

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Ninth Annual Convention

OF THE

California State Federation of Labor



American Foresters' Hall, San Jose, California

October 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1908

PROCEEDINGS

NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

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HELD AT

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Proceedings of Monday, October 5th

The Ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order by President George A. Tracy at 10:30 o'clock.

Chairman Fred W. Brandis of the Arrangements Committee introduced Mayor Chas. W. Davison of San Jose, who welcomed the delegates to San Jose in a very cordial manner. Mayor Davison paid a fitting tribute to labor, touching on the great achievements and progress made in the past, and informed the delegates the entire city was open to them.

President Tracy responded to the Mayor's welcome and assured him of the delegates' appreciation of San Jose's hospitality. President Tracy gave a brief history of the labor movement for the past twenty-five years, showing how the movement is being better understood by all as a move for the betterment of the laboring people.

The President then pinned a badge on Mayor Davison and invited him to sit with the convention during the week, to which the Mayor expressed gratification for the courtesy shown him.

The Credential Committee, which had been appointed the day previous to the convening of the convention, reported the following delegates entitled to seats in the convention, with the vote of each delegate:

CROCKETT—

Warehouse Workers, No. 537
(150):
F. Hawley, 75.
J. C. Sherwood, 75.

FRESNO—

Labor Council (2):
Tom. C. Seaward, 1.
A. B. Rosenberg, 1.

FORTUNA—

Woodmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 4 (14):
John Lucas, 14.

LOS ANGELES—

Beer Drivers, No. 242 (65):
Wm. Lundy, 65.
Central Labor Council (2):
W. A. Engle, 1.
S. W. Butler, 1.
Teamsters, No. 208 (125):
R. A. Larrimore, 125.

Stereotypers, No. 58 (22):

Jack H. Peters, 11.
Guy A. Belcher, 11.

OAKLAND—

Barbers, No. 134 (160):
Ben Litzenstein, 80.
Geo. K. Smith, 80.

Carpenters, No. 36 (806):
J. F. White, 806.

Street Railway Employees, No. 192 (600):
T. O. Davies, 300.
J. W. Smart, 300.

Team Drivers, No. 70 (300):
A. M. Thompson, 150.
D. M. Witt, 150.

Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 107 (25):
Warren Sawyer, 12.
John F. Kleley, 13.

SACRAMENTO—

Bakers, No. 85 (66):
 A. O. Franke, 66.
 Bookbinders, No. 35 (44):
 Frank Cooke, 44.
 Labor Council (2):
 D. D. Sullivan, 2.
 Street Railway Employees, No. 256 (150):
 G. W. Holmes, 75.
 T. J. Robinson, 75.
 Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 50 (55):
 J. A. Gannon, 55.
 Typographical, No. 46 (149):
 Thomas Wright, 149.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Bakers Union, No. 24 (600):
 Andrew J. Saunders, 600.
 Beer Bottlers, No. 293 (245):
 John Bassett, 82.
 Joseph Guinee, 82.
 Otto Wahl, 81.
 Beer Drivers, No. 227 (350):
 Paul Volkmann, 88.
 Thos. E. Hanahan, 88.
 M. W. Silk, 87.
 Chas. Boyen, 87.
 Bookbinders, No. 31 (211):
 Thos. P. Garrity, 211.
 Brewery Workmen, No. 7 (392):
 A. Michaeloff, 79.
 Louis Savoye, 78.
 Matt. Schlenker, 78.
 Ernest Gerber, 78.
 Robert Menzel, 78.
 Butchers, No. 115 (200):
 D. J. Murray, 200.
 Carpenters, No. 483 (1434):
 Thos. P. Curran, 359.
 E. Marlatt, 359.
 N. H. McLean, 358.
 I. McDonald, 358.
 Carpenters, No. 1082 (798):
 T. K. Thompson, 798.
 Coopers, No. 65 (214):
 Frank Steffen, 107.
 Jos. Cresce, 107.
 Coopers, No. 131 (8):
 H. P. Wierda, 8.
 Garment Workers, No. 131 (300):
 Miss Mary Fenton, 150.
 Miss May Cummings, 150.
 Gas Workers, No. 9840 (335):
 John J. Breslin, 84.
 Peter V. Kearns, 84.
 Phillip Knell, 84.
 Geo. W. Bell, 83.
 Labor Council (2):
 Wm. P. McCabe, 1.
 Chas. A. Siskron, 1.
 Machinists, No. 68 (1000):
 R. I. Wisler, 500.
 Chas. W. Meyer, 500.
 Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders (322):
 R. E. Moriarty, 64.
 T. D. Warwick, 64.
 N. H. Burnham, 64.
 W. G. Ross, 64.
 Thos. O'Brien, 65.
 Printing Pressmen, No. 24 (284):
 Emile Peterson, 284.
 Sailors of the Pacific (2000):
 John W. Erickson, 666.
 August Seaman, 667.
 Paul Scharrenberg, 667.

Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26 (333):
 D. J. Gorman, 166.
 G. P. Thurber, 167.
 Stereotypers and Electrotypers (75):
 Jas. P. Fitzsimmons, 38.
 Jas. J. Kenny, 37.
 Street Railway Employees, No. 205 (33):
 R. Cornellus, 16.
 C. A. Priest, 17.
 Sugar Workers, No. 10,519 (300):
 Henry Sager, 150.
 Chas. Oliva, 150.
 Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 16 (152):
 Wm. G. Rusk, 76.
 Samuel D. Simmons, 76.
 Typographical, No. 21 (779):
 Will J. French, 130.
 W. J. Higgins, 130.
 J. J. Chaudet, 130.
 Geo. E. Mitchell, 130.
 Jas. P. Olwell, 129.
 Jas. W. Mullen, 129.

SAN JOSE—

Bartenders, No. 577 (140):
 E. H. Lincoln, 70.
 S. W. Weber, 70.
 Cigarmakers, No. 291 (36):
 Chas. Steckmeat, 36.
 Cooks and Waiters, No. 180 (45):
 E. Winsor, 22.
 August Rubin, 23.
 Federated Trades Council (2):
 A. L. Jones, 1.
 A. S. Howe, 1.
 Machinists, No. 504 (38):
 D. G. Morgan, 19.
 Fred W. Brandis, 19.
 Musicians, No. 153 (22):
 F. W. Kimball, 11.
 S. H. Morrison, 11.
 Painters' Union, No. 507 (183):
 Chas. Gibson, 183.
 Printing Pressmen, No. 146 (29):
 A. M. Relhon, 29.
 Street Railway Employees, No. 265 (130):
 M. T. Murray, 65.
 T. D. Manhire, 65.
 Tailors' Union, No. 108 (30):
 M. Kovar, 15.
 N. Smith, 15.
 Typographical, No. 231 (76):
 William Groom, 38.
 Robert L. Telfer, 38.

SAN RAFAEL—

Labor Council (2):
 Frederick Smith, 2.

SANTA ROSA—

Paving Cutters, No. 31 (100):
 Chas. Lawrence, 50.
 James Percy, 50.

STOCKTON—

Central Council (2):
 J. W. Cunningham, 1.
 Geo. A. Dean, 1.
 Street Railway Employees, No. 276 (61):
 T. O. Owens, 30.
 F. W. Larison, 31.

VALLEJO—

Bartenders, No. 602 (47)

Edw. McGreevy, 47.

Boilermakers, No. 148 (62):

Richard Caverly, 62.

Carpenters, No. 180 (104):

Peter J. Christensen, 52.

H. M. Iverson, 52.

Electrical Workers, No. 180

(57):

A. S. Winterhode, 28.

D. M. Fyfe, 29.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11345

(111):

J. B. Dale, 55.

L. B. Leavitt, 56.

Federated Trades Council (2):

D. H. Leavitt, 1.

John Davidson, 1.

Flour and Cereal Mill Em-

ployes, No. 91 (36):

Michael Cavanagh, 36.

Machinists, No. 252 (229):

J. W. Lynn, 229.

Musicians, No. 367 (56):

Paul J. Butler, 56.

WM. P. McCABE.

A. S. WINTERHODE.

CHAS. STECKMEST.

} Credentials Committee.

The committee's report was adopted.

The committee recommended that L. W. Butler, having credentials from the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles and Teamsters, No. 208, Los Angeles, be accredited to the Central Labor Council.

The committee's report was adopted.

The committee recommended that the convention seat the following fraternal delegates without voice or vote: Arthur A. Hay, American Federation of Labor; Geo. B. Benham and Frank McGowan, Asiatic Exclusion League; Thomas D. Fennessy, International Typographical Union; and a delegate from the Equal Suffrage League.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee reported that the following unions were in arrears and not entitled to a seat in the convention: International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, No. 48, Stockton; Tailors' Union, No. 108, San Jose; Journeymen Horseshoers, No. 58, San Jose; Beer Drivers and Stablemen of Los Angeles.

The committee's report was adopted.

Motion made and seconded that the convention provide an assistant to the Secretary. Carried.

Delegate Thompson placed W. J. Higgins in nomination. There being no further nominations, W. J. Higgins was chosen to act as assistant secretary.

Motion made and seconded to appoint a sergeant-at-arms and an assistant. Carried.

The chair appointed Fred W. Brandis, Machinists, No. 504, San Jose, sergeant-at-arms, and D. J. Gorman, Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26, San Francisco, assistant.

President Tracy spoke on necessity of having a committee on thanks to fittingly express our appreciation for entertainment and courtesies extended.

Moved and seconded that a committee of five be appointed. Carried.

The following committees were then announced by the chair:

COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

J. W. Mullen, San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21.

J. W. Smart, Street Railway Employes, No. 192, Oakland.

Frank Cooke, Bookbinders, Sacramento.

Richard Caverly, Boilermakers, No. 148, Vallejo.

John W. Erickson, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco.

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

R. I. Wisler, Machinists, No. 68, San Francisco.

J. C. Sherwood, Warehouse Workers, No. 537, Crockett.

A. B. Rosenberg, Labor Council, Fresno.

D. M. Witt, Team Drivers, No. 70, Oakland.

T. K. Thompson, Carpenters, No. 1082, San Francisco.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

George E. Mitchell, Typographical Union, No. 21, San Francisco.

Paul Volkman, Beer Drivers, No. 227, San Francisco.

Thomas Wright, Typographical Union, No. 46, Sacramento.
 Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco.
 T. O. Owens, Street Railway Employes, No. 276, Stockton.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

A. S. Howe, Federated Trades Council, San Jose.
 Charles Oliva, Sugar Workers, No. 10,519, San Francisco.
 John F. Kieley, Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 107, Oakland.
 A. O. Franke, Bakers, No. 85, Sacramento.
 Frederick Smith, Labor Council, San Rafael.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

G. F. Thurber, Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26, San Francisco.
 Andrew J. Saunders, Bakers, No. 24, San Francisco.
 Thomas P. Curran, Carpenters, No. 483, San Francisco.
 Ernest Gerber, Brewery Workmen, No. 7, San Francisco.
 D. G. Morgan, Machinists, No. 504, San Jose.

COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

D. J. Murray, Butchers, No. 115, San Francisco.
 I. McDonald, Carpenters, No. 483, San Francisco.
 Thomas P. Garrity, Bookbinders, No. 31, San Francisco.
 Emile Peterson, Printing Pressmen, No. 29, San Francisco.
 Peter V. Kearns, Gas Workers, San Francisco.

COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

Joseph Guinee, Beer Bottlers, No. 293, San Francisco.
 Charles Lawrence, Paving Cutters, No. 31, Santa Rosa.
 Edward McGreevy, Bartenders, No. 602, Vallejo.
 Charles Gibson, Painters, No. 507, San Jose.
 R. E. Moriarty, Pile Drivers, San Francisco.

COMMITTEE ON THANKS.

E. Marlatt, Carpenters, No. 483, San Francisco.
 J. J. Chaudet, Typographical Union, No. 21, San Francisco.
 Miss May Cummings, Garment Workers, No. 131, San Francisco.
 William G. Rusk, Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 16, San Francisco.
 D. H. Leavitt, Labor Council, Vallejo.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

William P. McCabe, San Francisco Labor Council.
 S. Winterhode, Electrical Workers, No. 180, Vallejo.
 Chas. Steckmest, Cigarmakers, No. 291, San Jose.
 On roll call the Secretary presented the delegates with badges.
 Chairman Brandis, of the local Entertainment Committee, announced the program for the afternoon.

Delegate McGreevy called the attention of the delegates to the Bartenders' Union button, and asked all delegates to call for it.

Chairmen of various committees announced the time and places of meetings.

Adjourned.

Proceedings of Second Day

MORNING SESSION.

President Tracy called the convention to order at 10:30 o'clock.

The Committee on Credentials submitted the following additional report:

Beer Drivers and Stablemen, No. 242, Los Angeles (65): Wm Lundy, 65.

Tailors' Union, No. 108, San Jose (30): M. Kovar, 30.

Bakers' Union, No. 24, San Francisco (600): E. Hoffman, 200; R. Schwarting, 200; A. Saunders, 200.

The committee's report was adopted.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business reported as follows:

SAN JOSE, CAL., October 5, 1908.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your Committee on Rules and Order of Business respectfully submit the following report:

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

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

2. Each delegate, when rising to speak, shall respectfully address the chair, and announce his or her full name, and the name and number of the organization which they represent.

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

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

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

6. No delegate shall speak more than once on the same subject, until all who desire to speak shall have had opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject without permission by a vote of the convention; nor longer than five minutes at a time, without permission by a vote of the convention.

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

8. When a question is before the house the only motions in order shall be as follows: (1) to adjourn; (2) to refer; (3) the previous question; (4) to postpone indefinitely; (5) to postpone to a stated time; (6) to divide or amend. These motions shall take precedence in the order named.

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

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

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

12. No resolution shall be received by the chair or by the Committee on Resolutions unless it bears the signature of the delegate presenting it, and the name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution shall be introduced later than Wednesday, October 7th, at 5:30 p. m., except by consent of two-thirds of the delegates present.

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

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

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

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

We recommend the following Order of Business:

1. Call to Order.

2. Report of Committee on Credentials.

3. Roll Call (by card system)

4. Appointment of Committees.
5. Reports of Officers.
6. Communications and Bills.
7. Introduction of Resolutions.
8. Reports of Committees.
9. Unfinished Business.
10. New Business.
11. Election of Officers.
12. Deciding place of next convention.
13. Adjournment.

ARTHUR S. HOWE, Federated Trades of Santa Clara County
 FREDERICK SMITH, President Marin County Labor Council.
 JAS. W. LYNN, Machinists, No. 252, Vallejo.

The Committee on Constitution and Laws submitted the following report:

The committee recommends:

1. That Art. 1, Sec. 6, paragraph "C" be amended by adding the following: "Provided that all fractional votes be eliminated."
2. That Art. 4, Sec. 3, be amended to read as follows: "Nominations for all regular officers shall be made on the third day and the election of all such officers shall take place on the fourth day of the convention, and shall be by ballot. The remainder of the section shall be as at present printed in the Constitution."
3. That Art. 4, Sec. 5, page 9, be amended by substituting the word "third day" instead of "fourth day."
4. That Art. 4, Sec. 6, be amended to read as follows: "There shall not be more than one member of the Election Board from any one Labor Organization."

Respectfully submitted,

G. F. THURBER, Chairman.
 ANDREW SAUNDERS.
 T. P. CURRAN.
 ERNEST GERBER.

President Tracy explained the purpose of the fourth amendment, for as the law now reads it is nearly impossible to carry out its provisions.

The amendments were carried unanimously.

Moved and seconded that the amendments go into effect at once. Carried.

Delegate Dale announced the serious condition of C. W. Petry of Oakland, who has been in very poor health for some time, stating that Delegate Litzenstein had a number of tickets to be disposed of for his benefit.

Delegate McDonald moved that the convention purchase twenty-five tickets.

Delegates McDonald, Thompson, Litzenstein, Sager and Seaman addressed the convention.

Delegate McDonald asked permission to withdraw his motion, which was granted, it being the intent of the convention to have the delegates purchase the tickets individually.

The Committee on Officers' Reports submitted the following report:

Having carefully reviewed the reports of officers submitted to you in printed form by the officers, organizers and special agents of this Federation for the past nine months, we, your Committee, submit the following for your careful consideration and action:

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

We take pleasure in commending President Tracy for the careful and painstaking manner in which he has carried on the work of the Federation and the instructions of the convention with reference to compiling laws to be submitted to the forthcoming meeting of the

California Legislature, copies of same are submitted in his report and these we recommend to you for your careful consideration. We especially call to your attention the following:

"The work of the State Federation of Labor is essentially that of organization and education. Our mission is to spread the gospel of craft organization. As at present constituted, and with the limitation that is placed on our financial resources, it is not possible to extend the scope of work to other lines. This fact is frequently lost sight of by local bodies, and for this reason many new locals have succumbed early in the struggle, because they have depended, not on their own efforts, but upon the support of the State Federation to carry them along. This is a false position, attributable in many instances to lack of proper elementary education. In many cases newly formed unions are started off wrong by organizers, who fail to appreciate the fact that the success of the local depends in a large measure on its own activities."

We find only too many instances where new unions are organized and then left to their own resources, and lacking in knowledge and experience in the methods of the general labor movement, become disheartened and eventually disband, thus retarding the onward march of labor; perhaps more than if no organization had been formed.

We note with pleasure in the report of First Vice-President Thompson that the feeling of friendship and co-operation of and between all of the labor unions of Alameda County has materially improved. We also note in the Second Vice-President's report (Mr. Rambo), that the union men and women of Alameda County have not only been the gainers, industrially and co-operatively, but also in the favorable judicial decision rendered in the Kendle injunction, and that while some unions desired to withdraw from all affiliations, both State and central, this spirit was overcome.

Third Vice-President Sullivan of Sacramento reports an increase in numerical strength of the unions, but a lapsing of one or two organizations, and attributes the same to lack of an organizer in that locality.

A deplorable condition is reported by Eighth Vice-President Ross of Vallejo, with reference to a ruling of the Civil Service Commission designated as "Civil Service Rule No. 1, Section No. 1," which to all intents and purposes deprives the employees of Mare Island Navy Yard of their rights as citizens, under the Constitution of the United States.

Organizer Thompson reports considerable progress in the formation of new unions and the re-organization of lapsed and the re-affiliation of delinquent unions under the banner of this Federation.

Special Organizer Biddle of Los Angeles shows splendid progress in his locality.

Under the report of Secretary-Treasurer Bell, we find that within the past nine months \$697.71 more has been spent than was received in that period by the Federation.

We recommend the following:

"1. That nominations for all regular officers shall be made on the third day, instead of the fourth day.

"2. That election of officers be held on the fourth day, instead of the fifth day.

"3. That the fractional vote of affiliated unions and delegates be eliminated.

"The rules which have made it compulsory in previous conventions to hold nominations and election on the fourth and fifth days, respectively, and the apportionment of fractional votes to delegates have been sources of great hindrance to the transaction of business and annoyance to the election boards, whose limited time in which to canvass the votes and report to the convention have caused frequent errors. It is the aim of the Executive Council to eliminate these evils, and therefore it presents the above recommendations."

That affiliated unions of this Federation, local unions of National or International unions make requests of such National or International unions and the American Federation of Labor that organizers be sent or appointed to this State at least once a year, for the purpose of more thoroughly organizing the men of the various trades to the end that this Federation may be relieved of a portion of the burden of organizing the unorganized workers which should be borne by such National or International unions and the American Federation of Labor.

(CIRCULAR LETTER.)

Navy Department, Washington, Oct. 12, 1907.

Sir:—By executive order of June 15, 1907, Section 1 of Rule 1, of the Civil Service Rules, was amended to read as follows:

"No person in the executive civil service shall use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the result thereof. Persons who by the provisions of these rules are in the competitive classified service, will retain the right to vote as they please, and to express privately their opinions on all political subjects, shall take no active part in political management or in political campaigns.

"By Executive Order of November 2, 1896, the rules governing the employment of labor at navy yards were made a part of the rules (governing the employment) of the U. S. Civil Service Commission and since that date all positions at navy yards filled after competitive examination before a board of naval officers under the provisions of said rules, have been considered as part of the competitive classified service to the same extent as positions filled after competitive examination before the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

"At the instance of the U. S. Civil Service Commission the above is published in order that there may be no misapprehension as to what employees at navy yards are in the competitive classified service. You will have copies of this circular letter posted in conspicuous places throughout the navy yard or station under your command.

"At a navy yard or station where, in the opinion of the commandant, a strict enforcement of the provisions of the above rule would result in placing an undesirable element in control of local municipal affairs in the immediate vicinity of the yard or station, the Department upon application of employees through the commandant, will take up with the Civil Service Commission the question of making an exception to the rule as far as local municipal office holding is concerned. Very respectfully,

"V. H. METCALF, Secretary.

"Commandants, Navy Yards and Naval Stations."

The above being a fac-simile of the conditions governing the activities of employees in navy yards and arsenals, your committee recommends the following:

"WHEREAS, By executive orders of June 15, 1907, Sec. 1, of Rule 1 of Civil Service Rules was amended so that no employee of the U. S. Government under classified Civil Service, which now includes employees at navy yards and arsenals, can do no more than express a private opinion in any political campaign, and

"WHEREAS, The last section of Secretary Metcalf's letter makes it possible to use the influence and votes of the employees of navy yards and arsenals to vote as such officers of navy yards and arsenals may see fit to indicate, under threat of loss of employment at such navy yards and arsenals and the further prohibition of future employment in any navy yard or arsenal; and

"WHEREAS, We believe Rule 1, Sec. 1 of Civil Service Rules deprives employees of one of the rights guaranteed citizens of the U. S. by the Constitution; and

"WHEREAS, The final paragraph of Metcalf's letter goes still further and returns the employees of navy yards and arsenals to a state of vassalage; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we condemn the aforesaid rules and circular letter as tyrannical, unjust and against the fundamental rights of citizenship and savoring of the blacklisting methods of all organizations whose aims and objects are the grinding down of those who toil to the condition of slavery; and further,

"*Resolved*, That the incoming board be instructed to take this matter up with the proper authorities, that local unions of this Federation take the same up with their National or International or the American Federation of Labor, and endeavor to have the aforesaid rules and contents of circular letter abrogated."

Respectfully submitted,

R. I. WISLER, Chairman.
J. C. SHERWOOD.
T. K. THOMPSON.
D. M. WITT.

The report of the committee was adopted with the exception of the amendments to the constitution, which had been referred to the Committee on Constitution and Laws.

Delegate Wisler addressed the convention on the report, asking each delegate to read carefully the report when printed.

Chairmen of various committees announced meetings to be held at the close of the session.

Chairman Brandis announced the program for the day's entertainment, saying arrangements had been made by the management of the Auditorium Rink for a dance in the evening, to which all delegates were invited.

Delegate Wisler addressed the convention on the piece system in vogue at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Attention was called to errors in the printed proceedings, which were ordered corrected.

The convention adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported the following delegates had deposited attendance checks:

Boyen, Chas.; Bassett, John; Breslin, John J.; Bell, Geo. W.; Burnham, N. H.; Brandis, Fred W.; Butler, Paul J.; Cooke, Frank; Curran, Thos. P.; Cresse, Jos.; Cummings, Miss May; Cornelius, R.; Chaudet, J. J.; Caverly, Richard; Christensen, Peter J.; Cavanagh, Michael; Cunningham, J. W.; Dean, Geo. A.; Dale, J. B.; Davies, T. O.; Erickson, John W.; Fennessy, T. D.; Fenton, Miss Mary; Fitzsimmons, Jas. P.; French, Will J.; Fyfe, D. M.; Groom, Wm.; Gibson, Chas.; Gannon, J. A.; Guinee, Joseph; Garrity, Thos. P.; Gerber, Ernest; Gorman, D. J.; Hay, A.; Howe, A. S.; Higgins, Wm. J.; Holmes, G. W.; Hawley, F.; Iverson, H. M.; Jones, A. L.; Kearns, Peter V.; Knell, Philip; Kenny, Jas. J.; Kimball, F. W.; Lynn, J. W.; Leavitt, D. H.; Lincoln, E. H.; Litzenstein, Ben. L.; Lundy, Wm.; Michaeloff, A.; Menzel, Robert; Murray, D. J.; Marlatt, E.; McLean, N. H.; McDonald, I.; McCabe, Wm. P.; Meyer, Chas. W.; Moriarty, R. E.; Mitchell, Geo. E.; Mullen, Jas. W.; Murray, M. T.; Manhire, T. D.; McGreevy, Edw.; Morrison, S. H.; O'Brien, Thos.; Olwell, Jas. P.; Owens, T. O.; Peterson, Emile; Robinson, T. J.; Ross, W. G.; Rusk, Wm. G.; Reihon, A. M.; Steffen, Frank; Schlenker, Matt.; Silk, M. W.; Saunders, Andrew J.; Sullivan, D. D.; Sawyer, Warren; Smart, J. W.; Seawaril, Tom C.; Sherwood, J. C.; Siskron, Chas. A.; Seaman, August; Scharrenberg, Paul; Sager, Harry; Simmons, Samuel D.; Steckmest, Chas.; Smith, Frederick; Thurber, G. F.; Thompson, T. K.; Thompson, A. M.; Volkman, Paul; Witt, D. M.; Warwick, T. D.; Weber, S. W.; Winsor, E.; Winterhode, A. S.; White, J. F.; Wahl, Otto; Wierda, H. P.; Wisler, R. I.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

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

The following communication from Second Vice-President Wm. Rambo, was read and ordered spread upon the minutes:

OAKLAND, CAL., October 4th, 1908

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

Greeting:—As you are all aware by this time I am not a delegate to your honorable body, but while I am not with you, my heart is with you; while I may not have done much in the past nine months, I have done all that I did do with my whole heart and soul. It makes no difference who the man is or the union that he belongs to, he looks good to me. Some organizations work for their own good and care nothing for the other organizations, but it is not so with the State Federation of Labor. It does all it can for all at all times, and while I will not be a member of your council this year you may call on me at any time and I will do all that I can to further the cause of unionism, knowing as I do that in all of your deliberations the most good to all is your motto. I know that your convention will be a success, I remain, yours fraternally,

WM. RAMBO,

Second Vice-President California State Federation of Labor.

The following communication from the Pouren Defense Committee was read:

Headquarters of the Pouren Defense Committee,
139 Albion Avenue, San Francisco, October 3, 1908.

To the Members of the State Federation of Labor, San Jose, Cal.:

Gentlemen:—The members of the Pouren Defense Committee desire to call your attention to the case of Jan Janoff Pouren, a political refugee whom the Russian government is seeking to extradite. As you are doubtless aware, it has always been the established policy of the government of the United States to refuse to extradite merely political offenders; and the working class have much to lose should this good custom be discontinued. Nevertheless, there have been attempts to set aside the long-established custom of our government. During the administration of Grover Cleveland there was an attempt to sneak a Russian extradition treaty through the Senate; but owing to the storm of popular indignation, the effort failed. Since then, the Russian Despotism has never ceased demanding the extradition of her political refugees, but thus far the United States government has not surrendered one.

But it now happens that United States Commissioner Shields, subservient to the behests of the Russian Despotism, has decided to extradite Jan Janoff Pouren, and his case is now before the United States Court of Appeals. The Pouren case differs in no wise from that of hundreds of political refugees. The acts with which Pouren is charged are those incidental to a state of revolution; and besides there is no real proof that he committed these acts.

It will be a lasting disgrace to the American people to permit the extradition of this man, and the Pouren Defense Committee therefore enclose a petition, to which they request you to secure signatures, and also urge upon your organization the necessity of passing the most vigorous resolutions against his extradition.

Trusting that it will be possible for you to give this matter your immediate attention. Believe us, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

THE POUREN DEFENSE COMMITTEE,

Per George Williams, Secretary.

To the Secretary and Members of the State Federation of Labor, San Jose, Cal.

Delegate Wright asked for further information. Delegates Saunders and French addressed the convention. The convention indorsed the

request and ordered the communication spread on the minutes, and instructed the Executive Council to protest against the proposed action by the government.

Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Committee recommended that proposition No. 2 be turned over to the Law and Legislative Committee.

The committee's report was adopted.

On proposition No. 4 the committee asked for further time.

The committee's request was granted.

RESOLUTION No. 5.—Presented by Mary Fenton and May Cummings of Union No. 131, Garment Workers, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The respective governing bodies of California, when awarding contracts for public supplies, frequently fail to discriminate between the products of free white labor and those of convicts or Asiatic labor, to the great injury of the first named class and of the State at large; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Ninth Annual Convention assembled, that the respective governing bodies of the State be and they are hereby urged to stipulate and insist that contracts for public supplies shall be awarded only to persons, firms or corporations employing free white labor exclusively in all branches of manufacture; further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each governing body of the State of California.

"Indorsed by Local No. 131 in regular meeting assembled, October 1, 1908."

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 6.—Presented by Paul Scharrenberg and John W. Erickson of Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco.

"WHEREAS, At the instance of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, bills were introduced in the last regular session of the State Legislature providing for the repeal of Sections 644 and 645 of the Penal Code of the State of California, which statutes respectively make it a misdemeanor to assist a seaman to 'desert,' i. e., leave his employment, and to 'harbor a deserting seaman,' i. e., assist him in securing other employment; said bills being passed by both Houses of the Legislature, the latter bill becoming a law, while the former failed to receive the approval of the Governor; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we indorse, commend and pledge our support to the efforts of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific to have removed from the statute books of this State the last remnant of vested right or ownership in the labor of the seamen; to make the laws of this State conform to the Navigation Laws of the United States, instead of acting as an obstacle and a hinderance to the exercise of the rights guaranteed to the seamen by the latter; and to have extended to the seamen the benefits of the Personal Relations Law now enjoyed by all the other workers of this State."

The committee recommended favorably.

Delegates Scharrenberg and Seaman addressed the convention.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Committee on Label and Boycott reported as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 1.—Presented by Mary Fenton and May Cummings of Union No. 131, Garment Workers, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, Opposition to Chinese and all other forms of cheap and servile labor is a cardinal principle of the labor movement; and

"WHEREAS, Large numbers of Chinese are engaged in the clothing industry of California, thereby endangering the conditions of the white workers in that industry, and

"WHEREAS, Most, if not all, of the garments made by Chinese labor are purchased and worn by workmen, among those being members of labor organizations, in violation of the principle of opposition to Chinese labor; and

"WHEREAS, The Union Label is the only guarantee and protection to the purchaser of clothing, as of other products; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Ninth Annual Convention assembled, that we urge upon all members of organized labor and their friends the duty of assisting and supporting the white workers in the clothing industry in their struggle to maintain decent conditions of employment and to combat the evils of Chinese and sweatshop competition, so destructive of the moral and material standards of American civilization; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That as the most effective means of assisting the Garment Workers, we urge upon all affiliated bodies, their members and friends, that they demand the Union Label of the United Garment Workers of America when purchasing clothing, shirts, overalls and suits, both ready made and made to measure; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to all Unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor.

The committee further recommends to all affiliated unions that a fine be placed on all members buying non-label goods and that same be enforced.

The committee recommended favorably.

Delegate Marlatt moved to amend by striking out the word "Chinese" and inserting the word "Asiatic."

Delegate Gibson moved to amend the amendment by making the amendment read "Asiatic and other forms of servile labor."

The committee's report was adopted as amended.

Delegate Sullivan moved that the Secretary be instructed to write to L. B. Leavitt, expressing the sympathy of the convention for the serious illness of his wife. Delegate Mitchell amended the motion by instructing the Secretary to telegraph Mr. Leavitt. Carried.

The following telegram was sent:

SAN JOSE, CAL., October 6, 1908.

L. B. Leavitt, 720 Florida St., Vallejo, Cal.;

The California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, sends regrets at your enforced absence from the convention.

GEO. W. BELL.

Delegate Chaudet moved that the nomination of officers be made a special order of business Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

Delegate Gibson informed the convention that the San Jose Eagles had arranged a welcome for delegates belonging to that order in the evening.

Delegate Marlatt announced that the carpenter delegates would visit the Carpenters' Union in the evening.

Delegate Schwarting invited the delegates to visit the Co-operative Bakery, 433 Vine street, and compare conditions there with non-union bakeries in the city. Delegate Litzenstein moved that the delegates inspect the bakery in a body on adjournment. Carried.

Delegate Groom announced that the San Jose Typographical Union had arranged a banquet for visiting printer delegates in the evening.

Delegates Curran and McDonald spoke of a proposed trip to Mount Hamilton for the delegates.

Delegate Litzenstein announced that he had disposed of seventy tickets in aid of C. W. Petry.

Adjourned.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported the following delegates had deposited attendance checks:

Boycn, Chas.; Bassett, John; Breslin, John J.; Bell, Geo. W.; Burnham, N. H.; Brandis, Fred W.; Butler, Paul J.; Cooke, Frank; Curran, Thos. P.; Cresse, J.; Cummings, Miss May; Chaudet, J. J.; Christen-

sen, P. J.; Cavanagh, Michael; Cunningham, J. W.; Dean, Geo. A.; Davidson, John; Dale, J. B.; Davies, T. O.; Erickson, J. W.; Fennesy, T. D.; Fenton, Miss Mary; Fitzsimmons, J. P.; French, Will J.; Fyfe, D. M.; Gibson, Chas.; Gannon, J. A.; Guinee, Joseph; Garrity, T. P.; Gerber, Ernest; Gorman, D. J.; Groom, Wm.; Hay, A.; Howe, A. S.; Higgins, W. J.; Hanahan, Thos. E.; Holmes, G. W.; Hawley, F.; Hoffman, E.; Iverson, H. M.; Jones, A. L.; Kearns, Peter V.; Knell, Philip; Kenny, Jas. J.; Kimball, F. W.; Lynn, J. W.; Leavitt, D. H.; Litzenstein, Ben. L.; Lundy, William; Michaeloff, A.; Menzel, Robt.; Murray, D. J.; Marlatt, E.; McLean, N. H.; McDonald, I.; McCabe, W. P.; Meyer, C. W.; Moriarity, R. E.; Mitchell, Geo. E.; Mulen, Jas. W.; Murray, M. T.; Manhire, T. D.; McGreevy, Edw.; Morrison, S. H.; O'Brien, Thos.; Olwell, Jas. P.; Owens, T. O.; Peterson, Emile; Rosenberg, A. B.; Robinson, T. J.; Ross, W. G.; Rusk, Wm. G.; Rubin, August; Reihon, A. M.; Steffen, Frank; Schlenker, Matt; Silk, M. W.; Saunders, Andrew J.; Sullivan, D. D.; Sawyer, Warren; Smart, J. W.; Smith, Geo. K.; Seaward, Tom C.; Sherwood, J. C.; Siskron, Chas. A.; Seaman, August; Scharrenberg, Paul; Smith, Frederick; Sager, Harry; Simmons, Samuel D.; Swarting, D.; Thurber, G. F.; Thompson, T. K.; Thompson, A. M.; Volkman, Paul; Witt, D. M.; Wright, Thomas; Ward, Harry; Wisler, R. I.; Warwick, T. D.; Weber, S. W.; Winsor, E.; Winterhede, A. S.; White, J. F.; Wahl, Otto; Wierda, H. P.

