. 9 should have been referred to the Committee on Constitution and Laws.

The President ruled that under the Constitution all resolutions must go to the Committee on Resolutions, and be by it distributed to appropriate committees; and suggested that the Convention decide by a vote to which committee Proposition No. 9 should be referred.

Moved that Proposition No. 9 and amendment of Delegate Gray be referred to Committee on Constitution and Laws. Carried.

Subsequently the Committee on Constitution and Laws submitted a majority and a minority report, as follows:

MAJORITY REPORT.

"We, the undersigned, beg leave to submit the following majority report:

"We recommend the adoption of Proposition No. 9, amending Section 1, Article III of the present Constitution to read:

"No person shall hold office in this Federation who occupies any political position, whether elective or appointive."

"We also recommend that proposition submitted by James A. Gray of Union No. 426, Carpenters of Los Angeles, be adopted and made part of the same article, with following alterations:

"Provided, however, that nothing in this Section and Article shall be construed to militate against any union man seeking political office, either through the ballot, or by appointment.

"It is the duty of all men to rigidly maintain and diligently exercise their franchise as citizens, and give their undivided support at the ballot box to good and competent men who, by their conduct, have proven themselves loyal and friendly to Organized Labor, in preference to those who have acted otherwise."

"CHAS. W. PETRY.

"S. R. CALDWELL.

"C. F. EDMONDS."

MINORITY REPORT.

"We, the minority, report against the adoption of Proposition No. 9, and also the amendment offered by James A. Gray and the substitute offered by the majority of the Committee.

"M. P. SCOTT.

"CHAS. A. MEINERT."

Moved to substitute minority report of Committee for majority report.

After discussion it was moved to have Proposition No. 9, the amendment of Delegate Gray and both reports of the Committee on Constitution and Laws immediately printed and distributed among the delegates, and that further consideration be postponed until the printed slips were procured. Carried.

The Committee on Constitution and Laws reported, as follows:

"We, your Committee on Constitution and Laws, beg leave to submit the following report. In accordance with the report of the Committee on Rules and Order, which changes the Order of Business, making Order No. 9 No. 11, and No. 10 No. 9, and No. 11 No. 10, this will necessitate changing Section 3, Article IV, to read: 'Nominations for all regular officers shall be made on the fourth day and Election of Officers on the fifth day of the Convention.' The balance of the Article to remain the same. We therefore recommend the adoption of this change."

Moved that the recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

The Law and Legislative Committee reported on the following propositions:

PROPOSITION No. 19.

Introduced by Thos. F. Marshall, representing the Boot and Shoe Workers, Oakland, and Robert West, representing Carpenters, No. 1667, Oakland:

"Resolution, the effect of which is, include Japanese and Koreans when the Chinese Exclusion Act shall be re-enacted.

"Whereas, The strained conditions that exist at the present time in very many of the industries on this Coast are most destructive to the material well-being of the white population, caused by the keen competition with coolies and cheap labor, which competition will, in the near future, make serious inroads on all forms of labor, if not effectually checked; and

"Whereas, The public attention being now focused on the strenuous efforts of capitalist employers and exploiters of labor, in their frantic endeavor to break down the barriers of the Chinese Exclusion Law, have had the effect of diverting public attention from as great, if not greater, serious evil in our midst, namely, the rapid increase in numbers of Japanese and Koreans; and

"Whereas, The unanimous agreement arrived at by all who have made this grave question their special study is, that when the time comes for the re-enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Law, that clauses be inserted in its enactment that shall have for their effect the effectual exclusion of Japanese and Koreans as well as Chinese; be it therefore

"Resolved, That this Convention, both collectively and individually, place itself on record as voicing the feelings and interests of the vast majority of the white inhabitants of this Coast in proclaiming a determination not to cease their labors in this agitation until the re-enactment of the Exclusion Law shall include in its provisions Japanese and Koreans; and we call on all affiliated bodies and all others interested to redouble their exertions in the near future, to accomplish this much needed and anxiously awaited legislation."

Committee recommended adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 16.

Introduced by R. Cornelius, representing Carmen's Union, No. 205, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, There are six millions of illiterates in the United States, and through various promotion companies this illiteracy is increasing at the rate of two thousand per day; and

"Whereas, In almost all our large cities, for thousands of children no school rooms are provided, and the crowding system tends to dwarf, rather than unfold, is a serious menace; and

"Whereas, One-fourth of our school children are robbed of school privileges after the age of thirteen, and one-half of our children are so robbed after the age of fourteen; and

"Whereas, The per capita tax is exceedingly small in many States, being from 68 to 89 cents; and

"Whereas, We, a peaceful Nation, exhibit the spectacle of wasting five hundred millions for war in this year, and in the whole United States only about two hundred and fifty millions spent for common schools; and since a republic is only possible to an intelligent and moral people, and since education is the solution of many difficult problems, and the child problem the greatest of all problems; and

"Whereas, Nothing is of really any importance compared with the development of the human brain, the improvement of humanity from generation to generation, and the care and constant betterment of the public school is the permanent and chief duty of the people; and

"Whereas, Luther Burbank says children cannot all be treated alike, they all have their own individuality; and here is the weakest point in our system of education. If you wish to improve mankind, begin with the child. The force needed to effect a change is slight, and this is where environment is so important. Every exterior influence acts on a child, and what we need now is a process of refinement, to create the finest human race that the world has ever known; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we favor an adequate appropriation, that the schools of California may rank with those of other States, and every child have an opportunity to receive at least a common school education.

"Resolved, That we demand that the School Department be enlarged and improved in respect to buildings, appliances and methods, which are not at present according to twentieth century ideas."

Committee recommended its adoption, with the following amendment: "That the name of Luther Burbank be stricken out and the words 'A noted scientist' be substituted."

Moved that resolution be adopted as originally presented. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 25.

Introduced by L. B. Leavitt, representing Federal Union, No. 11345, of Vallejo:

"Whereas, The Shipkeepers of Mare Island Navy Yard were, prior to August 20, 1900, compelled by ruling of those in authority to work an average of twelve hours for a day's pay, in violation of the Eight-hour Law; and

"Whereas, After said 20th day of August, 1900, by decision of the Secretary of the Navy, the hours of the Shipkeepers were reduced to eight hours for a day's pay, thereby confessing that when compelled to work twelve hours, we worked an excess of four hours of overtime for each calendar day; and

"Whereas, Said Shipkeepers have made demands upon the proper authority to pay for overtime for this excess of four hours for each calendar day as worked, yet the Auditor of the Navy Department has persistently refused to audit our claim for said overtime, though the fact has been called to his attention that the claim of the Shipkeepers at other navy yards has been paid for this overtime in former years; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, having thoroughly investigated this claim of the Shipkeepers' Union, No. 8970, of the American Federation of Labor, and being fully convinced of the justice of the same, do hereby endorse said claim, and earnestly urge the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to use all means within their power to aid Congressman Knowland and Senator Perkins, and the attorneys for the Shipkeepers (Messrs. Herbert & Micou) at Washington, D. C., for the passage of a bill by Congress for the adjustment of the claim of the Shipkeepers of Mare Island Navy Yard; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to U. S. Senators Perkins and Flint, to Congressman Knowland and to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor."

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution with the following amendment:

"That the names of U. S. Senators Perkins and Flint and Congressman Knowland be stricken out and the matter be left to Samuel Gompers to send a copy to whom he may see fit."

Moved that the resolution be adopted as originally presented. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 13.

Introduced by J. J. Galvin, representing Sacramento Federated Trades:

"Amend Constitution as follows:

"Page 16, under and following 'Article VIII, Executive Council,'

insert a new section, to be numbered Section 1, and to read as follows:

"Section 1. The Executive Council shall consist of the President, the seven Vice-Presidents, and the Secretary-Treasurer."

"Then renumber the following sections to read consecutively."

The Committee recommended adoption of the proposition, with the following change:

"Sec. 1. The Executive Council shall consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer."

Moved that the recommendation of the Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 2.

Introduced by Executive Council:

"Milwaukee, August 22, 1905.

"Mr. F. J. Bonnington, Secretary California State Federation of Labor, Room 226, 927 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.—Dear Sir and Brother: During the past fifteen years the State Federation of Labor of Wisconsin has made demands upon our State Legislature for legislation favorable to labor and opposed legislation detrimental to labor. Our efforts have been crowned with some favorable results.

"However, past experience has taught us, and we have become convinced that legislation of great importance is difficult to obtain in a single State, but perhaps possible by a general demand by all State Federations all along the same line, at the same time.

"Such concerted action, we believe, would at least remove one of the many arguments made by the opponents in our State and possibly in yours.

"The opponents here are ever ready with the claim that we are asking concessions not granted nor demanded in other States.

"By concerted action we would in a degree overcome this and other points and create more public interest for important labor legislation.

"At our last convention, held in the City of Marinette, which adjourned sine die July 22, 1905, the Secretary-Treasurer suggested as follows:

"Suggestion No. 9.

"That the incoming Executive Board be authorized to take steps toward bringing about a National Conference of State Federations for the consideration of uniform labor legislation.

"The committee having this report in charge offered the following to the convention, which was adopted:

"Suggestion No. 9.

"We recommend its adoption and that the incoming Executive Board report at the next convention.

"Later the Executive Board instructed me to write all State Federations with the view of obtaining the various opinions upon our proposition for a general conference of all State Federations on this important subject.

"We realize that this is a subject that needs consideration and time, but urgently request you to bring it before your next Convention and notify me of its action, in order to enable me to report the action of your body to our next convention, which will be held in the City of Madison the third Wednesday in July, 1906.

"Please submit the following questions to your Convention:

"1. Will your organization send a delegate to a conference of representatives of State Federations of Labor to deliberate on the subject of important labor legislation?

"2. Would you favor such meeting in September, 1906, in the City of St. Louis?

"3. Will your organization elect a delegate ready to respond to a call to attend the contemplated conference?

"It is not proposed that the conference should interfere with your efforts locally or in any way hamper your progress. Our desire is that

a conference may in a measure concentrate the efforts of the whole toward important legislation very much needed in all the States.

"In the meantime our Executive Board would be glad to have your personal opinion and the opinion of your Executive Board. To obtain this, we ask that you also make this letter a part of the proceedings of the next session of your Executive Board.

"We recognize that co-operation is the fundamental principle of organized labor. Wherever this principle has been carried out in the past, benefits have been obtained, and more development and practice of this principle will beyond a question of doubt secure to labor far more and greater achievements.

"In conformity with the above, I hope you will give the subject matter the attention we think it deserves.

"Yours fraternally,

"FRED BROCKHAUSEN,

"Sec. Treas. Wisconsin State Federation of Labor."

The Committee recommended as follows:

"While we are in perfect sympathy with the objects herein sought to be attained, we do not believe it advisable at this time to send a delegate to such convention."

Moved that the recommendation of the Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 4.

Introduced by Executive Council, from the Executive Council of American Federation of Labor:

"Mr. F. J. Bonnington, Secretary California State Federation of Labor, 927 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.—Dear Sir and Brother: At the Pittsburg Convention of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was introduced by the delegates from the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, as follows:

"Whereas, Accidents are continually increasing, owing to the progress made in machinery construction and the careless methods of the employers, the employe being the only victim; and

"Whereas, Owing to so-called employe acts, the employers cannot be held responsible for damages sustained by employes; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Twenty-fifth Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to take the necessary action and have introduced laws in the legislative bodies covering such cases.

"The Convention concurred in the above, and at the meeting of the Executive Council held in Pittsburg, November 25th, the undersigned was authorized to bring the above to the attention of the officers of the various affiliated State Federations of Labor, to the end that the subject matter may be taken up and acted on through your State Branch, its officers, and, if you have one, your Legislative Committee.

"I would appreciate it if you would keep me advised as to whatever course is taken by your body in this matter.

"With kind regards, and hoping to hear from you at your early convenience, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President American Federation of Labor."

The Committee recommended that the incoming Executive Board demand of the Legislature that the Labor Laws of the State of California be amended to cover the points suggested in the communication.

Moved that the recommendation of the Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 5.

Introduced by Executive Council, from People's Sovereignty League:

"Washington, D. C., December 26, 1905.

"Mr. F. J. Bonnington, 927 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.—Dear Sir and Brother: The American Federation of Labor is specially desirous of securing the establishment of the questioning of candidates system, and copies of suggestions for two resolutions along these lines are enclosed. I trust that they will meet with your approval and that they will be introduced in the Convention. It is important that this action be taken.

"Fraternally yours,

"GEO. H. SHIBLEY."

Initiative and Referendum.

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor reaffirms its demand for the initiative and referendum in public affairs and instructs its Legislative Committee to employ the questioning of candidates system and co-operate with the California Direct Legislation League and other non-partisan organizations in securing for the people a right to a direct vote on municipal, State and National issues."

Questioning of Political Candidates.

"Whereas, The November elections in the several States and cities demonstrate that a new political era has arrived—a revolution against machine rule except where the initiative and the referendum are installed; and

"Whereas, A leading factor in bringing this change has been the systematic questioning of candidates, thereby preventing an evasion of the really vital issues, and the independent voters have done the rest; and

"Whereas, This non-partisan system, strongly recommended by the American Federation of Labor (page 79 of Proceedings, 1905) should be applied by the California trade and labor unions, also by municipal ownership leagues, referendum leagues and other non-partisan organizations, to the end that the dominant political issues in county, city, State and Nation may be selected by these non-partisan organizations instead of by monopolist henchmen; therefore

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, instruct the chairman of its Legislative Committee to communicate at once with the central and local unions throughout the State and urge each to adopt a resolution instructing its Legislative Committee to question every political candidate, the questions to be those which the National, State and central (or local) unions shall declare for, and the questioning system to be that adopted last year by the American Federation of Labor and published in the July 15, 1904, extra number of the American Federationist.

"Whereas, The California Legislature has attempted to prohibit the questioning of candidates for public office and has attempted to prohibit their replying to questions, the statute being as follows:

"Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, either individually or as an officer or member of any committee or association, to demand or solicit of any candidate for the Legislature, or of any candidate for any legislative body, that he shall vote for any particular bill or specific measure which may come before any such legislative body to which he may be elected; provided always, that this inhibition shall not in any case apply to the pledges exacted of a candidate by the platform or resolutions of any convention by which any such candidate may be nominated.

"Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any candidate for the Legislature, or for any candidate for Supervisor, or for any candidate for School Director, or for any candidate for any other legislative body, to sign or give any pledge that he will vote for or against any particular bill or specific measure that may be brought before any such legislative body; provided, always, that this prohibition shall not apply to any pledge

or promise that any such candidate may give to a convention by which he may be nominated for any such office; or to those who may sign a certificate for his nomination.

"Sec. 3. Any person violating any provision of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and any candidate violating any provision of this Act shall, in addition, be disqualified from holding the office to which he may be elected."

"Whereas, This statute is in violation of the Constitution of California and the United States, being an attempt to abolish a republican form of government by preventing the voters from questioning such candidate as may seek to represent them; and

"Whereas, The systematic questioning of candidates is strongly recommended by the American Federation of Labor (page 29 of proceedings, 1905) and should be applied by the California Trade and Labor Unions; therefore

"Resolved, That wherever there is an attempt within the State to unseat a duly elected candidate because he has answered a question, the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor shall at once take steps to secure from the courts a declaration that the statute in question is void, being in violation of a republican form of government; and

"Resolved, That candidates for the next Legislature shall be questioned as follows: 'If elected, will you vote to repeal the statute against the questioning of candidates?'

"Resolved, That for the repeal of said statute our Legislative Committee shall seek the co-operation of organized farmers, business men and city councils."

The Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that the recommendation of the Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 8.

Introduced by J. J. Galvin, representing Sacramento Federated Trades Council:

"Whereas, The eight-hour work-day is one of the most important and fruitful economic advances of our day, and the success of the movement means a great betterment in many ways of the mental, physical, domestic and civic condition of men engaged in mechanical trades, and of their families; and

"Whereas, We understand the Government to this day is not recognizing the eight-hour day in the case of Postoffice clerks, many of whom are compelled to work at times from nine to eleven hours a day without receiving any extra compensation; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, do hereby respectfully invite our Senators and Congressmen to inaugurate an eight-hour day for this body of men, and all other Government employees, at the earliest possible moment."

The Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of the Committee be concurred in. Carried.

The Committee on Labels and Boycott presented a partial report. Following are the propositions reported, together with the recommendations of the Committee and action of the Convention.

PROPOSITION No. 18.

Introduced by Wm. C. Henelley, representing Hatters' Union, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, Statements are frequently made by retail hat dealers that certain hats, viz.: J. B. Stetson, Knox, Roelof, Youmans and others, are union made but do not bear the label; and

"Whereas, Such statements are absolutely false, misleading and

injurious, as there is no felt hat union made unless it bears the label of the United Hatters of North America; and

"Whereas, The United Hatters of North America are at the present being vigorously fought by powerful combinations of employers, in the U. S. Courts and elsewhere, in one case being sued for \$350,000, having all the property and homes of its members tied up with attachments by these combinations, besides injunction pending in various parts of the United States; and

"Whereas, The United Hatters of North America, in fighting these cases in the courts for their rights, are fighting for the cause of all organized labor; bearing, as they have done, all the expense in such cases, entitles them to all the moral support that organized labor can give them; and

"Whereas, Nine-tenths of the felt hat manufacturers of this country, manufacturing soft and stiff hats of all grades run UNION FACTORIES and use the UNION LABEL, consequently there is no good reason for retail hat dealers to make false statements to sell their non-union hats, and no reason whatever for union men to buy them, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in its sixth annual convention assembled, re-endorse the Label of the United Hatters of North America, and prevail upon all the members of its affiliated bodies to purchase no felt hat unless it bears the Label of the United Hatters of North America and is sewed under the sweat band of the hat; and be it further

"Resolved, That a printed copy of this resolution be sent to all affiliated bodies and to the retail hat dealers in the State."

The Committee recommended its adoption with the following amendment:

That the Hatters' Union of San Francisco attend to the mailing of resolution to retailers, and that Secretary incorporate this resolution in circular already authorized by this convention.

Moved that the Committee's recommendation be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 14.

Introduced by Peter J. Burke of L. U. No. 227, Beer Drivers and Stablemen; A. M. Tiedemann, of L. U. No. 227, Beer Drivers and Stablemen; Gus Frankel, of L. U. No. 227, Beer Drivers and Stablemen; A. Ponitz, of L. U. No. 7, Brewers and Malsters; John Guinee, of L. U. No. 7, Brewers and Malsters; Pat O'Brien, of L. U. No. 7, Brewers and Malsters; Joseph Guinee, of L. U. No. 203, Bottlers; Joseph Graf, of L. U. No. 203, Bottlers; G. J. Schmahl, of L. U. No. 203, Bottlers:

"Whereas, The union label is organized labor's shield of protection and has always proved a most efficient weapon in the struggle for the betterment of our conditions; and

"Whereas, The International Union of United Brewery Workers of America years ago had established a red union label to be placed on all kegs, bottles and cases of beer and to be issued to all breweries and beer firms employing members of the International Union of United Brewery Workers; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, urges upon all unions affiliated and upon all members of organized labor in the State of California to recognize the red union label of the United Brewery Workmen by patronizing only those breweries and beer firms who have that label stamped on all kegs and cases of beer."

The Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in, and that copies of the resolution be sent to all affiliated unions. Carried.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted a partial report. Following are the propositions, together with the recommendations of the Committee and action by the Convention:

PROPOSITION No. 24.

Introduced by James M. Hester and Peter V. Kearns, representing Gas Workers' Union No. 9840, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, The Gas Workers of San Francisco are organized and have been successful in a large degree; and

"Whereas, The Gas Workers in other towns and cities in California are not organized and their unorganized condition is a detriment to themselves and a menace to the organized workers and the Gas Workers' Union in San Francisco; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Convention pledges to the workers in the gas industry every effort in the way of organization and especially instruct its organizers to form unions of men engaged in the gas industry whenever sufficient numbers are operating at any town in the State."

The Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 21.

Introduced by D. T. Powers, representing Bookbinders' Union, No. 31, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, Local No. 31, Bookbinders of San Francisco, has presented demands for the eight-hour work-day and an increase of wage in one branch of the trade; be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, endorse the proposition as presented to the employing bookbinders."

The Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 15.

Introduced by R. Caverly, representing Shipbuilders' Union, No. 148, of Vallejo:

"Whereas, The absence of any provisions of law for compensation to employes who may be injured by accident, through carelessness or ignorance of a co-worker, or otherwise, while employed by the Government of the United States, at navy yards or other branches of Government service, is, according to the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, a necessity that needs urgent attention; and further, that recommendations should be forwarded to Congress, that such a law as the aforesaid should be enacted.

"Whereas, From official reports at Mare Island Navy Yard, for the year ending June 30, 1905, we find a largely increased expenditure for medicines and surgical dressing at the Navy Yard, for first aid at the dispensary, where eight hundred and twenty accidents, seventeen of a serious nature, were treated at the Navy Yard dispensary—death followed in several cases.

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, that a law should be enacted by the Congress of the United States providing financial relief for the civil employes in the Government service who may be injured by accident while in the performance of their duty, and in the event of fatal casualties, for relief of surviving dependents."

Committee reported without recommendation.

Moved to adopt as read. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 29.

Introduced by R. Caverly, representing Shipbuilders' Union, No. 148, of Vallejo:

"Whereas, The disaster on the U. S. gunboat Bennington, whereby over three score human beings lost their lives, and from the testimony

given at the subsequent trial by court-martial of her Commander it was proven that the motive power on the U. S. warships was frequently placed in the hands of men possessing little, if any, knowledge of their machinery or of the structure and care of steam boilers; and

"Whereas, The care and preservation of steam boilers should always be in charge of men having a practical knowledge of their construction and various types, knowing the explosive properties of steam and capable of remedying any defects discovered while under pressure, whether at sea or in port; and

"Whereas, Prudence and economy suggest that the most important mechanic attached to a modern warship is the boiler maker, whose opinion should be paramount as to the condition of boilers of which he has charge, thereby securing the safety of the crew, rendering the vessel capable of performing effectively the work for which it was designed, and at all times, conserving so much valuable property to the Nation; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Convention are hereby instructed to communicate with the honorable, the Secretary of the Navy, suggesting to him, in consideration of the importance of the duties required of the boiler maker on warships, that the rank of warrant officer be conferred on him, and that his assistants be graded according to their abilities and service."

The Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in.

Moved to re-refer to Committee, delegates interested to appear before Committee. Motion lost.

Motion to concur in recommendation of Committee. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 12.

Introduced by J. W. Smart, representing Carmen's Union No. 102, of Oakland:

"That the Convention empower the Secretary to instruct all labor organizations within the jurisdiction of the State Federation of Labor to use every means in their power to prevent the election of any candidate for public office, municipal, State, or National, irrespective of party affiliations, who does not or will not place himself on record in favor of the total exclusion of Asiatics; that this is to-day the most important issue for organized labor on the Pacific Coast, and that no platform can be acceptable to any member of any labor organization which does not call for the total exclusion of this most undesirable class."

The Committee recommended adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 17.

Introduced by James Crosby, representing Boot and Shoe Cutters' Union, No. 339, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, The local unions of the City of Petaluma are in a very serious condition and some have disbanded and others are on the verge of disruption; and

"Whereas, It is to the benefit of the State Federation of Labor and organized labor in general to assist unions in this condition; be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, to send a special organizer to the City of Petaluma for at least thirty days."

The Committee recommended that matter be referred to incoming Executive Board.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

Announcement was made of the death of Brother Louis Rentelman of San Francisco.

It was moved that when the Convention adjourn for the day it be out of respect to the memory of Louis Rentelman. Carried.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported to the Secretary that he had not received attendance cards from the following delegates:

A. B. Rosenberg, Clerks, Fresno; M. J. Sawyer, Barbers, Sacramento; Thos. Lonergan, Bakery Goods Salesmen, San Francisco; Chas. J. Williams, Book Binders, San Francisco; J. Malmberg, Box Makers, San Francisco; J. Wilson, Box Makers, San Francisco; F. McLaughlin, Box Makers, San Francisco; J. I. Burekhalter, Carpenters, No. 1082, San Francisco; T. K. Thompson, Carpenters, No. 1082, San Francisco; H. Chemnick, Cloak Makers, San Francisco; F. Barbrach, Cracker Bakers, San Francisco; J. P. Fitzsimmons, Stereotypers, San Francisco; K. J. Doyle, Tanners, San Francisco; H. Apple, R. T. Berry, B. B. Rosenthal, Upholsterers, San Francisco; D. G. Morgan, Machinists, San Jose; C. F. Schadt, Carpenters, Santa Rosa.

Moved that we adjourn till 9 a. m. Thursday. Carried.
End of Second Legislative Day.

Third Legislative Day.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1906.

Morning Session.

The meeting was called to order by President Knox at 9:15 o'clock.

Announcement was made by delegates from Carpenters, No. 36, of Oakland, and Boot and Shoe Cutters, No. 339, of San Francisco, that their unions had unanimously concurred in the action of the Convention on Proposition No. 20, which requests unions affiliated with the Federation to donate 5 cents per capita to the Los Angeles Printing Trades Unions to assist them in their fight for the shorter work-day, and had voted the required amount.

The Santa Rosa City Council, through the Mayor and City Clerk, sent the following invitation:

"Santa Rosa, January 3, 1906.

"To M. A. Caldwell, care Convention, Germania Hall, Oakland.—By unanimous vote, the City Council invites the State Federation of Labor to hold next Annual Convention at Santa Rosa. Present invitation and insure them of cordial reception.

"J. P. OVERTON, Mayor,

"C. D. CLAWSON, City Clerk."

The consideration of Proposition No. 9 was then taken up, coming before the Convention on the motion made on Wednesday that the minority report of the Committee on Constitution and Laws be substituted for the majority report of the same committee.

Following is the minority report:

"We, the minority, report against the adoption of Proposition No. 9, and also the amendment offered by James A. Gray and the substitute offered by the majority of the Committee."

A point of order was raised by Delegate Seaman, who held that the motion was negative and could not be entertained, as the minority report was a recommendation to reject Proposition No. 9 and the amendment offered by Delegate Gray.

The Chair ruled the point of order not well taken.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained.

President Knox, wishing to speak to the question, relinquished the chair to Third Vice-President Sullivan.

Debate was opened and the following delegates spoke on the question:

Against the Minority Report—Bonnington, Cornelius, Drake, Anderson, Seaman, Steele, French.

For the Minority Report—Andrew Gallagher, Benham, Knox, Loneragan, Caverly, Galvin.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived it was moved that we adjourn till 2 o'clock p. m. Carried.

Afternoon Session.

The meeting was called to order by Third Vice-President D. D. Sullivan at 2 o'clock.

The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on the seating of C. Flanigan, Tallymen, No. 655, Oakland.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

Announcement was made by a delegate that the proprietor of a cafe which had been declared unfair had declared his sympathies with the unions. A request was made that the business agent of the union interested visit the gentleman. A request was made that delegates ask for the union button.

The regular order of business being the consideration of the minority report of the Committee on Constitution and Laws on Proposition No. 9, debate was continued. The following delegates spoke on the question:

Against the Minority Report—Delegates Robert Higgins, Warnecke, Jr., Keeling, G. K. Smith, and Doggett.

For the Minority Report—Delegates Alexander, R. J. McIntyre.

Moved that debate cease at 3 o'clock and that debate be limited to five minutes. Carried.

Moved that immediately after the close of debate the delegates proceed to vote on minority committee report on Proposition No. 9. Carried.

At 3 o'clock, immediately after the close of debate, a committee from the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, composed of Walter Macarthur, P. H. McCarthy, J. B. Bowen, and O. A. Tveitmoe, visited the Convention upon the invitation extended by President Knox, and upon being introduced by the Chair, addressed the Convention.

At the conclusion of his address Walter Macarthur presented the resolution of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, which had been endorsed by the Executive Council of the Federation in August and forwarded to affiliated unions for adoption.

Moved that this Convention reaffirm its attitude on Japanese Exclusion. Carried.

In his address, P. H. McCarthy referred particularly to the necessity of providing finances to enable the League to forward its work of arousing the people of the Eastern States to a realization of the menace of Japanese immigration, and suggested that this Federation recommend to affiliated unions that they affiliate with the League and pay an assessment (as dues) of 1 cent per member per month.

O. A. Tveitmoe, President of the League, in his address, emphasized particularly the danger which confronts this country if Japanese immigration be not restricted, and warned the delegates that the continued influx of Japanese, if permitted, could not but result in the Asiatic races eventually dominating the North American Continent.

Delegate T. F. Marshall also spoke on the duties of the delegates toward suppression of Japanese immigration.

P. H. McCarthy was asked for further information regarding the assessment plan of the Exclusion League. Mr. McCarthy stated that the aim of the League was to supply the East with literature regarding the dangers of Oriental immigration, and that the necessary funds to carry on such propaganda work were raised by assessing those affiliated with the League one cent per capita per month.

Moved that the Federation request affiliated unions to assess their membership one cent per month to assist the Exclusion League in its work. Carried.

Mr. McCarthy thanked the Convention for the hearty reception accorded the committee.

Moved that the incoming Executive Council be instructed to refer Proposition No. 9 to a referendum vote of affiliated unions.

The Chair ruled motion out of order.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair.

The decision of the Chair was sustained.

The roll-call vote on Minority Report was then proceeded with.

The Committee on Constitution and Laws reported as follows:

PROPOSITION No. 38.

Introduced by Francis Drake, representing Typographical Union, No. 174, of Los Angeles:

"Strike out Section 2, Article III, Constitution, and substitute the following:

"Section 2. All propositions shall be presented in duplicate to the Secretary-Treasurer, who shall number them, in the order received, and refer each to the chairman of the proper committee."

"Amend Section 3 by substituting the word 'proposition' for 'resolution.'"

The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 38 be adopted with following addition after the word "chairman" in Section 2: "of the Convention, who in turn shall refer them to the."

Moved that recommendation of the Committee be concurred in. Carried.

The Committee on Reports of Officers submitted the following report, which was accepted and the recommendations contained therein concurred in:

"To the Officers and Delegates of the California State Federation

of Labor—Sisters and Brothers: Your Committee on Reports of Officers beg leave to report as follows:

"We have carefully examined the reports of the officers and find them in excellent condition, and commend the various officers and the Executive Committee on the excellent performance of their duties. The finances of the Federation are in splendid condition, representing a slight gain over the last yearly report. But as last year's report represented such a large percentage of gain over the previous year, we believe that the finances of the Federation remain about the same.

"In going over the reports of officers we find many recommendations contained therein which we believe is within the province of this Committee to again call to the attention of the Federation, believing that in doing so the Convention should take action thereon before adjournment.

"In regard to high initiation fees in the Executive Committee's report, we believe that this matter should be left entirely to the individual unions, as we are of the opinion that they are the best judges of their own laws and regulations.

"Regarding the Child Labor Laws, we believe that the Executive Committee should be allowed to use such moneys as are necessary to prosecute any violations of this law, and that in the future any legislative work in this line should be vigorously prosecuted. We commend the Committee on the excellent work done along these lines.

"The work of our Legislative Agent, D. D. Sullivan, Third Vice-President, is highly commendable. In looking over this report your Committee find the small sum of \$50.00 was used to do the work laid out for Mr. Sullivan, which could hardly be considered at all in the way of compensation. We believe Mr. Sullivan did his part of the work entirely without compensation and should be thanked by this Convention for devoting his time to the work of the Federation. In connection with this matter, we would suggest that the incoming Executive Committee should be instructed to carry out an organized system of legislative work.

"In reference to a National Conference of State Federations, your Committee believe that no possible good could come from a work of this kind, as national law-making along uniform lines would be impracticable. We believe that the best interests of the Federation could be carried out by investing the time and money with our own State organization and legislative work.

"The work done by the Executive Committee in the interest of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League is highly commendable and should be continued by the incoming Executive Committee. This is a work that interests every working man in this great country and should be vigorously prosecuted by every individual union man.

"Your Committee is in thorough accord with the suggested amendment to the Constitution regarding the Organizer, and believe that a co-operation with the A. F. of L., as suggested by the report in the shape of an amendment to the Constitution, should be adopted by this Convention and the mistake of electing incompetent organizers at the yearly conventions would then be done away with. The adoption of this plan would mean that the Executive Committee would have supreme power in the matter of Organizers.

"The suggestion of the Secretary that his bond be made \$1000 instead of \$5000 we do not agree with, and suggest that the Secretary-Treasurer's bond should be at least \$2000. The Federation at this time has a little over \$1500, and we believe that the bond should be at least large enough to cover the amount of money on hand at the close of the year's business.

"The recommendation of our Legislative Agent, D. D. Sullivan, regarding the co-operation with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Western Federation of Miners, with a view of influencing nominations of legislators is a good one, and the incoming Executive

Committee should be instructed to carry out the precepts of the Agent's report.

"The suggestion made by our Organizer, in his report, that the position of President should be amalgamated with that of Organizer, we do not approve of, and we hope that the Convention will accept no such plan. Since the formation of the Federation the position of President has always been purely an honorary one, and we hope it will continue to be so. The plan outlined by the Executive Committee, regrading Organizers, we have already commented on at sufficient length, which we believe to be the only proper solution of the question.

"In conclusion, we wish to again, on behalf of the Convention, thank the outgoing officers for the excellent condition of their reports, and we wish to particularly commend the Secretary-Treasurer for his work, and hope that the Federation will continue to select as competent an officer for this position in the future. The work of the President is already too well known to need any comment. He has been an able and efficient officer and should receive the congratulations of all delegates.

"Respectfully submitted,

"H. M. ALEXANDER, Chairman,

"JOHN ROJAS,

"BURT LA RUE."

The result of the roll-call vote on the minority report of Committee on Constitution and Laws on Proposition No. 9 was announced by the President, as follows:

For the minority report..... 9,780 7-12
Against the minority report.....14,437 5-12

Total vote cast.....24,218

The President announced that the motion to substitute the minority report of the Committee on Constitution and Laws for the majority report of that Committee was lost, and that the majority report of the Committee was now before the house.

Moved that roll-call vote on majority report of Committee on Constitution and Laws on Proposition No. 9 be taken to-morrow morning. Carried.

Following is the roll-call vote on the Minority Report of the Committee on Constitution and Laws on Proposition No. 9:

For the Minority Report—Jas. J. Fox 42½, J. J. Casey 42½, T. Rutenbech 51, I. W. Dow 55, C. W. McLennan 11, W. R. Brown 11, A. B. Lee 43, E. E. Stack 43, T. Gallagher 75, E. Gallagher 75, C. H. Ryan 307, J. H. Park 91, M. J. Sawyer 69, A. L. Wulff 23, M. T. Hudson 1, J. J. Galvin 1, Wm. Lawrence 35, W. G. Burrows 17½, D. D. Sullivan 17½, J. Thayer 15, M. S. Shelly 51½, T. F. Tuke 51½, J. Wiesel 92, P. Keller 700, T. Lonergan 107, J. Graf 83½, J. Guinee 83½, G. J. Schmahl 83½, P. Burke 240, C. J. Williams 183, Wm. McIntosh 264, S. P. Meyers 10, Wm. F. Clarke 10, John Guinee 400, G. S. Brower 502½, J. H. Hubachek 213, H. Chennik 100, G. Cooney 131½, Wm. Rhys 131½, J. J. Ryan 19, T. Cronin 19, P. V. Kearns 295, J. Bunting 165, J. A. Halk 52½, Wm. Ford 52½, H. M. Alexander 1, J. Selmer 250, A. J. Gallagher 89, J. P. B. Jones 64½, Wm. Cain 64½, N. H. Burnham 64½, J. Halloran 50, J. Garrett 50, G. Benham 85½, R. C. Rice 85½, W. G. Wittman 85½, V. J. Stevens 22½, A. G. Bruderdly 189, D. J. Gorman 1542, H. A. Knox 335½, H. Sager 300, B. B. Rosenthal 158, J. J. O'Brien 1050, F. Ferrari 124, L. Montgomery 50, J. Wood 2, J. T. Riordan 25, R. Caverly 25. Total, 9780 7-12.

Against the Minority Report—D. M. Rickert 332, G. Keeling 24, S. Hill 254, J. Shillington 125, J. A. Gray 707, L. W. Butler 200, F.

Drake 262, Geo. Fairchild 50, C. F. Burkhardt 80, G. K. Smith 80, C. W. Petry 12, T. F. Marshall 12, G. A. Janssen 26, E. E. Phillips 89½, F. Dahnke 89½, F. M. Tozier 89½, W. J. Atkinson 89½, R. Wiand 89½, J. J. Overton 89½, R. West 50, A. W. Borden 50, A. Massie Jr. 50, A. Diehl 54, P. C. Weber 160, C. J. Curran 89, J. B. Reboli 1, S. H. Gray 1, N. P. Nielson 113, C. Moreno 34, C. A. Pearce 500, C. Oman 75, F. Higuera 75, J. F. Kieley 12½, W. Sawyer 12½, C. W. Nisbet 65, J. C. Harlow 65, R. Collins 25, J. B. Stebbins 53, W. W. Cuthbert 136, D. S. Tattenham 604, C. Apperson 502½, A. Calderwood 404, H. Clemens 240, C. L. Ochs 283, W. J. French 1, Wm. P. Delaney 500, P. W. Buckley 500, J. F. Garvey 56, S. Davis 102½, J. J. Matheson 102½, J. Green 102½, H. Menke 102½, E. Magnus 102½, G. Selo 102½, D. Doggett 85¾, E. Anderson 2000, J. Crosby 22½, J. P. Fitzsimmons 35½, F. Ewald 35½, R. Cornelius 335⅓, J. H. Bowling 335⅓, F. G. Shallenberger 335⅓, E. J. Hart 335⅓, Wm. H. Ewing 335⅓, Wm. G. Rusk 115, F. J. Bonnington 816, Miss Anna Burkhardt 550, R. Telfer 2, P. E. Franklin 56½, W. G. McGinley 56½, C. F. Edmonds 124, C. F. Schadt 103, W. L. Dubois 44, M. A. Caldwell 22, R. W. Boyd 174, T. O. Owens 40, W. H. Atkins 30, W. H. Taylor 33, G. Cassidy 80, A. S. Winterhode 34, L. B. Leavitt 68, A. W. Enos 35, J. B. Dale 1, D. H. Leavitt 1, H. W. Smith 111, R. Jones 24, W. H. Green 24. Total, 14,437 5-12.

It was moved that the Rules be suspended and that the Convention proceed to the nomination of officers. Carried.

Moved that nominating speeches be limited to two minutes. Carried.

The following nominations were made:

For President.

Will J. French of San Francisco nominated C. W. Petry of Oakland. Delegate Petry's nomination was seconded by D. Doggett of San Francisco, A. Seaman of San Francisco, Jos. B. Reboli of Oakland, and F. J. Bonnington of San Francisco.

W. J. Atkinson of Oakland nominated G. S. Brower of San Francisco. Delegate Brower's nomination was seconded by J. P. B. Jones of San Francisco, J. I. Burkhalter of San Francisco, and Harry A. Knox of San Francisco.

Moved that nominations close. Carried.

For First Vice-President.

Jas. A. Gray of Los Angeles nominated L. B. Leavitt of Vallejo. Delegate Leavitt's nomination was seconded by Richard Cornelius of San Francisco and G. K. Smith of Oakland.

Harry A. Knox of San Francisco nominated Thos. F. Gallagher of Oakland. Delegate Gallagher's nomination was seconded by W. J. Atkinson of Oakland.

Moved that nominations close. Carried.

For Second Vice-President.

D. J. Gorman of San Francisco nominated Bert Le Rue of San Francisco. Delegate La Rue's nomination was seconded by M. P. Scott of San Francisco.

J. J. Matheson of San Francisco nominated S. D. Simmons of San Francisco. Delegate Simmons' nomination was seconded by J. B. Stebbins of Sacramento and Wm. G. Rusk of San Francisco.

Moved that nominations close. Carried.

For Third Vice-President.

J. J. Galvin of Sacramento nominated D. D. Sullivan of Sacramento. Delegate Sullivan's nomination was seconded by Thos. Lonergan of San Francisco, W. G. Burrows of Sacramento, J. H. Huberchek of San Francisco, and M. T. Hudson of Sacramento.

George K. Smith of Oakland nominated D. S. Tattenham of San Francisco. Delegate Tattenham's nomination was seconded by C. F. Burkhardt of Oakland.

Moved that nominations close. Carried.

For Fourth Vice-President.

D. H. Leavitt of Vallejo nominated C. F. Edmonds of San Jose. Delegate Edmonds' nomination was seconded by A. Seaman of San Francisco and J. H. Bowling of San Francisco.

D. J. Gorman of San Francisco nominated R. E. Ewing of San Francisco. Delegate Ewing's nomination was seconded by C. D. Laughlin of San Francisco and A. M. Tiedeman of San Francisco.

Moved that nominations close. Carried.

For Fifth Vice-President.

J. P. B. Jones of San Francisco nominated C. W. Holmquist of San Diego.

Geo. Keeling of Eureka nominated John Shillington of Fortuna.

Moved that nominations close. Carried.

For Sixth Vice-President.

F. G. Shallenberger nominated Miss Anna Burkhardt. Miss Burkhardt's nomination was seconded by Andrew Gallagher of San Francisco and Will J. French of San Francisco.

G. S. Brower of San Francisco nominated J. H. Huberchek of San Francisco. Delegate Huberchek declined, and in his speech of declination heartily seconded the nomination of Miss Burkhardt.

Moved that nominations close. Carried.

For Seventh Vice-President.

R. J. McIntyre of San Francisco nominated John Guinee of San Francisco. Delegate Guinee's nomination was seconded by P. J. Diez of San Francisco and Thomas Lonergan of San Francisco.

Francis Drake of Los Angeles nominated M. A. Caldwell of Santa Rosa. Delegate Caldwell's nomination was seconded by Robert Higgins of San Francisco.

Moved that nominations close. Carried.

For Secretary-Treasurer.

H. M. Alexander of San Francisco nominated Wm. P. Delaney of San Francisco. Delegate Delaney's nomination was seconded by P. W. Buckley of San Francisco, J. J. Galvin of Sacramento, Jas. Hester of San Francisco, and G. B. Benham of San Francisco.

Richard Cornelius of San Francisco nominated J. H. Bowling of San Francisco. Delegate Bowling's nomination was seconded by A. Seaman of San Francisco, F. G. Shallenberger of San Francisco, and Leo Michelson of San Francisco.

Moved that nominations close. Carried.

The Chair announced that the distribution of election ballots to delegates, by roll-call, would take place at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported to the Secretary that he had not received attendance cards from the following delegates:

A. B. Rosenberg, Clerks, Fresno; O. Moore, Hospital Employees, Glen Ellen; J. Arnerich, Hospital Employees, Napa; Walter Blakely, Gas Workers, Oakland; Horace Le Perle, Steam Engineers, Oakland; J. F. Curran, Talley-men, Oakland; M. J. Sawyer, Barbers, Sacramento; J. M. Higgins, Bookbinders, Sacramento; J. Graf, Beer Bottlers, San Francisco; Dennis Griffen, Boat Builders, San Francisco; Charles J. Williams, Book Binders, San Francisco; J. E. Malmburg, Box Makers, San Francisco; F. McLaughlin, Box Makers, San Francisco; A. Friedman, Butchers, San Francisco; D. J. Murray, Butchers, San Francisco; T. K. Thompson, Carpenters, 1082, San Francisco; I. Jacoby, Cloak Makers, San Francisco; Jas. Robertson, Cracker Bakers, San Francisco; Fred Barbraeh, Cracker Bakers, San Francisco; J. Halloran, Web Pressmen, San Francisco; J. P. Fitzsimmons, Stereotypers, San Francisco; K. J. Doyle, Tanners, San Francisco; Wm. Hennelly, United Hatters, San Francisco; H. Apple, R. T. Barry, B. B. Rosenthal, Upholsters, San Francisco; D. G. Morgan, Machinists, San Jose; J. W. Ried, Tailors, San Jose; T. A. Peckham, Typographical, San Luis Obispo; W. I. Murphy, Carpenters, Santa Barbara; M. T. Ygnacio, Federal, Sausalito; G. F. Rose, Cereal Mill Employees, Vallejo.

