

PROCEEDINGS

Seventh Annual Convention

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

HELD AT

MUSIC HALL, STOCKTON, CALIF.

January 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1907



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1907

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316 Fourteenth St., San Francisco, Cal.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Seventh Annual Convention

OF THE

California State Federation of Labor



Music Hall, Stockton, California

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CALIFORNIA

State Federation of Labor

Held at Music Hall, Stockton, Cal.

JANUARY 7-11, 1907

First Legislative Day—Monday, January 7, 1907

MORNING SESSION

The seventh annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order by Second Vice-President Simmons at 10 o'clock.

The Rev. C. W. Jopson of the First Christian Church offered the invocation.

Second Vice-President Simmons introduced T. O. Owens, President of Stockton Labor Council, who addressed the convention, welcoming the delegates to the city of Stockton and promising them a good time during the convention week.

President pro tem Simmons introduced the Hon. M. J. Gardner, Mayor of Stockton, who delivered an address of welcome.

On behalf of the Federation, President pro tem Simmons assured the Mayor that the delegates had only the kindest feelings for the city of Stockton, and also that they were prepared to enjoy to the fullest the hospitality of its citizens.

Delegate George A. Tracy, San Francisco Labor Council, moved that an assistant to the Secretary be appointed by the chair. Carried. Leo Michelson, Typographical Union, No. 21, San Francisco, was appointed.

The Chair announced the appointment of George Dean, Stockton Street Carmen's Union, and J. W. Cunningham, Stockton Brewery Workers, as Sergeants-at-Arms of the convention.

The Chair appointed the following delegates as a Credentials Committee:

C. W. Petry, Oakland Labor Council.

George W. Bell, Labor Council, San Francisco.

Thomas F. Lonergan, Bakery Goods Salesmen, San Francisco.

L. Butler, Teamsters, No. 208, Los Angeles.

Frank Cooke, Bookbinders, No. 35, Sacramento.

On motion of Will J. French, Typographical Union, No. 21, San Francisco, the following telegram was sent to the International Typographical Union headquarters at Indianapolis:

"James M. Lynch,

"Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis :

"The California State Federation of Labor, in session assembled, this 7th day of January, 1907, in Stockton, tenders the International Typographical Union its heartiest congratulations on the successful outcome of the eight-hour-day struggle.

"S. D. SIMMONS, President.

"JAMES H. BOWLING, Secretary-Treasurer."

The Secretary announced that it was imperative that railroad receipts be signed by him, and requested that delegates hand same to him for signature.

Moved to adjourn till 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Carried.

Second Legislative Day—Tuesday, January 9, 1907

MORNING SESSION

President pro tem S. D. Simmons called the meeting to order at 9:20 o'clock.

The Credentials Committee reported as follows:

"To the Officers and Members of the California State Federation of Labor—Ladies and Gentlemen: We, your Committee on Credentials, recommend that the following delegates be seated, excepting M. Mosher and A. B. Rosenberg of Retail Clerks, Local 170, Fresno, and Frank Cooke of Bookbinders, Local 35, Sacramento, both organizations being suspended.

ANTIOCH—

Golden West Union, No. 144
(54):
John McElheney, 27.
H. Strudwick, 27.
Federal Laborers, No. 12,300
(43):
E. B. Whellhan, 43.

BLUE LAKE—

Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 1 (236):
A. H. McIrvin, 236.
Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 7 (135):
Edward Lewis, 135.

BAKERSFIELD—

Carpenters, No. 743 (40):
W. M. Haris, 20.
M. T. Kean, 20.

CROCKETT—

Warehouse Workers, No. 537
(123):
J. J. Lewis, 61½.
E. P. McGlaughlin, 61½.

EUREKA—

Carpenters, No. 1040 (110):
Perry Burlingame, 110.
Federated Trades Council (2):
E. D. Hawkins, 2.
Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 2 (241):
S. F. Kelly, 241.

FORTUNA—

Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 4 (98):
J. B. Fleckenstein, 98.