Proceedings of Third Day

The convention was called to order at 10:15 o'clock. President Tracy in the chair.

The Committee on Law and Legislation reported as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 2.—Presented by Wm. P. McCabe and Chas. A. Siskron of Labor Council, San Francisco:

Referred to Law and Legislation Committee.

"WHEREAS, We believe that the adoption and enforcement of the proposed Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1, will increase the political power of great corporations, while exempting corporations transacting local business from taxation for local improvements; and

"WHEREAS, We believe that the enforcement of the provisions of the proposed amendment would retard the acquisition of public utilities by municipalities, which acquisition we favor; therefore be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council that we are opposed to the adoption by the voters of our State of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates of this Council to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor to be held in October, 1908, be instructed to ask that body to indorse the foregoing resolutions."

Committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Secretary was instructed to send a notice of the action of the convention to each affiliated union.

RESOLUTION No. 3.—Presented by Wm. P. McCabe and Chas. Siskron of Labor Council, San Francisco.

Referred to Law and Legislation Committee.

"Standard of Weights and Measures—Text of a Proposed Law
Drafted by Labor Council's Legislative Committee.

"The Law and Legislative Committee of San Francisco Labor Council has submitted the following text of a proposed law regulating weights and measures. Consideration of the measure will be special order of business at the regular meeting of the Council this (Friday) evening.

"Section 1. The weights and measures as adopted by the United States Government, and as at present in use by said Government, or as

may be changed and altered at any time hereafter by said Government, are hereby established and adopted as the legal public standard weights and measures of this State; and the standard weights and measures heretofore received, or which may be hereafter received, from the United States Government shall be kept by the Secretary of State, who is authorized to act as Superintendent of Weights and Measures of this State, and who shall receive out of the State treasury, out of the moneys not otherwise appropriated, and in addition to his salary as Secretary of State, an annual compensation of one hundred dollars for his services as such Superintendent of Weights and Measures; and whenever new standard sets of weights and measures be required the payment for same and for freight thereon shall be paid out of the State treasury, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

"Sec. 2. The Secretary of State shall be authorized and is hereby directed to contract for and have manufactured a sufficient number of sets of weights and measures as will be necessary to supply each county within the State whenever required, the said weights and measures to be delivered by the contractor at the office of the Secretary of State, and they shall be paid for out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"Sec. 3. Upon the application of the Board of Supervisors of any county the Secretary of State shall furnish each county with such weights and measures as said Board of Supervisors shall designate as required, but before receiving the same the said County shall pay into the State treasury the amount paid by the State for the same; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to authorize the Secretary of State to have manufactured at public expense a larger number of weights and measures than may be necessary to fill the call of the County Boards of Supervisors upon him as above mentioned.

"Sec. 4. The Board of Supervisors of every county shall constantly keep for the use of such county all necessary weights and measures as required for the county and the county sealers in the performance of their duties under this act.

"Sec. 5. The weights and measures provided for each county shall be in the keeping of the County Clerk, and shall be kept in such place as the Board of Supervisors may determine, and said County Clerk shall be sealer of weights and measures for the county of which he is the County Clerk.

"Sec. 6. Once in each year the said sealer of weights and measures shall cause the weights and measures in his possession to be tried and proved by the said public standards, under the direction of the Secretary of State, and sealed by him anew, and if any sealer shall fail so to do, he shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than twenty, nor more than fifty dollars.

"Sec. 7. Every sealer of weights and measures shall at least once in every year advertise in some convenient newspaper, or put up notifications in not less than three public places within the different parts of the country, of the time and place when and where he will attend for the purpose of sealing and proving such weights, measures, balances and other weighing and measuring apparatus as may be brought to him for that purpose. Those which may be found or can be made to agree with the standards shall be sealed by him accordingly, and he shall deface or destroy all such as do not or cannot be made to agree therewith.

"Sec. 8. Said sealer of weights and measures for each county shall once in each year go to the houses, stores, shops, yards or other premises, whether open or enclosed, of every person within the county of which he is the County Clerk who uses weights, measures, balances, scales or other weighing and measuring apparatus for the purpose of buying and selling, and has failed for one year to bring or send them in at the times and places mentioned, notified and advertised by him, and also to all coal and hay scales and platform scales, and there try,

prove and seal same, or deface and destroy them, as may be proper. In the cases mentioned in this section, the sealer of weights and measures shall have treble the amount of his regular fees.

"Sec. 9. The seals and other things necessary to enable them to perform their duties shall be procured by the Secretary of State and sealer. The cost of such as are procured by the Secretary of State shall be paid out of the State treasury out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, and such as are procured by a sealer shall be a charge on and paid by the county of which he is a sealer.

"Sec. 10. Each sealer of weights and measures is authorized to collect for his services and receipt for fees as follows: For sealing and marking every beam, 25 cents; for sealing and marking measures of extension, at a rate of 10 cents a yard, not to exceed 25 cents on any one measure; for sealing and marking every weight, 5 cents; for sealing and marking liquid and dry measures, if the same be one gallon and more, 25 cents, and if less than one gallon, 10 cents; for scales, balances, steelyards, platform scales and other weighing and measuring apparatus, a reasonable allowance for time actually and necessarily employed; same compensation also in fixing, altering and repairing defective weights, measures, balances, scales and other weighing and measuring apparatus, so as to make them conform to the standard, such compensation in no case to exceed the rate of 50 cents per hour.

"Sec. 11. Any person may call at any time upon the sealer of weights and measures of his county to try the weights, measures and balances of such person, he paying therefor the regular fees or double fees if the service be rendered at his own house, store, shop, yard or premises; provided, that if any person shall call upon a sealer to go to his house, store, shop, yard or premises to perform any duty under this act he shall pay in addition to the fees above provided the reasonable expenses of such sealer when the distance necessarily traveled shall be over three miles.

"Sec. 12. If any Board of Supervisors shall refuse to provide and keep the weights and measures prescribed by law, every member of such Board of Supervisors so refusing shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not less than twenty dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars.

"Sec. 13. If the Secretary of State or any sealer of weights and measures shall wilfully or negligently fail to perform any duty imposed upon him by this act, he shall upon conviction be fined in the sum of not less than ten and not more than fifty dollars.

"Sec. 14. If any person shall sell or offer to sell any commodity by, or keep for buying and selling by any weights, measures, balances, steelyards, or other weighing and measuring apparatus not sealed according to law, he shall upon conviction be fined for each offense in the sum of not less than ten and not more than fifty dollars.

"Sec. 15. Any penalty incurred by a violation of any provision of this act may be prosecuted in the justice's court for the use of the person making the complaint.

"Sec. 16. Before any weights, measures, scales, steelyards, beams, balances or other weighing and measuring apparatus are offered for sale or used, they shall be tried, proved and sealed by the sealer of weights and measures.

"Sec. 17. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with any of the provisions of this act shall have no force and effect upon any of the provisions of this act."

Committee reported favorably.

Delegates Wisler, Mullen, Marlatt, McCabe, Seaman, Steckmest and Rusk addressed the convention.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 8.—Presented by Los Angeles Central Labor Council.
Referred to Law and Legislation Committee.

"An Act Providing for Liability for Injuries to Servants and Employees, Determining who are Vice Principals, Who are Fellow Servants, Making Void Contracts Limiting Liabilities and Providing for Contributory Negligence as a Defense.

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

Section 1. Every person, receiver or corporation, operating a railroad or street railway, a line which shall be situated, in whole or in part, in this State, shall be liable for all damages sustained by any servant or employee thereof while engaged in the work of operating the cars, locomotives, or trains of such person, receiver or corporation, by reason of the negligence of any other servant or employee of such person, receiver or corporation, and the fact that such servants and employees were fellow servants with each other shall not impair or destroy such liability.

Sec. 2. All persons engaged in the service of any person, receiver or corporation, controlling or operating a railroad or street railway, a line of which shall be situated in whole or in part in this State, who were intrusted by such person, receiver or corporation with the authority and superintendence, control or command of other servants or employees of such person, receiver or corporation, or with the authority to direct any other employee in the performance of any duty of such employee, are vice principals of such person, receiver or corporation, and are not fellow servants with their co-employees.

Sec. 3. All persons who are engaged in the common service of such person, receiver or corporation controlling or operating a railroad or street railway, or who, while so employed, or in the same grade of employment, or are doing the same grade of work or service and are working together at the same time and place and at the same piece of work, are fellow servants with each other; employees who do not come within the provisions of this Act shall not be considered fellow servants.

Sec. 4. Every person, firm, co-partnership, corporation or receiver, within this State, shall be liable for all damages sustained by any servant or employee thereof while engaged in the work which he has been employed to do for such person, firm, co-partnership, corporation or receiver; and the fact that such servants are fellow employees with each other shall not impair or destroy such liability.

Sec. 5. All persons engaged in the service of any person, firm, co-partnership, corporation or receiver within this State, who are entrusted by such person, firm, co-partnership, corporation or receiver with the authority of superintendence, control or command of other servants or employees of such person, firm, co-partnership, corporation or receiver, or with the authority to direct other employees in the performance of any duty of such employee, are vice principals of such person, firm, co-partnership, corporation or receiver, and are not fellow servants with their co-employees.

Sec. 6. All persons who are engaged in the common service of such person, firm, co-partnership, corporation or receiver, within this State, and who, while so employed, are in the same grade of employment, and are doing the same character of work or service, and are working together at the same time and place and at the same piece of work, are fellow servants with each other. Employees who do not come within the provisions of this Act shall not be considered fellow servants.

Sec. 7. No contract made between the employer, under this chapter, or fixing damages to be covered in this chapter, shall be valid or binding.

Sec. 8. Nothing in this chapter shall be held to impair or diminish the defense of contributory negligence when the injury of the servant or employee is caused approximately by his own contributory negligence.

Sec. 9. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. This Act shall be in force sixty days from and after its passage.

Committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 11.—Presented by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Referred to Law and Legislation Committee.

Constitutional Amendment No. ———

An Act to Propose to the People of the State of California an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, Amending Section 7, Article 9, of said Constitution, Relating to Text Books to be Used in the Public Schools.

The Legislature of the State of California at its regular session, commencing on the ———, two thirds of all the members elected to each of the Houses of the said Legislature voting in favor thereof, hereby proposes that Section 7 of Article 9 of the Constitution of the State of California be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 7. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California, and the Professor of Pedagogy therein, and the principals of the State Normal Schools, shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or cause to be compiled, and adopt a uniform series of text books for use in the public schools throughout the State. The State Board shall cause such text books, when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing, at the State Printing Office, and when so printed and published shall be distributed, free of cost, to all children attending the common schools of this State. The text books so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years; and said State Board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

"The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendents and the County Boards of Education shall have control of the examination of teachers, and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions."

Committee reported favorably.

Delegates McCabe, Sawyer and Mullen discussed the proposition.

Delegate Marlatt moved consideration be postponed until a future session, as a similar measure had already been presented, so both propositions could be acted on at once.

Delegates Leavitt, Sawyer, Seaman and Dale addressed the convention.

Delegate Dale raised a point of order, but was not sustained.

The motion to postpone was lost by a vote of 43 to 42.

Delegates McCabe, French, Mullen, Simmons, Christensen, Manhire, Caverly and Schwarting addressed the convention.

Delegate Siskron moved to amend the proposition by striking out the word public preceding the word school, and inserting the word all, to make the proposition then read all schools instead of public schools.

Delegates Gibson and Sawyer raised points of order, but they were not sustained.

Delegates Curran, Owen, Mullen, Sawyer, Seaman, Wisler and Sullivan addressed the convention.

Delegate Simmons called for the previous question.

The amendment was lost.

Delegate Sawyer moved an amendment to make the resolution read public schools throughout.

The amendment was carried.

The report of the committee was adopted as amended.

RESOLUTION No. 13.—Presented by Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Referred to Law and Legislation Committee.

An Act Approved _____, 190—, Regulating the Employment and Hours of Labor of Children, Prohibiting the Employment of Illiterate Minors, Providing for the Enforcement Thereof by the Commissioner and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Providing Penalties for the Violation thereof.

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

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, agent, firm, company, co-partnership or corporation to employ, require or permit any woman or minor under eighteen years of age, to work or labor in any manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile establishment, office, laundry, work-shop, restaurant, hotel or other place of labor, or any other occupation not herein enumerated, for a greater number than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day, except in cases where life or property is in imminent danger.

Sec. 2. No child shall be permitted to do any such work or labor, except between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening; and no such woman shall be permitted to do such work or labor except between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening.

Sec. 3. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in any manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile establishment, office, laundry, work-shop, restaurant, hotel or other place of labor, apartment house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages, or in any other occupation not herein enumerated.

Provided, that the Judge of the Juvenile Court of the County, or city and county, or in any county or city and county in which there is no Juvenile Court, then by any Judge of the Superior Court of the county, or city and county, in which such child resides, shall have the authority to issue a permit to work to any such child over the age of twelve years, upon a sworn statement being made to him by the parent or parents or guardian of such child, that such child is past the age of twelve years, and that the parent or parents or guardian of such child is incapacitated for labor through illness, and after an investigation by a probation officer or truant officer of the city, or city and county, in which such child resides, or in the cities and counties in which there are no probation or truant officers, then by such other competent person as the Judge may designate for that purpose. The permit so issued shall specify the kind of labor and the time for which it is issued, and shall in no case be issued for a longer period than shall seem necessary to the Judge issuing such permit. Such permit shall be kept on file by the person, firm or corporation, employing the child therein designated, during the term of such employment, and shall be given up to such child upon his quitting such employment. Such certificate shall be always open to the inspection of the truant and probation officers of the city, or city and county, in which the place of employment is situated, or of the officers of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

And provided, that any such child over the age of twelve years may be employed in any of the occupations mentioned in this Act during the regular vacations of the Public Schools of the city, county, or city and county, in which the place of employment is situated, upon the production of a permit signed by the principal of the school which such child has attended during the term next preceding any such vacation. Such permit shall contain the name and age of the child to whom it is issued, and the date of the termination of the vacation for which it is issued, and shall be kept on file by the employer during the period of employment, and at the termination of such employment shall be returned to the child to whom it was issued.

No minor who is under the age of sixteen years shall be employed or permitted to work at any gainful occupation during the hours that

the Public Schools of the city, town or school district in which its place of employment is situated are in session, unless he or she can read English at sight, and can write legibly and correctly simple English sentences, or unless he or she is a regular attendant for the then current term at a regularly conducted night school. A certificate of the principal of such school shall be held to be sufficient evidence of such attendance.

Sec. 4. Every person, firm or corporation employing minors under eighteen years of age, in any manufacturing establishment, shall post, and keep posted, in a conspicuous place in every room where such help is employed, a written or printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons.

Every person, firm or corporation or agent or officer of a firm or corporation employing or permitting minors under sixteen years and over fourteen years of age to work in any mercantile institutions, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, workshop, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages, shall keep a record of the names, ages and places of residence of such minors, and shall have on file a certificate of age and schooling, as provided in this Act, for every such minor so employed, said record and certificate to be open at all times to the inspection of those whose duty it is to enforce the provisions of the Act.

An age and schooling certificate shall be approved only by the superintendent of schools of the city or county, or by a person authorized by him, in writing, or where there is no city or county and county superintendent of schools, by a person authorized by the local school trustees; provided that the superintendent or principal of any school of recognized standing shall have the right to approve an age and schooling certificate, and shall have the same right and powers as the superintendent of Public Schools to issue the certificate herein provided, for children attending such schools. The persons authorized to issue age and schooling certificates shall have the authority to administer the oaths necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act, but no fee shall be charged for issuing such certificates.

An age and schooling certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the last school census, the certificate of birth or baptism of such child, the public register of birth of such child, or in some other manner, that such child is of the age stated in the certificate.

A duplicate copy of each age or schooling certificate granted under the provisions of this act shall be kept by the person issuing such certificate, such copy to be filed with the county superintendent of schools in the county where the certificate was issued; provided, that all such copies of certificates issued between June 25th and December 25th of any year shall be filed not later than December 31st of such year, and those issued between December 25th and June 25th of the ensuing year shall be filed not later than June 30th of each year. Such certificates shall be substantially in the following form, to wit:

This certifies that I am the (father, or mother, or guardian) of (name of child), and that (he or she) was born at (name of town or city), in the county (name of county, if known) and state (or country) or (name) on the (day and year of birth), and is now (number of years and months) old.

Signature as provided in this Act. Town or city and date.

There personally appeared before the above named (name of person signing) and made oath that the foregoing certificate by (him or her) signed, is true to the best of (his or her) knowledge and belief.

I hereby approve the foregoing certificate of (name of child). Height (feet and inches); complexion (fair or dark); hair (color); having no sufficient reason to doubt that (he or she) is of the age therein certified, and I hereby certify that (he or she) can (or cannot)

read English at sight, and can (or cannot) write legibly sentences in the English language.

Signature of person authorized to sign, with his official character and authority.

Town or city, and date.

This certificate belongs to the person in whose behalf it is drawn, and it shall be surrendered to (him or her) whenever (he or she) leaves the service of the person, firm or corporation holding the same.

The certificate as to the birthplace and age of the minor under sixteen and over fourteen years of age shall be signed by his father, his mother, or his guardian; if a child has no father, mother or guardian living, in the same city or town, his own signature to the certificate may be accepted by the person authorized to approve the same.

Every person authorized to sign the certificate prescribed in this Act who knowingly certifies to any false statement therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 5. Any person, firm or corporation, agent or officer of a firm, or corporation, that violates or omits to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this act, or employs or suffers or permits any minor to be employed in violation thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each and every such offense. A failure to produce any age and schooling certificate or permit, or to post any notice required by this act shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of any person whose age and schooling certificate or permit is not produced, or whose name is not so posted. Any fine collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the school funds of the county, or city and county, in which the offense occurred.

Sec. 6. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the employment of minors at agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or domestic labor during the time the Public Schools are not in session, or during other than school hours.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to enforce the provisions of this Act. But any person may lay any information before the magistrate of the commission of any public offense defined in this Act.

Sec. 8. This act shall be in force thirty days from and after its passage.

Sec. 9. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegates Wisler and Mullen addressed the convention.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 14.—Presented by Los Angeles Central Labor Council. Referred to Law and Legislation Committee.

AMENDMENTS TO THE MECHANICS' LIEN LAW OF CALIFORNIA.

Sec. —. That contractors, sub-contractors, mechanics, journeymen, laborers, and all persons performing labor or furnishing material or machinery for the erection, altering, repairing or removing any house, mill, manufactory or other building, bridge, reservoir, system of waterworks or other structure, or for constructing, altering, repairing or removing of any sidewalk, walk, well, drain, sewer or cistern, may have a lien separately or jointly upon the house, mill, manufactory or other building, bridge, reservoir, system of waterworks or other structure, sidewalk, walk, well, drain, sewer or cistern which they may have erected, altered, repaired or removed, or for which they may have furnished material or machinery of any description, and on the interest of the owner of the lot or parcel of land on which it stands or with which

it is connected to the full extent of the value of any labor done, material furnished or other or all claims for wages for mechanics and laborers employed in or about any shop, mill, wareroom, storeroom, manufactory or other building, bridge, reservoir, system of waterworks or other structure, sidewalk, walk, well, drain, sewer or cistern shall be a first lien upon all the machinery, tools, stock of material, work finished or unfinished located in or about such shop, mill, wareroom, storeroom, manufactory or other building, bridge, reservoir, system of waterworks or other structure, sidewalk, walk, well, drain, sewer or cistern, or used in the business thereof; and should the person, firm or corporation be in failing circumstances the above mentioned claim shall be preferred debts whether claim or notice of lien has been filed or not.

EXTENT OF LIEN.

Sec. — The entire land upon which any such building, erection or other improvement is situated, including that portion not covered therewith, shall be subject to lien to the extent of all the right, title and interest owned therein by the owner thereof for whose immediate use or benefit such labor was done or material furnished, and where the owner has only a leasehold interest, or the land is encumbered by mortgage, the lien, so far as concerns the building erected by said lien holder, is not impaired by forfeiture of the lease for rent or foreclosure of mortgage, but the same may be sold to satisfy the lien and removed within ninety days after the sale by the purchaser.

HOW LIEN OBTAINED.

Sec. — Any person wishing to acquire such lien upon any property, whether his claim be due or not, shall file in the Recorder's office of the county at any time within thirty-five days after performing such labor or furnishing such materials, or machinery, or article, or thing, or consideration, notice of his intention to hold a lien upon such property for the amount of his claim, specifically setting forth the amount claimed and giving a substantial description of such lot or land on which the house, mill, manufactory, or other building, bridge, reservoir, system of waterworks or other structure may stand or be connected with or to which it may be removed. Any description of the lot or land in a notice of a lien will be sufficient if from such description, or any reference therein, the lot or land can be identified.

RECORDING NOTICE.

Sec. — The Recorder shall record the notice, when presented, in the Miscellaneous Record books, for which he shall receive 25 cents, and all liens so created shall relate to the time when the mechanic or other person began to perform the labor or furnish the materials or machinery, and shall have priority over all liens suffered or created thereafter, except the liens of other mechanics and material-men, as to which there shall be no priority.

Sec. — Any sub-contractor, journeyman, or laborer employed in erecting, altering, repairing or removing any house, mill, manufactory or other building, or bridge, reservoir, system of waterworks or other structure, or in furnishing any material or machinery therefor, may give to the owner thereof, or if said owner is absent, to his agent, notice in writing particularly setting forth the amount of his claim and services rendered for which his employer is indebted to him, and that he holds the owners responsible for the same, and the owner shall be liable for such claim.

Committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

On Propositions Nos. 7, 10 and 12, the committee recommended that the incoming Executive Council take the matter up with the Executive Council of the State Building Trades Council, with power to act.

Fraternal Delegate Fennessy, Delegates Mullen, Wisler, Moriarity, Seaman, Curran and Siskron addressed the convention.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 9.—Presented by Los Angeles Central Labor Council. Referred to Law and Legislation Committee.

An Act for the Better Protection of Life and Property against injury or Damage, resulting from the operation of Steam Engines and Boilers by Incompetent Engineers and others.

The People of the State of California, Represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to operate a stationary steam boiler, or engine in the State of California, of more than thirty (30) horse power, except boilers and engines under the jurisdiction of the United States, and locomotive boilers and engines, without having been duly licensed so to do as herein provided. And it shall be unlawful for any owner or user of any steam boiler or engine, other than those excepted, to operate or cause to be operated such steam boiler or engine without a duly licensed engineer in charge.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of facilitating an efficient and thorough examination of engineers throughout the State of California, and to provide for a more adequate protection of life and property, the State is hereby divided into four (4) districts, to be designated by the Chief Examiner.

Sec. 3. The Governor of the State of California with and by the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one Chief Examiner of steam engineers, and said Chief Examiner of steam engineers, with the approval of the Governor, shall appoint an Assistant Chief Examiner of steam engineers and four (4) District Examiners of steam engineers; said District Examiners of steam engineers must be residents of the district to which they are appointed. The Chief Examiner, Assistant Examiner and District Examiners shall be competent and practical steam engineers, and shall hold office for a term of three (3) years from the first day of _____, 1909, and after their respective appointments, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The first appointment hereunder shall be made within ninety (90) days from the passage of this act. In case of the resignation, removal or death of the Chief Examiner, or any District Examiner, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner as provided for the original appointment, for the unexpired term only, of the position so made vacant.

Sec. 4. Each candidate for Chief Examiner shall have had not less than ten (10) years experience as a practical steam engineer, previous to his appointment, and each candidate for District Examiner shall have not less than seven (7) years' experience as a practical steam engineer, previous to his appointment.

Sec. 5. The Chief Examiner, Assistant Chief Examiner and District Examiners shall give their whole time and attention to the duties of their offices respectively. The Chief Examiner shall be located at Sacramento, and shall have his office in the State House, where shall be kept the records of his office, and for the purpose of keeping such records shall be allowed two (2) clerks at salaries of \$1,200 and one clerk at \$1,000 per annum respectively, said clerks to be appointed by the Chief Examiner, with the approval of the Governor, and to give bonds in the sum of \$1,500. The Chief Examiner shall issue such instructions, make such rules and regulations for the government of the District Examiners, not inconsistent with the powers and duties vested in them by law, as shall secure a uniformity of action and proceedings throughout the different districts. The Chief Examiner shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum, the Assistant Chief Examiner shall receive a salary of \$1,800 per annum, and the District Examiners shall each receive a salary of \$1,500 per annum, which salary and all necessary traveling and office expenses incurred by said Examiners in the discharge of their duties, shall be paid out of the treasury of the State from any fund therein not otherwise appropriated, on the warrant of the Auditor, on the presentation to him of the proper

vouchers. The Chief Examiner shall give a bond in the sum of \$3,000, and the Assistant Chief Examiner and the District Examiners shall each give a bond in the sum of \$2,000. All bonds required by this Act to be given shall be approved by the Governor.

Sec. 6. Any person who desires to act as a steam engineer shall make application to the District Examiner of steam engineers for a license so to act, upon a blank furnished by the Examiner, and shall successfully pass an examination upon the following subjects: The construction and operation of steam boilers, steam engines, and steam pumps, and also hydraulics, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Chief Examiner, which rules and regulations and standard of examination shall be uniform throughout the State. If, upon such examination, the applicant is found proficient in said subjects a license shall be granted him to have charge of and operate stationary steam boilers and engines of the horse power named in this Act. Such license shall continue in force for one year from the date the same is issued, provided, however, the District Examiner may, upon written charges, after notice and hearing, revoke the license of any person guilty of fraud in passing the examination, or who has become insane, or is addicted to the liquor or drug habit to such a degree as to render him unfit to discharge the duties of a steam engineer.

Sec. 7. Any person to whom a license is issued under the provisions of this Act shall, upon application at the expiration of one year from the date thereof, be entitled to a renewal thereof for one year, unless the District Examiner of his district, for the cause or causes set out in Section 6 of this Act, upon notice and hearing, should refuse such renewal.

Sec. 8. The fee for the examination of applicants for licenses shall be two dollars (\$2.00), to be paid at the time of the application for examination, and one dollar (\$1.00) for each renewal of license. All fees collected and received by the District Examiners from the issuance of licenses and the renewal of the same, shall be, on or before the fifth day of each month, remitted to the Chief Examiner at Sacramento, together with a monthly report of the business of their offices. Said Chief Examiner shall pay into the treasury, to the credit of the general revenue fund, all moneys and fees by him received from the District Examiners, and on or before the tenth day of each month, said Chief Examiner shall file a monthly report with the Governor, of the business of his office and the amount of money received by him and paid into the treasury.

Sec. 9. Any person dissatisfied with the action of any District Examiner in refusing to revoke a license, or a renewal thereof, may appeal to the Chief Examiner, who shall investigate the action of said District Examiner; if, upon such investigation, said Chief Examiner finds that the District Examiner was justified, for the cause or causes set out in Section 6 of this Act, in refusing or revoking such license, or renewal thereof, he shall sustain the District Examiner in his action; but should said Chief Examiner find that the District Examiner was not justified in refusing or revoking such license, or renewal thereof, he shall order said District Examiner to issue a license to the person making the appeal.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of each District Examiner to notify every person operating a boiler or engine in his district mentioned in Section 1, and not included in the exceptions therein specified, to apply for a license under this Act, and to give such person a reasonable opportunity to take the examination therefor. Every applicant for a license who fails to pass the examination shall be required to wait four (4) weeks before making another application, and thereupon the District Examiner shall give him another examination. Any applicant who fails to pass after the third trial shall not be permitted to again appear before said District Examiner for six (6) months.

Sec. 11. Any owner, user or engineer, who after being notified as provided in Section 10 of this Act, violates any of the provisions of this Act, shall be fined not more than \$100 nor less than \$10. The Examiners shall have the authority and are hereby empowered to visit any and all engine rooms or boiler rooms in this State, at all reasonable hours.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of every engineer to exhibit his license under glass in a conspicuous place in his engine room. Any violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5.00.

Sec. 13. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Committee recommended that the Proposition be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Committee recommended that Propositions 21 and 25 be referred to Resolutions Committee.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Sullivan asked permission to withdraw Proposition No. 21. The permission was granted.

The Resolutions Committee reported as follows:

Proposition No. 4 had been withdrawn in committee in favor of another proposition.

RESOLUTION No. 15.—Presented by A. S. Winterhode and D. M. Fyfe of Electrical Workers' Union No. 180, Vallejo.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

To the Members of the California State Federation of Labor, Assembled:

The Electrical Workers' Union No. 180, of Vallejo, Cal., desires to call attention to the necessity of having all electricians in the employ of the San Francisco, Vallejo, Benicia and Napa Valley Railroad organized.

"WHEREAS, The above railroad, being a common carrier, conveys many working men employed in Vallejo and at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, to and from their work, between St. Helena, Napa and Vallejo; be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor endorse the request of Local No. 180 of the I. B. E. W. of Vallejo, California, and instruct the Executive Council to make special efforts to organize the electricians employed by said railroad."

Committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 16.—Presented by Andrew Saunders, Bakers' Union No. 24, San Francisco.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

"WHEREAS, The unorganized French and Italian bakers of San Francisco and vicinity are a standing menace to Bakers' Union, Local No. 24; and

"WHEREAS, The treasury of Bakers' Union, Local 24, has been depleted because of a long, bitter and expensive fight to prevent the Citizens' Alliance from establishing the open shop in San Jose; and

"WHEREAS, The organized bakers of San Francisco always have responded to all appeals for moral and financial assistance from our distressed fellow unionists; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we request the State Federation of Labor to station a French and Italian speaking organizer in San Francisco for a period of three months, to organize the Latin speaking bakers."

The committee reports favorably, with the amendment to make the last paragraph read one month instead of three.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 17.—Presented by Guy Thurber and D. J. Gorman of Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, San Francisco:

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

"WHEREAS, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union is composed, as the title signifies, of shirt and waist makers, cutters, collar and cuff makers, as well as laundry workers; and

"WHEREAS, We, the Laundry Workers of San Francisco, hold that shirt makers, waist makers and collar and cuff makers belong, by the very reason of their occupation, to the Garment Workers' Union; and

"WHEREAS, The people engaged in this class of work on the Pacific Coast do belong to said Garment Workers' Union, and the Garment Workers' International Union claims and desires jurisdiction over all people engaged in such work; and

"WHEREAS, Such amalgamation of people engaged in such widely different lines of work threatens the welfare and future prosperity of the organization as a whole; and

"WHEREAS, The Laundry Workers of San Francisco believe that the laundry workers of all the cities of the United States should have, and by every reason of equity and justice ought to have, a separate and independent organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, indorse the views and contentions of the Laundry Workers of San Francisco in these respects; and, be it further

Resolved, That the delegate of the California State Federation of Labor to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Denver be formally instructed to introduce a resolution to the effect that the people engaged in laundry work be granted a separate and independent charter, to be known as the Laundry Workers' International Union, and that he use his best endeavors to secure the adoption of such resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the American Federation of Labor."

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 18.—Presented by Guy Thurber and D. J. Gorman of Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, San Francisco:

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

"WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that the Japanese are encroaching upon the laundry industry in California to an alarming extent and are increasing daily, and threatening the very existence of the laundries operated by white help; and

"WHEREAS, It is an equally well known fact that if the Japanese are successful in crowding the whites out of the laundry business by sweatshop competition, it is only a matter of time when they will direct their energies toward other industrial occupations and absorb them; and

"WHEREAS, A league has been formed in San Francisco by the three interested parties in the laundry business, namely: The proprietors, the drivers, and the workers, to endeavor to stem this tide of Japanese aggression; and

"WHEREAS, The California State Federation of Labor has always been in favor of all measures to overcome the competition of the Japanese in all industrial branches and to encourage the efforts now being made to eliminate them from the labor-market; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, does hereby declare themselves heartily in accord with the principles, aims and objects of the 'Anti-Japanese Laundry League,' and pledges them their moral support; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Officers and delegates of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to give every possible assistance to the League in carrying out its policies and practices."

The committee recommended favorably.

Delegate Steckmest moved to amend by changing the word Japanese to Asiatic where it occurred in the resolution.

The amendment carried and the report of the committee was adopted.
RESOLUTION No. 19.—Presented by M. Gavanagh of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees' Union, No. 91, Vallejo:

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

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

Greeting: Be it resolved, that

"WHEREAS, The Port Costa flour is made and packed by members of Local No. 91, International Union of Flour, Cereal Mill Employees; and

"WHEREAS, The product of a milling company so situated should be given the preference by organized labor over the product of mills not organized, thereby encouraging the employers to look with favor upon the labor movement, convincing them at the same time that a trade union, when properly managed, is beneficial to both employer and employee; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, does recommend to its affiliated unions, all else being equal, to support mills with such locals; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Executive Board of the Federation be and is hereby instructed to mail a copy of this resolution to all central councils and local unions within its jurisdiction.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 20.—Presented by D. J. Murray of Butchers' Union, No. 115, San Francisco:

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

"WHEREAS, The majority of cities and towns of the State are unorganized, after repeated attempts both by the California State Federation of Labor and the Butchers' Union of San Francisco; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to do all in its power to assist Butchers' Union, No. 115, of San Francisco, to thoroughly organize the State of California in the butcher craft."

The committee recommended that the matter be referred to the Executive Council, to take such action as they deem necessary.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 28.—Presented by A. M. Thompson of Union No. 70, I. B. T.:

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

The California State Federation of Labor, in Ninth Annual Convention assembled, unequivocally indorses the political policy of its parent body, the American Federation of Labor.

The California State Federation of Labor desires to particularly direct the attention of the working men and women of this State to the following facts:

1. That by a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, the Sherman Anti-Trust Law has been made to apply to trades and labor unions; that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law so interpreted makes it possible for an employer who claims to be financially injured as a result of a controversy with a trade union, to bring suit against said union and recover treble the damages he may allege to have suffered. If the treasury of the union is not sufficient to pay the award, suit may be brought against each and every individual member.

2. That the laboring people are now, and have been for several years, denied the right of trial by jury by the action of Federal Judges in issuing injunctions in labor disputes. At the present time the honored President of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, the Secretary, Frank Morrison, and Vice-President John Mitchell are in danger of being imprisoned as a result of an alleged violation of a mandate issued by a Federal Judge.

3. That the present Congress has not only refused to adopt legislation remedying these injustices to the working people, but has openly insulted the duly accredited representatives of labor.