Delegate Warren Sawyer of Oakland desired to be recorded as protesting against the action of the Convention in deciding not to elect an Organizer for 1906.

Moved that we adjourn till 9 a. m. tomorrow (Friday). Carried.

Fourth Legislative Day.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1906.

Morning Session.

The meeting was called to order by President Knox at 9:20 o'clock.

The following delegates were appointed by the President to serve on the Election Board:

Supervisors—J. J. Ryan, San Francisco; L. W. Butler, Los Angeles; H. R. Brown, Marysville.

Clerks—M. F. Shelly, Sacramento; R. Telfer, San Jose; C. H. Ryan, Pasadena; J. H. Park, Petaluma; W. L. Dubois, Santa Rosa; D. H. Leavitt, Vallejo; Theo. Rutenbeck, Fresno; P. C. Weber, Oakland; Stuart Hill, Eureka.

Moved to proceed with the election of officers. Carried.

The roll was called, ballots were distributed to delegates and the election was proceeded with.

On motion, Delegate Sager of San Francisco, G. K. Smith of Oakland, and J. J. Galvin of Sacramento were each granted unanimous consent to introduce a resolution.

The Chair announced that the question before the House was the consideration of the Majority Report of the Committee on Constitution and Laws, on Proposition No. 9.

Delegate Drake of Los Angeles offered the following motion:

"Resolved, That this Convention take a roll-call on the following proposition:

"That the incoming Executive Council be and hereby is instructed to submit the majority report on Proposition No. 9 to a vote of all affiliated organizations, the vote of each organization reporting to be based on the average per capita paid to the Federation during the year 1906, and a complete report made to the next convention of the Federation.

"Should the proposition receive an affirmative vote of unions representing two-thirds of the membership of this Federation, all delegates from such unions voting in the affirmative shall consider themselves pledged to vote for said amendment, to be submitted by the Executive Council to the Convention in 1907."

Moved that the motion of Delegate Drake be adopted.

The Chair ruled that a two-thirds vote would be necessary to adopt the motion.

An appeal was taken from the ruling of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained.

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California was introduced and addressed the Convention. President Wheeler spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention: I am one of those people who believe that the trades union is here to stay, and that it is here for a very much larger purpose than to get wages increased or to get hours shortened. Any movement that has nothing more than carnal or material purpose for its objective has been proven to have no surviving force, and while it is for bread you struggle, and the right to live, you really seek higher things.

"The union has arisen out of the plain yearning for bread, out of the yearning for cleaner, more tolerable conditions of life, but as it is here, with the opportunity, it is going to take hold of the larger things of life, and those who are so associated are going to think of things such as the University at Berkeley, which stands for the higher things in life.

"I haven't any doubt whatever that I can appeal to the men and to the women of the trades unions when I want consideration of these higher things. I know enough about the trades unions to know that our cause over at Berkeley is your cause, and that your cause here is our cause.

"The family system, the perpetuation of the home and of the home-life, is what we are caring for at the University. Families exist that human life may be nurtured around the central altar of the hearthstone and that children may be reared and cared for and given an opportunity to look out upon life with even a larger prospect than their fathers had. That's what you want and that's what we want.

"Your organizations are looking toward betterment and enlargement of life and toward enrichment and uplifting of life. I wouldn't give much; indeed, I don't believe I'd give anything, for an added half-dollar to your wages if I thought it would merely go into richer food or for clothes, but if I know that it is made to count for the larger opportunities of life, the betterment of the human and the general enrichment of life, then—God bless it.

"Your organization exists to bring into stable action the great forces of labor and to apply those forces conservatively toward well fought out and well matured age. I have often thought that you grasp too much at temporary gains and do not look out enough for long distance gains, and it is against this thought of the immediate present, rather than clear consideration of future good, that I would warn you.

"I am standing here for an institution that stands for the improvement and education of your children. It stands in the State as

an opportunity for every man to make out of himself all that God intended he should be. It is an attempt, as the whole public school system is an attempt, to deliver man from bondage, the bondage that he entered upon with his birth. It is an attempt to make freemen of us and of our children.

"We want teachers in public schools who can enter into sympathy with the pupils, who can see things as the children see them, and laying hold thereon can help them up with sympathy. Constituted as we are, in this world sympathy is absolutely necessary in order to uplift anybody. The thing that counts is the human interest of the teacher, that takes right hold of the warm life of the pupil and puts into it a new ideal. We ought to see to it that the schools are not used for the purpose of maintaining upon salaries teachers who have not the gift, the inspiration, of leadership.

"It has been a pleasure to see you here and to know what sort of men are handling these matters of vital import. It gives a man confidence in his country and in its future. I trust that you will recognize that this exchange of courtesies goes deep and means that the University of California is yours and for yours, and that your work is of perpetual interest to us."

At the conclusion of President Wheeler's address, the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

Afternoon Session.

The meeting was called to order at 2:15 p. m.

The motion of Delegate Drake of Los Angeles was re-read by the Secretary.

It was moved to lay the Drake motion on the table pending report of Resolutions Committee on Proposition No. 56, which related to Proposition No. 9. Carried.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report on Proposition No. 56:

PROPOSITION No. 56.

Introduced by F. H. Dahnke, representing Carpenters' Union, No. 36, of Oakland:

"Resolved, That the question contained in Proposition No. 9, amending Section 1, Article III, of the Constitution, be referred back to the local unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor for a referendum vote, that vote to be sent in and recorded at the next meeting of the State Convention."

Committee submits proposition without recommendation.

Moved to lay Proposition No. 56 on the table. Carried.

Moved to take Drake's motion from the table. Carried.

Delegate H. M. Alexander offered the following amendment:

"Moved, That it is the sense of this Convention that it deems it to be for the best interest of the cause of Unionism and considers it advisable for unions not to elect those as delegates to the State Federation who hold political offices; this, however, not to be construed to mean that the convention wishes to place any restriction on any union or member of any union taking an active interest in political matters concerning organized labor."

The following delegates spoke in favor of the Alexander amendment: Benham, Knox, Caverly, A. J. Gallagher, Alexander, McIntyre, J. P. B. Jones.

The following delegates spoke against the Alexander amendment: Tattenham, Seaman, Drake, Anderson, Keeling, Petry, Higgins.

Dale of Vallejo moved to lay the whole subject matter on the table.
Motion lost.

Moved to lay Alexander's amendment on the table. Carried.

Moved that debate cease. Carried.

Moved that roll-call be taken on motion of Delegate Drake. Carried.

Roll-call was proceeded with.

Principal Frick of Cole School was introduced and addressed the Convention.

The Committee on Constitution and Laws submitted the following report:

PROPOSITION No. 55.

Introduced by John Guinee, representing Brewery Workmen, Union No. 7, of San Francisco:

"To amend Article II, Section I, of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor, to read as follows:

"This organization shall meet in annual convention on the first Monday, following the first day of January, at such place as the preceding Convention shall have selected by roll-call."

Committee recommended unfavorably.

Moved to concur in recommendation of Committee. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 50.

Introduced by George K. Smith, representing Barbers' Union, No. 134, of Oakland:

"Amendment to Constitution of Section 7, Article 5, by inserting the following words after the word shall in the first line: 'also act as State Organizer and shall.'"

Committee recommended unfavorably.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 66.

Introduced by George K. Smith, representing Barbers' Union, No. 134, of Oakland:

"Amendment to Constitution by adding a new section, to be known as Section 7, Article VIII:

"The Executive Council is authorized to pay to regularly appointed volunteer organizers of the A. F. of L. the affiliating fee of one dollar and the first month's dues of such organizations that they may affiliate with this State Federation."

Committee recommended adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

The Election Board then reported the following as the result of the election of officers:*

For President.

G. S. Brower.....	12,524
C. W. Petry.....	11,272

Brower's majority 1,252

For First Vice-President.

Thos. F. Gallagher.....	12,053
L. B. Leavitt.....	11,717

Gallagher's majority 336

* Full election tables will be found on pages 62-70.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

For Second Vice-President.

S. D. Simmons.....	12,720
Burt La Rue.....	10,672

Simmons' majority 2,048

For Third Vice-President.

D. D. Sullivan.....	12,240
D. S. Tattenham.....	11,218

Sullivan's majority 1,022

For Fourth Vice-President.

C. F. Edmonds.....	13,202
R. E. Ewing.....	9,776

Edmonds' majority 3,426

For Fifth Vice-President.

C. W. Holmquist.....	12,043
John Shillington	11,705

Holmquist's majority 338

For Sixth Vice-President.

Miss Anna Burkhardt.....	17,180
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For Seventh Vice-President.

M. A. Caldwell.....	12,558
John Guinee.....	11,197

Caldwell's majority 1,361

For Secretary-Treasurer.

J. H. Bowling.....	12,053
W. P. Delaney.....	11,523

Bowling's majority 530

The Chair then declared the following candidates elected:

President—G. S. Brower.

First Vice-President—Thos. F. Gallagher.

Second Vice-President—S. D. Simmons.

Third Vice-President—D. D. Sullivan.

Fourth Vice-President—C. F. Edmonds.

Fifth Vice-President—C. W. Holmquist.

Sixth Vice-President—Miss Anna Burkhardt.

Seventh Vice-President—M. A. Caldwell.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. H. Bowling.

The Committee on Law and Legislation reported on the following propositions:

PROPOSITION No. 36.

Introduced by D. H. Leavitt, representing Labor Council of Vallejo:

"Whereas, The employees of the various State Hospitals for the insane in the State of California are at the present time serving longer hours than they believe to be fair or just, considering the wearing nature of their employment, and believing 12½ and often 48 hours

without intermission to be too long for any man or woman to work, and that it is contrary to every principle of Unionism; and

"Whereas, The employes of the State Hospitals are not, and never have been satisfied with the raise of salary obtained at the session of the State Legislature of 1903, wherein the State Commission in Lunacy permitted a large portion of the moneys appropriated at said Legislature for an increase of salaries to revert back to the Treasury, rather than distribute it among the employes of the different State Hospitals for whom it was appropriated; and

"Whereas, The employes of the different State Hospitals believe the power of employing and discharging employes should not be left in the hands of the Superintendents of the several hospitals, but instead that this power be vested in the local Board of Trustees of the various hospitals, and that employes before being discharged be entitled to a fair and impartial hearing before said Board of Hospital Trustees;

"Resolved, That the Sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to use its best efforts to have the next California State Legislature appropriate sufficient money, that at least three attendants may be placed in every ward of the various State Hospitals, thereby reducing the number of working hours, and that the present wage schedule of the different hospitals be at least raised to the basis upon which the State Legislature of 1903 intended it should;

"Resolved, That the Executive Council of this Federation endeavor to have the law amended, reducing the arbitrary power now enjoyed by the Superintendents of the various hospitals, and that said Committee use its best efforts to have said power vested in the local Board of Hospital Trustees, and that all employes be entitled to a fair and impartial hearing before being discharged."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved to concur in recommendation of Committee. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 46.

Introduced by E. A. Erickson, representing Sailors' Union of the Pacific:

"Whereas, The efficiency of the Life Saving Service is impaired by its most proficient surfmen leaving, owing to the small compensation for their hazardous services; and

"Whereas, In their places are necessarily substituted untried men, unused to concerted action, the lack of which often leads to failure in their life-saving operations; and

"Whereas, Sound public policy demands that a service so valuable to human life and commerce shall not be deteriorated by the saving of a few dollars; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, that we request Congress to increase the compensation of surfmen and keepers sufficient to retain the efficient men in the service and secure a better class of recruits; further, be it

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each member of the House of Representatives and the Senate from this State."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 51.

Introduced by Andrew J. Gallagher, representing Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 8, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, The photo-engraving industry is the only one not represented at the office of the Public Printer at Washington, D. C.; and

"Whereas, We consider that it would conserve the best interests of

all photo-engravers to have such representation in that department; and

"Whereas, Most of the photo-engravings used in said public printing office at Washington, D. C., are made by firms employing non-union photo-engravers; and

"Whereas, The establishment of a photo-engraving plant at said place would be a great factor in assisting them to maintain closed shops all over the United States; be it therefore, by the State Federation of Labor of California,

"Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board of the State Federation be instructed to act in conjunction with the International Photo-Engravers of North America, and assist them as far as possible to establish a National Bureau of Photo-Engraving at Washington, D. C."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 61.

Introduced by S. H. Gray, representing Central Labor Council of Alameda County:

"Believing that a square deal for every man should be accompanied by a square deal for every woman;

"We pledge ourselves to work for the political emancipation of the women of California, as a measure of justice, an aid to education, good laws and good government; and as an essential step toward the improvement of labor conditions; furthermore, be it

"Resolved, That we pledge our sympathy and support to the Equal Suffrage Campaign now pending in Oregon, which has been made possible through the enactment of an Initiative and Referendum Law."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 64.

Introduced by Geo. K. Smith, representing Barbers' Union, No. 134, of Oakland:

"Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council use their best endeavor to have a law enacted to prevent employers issuing time checks to their employes when they quit their work, and demanding any discount to pay them their wages; and be it further

"Resolved, That such bill shall be drafted as soon as possible and placed in the hands of the Legislative Committee."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 59.

Introduced by G. B. Benham, representing San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union:

"Whereas, The selection of United States Senators by State Legislatures has proven a fruitful source of venality and corruption; be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, recommends its Law and Legislative Committee to use its best efforts to bring about such legislation as may result in the election of United States Senators by general vote of the people; and we further recommend that all organizations and members of organizations affiliated with this Federation use all honorable means to forward the election of the United States Senators by general vote of the people."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 52.

Introduced by N. Blum, W. H. Warnecke, H. Clemens, representing Cigar Makers' Union, No. 228, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, It has become apparent to the Cigar Makers' Unions of the United States and Canada, that a Bill known as 'House Bill No. 3' provides for a reduction of all cigars manufactured in the Philippine Islands to 25 per cent of the rate stipulated in the Dingley Bill.

"It also provides for absolute free trade with the Philippine Islands by July 1, 1909.

"The wages earned in the cigar industry in the Philippines or Manila vary from 25 cents to 37 cents per day.

"We, therefore, as American citizens and Union men, cannot compete with a semi-civilized people who subsist on rice and vegetables and live in huts made of bamboo.

"The principal articles produced at present in the Archipelago for export are cigars, tobacco and sugar. The production of cigars at present exceeds over two hundred millions per annum. With the stimulus to be given to American Cigar Trust, which appears to be the chief promoter of House Bill No. 3, if passed, it will increase in a few years five hundred millions, to the detriment of the cigar makers and industry of this country. Of the 79 factories in operation in Manila many are owned by Chinamen, who employ Chinese coolies, with the exception of two; the others are owned by European manufacturers. A grave danger threatens the cigar makers of this country; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation, in Convention assembled, do hereby give our hearty support to the Cigar Makers' International Union of America in protesting against the passage of the said Bill; and therefore, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of said Resolutions be forwarded to the California Senators and Congressmen, asking their support in the defeat of the said Bill No. 3."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

The Secretary reported the following result of the roll-call vote on the Drake motion in regard to Proposition No. 9:

For the Motion.....	15,735½
Against the Motion.....	7,865½

23,601

Necessary two-thirds vote, 15,734.

Moved that owing to the closeness of the vote a special committee of three be appointed to canvass the roll-call vote on the Drake motion. Carried.

The Chair appointed Delegates McIntyre, Shallenberger and Keeling.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported to the Secretary that he had not received attendance checks from the following delegates:

A. B. Rosenberg, J. Arnerich, J. Rojas, T. F. Marshall, W. Blakely, J. D. Parrott, H. La Perle, J. F. Curran, C. Flanigan, M. J. Sawyer, J. M. Higgins, C. W. Holmquist, C. J. Williams, J. E. Malmberg, J. A. Wilson, F. McLaughlin, T. K. Thompson, H. Chemnick, I. Jacoby, J. Robertson, F. Barbrach, P. W. Buckley, J. Halloran, J. Garrett, D. Doggett, K. J. Doyle, H. Apple, R. T. Barry, B. B. Rosenthal, D. G. Morgan, L. Montgomery, J. W. Ried, T. A. Peckham, W. I. Murphy, M. B. Beirao, Jr., Geo. Cassidy.

Moved that we adjourn till 9 a. m. Saturday. Carried.

Fifth Legislative Day.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1906.

Morning Session.

The meeting was called to order at 9:15 o'clock by President Harry A. Knox.

The special Committee appointed Friday evening to recount the roll-call vote on the Drake motion to refer the majority report of the Committee on Constitution and Laws to a referendum vote of all affiliated unions, reported the following as a correct count of the vote:

In favor of the motion.....	15,755½
Against the motion.....	7,905½

23,661

Necessary to carry the motion.....	15,774
In favor of the motion.....	15,753½

Motion lost by	18½
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[The error in the figures as submitted by the Secretary Friday afternoon was occasioned by the tally clerk turning two pages of the roll-call at once, thereby missing the vote of two delegates—one of whom voted for the motion and the other against the motion.]

Following is the roll-call on the Drake motion to refer the majority report to a vote of the affiliated unions:

For the Drake motion—D. M. Rickart 332, J. J. Fox 42½, J. J. Casey 42½, G. Keeling 24, S. Hill 254, J. Shillington 125, F. Rutenbeck 51, I. W. Dow 55, J. A. Gray 707, L. W. Butler 200, F. Drake 262, G. Fairchild 50, C. W. McLennan 11, W. R. Brown 11, A. B. Lee 43, E. E. Stack 43, C. F. Burekhardt 160, T. F. Marshall 24, G. A. Janssen 26, E. E. Phillips 537, R. West 50, A. W. Borden 50, A. Massie, Jr., 50, A. Diehl 54, F. Overton 160, C. J. Curran 89, J. B. Rehob 1, S. H. Gray 1, N. P. Nielson 113, C. Moreno 34, J. Smart 250, C. Oman 75, F. Higuera 75, J. F. Kieley 25, J. C. Harlow 130, R. Collins 25, J. H. Park 91, J. M. Higgins 42, A. L. Wulff 23, M. T. Hudson 1, J. J. Galvin 1, J. B. Stebbins 53, J. Thayer 15, M. S. Shelly 51½, T. F. Tuke 51½, T. A. Cody 68, J. Wiesel 92, P. Keller 700, D. S. Tattenham 604, S. P. Meyers 20, C. Apperson 502½, A. Calderwood 404, H. Clemens 240, C. L. Ochs 141½, F. A. Michel 141½, Wm. Rhys 131½, J. Bunting 165, W. J. French 1, J. F. Garvey 56, J. Green 615, J. Halloran 100, E. Anderson 2000, J. Crosby 22½, J. P. Fitzsimmons 35½, F. Ewald 35½, H. A. Knox 2012, H. Sager 300, Wm. G. Rusk 115, F. J. Bonnington 816, Miss Anna Burkhardt 550, R. Telfer 2, P. E. Franklin 56½, W. G. McGinley 56½, C. F. Edmonds 124, C. F. Schadt 105, W. L. Dubois 44, M. A. Caldwell 22, R. W. Boyd 174, J. Wood 2, T. O. Owens 40, W. H. Atkins 30, W. H. Taylor 33, R. Caverly 50, G. Cassidy 89, A. S. Winterhode 34, L. B. Leavitt 68, A. W. Enos 35, G. B. Dale 2, H. W. Smith 111, R. Jones 24, W. H. Green 24.

Against the Drake motion—Thos. Gallagher 75, Edward Gallagher 75, Chas. H. Ryan 307, M. J. Sawyer 69, Thos. Lonergan 107, J. Guinee 250, A. M. Tiedeman 240, Chas. J. Williams 183, Wm. McIntosh 264, S. P. Meyers 20, John Guinee 400, G. S. Brower 502½, J. H. Huberchek 213, Fred Barbrach 75, Tim Cronin 38, Jas. Hester 295, H. M. Alexander 1, Wm. P. Delaney 1000, J. Selmer 250, A. J. Gallagher 89, J. P. B. Jones 194, Geo. Benham 343, N. J. Stevens 22½, A. G. Bruederly 180, D. J. Gorman 1542, J. J. O'Brien 1050.

As soon as the corrected figures were announced by the Chair, Delegate D. Doggett, representing San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, submitted the following protest:

"Oakland, January 6, 1906.

"To the Officers and Members of the California State Federation of Labor—Ladies and Gentlemen: I am a delegate to this Convention, representing, with other delegates, San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24. It was impossible for me to attend the Convention yesterday. During my absence, George B. Benham voted my votes, 85% in number, against the motion to refer Proposition No. 9 to a referendum vote. Benham had no authority to use my votes. Had I been here I would have voted FOR the proposition.

"I hereby emphatically protest against the action of Benham, and demand that my 85% votes be deducted from the total vote.

"D. DOGGETT,

"Delegate from Printing Pressmen, No. 24."

Moved to lay Delegate Doggett's protest on the table. Motion lost.

Moved that Delegate Doggett's vote (85%) be deducted from the total vote cast against the Drake motion to refer Majority Report of Committee on Constitution and Laws to a referendum vote of affiliated unions.

Motion declared out of order by the Chair, who stated that the roll-call had been closed and no change could be made.

Delegate Drake appealed from the ruling of the Chair.

Roll-call demanded on the appeal.

Roll-call was then proceeded with.