FRESNO—

Butchers, No. 126 (48):
Theo. Rutenbeck, 48.
Carpenters, No. 1496 (83):
Joseph Meyer, 83.
Clerks, No. 170:
Marshal Mosher.
A. B. Rosenberg.

LOS ANGELES—

Bartenders, No. 284 (243):
Florent Sesma, 243.
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 426
(121):
Wm. C. Graham, 60½.
Jas. A. Gray, 60½.
Central Labor Council (2):
Christ Ploeger, 1.
T. D. Fennessey, 1.
Teamsters, No. 208 (262):
L. W. Butler, 262.
Typographical, No. 174 (300):
John M. Dormer, 300.

MONTEREY—

Monterey and Pacific Grove
Federal, No. 11,796 (30):
H. R. Hall, 30.

NAPA—

Hospital Employees, No. 10,038
(62):
C. Dickerson, 62.
Alternate—
Ed. Thompson.

OAKLAND—

Barbers, No. 134 (160):
Ben Litzenstein, 160.
Bartenders, No. 525 (71):
T. J. Burke, 71.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 324 (35):

Jos. E. Klear, 17½.

A. F. Goodwin, 17½.

Butchers, No. 120 (23):

Geo. A. Janssen, 23.

Carpenters, No. 36 (637):

Reuben Wland, 212 1-3.

Wm. Rambo, 212 1-3.

H. Roy Wright, 212 1-3.

Cooks and Waiters Alliance, No. 31 (344):

Herman Hollander, 344.

Labor Council (2):

Chas. W. Petry, 1.

P. C. Weber, 1.

Lumber Handlers, No. 225 (200):

W. James, 66 2-3.

N. P. Nielsen, 66 2-3.

John McPherson, 66 2-3.

Pacific Coast Lodge, No. 1, A.

A. I. S. & T. W. (62):

D. P. Sullivan, 62.

Street Railway Employes, No. 192 (625):

J. W. Smart, 312½.

T. O. Davies, 312½.

Typographical, No. 36 (187):

C. D. Rogers, 93½.

Jos. Harlow, 93½.

Team Drivers, No. 70 (306):

A. M. Thompson, 61 1-5.

W. E. Castro, 61 1-5.

C. H. Johanson, 61 1-5.

Edw. Gallagher, 61 1-5.

Jos. Burns, 61 1-5.

Alternates—

R. E. Kennard.

J. Baird.

F. Higuera.

J. Spicula.

POINT RICHMOND—

Stationary Firemen, No. 222 (52):

Geo. Oliver, 52.

SACRAMENTO—

Bakers, No. 85 (55):

A. O. Franke, 55.

Bookbinders, No. 35 (51):

Frank Cooke, 51.

Cigarmakers, No. 238 (50):

E. W. Ericson, 25.

F. D. Barnes, 25.

Federated Trades Council (2):

Daniel D. Sullivan, 1.

J. S. Blair, 1.

Icemen, No. 9990 (25):

A. L. Wulff, 25.

Printing Pressmen, No. 60 (51):

Wm. Payne, 25½.

J. Doran, 25½.

Street Railway Employes, No. 256 (113):

B. F. Robinson, 56½.

Barney Harr, 56½.

Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 50 (51):

Harry Eugene, 51.

Typographical, No. 46 (150):

A. N. Bullock, 150.

Horseshoers, No. 47 (13):

Wm. Hellman, 13.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Bakers, No. 24 (565):

Anton Wahl, 565.

Bakery Goods Salesmen, No. 106 (68):

Thomas Lonergan, 68.

Barbers, No. 148 (400):

Sigmund Oppenheim, 80.

Geo. Borges, 80.

Wm. B. Currier, 80.

P. C. Haman, 80.

Jos. R. Bleily, 80.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293 (231):

Edw. Horan, 231.

Bookbinders, No. 31 (167):

Jas. D. Kelly, 167.

Box Makers and Sawyers, No. 152 (187):

Wm. McIntosh, 187.

Brewery Workers, No. 7 (287):

P. O'Brien, 95 2-3.

Jos. Oberle, 95 2-3.

Anton Ponitz, 95 2-3.