4. The National Convention of the Republican Party refused to insert a plank in its platform promising labor relief from the injunction abuses and the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

5. That the National Convention of the Democratic Party did insert the planks requested by the American Federation of Labor.

6. That either one or the other of the above named parties will elect the next President and have a working majority in Congress.

In view of these facts, the California State Federation of Labor earnestly requests the working people of this State to use every honorable means to defeat its enemies and elect its friends.

Majority of committee reports favorably.

Delegate Wright offered a minority report, eliminating section three.

Delegate Wright explained his stand on the matter.

Delegates Scharrenberg and Cornelius addressed the convention.

The minority report was lost.

Delegate A. J. Saunders placed himself on record as opposed to the majority report.

Delegates French, Chaudet, Scharrenberg, Wright, Thompson and Schwarting addressed the convention.

Delegate Schwarting moved for a roll call. Not sufficient seconds being obtained the motion was not entertained.

Delegates Gibson and Seaman addressed the convention.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, Chairman Brandis announced that a photograph of the delegates would be taken in front of the court house during the noon recess.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported the following delegates had deposited attendance checks:

Boyen, Chas.; Bassett, John; Breslin, John J.; Bell, Geo. W.; Burnham, N. H.; Brandis, Fred W.; Butler, Paul J.; Cooke, Frank; Curran, Thos. P.; Cresce, Jos.; Cummings, Miss May; Cornelius, R.; Chaudet, J. J.; Caverly, Richard; Christensen, Peter J.; Cavanagh, Michael; Cunningham, J. W.; Dean, Geo. A.; Dale, J. B.; Davies, T. O.; Erickson, John W.; Fenton, Miss Mary; Fitzsimmons, James P.; French, Will J.; Fyfe, D. M.; Groom, William; Gibson, Chas.; Gannon, J. A.; Guinee, Joseph; Gerber, Ernest; Gorman, D. J.; Howe, A. S.; Higgins, William J.; Hanahan, Thos. E.; Holmes, G. W.; Hawley, F.; Iverson, H. M.; Jones, A. L.; Kearns, Peter V.; Kenny, Jas. J.; Kimball, F. W.; Lynn, J. W.; Leavitt, D. H.; Lincoln, E. H.; Lundy, Wm.; Michaeloff, A.; Menzel, Robert; Murray, D. J.; Marlatt, E.; McLean, N. H.; McDonald, I.; McCabe, Wm. P.; Meyer, Chas. W.; Moriarty, R. E.; Mitchell, Geo. E.; Mullen, Jas. W.; Murray, M. T.; Manhire, T. D.; McGreevy, Edw.; Morrison, S. H.; O'Brien, Thos.; Otwell, Jas. P.; Owens, T. O.; Peterson, Emile; Priest, C. A.; Robinson, T. J.; Ross, W. G.; Rusk, Wm. G.; Rubin, August; Reihon, A. M.; Steffen, Frank; Schlenker, Matt; Silk, M. W.; Saunders, Andrew J.; Sullivan, D. D.; Sawyer, Warren, Smart, J. W.; Seaward, Tom C.; Sherwood, J. C.; Siskron, Chas. A.; Seaman, August; Scharrenberg, Paul; Sager, Harry; Simmons, Samuel D.; Steckmest, Chas.; Smith, Frederick; Thurber, G. F.; Thompson, T. K.; Thompson, A. M.; Volkman, Paul; Wirt, D. M.; Wright, Thomas; Wisler, R. I.; Warwick, T. D.; Weber, S. W.; Winsor, E.; Winterhode, A. S.; White, J. F.; Wahl, Otto; Wierda, H. P.

The convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Tracy called the convention to order at 2 o'clock.

Delegate Olwell asked and received permission to read the following resolution:

"Inasmuch as George A. Tracy, complying with the customs and traditions of the California State Federation of Labor, is about to retire from the Presidency of the organization, having served two full terms in that honorable position; and

"WHEREAS, During his incumbency the organization has made material and distinct advancement in the effort to upbuild the working classes and the citizenship of the State of California; therefore be it

"Resolved, That at the retirement of our President we, the delegates to the Ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, heartily approve and indorse his administration of our affairs and suggest to the incoming officials that they pursue the conservative and constructive policy that has been the most potential feature of the administration of George A. Tracy as President, and we desire to take advantage at this time of the opportunity afforded to express our sincere appreciation of his services to the labor movement of the State of California; and be it further

"Resolved, That while our retiring President is at this time a candidate for Representative in Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of California, we, the delegates to this convention, wishing to observe the strict neutrality of the labor movement regarding political parties, believe it due such an efficient and faithful official to have called to the attention of all affiliated members of the California State Federation of Labor, and the public generally, the foregoing facts."

It was ordered spread upon the minutes and a copy furnished the newspapers by a standing vote, the convention voting unanimously.

Nomination of officers being a special order of business for 2 o'clock, the convention proceeded to nominate the following candidates:

For President—A. M. Thompson, Oakland.

For First Vice-President—D. D. Sullivan, Sacramento.

For Second Vice President—M. T. Murray, San Jose.

For Third Vice-President—W. G. Ross, Vallejo.

For Fourth Vice-President—T. C. Seaward, Fresno.

For Fifth Vice-President—D. J. Murray, San Francisco.

For Sixth Vice-President—T. K. Thompson, San Francisco.

For Seventh Vice-President—Frank Steffen, San Francisco.

For Eighth Vice President—Jos. Guinee, San Francisco.

For Ninth Vice-President—Wm. Groom, San Jose and John W.

Erickson, of Eureka.

For Secretary-Treasurer—Geo. W. Bell, San Francisco.

For Legislative Agent—Thomas Wright, Sacramento.

The convention then resumed the consideration of Proposition No. 28.

Delegate Leavitt addressed the convention.

Delegate Saunders moved the vote be taken on roll call.

Failing to secure the necessary seconds, the motion was not entertained.

Delegates Fitzsimmons, Scharrenberg and Hay addressed the convention.

Delegates Schwarting, Saunders, Sawyer, Hoffman, Robinson and Lynn went on record as demanding roll call and opposed to the recommendation.

The majority report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 22.—Presented by Charles Steckmest of Cigarmakers' Union, No. 291, San Jose.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

"WHEREAS, The Cigarmakers' International Union of America is being antagonized by the American Tobacco Company, which trust is endeavoring to manufacture cigars by unskilled and child labor; and

"WHEREAS, The trust constantly endeavors to reduce the wages of its employees and enforce conditions upon them which is appalling in order to produce more revenue for itself, to the detriment of society;

"WHEREAS, The Cigarmakers' International Union of America, has always maintained that workmen should be sufficiently remunerated so that its members might become reliable citizens in the community in which they live; that the Cigarmakers' International Union of America abhors the employment of children under any circumstances, believing the child should be in school; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled that it hereby heartily endorses the products of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America and pledges the unqualified support to purchase only such cigars as bear the union label of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America."

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 23.—Presented by William P. McCabe and C. Siskron of San Francisco Labor Council:

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

"WHEREAS, The National Federation of Postoffice Clerks are organized in the interest of the service and the postoffice clerks; and

"WHEREAS, The labor of the Postoffice Clerks is confining and arduous, and

"WHEREAS, The Postoffice Clerks are compelled to labor in excess of eight hours a day without extra compensation; and

"WHEREAS, The other departments of the Government are enjoying an annual thirty day leave of absence with full pay; and

"WHEREAS, We feel that better service could be rendered if a thirty-day vacation were granted the Postoffice Clerk, so that he may recuperate from the indoor labors of a year and be fitted to give the best of service; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we in convention assembled, indorse the following bill that provides for a thirty-day leave of absence for clerks in first and second-class offices:

A BILL

"To amend an act entitled 'An act granting leave of absence to clerks and employees in first and second-class postoffices, and to employees of the Postoffice Department employed in the mail-bag repair shops connected with said Department,' approved October 1, 1890.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

"That an act entitled 'An act granting leave of absence to clerks and employees in first and second-class postoffices, and to employees of the Postoffice Department employed in the mail-bag repair shops connected with said Department,' approved October 1, 1890, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"That from and after July 1, 1908, the clerks and employees attached to first and second-class postoffices and the employees of the mail-bag repair shops connected with the Postoffice Department of the United States, whether employed by the month, day or otherwise, be allowed leave of absence, with full pay, for not exceeding thirty days in any one fiscal year. Provided, that no clerk nor employee be granted a leave under the provisions of this bill until he has performed service for one year."

"NATIONAL FEDERATION POSTOFFICE CLERKS.

By San Francisco Local No. 2.

"Endorsed by San Francisco Labor Council, October 2, 1908."

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 25.—Presented by Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders' Union No. 77, San Francisco:
Referred to Resolutions Committee.

"RESOLUTION.

"WHEREAS, The major part of the State and County work is being done by non-residents of the State of California; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to the California State Federation of Labor that it use every endeavor in its power to have the next session of the State Legislature pass such law as is necessary to amend the Constitution of the State of California so that any person or persons bidding on or contracting to do any State work or any political subdivision thereof, shall be a resident for one year of the State of California and a citizen of the United States of America.

"R. E. MORIARTY,
"N. H. BURNHAM,
"THOMAS O'BRIEN,
"W. G. ROSS."

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the incoming executive council.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 30.—Presented by J. J. Chaudet of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco:

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

"The Fifty-fourth Convention of the International Typographical Union, held at Boston, Mass., August 10-17, 1908, declared:

"That efforts be made in California to prove to the party with which Harrison Gray Otis of the Los Angeles Times is affiliated, that he, on account of his hostility to organized labor, is not a valuable adjunct."

"To the end that the above sentiment could be made effective, the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union has placed representatives in California to solicit the active support of organized labor.

"Inasmuch as the prosecution of the work necessitates the formation of 'Anti-Otis Clubs' throughout the State, organized to defeat the political ambitions of Harrison Gray Otis of the Los Angeles Times; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor endorses the policy of forming 'Anti-Otis' Clubs throughout the State for the purpose of defeating the ambition of Harrison Gray Otis of the Los Angeles Times to be Secretary of War in the event that the political party with which he is affiliated is successful in the coming Presidential election, and recommends to its affiliated unions that they give every support and encouragement to this undertaking; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Federation be instructed to forward immediately the above resolution to all affiliated unions and to give it all possible publicity."

The committee reported favorably with the following amendment: To eliminate from the fifth paragraph the following words: "for the purpose of defeating the ambition of Harrison Gray Otis of the Los Angeles Times to be Secretary of War in the event that the political party with which he is affiliated is successful in the coming Presidential election."

Delegates Wright, Fennessy, Chaudet, Mitchell, Cooke and Olwell addressed the convention.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Chairmen of various committees announced meetings after adjournment.

Moved and seconded to print only the names of candidates having opposition on the official ballot. Carried.

Chairman Brandis announced a mass meeting to be held at Eagle's Hall at 8 o'clock.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported the following delegates had deposited attendance checks:

Boyen, Chas.; Bassett, John; Breslin, J. J.; Burnham, N. H.; Brandis, Fred W.; Butler, Paul J.; Cooke, Frank; Curran, Thos. P.; Cresce, Jos.; Cummings, Miss May; Cornelius, R.; Chaudet, J. J.; Caverly, Richard; Christensen, Peter J.; Cavanagh, Michael; Cunningham, J. W.; Dean, Geo. A.; Davidson, John; Dale, J. B.; Davies, T. O.; Fenton, Miss Mary; Fitzsimmons, Jas. P.; French, Will J.; Fyfe, D. M.; Gibson, Chas.; Gannon, J. A.; Gerber, Ernest; Gorman, D. J.; Howe, A. S.; Hanahan, Thos. E.; Holmes, G. W.; Hawley, E.; Iverson, H. M.; Jones, A. L.; Kearns, Peter V.; Kenny, Jas. J.; Kimball, F. W.; Lynn, J. W.; Leavitt, D. H.; Leavitt, L. B.; Lincoln, E. H.; Litzenstein, Ben L.; Lundy, Wm.; Michaeloff, A.; Menzel, Robt.; Murray, D. J.; Marlatt, E.; McLean, N. H.; McDonald, I.; McCabe, Wm. P.; Meyer, Chas. W.; Moriarity, R. E.; Mitchell, Geo. E.; Mullen, Jas. W.; Murray, M. T.; Manhire, T. D.; McGreevy, Edw.; Morrison, S. H.; Howell, Jas. P.; Owens, T. O.; Peterson, Emile; Priest, C. A.; Robinson, T. J.; Ross, W. G.; Rusk, Wm. G.; Rubin, August; Reihon, A. M.; Steffen, Frank; Schlenker, Matt; Silk, M. W.; Saunders, Andrew J.; Sullivan, D. D.; Sawyer, Warren; Smart, J. W.; Seaward, Tom C.; Sherwood, J. C.; Siskron, Chas. A.; Seaman, August; Scharrenberg, Paul; Sager, Harry; Simmons, Samuel D.; Steckmest, C.; Smith, N.; Thurber, G. F.; Thompson, T. K.; Thompson, A. M.; Volkman, Paul; Witt, D. M.; Wright, Thos.; Wisler, R. I.; Warwick, T. D.; Weber, S. W.; Winsor, E.; Winterhode, A. S.; White, J. F.; Wahl, Otto; Wierda, H. P.

Adjourned.

Proceedings of Fourth Day

President Tracy called the convention to order at 10:15 o'clock.

President Tracy announced that Carl Brown was preparing a souvenir sketch book of the delegates to the convention.

The report of the Law and Legislation Committee was taken up.

RESOLUTION No. 26.—Presented by Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders' Union No. 77, San Francisco:

Referred to Law and Legislation Committee.

"RESOLUTION.

"WHEREAS, The method adopted by the various officials throughout the State of California to compel voters to declare their party affiliations before allowing the right of franchise at primary elections is reprehensible and against the interests of all free American citizens and voters; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to the California State Federation of Labor that it use every endeavor in its power to have the next session of the State Legislature pass such laws as are necessary under the Constitution of the State of California providing for direct primaries, and that no voter be compelled to declare his party affiliations in order to secure the right to vote at all primaries, or to enter his name upon the great register of any County for that purpose.

"We hereby condemn in the strongest and most positive manner possible the present practice of compelling voters to state their party affiliations, and hereby denounce such actions as an attempt to destroy the free use of the ballot.

"R. E. MORIARITY,
"N. H. BURNHAM,
"THOMAS O'BRIEN,
"W. G. ROSS."

The committee reported unfavorably.

Delegates Moriarity, Mullen, Marlatt, Caverly, Siskron, Seaman and Cornelius addressed the convention.

Delegate Schwarting moved the matter be referred back to the committee.

Delegate Smart moved to amend the amendment by deferring action until such time as the committee reported on the direct primary law.

The amendment to the amendment was carried.

Proposition No. 31, referring to the Direct Primary Law, President's report, was recommended favorably by the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 26 was then taken up.

The committee reported unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 32, President's report, relating to employment agencies, was recommended favorably by the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 33, President's report, relating to a monthly pay day, was reported favorably by the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 34, President's report, relating to the safety appliances on street railways, was recommended favorably by the committee.

Delegate Cornelius addressed the convention.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 35, President's report, relating to the eight-hour day for platform men on street and electric railways, was reported favorably by the committee, in the following amended form:

An act regulating and fixing the maximum hours of a day's work of conductors and motormen on street and electric railways:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of California in the general assembly: That a day's work for all conductors and motormen who are employed on behalf of a street or electric railway company shall not exceed eight hours; except that sixty minutes leeway shall be allowed for the completion of schedules when such schedules cannot be wholly completed within the eight hours; and the day's work shall be so arranged by the employer that it may be performed within ten consecutive hours; no officer or agent of any such company shall require from such employee more than eight hours work for a day's labor, except as stated above; but in case of accident, unavoidable delay or excess of travel on public holidays, extra labor may be performed. The provisions of this act shall not affect written contracts existing on the first day of March in the year 1909.

Section 2. Any person, agent or officer of any association or corporation violating the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction, be fined in the sum of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, for any violations of the provisions of this act; and it is hereby made the duty of the District Attorney of each County in this State, to institute the necessary proceedings to enforce the provisions of this act.

Delegates Smart and Cornelius addressed the convention.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the convention proceeded with the election of officers.

Delegate Groom withdrew as a candidate for Ninth Vice-President and moved the election of John W. Erickson of Eureka, by acclamation.

Delegate Wisler moved all candidates be nominated by acclamation, there being no contests, and the Secretary cast the vote of the convention. Carried.

The following officers were elected:

For President—A. M. Thompson, Oakland.

For First Vice-President—D. D. Sullivan, Sacramento.

For Second Vice-President—M. T. Murray, San Jose.
 For Third Vice-President—W. G. Ross, Vallejo.
 For Fourth Vice-President—T. C. Seaward, Fresno.
 For Fifth Vice-President—D. J. Murray, San Francisco.
 For Sixth Vice-President—T. K. Thompson, San Francisco.
 For Seventh Vice-President—Frank Steffen, San Francisco.
 For Eighth Vice-President—Jos. Guinee, San Francisco.
 For Ninth Vice-President—John W. Erickson, Eureka.
 For Secretary-Treasurer—Geo. W. Bell, San Francisco.
 For Legislative Agent—Thomas Wright, Sacramento.
 Delegate Brandis secured consent to introduce two resolutions.
 Delegate Sawyer moved that the convention select the next meeting place.

The following invitations were read:

"San Rafael, September 29, 1908.
*"George W. Bell, Esq., Secretary California State Federation of Labor,
 To the Officers and Members Assembled:*

Marin County Labor Council hereby extends to the State Federation of Labor, a most cordial invitation to hold your next convention in San Rafael. Sincerely hoping you will accept this invitation, and assuring you of a hearty welcome, I am, yours very truly,

FRED. SMITH,

President Marin County Labor Council.

"San Rafael, Cal., Oct. 7, 1908.

"Fred Smith, Labor Convention, San Jose, Cal.:

"The city extends hearty invitation to convention.

"M. J. PEDROTTI, Mayor."

"San Rafael, Oct. 7, 1908.

"Fred Smith, Labor Convention, San Jose, Cal.:

"Get convention by all means. Can take care of all O. K.

"E. S. RAKE, President Chamber of Commerce."

Delegate Smith addressed the convention, outlining a program for the entertainment of the delegates, including trips to nearby points of interest.

The convention by unanimous vote decided to hold the next convention at San Rafael.

The Laws and Legislation Committee continued the presentation of its report.

Proposition 36, President's report, entitled Seamen's Bill, relating to repealing section 644 of the Penal Code.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 37, President's report, entitled Personal Injury Suits, was reported favorably by the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 38.—Presented by Andrew Saunders of Union No. 24, Bakers, San Francisco.

Referred to Law and Legislation Committee.

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

"Resolved, That the following bill, presented by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, Local No. 24, and endorsed by the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in its eighth annual convention, be presented to the next Legislature of California for adoption, and entitled

A Bill Preventing the Further Reopening of Basement Bakeries.

Every building or room occupied as a bakery shall be drained and plumbed in a manner conducive to its healthful and sanitary condition, and constructed with air shafts and windows or ventilating pipes suffi-

cient to insure ventilation, as the factory inspector shall direct; no cellar or basement not used as a bakery on the first of....., 190.. shall be used as such, and no cellar occupied as a bakery on or before said date, when once closed, shall be again opened for such use. Every bakery shall be provided with a washroom and water closet, apart from the bakeroom and rooms where the manufacturing of such food products is conducted; no water closet, earth closet, lavatory or ash pit shall be within or communicate directly with the bakeshop. Rooms used for the manufacture of flour or meal food shall be at least nine feet in height; the side walls of such rooms shall be plastered or wainscoted, the ceiling plastered or ceiled with lumber or metal, and, if required by the factory inspector, shall be whitewashed at least once in three months; the furniture, utensils and floor of such room shall be kept in healthful sanitary condition. The manufactured flour or meal food products shall be kept in dry, clean and airy rooms. The sleeping places for persons employed in a bakery shall be separate from the rooms where food products are manufactured or stored. After inspection the bakery inspector may issue a certificate to the owner or operator of such bakery that it is conducted in compliance with the provisions of law; but where orders are issued by said inspector to improve the condition of a bakery no such certificate shall be issued until such orders shall have been complied with.

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

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

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

Every person who violates any provisions of Sections.....or who fails to comply with an order of the factory inspector, shall be fined not more than \$50 for the first offense, nor more than \$100 or imprisonment not more than ten days, for the second offense, and not more than \$200 and imprisonment of not more than thirty days for each subsequent offense.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 39.—Presented by D. H. Leavitt of Labor Council, Vallejo.

Referred to Law and Legislation Committee.

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

Assembly Bill, No. 416, amended in Assembly, February 16, 1907; introduced by Mr. Devlin, January 23, 1907.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

An Act to regulate the Licensing and Powers of Detectives and to Provide for the Regulation of the Business of Watchmen and Guards in the State of California, to Provide for the Granting of Permits to Engage in Such Occupations, and Prescribing Penalties for the Violation Thereof.

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

Section 1. Sixty days after the passage of this act, any person or persons, corporation or firm who shall carry on or engage in the busi-

ness of a detective in this State for hire or reward, or who shall advertise his or their business to be that of a detective, or as conducting a detective agency, without first having obtained a license so to do from the Secretary of State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to suffer imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or both.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of State shall cause to be prepared proper licenses to be issued by him under this act; and all moneys collected for said licenses by the said Secretary of State shall be paid by him into the general fund of the State.

Sec. 3. It shall and may be unlawful for the Secretary of State to issue to such person or persons, corporation or firm applying therefor for the purpose specified in section one of this act, upon the payment to him of the sum of one hundred dollars, which license shall extend for the period of five years, said license shall be revocable at any and all times for cause shown by proper proof in any Superior Court in the County wherein said party or parties procuring said license reside or had his or their office, but no license shall be granted unless a petition for the same, accompanied by satisfactory proof of the competency and integrity of such person or persons, shall have been made to the said Secretary of State; said proofs to be a petition setting forth the above facts concerning the petitioner, and signed by at least ten reputable citizens and taxpayers of the County wherein the petitioner resides, or has his business headquarters.

Sec. 4. Before entering upon the duties as a detective, as set forth in the license issued by said Secretary of State, the person or persons, corporation or firm, named in said license shall file with the Secretary of the State a good and sufficient bond to be approved by the Governor, in the sum of three thousand dollars, for the legal and faithful performance of his or their duty; said bond shall be taken in the name of the People of the State of California. Any person injured or aggrieved by any legal act of such person, or persons, corporation or firm procuring such license, may bring suit on said bond in the name of the people of the State of California, to his or their use and benefit. Any person, or persons, corporation or firm licensed as aforesaid under this act, together with his or their employees or operatives, shall be known as detectives, under the name of the individual, corporation or firm obtaining said license. Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to apply to any detective or detectives appointed by any municipal or County government in this State, or by the Governor of this State, or the government of the United States.

Sec. 5. Nothing in this act, so far as obtaining a license is concerned, shall apply to the operatives or employees of any of said business detectives or detective agencies employed regularly or temporarily in their business, by any person or firm licensed under this act, and any person who shall falsely represent himself as being in the employ of any regularly licensed detective or detectives agency in this State, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in a county jail for not more than six months, or both.

Sec. 6. A license obtained from the said Secretary of State by any person or persons, corporation or firm mentioned in section one of this act, shall be sufficient to give the said person or persons obtaining said license, their employers or operatives, the authority to act under said license as a detective in any County in this State.

Sec. 7. A detective within the meaning of this act shall not be construed to mean armed guards or armed watchmen.

Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person in this State to engage in the business, or act in the capacity of watchman or guard, and bear arms in such capacity, without first having obtained from the Board of Supervisors or the other legislative authority of any city, city and

county, or town in which such occupation is proposed to be engaged in, a permit to act in such capacity or engage in such business as a watchman or guard.

Sec. 9. Applicants for such permits shall file an application with the Board of Supervisors, if desired to be used on or in connection with the premises located outside of incorporated cities or towns within the limits of a county. In incorporated cities and towns, such applications shall be made to the City Trustees, Common Council, or other legislative body of such municipality, and filed with the clerk or secretary thereof. In cities and counties, application shall be made to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body, and filed with the clerk thereof. In all such applications, wherever filed, the premises or place for which permission to have watchmen or guards appointed shall be fully described by boundaries; the applicant shall have attached to such application a petition signed by at least twelve reputable citizens of the county, city and county, city and town, setting forth that the applicant is personally known to each of them to have been a resident of the county, city and county, city and town, for at least six months immediately preceding the date of the application; that he is a person of good moral character, a citizen of the United States, and of this State, a peaceable and law-abiding citizen, and a person whom it would be safe and proper to permit to act in such capacity as such watchman or guard or private detective.

Sec. 10. On hearing such petition, and by a majority vote of the members of the Board of Supervisors, or other legislative body, the application may be granted, and the applicant be given a permit in writing, to act as such watchman or guard, upon the payment of a license fee of one dollar. Such permit shall be renewed each twelve months after the date of the granting of the application in the first instance.

Sec. 11. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months, nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force sixty days after its passage.

The committee reported favorably.

Delegates L. B. Leavitt, Manhire, Dale, Marlatt and Curran addressed the convention.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 41.—Presented by Carpenters of Union No. 483, San Francisco.

Referred to Law and Legislation Committee.

We herewith recommend for adoption the following proposition: That the State of California furnish all school supplies to the primary and grammar grades, including books, papers, etc. And we further recommend the enforcement of the law relative to Compulsory education

(Signed) J. H. McLEAN, Carpenters, No. 483.
E. D. MARLATT, Carpenters, No. 483,
T. P. CURRAN, Carpenters, No. 483,
ERNEST GERBER, L. U. F., Brewers,
I. McDONALD, Carpenters, No. 483.

The committee reported unfavorably.

Delegates Manhire and Mullen addressed the convention.

Delegate Gibson moved to amend by inserting the word public before the word school, to make the proposition read all public schools.

Delegates Cornelius, Cooke and Marlatt addressed the convention.

The amendment was lost.

Delegate Howe moved an amendment to strike out all but the last sentence.

Delegate Mullen addressed the convention.

The amendment was lost.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported the following delegates had deposited attendance checks:

Boyen, Chas.; Butler, L. W.; Bassett, John; Breslin, John J.; Bell, Geo. W.; Burnham, N. H.; Brandis, Fred W.; Cooke, Frank; Curran, Thos. P.; Cresse, Jos.; Cummings, Miss May; Cornelius, R.; Chaudet, J. J.; Christensen, Peter J.; Cavanagh, Michael; Cunningham, J. W.; Dean, Geo. A.; Dale, J. B.; Davies, T. O.; Erickson, John W.; Fenton, Miss Mary; Fitzsimmons, Jas. P.; French, Will J.; Fyfe, D. M.; Groom, Wm.; Gibson, Chas.; Gannon, J. A.; Guinee, Joseph; Gerber, Ernest; Garrity, Thos. P.; Gorman, D. J.; Howe, A. S.; Higgins, Wm. J.; Hanahan, Thos. E.; Holmes, G. W.; Hawley, F.; Iverson, H. M.; Jones, A. L.; Knell, Philip; Kearns, Peter V.; Kenny, Jas. J.; Kimball, F. W.; Lynn, J. W.; Leavitt, D. H.; Lincoln, E. H.; Lundy, Wm.; Michaeloff, A.; Menzel, Robert; Murray, D. J.; McCabe, Wm. P.; McDonald, I.; Meyer, Chas. W.; Marlatt, E.; Moriarty, R. E.; Mitchell, Geo. E.; Mullen, Jas. W.; Morgan, D. G.; McLean, N. H.; Murray, M. T.; Manhire, T. D.; McGreevy, Edw.; Morrison, S. H.; O'Brien, Thos.; Orwell, Jas. P.; Owens, T. O.; Peterson, Emile; Priest, C. A.; Robinson, T. J.; Ross, W. G.; Rusk, Wm. G.; Reihon, A. M.; Schwartzing, E.; Steffen, Frank; Schlenker, Matt.; Silk, M. W.; Saunders, Andrew J.; Sullivan, D. D.; Sawyer, Warren; Smart, J. W.; Seaward, Tom C.; Sherwood, J. C.; Siskron, Chas. A.; Seaman, August; Scharrenberg, Paul; Sager, Harry; Simmons, Samuel D.; Smith, Frederick; Thurber, G. F.; Thompson, T. K.; Thompson, A. M.; Volkman, Paul; Witt, D. M.; Wright, Thomas; Wisler, R. L.; Warwick, T. D.; Weber, S. W.; Winterhode, A. S.; White, J. F.; Wahl, Otto; Wierda, H. P.

The convention adjourned at 12 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Tracy called the convention to order at 2 o'clock.

Delegate Garrity announced that his name did not appear in the record as being present the previous day, and the error was ordered corrected.

Professor A. C. Barker, president of the California Elementary Teachers' Association, was given unanimous consent to address the convention.

Professor Barker stated that his organization was formed for purposes similar to the labor unions, and they were seeking the support or organized labor to defeat Assembly Bill No. 24, which will be before the voters in November. The bill is intended to change the State Board of Education, which at the present time is a non-political body composed of men chosen for their special fitness, to a body which might be controlled by political parties to the detriment of efficiency of the board, which has the choosing of text books used in the schools under their control. It also gives County Boards of Education the power to hold examinations and grant teachers' certificates, which power is now held by the State Board. Professor Barker also opposed Assembly Bill No. 8, which provides for the placing of evening schools in the same category as public schools, thereby giving the evening school the right to draw from the State school fund, thus diminishing the revenue now enjoyed by the public school. He opposed children attending night schools, saying there was no good reason why they should not be in the day school.

Professor Barker was given permission to appear before the Resolutions Committee to present the resolutions in which he was interested.

Mrs. Whitcom, National President of the W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Ebe Marcene, of the State W. C. T. U., fraternal delegates from the State

Convention, now in session in this city, were given the floor. Mrs. Whitcomb brought greetings from the women enrolled under their banner throughout the country, and asked the co-operation of the convention in support of their efforts to overthrow the liquor traffic and secure the initiative and referendum for women.

Mrs. Elbe Marcene told of the efforts of the 6000 W. C. T. U. women throughout California to assist the working people of the State and assured the convention of their desire to assist and co-operate with the working men and women.

President Tracy extended the greetings of the convention to the W. C. T. U. delegates and appointed Delegates French and Kimball fraternal delegates to attend the session of the W. C. T. U. convention.

Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, fraternal delegate from the Equal Suffrage Association, was next introduced and in an impassioned speech advocated the right of women to the ballot. She pointed out how the men were continually asking the women to aid them in every day affairs, but selfishly refused to give them the right to vote.

Mrs. Louise Larue, fraternal delegate from the State Wage Earners' League, addressed the convention. Mrs. Larue said the union had accomplished a great deal for the working women of the country, but she believed they could do a great deal more if they were placed on the same footing as men and allowed to vote.

The Law and Legislation Committee's report was then continued.

RESOLUTION No. 45.—Presented by Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

Referred to Law and Legislation Committee.

An Act approved....., 1909, constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, mechanics and other persons employed by or on behalf of the State of California, or by or on behalf of any county, township, city or other municipality in said State, or by contractors or others doing work or furnishing material for the State of California, or any county, township, city or other municipality thereof, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions of this Act.

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

Section 1. That eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, mechanics or other persons now employed or who may hereafter be employed by or on behalf of the State of California, or by or on behalf of any county, township, city or other municipality of said State, except in cases of extraordinary emergency, which may arise in time of war or in cases where it may be necessary to work more than eight hours per calendar day, for the protection of property or human life; provided, that in all cases the laborers, workmen, mechanics or other persons so employed and working to exceed eight hours per calendar day shall be paid on the basis of eight hours constituting a day's work; provided, further, that not less than the current rate per diem wages in the locality where the work is performed shall be paid to laborers, workmen, mechanics and other persons so employed by or on behalf of the State of California, or any county, township, city or other municipality or said State; and laborers, workmen, mechanics and other persons employed by contractors or subcontractors in the execution of any contract or contracts within the State of California, or within any county, township, city or other municipality thereof, shall be deemed to be employed by or on behalf of the State of California, or of such county, township, city or other municipality.

Sec. 2. That all contracts hereafter made by or on behalf of the State of California, or by or on behalf of any county, township, city or other municipality of said State, with any corporation, person or persons, for the performance of any work or the furnishing of any material, shall be deemed and considered as made upon the basis of eight hours

constituting a day's work; and it shall be unlawful for any such corporation, person or persons to require or permit any laborer, workman, mechanic or other person to work more than eight hours per calendar day in doing such work or in furnishing or manufacturing such material, except in the cases and upon the conditions provided in Section 1 of this Act.

Sec. 3. That any officer of the State of California, or of any county, township, city or other municipality of said State, or any person acting under or for such officer or any contractor with the State of California, or any county, township, city or other municipality thereof, or other person, violating any of the provisions of this Act, shall for each offense be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 4. This Act shall not apply to existing contracts.

Sec. 5. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This Act shall be in force sixty days from and after its passage.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 48.—Presented by Warren Sawyer of Theatrical stage Employees' Union, No. 107, Oakland.

Referred to Law and Legislation Committee.

"WHEREAS, It is a well recognized principle of the labor movement that six days shall constitute a week's work in recognition of the just law of one day's rest in seven, and in view of the fact that this condition obtains generally among the trades with the exception of employees in quasi-public service, such as newspaper, railroad, telephone, telegraph, saloon, restaurant and theatrical employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we place ourselves on record as in favor of such legislation as shall tend to the elimination of the agitation for the Puritanical blue law Sunday by answering the humane demands of said public service employees by an employment act which shall specify that once in every seven days each and every employee of said public service enterprises shall be given twenty-four consecutive hours off duty, said time to be such as can best be spared in the operation of such enterprises, not necessarily all at the same time, but in such manner as not to interfere with the general public's right to uninterrupted service."

The committee recommended favorably the following substitute:

WEEKLY REST BILL.

"WHEREAS, In the language of President Samuel Gompers, it is absolutely dangerous to all our interests, and to our progress, that the workers should be required to toil more than six days in the week, and

"WHEREAS, Man is so constituted that he can do more and better work with one day out of seven for rest; and

"WHEREAS, Americans have fewer holidays than any other civilized nation; therefore

Resolved, First, that we favor a six-day week as well as an eight-hour day for labor.

"Second, That we request the next California Legislature to enact an effective statute that will provide a weekly rest day for every worker, not as a privilege but as a natural right.

"Third, That this resolution be sent by our Secretary to the clerk of both houses of the Legislature, and also be given to the public press."

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 53.—Presented by Street Railway Employees Delegates.

Referred to Law and Legislation Committee.