Following is the roll-call on Delegate Drake's appeal from the decision of the Chair that motion to deduct Delegate Doggett's vote was out of order:

To sustain the Chair—J. J. Fox 42½, J. J. Casey 42½, I. W. Dow 55, C. W. McLennan 11, A. B. Lee 43, E. E. Stack 43, F. M. Tozier 80½, W. J. Atkinson 89½, R. Wiand 89½, J. J. Overton 89½, R. West 50, A. W. Borden 50, T. Gallagher 75, E. Gallagher 75, C. H. Ryan 307, J. H. Park 91, A. L. Wulff 23, M. T. Hudson 1, J. J. Galvin 1, Wm. Lawrence 35, J. Thayer 15, M. S. Shelly 103, P. Keller 700, T. Lonegan 107, J. Graf 250, A. M. Tiedeman 240, Wm. McIntosh 264, Wm. F. Clarke 20, J. Guinee 400, A. Calderwood 404, J. H. Hubachek 213, G. Cooney 131½, J. J. Ryan 38, J. Hester 295, J. Bunting 55, J. Hebrank 55, P. J. Diez 55, J. A. Halk 52½, Wm. Ford 52½, H. M. Alexander 1, Wm. P. Delaney 500, J. Selmer 250, A. J. Gallagher 89, J. P. B. Jones 194, G. Benham 85¾, R. C. Rice 85¾, W. G. Wittman 85¾, V. G. Stevens 22½, A. G. Bruederly 189, R. E. Ewing 1542, H. A. Knox 335½, H. Sager 300, A. L. Fuiton 136, J. J. O'Brien 175.

Against sustaining the Chair—D. M. Rickart 332, G. Keeling 24, S. Hill 254, J. Shillington 125, T. Rutenbeck 51, J. A. Gray 707, L. W. Butler 200, F. Drake 262, G. K. Smith 160, T. F. Marshall 24, E. E. Phillips 89½, F. Dahnke 89½, A. Massie, Jr., 50, A. Diehl 54, F. Overton 80, P. C. Weber 80, C. J. Curran 89, J. B. Rebol 1, S. H. Gray 1, N. P. Nielson 37¾, J. McPherson 37¾, C. Moreno 34, J. Smart 500, C. Oman 75, F. Higuera 75, J. F. Kieley 25, C. W. Nisbet 65, J. C. Harlow 65, R. Collins 25, J. B. Stebbins 53, C. Apperson 502½, H. Clemens 240, C. L. Ochs 141½, F. A. Michel 141½, Wm. Rhys 131½, W. J. French 1, P. W. Buckley 500, J. F. Garvey 56, J. Green 615, D. Doggett 85¾, E. Anderson 2000, F. Ewald 35½, R. Cornelius 335½, F. G. Shallenberger 335½, Wm. G. Rusk 115, F. J. Bonnington 136, R. Higgins 136, L. Michelson 136, Miss Anna Burkhardt 550, R. Telfer 2, P. E. Franklin 56½, W. G. McGinley 56½, C. F. Edmonds 124, M. A.

Caldwell 22, R. W. Boyd 174, J. Wood 2, T. O. Owens 40, W. H. Atkins 30, W. H. Taylor 33, R. Caverly 50, A. S. Winterhode 34, L. B. Leavitt 68, A. W. Enos 35, J. B. Dale 1, D. H. Leavitt 1, H. W. Smith 111, R. Jones 24, W. H. Green 24.

Moved that roll-call be canvassed by same committee which recounted previous roll-call. Carried

The Committee on Resolutions then reported on the following propositions:

PROPOSITION No. 49.

Introduced by C. F. Schadt, W. L. Du Bois, and M. A. Caldwell, representing Carpenters, No. 751; I. B. of T., No. 417; Gen. Teamsters, No. 589, of Santa Rosa.

"Whereas, The Citizens' Alliance, alias Builders' Exchange, has declared for and is doing its utmost to enforce the "Open Shop"; and

"Whereas, Organized Labor is and has for some months past resisted and is standing out in support of the fundamental principles of Unionism; and

"Whereas, To continue the struggle to a successful termination and secure for organized labor a victory, it is absolutely necessary for organized labor in general to lend its immediate financial assistance, to the end that Citizens' Allianceism may be forever buried beyond resurrection in Sonoma County.

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in meeting assembled, that all delegates be and are hereby instructed to report the aforesaid condition in Santa Rosa to their respective unions at their earliest opportunity, and solicit in behalf of organized labor in Santa Rosa such financial aid as their unions may deem proper to extend."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 26.

Introduced by J. J. Matheson, representing Musicians' Union, No. 6, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, There are a number of secret, fraternal and other organizations which do not employ musicians who are members of the American Federation of Musicians on occasions of celebrations of either special or general interest, because they can invariably secure the services of an inferior grade of unfair competitors, at rates generally far less than would yield the musician who solely depends upon his profession the bare necessities of life. It is, therefore,

"Resolved, That members of Unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, and who are also members of any of the above secret, fraternal or other organizations, are enjoined to exert their utmost endeavors in agitating the worthy principle of 'live and let live' upon those clothed with authority and the membership generally of said organizations, so as to secure favorable recognition in the future. Members are also urged to refrain from joining any of such organizations which do not give the bona fide musician, as enrolled upon the membership of the American Federation of Musicians, the only legitimate national organization of the profession in America, preferred consideration."

Committee referred to Convention without recommendation.

Moved that the resolution be adopted as read. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 27.

Introduced by Harry W. Smith, representing Vallejo Lodge, I. A. of M., No. 252, of Vallejo:

"Whereas, It has been shown by the data collected by our Executive Board that co-operation has been a great benefit to the producing classes; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Executive Board to be selected by this Convention be instructed to prepare an address to all affiliated unions upon co-operation, based upon the data embodied in the report of the retiring Board, and that they urge upon all union men that by this means strikes and their consequent sufferings may be avoided, and in time, by a process of demonstrative education, the whole people may come to a realization of their power in an economic manner."

The Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

Proposition No. 28 was submitted to the Convention without recommendation. It appearing that this proposition was not introduced by a delegate, it was ruled out of order.

PROPOSITION No. 30.

Introduced by Frank G. Shallenberger, representing Street Car Men's Union, No. 205, of San Francisco:

"Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council is hereby instructed to prepare for submission to the next convention of this body a carefully compiled report, giving the name of each Judge who issues an injunction curtailing in any way the constitutional rights and privileges of an organized labor body, the locality of issue, the causes leading up to said injunction and the date upon which the term of office of said Judge will expire."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 31.

Introduced by I. Jacoby and H. Chemneck, representing Cloak Makers' Union, No. 8, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, The Fresno Convention and the Sacramento Convention of the California State Federation of Labor have in unequivocal terms declared a boycott against M. Siminoff, a cloak manufacturer, at 1228 Market street, San Francisco; and

"Whereas, M. Siminoff persists in his unfair attitude towards organized labor and uses his utmost endeavors to nullify the efforts of the wage workers to improve their conditions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Sixth Annual Convention in Oakland, Cal., that we hereby reaffirm the boycott levied against M. Siminoff, and earnestly request all members of affiliated unions and all fair-minded men and women not to patronize the three retail cloak stores owned and controlled by M. Siminoff, to wit: The Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, 1230-4 Market street, San Francisco; the Pacific Cloak and Suit House, 1142 Market street, San Francisco, and the Ladies' Toggery, corner Eleventh and Washington Streets, Oakland, Cal. Be it further

"Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to render all possible aid to Cloak Makers' Union, No. 8, of San Francisco, in its endeavors to maintain decent conditions of labor in the ladies' garment industry."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

The Rev. Chas. R. Brown was introduced, and addressed the Convention, in part, as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: I am glad to look into your faces and be invited to address you for a few minutes. I have followed with interest the report of your proceedings in the columns of the daily press. In standing here I do not feel that I am in any sense away from home. I am a union man myself. I belong to the Ministerial Union, and am at this time the delegate from that Union to the Central Labor Council of Oakland.

"I believe in the general principles of union labor. In the exercise of my own purchasing power and of such influence as I might have, I have tried to further them. I have said many times from my own pulpit and in other public addresses and in print, that I was in sympathy with the essential principles of the labor unions.

"I do not believe in all the things which the labor unions have done. You yourselves do not believe in them all. Union men, being human beings like the rest of us, have made mistakes. All men have to begin to do things when they don't know how, in order to learn how. But it is altogether best that the union men should be making these efforts to improve the condition of the working people of America.

"As I understand it, two of the leading principles of union labor are these: First, the principle of social solidarity. 'We are all members one of another; if one member suffer, all the other members suffer with it; if one member rejoices, all the members rejoice with it.'

"The second principle is that all our rights are modified by our obligations. When a man talks about his right to manage his own business in his own way, he must be made to feel that this right is modified by his obligation to manage that business in such a way that it shall include a fair measure of success and prosperity for the men whose lives and interests are bound up with his own in that enterprise. When a man talks about his right to work, he must remember that this right to work is modified by certain obligations. If he is a single man—and who has remained single because he was too selfish to share his good things with another, or because he was so disagreeable that he could not induce any woman to have him—he is under obligation not to offer to work so cheaply as to imperil the interests of the working man who has a family to support. He ought to work in such a way as not to lower the standard of living below what is human.

"This applies also to another matter in which we are all interested here on this coast. When the man who insists upon his right to work is an Asiatic, content with a standard of living to which, may it please God, the American workman shall never be brought down, he must remember that his right to work is modified by that obligation not to destroy the proper standard of living for American workmen here upon our own soil. These, as I understand it, are two of the leading principles of union labor, and I am sure that every minister of the Gospel is or ought to be in hearty accord with them both.

"I am also glad to come here because I believe the relation between the churches and the labor unions ought to be a great deal closer than it has been. We need you and you need the churches. I would not want to be pastor of a church composed entirely of capitalists, nor of one composed entirely of laboring people. I believe the ideal church is that described in the good book, where 'the rich and poor and those who are neither rich nor poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all.' And you need the work the churches are doing to aid you in your lives. We stand mainly for two things, to inculcate a sense of responsibility to Almighty God for all our actions, and a spirit of intelligent good will toward all our fellows. And in all your effort

for the betterment of the conditions of the working people, you will be aided by this effort of the churches in both these directions."

President Knox replied on behalf of the Federation, and on motion the Convention tendered the Rev. Mr. Brown a rising vote of thanks for his address.

The special Committee reported the following as the result of the roll-call vote on Drake's appeal from the decision of the Chair that motion to deduct Delegate Doggett's vote from roll-call was out of order:

Against the ruling of the Chair.....	10,883¼
To sustain the Chair.....	9,619 7-12

Majority against the ruling of the Chair..... 1,263¾

The Chair announced the motion to deduct Delegate Doggett's vote from the total cast against submitting Majority Report of Constitution and Laws Committee on Proposition No. 9 to a referendum, was now before the house.

Moved that debate cease. Carried.

Moved to adjourn till 2 p. m. Carried.

Afternoon Session.

Meeting called to order at 2:15 p. m. by President Knox.

Announcement was made that copies of the group picture of delegates taken at the Court House could be purchased from Chas. Robb, 1114 Washington street, Kahn Building; \$1.00 each mounted, 85 cents unmounted for mailing.

The Secretary announced that a communication had been received from Cigar Makers' Union, No. 291, San Jose, stating that the union had unanimously voted to contribute five cents per capita to the locked-out printing trades unions of Los Angeles.

Delegate Drake moved that the entire matter of Proposition No. 9 be tabled. Carried.

Delegate Bonnington, on behalf of delegation of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, protested against laying Proposition No. 9 on the table.

It was moved to proceed with the regular order of business. Carried.

The Committee on Constitution and Laws reported on the following proposition:

PROPOSITION No. 43.

Introduced by George Keeling, representing Eureka Typographical Union, No. 207, of Eureka:

"Whereas, The principles of the initiative and referendum have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, and are increasingly used by many international bodies, and

"Whereas, This State Federation has approved the said principles in Section 2, Article VIII, of its Constitution in dealing with Federation affairs, and

"Whereas, The Washington State Federation of Labor has adopted the initiative and referendum in the election of its officers, thus saving

much time in its annual conventions and reducing friction; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we recommend to our affiliated bodies the study of the initiative and referendum as they may be applied in the election of the officers of this Federation."

The Committee referred the proposition to the Convention without recommendation.

Moved that the resolution be referred to affiliated unions for consideration. Carried.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported on the following propositions:

PROPOSITION No. 34.

Introduced by V. J. Stephens and Jas. Crosby, representing Boot and Shoe Cutters' Union, No. 339, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, Prison officials of the State of Oregon are contemplating the erection of a shoe factory in the prison at Salem, Oregon; and

"Whereas, Convict labor has proven in the past not only a great detriment to the shoe workers of this State but to the manufacturers, and in order to compete with such labor the manufacturer is compelled to employ the cheapest of labor at the longest possible hours; and

"Whereas, The Boot and Shoe Workers found it almost impossible to cope with such competition; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby instructs the incoming Executive Board to take this matter up with the prison officials and use their influence to discourage such a movement; and be it further

"Resolved, That the delegates to this Convention be instructed to request the members of their unions to demand the Boot and Shoe Workers' label, it being a guarantee that the shoes or boots were produced under fair conditions."

The Committee recommended the adoption.

The recommendation of the Committee was concurred in, and the incoming Executive Council was instructed to correspond with the American Federation of Labor in regard to existing conditions in Salem, Oregon.

PROPOSITION No. 32.

Introduced by I. Jacoby and H. Chemnick, representing Cloak Makers' Union, No. 8, of San Francisco:

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Sixth Annual Convention in Oakland, Cal., that we hereby call upon all members of affiliated unions and upon all supporters of white labor to purchase only such ladies' cloaks, suits, skirts, capes and other ladies' wear which bear the union label of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the union label on the garment being the only guarantee of white labor and well-paid labor having obtained in the manufacture of such garment."

The Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 33.

Introduced by I. Jacoby and H. Chemnick, representing Cloak Makers' Union, No. 8, of San Francisco:

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Sixth Annual Convention, that Resolution No. 47 of the Sacramento Convention be hereby reaffirmed, and that the Executive Council be

authorized to expend during the coming year the sum of \$450 for the purpose of propagating the use of union labels, union stamps, union shop cards and union store cards endorsed by the American Federation of Labor."

The Committee recommended that the matter be left in the hands of the Executive Council.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 37.

Introduced by Daniel F. Tattenham, representing Barbers' Union, No. 148, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, The very large majority of barber shops and barber colleges in the city of San Francisco are in an unsanitary condition, with no running water, either hot or cold, and without any sewerage; and

"Whereas, In some of the barber colleges one towel is used on as many as twenty customers.

"Whereas, None of the precautions are used that are observed in first-class barber shops, such as clean linen for every customer and absolute cleanliness of mugs, brushes, combs, straps and other tools used by barbers.

"Whereas, Such conditions are injurious to the health of any person patronizing or employed in such barber shops or barber colleges; and

"Whereas, Journeymen Barbers' Union, Local 148, of San Francisco has before the Board of Supervisors of the City of San Francisco a bill governing the sanitary condition of barber shops and barber colleges, for the protection of the barber trade as well as the general public. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in the City of Oakland, 1906, endorses the Journeymen Barbers' Union of San Francisco in its efforts to get better sanitary conditions in the barber shops of San Francisco."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved to concur in recommendation of Committee. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 38.

Introduced by Robert Boyd, representing Brotherhood of W. and S. M. Workers' Union, No. 6, of Scotia-Pepperwood:

"Whereas, Co-operative industries have proved effective in winning strikes for organized labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Executive Council ask the American Federation of Labor to collect data in all the States and Canada on this new weapon against our opponents, and publish the same in the American Federationist."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 39.

Introduced by George Keeling, representing Typographical Union, No. 207, of Eureka:

"Whereas, The employees in the public service are usually fairly treated in regard to hours and wages, and

"Whereas, Public service corporations are often hard task masters and unwilling to grant concessions unless threatened with the loss of franchises or patronage; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we recommend to the gas workers, electrical workers,

street carmen and other corporation employees, in the event of trouble unsettled by other means, that an agitation for municipal ownership of utilities be begun with a view to securing just conditions from such corporations."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 40.

Introduced by George Keeling, representing Typographical Union, No. 207, of Eureka:

"Whereas, The payment of dividends on watered stock reduces the worker's share of his product, and

"Whereas, This is a practice notoriously common, causing hardship to many and seriously interfering with the progress of organized labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, condemns this method of finance as dishonest and calls upon both press and pulpit to aid us in its overthrow."

Committee reported unfavorably.

Moved that the resolution be amended by striking out word "pulpit." Carried.

Moved to adopt resolution as amended. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 41.

Introduced by Stuart Hill, representing Brotherhood W. and S. M. Workers' Union, No. 2, of Eureka:

"Whereas, The woodsmen and sawmill workers throughout the State of California and other States of this Union are mostly unorganized and in a deplorable condition, and

"Whereas, On the 26th day of August, 1905, the woodsmen and sawmill workers of Humboldt County organized the 'International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers,' under the American Federation of Labor, and

"Whereas, Said international is still in its infancy and its finances do not admit of it putting an organizer in the field; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in its Sixth Annual Convention, that the organizer of this Federation be instructed to devote his energies to the utmost of his ability toward organizing the woodsmen and sawmill workers of this State under the banner of said International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 42.

Introduced by John Shillington, representing Brotherhood W. and S. M. Workers' Union, No. 4, of Fortuna:

"To amend Subsection G of Article I, under the head of 'representation,' by the addition of a subsection 'h,' as follows:

"(h) No delegate or alternate shall be entitled to a seat in the Convention who is unable to show at least three labels on his clothing."

Committee recommended it be not adopted.

On motion, the committee's recommendation was concurred in.

PROPOSITION No. 48.

Introduced by delegation from Broommakers' Union, No. 58, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, The International Broom and Whisk Makers have a label, which is fastened by wire on the finish of all manufactured brooms, whisks and brushes, and

"Whereas, There is a feeling among the different broommakers' unions throughout the State that there is not enough support given their label by the members of the different unions, and

"Whereas, The markets of all the cities throughout the State are overflowed by the product of Eastern penitentiaries and Chinese-made goods; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each affiliated union."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in, and that Executive Council send copies to all affiliated unions. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 53.

Introduced by A. B. Lee, representing Bakers' Union, No. 119, of Oakland:

"Whereas, The National Biscuit Company of Chicago, Ill., with offices and factories throughout the continent, is decidedly antagonistic to organized labor.

"Whereas, It is the custom of said concern to employ non-union women and children in the manufacture of their goods at a very meager wage.

"Whereas, Much goods manufactured by said concern are sold throughout the State of California, being handled by almost every grocery; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Convention endorse the boycott against afore-said unfair concern; and be it further

"Resolved, That a letter be sent to all the unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, warning them not to purchase any products of the National Biscuit Company."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 54.

Introduced by Andrew J. Gallagher, representing Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 8, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, There are at the present time a number of "open shop" photo-engraving plants in the State of California, and

"Whereas, Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 8, of San Francisco is making a strenuous effort to obtain and maintain the "closed shop" among the photo-engravers of this State. Be it, therefore, by the State Federation of Labor of California, in convention assembled.

"Resolved, That all unions of the State of California are asked to assist as far as possible in obtaining union conditions in the engraving craft."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 57.

Introduced by W. H. Green, representing Painters' Union, No. 376, of Vallejo:

"Whereas, The United States Government purchases only the very best material, accepted only after a thorough inspection by Government officials appointed for that purpose, and

"Whereas, There is a system now in vogue at the Mare Island Navy Yard of disrating mechanics and in some instances discharging them, filling their places with helpers, and

"Whereas, The utilizing of first-class material by third and fourth class mechanics, and in some instances laborers and helpers, and

"Whereas, Such a system is incompatible with good business principles, and

"Whereas, Said system not only proves poor business acumen but also has a discouraging and disintegrating effect upon organized labor, a fact which the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, Union No. 376, of Vallejo, can substantiate, for some of their best members and first-class mechanics have been discharged and their places taken by helpers and laborers—verifying the truthfulness of the above allegation; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, at its Sixth Annual Cnvention now in session in Oakland, Cal., protests against such a system, believing it to be not only detrimental to organized labor but to the best interests of the Government as well; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, calling his attention to the demoralizing effect this system has upon the personnel of the mechanical force at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and also a copy be forwarded to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor for his inspection and action in the premises."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 58.

Introduced by H. Clemens and H. Warneke, representing Cigar-makers' Union, No. 228, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, The workingmen of Russia are at the present time in a bitter and desperate conflict with the government, so as to emancipate themselves from despotism and industrial slavery and autoocracy, and

"Whereas, The people of Russia are contesting against the government so as to gain a more equal division for political rights, and

"Whereas, The government of Russia is using all its naval and military forces to crush the rights of the workingmen and slaughter the toiling masses whenever they may take a stand for their defense. Let it, therefore, be the sense of this Convention that it be

"Resolved, That we, the delegates assembled in this Sixth Annual Convention, extend to our brothers in Russia our heartfelt sympathy, wishing them success in abolishing autoocracy, despotism and Czarism, and our best greetings to the struggling masses"

The Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 60.

Introduced by G. B. Benham, representing Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, of San Francisco:

"Resolved, By this Convention of the State Federation of Labor of the State of California (although its members may never need the

services of an employment bureau) as an evidence that unionism is broader than self-interest, that this Convention endorses the agitation for the establishment by the municipality of a free employment office in San Francisco, and also for the passage of an ordinance to protect labor looking for work, and that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to mail a copy of this resolution to Mayor E. L. Schmitz and to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

Delegate Seaman of Sailors' Union, San Francisco, recorded as voting in the negative.

PROPOSITION No. 62.

Introduced by Executive Council:

"Whereas, The menace of Chinese labor, greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil, similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to wit: the immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean laborers; and

"Whereas, 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 demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean labor, 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 of these Oriental races to 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, 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 classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that act; further

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

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 63.

Introduced by Henry Sager, Chas. R. Meinert, H. W. Kruger, and C. W. Peck, representing Sugar Workers, Union, No. 10519, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, It is evident that the Sugar Workers in the State of California are in a very unorganized condition; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we ask the Executive Board of the State Federation

of Labor to pay particular attention to the sugar factory of Crockett; and be it further

"Resolved, That we ask the said Board, that when said factory resumes operations to do their utmost in organizing that factory."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 65.

Introduced by J. J. Galvin, representing Federated Trades Council of Sacramento:

"Whereas, We believe the effective use of the boycott will, in a large measure, solve the question of strikes and lockouts; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Sixth Annual Convention assembled, that it recommend to the several affiliated unions that they regularly publish lists of unfair houses and that they impose a minimum fine of five dollars on all members who then continue to patronize or permit members of their families to patronize such unfair houses."

Committee reported without recommendation.

Moved to adopt resolution as read. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 69.