Butchers, No. 115 (200):

D. J. Murray, 66 2-3.

Jos. M. Lyons, 66 2-3.

Fred Zimmerman, 66 2-3.

Carpenters, No. 1082 (541):

J. O. Burckhalter, 541.

Cigarmakers, No. 228 (218):

H. L. Foster, 72 2-3.

Jno. A. Ramon, 72 2-3.

L. Brodie, 72 2-3.

Coopers, No. 65 (206):

Wm. Rae, 103.

Jos. Cresse, 103.

Cooks, No. 44 (488):

Chas. F. Fleischman, 488.

Electrical Workers, No. 151 (767):

Geo. Cooney, 255 2-3.

J. C. Kelly, 255 2-3.

E. S. Hurley, 255 2-3.

Freight Handlers and Ware-

housemen, No. 59 (58):

Jas. J. Ryan, 29.

T. Cronin, 29.

Garment Workers, No. 131 (450):

Miss A. M. Burkhardt, 225.

Miss Margaret O'Brien, 225.

Gas Workers, No. 9840 (295):

Peter V. Kearns, 147½.

John J. Breslin, 147½.

Horseshoers, No. 25 (110):

B. L. Jones, 55.

Simon G. McDonald, 55.

San Francisco Labor Council (2):

Geo. A. Tracy, 1.

Geo. W. Bell, 1.

Machinists, No. 68 (1000):

J. A. Kelly, 500.

Wm. R. Hagerty, 500.

Mailers, No. 18 (62):

J. Coyle, 31.

J. F. Garvey, 31.

Milkers, No. 8861 (94):

Frank Bricker, 47.

Marcel Wille, 47.

Musicians, No. 6 (650):

Harry Menke, 325.

J. J. Matheson, 325.

Photo Engravers, No. 8 (100):

Andrew J. Gallagher, 100.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24 (290):

S. P. Kane, 72½.

Geo. B. Benham, 72½.

Geo. L. Berry, 72½.

Geo. Harrison, 72½.

Web Pressmen, No. 4 (100):

Chas. Bishop, 50.

W. L. Wilson, 50.

Sailors of the Pacific Coast (2000):

Ed Anderson, 333 1-3.

Frank Joranson, 333 1-3.

Wm. Lefevre, 333 1-3.

Walter Macarthur, 333 1-3.

Harry Ohlsen, 333 1-3.

August Seaman, 333 1-3.

Shoe Cutters, No. 339 (45):

James Crosby, 22½.

Wm. Brill, 22½.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers,
No. 29 (66):**

Jas. J. Kenny, 66.
**Street Railway Employees, No.
205 (1700):**

R. Cornelius, 283 1-3.
J. H. Bowling, 283 1-3.
Geo. W. Lane, 283 1-3.
E. J. Hart, 283 1-3.
W. J. Davidson, 283 1-3.
J. McDonald, 283 1-3.
**Sugar Workers, No. 10,519
(300):**

W. H. Kruger, 75.
Chas. A. Meinert, 75.
Henry Sager, 75.
Chas. Oliver, 75.

**Theatrical Stage Employees, No.
16 (114):**

Samuel D. Simmons, 57.
Wm. G. Rusk, 57.

Typographical, No. 21 (713):

Will J. French, 118 5-6.
J. J. O'Neill, 118 5-6.
W. A. Gallagher, 118 5-6.
S. T. Sawyer, 118 5-6.
C. M. Jones, 118 5-6.
Leo Michelson, 118 5-6.

**United Hatters of America, No.
23 (15):**

C. H. Davis, 7½.
Chas. F. Starr, 7½.

Upholsterers, No. 28 (150):

B. B. Rosenthal, 75.
M. Kragen, 75.

Waiters, No. 30 (400):

Fred Emery, 66 2-3.
A. C. Beck, 66 2-3.
A. Schlieper, 66 2-3.
Dan Foster, 66 2-3.
J. D. Kirkpatrick, 66 2-3.
A. J. Peterson, 66 2-3.

SAN JOSE—

Federated Trades Co. (2):
Chas. Steckmest, 2.
**Street Railway Employees, No.
265 (120):**

Samuel Wilkinson, 60.
M. T. Murray, 60.
Typographical, No. 231 (64):
Robert L. Telfer, 64.