"WHEREAS, Our prisons are known to be schools of crime, turning out men worse instead of better than when first sentenced; and

"WHEREAS, The experience of Massachusetts, Minnesota and other States has shown that the majority of first term criminals can be made into law-abiding citizens.

"Resolved, That we request the Legislature to provide a modern reformatory for the custody and reformation of reclaimable criminals.

(Signed)

R. CORNELIUS, Div. 205, San Francisco.

J. W. SMART, Div. 192, Oakland.

A. C. PRIEST, Div. 205, San Francisco.

T. O. DAVIES, Div. 192, Oakland.

THOS. D. MANHIRE, Div. 265, San Jose.

THOS. O. OWENS, Div. 276, Stockton.

M. T. MURRAY, Div. 265, San Jose.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 54.—Presented by Street Railway Employees Delegates.

Referred to Law and Legislation Committee.

"WHEREAS, Delays in the administration of justice have brought expense and distress to litigants, rendered jury service a severe burden to citizens, and made it difficult to secure the determination of the guilt or innocence of those accused of crime within a reasonable time; be it

"Resolved, That we urge upon the coming Legislature to enact laws reforming the judicial procedure in California, to abolish technicalities that prevent a prompt trial on the merits of each case, and to render the administration of justice speedy and certain.

(Signed)

R. CORNELIUS, Div. 205, San Francisco.

J. W. SMART, Div. 192, Oakland.

A. C. PRIEST, Div. 205, San Francisco.

T. O. DAVIES, Div. 192, Oakland.

THOS. D. MANHIRE, Div. 265, San Jose.

THOS. O. OWENS, Div. 276, Stockton.

M. T. MURRAY, Div. 265, San Jose.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Recommendations of Law and Legislation Committee:

That we, your Committee on Law and Legislation, hereby recommend that the incoming Executive Council be instructed to have drawn up a comprehensive General Employers' Liability Bill for presentation to the Legislature.

And we further recommend that the incoming Executive Council be authorized and instructed to put forth every effort to bring about successful results in urging the passage of all measures endorsed by the present convention.

J. W. MULLEN, Chairman.

FRANK COOKE, Secretary.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The Resolutions Committee reported as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 52.—Presented by Will J. French of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Inasmuch as the American Federation of Labor stands committed to the equal-suffrage movement, and the labor movement generally, including previous sessions of the California State Federation of Labor, has indorsed the position of the parent body; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the ninth annual convention of the California State

Federation of Labor in regular session assembled, that we re-affirm our indorsement of the endeavors to enact legislation that will give the ballots to women as well as men."

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 29.—Presented by J. P. Fitzsimmons of Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 29, San Francisco.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

"WHEREAS, The International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America has for the last four years been endeavoring through its organizer and other committees to organize a local Stereotypers' Union in San Jose. Although there are sufficient situations in the stereotyping trade to warrant a local union in San Jose, there is not a union stercotyper employed on any news paper in that city; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to assist the organizer of International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union and do all in their power to organize a local stereotypers' union in San Jose.

Committee reported that as this is merely a jurisdictional dispute between two international bodies, we recommend that it be left for adjustment to the respective International organizations.

Delegates Fitzsimmons, Jones and Scharrenberg addressed the convention.

Delegate Jones secured unanimous consent to have the following letter read:

Mr. Harry J. Young, Secretary of the P. P. U., No. 146, 731 Locust St., San Jose, Cal.

Dear Sir and Brother: Yours of the 6th to hand and contents have been carefully noted, your letter having been forwarded from Cincinnati. I have gone over your communication with interest and it seems to cover the situation entirely; and judging from your communication I would say and advise that the position of No. 146 be and remain the same as it is at the present time. If the stereotypers' organization is desirous of forcing the extra man of whom you speak in your letter on a machine of a newspaper, the size of those in San Jose, it is, to my mind, making a mistake, and it is absolutely wrong in the premises.

I therefore suggest that No. 146 go along as they have and let the stereotypers secure the conditions if they can. Keep me in touch with any move that might be made in which our interest will be affected.

Thanking you for the words of encouragement and extending my fraternal greetings to every member of our organization in San Jose, I beg to remain, sincerely and fraternally,

G. L. Berry, President.

Delegates Kenny and Dale addressed the convention.

Delegate Smart moved the previous question.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 42.—Presented by Delegates of Union No. 153, A. F. of M., San Jose.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

To the California State Federation and to the Committee on Resolutions thereof:

Fellow Delegates: Whereas, the object of the organization and existence of the locals of the American Federation of Musicians is to unite the musicians of the various jurisdictions and for the better protection of their interests; and

"WHEREAS, Many drum corps composed of non-union musicians have been and are still being employed for parades in lieu of union bands in California.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the California State Federation of Labor in ninth annual convention assembled, that we deprecate and

disparage the employment of such drum corps, and promise to lend our every aid to the locals of the A. F. of M. throughout the State in their efforts to correct this much complained of evil, and we would especially call the attention of the political party organizations of the State to our stand in regard to this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK W. KIMBALL,
SAM. H. MORRISON.

Representing Local No. 153, A. F. of M., San Jose, Cal.

P. J. BUTLER.

Local No. 367, A. F. of M., Vallejo, Cal.

The committee reported favorably.

Delegate Marlatt addressed the convention.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 43.—Submitted by Charles W. Meyer and R. I. Wisler of San Francisco Lodge, No. 68, International Association of Machinists.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

"It being a known fact that in the rebuilding of the city of San Francisco, many contracts are being let to the detriment of the wage earners of California, particularly in the lines of structural iron work, grill work, mechanical appliances and foundry work,

"And it being a fact that the facilities in and around San Francisco are sufficient to meet all demands for the same,

"Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor in ninth annual session, urge in the most emphatic and positive manner upon all central labor bodies and affiliated unions to agitate this matter in and out of meetings to the end that prospective builders and contractors shall come to the realization that it is for the best interests of the State and the various cities in which there is a demand for material in the iron trades of every description to patronize and maintain home industry.

"Resolved, The workingmen of California are the supporters of the State and they are entitled to all the patronage that can be given them, and this must be done by placing all work in such institutions as have invested capital for the development of its welfare.

"Resolved, That the incoming Executive Committee of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to prepare a forcible appeal to all central labor organizations and affiliated unions along this line.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 44.—Presented by R. I. Wisler, C. W. Meyer of Machinists, No. 68, of San Francisco, and C. W. Gibson, Painters, No. 507, San Jose.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

"WHEREAS, There is gradually being enforced upon the mechanics employed at Mare Island Navy Yard, a system of employment known as the piece or task system; and

"WHEREAS, Such system if continued in operation will result in a gradual reduction of wages and deterioration of workmanship of the mechanics employed; and

"WHEREAS, The U. S. Government should at all times maintain such system of performing work which will be second to none, thereby maintaining the highest standard of workmanship, thus guaranteeing the best results in emergencies; therefore,

"Resolved, That we oppose the introduction of task or piece work in government navy yards; further

"Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to take up this question with the Navy Department at Washington and send out appeals to all central bodies and labor organizations to pledge their

Congressmen to vote to abolish all piece or task systems in government navy yards and arsenals."

The committee recommends that last paragraph be amended, by striking out words "and labor organizations," and recommends its adoption.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 49.—Presented by Warren Sawyer, Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, No. 107, Oakland.

Referred to resolutions committee.

"WHEREAS, The utter lack of class consciousness exhibited by the union men, as exemplified in their non-support, or at least luke-warm support, of union label products, and in view of the constant request of affiliated unions, whose very life depends upon a demand for union label goods, that union men purchase union-made goods; be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the convention that we recommend to our affiliated unions which have not already done so the immediate adoption of a section in their by-laws, making it obligatory upon their members to patronize fair houses and purchase label goods, under penalty of stated fines, as follows:

"First—For the patronizing of an unfair house, after having been notified of its unfairness.

"Second—For the purchasing of non-union articles, after having been notified of the sale of union label goods of the same nature.

"Third—For the patronizing of Asiatics or the purchase of any of their products coming in competition with that of white labor, union or non-union."

The committee amends the second paragraph by striking out the word "immediate" and recommends its adoption.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 50.—Presented by Warren Sawyer, Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, No. 107, Oakland.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

"WHEREAS, The idea has been carefully sown and nurtured by a venal press that the labor movement is un-American, in that they assert that labor unions have an implied, if not a direct, declaration against the enlistment of union men in the State militia; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in contradiction of this slander, and for the sake of our own good name as a labor body, and individually as American citizens, we hereby declare that there is no obligation, expressed or implied, against union men becoming members of a State militia rightfully used in the preservation of law and order and the defense of the country; and, be it further

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to those of our members who wish to, that they join their local companies of State militia, when assured as a military body they will not be used against American citizens exercising the right of peaceable assemblage, nor in the furtherance of private interests inimical to organized labor.

The committee amended the proposition by striking out the last paragraph.

Delegate Mariatt moved that the resolution be tabled. Carried.

RESOLUTION No. 51.—Presented by Warren Sawyer of Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, No. 107, Oakland.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

"WHEREAS, The propaganda of prohibition bids fair to gain considerable headway, and regarding it as an intemperate policy and incapable of accomplishing its object, as it is a well-known fact that 'prohibition does not prohibit,' and also in view of the fact that the beer and wine industry in California furnishes employment to vast numbers of agriculturists and laborers, and favoring as we do a temperate policy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge upon those affiliated unions in said industries that they endeavor to correct by co-operation with their employers,

the abuses generally complained of, such as the manufacture of impure products and the financing of low and lawless saloons and dance halls by some brewers; and be it further

"Resolved, That while we regard prohibition as in the same category with the blue law Sunday, as an invasion of personal rights, still we urge as a powerful corrective of abuses in the liquor traffic an adequate license, thus putting the business in the hands of responsible business men and making the existence of the cheap dive-keeper unprofitable, and, therefore, unless backed financially by some brewers or distillers, impossible; and be it further

"Resolved, That we urge upon our affiliated unions the urgent necessity of a continuous and consistent advocacy of the adoption of adequate license laws, embodying unconditional revocation of licenses on a showing of disorderly conduct about the premises. Such action will remove in large part the opposition to the saloon, while at the same time it will save us from a plague of unspeakable dives such as 'speak easys,' 'blind pigs' and ostensible 'drug stores,' all too familiar in temperance districts.

The committee reported that Proposition 40 had been withdrawn in favor of Proposition 51. The majority of the committee reported favorably.

Delegates Howe, Guinee, Manhire, Sawyer, Saunders, French, Caverly, Cresse and Marlatt addressed the convention.

Delegate Smart moved to lay the proposition on the table.

The motion was lost by a vote of 42 to 33.

Delegates Seaman, Steffen, Siskron, Mullen, Cornelius and Schwartz addressed the convention.

Delegate Sawyer asked permission to withdraw the resolution.

Delegate Guinee objected unless Proposition No. 40 be considered.

Delegate Mitchell addressed the convention.

Delegate Guinee moved that the vote be taken by roll call.

The vote was as follows:

	For	Against
CROCKETT—Warehouse Workers, No. 537		
F. Hawley		150
LOS ANGELES—Beer Drivers, No. 242 (65):		
Wm. Lundy	65	
OAKLAND—Street Railway Employees, No. 192 (600):		
T. O. Davies		600
Team Drivers, No. 70, (300):		
A. M. Thompson	300	
Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 107 (25):		
Warren Sawyer		25
SACRAMENTO—Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 50 (55):		
J. A. Gannon		55
SAN FRANCISCO—Bakers' Union, No. 24 (600):		
Andrew J. Saunders	600	
Beer Bottlers, No. 293 (245):		
John Bassett	245	
Beer Drivers, No. 227 (350):		
Paul Volkman	350	
Bookbinders, No. 31, (211):		
Thos. P. Garrity	211	
Brewery Workmen, No. 7 (392):		
A. Michaeloff	392	
Butchers, No. 115 (200):		
D. J. Murray	200	
Carpenters, No. 483 (1434):		
E. Marlatt		350
N. H. McLean		359
I. McDonald	358	

Coopers, No. 265 (214):	
Frank Steffen	214
Coopers, No. 131 (8):	
H. P. Wierda	8
Garment Workers, No. 131 (300):	
Miss Mary Fenton	300
Gas Workers, No. 9840 (335):	
John J. Breslin	335
Labor Council (2):	
Wm. P. McCabe	1
Chas. A. Siskron	1
Machinists, No. 68 (1000):	
R. I. Wisler	1000
Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders (322):	
R. E. Moriarty	322
Printing Pressmen, No. 24 (284):	
Emile Peterson	284
Sailors of the Pacific (2000):	
August Seaman	2000
Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26 (333):	
D. J. Gorman	333
Stereotypers and Electrotypers (75):	
Jas. P. Fitzsimmons	75
Street Railway Employees, No. 205 (33):	
R. Cornelius	33
Sugar Workers, No. 10,519 (300):	
Henry Sager	300
Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 16 (152):	
Wm. G. Rusk	152
Typographical, No. 21 (779):	
Will J. French	130
W. J. Higgins	130
Geo. E. Mitchell	130
Jas. P. Olwell	129
Jas. W. Mullen	129
SAN JOSE —Bartenders, No. 577 (140):	
E. H. Lincoln	140
Federated Trades Council (2):	
A. S. Howe	2
Machinists, No. 504 (38):	
D. G. Morgan	19
Fred W. Brandis	19
Musicians, No. 153 (22):	
F. W. Kimball	11
Painters' Union, No. 507 (183):	
Chas. Gibson	183
Street Railway Employees, No. 265 (130):	
M. T. Murray	130
Typographical, No. 231 (76):	
Robert L. Telfer	76
SAN RAFAEL —Labor Council (2):	
Frederick Smith	2
STOCKTON —Central Council (2):	
J. W. Cunningham	1
Geo. A. Dean	1
Street Railway Employees, No. 276 (61):	
T. O. Owens	30
F. W. Larrison	31
VALLEJO —Bartenders, No. 602 (47):	
Edw. McGreevy	47
Boilermakers, No. 148 (62):	
Richard Caverly	62

Carpenters, No. 180 (104):		
Peter J. Christensen		52
H. M. Iverson	52	
Federal Labor Union, No. 11,345 (111);		
J. B. Dale		55
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, No. 91 (36):		
Michael Cavanagh	36	
Machinists, No. 252 (229):		
J. W. Lynn		229
Totals	5863	5590

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported the following delegates had deposited attendance checks:

Boyen, Chas.; Butler, L. W.; Bassett, John; Breslin, John J.; Bell, Geo. W.; Burnham, N. H.; Brandis, Fred W.; Cooke, Frank; Curran, Thos. P.; Cresse, Jos.; Cummings, Miss May; Cornelius R.; Chaudet, J. J.; Christensen, Peter J.; Cavanagh, Michael; Cunningham, J. W.; Dean, Geo. A.; Davies, T. O.; Erickson, John W.; Fenton, Miss Mary; Fitzsimmons, Jas. P.; French, Will J.; Fyfe, D. M.; Gibson, Chas.; Gannon, J. A.; Guinee, Joseph; Garrity, Thos. P.; Gerber, Ernest; Gorman, D. J.; Howe, A. S.; Hoffman, E.; Hanahan, Thos. E.; Higgins, Wm. J.; Holmes, G. W.; Hawley, F.; Iverson, H. M.; Jones, A. L.; Kearns, Peter V.; Knell, Philip; Kimball F. W.; Lynn, J. W.; Leavitt, D. H.; Leavitt L. B.; Lincoln E. H.; Michaeloff, A.; Menzel, Robert; Murray, D. J.; Marlatt, E.; McLean, N. H.; McDonald, I.; McCabe, Wm. P.; Meyer, Chas. W.; Moriarty, R. E.; Mitchell, Geo. E.; Mullen, Jas. W.; Morgan, D. G.; Murray, M. T.; Manhire, T. D.; McGreevy, Edw.; Morrison, S. H.; O'Brien, Thos.; Olwell, Jas. P.; Owens, T. O.; Peterson, Emile; Priest, C. A.; Robinson, T. J.; Ross, W. G.; Rusk, Wm. G.; Reihon, A. M.; Schlenker, Matt.; Schwarting, E.; Silk, M. W.; Saunders, Andrew J.; Sawyer, Warren; Smart, J. W.; Seaward, Tom C.; Smith, Geo. K.; Sherwood, J. C.; Siskron, Chas. A.; Seaman, August; Scharrenberg, Paul; Sager, Harry; Simmons, Samuel D.; Smith, N.; Telfer, Robert L.; Thurber, G. F.; Thompson, T. K.; Thompson, A. M.; Volkman, Paul; Witt, D. M.; Wright, Thomas; Wisler, R. I.; Warwick, T. D.; Weber, S. W.; Winterhode, A. S.; White, J. F.; Wahl, Otto; Wierda, H. P.

Adjourned.

Proceedings of Fifth Day.

MORNING SESSION.

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

Delegate A. M. Thompson announced the death of W. H. Hutcheson of Carpenters' Union, No. 483, San Francisco, who was killed in a street car accident on Thursday, and moved that the Secretary of the convention be instructed to send a telegram of condolence to Carpenters' Union, No. 483, of which deceased was a member.

The motion was carried unanimously by a rising vote.

The following telegram was sent:

"Chas. L. Apperson, Secretary Carpenters' Union, No. 483, 134 Fulton street, San Francisco, Cal.:

"The California State Federation of Labor in ninth annual session, unanimously extends to your organization its deepest feeling at the loss of a faithful, sincere and earnest worker in the uplifting of the men who toil, in the sudden demise of W. H. Hutcheson.

"GEO. W. BELL."

Delegates Lundy and Steffen reported that their names had been omitted from the list of those present at the session on Thursday afternoon and the error was ordered corrected.

The report of the Resolutions Committee was then taken up:

RESOLUTION No. 55.—Presented by W. J. Higgins, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

CHAPTER 16.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 31. A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California relating to the extension of the terms of existence of corporations. (Adopted February 27, 1907.)

The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirty-seventh session, two-thirds of all members elected to the Senate and Assembly voting therefor, proposes to the qualified electors of the State of California the following amendment to Section seven of Article twelve of the Constitution:

Section seven of Article twelve of the Constitution is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 7. The Legislature shall not extend any franchise or charter, nor remit the forfeiture of any franchise or charter of any quasi-public corporation now existing or which shall hereafter exist under the laws of this State. The term of existence of any other corporation now or hereafter existing under the laws of this State, may be extended, at any time prior to the expiration of its corporate existence, for a period not exceeding fifty years from the date of such extension, by the vote or written consent of stockholders representing two-thirds of its capital stock or of two-thirds of the members thereof. A certificate of such vote or consent shall be signed and sworn to by the president and secretary, and by a majority of the directors of the corporation and filed and certified in the manner and upon payment of fees required by law for filing and certifying articles of incorporation, and, thereupon, the term of the corporation shall be extended for the period specified in such certificates, and such corporation shall thereafter pay all annual or other fees required by law to be paid by corporations.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 56.—Presented by Fred W. Brandis of Union No. 504, I. A. of M., of San Jose.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

"WHEREAS, The immigration of Asiatics to the United States, its Territories and possessions, and especially to the Pacific Coast States, has reached such an alarming extent, that Asia is not only flooding the country with a class of laborers that are displacing white labor in the unskilled vocations, but they are also encroaching on the skilled trades, the mercantile trades and the horticultural and farming industries; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge upon all trades unionists, trades unions, central labor bodies, civic bodies and citizens in general, to urge upon our Representatives in Congress the immediate necessity of enacting such exclusion laws as will positively prohibit all Asiatics from admission and citizenship in this country; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to all California Representatives in Congress."

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 57.—Presented by Fred W. Brandis of Union No. 504, I. A. of M., of San Jose.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

"WHEREAS, There are in the State of California many business houses that employ Asiatics, and also many business houses in the cities and towns of this State that are owned and operated by Asiatics, and patronized by white American workers. These conditions we consider prejudicial to the welfare of the labor movement of this State; and

"WHEREAS, In order that this evil may be lessened and remedied, we recommend and request the membership of affiliated unions to show their American patriotism and citizenship by patronizing establishments owned and operated by white persons, and employing white workmen and women; and be it

Resolved, In the ninth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, that we pledge our support and instruct our officers and organizers and request the assistance of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use every effort and means in their power for the purpose of discouraging the presence of Asiatics in the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That we request all union men and women, friends and sympathizers, not to patronize any Asiatic establishment, or any establishment where Asiatics are employed."

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 58.—Introduced by the Resolutions Committee (by request).

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor recommend the defeat of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 24, which proposes to reorganize the State Board of Education."

The proposed amendment substitutes for the present State Board of Education a board whose majority have no special educational qualifications; are selected by political methods and hold office for brief terms. The result of such changes would be to create a fluctuating political board with no standard of expert educational qualification, in place of the present one which has on the whole worked satisfactorily, and has given the California schools notably high rank.

The committee reported favorably.

Delegates McCabe, Sawyer, Seaman, Saunders and Mullen addressed the convention.

Delegate Sawyer moved to defer action until such time as the committee could secure further information. Carried.

The report of the Committee on Constitution and Laws was taken up:

RESOLUTION No. 27.—Presented by Paul Scharrenberg of Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Referred to Constitution and Laws Committee.

Amend Article 4, Section 11, as follows:

Sec. 11. All candidates for any elective office must be regularly elected delegates to the convention and must be members of a local organization connected with the State Federation and the American Federation of Labor.

The majority of the committee reported unfavorably.

A minority report by Delegate Saunders was favorable.

Delegates Saunders, Thurber, Scharrenberg and Schwarting addressed the convention.

The minority report was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 24.—Presented by Delegates from San Francisco.

Referred to Constitution and Laws Committee.

Amendment to Article 8, Section 1. That no city shall be entitled to more than three representatives on the Executive Council.

R. E. MORIARTY,
N. H. BURNHAM,
THOMAS O'BRIEN,
T. C. SEAWARD,
D. H. LEAVITT,
EDW. MCGREEVY,
W. G. ROSS.

The committee reported unfavorably.

Delegates Scharrenberg, Lundy and A. M. Thompson addressed the convention.

Delegate Sawyer moved the adoption of the amendment.

Delegates Schwarting, Seaman, Curran, Moriarty, Sawyer, Caverly, Thurber and A. M. Thompson addressed the convention.

Delegate Dale moved to instruct the incoming Executive Board to divide the State into districts and apportion representation on the Executive Council and report at the next convention.

The motion prevailed.

The committee recommends that Article 2, Section 3 of the Constitution be amended by adding after the word "Boycott's," "and thanks."

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The committee further recommended that Article 5 be amended by adding a new section, to be known as Section 8, to read as follows:

Sec. 8. That the president shall, two weeks before the date set for the meeting of the federation, appoint the Committee on Constitution and Laws, and that all proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer on or before that time for transmission to such committee.

G. F. THURBER,
ANDREW SAUNDERS,
T. P. CURRAN.

Delegate A. M. Thompson moved to amend by making the section read one week instead of two.

Delegates Wisler, Schwarting, Thurber and Sawyer addressed the convention.

The amendment was adopted.

The report of the committee was adopted as amended.

The Label and Boycott Committee reported as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 47.—Presented by Warren Sawyer of Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, No. 107, Oakland.

Referred to Labels and Boycott Committee.

"WHEREAS, Recent court decisions having abrogated our right to publish unfair lists, thus virtually depriving our affiliated unions of the power of the boycott, while sustaining the unfair employers in their use of the blacklist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deem it necessary, in the interim pending a decision from the people (our court of last resort) that lists of fair employers and their houses and products be immediately prepared, and to this end, be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer be and is hereby instructed to communicate with all national or international unions represented in California and with all central labor bodies in California in reference to subject matter for said fair lists to be issued quarterly by the Secretary-Treasurer at cost of printing to affiliated unions for circulation among the members; and be it further

Resolved, That we ask the American Federation of Labor to supply each Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federations of Labor with up-to-date data for the compilation of said fair lists.

The committee reported favorably.

Delegates McCabe, Sawyer, Bell, Wisler, and Moriarty addressed the convention.

The report of the committee was not concurred in.

RESOLUTION No. 46.—Presented by E. Peterson of Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, San Francisco.

Referred to Labels and Boycott Committee.

"WHEREAS, The Schmidt Lithograph Company of San Francisco has severed its one-time friendly relations with the unions of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco, and is now operating its plant on a non-union basis, despite efforts to arrange a settlement satisfactory to all concerned; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this ninth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor place the name of the Schmidt Lithographic Company on the unfair list; and be it

"Resolved, That inasmuch as the Alaska Salmon Packers' Association, the firms of J. K. Armsby, and the Sussman Wormser Company, have refused to discontinue their patronage of the Schmidt Lithographic Co., that the incoming Executive Council be instructed to use its best endeavors to induce these firms to assist in settling the differences now existing. We deem this request reasonable because union men and women purchase the goods produced by these firms and we believe they should co-operate as desired; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to all unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor."

The committee reported favorably.

Delegate Sawyer moved to amend by making the second paragraph read:

"Resolved, That the ninth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor call attention to the non-union conditions prevailing in the Schmidt Lithographic Company."

The committee's report was adopted as amended.

The Grievance Committee to whom had been referred that portion of the President's report relating to the San Francisco water front, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Grievances recommends that the incoming Executive Board take steps to have the emergency statute, which permits the Harbor Commissioners to let private contracts to the amount of \$10,000 per month, repealed; and we further recommend that the said Executive Board endeavor to have the Harbor Commissioners to either do all State work with their own forces, or let same by advertised contract to lowest bidder.

JOSEPH GUINEE,
CHARLES W. GIBSON,
EDW. MCGREEVY,
R. E. MORIARTY.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The report of the Resolutions Committee was taken up and consideration of Proposition No. 58 resumed.

Delegates Scharrenberg, McCabe and Mitchell addressed the convention.

The favorable report of the committee was concurred in.

RESOLUTION No. 59.—Introduced by the Resolutions Committee (by request).

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor recommends the defeat of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 8, which permits the use of a portion of the State School Funds for the support of elementary evening schools.

The committee reported unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Committee on Thanks submitted the following report:

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in ninth annual convention assembled, hereby expresses its sincere thanks to Mayor C. W. Davison, the Chamber of Commerce, the Federated Trades Council and its affiliated organizations, the press, and the residents of California's Garden City, for the very many courtesies shown us, and indulge the hope that we may, in the near future, be privileged to return and again enjoy their hospitality.

Fraternally submitted,

E. D. MARLATT,
MAY CUMMINGS,
J. J. CHAUDET,
D. H. LEAVITT,
WM. G. RUSK.

Delegate Saunders moved that the United Brewery Workers of San Jose be included in the resolution. Carried.

The report of the committee was adopted.

President Tracy commended Chairman Brandis of the local Entertainment Committee for his successful conduct of the entertainment features provided for the delegates, and presented him with a handsome cut-glass vase, and Secretary Bowman of the Arrangements Committee was presented with a cut-glass berry dish, procured by popular subscription by the delegates.

Delegates Kimball and French, fraternal delegates to the W. C. T. U. convention, reported that they had visited the W. C. T. U. convention and had been cordially received by the ladies. The convention extended a vote of thanks to the ladies for the courtesy extended.

W. R. Gibson, elected at the Vallejo convention to represent the State Federation of Labor at the convention of the Asiatic Exclusion League, was present and presented the following report:

SAN JOSE, CAL., Oct. 8, 1908.

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

Your delegate to the Asiatic Exclusion League begs leave to submit the following report:

The convention was called to order at Labor Temple Hall, Seattle, Washington, Monday, Feb. 3rd, 1908, at 10:30 a. m., by O. A. Tveitmoe, of San Francisco. After briefly stating the purpose of the convention, Mr. Carlson, President of the Labor Council of Seattle welcomed the delegates to the Laboring Men's Home and wished them success during the deliberations for such a worthy and just cause. Mr. Carlson then introduced Mayor Moore, who welcomed the delegates to Seattle on behalf of the citizens in general.

Delegate F. A. Cotterel, Delegate C. O. Young (who was the personal representative of President Gompers), Mr. M. M. Hall of Tacoma and Delegate D. S. Wright of Seattle, also spoke at some length on the Japanese question. Mr. Tveitmoe then replied, thanking all for their words of welcome and good wishes.

E. L. Horr was appointed official stenographer at the afternoon session. The Committee on Credentials reported having examined 132 credentials, and showed about 100 delegates present. During this session the delegates were addressed by Mr. A. E. Fowler, who had been accused of practicing practical exclusion by trying to drive the Japanese out of Vancouver, but had only succeeded in stirring up some little feeling against the common foe of the white working men and women. Mr. S. J. Gothard of British Columbia also spoke at some length, concerning the exclusion question in Western Canada and called the attention of the delegates to the fact that only an imaginary line existed between the United States and Canada, particularly where the Japanese question was at issue.

Mr. Frank McGowan, of San Francisco, next addressed the convention and discussed the Japanese question at some length, setting forth the fact that this was a fight to preserve the homes of our American forefathers, and interested business and professional men as well as the working men. Mr. O. A. Tveitmoe was then elected permanent chairman.

A. E. Yoell, Secretary.

M. S. Good and D. S. Wright, Assistant Secretaries.

Wm. Goehl, Sergeant at Arms.

S. J. Gothard, First Vice President.

C. W. Farrington, Second Vice President.

All for the convention term.

Mr. A. E. Yoell then read a lengthy report covering the work of the different branches of the League, showing that a great amount of good had been accomplished in the work against all Asiatics.

Mr. Yoell reported in part as follows:

The League was formed in California on May 7, 1905. The membership in California is 110,000 and is still increasing; also showing that there was in the Statistician's Office 22,000 newspaper clippings giving information covering the immigration question and other matters relating to the Japanese question, showing that there had been 34,990 pieces of mail sent out during the year, May 1, 1906, to May 1, 1907.

Mr. Andrew Furuseth also spoke at some length, dealing with the question. He said in part: Years ago they wanted cheap labor on the American continent on the Atlantic Coast, and they had the negro imported. Some families had grown wealthy by importing negroes together with sugar from the West Indies. Sugar to Boston, converted into rum, became red and covered the country with blood, coming from the best that was in both the North and the South. He declared that we did not want another Black Peril, as we surely would have if the influx of Mongolians did not cease; your delegate desires to call to your attention the resolution offered by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and published in the Official Proceedings of the convention, dealing with the employment of Chinese on many American vessels, which covers the question that should be of interest to you all.

Mr. Yoell submitted figures showing the number of Japanese in the country under the heading, "Japanese Figures Dating from 1866, and Authentic Figures Dating from 1880." The former show 107,395, while the latter show 147,608, for a period of fourteen years less than the Japanese figure, making a difference of 40,213 against the Japanese. This report is confirmed by the Commissioner General of Immigration, 1907. Mr. J. D. Graham, of the American Order of Junior Mechanics, also read a lengthy pamphlet covering the work of that Order for Japanese exclusion, but as this would take up too much of your valuable time, I must again refer you to the Official Proceedings.

Delegate C. O. Young also spoke at great length, dealing with the conditions in Seattle, and urging on the delegates to be active during the period preceding the next convention, so that they might show to the world what results could be obtained.

The election of officers then resulted as follows:

President, O. A. Tveitmoe, San Francisco.

Secretary-Treasurer, A. E. Yoell, San Francisco.

General Counsel, Frank McGowan, San Francisco.

Statistician, D. S. Wright, Seattle.

First Vice President, S. J. Gothard, Vancouver.

Second Vice President, C. O. Young, Tacoma.

Third Vice President, C. F. Farrington, Nevada.

Fourth Vice President, J. O. Walsh, San Francisco.

Fifth Vice President, C. M. Haybol, Oregon.

Sixth Vice President, B. R. Howard, Colorado.

The convention then adjourned, to meet in Vancouver, B. C., on the fourth Monday in March, 1909.

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. GIBSON.

Fraternal Delegate Geo. B. Benham of the Asiatic Exclusion League addressed the convention on the Asiatic exclusion problem, showing the percentage of labor unions affiliated with the League, and calling attention to the importance of the work being performed by the League. He said in part:

"I am deeply conscious of, and grateful for the fraternal and courteous manner with which I have been greeted, both by this convention and by the representatives of the city of San Jose, and on behalf of the Asiatic Exclusion League I hereby give thanks and greetings.

"If I were to seek an opportunity to spread the ideas of Asiatic exclusion, this convention would offer no advantages to me. It is rather to explain the intents of the Asiatic Exclusion League and urge a more thorough support of its efforts that I am here. We live in an era of specialization. The League was organized for the specific purpose of advancing national legislation to exclude Asiatics, and though many efforts—and well intentioned efforts, too—have been made to divert the League's energies into other work, it has adhered steadfastly to its original plan. Propositions of local interest for the discouragement of Asiatics now here have frequently arisen. Various schemes for "boycotting" and otherwise economically attacking the Asiatics have been proposed, but have been rejected as unwise and unsafe, the League holding that the path to exclusion would not be shortened by divergence from its plainly marked way.

The San Jose Exclusion League has taken up these local matters in this city and has done excellent work. The Laundry Workers' Anti-Japanese League is successfully operating in San Francisco. The laundry workers and their employers were driven to the formation of a league by the presence of a threatening number of Japanese laundries. Other workers and industries will likewise be driven to special effort, unless, by concerted and co-operative efforts, the incoming of the Asiatics is prohibited and restrained by national laws vigilantly executed.

The Asiatic Exclusion League has been attacked and denounced as an organization of alarmists and agitators. It is well for organizations, as well as for individuals, that they are judged by their character and work, rather than by the abuse and misrepresentations of their enemies.

The League which I have the honor here to represent is recognized as the living force which is pointing the way to relief from the invaders. Our literature circulates throughout the white man's world. It is an earnest request by thoughtful men and women in every State and Territory in the Union. Our arguments, placed in the hands of debaters in collegiate, inter-collegiate, inter-state and tri-state debates, have won for the exclusion cause the decision of the most discriminating judges, and the opposition has never yet gained a decision. The work is practically limitless, the resources for the work are scanty. The League desires to spread the exclusion gospel through lectures, organizers, and by many means not yet attempted.