Introduced by T. F. Marshall, representing Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 324, of Oakland; Ed. Anderson, representing Sailors Union of the Pacific; and supported by John I. O'Brien, representing Cooks and Waiters' Union, of San Francisco:

"Resolved, That we respectfully recommend, for the advancement of the objects and aims of the several Japanese and Korean Exclusion Leagues in this State, the advisability of delegations from those bodies and all other bodies in sympathy with the movement, meeting in San Francisco, on some Sunday, or other day to be approved of, to consolidate the various bodies into one representative whole so as to hasten the time for restrictive legislation."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

Committee on Labels and Boycotts reported on the following proposition:

PROPOSITION No. 70.

Introduced by N. Blum and H. Clemens, representing Cigar Makers' Union, No. 228, of San Francisco:

"Whereas, The various locals of the Cigar Makers' International Union of California have expended thousands of dollars in the past in agitating and advertising their label, and have vigorously and persistently appealed to the union men of California to aid in driving from the market non-union, child-labor and Chinese-made cigars; and,

"Whereas, The organized forces of labor in California have been continuously increasing from year to year except the cigar makers, regardless of all they have done in the past and are at present doing to increase the demand for union labeled cigars; and,

"Whereas, The Cigar Makers' Union stands second to no organization when called upon for financial and moral assistance; and

"Whereas, The Cigar Makers' Unions of California once more call the attention of the California State Federation of Labor and affiliated unions to the numerical strength of their organization as compared

with the ever-increasing strength of other crafts, and ask in all fairness: 'Are the union men of this State doing their duty to the Cigar Makers' label?' We, the Cigar Makers, are forced to the conclusion that results speak very poorly for the thousands of union men of California; and

"Whereas, The cigar makers of California expect that the delegates to this convention will bear in mind that these resolutions are intended to operate after the convention as well as while in session and are not introduced merely as a matter of ornament; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That each of the delegates to this convention consider it a solemn duty to bring before their respective organizations the necessity of an aggressive warfare against all cigars regardless of where they are made that do not bear the blue label of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America; by so doing results will speak for themselves, and then the members of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America will have no complaint to make."

The Committee recommended its adoption, and that in the first general circular issued by the Executive Council of this Federation, a paragraph be included calling the attention of all organizations to the fact that the blue label of the Cigar Makers' Union is not receiving the support it should.

Moved that recommendation of Committee be concurred in. Carried.

The Chair announced that the selection of the place of meeting for the next convention was now before the house.

On motion of Delegate Jas. Wood, seconded by Delegates Stebbins, Anderson, Benham, Caldwell, and Owens, Stockton was unanimously chosen as the convention city for 1907.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported to the Secretary that he had not received attendance checks from the following delegates:

J. J. Casey, A. B. Rosenberg, O. Moore, G. Fairchild, John Arnerich, John Rojas, C. W. Petry, T. F. Marshall, G. A. Janssen, W. Blakely, H. La Perle, J. F. Curran, W. Sawyer, M. J. Sawyer, J. M. Higgins, M. T. Hudson, W. G. Burrows, D. D. Sullivan, W. W. Cuthbert, T. A. Cady, C. W. Holmquist, D. S. Tattenham, Dennis Griffen, A. Pauli, D. Powers, J. E. Malmburg, J. A. Wilson, F. McLaughlin, A. Friedman, D. J. Murray, H. May, G. S. Brower, J. S. Cole, T. K. Thompson, H. Warnecke, Jr., H. Chemnick, I. Jacoby, J. Robertson, F. Barbrach, P. W. Buckley, S. Davis, J. Halloran, J. Garrett, E. A. Erickson, J. P. Fitzsimmons, J. H. Bowling, F. G. Shallenberger, E. J. Hart, Wm. H. Ewing, K. J. Doyle, H. H. Steele, Wm. Hennelly, H. Apple, R. T. Barry, B. B. Rosenthal, M. P. Scott, F. Ferrari, D. G. Morgan, L. Montgomery, J. W. Ried, T. A. Peckham, W. I. Murphy, M. T. Ygnacio, M. B. Beirao, Jr., J. T. Riordan, and G. Cassidy.

Moved by Delegate Benham that as an evidence of sincere appreciation the convention heartily thank the unions, citizens, and officials and the press of Oakland and San Francisco for the splendid hospitality and generous favors extended to the delegates.

The motion was carried by a rising vote.

Moved by Delegate L. B. Leavitt that this convention go on record as favoring government ownership of public utilities. Carried.

Moved by Delegate J. P. B. Jones that a vote of thanks be given the

San Francisco "Call" for furnishing copies of the paper daily during the convention. Carried.

On behalf of the Federation, President Knox thanked the local Arrangements Committee for the splendid reception accorded the delegates. Delegate Perty, of the Committee, responded and assured the delegates that the movement in Oakland would be strengthened by reason of the convention being held there.

President-elect Brower addressed the convention, thanked the delegates for the honor conferred on him, and promised that during the coming year the Federation's affairs would be a first consideration with him.

President Knox and Secretary-Treasurer Bonnington thanked the delegates for the consideration shown the officers during the convention.

On motion a rising vote of thanks was given the retiring officers of the Federation for their work during the year.

Delegate Anderson, of the Sailors' Union, proposed three cheers for the California State Federation of Labor. Three cheers were given heartily and at 6:15 p. m. the Sixth Annual Convention adjourned *sine die*.

LEO MICHELSON,
Assistant Secretary.

F. J. BONNINGTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF VOTE FOR OFFICERS.

	For President	For First Vice- President	For Sec and Vice- President	For Third Vice- President	For Fourth Vice- President	For Fifth Vice- President	For Sixth Vice- President	For Seventh Vice- President	For Secretary- Treasurer
G. S. BROWER	332	423	423	332	332	332	332	332	423
C. W. PETRY	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
T. F. GALLAGHER	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254
L. B. LEAVITT	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
BURT LA RUE	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
S. D. SIMMONS	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
D. D. SULLIVAN	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707
D. S. TATTENHAM	332	423	423	332	332	332	332	332	423
C. F. EDMONDS	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423
R. E. EWING	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423
C. W. HOLMQUIST	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
JOHN SHILLINGTON	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254
MISS ANNA BURKHARDT	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
M. A. CALDWELL	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
JOHN GUINEE	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
WM. P. DELANY	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707

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WOODSMEN, No. 1—332 Votes.

D. M. KICKART..... 332

WAREHOUSE WORKERS, No. 327—51 Votes.

Jas. J. Fox..... 51

John J. Casey..... 51

TYPING AND UNION, No. 207—24 Votes.

George Keeling..... 24

WOODSMEN, No. 2—254 Votes.

Stuart Hill..... 254

WOODSMEN, No. 4—125 Votes.

John Shillington..... 125

BUTCHERS, No. 131—51 Votes.

Theo. Rutanbeck..... 51

KNOWLES.

Granite Cutters—55 Votes.

I. W. Dow..... 55

CARPENTERS, No. 438—707 Votes.

Jas. A. Gray..... 707

[illegible]

	For President	For First Vice-President	For Second Vice-President	For Third Vice-President	For Fourth Vice-President	For Fifth Vice-President	For Sixth Vice-President	For Seventh Vice-President	For Secretary-Treasurer
G. S. BROWER	42	91	107	107	107	107	107	107	J. H. BOWLING
C. W. PETRY	42	91	107	107	107	107	107	107	WM. P. DELANY
T. F. GALLAGHER	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	
L. B. LEAVITT	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	
BURT LA RUE	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	
S. D. SIMMONS	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	
D. D. SULLIVAN	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	
D. S. TATTENHAM	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	
C. F. EDMONDS	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
R. E. EWING	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	
C. W. HOLMQUIST	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	
JOHN SHILLINGTON	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	
MISS ANNA BURKHARDT	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	
M. A. CALDWELL	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	
JOHN GUINEE	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	
	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	
	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	
	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	

[illegible]

	For President	For First Vice- President	For Second Vice- President	For Third Vice- President	For Fourth Vice- President	For Fifth Vice- President	For Sixth Vice- President	For Seventh Vice- President	For Secretary- Treasurer
G. S. BROWER	302½								
C. W. PETRY	302½								
T. F. GALLACHER	302½	302½							
L. B. LEAVITT	302½	302½							
BURT LA RUE	302½	302½							
S. D. SIMMONS	302½	302½							
D. D. SULLIVAN	302½	302½							
D. S. TATTENHAM	302½	302½							
C. F. EDMONDS	302½	302½							
R. E. EWING	302½	302½							
C. W. HOLMQUIST	302½	302½							
JOHN SHILLINGTON	302½	302½							
MISS ANNA BURKHARDT	302½	302½							
M. A. CALDWELL	302½	302½							
JOHN GUINEE	302½	302½							
J. H. BOWLING	302½	302½							
WM. P. DELANY	302½	302½							

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Carpenters, No. 483—1065 Votes.

G. S. Brower

C. L. Apperson

Carpenters, No. 1082—101 Votes.

J. B. Burckhalter

A. Calderwood

Cigarmakers, No. 288—240 Votes.

Nick Blum

H. Clemens

H. Warnecke

Drug Clerks, No. 472—213 Votes.

J. H. Huchnick

Cook, No. 63—283 Votes.

F. A. Michol

Electrical Workers, No. 131—263 Votes.

Geo. Cooney

Wm. Rhys

Freight Handlers, No. 50—38 Votes.

J. J. Ryan

Gas Workers, No. 9810—265 Votes.

P. V. Kearns

Jas. Hester

Glass Bottle Blowers, No. 22—165 Votes.

J. Bunting

J. Hebrant

	For President	For First Vice- President	For Second Vice- President	For Third Vice- President	For Fourth Vice- President	For Fifth Vice- President	For Sixth Vice- President	For Seventh Vice- President	For Secretary- Treasurer
G. S. BROWER	351								
C. W. PETRY	351								
T. F. GALLAGHER	351								
L. B. LEAVITT	351								
BURT LA RUE	351								
S. D. SIMMONS	351								
D. D. SULLIVAN	351								
D. S. TATTENHAM	351								
C. F. EDMONDS	351								
R. E. EWING	351								
C. W. HOLMQUIST	351								
JOHN SHILLINGTON	351								
MISS ANNA BURKHARDT	351								
M. A. CALDWELL	351								
JOHN GUINEE	351								
J. H. BOWLING	351								
WM. P. DELANY	351								

Stereotypers, No. 29—71 Votes.

Ed P. H. Simmons..... 351

Ed Ewald..... 351

Street Railway Employees, No. 205—2012 Votes.

H. A. Knox..... 351

R. Corneliu..... 351

J. H. Bowling..... 351

F. G. Shallenberger..... 351

E. J. Hart..... 351

Wm. H. Ewing..... 351

Sugar Workers, No. 10519—300 Votes.

Henry Sager..... 75

H. W. Kruger..... 75

C. A. Menert..... 75

C. W. Peck..... 75

Theatrical Employees, No. 10—115 Votes.

Wm. G. Rusk..... 571

S. D. Simmons..... 571

Typographical Union No. 21—816 Votes.

Ed. B. Binghamton..... 136

Robt. Higgins..... 136

Leo. Michelson..... 136

J. A. Ryan..... 136

H. H. Steele..... 136

A. L. Fulton..... 136

[illegible]

	For President		For First Vice-President		For Second Vice-President		For Third Vice-President		For Fourth Vice-President		For Fifth Vice-President		For Sixth Vice-President		For Seventh Vice-President		For Secretary-Treasurer	
	G. S. BROWER	C. W. PETRY	T. F. GALLAGHER	L. B. LEAVITT	BURT LA RUE	S. D. SIMMONS	D. D. SULLIVAN	D. S. TATTENHAM	C. F. EDMONDS	R. E. EWING	C. W. HOLMQUIST	JOHN SHILLINGTON	MISS ANNA BURKHARDT	M. A. CALDWELL	JOHN GUINEE	J. H. BOWLING	WM. P. DELANY	
Federal, No. 11,802—35 Votes.	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
A. W. Enos.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
LABOR COUNCIL—2 Votes.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
J. B. Dale.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
D. H. Leavitt.....	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	
Machinists, No. 552—111 Votes.	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	
H. W. Smith.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Painters, No. 378—18 Votes.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
R. Jones.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
W. H. Green.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
TOTALS.....	12521	11272	13053	11717	10672	12720	12240	11218	13202	9776	12003	11705	17180	12558	11197	12653	11523	

Report of Executive Council

1905

To Officers and Delegates of California State Federation of Labor.

GREETING: The Executive Council herewith presents to the Federation and its representatives the following report of its labors for the past year:—

The present condition of organized labor throughout the State is generally satisfactory, with bright prospects for the future. Labor has bettered conditions in several sections of the State, although strongly opposed by the Citizens' Alliance. This organization of employers is on the decline, and we believe in the near future will disband altogether or at least be weakened to such a degree that its power will be practically destroyed.

Business men are beginning to realize that such men as Herbert George with their "Bull Pen" methods are not the men that bring peace and prosperity to a State, and unless peace and prosperity exist money is scarce and business dull, consequently the members of the Alliance are dropping out and many of them are signing up for a "closed shop" and union conditions.

Union label agitation has been carried on to such an extent and so many people are asking for the label that the crafts using it have been very materially benefited. Thousands of "Label Bulletins" and circulars and cards advertising the various labels have been sent all over the State and the result has been very satisfactory. Women's Label Leagues are of great assistance in furthering the demands for the label and every aid possible should be given such leagues by central bodies as well as by individual unions. We believe that the convention should again set apart a certain sum for label purposes.

President Knox has visited and addressed meetings in several cities throughout the State, and has assisted in bringing about settlements of difficulties between unions and employers.

In accordance with the instructions of the Sacramento convention that a representative of this council visit Santa Cruz in regard to the musicians employed at the "New Santa Cruz" resort, Vice-President Hillis was sent to Santa Cruz and made the following report:—

SAN JOSE, February 4, 1905.

To the Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor.

BROTHERS: In compliance with your request of January 23d, I visited Santa Cruz on Tuesday last, February 1st, and made full inquiries *in re* the musicians in connection with the resolution as introduced by Delegate Matheson at the late convention held in Sacramento, and passed up to the executive for investigation. Had a consultation with representatives of the various unions affiliated with the Federation, and also interviewed several musicians, including Mr. Hastings, the leader of the band and secretary of the union. You will find Mr. Hastings' opinion enclosed, which is a true reflex of the body particularly interested. In the first place the resort, "New Santa Cruz," is not and never has been supported or assisted in any way whatever by organized labor, but quite a large sum was contributed last season by the business people of the town, and even such support, I am assured by several of the donors, will not be forthcoming next season. The resort, so far as I could learn, is virtually owned by the S. P. Railway Com-

pany, and the bands are transported free of cost, and have been brought even from Reno, Nevada. The members thereof are paid a nominal sum per diem, and kept at Santa Cruz for weeks at a time. The musicians of the town would not, if they could, and could not if they would, do the work. To undertake the same they would be compelled to sacrifice their positions, at which they make at least \$20 per week, for the sake of about two months' work during the year, and am assured by the musicians that they have absolutely no complaint to make, and all advised me not to interview the manager of the resort in their behalf.

A copy of the above report, together with the communication of Mr. Hastings referred to therein, was furnished to Musicians' Union No. 6, of San Francisco, whose delegate introduced the resolution in the Sacramento convention.

NAPA HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES.

During September the Executive Council was requested to assist the Napa Labor Council in the matter of alleged discrimination against members of Hospital Employees' Union No. 10,038, by the Superintendent of the Napa Hospital for the Insane. In the communication from the Napa Labor Council it was said:—

"On September 25, 1905, the Council held a special meeting for the purpose of investigating and trying to learn the condition that existed at the Napa State Hospital in so far as they relate to Hospital Employees' Union and its members. Several members of said union appeared before the Council, but all requested that their names be not made public, lest they should be discharged from their positions at the hospital if the Superintendent learned of their appearing before the Council.

"It was clearly shown that Dr. Stone is and for some time past has been underhandedly, but systematically, working for the annihilation of the union. He has been entirely ignoring them and depriving them of privileges that he has heretofore granted and conceded to be right. The said Dr. Stone has discharged leading union men and citizens for no cause; on a flimsy excuse, hatched up to carry out his plan of crushing out the union. The vacancies thus created are often filled by non-union men which he sends to Washington, Montana, and other States for, while citizens of California and Napa are seeking employment at the hospital and cannot obtain it, if he can possibly fill the place with a non-resident. We find that in consequence of Dr. Stone's treatment of the leaders of the union and his attitude toward the union that no one who takes any part in the union feels secure in his position and that they fail to get either a leader or quorum at the union meetings, for fear of Dr. Stone's Ax."

A committee, consisting of President Knox and Vice-Presidents Sullivan and Blum, was appointed by the Executive Council to assist the Napa Labor Council in the matter. Brothers Knox and Blum attended a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Napa Hospital at Napa, October 16th, and subsequently reported to your Executive Council, as follows:—

"The committee arrived in Napa on October 16th and was requested by Brother McCaslin to wait till after he and his attorney had presented his case to the Board.

"We arrived at the Hospital about an hour after McCaslin, but found that they had not yet been before the Board. We sent in our cards and all of us were admitted at the same time.

"Attorney Bell presented Brother McCaslin's case and the Chairman of the Board asked us if we had anything to say on the subject. We stated that we were there to lay before the Board the wrongs that had been done to all the members of the union and of course McCaslin's case was a part of it.

"The committee then made their statement to the Board, claiming that the Superintendent had been discriminating against members of the union, and giving general conditions then existing at the hospital to support our contention, which, to our mind, was very clear, and while listening to the McCaslin case we were firmly convinced that we were right. Mr. Bell read an affidavit from a man who was an attendant in the hospital at the time of McCaslin's trouble and he claimed that he did not hear any blow struck, although he was ahead of Dr. Clark and went into the room ahead of him.

The affidavit in conjunction with McCaslin's statement made the testimony stand two against one in favor of McCaslin, but nevertheless McCaslin was discharged.

"The Board said they would hold an executive session to consider the matter. All of us left the room except the Superintendent, which we considered very unfair in as much as he could present his side of the case in our absence.

"Later we were called in by the Board and informed that they had decided not to reopen McCaslin's case.

"We then called the attention of the Board to the matter of the Superintendent hiring men out of the State and suggested that plenty of good men could be secured in the State. The Chairman stated that he also thought that was wrong. We believe that no more people will be secured outside the State.

"While the Superintendent was very sure that he had not shown any discrimination, your committee was just as sure that he had, although he was smart enough to do it in such a sly and underhand way that it was not possible to cite any particular case, and so stated, except in McCaslin's case. It was suggested to Superintendent Stone that his policy had changed a great deal since he had become eligible to hold the position of Superintendent by having three years' experience, which he hadn't had up to a few months ago, and which is necessary under the law.

"The committee told Dr. Stone that the future would show whether he discriminated against the members of the union or not.

"The attached letter from Dr. Stone to Governor Pardee explains itself. But no matter what the Doctor may claim, the committee believes that he has not been fair with the union for the last year, but we hope that he will be in the future."

Meanwhile Vice-President Sullivan took up the case with Governor Pardee, and the following is a copy of a letter from Elmer E. Stone, Superintendent of the hospital, written to the Governor of the State, evidently in reply to inquiries from that official:—

"NAPA, CAL., October 19, 1905.

"HON. GEO. C. PARDEE, Governor,
"Sacramento, Cal.

"DEAR SIR: The delay in reply to yours of October 11th is due to my being absent all of last week in San Francisco attending the Grand Lodge of Masons, and the first of this week with my Board of Managers, and Mr. Gates, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

"I am not surprised at your receiving the communication from the Napa Labor Council, as rumor had reached me that Mr. McCaslin, a discharged attendant, and his friends, among whom were several discharged attendants, had made threats that they would injure me with the labor organizations.

"Your answer to the committee that waited upon you, was to the point and exactly my attitude since assuming the management of this institution.

"No employee has ever been discharged during my time without a good and sufficient cause, and I have never inquired as to whether he or she was or was not a member of the Hospital Employees' Union. I have endeavored at all times to deal fairly with those in my employ and have extended to them all privileges that were within reason and not

detrimental to the best interests of this hospital and its members. I have received written communications from the Hospital Employees' Union thanking me for the privileges I have granted and the interest taken in its members.

"I have received editorial notice in the labor journals for my friendly attitude toward organized labor, etc., and yet the Labor Council of Napa says the union of this institution is practically defunct on account of the stand I have taken against its members.

"Since Mr. McCaslin retired as president of said Hospital Employees' Union, which was (I am informed) about one and a half years ago, I have had but one call from its officers and members to present a grievance, or ask for a privilege. I have at no time discriminated against the members of said union employees; in fact I could not to-day tell who the members are.

"My duty as the head of this hospital is, to carry out its rules and regulations, guard the interests of the people of this State, and above all to protect and comfort those unfortunates who are committed to my charge.

"I care not whether a man or woman in the employ of this institution be a member of organized labor or not, they must obey the rules and regulations and treat those who come under their care with kindness and consideration. I have discharged employees for different offenses, viz.: drunkenness, brutality to patients, stealing, etc., and I have no doubt some of those thus discharged were union employees, and others were non-union.

"I do not ask a man or a woman if they belong to a union before giving them employment, nor do I ask them whether they will or will not join the Hospital Employees' Union.

"I most emphatically deny the charges made that I have systematically and underhandedly attempted to destroy the Hospital Union and challenge said organization, or any other labor organization or individual, to produce evidence to that effect.

"On the evening of October 16th, at the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of this hospital, Mr. McCaslin, with his attorney, Hon. Theo. Bell, appeared before the Board and asked to have the action of the Board at its September meeting (at which time they approved my action in discharging McCaslin for insubordination and abuse of patient) set aside and the case opened for hearing. The Board denied the request, whereupon Mr. Harry Knox and Mr. Blum, President and Vice-President respectively of the California State Federation of Labor, addressed the Board and stated that the Labor Council of Napa had reported to them that Mr. McCaslin had been discharged on trumped-up charges because said McCaslin was a leading member of the Hospital Employees' Union. They stated that this hospital, through its Superintendent and Board of Managers, had been discriminating between union and non-union employees, and members of the hospital union were discharged without cause, and for the past year and a half the Hospital Union had not been in a flourishing condition, in fact had practically become defunct.