A wise merchant takes frequent account of his stock in order that he may know the progress of his business. I refer you to the report of your outgoing president for some interesting items as to the work of the Asiatic Exclusion League, and I now call your attention to some of the affairs of the League in connection with the unions affiliated

with the State Federation of Labor. The League is credited with being the result of trades union desire and support. But there can be no doubt that the organizations connected with this Federation have, on the whole, been derelict in their duty toward the League. Of the nearly 200 unions here affiliated, only about one-half have ever been affiliated with the League; and of those, only 44 are now in good standing, more than 50 being delinquent for periods extending from 10 months to two years and nine months. These delinquencies aggregate in money nearly \$3000.00, to say nothing of the lack of the influence which such unaccountable apathy indicates. Comparisons are sometimes said to be odious, but the plain facts are that the unions connected with the Building Trades (some of them affiliated with this Federation) have borne the burden of the fight and furnished, by far, the greater part of the sinews of war. Every building trades union in San Francisco (60 in all) is paid up to date in the League, while only about one-fourth of the miscellaneous trades are in like condition. There are more delinquent unions than those in good standing in this Federation, and nearly 100 that have never affiliated with the League. There are 300 unions in the State that never have been affiliated with the League. The rate per member is 1 cent per month. For less than the price of a bit cigar a membership is maintained for a year. It certainly is not because of such abject poverty making the payment of 12 cents per capita per year an absolute impossibility that so many unions and union men are not identified with the League. Every one of you would resent any inference that you are undecided in your opinions upon this subject. And you would vigorously defend in arguments the measures desired by the Exclusionists. But you are not giving the material help that you should. Our strenuous President Roosevelt says: "Deeds, not words, are what we want." The Scripture condemns "Faith without works," and says "a tree is known by its fruits." Asiatic exclusion is one of the great questions to be adjudicated by the American people, and one of the greatest problems which confront the white workers of the Nation.

Here is where success has attended the efforts for industrial organization. In this country are the possibilities for the highest citizenship. Millions come from other lands and climes to embrace the opportunities of this country of ours, while few would lay aside the duties, privileges and responsibilities of its citizenship. All that we cherish is menaced by the low and debasing peoples of the East and the power to defy this menace is to be attained only by National legal enactment.

If our country and its citizenship is worth preserving it is your duty as individuals, as trades unionists, as men, as citizens, and as patriots to give this matter your care and attention. Make the union hall the forum for the exclusion cause. In the progress of your proceedings remember you have a grievance as long as Asiatic immigration continues. When you come to unfinished business, remember that a very important matter of business is unfinished as long as the Japanese, the Korean and the East Indian comes freely to our shores, and that the good and welfare of our people require the passage of absolutely prohibitive Asiatic exclusion laws.

The question of information is "Have we done our share to protect ourselves?" Both the immediate and future welfare of the people depend upon the discouragement of the Asiatics now with us, the retardation of their incoming by all reasonable means, and the passage and enforcement of National exclusion legislation.

Delegate Fyfe spoke of conditions prevailing in Hawaii and cited conditions in the State as in a bad condition, to the detriment of the white laborer.

• Delegate Scharrenberg asked and received permission to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Ninth Annual Convention assembled, that we urgently request all affiliated unions not already connected with the Asiatic Exclusion League, to join that organization, to the end that all organized labor of California may effectively unite and work to bring about the exclusion of all Asiatic labor by adequate laws.

The resolution was adopted.

Retiring President Tracy introduced A. M. Thompson, the newly elected President, and predicted a brilliant future for the new Executive Council and the State Federation of Labor.

President Thompson addressed the convention, soliciting the support and aid of the membership and pledging his best efforts to the California State Federation of Labor.

Delegate Brandis announced the program for the evening, consisting of a theater party.

Delegate Wisler addressed the convention on the Supreme Court's decision in the Danbury Hatters' case, stating that a representative of the manufacturers was at the present time in San Francisco gathering data with which he sought to show that labor unions were combinations in restraint of trade and illegal.

Delegate Schwarting moved that the retiring officers be given a rising vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously.

The convention gave three rousing cheers for the California State Federation of Labor, George A. Tracy and the city of San Jose.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported the following delegates had deposited attendance checks:

Boyen, Chas.; Bassett, John; Breslin, John J.; Bell, Geo. W.; Burnham, N. H.; Brandis, Fred W.; Curran, Thos. P.; Cresce, Jos.; Cummings, Miss May; Cornelius, R.; Chaudet, J. J.; Caverly, Richard; Christensen, Peter J.; Cavanagh, Michael; Cunningham, J. W.; Dean, Geo. A.; Davies, T. O.; Erickson, John W.; Fenton, Miss Mary; Fitzsimmons, Jas. P.; French, Will J.; Fyfe, D. M.; Groom, Wm.; Gibson, Chas.; Gannon, J. A.; Guinee, Joseph; Garrity, Thos. P.; Gerber, Ernest; Gorman, D. J.; Howe, A. S.; Hanahan, Thos. E.; Hawley, F.; Higgins, Wm. J.; Hoffman, E.; Iverson, H. M.; Jones, A. L.; Kearns, Peter V.; Kenny, Jas. J.; Kimball, F. W.; Lynn, J. W.; Leavitt, D. H.; Lincoln, E. H.; Lundy, Wm.; Michaeloff, A.; Menzel, Robert; Murray, D. J.; Marlatt, E.; McLean, N. H.; McDonald, I.; McCabe, Wm. P.; Meyer, Chas. W.; Moriarity, R. E.; Mitchell, Geo. E.; Mullen, Jas. W.; Morgan, D. G.; Murray, M. T.; Manhire, T. D.; McGreevy, Edw.; Morrison, S. H.; O'Brien, Thos.; Orwell, Jas. P.; Owens, T. O.; Peterson, Emile; Priest, C. A.; Robinson, T. J.; Ross, W. G.; Rusk, Wm. G.; Steffen, Frank; Schwarting, E.; Schlenker, Matt; Silk, M. W.; Saunders, Andrew J.; Sawyer, Warren; Smith, Geo. K.; Sherwood, J. C.; Siskron, Chas. A.; Seaman, August; Scharrenberg, Paul; Sager, Harry; Simmons, Samuel D.; Smith, N.; Thurber, G. F.; Thompson, T. K.; Thompson, A. M.; Volkman, Paul; Witt, D. M.; Wright, Thomas; Wisler, R. I.; Warwick, T. D.; Weber, S. W.; Winterhode, A. S.; White, J. F.; Wahl, Otto; Wierda, H. P.

At 12:30 o'clock the convention adjourned.

Executive Council.

Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Council, held at 2 o'clock, October 9, 1908, at San Jose:

Present—President Thompson, Vice Presidents, M. T. Murray, W. G. Ross, D. J. Murray, T. K. Thompson, Frank Steffen, Joseph Guinee and Secretary-Treasurer Bell.

Absent—D. D. Sullivan and Tom C. Seaward.

On motion the President and Assistant Secretary were allowed \$50 each for their labors during the convention.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer were instructed to pay all bills incurred at the convention.

The matter of sending the delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at Denver was left in the hands of the President and Secretary-Treasurer.

Brother Caverly appeared before the committee in regard to the proportional representation, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Uren in the matter.

Adjourned at 3:10 p. m.

GEORGE W. BELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

California State Federation of Labor

Ninth Annual Convention, 1908

Report of Executive Committee.

President Tracy's Report.

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

FELLOW TRADE UNIONISTS:

In compliance with the custom of previous years, I submit herewith a brief resume of the work of the California State Federation of Labor for the year 1908, together with such comment thereon as seems appropriate. Appended hereto will be found the report of the State Organizer and the Secretary-Treasurer and Auditing Committee, as required by law. Interesting reports are also submitted by several Vice-Presidents briefly describing labor conditions in the various sections of the State in which these officers reside.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

In accordance with the recommendations contained in my report to the Vallejo Convention, and in compliance with the action of that convention, by direction of the Executive Council, I have caused to be prepared certain bills to be presented to this convention for approval, with the object that these measures may be laid before the Legislature of the State, which meets at Sacramento in January next. In introducing these propositions for your consideration, I take advantage of this opportunity to express my thanks to Miss Lucille Eaves of the University of California, Walter Macarthur, editor of the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, and Mr. Edward R. Zion for valuable advice and material assistance rendered in the preparation of the various bills which are herewith presented:

Direct Primary.

This bill is the measure proposed by the Direct Primary League of California. It is still in course of preparation and therefore subject to alteration in its details. The bill is now in the hands of a committee of attorneys for the purpose of being put in shape to meet the requirements of the State system of government.

SECTION 1. The words and phrases in this act shall, unless such construction be inconsistent with the context, be construed as follows:

1. The words "primary election," any and every primary nominating election provided for by this act.

2. The words "September primary election," the primary election held in September to nominate candidates to be voted for at the ensuing November election.

3. The word "election," a general or city or city and county election as distinguished from a primary election.

4. The words "November election," the general election, county, city or city and county election held in November.

This statute shall be liberally construed, so that the real will of the electors shall not be defeated by any informality or failure to comply with all provisions of law in respect to either the giving of any notice or the conducting of the primary election or certifying the results thereof.

SECTION 2. Hereafter, all candidates for elective public offices shall be nominated as follows:

1. By direct vote at primary elections held in accordance with the provisions of this act; or

2. By nominating petitions signed and filed as provided by existing laws.

Party candidates for the office of United States senator shall be nominated in the manner provided herein for the nomination of candidates for state offices.

This act shall not apply to special elections to fill vacancies; to the nomination of party candidates for presidential electors; nor to village and school district officers; nor shall it be construed as restricting or affecting the right of political parties to hold, under existing laws, primaries and conventions for the selection of delegates to national conventions.

SECTION 3. The September primary election shall be held at the regular polling places in each precinct on the first Tuesday in September for the nomination of all candidates to be voted for at the ensuing November election.

Any primary election other than the September primary election shall be held on Tuesday, three weeks next preceding the election for which such primary election is held.

SECTION 4. 1. At least sixty days before the time for holding such September primary election in 1910, and biennially thereafter, the Secretary of State shall prepare and transmit to each County Clerk and to the Registrar of Voters in any city and county a notice in writing designating the offices for which candidates are to be nominated at such primary election.

2. Upon receipt of such notice such County Clerk shall within seven days prepare and transmit statements in writing of so much of such notice as may be applicable to his county to each town, village and City Clerk or Secretary of the legislative body of each town, village and city within his county; and such County Clerk or Registrar of Voters in any city and county shall, not more than ten days after the receipt of such notice from the Secretary of State, publish so much thereof as may be applicable to his county, once in each week for six successive weeks in not less than two and not more than six newspapers published in such county or city and county.

3. Each town, village and city Clerk, or Secretary of the Legislative Body of such town, village or city shall, within three days after the receipt of such notice, cause notice of such primary election to be posted in three public places in each precinct in his town, village or city; such notice shall state the time when and the place where the primary election will be held in each precinct therein; together with a complete statement of the offices for which candidates are to be nominated. And the Registrar of Voters in any city and county shall within ten days after receipt of such notice from the Secretary of State cause notice of such primary election to be posted in three public places in each precinct in such city and county; such notice shall state the time when and the place where the primary election will be held in each precinct, together with a complete statement of the offices for which candidates are to be nominated.

4. In the case of September primary elections for the nomination of candidates for city or city and county officers to be voted for at the November election in the odd numbered years, the City Clerk or Secretary of the Legislative Body in any such city or the Registrar of Voters in any such city and county shall cause the publication of notice of such primary election, together with a complete statement of the offices for which candidates are to be nominated, once in each week for four successive weeks in at least two and not more than six newspapers of general circulation published in such city or city and county, and shall also post such notice in three public places in each election precinct in

such city or city and county; such publication and posting to be made not more than forty and not less than fourteen days before such primary election.

5. In the case of primary elections other than the September primary elections the City Clerk or Secretary of the legislative body of the political subdivision for which such primary election shall be held shall cause one publication of such notice to be given, and shall also post such notice in three public places in each election precinct therein; such publication and posting to be not more than forty and not less than fourteen days before such primary election.

SECTION 5. 1. The name of no candidate shall be printed on an official ballot used at any primary election unless at least thirty days prior to the primary election, if the candidate is to be voted for at the September primary election, and at least fourteen days prior to the primary election, if the candidate is to be voted for at a primary election other than the September primary election, a nomination paper shall have been filed in his behalf as hereinafter provided by this act, in substantially the following form:

I, the undersigned, a qualified elector of (the.....precinct of the town of.....) or (the.....precinct of the.....ward of the city of, county of), or (the.....precinct of the.....assembly district of the city and county of), State of California, and a member of the party, hereby nominate who resides at (number.....street, city of) or (in the town of.....), county of....., as a candidate for the..... nomination for the office of....., to be voted for at the primary election to be held on the.....day of....., 19...., as representing the principles of said party, and I further declare that I intend to support the candidate named herein.

2. All nomination papers shall have substantially the above form printed or written thereon, and no signature shall be counted unless it shall have been verified by an officer authorized by the laws of this State to administer oaths or by a special verification deputy as provided for by Section 1188 of the Political Code.

3. Each signer of a nomination paper shall sign but one such paper for the same office and shall declare on his oath or affirmation that he intends to support the candidate named therein. He shall add his occupation and residence, with street and number if any, and if no street and number, or either exists, then such a description of the place of residence, if in a city or city and county, as will enable the location to be readily ascertained; he shall also add the date of signing.

4. Such nomination papers must be fastened together and bound by precincts and arranged in all respects in the manner and form required for the arrangement, binding and fastening of original affidavits of registration by the provisions of Section 1113 of the Political Code; provided, however, that for all nominations of candidates to be voted for in more than one county, or throughout the entire State, the nomination papers, properly assembled by precincts, may be consolidated and fastened or bound together by counties; but in no case shall nomination papers signed by electors of different counties be fastened or bound up together.

The verification of signatures to nomination papers shall not be made by the candidate, but each candidate shall file with his nomination paper or papers his affidavit, stating his residence, with street and number, if any; his election precinct; that he is a qualified elector in the election precinct in which he resides; the name of his party and that of the office for which he desires to be a candidate; that he

affiliated with said party at the last preceding general election, and either that he did not vote thereat or voted for a majority of the candidates of said party at said next preceding general election, and intends to so vote at the ensuing election, and that if nominated he will accept such nomination and not withdraw, and that he will qualify as such officer if nominated and elected.

In the case of an elector seeking nomination for the office of State Senator or member of the Assembly, he may include with his affidavit one of the two statements hereinafter set forth in this section and subdivision. His failure to include either such statement shall not be a valid ground for refusal to receive and file his nomination paper or papers by the Secretary of State, County Clerk or Registrar of Voters in any city and county as the case may be.

Such statements, if any be made, shall be in substantially the following form:

I further declare to the people of California and to the people of the (senatorial or assembly) district that during my term of office, without regard to my individual preference, I will always vote for that candidate for United States Senator in Congress who shall have received the highest number of the votes cast by my party at the September primary election next preceding the election of a Senator in Congress.

.....
(signature of candidate for nomination)

If the candidate be unwilling to sign the above statement, he may sign the following declaration, which shall be filed with his nomination paper or papers and affidavit:

I further declare to the people of California and to the people of the (senatorial or assembly) district that during my term of office I shall consider the vote of the people at any primary election for United States Senator as nothing more than a recommendation, which I shall be at liberty wholly to disregard, if I see fit.

.....
(signature of candidate for nomination)

5. Such nomination papers shall be signed as follows:

(a) If for a State office or for United States Senator, by at least one per centum of the voters of the party of such candidate, in each of at least ten counties in the State, and in the aggregate not less than one per centum nor more than ten per centum of the total vote of his party in the State.

(b) If for a representative in Congress, or for any officer voted for in a district comprising more than two counties and less than the entire State, by at least two per centum of the voters of his party in at least one-tenth of the election precincts in each of at least one-half of the counties comprising such district, and in the aggregate not less than two per centum nor more than ten per centum of the total vote of his party in such district.

(c) If for a representative in Congress or other officer to be voted for in a district comprising two counties, by at least two per centum of the voters of his party in at least one-sixth of the election precincts of each county comprising such district, and in the aggregate not less than two per centum nor more than ten per centum of the total vote of his party in such district.

(d) If for any office voted for entirely within one city, county, or city and county, by at least three per centum of the party vote in at least one-fourth of all the election precincts within the district in which the office is to be voted for, and in the aggregate not less than three

per centum nor more than ten per centum of the total vote of the party in such district.

The basis of percentage in each case shall be the vote of the party for its candidate for Presidential elector receiving the greatest number of votes at the last preceding Presidential election. But any political organization which at the next last preceding general election was represented on the official ballot by either regular party candidates or by individual nominees only may, upon complying with the provisions of this act, have a separate primary election ticket as a political party, if any of its candidates or individual nominees received three per centum of the total vote cast at the last preceding general election in the State or political subdivision thereof in which the candidate seeks the nomination.

Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting the independent nomination of candidates to be voted for at any general election, by electors or bodies of electors, as provided by section 1188 of the political code, but a defeated candidate at a primary election held under the terms of this act shall be ineligible for nomination to the same office at the same election by nomination certificate as provided by section 1188 of the political code, and the signer of any nomination certificate, as provided by section 1188 of the political code, shall include in his affidavit the declaration that he has not participated in any primary election for the nomination of a candidate to such office to be voted for at the ensuing general election and that he has not signed any nomination paper for any candidate for such office, as provided by this act.

SECTION 6. All nomination papers provided for by this act shall be filed as follows:

1. For State officers, judicial officers other than Justices of the Peace, members of Senate or Assembly, United States Senators, representatives in Congress and all officers voted for in districts comprising more than one county, in the office of the Secretary of State.

2. For officers to be voted for wholly within one county or city and county, except judicial officers other than Justices of the Peace, members of Senate or Assembly, in the office of the County Clerk of such county or in the office of the Registrar of Voters in such city and county.

3. For city officers, in the office of the City Clerk or Secretary of the Legislative Body of such city or incorporated municipality.

4. When nomination papers shall be received which contain ten per centum of the total vote as limited by subdivision 5 of section 5 of this act, the officer with whom such papers are required to be filed shall not receive or file further nomination papers for the candidate named therein.

SECTION 7. 1. A filing fee of fifty dollars shall be paid to the Secretary of State when the nomination paper or papers and affidavit for any candidate for State office or the United States Senate are filed with such Secretary of State.

2. A filing fee of twenty-five dollars shall be paid to the Secretary of State when the nomination paper or papers and affidavit of any candidate for representative in Congress, judicial officer other than Justice of the Peace, member of Senate or Assembly or for any officer to be voted for in any district comprising more than one county and filed with such Secretary of State.

3. A filing fee of ten dollars shall be paid to the County Clerk or Registrar of Voters in any city and county when the nomination paper or papers and affidavit of any candidate, except for judicial officer other than Justice of the Peace and member of Senate or Assembly, to be

voted for wholly within one county or city and county are filed with such County Clerk or Registrar of Voters.

4. A filing fee of ten dollars shall be paid to the City Clerk or Secretary of the Legislative Body of any incorporated municipality when the nomination paper or papers and affidavit of any candidate for a city office are filed with such Clerk or Secretary of such Legislative Body.

5. No filing fee shall be required from any candidate for an office to the holder of which no compensation is required to be paid.

SECTION 8. The Secretary of State, County Clerk, Registrar of Voters, City Clerk and Secretary of the Legislative Body of any incorporated municipality, respectively, shall number each nomination paper and affidavit in numerical order as received. The County Clerk shall immediately pay to the County Treasurer and the Registrar of Voters in any city and county shall immediately pay to the City and County Treasurer all fees received from candidates. The City Clerk or Secretary of the Legislative Body of any incorporated municipality shall immediately pay to the City Treasurer all fees received from candidates.

Immediately after the last day for filing nomination papers the Secretary of State shall divide the amount of all fees paid to him by candidates equally among the counties within which such candidates are to be voted for and certify such division to the State Controller, who shall issue warrants on the State Treasurer for the amount due each county.

SECTION 9. All ballots, blanks and other supplies to be used at any primary election provided for by this act and all expenses necessarily incurred in the preparation for or the conduct of such primary election shall be paid out of the treasury of the city, city and county, county or state as the case may be, in the same manner, with like effect and by the same officers as in the case of elections.

SECTION 10. At least twenty-five days before any September primary election preceding a general election the Secretary of State shall transmit to each County Clerk or Registrar of Voters in any city and county a certified list containing the name and postoffice address of each person for whom nomination papers have been filed in the office of such Secretary of State and entitled to be voted for at such primary election, together with a designation of the office for which such person is a candidate and the party or principle he represents.

Such County Clerk or Registrar of Voters shall forthwith, upon receipt thereof, publish under the proper party designation the title of each office, the names and addresses of all persons for whom nomination papers have been filed, the date of the primary election, the hours during which the polls will be open, and that the primary election will be held at the regular polling places in each precinct. It shall be the duty of the County Clerk or Registrar of Voters in any city and county to cause such publication to be made for two successive weeks prior to said primary election.

Such County Clerk shall also forthwith mail copies of such notice to each town, village and city Clerk of his county, who shall immediately post copies of the same in at least three public places in each precinct in his town, village or city, designating therein the location of the polling places in each election precinct.

SECTION 11. Every publication required by this act shall be made in at least two and not more than six newspapers of general circulation published in such county or city and county, and one of such newspapers shall represent the political party that cast at the next last preceding general election the highest number of votes in such county or city and county, and one of such newspapers, if any, shall represent the party which cast the next highest number of votes at such election. In

any case where the publication of the notices provided for by this act cannot be made as hereinbefore provided it may be made in any newspaper having a general circulation in the city or county in which the notice is required to be published.

SECTION 12. 1. All voting at primary elections within the meaning of this act shall be by ballot. A separate official ballot for each political party shall be printed and provided for use at each voting precinct. It shall be the duty of the County Clerk of each county or of the Registrar of Voters in any city and county to provide such printed official ballots to be used at any September primary election for the nomination of candidates to be voted for in such county or city and county at the ensuing November election. It shall be the duty of the City Clerk or Secretary of the legislative body of any incorporated city or town to provide such printed official ballots for any primary election other than the September primary election. Such official ballots to be used at any primary election shall be printed on white paper, furnished by the Secretary of State, as provided by section 1196 of the political code, and in the form hereinafter provided. The names of all candidates for the respective offices for whom the prescribed nomination papers have been duly filed shall be printed thereon.

2. Official primary election ballots used at any primary election for the nomination of candidates to be voted for at any general State election shall be not less than twelve inches wide and as long as the herein prescribed captions, headings, party designations, directions to voters and lists of names of candidates, properly subdivided according to the several offices to be nominated for, may require; and no official primary election ballot shall be less than six and one-half inches wide.

3. Across the top of the ballot shall be printed in heavy faced gothic capital type, not smaller than fifty-four point, the words: "Official Primary Election Ballot." Beneath this heading shall be printed in heavy faced gothic capital type, not smaller than thirty point, the party designation. Following the party designation there shall be printed in heavy gothic type, not smaller than fourteen point, the number of the election precinct in the Assembly district or ward of any incorporated municipality, as the case may be, and the date of the primary election. In the case of official primary election ballots to be used at any primary election held for the nomination of candidates other than those to be voted for at a general State election, and on which, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the names of candidates may be printed in a single column or in two parallel columns, as the case may be, the words "Official Primary Election Ballot" shall be printed thereon in heavy faced gothic capital type, not smaller than twenty-four point. The party designation shall be printed in heavy faced gothic capital type, not smaller than eighteen point. The number of the election precinct, the assembly district or ward in any incorporated municipality, as the case may be, shall be printed in heavy faced gothic type, not smaller than ten point. The instructions to voters shall be printed in eight point roman type.

4. At least three-eighths of an inch below the voting precinct designation and the date of the primary election shall be printed in twelve point roman type, double leaded, the following instructions to voters:

"To vote for a person whose name appears on the ballot, mark a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write his name in the blank space provided for that purpose and stamp a cross (X) in the square to the right of the name."

5. The instructions to voters shall be separated from the lists of

candidates and the designations of the several offices to be nominated for by one light and one heavy line or rule. The names of the candidates and the respective offices shall, except as may be hereinafter otherwise provided, be printed on the ballot in four or more parallel columns, each two and one-half inches wide. The number of such parallel columns shall be exactly divisible by two, and such parallel columns shall be equally divided on the ballot for state and county tickets by a solid black line, extending down from the printed lines separating the instructions to voters from the lists of names of candidates to the bottom margin of the ballot. In the case of a primary election for the nomination of candidates to be voted for at a general election the order of precedence shall be as follows, that is to say: in columns to the left of the solid black dividing line shall be printed the groups of names of candidates for nomination to state, district and judicial offices, United States Senator in Congress if any, representative in Congress, State Senator and member of Assembly. In the parallel columns to the right of the heavy black dividing line shall be printed the groups of names of candidates for nomination to county offices and to the office of Justice of the Peace. In the case of primary elections for the nomination of candidates for city, county and municipal offices only, the groups of names of candidates may be printed in two parallel columns and the order of precedence shall be determined by the legislative body of such city or incorporated municipality or by the Board of Election Commissioners of any such city and county. In the case of primary elections for the nomination of Congressional candidates including United States Senator in Congress, legislative and judicial officers, the groups or lists of names of candidates may be printed on the ballot in a single column, and shall be printed in the following order of precedence, that is to say: judicial officers, United States Senator in Congress, representative in Congress, State Senator, member of the Assembly.

6. The names of the candidates shall be grouped and made to alternate on the ballot, as provided by section 13 of this act, and each group shall be preceded by the designation of the office for which the candidates seek nomination and the words "vote for one" or "vote for two" or more, according to the number to be nominated. Such designation of the office to be nominated for and of the number of candidates to be nominated shall be printed in heavy faced gothic type, not smaller than eight point. The word or words designating the office shall be printed flush with the left hand margin and the words "vote for one" or "vote for two" or more, as the case may be, shall extend to the extreme right of the column and over the voting square. The designation of the office and the direction for voting shall be separated from the names of the candidates by a light line.

7. The names of the candidates shall be printed on the ballot, without indentation, in gothic capital type not smaller than eight point, between light lines or rules three-eighths of an inch apart. Under each group of names of candidates shall be printed as many blank spaces, defined by light lines or rules three-eighths of an inch apart, as there are to be candidates nominated for such office. To the right of the names of the candidates shall be printed a light line or rule so as to form a voting square three-eighths of an inch square. Each group of names of candidates shall be separated from the succeeding group by one light and one heavy line or rule. Each series of groups shall be headed by the word "state," "judicial," "congressional," "legislative," "county" or "municipal" or other proper general classification, as the case may be, printed in heavy faced gothic capital type, not smaller than eight point. All official primary election ballots shall have printed

on the back and immediately below the center thereof, in eighteen point gothic capital type, the words "Official Primary Election Ballot," and underneath those words the respective numbers of the Congressional, Senatorial and Assembly district in which each ballot is to be voted. In the case of a primary election for the nomination of candidates for city or city and county offices only, the designations on the back of the ballot, in addition to the words "Official Primary Election Ballot," shall be the number of the respective ward and voting precinct in any such city or incorporated municipality, or the number of the assembly district and of the voting precinct in any such city and county in which each ballot is to be voted.

SECTION 13. Whenever nomination papers have been duly filed for two or more persons as candidates for nomination to the same office by any political party the names of all such candidates shall be so alternated on the official ballots used in each election precinct that they shall appear thereon substantially an equal number of times at the top, the bottom and at each intermediate place, if any, of the list or group in which they belong. All officers charged with the preparation and distribution of such ballots shall cause the printer's forms to be so transposed and the blocks of ballots to be so made up as to carry out the intent hereof.

SECTION 14. At least twenty days before the September primary election each County Clerk or Registrar of Voters in any city and county shall prepare separate sample ballots for each political party, placing thereon alphabetically, according to surnames, under the appropriate title of each office, the names of all candidates for whom nomination papers have been duly filed with him, or have been certified to him by the Secretary of State, to be voted for at the primary election in his county or city and county. Such sample ballots shall be printed on tinted or colored paper.

Such Clerk or Registrar of Voters shall forthwith submit the ticket of each political party to the Chairman of the County Committee of such party and shall mail a copy to each candidate for whom nomination papers have been filed with him or whose name has been certified to him by the Secretary of State, to the postoffice address as given in such nomination paper or certification, and he shall post a copy of each sample ballot in a conspicuous place in his office. Such Clerk or Registrar of Voters shall also cause such sample ballots to be published twice in not less than two nor more than six newspapers of general circulation published in his county or city and county, and such publication shall be made not more than twenty days nor less than ten days before such primary election.

On the tenth day before such primary election the County Clerk or Registrar of Voters in any city and county shall correct any errors or omissions in the ballot, cause the same to be printed as provided by section 13 of this act, and distributed as provided by law, except that the number of party ballots to be furnished to each voting precinct shall be apportioned at the ratio of 150 such party ballots for each 100 voters of such party registered in such precinct.

In the case of primary elections for the nomination of candidates for city offices it shall be the duty of the City Clerk, Secretary of the legislative body of such city or incorporated municipality, or such other officer charged by law with the duty of preparing and distributing the official ballots used at elections in such city or incorporated municipality, to prepare and distribute the sample and official primary election ballots, and so far as applicable and not otherwise provided herein the provisions of this act shall apply to the nomination of all candidates for city offices; provided, that the lists of candidates shall be posted

and published at least ten days before such primary election and the official ballot printed at least four days before the day of holding such primary election.

SECTION 15. The polls must be opened at six o'clock of the morning of the day of primary election and must be kept open until six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, when the polls shall be closed; provided, however, that if at the hour of closing there are any voters in the polling place, or in line at the door, who are qualified to vote and have not been able to do so since appearing, the polls shall be kept open a sufficient time to enable them to vote. But no one who shall arrive at the polling place after six o'clock in the afternoon shall be entitled to vote, although the polls may be open when he arrives. No adjournment or intermission shall be taken except as provided in the case of elections.

SECTION 16. The officers for primary elections shall be the same as provided by law for general elections, and such officers shall receive the same compensation for their services at primary elections as provided by law for general elections.

It shall be the duty of the proper officers to furnish the original affidavits of registration, indexes and supplements thereto, for use at primary elections, which shall show the names of all voters entitled to vote at such primary elections. And all the provisions of section 1366 of the political code, so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby made applicable to primary elections within the meaning of this act.

SECTION 17. Any elector offering to vote at a primary election may be challenged by any elector of the city, city and county or county, upon either or all of the grounds specified in section 1230 of the political code, but his right to vote the primary election ticket of the political party designated in his affidavit of registration, as provided in section 1366A of the political code, shall not be challenged on any ground or subjected to any tests other than those provided by the constitution and section 1230 of the political code of this State.

SECTION 18. Any elector who has, at least twenty days before the day of any primary election, qualified by registration and by declaration of the political party with which he intends to affiliate, as provided by section 1366A of the political code, shall be entitled to vote at such primary election, such right to vote being subject to challenge only as hereinbefore provided; and shall, on writing his name or having it written for him on the register, as provided by law for general elections in this State, receive the official primary election ballot of the political party designated in his affidavit of registration, and no other.

He shall be instructed by a member of the board as to the proper method of marking and folding his ballot, and he shall then retire to an unoccupied booth and without undue delay mark the same with the rubber stamp there found. If he shall spoil or deface the ballot he shall at once return the same to the ballot clerk and receive another.

SECTION 19. The voter shall designate his choice on the ballot by stamping a cross (X) in the small square opposite the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote. If he shall mark more names than there are candidates to be nominated for any office, or if for any reason it be impossible to determine his choice for any office, his ballot shall not be counted for such office, but the rest of his ballot, if properly marked, shall be counted. No ballot shall be rejected for any technical error which does not render it impossible to determine the voter's choice, even though such ballot be somewhat soiled or defaced.

SECTION 20. When a voter has marked his ballot he shall fold it so that its face shall be concealed and only the printed designations on the

back thereof shall be visible, and hand the same to the member of the board in charge of the ballot box. Such folded ballot shall be placed in the ballot box and the name of the voter checked upon the register as having voted.

SECTION 21. No adjournment or intermission whatever shall take place until the polls shall be closed and until all the votes cast at such polls shall be counted and the result publicly announced, but this shall not be deemed to prevent any temporary recess while taking meals or for the purpose of other necessary delay; provided, that no more than one member of the board shall at any time be absent from the polling place.

SECTION 22. As soon as the polls are finally closed the judges must immediately proceed to canvass the votes cast at such primary election. The canvass must be public, in the presence of bystanders, and must be continued without adjournment until completed and the result there-of declared. Except as hereinafter provided, the canvass shall be conducted, completed and returned as provided by sections 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267 and 1268 of the political code of this State.

The number of ballots agreeing or being made to agree with the number of names on the lists, as provided by section 1255 of the political code, the board must take the ballots from the box, count those cast by each party, and string them separately; count all the votes cast for each party candidate for the several offices and record the same on separate tally lists for each party.

SECTION 23. The Board of Supervisors of each county, the Board of Election Commissioners in any city and county, or, in the case of a city or municipal primary election, the officers charged by law with the duty of canvassing the vote at any city or municipal election in such political subdivision, shall meet at the usual place at one o'clock in the afternoon of the first Friday after each primary election to canvass the returns.

If at the time of meeting the returns from each precinct in the county, city and county or other political subdivision in which polls were opened have been received the Board must then and there proceed to canvass the returns; but if all the returns have not been received the Board may adjourn to one o'clock in the afternoon of the following Monday, when the canvass shall begin and be continued until completed, which shall not be later than six o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day following such primary election.

The Clerk of the Board must, as soon as the result is declared, enter upon the records of such Board a statement of such result, which statement shall contain the whole number of votes cast for each candidate of each political party, and a duplicate as to each political party shall be delivered to the county, city and county or city Chairman of such political party, as the case may be.

The Clerk shall also make an additional duplicate statement in the same form, showing the votes cast for each candidate not voted for wholly within the limits of such county or city and county. The County Clerk or Registrar of Voters in any city and county shall forthwith send to the Secretary of State by registered mail one complete copy of all returns as to such candidates, and as to all candidates for the State Assembly, State Senate, representatives in Congress and judicial offices, except Justices of the Peace.

The Clerk shall also prepare a separate statement of the names of the candidates of each political party who have received the highest number of votes for the several offices to be voted for wholly within

such county, city and county or other political subdivision in which such primary election was held.

The Secretary of State shall, not later than the twenty-fifth day after any primary election, compile the returns for all candidates voted for in more than one county, and for all candidates for the Assembly, State Senate, representatives in Congress and judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace, and shall make out and file in his office a statement thereof.

SECTION 24. The person receiving the highest number of votes at a primary election as the candidate for the nomination of a political party for an office shall be the candidate of the party for such office, and his name as such candidate shall be placed on the official ballot voted at the ensuing election.

It shall be the duty of the officers charged with the canvass of the returns of any primary election in any county, city and county or incorporated municipality to issue official certificates of nomination to such party candidates as have received the highest number of votes as the candidates for the nomination of such party for any offices to be voted for wholly within such county, city and county, or incorporated municipality; except to candidates nominated for the State Assembly, State Senate, representatives in Congress and judicial officers other than Justices of the Peace.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to issue official certificates of nomination to candidates nominated under the provisions of this act for the Assembly, State Senate, representatives in Congress, state, district and judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace.

It shall also be the duty of the Secretary of State to compile the returns for United States Senator in Congress, if any, and prepare a statement thereof. A duplicate of such statement in so far as it shall be applicable to such party shall be transmitted to the State Chairman of each political party. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit duplicates of such statements to the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate on the first day of the next ensuing session of the Legislature, together with his official certificates of nomination for the candidates for United States Senator in Congress who received the highest number of votes cast by their respective parties at the primary election.

SECTION 25. The candidates to be voted for wholly within one county, or city and county, by each political party shall meet at the county seat on the second Tuesday after such primary election at a place and at an hour to be designated by the Chairman of the county or city and county committee of such party for the purpose of selecting a county or city and county committee.

Such committee shall consist of at least three members from each voting precinct in such county or city and county, who shall constitute the precinct committee.

Each party candidate nominated for the State Assembly may, not later than Tuesday two weeks after the primary election, appoint an Assembly district committee, which committee shall consist of not less than one member from each voting precinct in such Assembly district.

Each party candidate nominated for the State Senate may, not later than Tuesday two weeks after the primary election, appoint a State Senatorial district committee, which committee shall consist of not less than seven members from each Assembly district in such State Senatorial district.

Each party candidate nominated for representative in Congress may, not later than Tuesday three weeks after the primary election, appoint a Congressional district committee, which committee shall consist of

not less than one nor more than three members from each Assembly district in such Congressional district.

State central committees shall be selected as hereinafter provided. Each such committee shall choose its officers by ballot and each committee and its officers shall have the powers usually exercised by such committees and the officers thereof in so far as may be consistent with this act. The various officers and committees now in existence shall exercise the powers and perform the duties herein prescribed until their successors are chosen in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 26. The candidates for State offices and for Senate and Assembly nominated by each political party at such primary election and State Senators of such political party whose term of office extends beyond the first Monday in January of the year next ensuing shall meet at the State capital at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the fourth Tuesday of September after the date on which any primary election is held preliminary to a general election. They shall forthwith formulate the State platform of their party which said State platform of each political party shall be framed at such time that it shall be made public not later than six o'clock in the afternoon of the following day.

They shall also proceed to elect a State central committee to consist of at least three members from each Congressional district, and a Chairman of such committee, and perform such other business as may properly be brought before such meeting.

SECTION 27. Vacancies occurring after the holding of any primary election shall be filled by the party committee of the city, county, city and county, district or state, as the case may be.

SECTION 28. In case of a tie vote, if for an office to be voted for wholly within one county or city and county, the county, city and county or city Board, as the case may be, shall forthwith summon the candidates who have received such tie votes to appear before such Board, and such Board in the presence of such candidates shall determine the tie by lot. In the case of a tie vote for an office to be voted for in more than one county, or for a judicial office other than Justice of the Peace, Member of Senate or Assembly, such tie shall be determined by lot by the Secretary of State in the presence of the candidates.

SECTION 29. Whenever it shall be made to appear by affidavit to any justice of the Supreme Court or judge of the Superior Court of the proper county that an error or omission has occurred or is about to occur in the placing of any name on an official primary election ballot, that any error has been or is about to be committed in printing such ballot, or that any wrongful act has been or is about to be done by any judge or clerk of a primary election, County Clerk, Registrar of Voters in any city and county, canvassing board or any member thereof, or other person charged with any duty concerning the primary election, or that any neglect of duty has occurred or is about to occur, such justice of the Supreme Court or judge of the Superior Court shall order the officer or person charged with such error, wrong or neglect to forthwith correct the error, desist from the wrongful act or perform the duty, or forthwith show cause why he should not do so. Any person who shall fail to obey the order of such justice of the Supreme Court or judge of the Superior Court shall be cited forthwith to show cause why he shall not be adjudged in contempt of court.

SECTION 30. Any candidate at a primary election desiring to contest the nomination of another candidate for the same office may proceed by affidavit within five days after the completion of the canvass, as provided in section 29 of this act. And the contestee shall be required by the order of such justice of the Supreme Court or judge of the Superior Court to appear and abide the further order of the court.

SECTION 31. No candidate for nomination to any elective office, including that of United States Senator in Congress, shall directly or indirectly pay, expend or contribute any money or other valuable thing, or promise so to do, except for legal expenses as the same are hereinafter defined and limited:

1. For the candidate's official filing fee.
2. For the circulating and verifying of nomination papers.
3. For the candidate's personal traveling expenses.
4. For rent and necessary furnishing of halls or rooms, during such candidacy, for public meetings or for committee headquarters.
5. For payment of speakers and musicians at public meetings and their necessary traveling expenses.
6. For printing and distribution of pamphlets, circulars, newspapers, cards, hand bills, posters and announcements relative to candidates or political issues or principles.
7. For his share of the reasonable compensation of challengers at the polls.
8. For making canvasses of voters.
9. For clerk hire.
10. For conveying infirm or disabled voters to and from the polls.

SECTION 32. No candidate for nomination to any elective office, including that of United States Senator in Congress, shall, directly or indirectly, pay or expend in the aggregate, or promise, agree or offer to pay, contribute or expend, any money or other valuable thing, in order to secure, or aid in securing, his nomination, in excess of a sum determined as follows: When the total vote within the same constituency at the last preceding general election did not exceed five thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars; for each one hundred voters over five thousand and under twenty-five thousand, two dollars; for each one hundred voters over twenty-five thousand and under fifty thousand, one dollar; and for each one hundred voters over fifty thousand, fifty cents.

SECTION 33. Every person who shall be a candidate for nomination to any elective office, including that of United States Senator in Congress, shall make in duplicate, within twenty-eight days after the primary election, a verified statement, setting forth each and every sum of money contributed, disbursed, expended or promised by him, and, to the best of his knowledge and belief, by any and every other person or association of persons in his behalf wholly or partly in endeavoring to secure his nomination; that the affiant has used all reasonable diligence in preparing to make such statement and that the same is as full and explicit as he is able to make it. And within the time aforesaid he shall file one copy thereof with the officer authorized to issue the certificate of nomination and the other with the recorder of the county or city and county in which he resides. No officer shall issue any certificate of nomination to any person until such statement has been filed by him.

SECTION 34. Any person who shall offer, or with knowledge of the same permit any person to offer for his benefit, any bribe to a voter to induce such voter to sign any nomination paper, and any person who shall accept such bribe or any promise of gain of any kind in the nature of a bribe as consideration for signing any nomination paper, whether such bribe or promise of gain in the nature of a bribe be offered or accepted before or after signing, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than one hundred and twenty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

2. Any person who, being in possession of any nomination paper or papers and affidavits entitled to be filed under the provisions of this act, shall wrongfully either suppress, neglect or fail to cause the same to be filed at the proper time and in the proper place shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

3. Any act or omission declared to be an offense by the general laws of this State concerning primaries and elections shall also in like case be an offense concerning primary elections as provided for by this act, and shall be punished in the same manner and form as therein provided, and all the penalties and provisions of the law governing elections, except as herein otherwise provided, shall apply in equal force to primary elections as provided for by this act.

SECTION 35. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to prepare on or before August 1, 1909, all forms necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, which forms shall be substantially followed in all primary elections held in pursuance hereof.

SECTION 36. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1909.

SECTION 37. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Direct Legislation.

California State Constitutional Amendment—Proposed to amend Article IV, Section 1, to read as follows:

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. a. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly, which shall be designated the Legislature of the State of California, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose by petition amendments to the Constitution and to adopt or to reject the same at the polls, independent of the Legislature. The Legislature may propose amendments as elsewhere provided in this Constitution.

b. Upon the presentation to the Secretary of State of a petition signed by qualified electors of the State in number equal to, or in excess of, eight per centum of all the votes cast for Governor at the then last election for Governor, proposing an amendment or amendments to the Constitution, set forth in full in said petition, the Secretary of State must submit the said proposed amendment or amendments to the electors at the next succeeding general election occurring subsequent to ninety days after the presentation of said petition. In submitting the same, the Secretary of State and all other officers shall be guided by the general laws until legislation shall be especially provided therefor. If the number of electors voting in favor of any proposed amendment exceed the number voting against it, the proposed amendment thereby becomes a part of the Constitution.

c. Any such petition may be presented in sections. Each section must contain a full and correct copy of the title and text of the proposed amendment or amendments. Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence, giving the street and number, if such exist, or such description of the place of his residence as will enable its location to be ascertained. The number of signatures attached to each section shall be at the pleasure of the person soliciting signatures to the

same. Each section shall have attached thereto the affidavit of a qualified voter, or tax payer, of the State, stating that all the signatures to the attached section were made in his presence, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief, each signature to the section is the genuine signature of the person whose name purports to be thereunto subscribed, and no other affidavit thereto shall be required. Each signature, the genuineness of which is not called in question by the sworn affidavit of the alleged owner thereof, shall be presumed to be genuine.

d. Several petitions may be presented proposing amendments to be voted upon at the same election. If amendments be simultaneously adopted which contain conflicting provisions, the provision contained in the amendment receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail.

e. A substantial compliance with the provisions of this section shall be sufficient for the proposal and adoption of any amendment. This section is self-executing, but legislation may be enacted especially facilitating its operation, but in no way burdening the petitioners or limiting or restricting their power.

f. The enacting clause of every law passed by the Legislature shall be as follows: "The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:"

The Referendum.

California State Constitutional Amendment, proposing to amend Article IV by adding a new section thereto, to be designated section 1½ and to read as follows:

ARTICLE IV.

(See Note 1). Section 1½. a. The people reserve to themselves the referendum, the power, at their own option independent of the Legislature, to approve or to reject at the polls any measure, any act, bill, proceeding, or resolution, or part or parts of the same, introduced in the Legislature. The referendum may be ordered either by petition signed by electors of this State equal in number to five per cent. of all the votes cast for Governor at the then last election for Governor, or by resolution of a majority of the members of either the Assembly or the Senate, over which resolution the Governor shall have no veto.

(See Note 2). b. A petition ordering the referendum may be presented in sections. Each section must contain a full and correct copy of each measure or part of measure upon which the referendum is ordered. Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence, giving the street and number if such exist, or such a description of the place of his residence as will enable its location to be ascertained. The number of signatures to each section shall be at the pleasure of the person soliciting signatures to the same. Each section shall have attached thereto the affidavit of a qualified voter or tax payer of this State, stating that all the signatures to the attached section were made in his presence, and that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, each signature to the section is the genuine signature of the person whose name purports to be thereunto subscribed, and no other affidavit thereto shall be required. Each signature, the genuineness of which is not called in question by the sworn affidavit of the alleged owner thereof, shall be presumed to be genuine. One petition shall be competent for ordering the referendum on one or more measures or parts of measures.

c. No measure or act of the Legislature shall go into effect until ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the Legislature which passed said measure or act, except measures necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, passed by a three-fourths vote of both the Assembly and the Senate and approved

by the Governor. Referendum petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State not later than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the Legislature which passed the measure on which the referendum is demanded.

d. Whenever any measure is referred to the people, the Secretary of State must submit the same for the approval or rejection of the voters at the next election held throughout the State or at a special election called by the Legislature or by the Governor for the express purpose of making such reference; no such special election shall be held without sixty days' public notice. In submitting the same, the Secretary of State and all other officers shall be guided by the general laws until legislation shall be especially provided therefor.

e. Any measure referred to the people shall take effect and be in force, when it shall have been approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, and not otherwise; provided, measures necessary for the immediate preservation of public peace, health, and safety, passed by a three-fourths vote of both the Assembly and the Senate, and approved by the Governor, may go into effect as provided in said measure, but the referendum as above set forth may be ordered for the repeal of said measures. The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to measures voted upon by the people.

f. The ordering of the referendum upon one or more items, sections or parts of a measure, act, or bill shall not delay the remainder from becoming operative. If measures be simultaneously approved which contain conflicting provisions, the provision contained in the measure receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail.

(See Note 3). g. The referendum powers reserved to the people by this Constitution are hereby further reserved to the legal voters of every municipality, county and district, as to all local, special and municipal legislation of every character in or for their respective municipalities, counties and districts. Not more than ten per cent. of the legal voters may be required to order the referendum in any city, town, county, or district.

h. A substantial compliance with the provisions of this section shall be sufficient for ordering the referendum and for the approval or rejection of any measure submitted to the electors. This section is self-executing, but legislation may be enacted especially facilitating its operation, but in no way burdening the petitioners or limiting or restricting their powers.

i. Any provision of any measure approved by the direct vote thereon of the people shall prevail as constitutional, unless by a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court said provision be held unconstitutional.

Note 1. Oregon and Oklahoma allow the referendum only on measures that have passed both Houses. The word "introduced" is here used because it is later on provided that a majority of either House may order the referendum. In other words, a bill may be defeated, and yet ordered to a referendum by legislature or petition. Our referendum thus partakes of some of the features of the initiative.

Note 2. The provisions of par. b are necessary to forestall unfavorable general laws.

Note 3. Par. g contains the provision of Oklahoma and the latest Oregon amendment adopted last June.

The Recall.

Constitutional Amendment.—Article II of the Constitution of the State of California shall be, and hereby is, amended by adding thereto at the end of said article a new section, which shall be numbered Section 7 of said Article II and shall be as follows:

SECTION 7. Every public officer in California is subject, as herein provided, to recall by the legal voters of the State or of the electoral district from which he is elected. For the recall of an officer elected by the voters of the whole State, there may be required not more than eight per cent., and for the recall of an officer elected in a lesser district, there may be required not more than twenty-five per cent. of the number of electors who voted in the State, or in the lesser district respectively according as the officer was elected by the State or by the lesser district, at the preceding election for justice of the Supreme Court to file their petition demanding his recall by the people. They shall set forth in said petition the reasons for said demand. If he shall offer his resignation, it shall be accepted and take effect on the day it is offered, and the vacancy shall be filled as may be provided by law. If he shall not resign within five days after the petition is filed, a special election shall be ordered to be held within twenty days in his said electoral district to determine whether the people will recall said officer. On the sample ballot at said election shall be printed in not more than two hundred words, the reasons for demanding the recall of said officer as set forth in the recall petition, and in not more than two hundred words, the officer's justification of his course in office. He shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of said special election shall be officially declared. Other candidates for the office may be nominated to be voted for at said special election. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term, whether it be the person against whom the recall petition was filed, or another. The recall petition shall be filed with the officer with whom a petition for nomination to such office should be filed, and the same officer shall order the special election when it is required.

Any such petition may be presented in sections. Each section must contain a full and correct copy of the text of said petition. Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence, giving the street and number if such exist, or such a description of the place of his residence as will enable its location to be ascertained. The number of signatures attached to each section shall be at the pleasure of the person soliciting signatures to the same. Each section shall have attached thereto the affidavit of a qualified voter, or tax payer, of the State, stating that all the signatures to the attached section were made in his presence, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief, each signature to the section is the genuine signature of the person whose name purports to be thereunto subscribed, and no other affidavit thereto shall be required. Each signature, the genuineness of which is not called in question by the sworn affidavit of the alleged owner thereof, shall be presumed to be genuine.

Several petitions may be presented proposing removals to be voted upon at the same election. One election is competent for the removal and election of one or more elective officials.

No such petition shall be circulated against any officer until he has actually held his office six months, save and except that it may be filed against a Senator or representative in the Legislative Assembly at any time after five days from the beginning of the first session after his election. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected unless such further petitioners shall first pay into the public treasury which has paid such special election expenses, the whole amount of its expenses for the preceding special election. A substantial compliance with the provisions of this section shall be sufficient for the removal of any officer and for the election of his successor. This sec-

tion is self-executing, but legislation may be enacted especially facilitating its operation, but in no way burdening the petitioners or limiting or restricting their power.

Such additional legislation as may aid the operation of this section shall be provided by the Legislature, including provision for payment by the public treasury of the reasonable special election campaign expenses of such officer.

Employment Agencies.

This bill is an amendment of the present law, preserving all of the latter that is good, and adding certain provisions from the New York law on the same subject, said law being regarded as a model one for the purposes of regulating employment agencies and minimizing the chances of imposition upon persons seeking employment.

An act to provide for the licensing of employment agencies, requiring a bond therefore, defining the duties and liabilities of employment agents, providing for the inspection of employment agencies by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and fixing the penalties for the violation thereof.

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

SECTION 1. Any person, firm, corporation, or association pursuing for profit the business of furnishing, directly or indirectly, to persons seeking employment, information enabling, or tending to enable, such persons to secure such employment, or registering for any fee, charge, or commission, the names of any person seeking employment as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be an employment agent within the meaning of this section.

SECTION 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to open or establish in any city and county, city, or county of the State of California, any intelligence or employment office, for the purpose of procuring or obtaining, for money or other valuable consideration, either directly or indirectly, any work, employment, or occupation for persons seeking the same, or to otherwise engage in the business of, or in any way to act as, broker, between employers and persons seeking work, without first having obtained a license so to do from the city or town where such intelligence office is to be opened or such business is to be carried on, which license shall only be issued upon payment of such sum as shall be designated by the respective licensing authorities. Every license shall contain the name of the person licensed, a designation of the city, street and number of the house in which the person licensed is authorized to carry on the said employment agency, and the number and date of such license. Such license shall not be valid to protect any other person than the person to whom it is issued or any place other than that designated in the license unless consent be obtained from the officer or officers issuing the license. No such agency shall be located in rooms used for living purposes, where boarders or lodgers are kept, or on premises where intoxicating liquors are sold. The application for such license shall be filed not less than one month prior to the granting of said license and shall be accompanied by the affidavits of two persons who have known the applicant or, if a corporation, the chief officers thereof, for five years, stating that the said applicant is a person of good moral character and business integrity. It shall be the duty of officers of cities and towns issuing employment agency licenses to immediately furnish a copy of the names and addresses of all such persons applying for, or receiving such licenses, to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. They shall also inform said Com-

missioner of the revocation of any such license for failure to comply with the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 3. The officers of any city and county, city, or county, issuing licenses for employment agencies shall require the person or persons receiving such licenses to file with his or their application for a license a bond in due form to the people of said city and county, city, or county, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with two or more sufficient sureties, and conditioned that the obligor will not violate any of the duties, terms, conditions, provisions or requirements of this Act. If any person shall be aggrieved by the misconduct of any such licensed person, and shall recover judgment against him therefor, such person may, after the return unsatisfied, either in whole or in part, of any execution issued upon said judgment, maintain an action in his own name upon the bond of said employment agent in any court having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, provided such court shall, upon application for the purpose, grant such leave to prosecute.

SECTION 4. It shall be unlawful for any employment agent in the State of California, to induce, influence, persuade, or engage any person to change from one place to another in this State, or to change from any place in any State, territory, or country, to any place in this State to work in any branch of labor, through or by means of any representations whatsoever, whether spoken, written, or advertised in printed form, unless such employment agent shall have assured himself beyond a reasonable doubt that such representations are true and cover all material facts affecting the employment in question. Whenever any such representation, whereby any person is induced, influenced, persuaded, or engaged to change from one place to another in this State, or from any place in any State, territory, or country, to any place in this State to work in any branch of labor, shall prove to be in any material degree at variance with, or short of the truth, the employment agent responsible for such representations shall immediately return to any person who shall have been influenced by such representations, any and all such fees paid by such person to said employment agent on the strength of such representations, together with an amount of money sufficient to cover all necessary expenses incurred by such person influenced by such representations in going to and returning from any place he shall have been influenced by such representations to visit in hope of such employment.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of every such licensed person to keep a register, approved by the licensing authority, in which shall be entered, in the English language, the date of every application for employment; the name and address of the applicant; the amount of the fee received, and whenever possible, the names and addresses of former employers or persons to whom such applicant is known. Such licensed person shall also enter in a separate register approved by the licensing authority in the English language, the name and address of every applicant for help, the date of such application, the kind of help requested, the names of the persons sent, with the designation of the one employed, the amount of the fee received and the rate of wages agreed upon. The aforesaid registers of applicants for employment and for help shall be open during business hours to inspection by the licensing authority. No such licensed person, his agent or employes, shall make any false entry in such registers. It shall be the duty of every licensed person, whenever possible, to communicate orally or in writing with at least one of the persons mentioned as references for every applicant for work in private families, or employed in a judiciary capacity, and the result of such investigation shall be kept on file in such agency.

SECTION 6. Each employment agent in the State of California shall permit the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of said

State, by himself or by his deputies or agents, to have at all times access to, and to inspect, the record in section four hereof named, and upon demand in writing therefore by said Commissioner, shall furnish to such Commissioner a true copy of said record, or of such portion thereof as said demand in writing shall require a copy to be thus furnished.

SECTION 7. It shall be unlawful for an employment agent in the State of California to receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable consideration from any person seeking employment, for any information or assistance furnished or to be furnished by said agent to such person, enabling or tending to enable said person to secure such employment, prior to the time at which said information or assistance is actually thus furnished.

SECTION 8. Any employment agent or other person violating, or omitting to comply with, any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred (\$500.) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and shall forfeit his license.

SECTION 9. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 10. This Act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

Standard of Weights and Measures.

The following proposed law regulating weights and measures has been indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council, and is respectfully submitted to the Federation for consideration:

SECTION 1. The weights and measures as adopted by the United States Government, and as at present in use by said Government, or as may be changed and altered at any time hereafter by said Government, are hereby established and adopted as the legal public standard weights and measures of this State; and the standard weights and measures heretofore received, or which may be hereafter received, from the United States Government shall be kept by the Secretary of State, who is authorized to act as Superintendent of Weights and Measures of this State, and who shall receive out of the State treasury, out of the moneys not otherwise appropriated, and in addition to his salary as Secretary of State, an annual compensation of one hundred dollars for his services as such Superintendent of Weights and Measures; and whenever new standard sets of weights and measures be required the payment for same and for freight thereon shall be paid out of the State treasury, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of State shall be authorized and is hereby directed to contract for and have manufactured a sufficient number of sets of weights and measures as will be necessary to supply each county within the State whenever required, the said weights and measures to be delivered by the contractor at the office of the Secretary of State, and they shall be paid for out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 3. Upon the application of the Board of Supervisors of any county the Secretary of State shall furnish such county with such weights and measures as said Board of Supervisors shall designate as required, but before receiving the same the said county shall pay into the State treasury the amount paid by the State for the same; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to authorize the Secretary of State to have manufactured at public expense a larger

number of weights and measures than may be necessary to fill the call of the County Boards of Supervisors upon him as above mentioned.

SECTION 4. The Board of Supervisors of every county shall constantly keep for the use of such county all necessary weights and measures as required for the county and the county scalers in the performance of their duties under this act.

SECTION 5. The weights and measures provided for each county shall be in the keeping of the County Clerk, and shall be kept in such place as the Board of Supervisors may determine, and said County Clerk shall be sealer of weights and measures for the county of which he is the County Clerk.

SECTION 6. Once in each year the said sealer of weights and measures shall cause the weights and measures in his possession to be tried and proved by the said public standards, under the direction of the Secretary of State, and sealed by him anew, and if any sealer shall fail so to do, he shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than twenty, nor more than fifty dollars.

SECTION 7. Every sealer of weights and measures shall at least once in every year advertise in some convenient newspaper, or put up notifications in not less than three public places within the different parts of the country, of the time and place when and where he will attend for the purpose of sealing and proving such weights, measures, balances and other weighing and measuring apparatus as may be brought to him for that purpose. Those which may be found or can be made to agree with the standards shall be sealed by him accordingly, and he shall deface or destroy all such as do not or cannot be made to agree therewith.

SECTION 8. Said sealer of weights and measures for each county shall once in each year go to the houses, stores, shops, yards or other premises, whether open or enclosed, of every person within the county of which he is the County Clerk who uses weights, measures, balances, scales or other weighing and measuring apparatus for the purpose of buying and selling, and has failed for one year to bring or send them in at the times and places mentioned, notified and advertised by him, and also to all coal and hay scales and platform scales, and there try, prove and seal same, or deface and destroy them as may be proper. In the cases mentioned in this section the sealer of weights and measures shall have treble the amount of his regular fees.

SECTION 9. The seals and other things necessary to enable them to perform their duties shall be procured by the Secretary of State and sealer. The cost of such as are procured by the Secretary of State shall be paid out of the State treasury out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, and such as are procured by a sealer shall be a charge on and paid by the county of which he is a sealer.

SECTION 10. Each sealer of weights and measures is authorized to collect for his services and receipt for fees as follows: For sealing and marking every beam, 25 cents; for sealing and marking measures of extension, at a rate of 10 cents a yard, not to exceed 25 cents on any one measure; for sealing and marking every weight, 5 cents; for sealing and marking liquid and dry measures, if the same be one gallon and more, 25 cents, and if less than one gallon, 10 cents; for scales, balances, steelyards, platform scales and other weighing and measuring apparatus, a reasonable allowance for time actually and necessarily employed; same compensation also in fixing, altering and repairing defective weights, measures, balances, scales and other weighing and measuring apparatus so as to make them conform to the standard, such compensation in no case to exceed the rate of 50 cents per hour.

SECTION 11. Any person may call at any time upon the sealer of weights and measures of his county to try the weights, measures and

balances of such person, he paying therefor the regular fees or double fees if the service be rendered at his own house, store, shop, yard or premises; provided, that if any person shall call upon a sealer to go to his house, store, shop, yard or premises to perform any duty under this act he shall pay in addition to the fees above provided the reasonable expenses of such sealer when the distance necessarily traveled shall be over three miles.

SECTION 12. If any Board of Supervisors shall refuse to provide and keep the weights and measures prescribed by law, every member of such Board of Supervisors so refusing shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not less than twenty dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 13. If the Secretary of State or any sealer of weights and measures shall wilfully or negligently fail to perform any duty imposed upon him by this act, he shall upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not less than ten and not more than fifty dollars.

SECTION 14. If any person shall sell or offer to sell any commodity by, or keep for buying and selling by, any weights, measures, balances, steelyards or other weighing and measuring apparatus not sealed according to law he shall upon conviction be fined for each offense in the sum of not less than ten and not more than fifty dollars.

SECTION 15. Any penalty incurred by a violation of any provision of this act may be prosecuted in the justice's court for the use of the person making the complaint.

SECTION 16. Before any weights, measures, scales, steelyards, beams, balances or other weighing and measuring apparatus are offered for sale or used, they shall be tried, proved and sealed by the sealer of weights and measures.

SECTION 17. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with any of the provisions of this act shall have no force and effect upon any of the provisions of this act.

Monthly Pay-Day.

This bill is prepared with a view to overcoming the objection of the Supreme Court, the rulings of which declare that it can not be made illegal to pay employes otherwise than in coin, on the principal of the "right of contract." Accordingly, it is provided that wages can only be paid in discountable paper if such form of payment be agreed upon at the time of accepting employment. It is also provided that wages must be paid up to within five days of pay day.

An act requiring persons, firms, or corporations employing laborers or mechanics to establish a regular weekly or monthly pay day on which all wages then earned and due shall be paid; providing that employes shall have a lien on the property of employers who fail to comply with these requirements; prescribing the form of payment of wages, and providing penalties for failure to comply with the provisions of this act.

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

SECTION 1. Every person, firm, or corporation employing laborers or mechanics in the State of California is required to establish a regular pay day in each week or in each month, as it may elect, and on that day to pay all wages earned up to and within five days of the date of such payment; provided, however, that if, at the time of payment any employe shall be absent or not engaged in his usual employment, he shall be entitled to said payment at any time thereafter on demand.

SECTION 2. A violation of any of the provisions of section one of

this Act shall entitle each of the said employes to a lien on all property of said person, firm, or corporation, for the amount of his wages, which lien shall take preference over all other liens except duly recorded mortgages or deeds of trust.

SECTION 3. All wages earned by any employe engaged in the service of any person, firm or corporation, in this State shall be paid in lawful money of the United States, or in checks negotiable at face value on demand, unless at the time of commencement of the employment a written agreement is entered into providing for some other form of payment.

SECTION 4. Any contract or agreement whose provisions shall be in violation, evasion, or circumvention of this act, shall be unlawful and void.

SECTION 5. Any person, firm or corporation, officer or agent of such firm or corporation, violating or omitting to comply with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$500.

SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect on and after sixty days from the date of its passage.

Street Railways.

An act entitled "An act to promote the safety and health of employes and passengers upon street and interurban railroads":

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of California, represented in the General Assembly: That the term "street railroad" as used in this act, shall be construed for the purposes of this act, and held to be any railroad over and upon which cars are operated by electricity or other motive power (except steam) for the purpose of transporting passengers or freight, or both, upon, above or below the surface, of any city, village or town of this State; and any such railroad extending through and beyond any such city, village or town, to any other such city, village or town of this State, shall be known as an interurban railroad and shall be included within the meaning of "street railroad" as referred to and used in this act.

SECTION 2. Every car operated by any street railroad in this State, shall be equipped with the most approved known modern type of safety appliances consistent with the practical operation of any such street railroad, including air brakes capable of bringing such car to a stop within a reasonable distance, and a proper sand equipment for sanding the rails of any such street railroad. It shall be unlawful for any cars to be operated by any street railroad in this State, without aisles extending lengthwise through the center of every such car: Provided that the requirements in this section relating to sand equipments shall not apply to cars operated wholly on elevated railroads.

SECTION 3. Every car operated by any street railroad in this State, over twenty-eight (28) feet in length shall be equipped with double trucks of the most approved type; and there shall be provided sufficient space in each and every car for the motorman or person operating such car, so that he shall be free from interference or hindrance in the performance of his duty, from any passenger or passengers, and further said car or cars shall be provided with all necessary appliances to raise or lower the same in case of accident.

SECTION 4. Any street railroad company or any person operating or managing any street railroad in this State failing to comply with any provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, and not to exceed one hundred (\$100) dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed six (6) months, or both fine and imprison-

ment at the discretion of the court. Every day during which a street car is operated in violation of the provisions of this act, shall constitute a distinct and separate offense. It is hereby made the duty of the District Attorney of every county in this State, to institute the necessary proceedings to enforce the provisions of this act; a reasonable time, not to exceed six (6) months commencing from the passage of this act, to be given to every street railroad company, or any person operating or managing any street railroad, to comply with the provisions of this act.

Eight-Hour Day for Platform Men.

An act regulating and fixing the maximum hours of a day's work of Conductors and Motormen on Street and Electric Railways:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of California in the General Assembly: That a day's work for all Conductors and Motormen who are employed on behalf of a street or electric railway company shall not exceed eight hours, and shall be so arranged by the employer that it may be performed within ten consecutive hours. No officer or agent of any such company shall require from such employee more than eight hours' work for a day's labor; but in case of accident or unavoidable delay, extra labor may be performed. The provisions of this act shall not affect written contracts existing on the first day of March in the year nineteen hundred and nine.

SECTION 2. Any person, agent or officer of any association or corporation violating the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction, be fined in the sum of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, for any violations of the provisions of this act; and it is hereby made the duty of the District Attorney of each county in this State, to institute the necessary proceedings to enforce the provisions of this act.

Seamen's Bill.

This bill is intended to bring the State law into harmony with the Federal law on the same subject, which now grants seamen the right to leave their vessels in any American port. The law sought to be repealed was passed in 1872, at a time when the Federal law bound the seaman to his vessel during the period of his contract. This bill was passed by the Legislature in 1907, but was pocketed by the Governor.

An act to repeal section 644 of the Penal Code, making it a misdemeanor to entice seamen to desert.

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

SECTION 1. Section 644 of the Penal Code is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Personal Injury Suits.

Executive Council, State Federation of Labor:

The following communication from S. V. Costello, attorney-at-law, of San Francisco, is laid before the convention in order that delegates may thoroughly understand the importance of supporting the proposition to repeal the obnoxious section of the law referred to.

Executive Council, State Federation of Labor:

GENTLEMEN: At a conference I had with your Secretary the other day, I referred to the imperative necessity of the repeal of that infamous section of the Code of Civil Procedure, known and designated as Section 625. This section was rushed through the Legislature of

1905, which, of course, like all other Legislatures for many years, was absolutely controlled and dominated by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

You are fully aware that for years the plaintiff in a personal injury suit has the same chance of getting the matter through to a successful conclusion, as a camel has of passing through the eye of a needle, and this particular section of the Code of Civil Procedure renders the obtaining of a verdict that will stand in Court almost a physical impossibility.

The obnoxious section reads as follows:

**"WHEN A GENERAL OR SPECIAL VERDICT MAY BE
RENDERED.**

"In an action for the recovery of money only, or specific real property, the jury, unless instructed by the court to render a special verdict, may in their discretion render a general or special verdict. In all cases the court must, upon the request in writing of any of the parties, direct the jury to find a special verdict in writing upon all or any of the issues and in all cases must instruct them upon the request in writing of any of the parties, if they render a general verdict, to find upon particular questions of fact, to be stated in writing, and must direct a written finding thereon. The special verdict or finding must be filed with the clerk and entered upon the minutes. (*Where a special finding of facts is inconsistent with the general verdict, the former controls the latter and the court must give judgment accordingly.*)"

Under the former statute it was discretionary with the court to submit these special interrogatories and issues to the jury, but under code section as it now stands, it becomes imperative and mandatory on the part of the judge to submit such issues to the jury. That our energetic corporate friends take full advantage of this section goes without saying.

That particularly vicious portion of this section, "the nigger in the woodpile," is as follows: "*Where a special finding of facts is inconsistent with the general verdict, the former controls the latter and the court must give judgment accordingly.*" No more ingenious trap for and unsuspecting and unsophisticated juror could be devised than is found in this concluding clause of this section.

If out of fifteen or twenty or thirty special interrogatories submitted to a jury, if that body, probably worn out by the long trial and prolonged deliberation, should erroneously answer one of these special issues out of twenty or thirty, although they should find in their verdict for the plaintiff generally, it then becomes obligatory upon the court to set the verdict aside.

I repeat that this is one of the most vicious and damnable pieces of legislation that has ever found its slimy way through a corrupt and corporation-ridden Legislature. It would be unnecessary for me to remind you that nine out of ten personal injury cases are in the interest of wage-earners and mechanics, and a blind man can see that this particular legislative act was aimed directly at them.

I do not for a moment desire to dictate what your convention should do, but I believe that the plainest principle of justice and decency requires that your convention should resolve that every legislative candidate be pledged to the repeal of this infamous act. I desire to say that several of the judges of the Superior Court of San Francisco whose departments are interested in the trial of these personal injury suits have informed me personally that the act was vicious in the

extreme and that it should be repealed. For obvious reasons, I do not care to give the names of these judges.

Merely for the sake of example, I desire to cite to your convention a case in which this section was used, viz., *Jones vs. The United Railroads of San Francisco*, tried before the Hon. Frank J. Murasky in January, 1906. The defendant corporation, The United Railroads, demanded that the following special issues be submitted to the jury, and the court had no discretion in the matter and was compelled to submit them, and the jury found generally for the plaintiff in the amount of \$5000, but the chief weapon which the counsel for the defendant corporation had for attack upon this verdict and judgment was the claim that the jury had improperly and erroneously answered some of the special issues. It will be remembered that these special issues, together with the consideration of the entire case, was submitted to the jury after an exhausting trial of three weeks, late at night, and after arriving at a general verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of \$5000, the jury of twelve laymen are compelled by their oaths to answer the fourteen special issues, many of which would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer.