"In reply to Messrs. Knox and Blum, I asked them to state a single case in which an employee had been discharged without good and sufficient cause, or any employee who had been discharged because they had held membership in the union, either the Hospital Union or any other union of organized labor. They failed to reply, stating that they were not in possession of facts to substantiate their statements.

"I propounded numerous questions to McCaslin and challenged him to present the name of any employee who had been discharged because he or she was a member of a union. Mr. McCaslin knew of no such case. He admitted that my treatment of himself and the union during the time he was president of the Hospital Union was all that could be asked for.

"I stated that in my opinion the failure of the Hospital Union was

not due to my attitude, but to friction which existed among its members, and that Mr. Knox and Mr. Blum would look into the workings of the union, and I believed they would not be long in arriving at a decision as to the cause of the present condition of Hospital Union No. 10,038.

"Assuring you that I stand ready and willing at all times to have the affairs of my administration at this hospital investigated, not only with reference to the discharge of employees, but with all matters connected with said office.

"Should you at any time deem it advisable to make above communication public, you have my consent to do so.

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed) ELMER E. STONE,
"Medical Superintendent."

Subsequently it was decided by your Executive Council at the request of the Napa Labor Council to send a special organizer to that city to aid in strengthening the movement there. Mr. O. W. McCaslin was selected for the work, he being well acquainted in Napa, and a report of his ten days' work follows:—

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 6, 1905.

To the Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor.

BROTHERS: In accordance with your instructions I visited Napa on the 25th of October, and on that night met with Hospital Employees Union No. 10038, which had met to determine whether they would disband or make an effort to revive their union which had been practically dead for months. After much discussion and all the encouragement that I was able to give them on behalf of the State Federation, they decided to endeavor to build up their organization into a useful and progressive union. On October 30th the Leather Workers called a special meeting in order that I could meet with them. I found their union quite weak and but little enthusiasm among its few members, and only about one-sixth of the tanners in the union at all. After encouraging them to the best of my ability, they decided to get up a banquet and try to get all the non-union tanners to attend and endeavor to get them to join the union on that occasion. On November 1st I met with the Glove Workers' Union and found their union also to be very weak; there being less than one-tenth of the glove workers who are members of the union, but their members seemed more enthusiastic and appointed a "Hustling Committee" to endeavor to get all of the glove workers into the union. During the intervals between these meetings I had also been talking with the Bartenders and Carpenters, neither of which are organized in Napa. I found that at this time both Bartenders and Carpenters are favored by very good conditions. Most of them satisfied with their hours and wages, it being impossible to interest the Bartenders in the idea of unionizing. I succeeded in getting a meeting of the Carpenters on the night of November 3d, there being about twenty present, but after much speech-making and informal discussion I found it impossible to organize them into a union. After spending ten days among the wage-workers of Napa I do not believe that it is possible to organize any new unions at Napa at this time, but that it will be of more importance to organized labor to strengthen and keep alive those already organized. During my visit to Napa I succeeded in affiliating Retail Clerks Union No. 715, and Barbers Union No. 483.

Fraternally yours,

O. W. MCCASLIN,
Special Organizer.

SPECIAL ORGANIZER AT EUREKA.

A request was received from Eureka for an organizer, and as Bro. Smith was busy in another part of the State, Pres. Knox appointed Bro. W. L. Owen Special Organizer for Eureka and vicinity. His report follows:—

EUREKA, CAL., April 21, 1905.

To the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

BROTHERS: On receiving my appointment as special organizer on April 2d, I undertook the work of organizing the woodsmen of this county. On April 3d I visited several small gangs near Eureka, and got the names of eighteen bolt-makers. April 4th went to Ryan's Slough, visited the men in the woods, and held a meeting that night at which seventy-four men signed the roll. April 5th interviewed Brewery Workmen and Electricians in Eureka; the Brewery Workmen all carry cards from San Francisco, but will probably form a union here. The Electricians compose fourteen or sixteen mechanics, besides some helpers. On the same day went to Fieldbrook and spoke to the men in Casson's Camp that night, and got the names of twenty-five men who will join from the bolt camp. April 6th went to Camps 10 and 13 of the Vance Company; 136 men at Camp 10, and 72 at Camp 13 signed the roll; arranged for a meeting Wednesday, April 12th. April 7th visited locomotive firemen on Vance line. April 8th visited men at Bayside Mill and men on section; all promised to join. April 9th arrived at Fortuna and delivered charter to *Federal Union No. 11849; they will affiliate with the State Federation; have 93 members and more coming. Went to Rio Dell and organized *Federal Union No. 11866; with 53 members and more to follow. Left Rio Dell for Pepperwood, delivered charter and returned to Fortuna. Expect to have 200 men in *Federal Union No. 11850, at Scotia, by end of April; will affiliate with State Federation. Was accompanied by Geo. Keeling, Secretary of Eureka Federated Trades and others. April 10th arranged for a meeting at Elk River Mill and also for meeting at Pinkerton's Mill, and on the 11th and 12th visited these two mills and enrolled 44 men from Elk River and 91 from Pinkerton. April 13th held meeting with Stage Employees at Eureka. April 14th went to Trinidad, arranged for a meeting and visited three camps. *Federal Union No. 11852, Blue Lakes, will affiliate with the State Federation at the next meeting, as will also *Federal Union No. 11851, of Eureka.

During the time of my employment as special organizer in this county I have enrolled under the A. F. of L. perhaps 1,300 men.

With best wishes for the success of the Federation, this report is respectfully submitted.

W. L. OWEN,
Special Organizer.

In connection with the work of Brother Owen, it is with pleasure that we report that the nucleus of the International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Saw-Mill Workers, chartered this year by the A. F. of L., was formed from the above unions organized by Brother Owen.

SANTA ROSA AND SALINAS.

Fifth Vice-President Holmquist was sent to Santa Rosa on the request of the Central body at that city for an officer of the Federation to try and adjust differences between that body and the association of employers. Vice-President Holmquist's report follows:

"In pursuance to instructions from the Executive Board, I reported at Santa Rosa for the period of one week to use my best endeavors to help settle their present troubles, which in the main were brought on by the Teamsters' Union, the Council of Labor having declared Lee Brothers Transfer Company and all places of business having hauling done by said firm on the Unfair List. This action caused nearly all of the building trades mechanics to walk out, as the two lumber yards employed Lee Brothers. After securing all the information I could, I addressed the Labor Council, and in the main scored said body and its officers for the very lax methods in handling the trouble, as it has been running along for over three months and instead of nearing a settlement has resolved itself into a fight for the open shop—said action having been openly declared by the Master Builders' League, alias the Citizen's Alliance. My recommendation to the Council was that a "We
*Now a local of the Int. Bro. Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers.

Don't Patronize" card be printed and distributed to all the union men and sympathizers: First, That the Business Agent should visit each of the firms and try and induce them to cease patronizing Lee Brothers, otherwise their names would appear on the list; also urged the Council to organize a Women's Label League at the earliest possible date; also a Japanese-Korean League. A mass meeting was called for Friday night. I placed my entire services at the disposal of the Council. During the balance of the week I visited the various unions, giving much needed advice, also scoring them for their lax methods, having found that not a single union had notified their International or any of the labor magazines. Addressed the mass meeting Friday evening, and dwelt on the various issues at hand.

"After summing up the situation, I find that the only remedy lies in the power of the pocketbook. Saturday, in company with Brother Muegge, visited the various restaurants in behalf of organizing the Cooks and Waiters; final formation of same being left in the hands of Brother Muegge.

After returning from Santa Rosa, Vice-President Holmquist was sent to Salinas, upon request of members of organized labor in that town, to see if something could be done to revive interest in the movement. Mr. Holmquist's report follows:

"Under instructions from the Executive Board, I proceeded to Salinas for a couple of days to look over the field. Arriving at Salinas I found all the unions to be a thing of the past, excepting the Sugar Workers and the Typographical Union, whom are allied with Watsonville. The Cigar Makers are affiliated with San Jose, and the Brewers with San Francisco. I endeavored to organize the Painters, but to no avail. The holidays being near at hand, I concluded to return to the city. I would recommend that an Organizer be sent to Salinas as soon after the convention as possible, as there is a large field to work in."

A. F. OF L. DELEGATE.

In regard to the delegate to the A. F. of L. convention we wish to say that we invited Bro. Alexander, who was elected as such delegate, to a meeting of the Executive Council, showed our financial condition and explained to him that it would be necessary to take the Organizers out of the field if the delegate was sent to the convention. Bro. Alexander agreed with the Council that it would be better for the Federation to keep the Organizers at work than to send a delegate to the convention. It was therefore decided not to send the delegate.

HIGH INITIATION FEES.

There are some unions that charge an exorbitant initiation fee. We believe that this is against the best interest of organized labor and should be discouraged as much as possible. The San Francisco Labor Council is doing all it can to remedy this fault, and some action should be taken by this convention to that end.

CHILD LABOR LAW.

The Child Labor Law that was passed at the last Legislature has proven to be a blessing to thousands of children and has been the means of putting them in school instead of the work shops where they were taking the place of men. The Labor Commissioner is doing all he possibly can to see that this law is enforced. Several employers have been arrested, convicted and fined for violating this law. We are very well pleased with our legislative agent's work on this bill.

WORK OF OUR LEGISLATIVE AGENT.

Acting on authority given it by the Sacramento Convention, your Executive Council appointed Third Vice-President D. D. Sullivan as Legislative Agent of the Federation at the thirty-sixth session of the Legislature. The sum of \$50 was appropriated for this work, and a perusal of Vice-President Sullivan's report of work accomplished by himself and the representatives of other organizations suggests that the money was well invested. Our Legislative Agent's report shows that the obnoxious Rauston Anti-Boycott Bill was defeated; the Child Labor Law was enacted practically as endorsed by this Federation; the Personal Relations Bill as now on the statute books is minus a clause which was very objectionable to organized labor; the Drug Clerks' Bill was passed; the Saturday Half Holiday Bill became a law, as also a bill regulating employment agencies. The report states, however, that those measures to which powerful corporations were opposed failed of passage. Among these were the following: Providing for an Electrical Inspector; safe wiring of buildings; providing for full crews on railroad trains; providing for air breaks on street cars.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE FEDERATIONS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF UNIFORM LABOR LEGISLATION.

The Wisconsin Federation of Labor has communicated with this and all other State Federations a proposition for a National Conference of State Federations for the consideration of plans looking to concerted action for the enactment in all the States of legislation desired by organized labor. The proposition submitted is for a conference of delegates to meet in the city of St. Louis in September, 1906, and we are asked to send a representative. Your Executive Council in accordance with the request of the Wisconsin Federation, submits the proposition. We believe, however, that the expense connected with sending a delegate to such a conference would not be justified, in view of the limited income of the Federation and the necessity of providing for organization work and Union Label advertising.

JAPANESE AND KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

This Council has taken a very active part in the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League and has advised all affiliated unions to organize a branch league, and assist in every possible way in the effort to exclude the Japanese and Koreans. This is one of the great dangers that confronts organized labor and every possible assistance should be given by this convention. A sub-committee from the Executive Committee of the League will address the convention on the purposes and aims of the League.

INJUNCTIONS ISSUED.

The Federation has been enjoined by Judge Morrow from advertising the Loewe Hat Company as being unfair. This was the most sweeping injunction ever issued by a court. Francis J. Heney was the attorney against the Unions and James G. Maguire appeared for the Federation and Unions.

Unions have been hampered in their work by all kinds of restraining orders, the hearing of which has been postponed numerous times, so long that the order acted as an injunction and worked an injustice on the Unions. We believe that this convention should protest in very strong terms against the indiscriminate use of the injunction.

PRINTERS' EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

As is generally known, the International Typographical Union has set January 1, 1906 (the day upon which this convention opens), as

the date for the inauguration of the eight-hour work-day throughout its jurisdiction. This fact being known to the United Typothetæ of America, the association of employing printers, that organization has, during 1905, pursued a policy which has, in nearly sixty cities and towns throughout the country, forced the typographical unions on strike to enforce contracts providing for the eight-hour day on January 1st. In pursuance of its plans to force the issue in advance, the United Typothetæ, assisted by the Citizens' Alliance of San Francisco, induced the members of the local Typothetæ of that city on July 1st to lockout their union printers, pressmen and feeders in an endeavor to restore the nine-hour work-day, these unionists having enjoyed the eight-hour day since January 1, 1905. After a four-weeks' contest, in which the unions lost but two members, and during which time the struck offices were absolutely "tied up," the San Francisco Typothetæ capitulated, and from the representatives of the Allied Printing Trade Council of San Francisco we learn that never in the history of the unions interested have they been in such control of the trade. Not only have all but one of the offices involved in the July lockout been regained but several never before operating union plants are now numbered among those recognizing the Allied Printing Trades Council and using its label. The conditions at present prevailing in the printing trades of San Francisco need no elaboration at our hands as illustrating what can be accomplished when organized labor presents a solid front. During the San Francisco lockout desperate efforts were made to divide the unions involved, and had these efforts succeeded, we believe the contest would have been prolonged, and the victory won by the unions delayed. In many of the cities of the State outside of San Francisco the printers have arranged for a peaceful inauguration of the eight-hour day, and in such places as trouble may occur we believe the unions affiliated with the Federation should render all possible assistance. The eight-hour work-day is the normal work-day and continued agitation and unity of action will bring it to the workers of every craft and trade.

THE BREWERS' STRIKE.

This strike, which involved the brewing interests of the whole Pacific Coast, originated in Seattle, and was caused by the presentation of a new agreement by the unions to the Northwest Brewers' Association, an organization comprising all the breweries of the northwest. This new agreement contemplated an average increase in the wage scale of \$1.00 per week; no change in the work-day, with the exception of the yardmen, whom it was desired to place on an equality with the other branches who enjoyed the eight-hour day. This new agreement was to become effective May 1, 1905. The Northwest Brewers' Association determined not to sign the new agreement, and, realizing that a strike would follow, precipitated the trouble by a general lockout, and thereafter the Association's position was emphatic for the open shop, no recognition of the union, the nine-hour day, no increase in wage scale, and the abolishment of priority of employment.

On May 24th the trouble reached San Francisco through the violation of the local contract by the San Francisco agencies of the Northwest Brewers' Association, who insisted upon handling the product of the unfair Washington breweries. The San Francisco trouble affected 90 men (29 drivers and 61 bottlers). The trouble in San Francisco lasted twenty-eight weeks, during which time the unions did not lose a member, the men being as determined at the conclusion of the trouble as at its inception.

A settlement of this industrial strife was reached in Seattle on November 11th, included all of the breweries involved, and was on the basis of full recognition of the union and its laws, the eight-hour work-day and an increase in the overtime rate. The final San Francisco settlement was reached on November 20th, though some of the agencies had reached an agreement prior to that date. The San Francisco settlement was along the same lines as that reached in the Northwest.

This strike involved the brewery industry in Oakland, San Jose, Eureka, Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Diego and other towns of the State. In all these places, with the exception of Los Angeles and San Diego, the trouble has been settled.

The result, as a whole, is a substantial victory for the unions involved, and while it was a most stubborn contest, its conclusion finds the unions in stronger condition than before the trouble. The employers had the backing of the United States Brewers' Association, one of the strongest employer's organizations in the country.

Efforts to reach a settlement were made by the International Organization of the unions, but without avail, and the final victory was due to the efforts of the Unions of San Francisco and the State of California. Effective aid was rendered by this Federation, the Brewers' Unions and the San Francisco Labor Council being enjoined.

The injunction was first sought in the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco; the suit was subsequently dismissed in this court, and application made to the United States Circuit Court for an injunction. This court granted one of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued against a labor union. The unions appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, where the case now is. If necessary, a further appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

LONGSHOREMEN-SAILORS' DISPUTE.

The status of the dispute between the Seamen and Longshoremen has been materially changed during the year. The contention between these crafts originated in the action of the International Longshoremen's Association in adopting the title "International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association." The new title is regarded by the International Seamen's Union of America as implying jurisdiction over certain classes of labor which by law, custom and necessity come under the category of "seamen," and which should therefore be organized and controlled by the International Seamen's Union.

The dispute has been before the A. F. of L. for several years, but the action of that body up to and including the San Francisco convention left all the merits of the dispute in doubt, so far as might be judged by the general labor movement. However, the Pittsburg convention of the A. F. of L., held last November, issued a definite statement on the subject, by the terms of which the Longshoremen are instructed to discontinue the use of the name "International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers Association." This instruction justifies the attitude of the Seamen in their contention against the so-called "long name," and leaves no doubt in the mind of organized labor as to the position of the A. F. of L. in this important controversy. It is to be noted that the arbitration proceedings proposed by the Pittsburg convention do not in any way modify or qualify the instruction to discontinue the use of the "long name." The arbitration plan is designed merely to afford an opportunity to the parties in interest to adjust whatever questions may remain after the instruction of the Pittsburg convention has been obeyed. The California State Federation of Labor, in common with all kindred organizations, should, and doubtless will, co-operate with the Seamen and Longshoremen in the effort to bring about an adjustment of the long-standing difficulty between these crafts. Whatever the result of the proposed arbitration, it is satisfactory to know that the merits of the case in question have been definitely adjudicated by the highest tribunal of organized labor.

This controversy has resulted in the loss to this Federation of the Longshoremen's Union of Eureka and Federal Labor Union No. 8921, of San Pedro.

OUR SYSTEM OF ORGANIZING.

It is a recognized fact that the State Organizer is the most important officer of the Federation. Past history has shown that the man with the most ability for that position has not always been selected. It is

necessary that he should be an honest, able, sober and industrious man.

During the year, at the request of the unions in the several localities, special organizers were employed in Eureka, Humboldt County, Napa, and Santa Rosa. The work of these organizers has been generally satisfactory, and their reports are printed herein.

We believe the system of organizing work as carried on by this Federation should be changed. The finances of the Federation do not permit of the permanent employment of the State Organizer, and it frequently happens that while he is working in one locality calls for his services come from other places, response to which entails large expense for railroad fare. During this year this condition has been met by the appointment of special organizers, as provided by the constitution, but while the results of the system during 1905 have been in the main good, we believe that much greater good would be accomplished for the movement throughout the State and more satisfactory results accrue to this Federation if one man were permanently employed. The American Federation of Labor has in the past maintained paid organizers in this State, though as we believe not steadily employed, and with the idea of having the A. F. of L. co-operate with this Federation in the selection and the remuneration of an organizer to represent both organizations and be steadily employed, your Council entered into correspondence with President Gompers, and laid the plan before him, suggesting that if it prove acceptable to the A. F. of L. we would recommend changes in our constitution to cover it. Under date of December 14 President Gompers wrote:

"I fully agree with you as to the advisability of leaving the selection of the organizer for the State of California to the executive officers of the State Federation and to this office, but I do not agree with you as to making this a part of the constitution of the State Federation. The time may come when neither the State Federation nor the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. would be in a financial condition to carry out a provision requiring the appointment of an organizer, and yet if this were a part of the constitution it would be imperative, to the exclusion of any other kind of work. While we all realize how essential it is to carry on the organization work, yet the first thing to be done is the maintenance of the organization. I beg to suggest, therefore, that it would be better for such a proposition to be expressed by a resolution at your forthcoming convention, with power given to the officers of the State Federation to co-operate with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to execute such a resolution."

Your Council believes that the incoming Executive Council of this Federation can make satisfactory financial arrangements with the A. F. of L. whereby a joint organizer can be kept in the field all the time. Even if we should not have the financial co-operation of the A. F. of L., the organizer selected would be employed during 1906 as much as our finances would permit. We believe this plan should be given a trial for a year and therefore recommend:

"That the election of a State organizer at this convention be dispensed with, and that the incoming Executive Council secure the co-operation of the A. F. of L. in the selection and remuneration of an organizer for the year 1906, said organizer to be steadily employed under the direction of the Executive Councils of the A. F. of L. and of this Federation, unless removed for cause. Compensation to remain as now provided in the constitution."

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY A. KNOX,
T. F. GALLAGHER,
NICK BLUM,
D. D. SULLIVAN,
J. R. HILLIS,
C. W. HOLMQUIST,
J. C. TEMPLETON,
JOHN GUINEE,
F. J. BONNINGTON.
Executive Council.

Report of Auditing Committee

1905

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., December 26, 1905.

To the President and Delegates of the Sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

GENTLEMEN:—The Auditing Committee submits the following report:

We have this day examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the Secretary-Treasurer. We find his accounts in perfect shape, and all receipts and expenditures correctly accounted for.

His books are a marvel of neatness. His vouchers are numbered and segregated by months so that any particular expenditure desired for examination can be found at a moment's notice.

The State Federation of Labor is to be congratulated upon its very efficient Secretary-Treasurer.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures for 1905:

Balance on hand January 1, 1905.....	\$1370.82
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RECEIPTS.

Receipts, first quarter	\$ 759.90	
Receipts, second quarter	1,018.25	
Receipts, third quarter	1,077.17	
Receipts, fourth quarter	1,220.88	4,076.20
Total		\$5,447.02

EXPENDITURES.

First quarter	\$1,176.14	
Second quarter	1,210.68	
Third quarter	643.33	
Fourth quarter	845.16	3,875.31
Leaving balance on hand.....		\$1,571.71

(Signed)

C. W. NISBET,
FRANK G. SHALLENBERGER,
C. J. WILLIAMS.

Auditing Committee.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

1905

*To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixth Annual Convention
California State Federation of Labor.*

BROTHERS: I submit herewith my report as Secretary-Treasurer for the year 1905. I received the books of the Federation from my predecessor on January 10, 1905, after the adjournment of the Sacramento Convention, and the expenditures prior to that date (all of which appear in "Convention 1905" and "Rent" accounts in this report), were made by him by order of the former Executive Council.

In order that the delegates to this Convention may have a clear understanding of the financial transactions of the year, I have divided the expenditures into ten accounts, and present below a summary of disbursements under the several heads, at the same time incorporating into this report a statement in detail of the disbursements on each account.