The special issues in question that this unfortunate jury was compelled to answer were as follows:

1. Did the plaintiff look for approaching cars while he was working about the front of the cement mixer?
2. Did the plaintiff listen for approaching cars while he was working about the front of the cement mixer?
3. Did the plaintiff give any heed to the matter of approaching cars while he was working about the front of the cement mixer?
4. Did the plaintiff know before he was struck that the cars were running both ways upon defendant's temporary track?
5. Did the motorman ring the bell upon the car before it collided with the plaintiff?
6. If you find that the motorman did ring the bell before the car collided with the plaintiff, then state at what distance from the plaintiff the bell was ringing.
7. Were the rails of the track slippery at the time of the accident?
8. At what speed did defendant's car approach the place where the plaintiff was working?
9. Was the motorman careless in any way?
10. If you find that the motorman was careless in any way, then state in what way you find him to have been careless?
11. Was the accident to the plaintiff proximately caused by carelessness on the part of the plaintiff himself, and carelessness on the part of the defendant (inacting through its motorman)?
12. Was there a fracture of any of the bones in plaintiff's hip?
13. Are the injuries to plaintiff permanent in their nature?

I want to particularly direct your attention to interrogatory number eleven; it is a gem in its way, and is in the nature of the "pigs in clover" puzzle; it is as follows:

"Was the accident to the plaintiff proximately caused by carelessness on the part of the plaintiff himself, and carelessness on the part of the defendant (inacting through its motorman)?"

How many men, professional or otherwise, outside of the legal profession, would know the definition of the word "proximately," and yet these twelve men, mechanics and business men, selected from all trades and callings, were compelled on the penalty of having the general verdict set aside, to answer each and every one of these interrogatories.

I merely cite the Jones case as an example of the vicious effects of this legislative enactment.

The counsel for the defendant corporation were very moderate in the use of special issues in this case, however, for in other cases I have

been advised they have submitted as high as thirty or forty interrogatories which the doomed jury is compelled to answer.

If matters continue to progress as they have in favor of corporate interests in this State, it will soon become necessary, and, in fact, there seems to be an imperative necessity now, for labor organizations and for the great masses of the people generally to maintain a lobby at Sacramento in order that the last vestige of popular rights shall not be swept away.

I know there are other important matters which engage the attention of the State Convention of Labor, but I firmly believe that no reform could be enacted that would be productive of more beneficial results to the toiler and wage-earner than the repeal of this iniquitous statute.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

S. V. COSTELLO.

THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION.

At the first meeting of the Executive Council following the adjournment of the Vallejo convention, A. M. Thompson, First Vice-President, was selected as State Organizer for the year 1908. During his period of service for the Federation the general organizer has rendered valuable service. Acting under instructions from the Council, the Organizer has devoted a considerable portion of his time to educational purposes, with a view to increasing the influence and numerical strength of the Federation, rather than to the formation of new unions. Mr. Thompson's report appears elsewhere in this report, and is commended to the delegates for their close perusal.

During a portion of the year Mr. L. D. Biddle of Los Angeles, was deputized as special organizer for the Los Angeles district. Mr. Biddle was instructed to work in harmony with the general organizer of the American Federation of Labor in the effort to improve labor conditions in that section of the State. His work has been highly commended by those in charge of the work in the southern city.

The work of the State Federation of Labor is essentially that of organization and education. Our mission is to spread the gospel of craft organization. As at present constituted, and with the limitation that is placed on our financial resources, it is not possible to extend the scope of work to other lines. This fact is frequently lost sight of by local bodies, and for this reason many new locals have succumbed early in the struggle, because they have depended, not on their own efforts, but upon the support of the State Federation to carry them along. This is a false position, attributable in many instances to lack of proper elementary education. In many cases newly-formed unions are started off wrong by organizers, who fail to appreciate the fact that the success of a local depends in a large measure on its own activities.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND FRACTIONAL VOTES.

At the meeting of the Executive Council in March it was decided to offer the following changes in the law to be presented to this convention:

1. That nominations for all regular officers shall be made on the third day, instead of the fourth day.
2. That election of officers be held on the fourth day, instead of the fifth day.

3. That the fractional vote of affiliated unions and delegates be eliminated.

The rules which have made it compulsory in previous conventions to hold nominations and election on the fourth and fifth days, respectively, and the apportionment of fractional votes to delegates have been sources of great hindrance to the transaction of business and annoyance to the election boards, whose limited time in which to canvass the votes and report to the convention have caused frequent errors. It is the aim of the Executive Council to eliminate these evils, and therefore it presents the above recommendations.

THE UNION LABEL.

There has been more attention paid the last year to purchasing label goods than ever before, and the demand is increasing for them, as is testified to by merchants. This may be attributed largely to the work of the State Federation throughout the State, aided by central bodies in the cities, although in some cases no doubt the local unions have taken this up among themselves. The calling for union cards and union label goods will do more than anything else to build up labor unions and weaken the enemy, and a vigorous warfare along this line should be encouraged. The power of the label is recognized by the non-union manufacturers, who are doing what they can to discredit its use, and some merchants who are unfriendly to organized labor are trying to sell cheap label goods at a higher price than they were intended to sell at, for the purpose of discrediting the label; but union purchasers are beginning to understand this, and realize that the best grades of goods can be had with the label.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

Resolutions adopted by the American Federation of Labor, 1904, together with the action of the School Board and the resolutions introduced by Mr. O. A. Tveitmoe in the San Francisco Building Trades Council, April, 1905, brought about a call for a meeting by that body, which took place Sunday, May 7, 1905, in B. B. Hall, 121 Eddy street, and was called to order by the father of the resolution, Mr. O. A. Tveitmoe.

Committees were selected, and on May 14, one week later, permanent organization was effected, and the formation of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, taking as its basic declaration of purpose the resolutions adopted by the American Federation of Labor, marks a time in the pages of the world's history which will forever be in the memory of our country.

Permanent committees were appointed for the furtherance of the work of the League, and the data compiled during its three years of existence is now being read in every educational institution throughout the country, and through this great work the sentiment of our nation has changed on this grave and serious question.

In 1905 the League drew up an Exclusion Bill, and Congressman E. A. Hayes, into whose hands was intrusted its care, introduced the same to the Fifty-ninth Congress, December 18, 1905, a copy of which was sent to the American Federation of Labor. Subsequently, Mr. Hayes, at the request of the League, amended the bill and it still remains in committee.

In January, 1906, Mr. Foster, Congressman from Vermont, introduced H. R. 12973, a bill for the modification of the present Chinese

Exclusion Act. This bill was so flagrant in its nature that the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League sent out a mighty protest to the citizens of our country, the result of which impelled Congress to take heed, and the celebrated Foster Bill, which threatened the very life of our nation, died in committee, snowed under by the protests sent to Congress from all parts of the country through the action taken by the Exclusion League.

On December 13th, at the request of the League, Mr. Hayes introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to furnish Congress such information in his possession showing whether or not Chinese or Japanese coolies were employed on the Panama Canal Zone, and if not, whether the employment of such coolies was contemplated. Following the introduction of this resolution, the League caused another flood of petitions to be sent to Congress, with the result that to-day this great work is being done by white and other labor.

In connection with the above, I desire to state that the League has, during its existence, printed 42,500 pamphlets on Asiatic immigration; resolutions protesting against the proposed employment of Asiatics on the Panama Canal, and in reply to President Roosevelt's message, Second Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, 10,000; circulars to all organizations throughout the United States on the same, 60,000; individual petitions, supporting the Hayes Exclusion Bill, 105,000; monthly minutes of the League, 15,000; pieces of mail, 74,879.

This volume of material does not include the months from May, 1905, to May, 1906, as these records were destroyed during the great fire of 1906.

In reporting the foregoing, it must be apparent that the Asiatic Exclusion League, during its three years' existence, has done more effective work and accomplished greater results than any other similar organization in the history of our country. Especially is this true when you take into consideration the insignificance of the financial contributions which the League asks from its affiliated members.

The maintenance of the Chinese Exclusion Act, against the most powerful and vicious opposition, and the forcing of Asiatic exclusion nearer the goal in three brief years is more than the most sanguine exclusionist has ever dared hope could have been accomplished in ten years; and for these reasons I would urge upon organizations who are not affiliated, and such bodies that do not contribute, to give the League the financial assistance and help that it deserves. By so doing, you will maintain the present high standard of the American workman and perpetuate the posterity of Occidental civilization.

I regret to say that many unions affiliated with our Federation have not seen fit to lend assistance to the work of the League, and I strongly urge upon them at this time the necessity of doing so. It is unfair to those engaged in carrying on this great work that any considerable percentage of the organized workers of this State should neglect to render all assistance possible. If California is to be preserved as a white man's abode it is essential that all patriotic citizens should interest themselves in the effort to exclude from our shores the debasing competition of Asiatic coolie labor. I sincerely hope that during the coming year every union affiliated with California State Federation of Labor will also affiliate with the Asiatic Exclusion League.

• SAN FRANCISCO WATER FRONT.

At the Vallejo convention of the Federation the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Reports are current that a large portion of the water front has virtually passed out of the control of the State Harbor Board by

the process of long leases and that large blocks of land have been given away for the filling in, inshore from the new sea wall, and that the Southern Pacific has in the past ten months done a great amount of work, properly belonging to the Harbor Board, said work being done contrary to the letter and spirit of the law and has been performed in the main by non-residents of the State and at a scale of wages much below that paid for a similar line of work performed by contractors, thereby placing the whole people of the State in the unenviable position of reducing the earning capacity of a large number of her residents in order that the corporations may reap a profit; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be, and is hereby instructed, to as quickly as possible make particular and full investigation as follows, to wit:

"What amount of land belonging to the State has been turned over to corporations and private individuals, the life of all such leases and conditions of same, also under what conditions are the several docks and piers leased, the life of such leases.

"Further, to inquire what rights of the State have been given away and what duty the State Board of Harbor Commissioners have given over to the control of the corporations.

"Further, to inquire how the State Board of Harbor Commissioners contrives to so construe the law so that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has kept a large force of men and plant repairing and rebuilding continuously for the past ten months, and they are still at work, while the popular opinion is that all work exceeding \$3,000 must be let by contract under duly advertised notice.

"This matter is brought to the State Federation for its investigation, that they may be in a position to give to the voters of the State exact information of the use of their property and the disposition of the funds voted for the improvement of the harbor of San Francisco, thereby placing themselves in a position to advise the voters of the State whether or not it would be advisable to vote further bonds when called for."

Pursuant to the instructions contained in the above resolutions, the matter was taken up with the Harbor Commissioners, and in order that the matter may be fully understood, all of the correspondence in the case is presented herewith.

At the instance of the Pile Drivers' Union, Mr. H. Fourness of San Francisco, made certain investigations of leases and his report is appended.

San Francisco, Cal., March 20, 1908.

*W. V. Stafford, President Harbor Commissioners, Ferry Building,
San Francisco, California.*

DEAR SIR:—At the recent annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor attention was directed to the alleged encroachments of certain corporations on the water front of San Francisco. It was asserted that a large portion of the water front has virtually passed out of the control of the State Harbor Board by the process of long leases and that large blocks of land have been given away for the filling in, inshore from the new sea wall, and that the Southern Pacific Company has in the past year done a great amount of work, properly belonging to the Harbor Board, said work being done contrary to the letter and spirit of the law and has been performed in the main by non-residents of the State and at a scale of wages much below that paid for a similar line of work performed by contractors, thereby placing the whole people of the State in the unenviable position of reducing

the earning capacity of a large number of her residents in order that the corporations may reap a profit.

After discussion of the question the convention passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council be, and is hereby instructed, to as quickly as possible make particular and full investigation as follows, to wit:

"What amount of land belonging to the State has been turned over to corporations and private individuals, the life of all such leases and conditions of same; also under what conditions are the several docks and piers leased, the life of such leases."

"Further, to inquire what rights of the State have been given away, and what duty the State Board of Harbor Commissioners have given over to the control of corporations or individuals."

"Further, to inquire how the State Board of Harbor Commissioners contrives to so construe the law so that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company can keep a large force of men and plant repairing and rebuilding continuously for months, while the popular opinion is that all work exceeding \$3,000.00 must be let by contract under duly advertised notice."

This matter was brought to the attention of the State Federation of Labor for investigation in order that the Federation might be in a position to give the voters of the State exact information of the use of their property and the disposition of the funds voted for the improvement of the harbor of San Francisco, thus placing the Federation in a position to advise the voters of the State whether or not it would be advisable to vote further bonds when called for.

Any information regarding this matter that you may care to impart to the Executive Council of the Federation, either in writing or to a committee, will receive careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

GEO. A. TRACY.

San Francisco, Cal., March 23, 1908.

*Mr. George A. Tracy, President, California State Federation of Labor,
312 Fourteenth Street, San Francisco.*

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 20th inst., regarding the leasing of State Sea Wall lots, and the performance of work on the water front:

The Sea Wall lots 1 to 16 may be leased in accordance with the Statute expressly providing for such leasing. The docks and piers are never leased, excepting under a special enactment of the Legislature, providing for lease under certain conditions where the lessees furnish the money for the construction.

I am of the opinion that there is a misrepresentation of the facts as to the large force of men being kept continuously at work regardless of the \$3,000.00 limitation. The Southern Pacific Company have repaired breakages where the boats have struck the ends of slips, and where the Board has held them entirely responsible.

I am placing your letter in the hands of Secretary Thorpe of this Commission, with a request that he answer your questions fully from the records, and that he give you any information on the subject, now, or at any time, that is at his disposal.

I do not care to comment upon your suggestion if voters may be advised to vote against future bond issues, other than to suggest that to drive the maritime business of the Pacific Ocean away from San

Francisco through failure to provide adequate facilities can hardly be a successful way either to add to or furnish employment for your membership.

Yours very truly,

W. V. STAFFORD,
President.

San Francisco, Cal., March 24, 1908.

*Mr. George A. Tracy, President, Cal. State Federation of Labor, No. 312
Fourteenth Street, San Francisco.*

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of March 20, 1908, addressed to President Stafford of this Board, has been referred to me for reply.

Taking up the subject of the resolutions passed by the annual convention of your State Federation, I have the honor to inform you that there are three sea wall lots leased under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature approved March 15, 1878, as follows:

Lot No. 7, leased to F. B. Cornwall for 15 years; lease expires October 1, 1910.

Part of Lot No. 14, leased to the Southern Pacific Company for 25 years; lease expires August 1, 1925.

Lot No. 15, leased to the Southern Pacific Company for 25 years; lease expires August 1, 1926.

These leases were all made by former Boards, and the premises are being used for purposes of commerce only.

The lease of wharves is under authority of Section 2527 of the Political Code, and following is a list of such leases now in force and effect.

Part of "Little Main" dock, leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company for 8 years; lease expires February 17, 1912.

Car ferry slip in China Basin, leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company for 6 years; lease expires August 17, 1910.

Wharf, 720 feet 6 inches along the water front line at China Basin, leased to Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company for 14 years; lease expires March 14, 1921.

Part of Pier No. 11, leased to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company for 12 years; lease expires January 13, 1916.

Piers No. 42 and No. 44, leased to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for 15 years; lease expires March 7, 1922.

South side of Pier No. 4, leased to the Western Fuel Company for 15 years; lease expires October 28, 1918.

Addition to north side of Pier No. 25 leased to Williams, Diamond Company for 14 years; lease expires October 25, 1919.

The above comprises all the leases now in force and effect on wharves and docks, and in every instance the same is being used for commercial purposes only. It may be stated, also, that all of these leases were executed by former Boards; there is not the lease of a single wharf or of a seawall lot that was made by the present Board of State Harbor Commissioners.

The rental of all other seawall-lot space is based on a month to month basis; and the same is true of the tenancy of wharves, other than those leased as above enumerated.

The above is a complete answer to the question as to "what rights of the State have been given away, and what duty the Board of State Harbor Commissioners have given over to the control of corporations or individuals."

As to the matter of the Southern Pacific Co. "repairing and rebuilding continuously" and the implied statement that this Board is disregarding the law requiring that all contracts entered into by the

Board, amounting to over \$3,000, must be so entered into after advertisement for bids, will say that under the law the Board may do all work with its own force, without contract, if it deems best for the interests of the State, and in some instances where a tenant has agreed to repair damage inflicted on the piers or slips by its own boats, the Board has seen fit to allow said tenant to make repairs of superstructure and at the same time on behalf of the State, as a matter of public economy; and there is nothing in law to prevent such action. In one of the cases complained of it was found much more economical to the State to have the State's share of the repairs to the slip made by the same crew that was making repairs for the company, than it would have been to have made two separate jobs of it. In the case of the repair by the Southern Pacific of ferry slips in the vicinity of the repair the damage inflicted by its own boats, without expense to the State. In all interpretations of the intent of the law, a reasonable construction must be placed thereon.

If there is any other information I can supply in this matter, I am at your command.

Yours very respectfully,

W. B. THORPE,
Secretary.

San Francisco, California, April 1, 1908.

W. B. Thorpe, Secretary State Harbor Commissioners, Ferry Building,
San Francisco, California.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 24th inst., containing certain information regarding the leasing of seawall lots and the performance of work on the water front.

In a letter received by me from Commissioner Stafford, dated March 23, 1908, the Commissioner says:

"I am placing your letter in the hands of Secretary Thorpe of this Commission, with a request that he answer your questions fully from the records, and that he give you any information on the subject, now, or at any time, that is at his disposal."

You will note that in the first paragraph of the resolution passed by the State Federation of Labor the following language is used: " * * * the life of all such leases, and conditions of same; also under what conditions are the several docks and piers leased," etc.

Your letter to me gives specific data as to the life of the leases, but you do not offer any information as to the conditions of the various leases. Will you kindly answer that part of the query as fully as possible?

Thanking you for the information already furnished, I am,

Very truly yours,

GEO. A. TRACY.

San Francisco, April 2, 1908.

Mr. Geo. A. Tracy, President California State Federation of Labor,
312 Fourteenth Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of April 1, 1908, in reference to the matters of inquiry by the resolutions passed at a recent convention of the Federation of Labor, in which you ask for fuller information than was given in my former letter as to the "conditions" of the various leases of seawall lots and wharves on file in this office, is at hand, and in reply thereto will say that these leases are quite voluminous and that a complete transcript of their contents would not only entail much labor and time upon my office force, but would doubtless contain a large amount of matter that would be of little or no value to you.

If at your convenience you will call at this office, I will give you access to all our leases, and will personally assist you in extracting such information therefrom as you may think of value.

Very respectfully,

W. B. THORPE,
Secretary Board of State Harbor Commissioners. . .

San Francisco, July 24th, 1908.

Geo. A. Tracy, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I had intended to call your attention some time ago to Mr. Commissioner Stafford's reply to yours of March 20th, 1908, referring to resolution No. 30 passed by the State Federation of Labor, owing to fact that we have been looking up matter in connection therewith, thought it best to defer until we would have all the conditions in relation thereto examined. A short time ago the S. P. Co. put a considerable force of men at work rebuilding the Sixteenth-street ferry slip without contract. This slip was rebuilt last fall by the same company under like conditions. If good judgment had been used in the former rebuilding it should have lasted ten years or more instead of a few months. Now, referring to Chairman Stafford's letter in which he states the docks and piers are never leased except under special enactment, etc. Might it not be to the best interest of the people, to stop such legislation altogether or restrict it so that full and complete control will always remain where it rightfully belongs.

As to the lessees furnishing money for construction that never should be necessary, if adequate rentals were collected.

The Commissioner states that he is of the opinion that there is a misrepresentation of the facts regarding—large force of men, continuously, etc. Will state that from the time the present Board took office until last October or November the Southern Pacific had a large force of men and plant continuously, or practically so, at work rebuilding. Not repairing breakages at the ends of slips, although there may have been some of the latter done also. The small, puttering, expensive work has in the main been performed by the State's own force.

Proof may be had as to the truth or falsity of the language of the resolution. The last paragraph of the Commissioners' letter is to my mind simply extraordinary. He infers that if we *safeguard* the disposition of funds voted by the electors of the whole State we are driving the maritime business away. Is it not absurd to intimate such intention to men who have passed the better part of their lives in the bay counties, many of them being employed along the front earning a scanty living? The suggestion is unthinkable. As to employment for our membership, well, under the present administration they are getting mighty little of it. You are at liberty to use any part of this you think proper.

Yours truly,

T. D. WARWICK.

San Francisco, July 24th, 1908.

G. A. Tracy:

Secretary Thorp in his statement says, that the leasing of wharves is under authority of Section 2527 of the Political Code, while Commissioner Stafford states they are never leased except under special enactment. Does this mean that Section 2527 is a special enactment under which the eleven leases were made? Please note that the passenger ferry slips on which the Southern Pacific did such extensive rebuilding last year *are not leased*, therefore there should be no question but that the State Board of Harbor Commissioners should repair

or rebuild and charge up cost to the user, as they do in other cases—which is the policy heretofore followed.

It is interesting to note that the leased wharves and piers are used for commercial purposes only. It would be difficult to think of any other purpose docks and piers could be put to, except it might be for the purpose of keeping Southern Pacific men and plant at work when they have nothing urgent on hand of their own. No question has been raised as to the right of the Board to do all repairing, rebuilding, or construction. I do not clearly understand Secretary Thorp in which he says: "In some instances," etc. Does he mean that there is an agreement or agreements with corporations or individuals to make repairs, if so, is it not contrary to law? Mr. Thorp states, "that in one of the cases complained of," I do not call to mind that there was any special case mentioned, and his explanation is not clear. Does he mean that the Harbor Commissioners pay the Southern Pacific for doing work on ferry slips? Is it not a fact that the Harbor Board is supposed to do the work and charge the cost up to the user, *if so, where does the State's share come in?*

If a tramp runs into and damages a wharf or other property of the State, does the State have any share of the expense? If not, there must be special privilege to some.

Very truly,

T. D. WARWICK.

Report of Mr. Fourness.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 18, 1908.

Geo. A. Tracy, Esq., President California State Federation of Labor, City:

DEAR SIR:—In reference to the resolution passed at the recent annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, asking,

"What amount of land belonging to the State has been turned over to corporations and private individuals, the life of all such leases and conditions of same; also under what conditions are the several docks and piers leased, the file of such leases."

"Further, to inquire what rights of the State have been given away, and what duty the State Board of Harbor Commissioners have given over to the control of corporations or individuals."

I beg leave to report the following: The letter of Mr. W. B. Thorpe, Secretary of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, under date of March 24, 1908, describes the leases granted by the Board. They are as follows:

"Lot No. 7, leased to F. B. Cornwall for 15 years; lease expires October 1, 1910.

"Part of Lot No. 14, leased to the Southern Pacific Co. for 25 years; lease expires August 1, 1925.

"Lot No. 15, leased to the Southern Pacific Co. for 25 years; lease expires August 1, 1926.

"These leases were all made by former Boards, and the premises are being used for purposes of commerce only.

"The lease of wharves is under authority of Section 2527 of the Political Code, and following is a list of such leases now in force and effect:

"Part of 'Little Main' dock, leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co. for 8 years; lease expires February 17, 1912.

"Car ferry slip in China Basin, leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co. for 6 years; lease expires August 17, 1910.

"Wharf 720 by 60 feet along the water front line at China Basin,

leased to Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co. for 14 years; lease expires March 14, 1921.

"Part of Pier No. 11, leased to the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. for 12 years; lease expires January 13, 1916.

"Piers No. 42 and No. 44, leased to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. for 15 years; lease expires March 7, 1922.

"South side of Pier No. 4, leased to the Western Fuel Co. for 15 years; lease expires October 28, 1918.

"Addition to north side of Pier No. 25, leased to Williams, Dimond Co. for 14¾ years; lease expires October 25, 1919."

The leases above enumerated are virtually all that are out for any term of years. They were ratified by acts of legislature as described in said letter.

The principal wharves used and occupied by the Southern Pacific Company, that is, the freight and ferry slips, are rented on a month to month basis, the Board requiring the tenants to repair damages inflicted by them.

Respectfully yours,

H. FOURNESS.

In closing this report, I desire to take advantage of the opportunity offered to tender my thanks to the members of the Executive Council for their uniform courtesy and loyal support rendered during the year just closed. The absolute harmony that has prevailed indicates that the officers chosen at the Vallejo convention had in mind the welfare of the organization at large, and have been guided in the discharge of their duties by a sincere desire to strengthen and cement the forces of organized labor gathered together under the banner of the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. A. TRACY.

President California State Federation of Labor.

Report of First Vice-President A. M. Thompson.

To the Ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

GREETING—I have the honor to submit to you this, my report for the past nine months. The condition of organized labor in Alameda County and immediate vicinity, in so far as the federated crafts are concerned, has been as good as any locality in the State of California, taking into consideration the dull times which have oppressed us for a number of months, and also the idea of retrenchment, on the part of most of the employers, in operating their respective plants with as little help as possible; thereby throwing out of employment through such methods, numbers of our union brothers, and also causing a drain upon the treasuries of the unions directly affected, in helping in a financial way their unemployed members. However, with all this, I am glad to say, that at the present time, the unions affiliated with the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, with a few exceptions, are in excellent condition, in so far as finances and working conditions are concerned.

I am happy to supplement my report to the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor by again stating that the relations existing between the forces of the Central Labor Council, and those of the Building Trades Council, is one of harmony, and that the entire

movement of organized labor in Alameda County is becoming more solidified than ever before in its history.

Fraternally,

A. M. THOMPSON,
First Vice-President.

Oakland, Cal., October 4, 1908.

Report of Second Vice-President Wm. Rambo.

To the Ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my report as Second Vice-President. Oakland and Alameda County has had a most trying year and has had some hard-fought battles and has won some great victories. One, known as the Kendle injunction case, and I must say that the unions won the greatest victory that could be hoped for, the case being thrown out of court and the organizations were complimented on the way they conducted their business. There was not a Judge in Alameda County that had courage enough to sit on the case, so they had Judge Church from Fresno to handle it. Through the friendly feeling that exists between the Building Trades and the Central Councils, we have been able to straighten out many crooked places, and I believe that the unions will be better for the trials that they have had. I have not had the time that I would like to have had to devote to the cause of organizations, but I have done all that I could do. I have responded to every call but one, and that was outside of this county. I could not leave the work that I had on hand to go or I would have gone. Some of the organizations wanted to withdraw from every State or Central body, but they were defeated at every turn. Hoping that we will all do more next year.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. RAMBO,
Second Vice-President.

Oakland, October 4, 1908.

Report of Third Vice-President D. D. Sullivan.

To the Ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

GENTLEMEN—I desire herewith to submit my report to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor for the year 1908.

While organized labor is stronger, numerically, in the city of Sacramento and vicinity than ever before and the membership generally is active and progressive, yet I am compelled to report that the Flour and Cereal Mill Employees' Union has surrendered its charter, the once strong Retail Clerks' Union has dwindled to a mere handful, and one other union is almost defunct.

The Law and Legislative Committee of Sacramento Federated Trades Council, of which committee I am a member, was largely instrumental in securing a fair proportion of union men as delegates to the county convention of the Republican and Democratic parties here, and also in having inserted in the platforms of both conventions a plank favorable to organized labor.

This committee reported to the Council a recommendation favoring confining the legislative action of the State Federation, at the coming

session of the State Legislature, to four primary propositions, viz.: Direct primaries, initiative and referendum, election of United States Senators by direct vote and the recall. These recommendations were unanimously concurred in by the Federated Trades Council. Our Council also favors pledging candidates for Superior Court Judgeships to the anti-injunction plank.

The Building Trades organizations here are growing in membership and effectiveness.

The Allied Printing Trades Council is in good condition and is doing effective work for the union label. The two principal daily papers maintain a department devoted to labor news and use the union label. This is in addition to the labor paper, the *Tribune*, which gives a weekly resume of labor events. In fact organized labor here is in fairly good condition, but more can be done to strengthen the labor movement here.

I again renew my request for the services, in this locality, of an organizer for the purpose of strengthening weak unions, reorganizing lapsed ones and forming new ones. Also the attention of the unions here should be called to the benefits to be derived from affiliation with our State Federation.

Respectfully submitted,

D. D. SULLIVAN,
Third Vice-President.

Sacramento, Cal., October 4, 1908.

Report of Eighth Vice-President W. G. Ross.

To the Ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

GREETING—I herewith present my report of conditions in this locality since the last convention.

We have been very fortunate in not having any strikes. I can report further a substantial increase in membership of every one of the twenty-four unions affiliated with the Central body. As an officer of the Federation it has been a pleasure for me to visit and assist many of the locals when in need of advice. Among those the bartenders, retail clerks, cooks and waiters, and the painters. In the case of the retail clerks an effort was made by the Merchants' Association to abrogate a previous agreement on early closing. The merchants ceased further efforts in this direction owing to the stand taken by organized labor. It has been a pleasure for me to have been able to render assistance to the cooks and waiters when disputes have arisen between employees and employers. The bartenders, which were organized just prior to the last convention, have made excellent progress, having increased their membership about fifty per cent. The lathers with every member of their craft in the union.

The city of Vallejo being practically a Navy Yard town, naturally much interest is manifested in Navy Yard affairs. I report that the collier "Prometheus" is nearly finished, and in such a manner as to reflect great credit to the workingmen, many of whom received an increase of wages at the last meeting of the Government wage board.

A harmonious feeling exists at this time among the workmen employed on Mare Island Navy Yard and the Government officials, with the exception of a feeling that a great injustice has been done by an effort to enforce a ruling of the Civil Service Commission, designated as Civil Service Rule No. 1, Section No. 1.

This ruling deprives laborers and mechanics employed on the Navy

Yard from holding a political office, accepting a nomination for such, or interfering in politics in any way, except to vote as they please. They must not even express an opinion on politics publicly, and only discuss political affairs in private. I consider this ruling as an injustice and an abridgment of the rights of American citizens.

A majority of the citizens of Vallejo are working on the Mare Island Navy Yard, and this ruling would prohibit them from taking any prominent part in municipal affairs. As union men we are deeply interested in this matter and are bending every effort to have the order modified or stricken from the rules of the Civil Service Commission. I would recommend the adoption by this convention of strong resolutions of protest against the above mentioned obnoxious order, and that the incoming Executive Board use every effort to assist in having the same rendered ineffective.

In closing I wish to state that a continual agitation has been in force against the employment of child labor, particularly on the Mare Island Navy Yard. At this time it is claimed by the Navy Department that the State law governing such employment have no bearing on such labor in a United States Navy Yard. We shall not, however, cease our efforts to have this great evil eradicated, and have every assurance that from past endeavors along similar lines, we shall meet with success.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. ROSS,
Eighth Vice-President.

Vallejo, Cal., October 4, 1908.

Report of Organizer A. M. Thompson.

To the Executive Council, of the California State Federation of Labor:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit a report of my work for the month of February, 1908.

February 4th, 1908, visited Stationery Firemen and Rammermen's Unions of San Francisco. Addressed both in regard to affiliating with State Federation.

February 5th, went to Richmond, Cal., in company with Peter Burke, organizer of International Brotherhood of Teamsters; met with and addressed Teamsters' Union, and they promised to affiliate with Federation at an early date.

February 6th, visited San Francisco unions of machine hands, sail makers and hackmen. Addressed them in regard to affiliating with State Federation.

February 7th, attended meeting of printing pressmen of Oakland, Cal., soliciting them to again reinstate themselves with the Federation. Also attended meeting of Executive Committee of Central Labor Council.

February 8th, attended meeting of bootblacks of Oakland. Addressed them in regard to the general labor movement, and also assisted them in regard to constitution and by-laws for their organization.

February 9th and 10th was spent in San Jose, Cal., in interest of stablemen and hackmen, preparing them to again organize in a joint union of both crafts; had very good success.

February 11th, devoted day to teamsters of Oakland, settling difficulty with firm of Kohler & Chase, piano house. In evening attended and addressed Carmen's Union, upon invitation, at smoker of said union.

February 13th, attended joint meeting of committees of Central

Labor and Building Trades Councils of Alameda County in behalf of the unemployed of the city of Oakland.

February 14th, went to Richmond, Cal., at request of Bro. Scott, organizer of the International Hotel and Restaurant Employees, and Bartenders' League of America; assisted him in regard to getting the bartenders of Richmond together for the purpose of reorganization.

February 15th, visited Bakers' Union of Oakland, Cal., and addressed them for the purpose of straightening out matter of their not receiving credentials for late convention at Vallejo, Cal.

February 16th, attended joint meeting of committee of State Federation and sugar workers for purpose of adopting measures for the future organizing of the sugar workers at Crockett, Cal.

February 17th, attended and addressed meeting of Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco, soliciting them to again affiliate with the Federation. Bro. Leo Michelson of Typographical Union also attended and addressed them in the same strain.

February 18th, attended and addressed meetings of Carriage and Wagon Workers' and Printing Pressmen's Unions of Oakland, Cal., in regard to paying up per capita tax to State Federation.

February 19th, went to Richmond, Cal., in interest of bartenders and also to lay foundation for the reorganization of the Labor Council at as early a date as possible. Held a conference with Brothers White of Laundry Workers, Thompson of Carpenters, and Matthews, also of Laundry Workers, and perfected a plan of getting delegates together on Sunday, February 23d.

February 20th, still in Richmond. Assisted Bro. Scott in organizing a good union of bartenders on this date. They affiliated with the Federation. They are known as Local No. 409.

February 21st, spent day in San Francisco. Met with Secretary of Retail Clerks and solicited him to try and affiliate clerks with the Federation. Also attended meeting of Bookbinders' Union; addressed them in regard to affiliating with Federation. Also attended meeting of S. F. Labor Council.

February 22d, again visited Richmond, Cal., and prepared for a meeting of the officers of the unions, for Sunday afternoon, February 23d, to lay foundation for reorganization of Labor Council.

Sunday, February 23d, held a large meeting of representatives of all unions of Richmond. Addressed them upon the advisability of at once reorganizing Labor Council, for the protection of the twenty labor unions of that section of the State. Bro. Scott also made a strong appeal along the same lines, and after full discussion it was agreed that a meeting be called for Thursday evening, February 27th, at which time the Labor Council would be fully organized.

Monday, February 24th, went to San Jose, Cal., in interest of teamsters, stablemen and hackmen. Found it would be futile to try and do anything for stablemen and hackmen at this time, so postponed action on wage scale and agreement until business in the livery line picks up. Straightened out new agreement for Teamsters, 287. Met Bro. Scott, organizer of cooks and waiters and bartenders, and aided him in getting acquainted with surroundings in San Jose, preparatory to reorganizing cooks and waiters.