The various duties imposed upon this office by the Sacramento Convention, the forwarding of resolutions, the compiling of data relative to Japanese, Koreans and Chinese in California, and the report on the history, growth and progress of the co-operative movement in Great Britain, and in California, have been discharged. There were issued from this office two reports on Asiatics in California, the first in June and the second in the first week of December. The report on co-operation was forwarded to all unions late in November. Copies of all of the reports will be placed in the hands of the delegates to this convention.

A most important work devolving upon this office during the year was that appertaining to advertising the union labels of the various crafts. The Sacramento Convention appropriated for this work the sum of \$450. The financial report shows the expenditures for label account, up to December 23d, to have exceeded this sum, the excess, however, being covered by the purchase of Union Label Bulletins for general distribution by affiliated unions, the amount thus received being \$73.50. During the year more than 14,000 Union Label Bulletins were distributed throughout the State, besides thousands of circulars, cards and other matter advertising the labels of different organizations. Every dollar expended on this account redounds to the good of our movement, and an appropriation for this work during 1906 should be made by this convention.

I would call the attention of the delegates to two things, one of which operates against the successful administration of this office, and the other hampers the Executive Council in carrying on the work of the Federation. First, in a great many cases this office is not notified promptly when changes occur in the names and addresses of secretaries of affiliated unions, and unless this is done, the correspondence of the office cannot be satisfactorily conducted. Second, many unions are dilatory in the matter of remitting per capita, with the result that the executive officers of the Federation are sometimes compelled to forego contemplated work. With affiliated unions, per capita tax is a fixed charge, and the money should be remitted promptly each month without the formality of receiving a bill.

The Constitution of the Federation provides (Article VI, Sub. 20) that the Secretary-Treasurer shall furnish a surety bond in the sum of

\$5,000. Previous to the year 1905, the premium on a bond for this amount was \$20. This premium is now \$50, though the bond of your Secretary-Treasurer for 1905 was issued at the old rate. I would recommend that the provision of the Constitution above referred to be amended, and the bond fixed at \$1,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures to December 23, 1905, on which latter date the books of the office were closed.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand January 1, 1905.....	\$1,370 82
*From Affiliated Unions.....	4,032 93
-From International Unions and A. F. of L. acct. organizing...	28 00
-From Rebates, acct. Organizers' mileage books.....	15 27
Total Receipts	\$5,447 02

EXPENDITURES.

*Organizing Account	\$1,014 84
Salaries	300 00
Executive Council Expenses.....	283 35
Rent	191 50
Office Expenses	140 43
Printing	508 85
Label Account	489 76
Postage and Mailing	176 11
Convention of 1905	577 44
Miscellaneous	193 03
Total Expenditures	\$3,875 31

Total Receipts	\$5,447 02
Total Expenditures	3,875 31

Balance on hand, December 23, 1905.....\$1,571 71

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.

The following is a statement in detail of receipts from affiliated unions: January 1st, to and including December 23, 1905. The amounts include in some instances balances for the year 1904; also purchases of Union Label Bulletins:—

Albion—		Burckn—	
Federal Labor, 11,063.....	\$ 78	Barbers, 431	\$ 41
Bakersfield—		Carpenters, 1,049	18 00
Barbers, 317	\$ 81	Charmakers, 333	83
Bartenders, 378	10 85	Clerks, 451	6 50
Carpenters, 743	10 48	Cooks and Waiters, 220.....	7 10
Labor Council	15 00	Federated Trades	20 00
Machinists, 3	9 12	Machinists, 540	1 45
Blue Lake—		Shingle Weavers, 23	3 30
Woodsmen & S. M. Wkrs., 1. 27 54		Stablemen, 10,360	3 16
Chico—		Steam Engineers, 159	1 40
Carpenters, 1,437	3 41	Typographical, 207	4 10
Crockett—		I. B. W. and S. M. W., 2.....	8 60
Warehouse Workers, 537	10 20	Fort Bragg—	
*Includes balances and purchases of Union Label Bulletins.		Federal Labor, 10,917.....	1 27
*Includes rebates on mileage books of Organizer, as credited under "Receipts"		Tie Makers, 11,239	3 90

Fortuna—			Gas Workers, 10,678.....	10 61
I. B. W. and S. M. W., 4.....	11 05		Labor Council	12 00
Fresno—			Mineral W. & I. W. D., 610...	4 29
Barbers, 333	6 51		Printing Pressmen, 125.....	5 00
Butchers, 126	1 55		Sign, C. & P. Painters, 878...	9 91
Carpenters, 701	21 93		Steam Engineers, 67	60 00
Carpenters, 1,496	9 21		St. Ry. Employees, 192.....	16 15
Cooks and Waiters, 62.....	6 00		Tailors, 268	5 51
Labor Council	12 00		Taxmen, 653	36 00
Painters, 294	9 05		Team Drivers, 70	5 00
Typographical, 144	2 40		Theatrical Employees, 107....	15 55
Woman's Label League.....	93		Typographical, 36	3 25
Plasterers, 188	1 20		Woodworkers, 225	3 71
Machinists, 653	1 45		C'gar Makers, 253	
Glen Ellen—			Pacific Grove—	
Hospital Employees, 10,768...	3 21		Carpenters, 806	4 57
Greenwood—			Pasadena—	
Federal Labor, 11,386.....	1 74		Carpenters, 769	36 31
Knowles—			Painters, 92	10 55
Granite Cutters	7 10		Plumbers, 280	2 81
Los Angeles—			Petaluma—	
Bakers, 37	18 20		Boot and Shoe Workers, 335..	8 00
Barbers, 295	13 85		Carpenters, 381	10 93
Brewery Workmen, 350.....	3 60		Silk Workers, 426	90
Broom Makers, 53	3 95		Pomona—	
Carpenters (Amal.), 770.....	5 70		Carpenters, 1,414	1 05
Carpenters, 332	65 78		Point Richmond—	
Carpenters, 426	90 27		Stationary Firemen, 222.....	2 01
Coopers, 152	2 11		Redlands—	
Electrical Workers, 61.....	23 25		Plumbers, 361	82
Flour and C. M. Emp., 80....	4 57		Rio Dell—	
Labor Council	9 00		I. B. W. and S. M. W., 5.....	6 67
Laundry Workers, 52.....	8 00		Riverside—	
Machine Woodworkers, 1,279..	27 44		Carpenters, 235	11 09
Metal Polishers, 67.....	10 42		Painters, 780	1 15
Musicians, 47	12 08		Sacramento—	
Plumbers, 78	24 55		Bakers, 85	5 40
Printing Pressmen, 78.....	7 40		Barbers, 112	5 07
Sheet Metal Workers, 108....	2 60		Bookbinders, 35	79
Theatrical Employees, 33.....	7 50		Broom Makers, 56	4 50
Typographical, 174	31 50		Cigar Makers, 238	5 89
Womans' Label League, 36....	2 25		Cooks Alliance, 683	9 45
Teamsters, 208	7 00		Electrical Workers, 34	2 75
Beer Drivers, 242	2 50		Firemen, 149	2 00
Shinglers, 2	2 10		Flour and C. M. Emp., 37....	2 11
Mailers, 9	1 09		Horsehoers, 47	2 70
Marysville—			Leinen, 8,000	12 00
Flour and C. M. Emp., 24....	2 05		Labor Council	3 30
Monterey—			Leather Workers, 64	4 60
Carpenters, 1,451	9 51		Lumber Handlers, 11,474....	11 00
Painters, 272	8 19		Musicians, 12	4 20
Napa—			Printing Pressmen, 60	12 00
Glove Workers, 40.....	1 95		Laundry Workers, 75	6 35
Hospital Employees, 10,038...	8 36		Stage Employees, 50	1 82
Labor Council	4 74		St. Ry. Employees, 256.....	4 20
Tanners, 102	1 63		Teamsters, 557	10 30
Painters, 322	1 52		Typographical, 46	2 20
Barbers, 483	1 11		Walters and Waitresses, 393..	
Retail Clerks, 715	1 43		Salinas—	
Oakland—			Sugar Workers, 11,155.....	4 25
Bakers, 119	11 25		San Bernardino—	
Barbers, 134	19 20		Barbers, 253	2 85
Boot and Shoe Workers, 324..	3 10		Labor Council	15 00
Butchers, 120	4 11			
Carpenters, 36	64 33			
Carpenters, 1,667	14 51			
Cooks and Waiters, 31	16 99			
Freight & Coal Handlers, 285..	2 40			

San Diego—			
Butchers, 29	1 06	St. Ry. Employees, 265	16 33
Cigar Makers, 332	4 04	Tailors, 108	3 60
Clerks, 765	2 22	Typographical, 231	7 69
Fishermen, 10,637	2 40	Painters, 507	4 40
Labor Council	11 00	Musicians, 153	4 00
Milk Wagon Drivers, 274	4 25	San Pedro—	
Musicians, 325	9 48	Carpenters, 1,140	12 51
Painters, 333	7 33	Federal, 8,921	67 14
Printing Pressmen, 140	2 04	Labor Council	6 00
Sheet Metal Workers, 276	2 21	Team Drivers, 476	1 46
Teamsters, 177	2 75	Fishermen, 9,899	75
Typographical, 221	2 25	San Luis Obispo—	
Steam Engineers, 144	2 12	Typographical	2 21
San Francisco—		San Rafael—	
Bakers, 24	84 00	Carpenters, 35	9 50
Bakery Goods Salesmen, 106	12 85	Santa Ana—	
Barbers, 148	61 45	Carpenters, 1,415	5 75
Beer Drivers, 227	28 80	Santa Barbara—	
Boat Builders, 16	6 23	Carpenters, 1,062	17 32
Bookbinders, 31	27 35	Typographical, 394	1 25
Box Makers, 152	31 65	Painters, 715	1 29
Brewery Workmen, 7	48 00	Santa Cruz—	
Broom Makers, 58	3 60	Teamsters, 590	1 15
Butchers, 115	21 57	Typographical, 589	1 92
Carpenters, 483	128 09	United Powder Workers, 117	3 03
Carpenters, 1,082	52 56	Santa Monica—	
Cigar Makers, 228	28 80	Carpenters, 1,400	3 80
Clerks (Drug), 472	25 50	Santa Rosa—	
Cloak Makers, 8	12 05	Barbers, 159	2 83
Coopers, 65	33 95	Carpenters, 751	12 55
Coopers, 28	2 37	Federal Labor, 10,185	7 75
Cracker Bakers, 125	10 70	Hod Carriers, 139	2 07
Cracker Packers, 352	3 39	Labor Council	12 00
Electrical Workers, 151	31 50	Laundry Workers, 146	2 40
Freight Handlers, 59	2 75	Paving Cutters, 31	10 73
Furniture Drivers, 544	4 35	Tanners, 40	89
Gas Workers, 9,840	38 25	Team Drivers, 417	4 15
Glass Bottle Workers, 22	30 45	Teamsters, 589	2 61
Glove Workers, 17	9 83	Typographical, 577	2 33
Horseshoers, 25	15 75	Bartenders, 826	1 18
Ice Wagon Drivers, 519	9 45	Sausalito—	
Labor Council	12 00	Federal Labor, 11,440	13 60
Machinists, 68	120 00	Scotia—	
Mallers, 18	7 90	I. B. W. and S. M. W., 6	14 88
Milkers, 8,861	23 50	Stockton—	
Musicians, 6	73 50	Bakers, 120	1 00
Paper Box Makers, 5	4 14	Blacksmiths, 48	3 20
Picture Frame Workers, 147	1 50	Bootblacks, 9,196	1 80
Pie Bakers, 274	2 60	Electrical Workers, 207	2 55
Pile Drivers and B. B.	23 28	Labor Council	6 00
Pressmen (Web), 4	14 57	Laborers, 10,254	1 08
Printing Pressmen, 24	47 16	Musicians, 189	10 70
Sailors Union	200 00	Printing Pressmen, 132	2 49
Shoe Cutters, 339	5 40	Laundry Workers, 72	9 27
Stationary Firemen, 86	27 43	Steam Engineers, 200	2 23
Stablemen, 8,700	2 00	St. Ry. Employees, 276	7 05
Steam Laundry Workers, 26	182 71	Tailors, 84	2 85
Stereotypers, 29	9 25	Typographical, 56	4 60
St. Ry. Emp., 205	241 46	Vallejo—	
Sugar Workers, 10,519	36 00	Barbers, 335	3 25
Tanners, 9	7 35	Boiler Makers, 148	6 00
Theatrical Employees, 16	13 80	Carpenters, 180	10 70
Typographical, 21	98 00	Clerks, 373	5 81
United Garment Cutters, 45	3 63	Electrical Workers, 180	4 12
United Garment Workers, 131	68 00	Federal Labor, 11,802	3 81
United Hatters, 23	1 80	Labor Council	13 50
Upholsterers, 28	4 42	Laundry Workers, 113	2 71
Walters, 30	150 00	Machinists, 252	12 24
Beer Bottlers, 293	8 59	San Jose—	
Photo Engravers, 8	3 67	Bakers, 116	2 61
Metal Polishers, 128	4 90	Box Makers, 145	1 15
Varnishers and P., 134	10 00	Brick Makers, 162	9 65
		Cigar Makers, 291	4 40
		Labor Council	27 00
		Machinists, 504	4 81

Ordinance Men, 9,585	1 30	Watsonville—	
Painters, 376	6 18	Painters, 750	2 65
Ship Joiners 9	3 18	Teamsters, 285	1 53
Stationary Firemen, 107.....	1 97	Federal Labor, 9,611.....	3 25
Typographical, 389	4 26		
Federal Labor, 11,315	5 12	Westport—	
Flour and C. M. Emp., 91.....	2 71	Federal Labor, 11,139.....	4 50

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

The following is a statement in detail of the expenditures January 1st to and including December 23, 1905:—

ORGANIZING.

*Geo. K. Smith, State Organizer: April 2d, transportation and postage, \$1.60; advance expenses, northern trip, \$101.00; 1,000-mile railroad ticket, \$30.00; April 26th, salary and expenses, \$38.50; May 3d, salary and expenses, \$38.50; May 21st, balance salary and expenses to May 20th, \$25.00; June 5th, salary and expenses, May 22d to June 4th, \$70.00; June 20th, salary and expenses, June 5th to June 18th, \$61.50; July 2d, salary and expenses, June 19th to July 1st, \$61.50; July 17th, salary and expenses, July 5th to July 15th, \$68.50; August 27th, salary and expenses, August 23d to August 26th, \$24.75; August 27th, advance salary and expenses, southern trip, \$101.00; 1,000-mile railroad ticket, \$30.00; October 2d, balance salary and expenses to September 30th, \$66.45; October 5th, advance salary and expenses, Mendocino trip, \$100.00.....	\$ 843 49
W. L. Owen, vicinity of Eureka: April 14th, expenses, April 4th to April 14th, \$12.50; April 25th, expenses, April 11th to April 15th, \$14.50; May 4th, salary, April 3d to April 17th, \$32.50.....	79 50
O. W. McCaslin, Napa: November 9th, salary and expenses (10 days).....	56 35
C. W. Holmquist, Santa Rosa: December 18th, services and expenses (6 days).....	35 50
Total Organizing Account.....	\$1,014 81

SALARIES.

F. J. Bonnington, salary as Secretary-Treasurer, January to December, 1905 (12 months at \$25.00).....	\$300 00
Total Salary Account.....	\$300 00

RENT.

G. B. Benham, rent of headquarters, 1067 Market Street.....	\$ 19 50
Hawkes & Skelton, rent of headquarters, 927 Market Street.....	45 00
Shalinwald, Buckbee & Co., rent of headquarters, 927 Market Street.....	127 00
Total Rent Account.....	\$191 50

LABEL.

Bamberger & Hostetter, mimeographing circular letter.....	\$ 2 50
F. J. Bonnington, mailing and express.....	3 75
S. F. Malling Company, wrapping, addressing, postage and express charges on Label Bulletins, cards, circulars, etc.....	83 51
W. N. Brunt Company, 14,000 Union Label Bulletins.....	300 00
W. N. Brunt Company, 10,000 Glove Workers' cards.....	9 00
Miss L. Watson, mimeographing circular letter.....	1 00
Total Label Account.....	\$489 75

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cameron H. King, January 23d, drafting labor bills (service rendered during 1904).....	\$ 10 00
American Federation of Labor, January 23d, per capita to December 31, 1905.....	10 00
Leo. D. Cardano, April 3d, engrossing five sets of resolutions.....	75 00
Schussler Bros., April 12th, framing five sets of resolutions.....	25 00
John McDougald, May 22d, per capita to Japanese and Korean Exclusion League	20 00
Edw. M. Jones, October 4th, premium on fire insurance policy.....	2 00
City and County Bank, collection charges on checks: first quarter, 5c; second quarter, 20c; third quarter, 55c.....	80
Louis Glese, December 8th, deposit on convention hall.....	10 00
Z. W. Craig, December 16th, refund of per capita, Longshoremen's Union, San Pedro.....	34 13

* See "Receipts" for rebate on mileage books.

Wells, Fargo & Co., December 16th, C. O. D. and express charges
on badges 6 10

Total Miscellaneous Account.....\$193 03

POSTAGE AND MAILING.

S. F. Mailing Company, February 18th, addressing and inserting
minutes, \$1.00; March 10th, mailing 800 copies Proceedings,
\$1.50; April 28th, mailing Minutes and Constitutions, \$2.50;
May 31st, addressing and inserting Minutes and circulars, \$2.00;
July 28th, addressing and mailing Minutes and circulars, \$6.28;
August 6th, mailing Japanese circulars, "List of Unions," and
postage on same, \$5.80; August 29th, addressing, inserting and
stamping Garment Workers' circulars, \$8.10; September 15th,
postage and mailing of Minutes and circulars, \$5.80; October
2d, addressing envelopes, 75c; October 28th, postage and mail-
ing of Minutes, circulars, etc., \$13.95; December 1st, addressing
and stamping envelopes, \$7.60; December 22d, addressing and
stamping envelopes and correcting mail list, \$8.45.....\$ 63 73
Stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer..... 102 03
W. N. Brunt Co., February 23d, composition on mail list, \$10.00;
December 22d, changes in mail list, 30c..... 10 30

Total Postage and Mailing Account.....\$176 11

PRINTING.

Phillips & Van Orden, March 16th, 1,250 copies Proceedings, Fifth
Annual Convention\$203 60
W. N. Brunt Co., January 23d, office stationery, \$15.75; February
23d, office stationery and Minutes, \$47.00; March 18, 500 check
slips, \$2.00; April 12th, 250 affiliation circulars and 800 copies
Minutes, \$6.50; June 28th, office stationery, \$10.75; July 30th,
1,000 circulars and changes in mail list, \$13.00; September 25th,
500 circulars and changes in mail list, \$5.00; October 23d, 150
letter circulars and changes in mail list, \$3.00; November 10th,
500 copies Minutes, \$3.00..... 106 00
Wale Printing Company, September 25th, 1,000 receipts, \$4.50; No-
vember 12th, 1,000 billheads, \$3.00..... 7 50
Owen H. Smyth, July 30th, 1,000 circulars, \$17.50; September 25th,
500 copies Minutes, \$6.25; November 17th, 1,000 convention calls,
\$12.00; 1,500 credentials, \$10.00; December 1st, 1,500 co-operation
circulars, \$25.00; December 16th, 500 postal cards, \$3.50; 300 letter
circulars, \$4.00; 500 copies Minutes, \$5.50; December 23d, on
account officers' reports, \$25.00..... 118 75
Stanley-Taylor Company, April 5th, 1,000 circulars, \$2.75; June 12th,
1,500 letterheads, \$7.50..... 10 25
Valleau & Peterson, May 16th, 1,500 Constitutions, \$25.25; 1,000
notices, \$2.50; 5,000 envelopes, \$8.00..... 35 75
Jas. H. Barry Company, July 17th, 500 copies Minutes..... 5 00
Dettner-Wilson Press, December 1st, 200 credential blanks..... 4 00
Hicks-Judd Company, December 16th, 1,500 pamphlets (2d Jap.
circular) 18 00
Total Printing Account.....\$503 85

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXPENSES.

Harry A. Knox, meetings, \$24.50; services and expenses at Petala-
uma, \$6.50; at San Jose, \$10.00; at Oakland, \$3.70; at Oakland
and Santa Cruz, \$15.55; at Napa, \$11.50.....\$ 71 75
T. F. Gallagher, meetings..... 26 25
D. D. Sullivan, meetings, \$29.50; services and expenses as Legisla-
tive Agent, \$50.00..... 79 50
J. R. Hillis, meetings, \$18.00; services and expenses at Santa Cruz,
\$10.20..... 28 20
Nick Blum, meetings, \$21.00; services and expenses at Napa, \$10.50..... 31 50
John Guinee, meetings..... 24 50
C. W. Holmquist, meetings, \$3.50; services and expenses at Salinas,
\$17.50..... 21 00
F. J. Bonnington, telegrams..... 65

Total Executive Council Expense Account.....\$283 35

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Pac. States Tel. and Tel. Company, telephone, March 1st, \$8.10;
March 18th, \$1.65; June 28th, \$3.10; August 14th, \$12.50; December
1st, \$9.85\$ 35 50
G. B. Benham, January 23d, expressing badges to Hoeges, 90c;
Federation effects to depot at Sacramento and to headquarters
at San Francisco, \$1.25..... 2 15
U. S. Fidelity and Guar. Company, January 19th, bond of Secre-
tary-Treasurer 20 00

Miss L. Watson, typewriting, February 21st, \$2.00; September 25th, \$2.00; December 22d, \$1.00.....	6 00
Miss E. O'Brien, typewriting, January 28th.....	4 00
Schussler Bros., April 12th, boxing and expressing resolutions to San Pedro and Los Angeles.....	3 75
F. J. Bonnington, sundries:	
January 23, stamps, \$2.00; cash book, \$1.25; ledger, 50c; receipt book and pens, 55c; cuspidors, \$1.00; rubber stamp, 25c; letter file, 25c; telephone checks, \$1.00; Wells, Fargo & Co., 70c; moving to new headquarters, \$4.00; removing sign from old headquarters, \$2.00	13 50
February 6th, keys, 75c; typewriting, 30c; signs, \$1.60; postage, \$1.60; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$1.60.....	5 55
March 1st, pen carbon book, \$1.50; letter file, desk key, sponges, ink, etc., 85c; rebate on express charges to Fed. Trades, Eureka, 85c; Wells, Fargo & Co., 25c.....	3 45
May 1st, telegrams, \$1.70; Wells, Fargo, 25c; signs on office door, 55c; check charge on package, 20c; pad of bill-heads, 10c	2 50
July 1st, taxes, \$3c; telegrams, \$1.20; receipt book, 25c; Wells, Fargo, 45c	2 73
August 29th, Letter file, 25c; ink, 10c; telegrams, etc., \$1.25.....	1 60
September 30th, telegrams, \$1.45; date stamp, 15c.....	1 60
December 16th, telegrams, \$4.00; ink, 10c; letter files, 65c; transportation to Oakland, 20c; account paper, 25c; telephone, 20c	5 40
December 23d, express charges, 90c; receipt book, 25c; paste, 5c, telegrams, \$1.00.....	3 10
J. E. Nicholson, compiling statistics for co-operation and Japanese pamphlets	14 00
Mrs. C. E. Hawkes, folding and inserting convention calls, writing bills, etc., during year.....	15 00
Total Office Expense Account.....	\$140 43

CONVENTION, 1905.