February 25th, spent day in San Jose, working on cooks and waiters. Have called a meeting for Friday evening, February 28th, at which time Bro. Scott and myself will reorganize cooks and waiters.

Wednesday, February 26th, attended meeting of Labor Council of San Jose, in company with Bro. Scott. Addressed meeting in interest of cooks and waiters, asking Council to try and support them better in future than they had in the past. Also introduced resolutions, which

were passed by Council, furthering the interest of cooks and waiters, and copies of same were ordered by Council to be sent to each affiliated union. Resolutions were also endorsed by Building Trades Council on Thursday evening. Copies of same were ordered given to the press.

Thursday, February 27th, I journeyed to Richmond, and was more than pleased to lend my assistance in reorganizing the new Labor Council, and I am of the opinion from the personnel of the officers-elect, and the interest displayed by the delegates present, that the Labor Council of Contra Costa County will be a permanent fixture in the future.

Friday, February 28th, I returned to San Jose, and assisted Bro. Scott in organizing the cooks and waiters. A good local was formed, and they immediately affiliated with the Federation. I also visited the meeting of Teamsters No. 287 and addressed them upon the advisability of at once affiliating with the Federation. They promised to do so in the near future.

February 29th, in company with Bro. Scott, I attended a meeting of Bartenders' Local No. 577 of San Jose, Cal., and after addressing them upon the advantages of being affiliated with the State Federation, they voted to affiliate at once and did so.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. THOMPSON,

Organizer.

To the Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby render a report of my labors as organizer from March 1st to June 6th, 1908, inclusive.

March 1st, attended meeting of Executive Council of Federation at San Francisco.

March 2d, went to San Jose. Spent most of the day among the butcher workmen; could not get enough of them together to do any good. In evening attended a meeting of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union, and was much encouraged to see the enthusiasm displayed by the membership.

March 3d, visited and addressed meetings of Bootblacks' and Woodworkers' Unions of Oakland, in respect to their keeping up their affiliation with the Federation. Also attended meeting of Joint Council of Cooks, Waiters and Bartenders of Oakland, for the purpose of trying to adjust differences in regard to the question of jurisdiction, in regard to the help at Emeryville race track, between the bartenders of Oakland and San Francisco.

March 4th, went to Richmond, Cal., and assisted the officers of Labor Council in matters pertaining to the Blacksmiths' and Pipe Fitters' Unions. Also attended and addressed the Teamsters' Union, advising them to affiliate with the Federation.

March 5th, spent day in San Francisco. Conferred with secretaries of Blacksmiths', Carriage and Wagon Workers' and Waiters' Unions, soliciting their co-operation to assist me in bringing their respective organizations into the Federation.

March 6th, spent day in Oakland and vicinity in company with the representative of machinists, for the purpose of trying to adjust differences between said craft and the management of the Pacific Gas Engine Co. All matters were adjusted to satisfaction of those concerned. Also assisted the organizer of International Brotherhood of Teamsters in regard to Milk Wagon Drivers of Oakland, and their refusing to accept transfer cards from other unions of teamsters, as laid down in laws of I. B. of T. Could do nothing with representa-

tives of said union and subject matter was referred to Executive Council of Brotherhood of Teamsters.

March 7th, spent day in Oakland, with committee from Building Trades Council, in trying to adjust differences between the Mill Owners' Association and unions of lumber handlers, tally clerks and stevedores. Said conference failed of any results on account of the attitude of the proprietors.

March 9th, spent day in San Francisco. Interviewed secretaries of Boilermakers', Bakery Wagon Drivers' and Electrical Workers' Unions, soliciting their aid in affiliating their unions with Federation.

March 10th, spent day in San Francisco. Interviewed Max Licht of Retail Clerks, in regard to his using his influence in affiliating his union with the Federation. Also interviewed C. Koch, Secretary of Barbers' Union, for same purpose.

March 11th, spent day among butcher workmen of Oakland. In evening attended meeting of Teamsters' Union No. 70.

March 12th, spent day among butcher workmen of Oakland, explaining to them the necessity of joining the union. In evening attended meeting of Butchers' Union, addressed them, and perfected arrangements for mass meeting of butchers' craft, to be held on Sunday, March 22d.

March 13th, spent day again among the butcher workmen of Oakland. Sentiment in regard to joining union among the non-union men seems to be gaining strength. Attended and addressed meeting of Material Teamsters No. 577, at request of officers of said union, in regard to proposed cut of wages on the water front. Urged upon them the advisability of not causing a strike at this time, if same could be avoided.

March 14th, again spent day among butcher workmen. In evening attended meeting of Executive Committee of Labor Council.

March 15th, spent day among butcher workmen of Oakland.

March 16th, again spent day in interest of the butcher workmen of Oakland. In evening attended meeting of Joint Council of Teamsters in San Francisco.

March 17th, spent day in San Francisco. Met with secretaries of Stable Employees' and Waiters' Unions, soliciting their aid to effect the affiliation of their unions with Federation.

March 18th, spent greater part of day with Bro. Brock of Laundry Workers, interviewing the markers, distributors and washers at Contra Costa Laundry Co.'s plant, trying to induce them to again join the union. Most of them promised to attend a meeting of the union to be held on March 25th. In evening went to S. F., attended and addressed meetings of the Steamfitters' and Blacksmiths' Helpers' Unions upon the necessity of affiliating with Federation.

March 19th, spent day in Oakland and San Francisco. In evening attended meeting of Joint Committee of Building Trades and Labor Council, for the purpose of discussing the matter of trouble on the water front of Oakland. Nothing of a definite nature was decided upon at said meeting. Addressed a specially called meeting of the laundry workers at California Hall, and was gratified to see such a large attendance.

March 20th, spent day in Oakland in interest of butcher workmen and laundry workers.

March 21st, put in entire day among butchers, asking them to attend mass meeting on Sunday.

March 22d, attended mass meeting of butcher craft at California Hall. Able addresses were made by George A. Tracy, J. W. Sweeney, A. J. Gallagher, Leo Michelson and others.

March 23d, spent part of day in Oakland among the laundry workers. Also went to San Francisco and interviewed secretaries of various organizations in regard to assisting me in affiliating their respective unions with the Federation.

March 24th, went to San Francisco, preparatory to going to San Jose, in interest of laundry workers and butcher workmen of that city. Left for San Jose in the p. m. In evening attended and addressed meetings of Horseshoers' and Teamsters' Unions.

March 25th, spent day in San Jose among laundry workers and butcher workmen. In evening had a meeting of the butcher workmen; forty-eight men present.

March 26th, spent morning of day in San Jose among laundry workers. It was impossible to arouse interest enough among them to do anything at this time, and so I concluded to give them a rest until some future date. In the p. m. I returned to San Francisco and from there to Oakland. In evening attended and addressed meeting of laundry workers. There were 398 present, and an enthusiastic time was had.

March 27th, put in day among the markers, etc., at White Star Laundry, in interest of laundry workers of Oakland.

March 28th, spent day in San Francisco. Interviewed secretaries of Leather Workers and Milk Wagon Drivers' Unions, asking them to support me in trying to affiliate their unions with Federation.

March 30th, spent day in San Francisco. Interviewed secretary of Bartenders' Union in regard to Federation. In evening met with and addressed said union upon advisability of affiliating with Federation.

March 31st, spent day in San Francisco. Called upon secretaries of drug clerks and cooks' helpers. They promised to lend their support in having their unions come into Federation at an early date.

April 1st, in San Francisco. Interviewed secretary and business agent of Press Feeders' Union in regard to his organization affiliating with Federation. In evening met with and addressed meeting of Freight Handlers' Union, along the same lines, and I was given to understand that they would do so.

April 2d, went to Richmond, Cal. Assisted the bartenders, also the officers of Labor Council. Addressed Council, and was glad to see the interest that is being taken.

April 3d, went to San Francisco. Attended and addressed meeting of Bookbinders No. 31 on affiliating with Federation.

April 4th, spent day working among the laundry workers of Oakland.

April 6th, went to Richmond, Cal., for the purpose of assisting the teamsters and also for the purpose of trying to affiliate the steamfitters and blacksmiths with the Federation.

April 7th, spent day in San Francisco. Waited upon secretaries of Laundry Wagon Drivers' and Milk Wagon Drivers' Unions, soliciting their aid in having their respective unions join the Federation. In evening attended and addressed meeting of Molders' Union. They have promised to affiliate.

April 8th, spent day in Oakland, in interest of the Laundry Workers' Union. In evening went to San Francisco. Attended and addressed meeting of Strble Employees' Union as to their affiliating with Federation. Matter was referred to their Executive Committee.

April 9th, spent a. m. in Oakland, assisting bootblacks and upholsterers. In p. m. went to San Francisco. In evening attended and addressed meeting of Coopers' Union No. 65, soliciting them to join the Federation.

April 10th, went to San Francisco and, in company with a com-

mittee from the Joint Council of Teamsters composed of Peter Burke, J. O'Fallon and Mr. Monahan, we waited upon Mr. Goldberg, president of the firm of Goldberg, Bowen & Co., for the purpose of interviewing him upon a proposed cut in the wages of the stable employees in the employ of said firm. After a lengthy discussion, Mr. Goldberg finally stated that he would see to it that no cut would be made at this time. In evening attended meeting of San Francisco Labor Council.

April 11th, went to San Francisco. Again waited upon secretary of retail clerks, and he stated that his union had not taken action yet as to affiliating with Federation, but stated that he would see that matter would be taken up soon. In evening went to Richmond, Cal., attended and addressed a large mass meeting of the labor forces of that place. George A. Tracy, President of the Federation, also attended and made an eloquent address. Bro. Leo Michelson of Typographical Union No. 21 also attended. Great enthusiasm was displayed, and it was a grand rally of labor.

April 13th, spent day in Oakland, attending to matters of importance for Teamsters' Local No. 70. In evening went to San Francisco, attended meeting of and addressed Tailors' Union No. 2, soliciting them to affiliate with Federation.

April 14th, spent most of day in Oakland, attending to matters of vital interest to both crafts of teamsters of that city. In evening addressed Retail Clerks' Association of San Francisco in regard to affiliating with Federation.

April 15th, spent day in San Francisco, conferring with Bro. Shannon of Milkers' Union, as to the best procedure to be adopted in unionizing the milkers of Marin County. In evening addressed meeting of Metal Polishers' Union in regard to affiliating with Federation.

April 16th, spent the forenoon in Oakland, attending to matters of importance for the laundry workers. In the afternoon went to Centerville and Haywards, Cal., in the interest of the bartenders of those places. Was successful in signing up twenty-eight men.

April 17th, spent day in San Francisco among the piano movers and furniture handlers, trying to again get them interested in the movement, so that a good union of the craft could be formed. Met with good success and am sure that at no distant date there will be a fine union of this craft again in San Francisco.

April 18th, spent day in Oakland, with the representative of the Building Trades Council and the business agent of teamsters, trying to adjust differences between Mr. Kendall of Pacific Coast Lumber Co. and the unions involved. Owing to the attitude of Kendall, nothing was accomplished as to a settlement of difficulty.

April 20th, went to Richmond, Cal., at call from teamsters, over trouble with a couple of employers who would not comply with requirements of union. Was successful in settling difficulty. In evening attended meeting of Central Labor Council of Oakland.

April 21st, spent day among employees of the White Star and Excelsior laundries of Oakland, in interest of laundry workers. Was successful in signing up all but one man. In evening attended meeting of Teamsters No. 85 of San Francisco.

April 22d, went to San Rafael, in company with Bro. Shannon of the milkers, to look over the ground and adopt some method of trying to unionize the milkers of that locality. We gained some reliable information and a man was put to work at the Hoteling ranch for the purpose of trying to get the men signed up. In evening attended and addressed meeting of stable employees. They voted to affiliate with Federation.

April 23d, again worked among piano and furniture movers of

San Francisco. Evening attended and addressed meeting of machine coopers, asking them to join Federation.

April 24th, spent day among officers of several unions of San Francisco. In evening attended meeting of San Francisco Labor Council.

April 25th, again visited Centerville, in interest of the bartenders; also signed up ten men at Haywards. In evening attended special meeting of Lumber Handlers' Union of Oakland.

April 27th, spent day in San Francisco. Waited upon secretaries of Retail Clerks' and Drug Clerks' Unions. In evening attended meeting of Executive Committee of Labor Council of Oakland; election of officers.

April 28th, held conference with representatives of Boilermakers' and Machinists' Unions of San Francisco in regard to unionizing the men of those crafts at the Santa Fe shops at Richmond. Owing to the attitude of their Internationals in regard to the men in the employ of said company, I did not deem it advisable to proceed further.

April 29th, went to Napa at request of Teamsters' Union. Assisted them in having new agreement signed up. Met with good success. Out of twenty firms, all signed up but one.

April 30th, spent day in Oakland making arrangements for mass meeting of laundry workers. In evening addressed meeting of Cooks' Union No. 44 of San Francisco.

May 1st, spent day in San Francisco. Addressed meeting of Bottle Caners' Union, they being in trouble with employers.

May 2d, spent most of day in San Francisco. Saw and asked secretary of stable employees reason of delay in matter of affiliating his union with Federation; would attend to matter at once. Also solicited the aid of secretary of retail delivery wagon drivers to same end.

May 4th, spent day in San Francisco. Called upon secretary of cemetery employees, also the secretary and business agent of the pattern makers, asking them to use their endeavors to affiliate their unions with Federation. Evening attended meeting of Joint Council of Teamsters, San Francisco.

May 5th, interviewed secretary of waitresses of San Francisco as to joining Federation. P. M. in Oakland, benefit of laundry workers.

May 6th, a. m., San Francisco. Again called upon secretary of bartenders, also pavers. Think they will affiliate soon. Spent p. m. at San Rafael, interest of milkers.

May 7th, spent most of day in San Francisco. In evening attended meeting of carriage and wagon workers of Oakland, asking them to keep up affiliation with Federation.

May 8th, went to San Mateo in interest of teamsters. Was successful in obtaining thirty-eight signatures. Sent for charter and supplies.

May 9th, temporarily organized bartenders of Centerville and Haywards jointly.

May 11th, went again to San Mateo. Added nine more men to roll of teamsters.

May 12th, spent day in San Francisco. Again talked with Secretary Decker of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union. He stated that he was sure they would soon affiliate with Federation.

May 13th, spent most of day in Oakland attending to matters of importance to teamsters. Evening attended and addressed meeting of milk wagon drivers of San Francisco.

May 14th, went to San Rafael, benefit of milkers. Man at work at Hotaling ranch reported progress with men. I also put man to work at Frates ranch. Believe in a few weeks there will be a fine union of milkers in Marin County.

May 15th, spent most of day in Oakland, assisting cigarmakers. Attended meeting of Council of Cooks, Waiters and Bartenders. Also attended to matters with business agent of material teamsters in regard to trouble on the water front.

May 16th, spent day in San Francisco. Again waited upon secretary of Cooks No. 44 in regard to union again taking up affiliation with Federation. He stated that he believed they would soon be in again.

May 18th, spent day in San Francisco. Waited upon business agent of Electrical Workers' Union, soliciting him to try and obtain affiliation of his union with Federation. He promised to do all he could.

May 19th, day in San Francisco. Called upon secretary soda and mineral wagon drivers, also secretary retail shoe clerks, asking them to intercede with their unions to affiliate with Federation.

May 20th to May 30th, I spent in San Francisco, going over same ground I had done before, with officers of organizations, asking them to act promptly in regard to their respective organizations joining Federation.

June 1st, went to San Jose. Assisted teamsters in new schedule. Also attended meetings of cooks and waiters and horseshoers.

June 2d to June 6th, have put in time in San Francisco, working among officers of organizations, soliciting them to assist their respective organizations to soon affiliate with the Federation.

Respectfully submitted.

A. M. THOMPSON,
Organizer.

Special Organizer Biddle's Report

To the Executive Council:

GENTLEMEN: On my return from the State Convention at Vallejo, assisted by Brother Feeder, Secretary of the Barbers' Union, we organized the Barbers at Pasadena. After several meetings of the moving picture apparatus, they were organized, and now have a strong union, with all Southern California as jurisdiction.

Waiters' Union No. 17 gave me much assistance in organizing the Cooks of Los Angeles. Brother Scott while in Los Angeles was untiring in his efforts among the Cooks. I might add also Waiters, Waitresses and Bartenders.

We organized a strong Provision Trades Council.

While serving on the Organizing Committee with Brother A. A. Hay every union was visited and the necessity of affiliating with the California State Federation of Labor was presented.

Effort was made to organize several new unions, but failed.

Yours fraternally,

L. D. BIDDLE.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

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

SISTERS AND BROTHERS—I have the honor to submit to you a report of the receipts and expenditures in detail from December 27, 1907, to and including September 26, 1908; also report on the close of the books on September 26, 1908, a balance of \$910.78.

**TRIAL BALANCE AND STATEMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, FROM DECEMBER
27, 1907, TO AND INCLUDING SEPTEMBER 26, 1908.**

The following is the Trial Balance, which shows the face of the ledger accounts to be in balance:

On deposit City and County Bank.....	\$757 38	
Cash on hand September 26, 1908....	153 40	
Per capita tax received year 1908.....		\$2,244 41
Affiliation fees.....		15 00
Salary Secretary-Treasurer.....	450 00	
Rent of office.....	95 00	
Miscellaneous	43 30	
Printing	390 70	
Convention Vallejo, 1908.....	705 75	
Office expenses.....	119 20	
Executive Council expenses.....	193 60	
Organizing	803 00	
Asiatic Exclusion League, Delegate to Convention.....	150 00	
Insurance premium on office furniture.	6 50	
California State Federation of Labor worth December 27, 1907.....		1,608 42
	\$3,867 83	\$3,867 83

RESOURCES.

The following shows the California State Federation of Labor's resources on September 26, 1908:

Cash balance in City and County Bank.	\$757 38	
Cash on hand September 26.....	153 40	
Furniture and fixtures.....	179 15	
California State Federation of Labor present worth.....		\$1,089 93

RECEIPTS.

The following shows the total money received since December 27, 1907, to and including September 26, 1908:

Per capita tax received.....	\$2,244 41	
Affiliation fees.....	15 00	
Total receipt's for nine months.....		\$2,259 41

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary Secretary-Treasurer.....	\$450 00	
Rent	95 00	
Miscellaneous	43 30	
Printing	390 70	
Convention Vallejo, 1908.....	705 75	
Office expenses.....	119 20	
Executive Council expenses.....	193 60	
Organizing	803 00	
Delegate to Asiatic Exclusion League..	150 00	
Premium on insurance office furniture.	6 50	
Total disbursements for 9 months.		\$2,957 05
Total receipts for 9 months	\$2,259 41	

Total disbursements for 9 months..... 2,957 05

Net loss since December 27, 1907.....	\$697 64
Furniture and fixtures.....\$ 179 15	
California State Federation of Labor	
worth December 27, 1907.....\$1,608 42	
	<u>\$1,787 57</u>

California State Federation of Labor	
net loss since December 27, 1907..	<u>697 64</u>

California State Federation of Labor	
present worth September 26, 1908	\$1,089 93

The following is a statement in detail of per capita tax, application fees, etc., of affiliated unions of the California State Federation of Labor for the nine months ended September 26, 1908:

Blue Lake—	
Woodsmen, No. 1.....	\$1 42
Bakersfield—	
Bartenders, No. 378.....	12 00
Carpenters, No. 743.....	
Laundry Workers, No. 175.....	1 85
Labor Council.....	9 00
Crockett—	
Warehouse Workers, No 537.....	13 50
Eureka—	
Barbers, No. 431.....	1 15
Carpenters, No. 1040.....	8.23
Federated Trades Council.....	12 00
Machinists, No. 540.....	2 30
Painters, D. & P. of A., No. 1034.....	1 35
Typographical, No. 207.....	92
Woodsmen, No. 2.....	
Fortuna—	
Woodsmen, No. 4.....	1 30
Fresno—	
Butchers, No. 126.....	
Carpenters, No. 701.....	12 55
Carpenters, No. 1496.....	3 34
Cooks and Waiters, No. 62.....	5 00
Labor Council.....	8 00
Machinists, No. 653.....	90
Typographical, No. 144.....	4 50
Steam Engineers, No. 336.....	2 59
Raymond—	
Granite Cutters.....	14 97
Los Angeles—	
Bartenders, No. 284.....	22 70
Beer Drivers, No. 242.....	3 80
Brewery Workmen, No. 350.....	8 00
Carpenters, No. 426.....	3 89
Central Labor Council.....	8 00
Coopers, No. 152.....	4 59
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, No. 80.....	35
Garment Workers.....	12 04
Leather Workers, No. 72.....	1 20
Moving Picture Operators, No. 5.....	1 30

Metal Polishers, No. 67.....	2 89
Musicians, No. 47.....	45 00
Plumbers, No. 78.....	8 00
Printing Pressmen, No. 78.....	5 06
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 109.....	4 90
Steam Engineers, No. 72.....	1 65
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 58.....	1 95
Upholsterers, No. 74.....	48
U. A. Steam Fitters, No. 330.....	1 05
Teamsters, No. 208.....	11 25
Stage Employes, No. 33.....	6 47
Typographical, No. 174.....	26 70
Trunk and Case Workers, No. 9.....	1 80
Marysville—	
Flour and Cereal Employes, No. 24.....	63
Monterey—	
Federal Labor Union, No. 11796.....	1 49
Oakland—	
Bakers, No. 119.....	12 15
Barbers, No. 134.....	14 40
Bartenders, No. 525.....	6 06
Boxmakers and Sawyers.....	3 60
Butchers, No. 120.....	3 83
Carpenters, No. 36.....	59 12
Cigarmakers, No. 253.....	4 80
Cooks and Waiters, No. 31.....	30 55
Electrical Workers, No. 283.....	30 00
Gas Workers, No. 10678.....	12 20
Horseshoers, No. 45.....	2 10
Central Labor Council.....	9 00
Lumber Handlers, No. 225.....	27 00
S. M. and Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 610.....	1 20
Iron, S. and Tin Workers, No. 1.....	4 92
Stage Employes, No. 107.....	2 00
Street Railway Employes, No. 192.....	54 00
Tailors' Union, No. 266.....	16 10
Typographical, No. 36.....	14 53
Team Drivers, No. 70.....	27 01
Upholsterers, No. 54.....
Palo Alto—	
Carpenters, No. 668.....	13 08
Pasadena—	
Painters, No. 92.....	6 29
Plumbers, No. 280.....	2 00
Petaluma—	
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 335.....
Federal Labor Union, No. 12408.....	2 00
Richmond—	
Bartenders, No. 409.....	2 36
Electrical Workers, No. 473.....	1 80
Riverside—	
Carpenters, No. 235.....	4 70
Sacramento—	
Bakers, No. 85.....	6 00
Bookbinders, No. 35.....	5 25
Cigarmakers, No. 238.....	5 50
Electrical Workers, No. 36.....	9 45
Federated Trades Council.....	12 00

Firemen, No. 149.....	3 57
Icemen, No. 9990.....	2 00
Printing Pressmen, No. 60.....	3 50
Steam Engineers, No. 210.....	1 82
Street R. R. Employees, No. 256.....	13 50
Teamsters, No. 557.....	7 00
Stage Employees, No. 50.....	3 85
Typographical, No. 46.....	13 40

San Bernardino—

Labor Council.....	12 00
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San Diego—

Barbers, No. 256.....	3 50
Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 90.....	1 80
Carpenters, No. 810.....	27 95
Electrical Workers, No. 465.....	6 26
Federated Trades and Labor Council.....	10 00
Grocery Clerks, No. 765.....	60
Machinists, No. 389.....	1 96
Printing Pressmen.....	59
Typographical, No. 224.....	4 70

San Francisco—

Bakers, No. 24.....	54 00
Beer Bottlers, No. 293.....	22 05
Beer Drivers, No. 227.....	31 50
Bookbinders, No. 31.....	19 00
Brewery Workmen, No. 7.....	35 25
Broom Makers, No. 58.....	78
Butchers, No. 115.....	16 00
Carpenters, No. 483.....	129 12
Carpenters, No. 1082.....	71 80
Cigarmakers, No. 228.....	19 20
Coopers, No. 65.....	15 20
Garment Workers, No. 131.....	27 60
Gas Workers, No. 9840.....	40 20
Glass Bottle Blowers.....	19 50
Horseshoers, No. 25.....
Ice Wagon Drivers.....	8 10
Janitors, No. 1036.....	6 75
Labor Council.....	12 00
Machinists, No. 68.....	90 00
Mailers, No. 18.....	5 64
Milkers, No. 8861.....	12 00
Musicians, No. 6.....	58 50
Photo Engravers, No. 8.....	9 15
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.....	53 80
Web Pressmen, No. 4.....	8 00
Printing Pressmen, No. 24.....	25 50
Sailors of the Pacific.....	180 00
Stable Employees, No. 404.....	7 00
Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26.....	31 00
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 29.....	4 50
Street R. R. Employees, No. 205.....	3 00
Sugar Workers, No. 10519.....	27 00
Tanners, No. 9.....	2 50
Stage Employees.....	13 85
Typographical, No. 21.....	70 07
United Hatters.....	2 40
Upholsterers, No. 28.....	18 00

San Jose—

Bartenders, No. 577.....	10 80
Boxmakers and Sawyers, No. 145.....	1 40
Cigarmakers, No. 291.....	3 26
Cooks and Waiters, No. 180.....	5 03
Federated Trades Council.....	12 00
Horseshoers, No. 58.....	2 01
Machinists, No. 504.....	3 45
Musicians, No. 153.....	4 00
Painters, No. 507.....	16 45
Printing Pressmen.....	2 65
Street R. R. Employes, No. 265.....	11 70
Tailors, No. 108.....	1 80
Typographical, No. 231.....	6 90

San Pedro—

Carpenters, No. 1140.....	3 21
San Pedro Labor Council.....	5 00
Painters, D. and P. H., No. 1022.....	1 80

San Luis Obispo—

Typographical, No. 576.....	80
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San Rafael—

Bartenders, No. 542.....	2 49
Carpenters, No. 35.....	14 45
Marin County Labor Council.....	9 00
Retail Clerks, No. 1119.....	2 63

Santa Barbara—

Carpenters, No. 1062.....	3 90
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Santa Rosa—

Barbers, No. 159.....	1 49
Federal Labor Union, No. 10185.....	1 10
Hod Carriers, No. 139.....	3 02
Paving Cutters, No. 31.....	7 00
Team Drivers, No. 417.....	1 05
Typographical, No. 557.....	2 25

Stockton—

Bakers, No. 120.....	3 29
Blacksmiths and Helpers, No. 48.....	90
Labor Council.....	12 00
Musicians, No. 189.....	4 80
Printing Pressmen, No. 132.....
Laundry Workers, No. 72.....	11 45
Steam Engineers, No. 200.....	1 00
Street R. R. Employes, No. 276.....	6 05
Tailors, No. 84.....	2 25
Typographical, No. 56.....	2 30

Vallejo—

Barbers, No. 335.....	2 74
Bartenders, No. 602.....	5 19
Boilermakers, No. 148.....	9 60
Carpenters, No. 180.....	9 32
Cooks and Waiters.....	2 87
Electrical Workers, No. 180.....	3 40
Federal Labor Union, No. 11345.....	20 00
Flour and C. M. Employes, No. 91.....	8 06
Laundry Workers, No. 113.....
Machinists, No. 252.....	20 65
Mechanics' Helpers, No. 12415.....
Musicians, No. 367.....	3 44

Ordinance Men, No. 9585.....
Painters, No. 376.....	85
Ship Joiners, No. 9.....	1 64
Ship Keepers, No. 8970.....	3 06
Stationary Firemen, No. 107.....
Trades and Labor Council.....	8 00
Typographical, No. 389.....	1 44

The following is a statement in detail of the expenditures since December 27, 1907, to and including September 26, 1908:

SALARIES.

George W. Bell, salary as Secretary-Treasurer, nine months	\$450 00
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RENT.

San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, rent for office from January 1 to September 30, 1908.....	95 00
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Carl Brown, convention souvenir, \$20 00; George A. Tracy, postage and incidentals, \$5 00; bank collections, \$0 80; A. F. of L. per capita tax, \$10 00; premium on bonds of Secretary-Treasurer, \$7 50.....	43 30
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PRINTING.

W. N. Brunt Co., printing mailing lists, \$2 00; L. Roesch Co., Executive Council stationery, 2700 resolutions, \$49 00; W. N. Brunt Co., circular letter and minutes of Executive Council, November and December, 1907, \$12 75; Phillips & Van Orden, printing Proceedings of Convention at Vallejo, 750 copies, \$247 15; Phillips & Van Orden, 750 copies of Constitution, \$28 80; L. Roesch Co., 500 letter heads, \$2 50; W. L. Brunt Co., printing mail lists and minutes of Executive Council meeting, March 1, \$4 50; W. N. Brunt Co., correcting and printing six copies of mailing lists, \$8 25; W. N. Brunt Co., printing minutes of Executive Council meeting June 7 and 300 copies of circular letter, \$4 75; W. N. Brunt Co., printing resolutions Nos. 15, 16 and 17, \$4 50; L. Roesch Co., 500 letter heads, \$3 00; W. N. Brunt Co., 2 M. bill heads, 300 index cards, 200 copies of convention call, 1 M. credentials, \$23 50.....	390 70
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EXPENSES OF VALLEJO CONVENTION.

J. H. Bowling, Secretary-Treasurer, salary and expenses, \$50 00; George A. Tracy, President, expenses, \$50 00; Benj. Litzenstein as Sergeant-at-Arms, \$21 00; telegram and cartage for Perry Burlingame, \$6 65; Assistant Secretary Leo Michelson, \$50 00; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. T. Rioridan, \$21 00; Vallejo Morning News, printing roll calls, \$18 50; Aden Co., ballot box, \$4 00; Phillips & Van Orden, printing officers reports, \$123 50; Leo Michelson, extra trip to Vallejo, \$6 35; W. N. Brunt Co., delegate badges, \$48 00; Vallejo	
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Evening Chronicle, printing daily proceedings, \$191 75; stamps for sending out proceedings of Convention, \$20 00; rent of Faragut Theatre for Convention, \$95 00..... 705 75

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Stamps for sending out circular, resolutions, bills, receipts, convention calls, etc., \$61 25; Brown & Power Co., office supplies, \$8 75; W. N. Brunt Co., receipt books and envelopes, \$7 75; W. & J. Sloane Co., linoleum, \$10 80; L. Roesch Co., 3 M envelopes, \$8 25; L. & M. Alexander, repairing typewriter, \$7 00; George W. Bell, fare and expenses to and from San Jose regarding convention, \$5.00; Postler Bros., lettering office window and door, \$7 00; George A. Tracy and George W. Bell, fare to and from San Jose regarding convention, \$3 40..... 119 20

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXPENSES.

D. J. Murray, auditing books, \$3 50; J. P. White, auditing books, \$4 50; A. M. Thompson, auditing and attending meetings of Executive Council, \$7 60; M. T. Murray, attending meetings of Executive Council, \$18 00; D. D. Sullivan, attending meetings of Executive Council, \$35 00; T. C. Seaward, attending meetings of Executive Council, \$47 50; W. G. Ross, attending meetings of Executive Council, \$13 00; William Rambo, auditing and attending meetings of Executive Council, \$14 50; P. Burlingame, attending meetings of Executive Council, \$50 00..... 193 60

ORGANIZING.

A. M. Thompson, General Organizer, \$635 00; L. D. Biddle, Special Organizer, \$168 00..... 803 00
 Delegate to Asiatic Exclusion Convention (W. R. Gibson)..... 150 00
 Insurance premium on office furniture..... 6 50

ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATING SINCE DECEMBER 27, 1907.

Steam Engineers' Union.....Fresno, Cal.
 Bartenders, No. 602.....Vallejo, Cal.
 Cooks and Waiters.....Vallejo, Cal.
 Laundry Workers.....Bakersfield
 Retail Clerks, No. 1119.....San Rafael
 Bartenders, No. 409.....Richmond
 Cooks and Waiters, No. 108.....San Jose
 Bartenders, No. 577.....San Jose
 Electrical Workers, No. 473.....Richmond
 Stable Employees, No. 404.....San Francisco
 Moving Picture Operators, No. 5.....Los Angeles
 Musicians, No. 153.....San Jose
 Laundry Workers, No. 26.....San Francisco
 Steam Engineers, No. 72.....Los Angeles
 Painters, No. 1034.....Eureka.

REINSTATEMENTS.

Carmen's Union, No. 205.....San Francisco

Leather Workers, No. 72.....Los Angeles

WITHDRAWALS.

Tanners, No. 9.....San Francisco

Carpenters, No. 426.....Los Angeles

In conclusion will say that I have endeavored in the foregoing financial and yearly report to make it clear and comprehensive to all; and to the Executive Council and the affiliated unions, I wish to express my sincere thanks for their kind assistance and promptness in answering communications and other business pertaining to the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. BELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Auditor's Report

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 29, 1908.

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

GREETING—We, your Auditing Committee, appointed by President Tracy, report as follows:

We have examined the books and accounts, consisting of the cash book, ledger index cards, voucher book, receipt books, check book and bank book in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer and found same to be posted up to date with the following result (this audit dates from December 28, 1907, to September 26, 1908, inclusive):

Cash balance on hand December 28, 1907.....	\$1,608 42
Receipts (December 28, 1907, to September 26, 1908, inclusive).....	2,259 34

Total.....	\$3,867 76
Disbursements (for same period).....	2,957 05

Balance on hand September 26, 1908.....	\$910 71
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Distributed as follows:

City and County Bank as per Bank Statement, September 26.....	\$757 38
Cash in hands of Secretary-Treasurer.....	\$153 40

Total.....	\$910 78
Clerical error in making deposits.....	07

Total.....	\$910 71
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Your committee, realizing that a saving of time in auditing future accounts can be made and the work of the Secretary-Treasurer greatly simplified, recommend:

First—That a cash book (original book of entry of receipts and expenditures), a double entry ledger or double entry set of ledger index cards (where all accounts should be kept under their proper headings), and a check book (see Exhibit "A"), which shall answer the purpose of a voucher, check and receipt, be kept by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Second—That all disbursements be made by check on the bank.

Respectfully submitted,

R. I. WISLER,
EMILE PETERSON,
D. J. MURRAY,
Auditors.

%.....

San Francisco, California 19...

Pay to the Order of \$

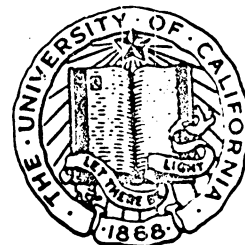
Dollars

President

To the City & County
Bank
Clearing House No. 33
Secretary-Tr.



END



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