C. P. Monroe, Sergeant-at-Arms.....	\$ 21 00
A. R. Bell, Sergeant-at-Arms.....	21 00
F. C. Wheeler, services and expenses.....	56 45
Leah S. Simon, typewriting drafts of bills.....	6 50
A. J. Johnson & Co., printing.....	62 50
J. N. Larkin & Son, printing.....	89 84
John Davidson, balance on bill A. F. of L. Delegate.....	13 50
C. W. Petry, services on Auditing Committee.....	4 30
F. G. Shallenberger, services on Auditing Committee.....	3 50
G. B. Benham, services and expenses convention.....	35 35
Harry A. Knox, services and expenses convention.....	51 35
Cyren E. Plisk, services and expenses convention.....	52 00
Thos. F. Loneragan, services and expenses committee.....	3 50
C. W. Holmquist, services and expenses committee.....	3 50
Thos. F. Gallagher, services and expenses committee.....	3 50
Ben Franklin Press, printing.....	84 50
F. J. Hepp, services on Auditing Committee.....	3 50
G. B. Benham, cash advanced, six items.....	37 65
Prior & Crawford, printing.....	4 00
Total "Convention, 1905" Account.....	\$577 44

UNIONS AFFILIATED AND WITHDRAWN DURING 1905

Number of Unions in good standing January 10, 1905.....	225
Reinstated during the year.....	21
Affiliated during the year.....	49
	295
Withdrawn, disbanded, or merged during the year.....	28
Number of Unions December 23, 1905.....	267
Total membership, approximately	36,000

The following organizations affiliated with the Federation during the year:—

Names.	Location.	No. Members.
Cooks and Waiters, No. 31.....	Oakland	200
Barbers, No. 148.....	San Francisco.....	600
Barbers, No. 317.....	Bakersfield	28

Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 107.....	Oakland	25
Woodworkers (Amalgamated), No. 225.....	Oakland	25
Carpenters, No. 1067.....	Oakland	128
Teamsters, No. 285.....	Watsonville	15
Barbers, No. 159.....	Santa Rosa	20
Typographical, No. 576.....	San Luis Obispo.....	11
Milkers, No. 8861.....	San Francisco	250
Barbers, No. 253.....	San Bernardino	33
Typographical, No. 221.....	San Diego	38
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, No. 24.....	Marysville	25
Woodsmen, No. 11,849.....	Fortuna	116
Federal Labor, No. 11,852.....	Blue Lake	251
Federal Labor, No. 11,866.....	Rio Dell	60
Stationary Firemen, No. 107.....	Vallejo	13
Federal Labor, No. 11,802.....	Vallejo	25
Federal Labor, No. 11,850.....	Scotia	140
Laundry Workers, No. 113.....	Vallejo	42
Ordinance Men, No. 9585.....	Vallejo	15
Brickmakers, No. 162.....	San Jose	150
Bootblacks, No. 9196.....	Stockton	20
Steam Engineers, No. 200.....	Stockton	18
Coopers, No. 28.....	San Francisco	24
Hodcarriers, No. 139.....	Santa Rosa	25
Garment Cutters, No. 45.....	San Francisco	55
Federal Labor, No. 11,345.....	Vallejo	40
Typographical, No. 56.....	Stockton	30
Upholsterers, No. 28.....	San Francisco	167
Metal Polishers, No. 128.....	San Francisco	80
Steam Engineers, No. 144.....	San Diego	32
Cigar Makers, No. 253.....	Oakland	53
Bartenders, No. 826.....	Santa Rosa	18
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, No. 91.....	Vallejo	40
Beer Bottlers, No. 293.....	San Francisco	250
Painters, No. 780.....	Riverside	15
Teamsters, No. 280.....	Los Angeles	200
Painters, No. 517.....	San Jose	110
Machinists, No. 653.....	Fresno	15
Shinglers, No. 2.....	Los Angeles	40
Painters, No. 322.....	Napa	12
Mailers, No. 9.....	Los Angeles	9
Beer Drivers, No. 242.....	Los Angeles	50
Photo Engravers, No. 8.....	San Francisco	87
Musicians, No. 153.....	San Jose	50
Barbers, No. 483.....	Napa	5
Retail Clerks, No. 715.....	Napa	43
I. B. W. and S. M. Workers No. 2.....	Eureka.....	300

During the year the following organizations withdrew from the Federation: Painters, No. 715, Santa Barbara; Stablemen, No. 8760, San Francisco; Bartenders, No. 4, San Francisco; Varnishers and Polishers, No. 134, San Francisco; Cemetery Employees, No. 10,634, San Francisco; Plasterers, No. 188, Fresno; Picture Frame Workers, San Francisco; Paper Box Makers, San Francisco; Longshoremen, Eureka; Federal 8921, San Pedro.

In closing this report, I desire to express my appreciation of the promptness with which officers of a large majority of our unions have responded to communications sent them, and for assistance rendered this office on many occasions during the year.

Fraternally submitted,

F. J. BONNINGTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Report of Legislative Agent

1905

SACRAMENTO, CAL., March 30, 1905.

To the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

BROTHERS: Having been selected by you to act as the legislative agent of the Federation, at Sacramento, during the thirty-sixth session of the California Legislature, it becomes my duty to report the results of the measures directly affecting organized labor, which were introduced during the session. I will premise by stating that, realizing that I would require assistance, I called on Sacramento Federated Trades Council for a special legislative committee. My request was granted and the following delegates were appointed to assist me: P. T. Johnston, A. Dalton, Jr., T. F. Tuke, J. M. Higgins, and Frank Cooke.

We met and decided to form a Joint Committee on Labor Legislation, for the purpose of favoring desirable legislation and opposing undesirable measures. At the first formal meeting of this Joint Committee there were present representing other labor organizations, in addition to the ones above named, Messrs. Timothy Sullivan, J. J. Calish, W. Macarthur, Victor Heck, Thos. Brayil, and myself.

The committee organized by electing Mr. Heck as Chairman and Mr. Cooke Secretary.

We held a number of meetings, and on all questions as to the attitude of the committee toward bills introduced, our action was harmonious and all votes taken were unanimous. Later on in the session Bro. Macarthur was called elsewhere and his place was filled by Wm. P. McCabe, of San Francisco Labor Council. Mr. L. P. Williams was added to the committee, and Mr. Sanders, of San Francisco, also met with us and aided in the work. I consider that the body did good work and that its formation was wise.

It was evident, quite early in the session, that measures affecting the interests of the powerful corporations, to which they were opposed, stood little chance of passage, and I regret to be obliged to report that such bills died in committee or on file. In this class I must include the following: Providing for Electrical Inspector, Safe Wiring of Buildings, Erection of Electrical Poles, Full Crows on Railway Trains, Air Brakes on Street Cars and two companion bills called Rights and Obligations of Employees.

I thought at one time that it might be possible to push through the bill for air brakes on street cars, but was met with a strong, but silent, opposition which I found it impossible to overcome. The source of opposition to all the above bills can be easily imagined.

Of the bills limiting the hours of labor for women to eight hours, one failed owing to opposition from the fruit growers and one died in committee and another on file.

The Bill to create a Board of Barber Examiners passed the Assembly but lacked two votes in the Senate, owing mainly to the absence of some of our friends at the critical moment.

O'Brien's Assembly Bill providing for a minimum of three dollars per day on State and County work was refused executive approval owing to the pressure exerted by the County Boards of Supervisors.

The bill providing pay for holidays to daily, hourly, or piece-work employees of the State, etc., was not approved by the Governor for the reason that his legal advisors declared it unconstitutional, in that it practically made donations to the workmen affected.

The above constitute our failures of desired legislation, and I shall now proceed to enumerate our successes. Senator Ralston's Anti-Boy-

cott Bill was denied passage in the Senate by a heavy vote, and an identical bill by Assemblyman Amerige died on file in the Assembly.

In my opinion had the session brought us but this one victory the time and money used by the organized workers was well expended. Another very important victory was the enactment of the Child Labor Law. The Bill known as the Personal Relations Bill also became a law and wipes from our statutes a very objectionable clause of the old law on this subject. The Drug Clerks Bill, limiting hours of drug clerks, is now a law, as is the Saturday Half Holiday Bill, and the bill regulating Employment Agencies. The more objectionable features of the National Guard Bill were stricken out and the law as passed is in accord with the stand taken by the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

A bill providing for a Board of Steam Engineers, and one providing a license for stationary engineers, were opposed by our Joint Committee and never came to a vote in either house.

Further than attending the meetings of our committee, and interviewing individual legislators, I had several interviews with the Governor.

In relation to the Child Labor Bill I deemed it advisable to make a trip to Oakland and obtained the endorsement of several prominent clergymen and presented the same to the Governor. In the Employment Agency Bill I was assisted in my talk with the Governor by Bros. W. P. McCabe and A. Dalton, Jr.

In fact I consider that we have been very fortunate with Governor Pardee as he only vetoed two of our bills. Our trouble was mainly in getting anti-corporation bills out of committee or off file for action. This ends my record of bills.

I will state that the fifty dollars sent me for expenses is all used and I have endeavored to expend the same with discretion.

I desire, before closing this report, to make a few recommendations for future legislative action, based on my experience in this and former sessions.

I am of the opinion that there should be one reliable man constantly on duty in each house, paid by our organization for their services, as it is too much to expect or ask of men, otherwise employed, to attend to these matters, nor can they give them proper attention if in other business at the time. It is enough for one man to look out for our business in one house only, and, as very often our agent will be needed in both places at one time, not to mention attention to committee work. I am further of the opinion that the Federation should purchase a copy of the California Codes for use at our next annual convention by its officers and the committee on Law and Legislation, and that the same should be in the custody of our Secretary except when in use by the legislative agents at Sacramento.

I would also recommend that, in view of our late experience, this body take steps as soon as possible to act in harmony with and in conjunction with unaffiliated bodies in legislative matters, particularly the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Western Federation of Miners, with a view of influencing the nomination of legislators so that we may prevent the names of those who are unfriendly to us and our aims from being presented to the people of either or any political party for election.

These above mentioned bodies have great strength in localities where we have either no affiliated unions or little power and the representation from such sections is inimical to our interests.

I think we may congratulate ourselves on good work accomplished at the thirty-sixth session of the California Legislature.

Thanking you for the confidence reposed in me, I respectfully submit the foregoing report.

Fraternally yours,

D. D. SULLIVAN,
Third Vice-President.

Report of State Organizer

1905

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

As your Organizer for the year 1905, I herewith submit my report, hoping that the same will meet with your approval, and also that the information contained therein may be of value to the Organization. I will give a short synopsis of the various trips which I have taken throughout the State.

My first trip was taken in accordance with a resolution which was passed at the last convention of the State Federation, providing for a visit of the Organizer to the cities and towns enumerated, as follows: Marysville, Oroville, Gridley, Biggs, Chico, Red Bluff, Redding, Duns-muir, and Shasta.

I arrived in Marysville April 10th, under instructions allowing me six weeks to cover the above-named territory.

I spent considerable time in Marysville, a little over a week, and I found plenty of material to work upon, but a great lack of interest; several of the unions already there were in very poor shape. I succeeded with considerable difficulty in organizing the Painters, also affiliated the Flour and Feed Mill Operatives there. There being considerable rain while in Marysville I was taken sick with malaria fever, but proceeded to Oroville.

I remained in Oroville two weeks, part of the time being unable to work on account of sickness. I made an attempt while in Oroville to organize the Dredger men, but was unable to do so.

I then proceeded to Chico, where I rendered some assistance to the unions there, and organized the Plumbers.

From there I went to Redding and attempted to organize several of the crafts there, but, on account of the hostility engendered by the Keswick strike, I was unable to secure any organizations there.

I returned to Red Bluff and attempted several organizations there without success, and wrote to President Knox that I did not believe that it was worth while to spend any more time in that country, and received from him a telegram instructing me to proceed to Vallejo, which I did.

I spent two weeks in Vallejo, organized the Flour and Feed Mill Operatives of the George P. McNear Mills, and affiliated the remaining unions in Vallejo who were not affiliated with the State Federation. During my time in Vallejo I appeared before the Machinist Organization and urged their affiliation with the Central Council of Vallejo. They held a special meeting and voted to affiliate, thereby settling a matter of differences of long standing.

From Vallejo I proceeded to Stockton and worked two weeks there. I found conditions very bad with some of the unions. I attempted to reorganize several of the unions, but was unable to do so. I organized one Federal Union to take the place of several of the waterfront unions which had gone to pieces; affiliated some of the unions, and, while there, attempted to form an organization at Lodi. Great credit is due Mr. James Wood, Secretary of the Federated Trades of Stockton, and other members of the Federated Trades, for the gallant fight they are putting up to reorganize Stockton. I find that one of the main dif-

faculties that they had to contend with was the division of interest amongst the unions themselves, those unions in the building industry remaining aloof from the central body and lending no assistance to build up the other unions in Stockton, thereby weakening the whole movement at that place. While in Stockton I appeared before the various unions of the building trades, and some others who are not affiliated with the central body, and strongly urged that they become affiliated. I believe if this course would be followed by the unions of Stockton that it would be only a question of a short time before Stockton would be again as thoroughly organized as it ever had been in its history.

From June 12th to June 25th I visited various unions of San Francisco, who are not affiliated with the State Federation, and urged upon them to affiliate, some of whom did so. During this time I made trips to Mill Valley, Sausalito, San Rafael, and Point Richmond, and organized the Barber Shop Porters and Bootblacks of Oakland.

June 27th, 28th, and 29th, I worked in Santa Rosa and organized the Lathers and Bartenders, and affiliated Painters and Hodcarriers. Conditions in Santa Rosa are extremely good. I found a very active and enthusiastic Labor Council with which all the unions were affiliated and working harmoniously together. It is significant of the good results which re-occur from all the unions being affiliated, and under one Central Council, that the Bartenders in a very short time succeeded in getting full control of their territory.

June 29th and 30th and July 1st I worked in San Rafael; organized Plumbers and Painters.

July 5th proceeded to Ukiah, attempted to organize Carpenters there but did not succeed.

Proceeded to Willits and organized Federal Labor Union there, returning to Petaluma, and put in three days at Petaluma, at which place I held a mass meeting. I did not succeed in organizing any unions there.

After returning from Petaluma I was laid off about six weeks. On August 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, worked in San Jose, where I reorganized Clerks and Butchers, and turned them over to their Internationals to look after, also affiliated some unions. August 31st visited Santa Cruz, but found more work there than I had time to devote. September 1st to September 12th worked in Oxnard, except one day on which I went to San Buena Ventura. I could not accomplish anything at Ventura, and at Oxnard I found that the sugar factory only runs about four months in the year. Most of the employees were what might be termed floating population and very hard to organize. Some of them were warned that if they attended any of my meetings they would be discharged, and by every means possible the company prevented my organizing the employees. I put in five days in Los Angeles and from there went to Riverside. I found at Riverside a few energetic and enthusiastic unions, and I believe it will soon be a thorough union city. I visited Pasadena for one day and found conditions there very good, but as yet there is plenty of work for an Organizer. I stopped at Fresno for a few days on my return and found that although they had been having some trouble, they are improving. After a lay off of ten days, I was ordered to Ft. Bragg for three weeks. I was gone sixteen days; part of the time I was sick. What time I was able to work I put in in the woods of the Casper Lumber Company, but was unable to effect an organization. In traveling over the State I found that there are many internal disturbances and conditions which are to be regretted, but which I feel it would not be for the best interest of organized labor to report here. This is especially true of those places where organized labor has had trouble of sufficient importance as to require assistance from other parts of the State. I would suggest in this connection that whenever troubles are pending, which will necessitate assistance from other unions throughout the State, that

a representative of the State Federation be sent there, upon whose report the unions of the State Federation will know to what extent they should assist them. I think if this course had been followed in the past some disastrous conflicts would have either been avoided or won with credit.

SPECIAL ORGANIZERS.

During the year the President appointed some special organizers, whose report is incorporated in the Executive Board's report, and to which I would draw the especial attention of the delegates as emphasizing the fact that the appointment of local men as organizers in their respective districts not only saves the payment of considerable money in traveling expenses, but is productive of exceedingly good results. At my suggestion the Executive Board instructed the Secretary to communicate with the various Internationals, and request them to furnish him with data as to number of locals organized from January 1, 1905, to November 1, 1905, number of charters withdrawn, number of locals in California, and number of members in California November 1, 1905. Fifty Internationals responded whose reports totaled up as follows:—

Number of charters issued 36.

Number of charters surrendered 26.

Subordinate unions in California 380.

Number of members in California November 1, 1905, 46,975.

The A. F. of L. reported 28 charters surrendered and 10 issued, 75 subordinate locals and 3,570 members of Federal Labor Unions in this State. Some of the charters surrendered to the A. F. of L. were of locals which had been formed into new Internationals. From the figures submitted by the fifty international unions it would seem that about five-sevenths of the charters surrendered were of unions who depend upon the moral support of the other union men through the demand for the card and the label. On the other hand, of the charters issued, about seven-ninths were issued by those unions who do not depend so strongly on the demand for the card and the label. As this is the first time that this office has attempted to secure such data it is of course impossible to draw comparisons between this year and the years before, and I would recommend that this course be followed in the future and that Internationals be urged to supply all the data possible. It is to be regretted that less than half of the Internationals responded to the request for information, and it is to be hoped that more of them will respond in the future. At the present time only about two-thirds of those organizations, chartered directly by the A. F. of L. in this State, are affiliated with the State Federation; and, further, I believe it a very conservative estimate to say that only about one-third of the trades unions of the State who should be affiliated with us are so affiliated. I will suggest that the incoming Executive Board be instructed to secure a list of all A. F. of L. chartered bodies in this State, and report those not affiliated with this Federation to the Executive Board of the A. F. of L., and also notify all International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. of such of their locals who are not affiliated with this State Federation, and request their assistance in having them affiliate. In connection with this I desire to submit that part of President Gompers' report to the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. touching on State and central bodies, as follows:—

"STATE AND CENTRAL BODIES.

"In their respective localities our local central labor unions assemblies, and federations are accomplishing a vast amount of good in the interests of labor and the people generally. These local central bodies are, to their respective local jurisdictions, what our American Federation of Labor is to all America, a parliament of the wage-earners, where the needs of the hour and the work and hopes of the morrow are recounted and formulated; where the best methods are devised for

making the burdens of the toilers lighter, their homes and lives better, and for the uplift of the common weal. And this is equally true of our State federations. Recognizing this fact, our constitution makes it the duty of the officers of all international unions to instruct their delegates to become attached to chartered central labor bodies and State federations where such exist. While this is very generally enforced, yet there are numerous causes for complaint by both local and State bodies. In such instances compliance with the policy and the law should be more than a mere perfunctory performance. International union officers should insist upon compliance, thus giving the opportunity to their respective local unions to receive from and contribute toward the mutual advantages that must necessarily accrue. So far as concerns the directly affiliated local unions and federal labor unions, a failure to comply with instructions to become attached to central or State bodies should subject them to a revocation of their charters. If such locals fail to appreciate their duty and prefer severance and isolation, a period of complete isolation would soon convince them of the folly of such a course."

I would suggest to the convention the plan already adopted by some other State Federations of paying a commission to A. F. of L. volunteer organizers to affiliate unions with this State Federation in such amount as the convention would deem best. The State Organizer, although an important official and responsible to the convention for his work, really has nothing to say about directing his own work, but is subject entirely to the Executive Board, and the best results might not be attained if there were any friction between the Organizer and the Executive Board or between members of the Board. In view of this fact I would recommend that either the Organizer be made a member of the Board or that this position be amalgamated with the presidency.

ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR LAWS.

I was very much handicapped at the commencement of my term by not having a copy of the statutes regarding labor laws, but one law with which I was familiar, and which I watched very close, was the child labor law. I found that in most cases the law was being complied with, and wherever I found it being violated I reported the same to the proper authorities. It is fortunate that we have had in the person of Mr. W. V. Stafford, a Labor Commissioner, who has been not only energetic but fearless in the discharge of his duty in prosecuting the violators of our labor laws. At this date there have been several convictions secured of those violating the law. In one case in Oakland a police judge has declared the law unconstitutional, but we have the assurance that Commissioner Stafford will carry it to the highest courts of the State.

Section 272 of the Penal Code, Statutes of California, prohibits the employment of children in any business, exhibition or vocation, injurious to the life or limb of the child. This law is so indefinite that it is generally evaded or ignored, and I believe that this Federation should endeavor to have it so amended as to include all minors under eighteen years of age; and, further, this Federation should endeavor to have passed a law prohibiting the employment of women in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment more than nine hours a day or more than fifty-four hours a week.

In conclusion I would urge upon the convention the importance of continuing the union label agitation and enlarging the scope of the work by mass meetings and lectures by the officials of the Federation.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. K. SMITH.