SAN PEDRO—

Labor Council (2):
Z. W. Craig, 2.

SANTA BARBARA—

Carpenters, No. 1062 (65):
John L. Sullivan, 65.

SANTA ROSA—

Barbers, No. 159 (20):
F. Duvall, 10.
F. E. Elliott, 10.
**Federal Laborers, No. 10,185
(54):**

J. F. Stahl, 27.
C. D. Hyde, 27.
Labor Council (2):
John J. Murphy, 2.
Team Drivers, No. 417 (24):
J. T. Jenkins, 24.

Alternate—
J. Ross.
Teamsters, No. 589 (21):
M. A. Caldwell, 21.

STOCKTON—

Bakers, No. 120 (20):
A. Gael, 20.
Labor Council (2):
Jas. Wood, 1.
Jas. W. Cunningham, 1.

**Shirtwaist and Laundry Work-
ers, No. 72 (97):**
Albert Shafer, 48½.
John Tucker, 48½.

Steam Engineers, No. 200 (12):
F. W. Eberhard, 6;
A. A. Rorrick, 6.

**Street Railway Employees, No.
276 (50):**

T. O. Owens, 25.
Geo. Dean, 25.
Tailors, No. 84 (25):
Fred Julius, 25.
Typographical, No. 56 (35):
C. H. Bronaugh, 35.

VALLEJO—

Carpenters, No. 180 (99):
Geo. W. Edwards, 99.
Alternate—
Geo. Cassidy.
Federal Union, No. 11,345 (221):
J. B. Dale, 110½.
D. H. Leavitt, 110½.
Machinists, No. 252 (110):
Jas. W. Lynn, 110.
Ship Keepers, No. 8970 (35):
L. B. Leavitt, 35.
Trades and Labor Council (2):
John T. Riordan, 2.

"C. W. PETRY,
"GEO. W. BELL,
"T. F. LONERGAN,
"L. W. BUTLER."

Delegate Barnes, Cigar Makers, No. 288, Sacramento, stated that co-Delegate Ericson would not be present at the convention and asked that he be allowed to cast the full vote of his union.

Moved that the convention grant such permission. Carried.

Moved that the report of the Credentials Committee be accepted and that the votes allotted by that committee stand as recorded. Carried.

The Chair appointed the following committee:

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

W. R. Hagerty, Machinists, No. 68, San Francisco.
B. F. Robinson, Street Carmen, Sacramento.
T. D. Fennessey, Labor Council, Los Angeles.
E. Anderson, Sailors, San Francisco.
J. B. Fleckenstein, Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, Fortuna.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

J. J. Matheson, Musicians, San Francisco.
 John Tucker, Laundry Workers, Sacramento.
 J. D. Kirkpatrick, Waiters, San Francisco.
 E. S. Hurley, Electrical Workers, 151, San Francisco.
 Geo. L. Berry, Printing Pressmen, San Francisco.

RESOLUTION COMMITTEE.

J. J. O'Neill, Typographical, No. 21, San Francisco.
 John Dormer, Typographical, No. 17, Los Angeles.
 J. W. Smart, Street Carmen, Div. 192, Oakland.
 L. B. Leavitt, Ship Keepers', No. 8970, Vallejo.
 A. Wahl, Bakers, No. 24, San Francisco.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Walter Macarthur, Seamen, San Francisco.
 Z. W. Craig, Labor Council, San Pedro.
 R. H. Wiand, Carpenters, Oakland.
 Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers, No. 8, San Francisco.
 T. O. Owens, Street Carmen, Stockton.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

Will J. French, Typographical, No. 21, San Francisco.
 B. B. Rosenthal, Upholsterers, San Francisco.
 A. H. McIrvin, Woodsmen, Blue Lake.
 Florent Sesma, Bartenders, Los Angeles.
 J. J. Lewis, Warehouse Workers, Crockett.

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE.

R. Cornelius, Street Carmen, San Francisco.
 C. D. Hyde, Laborers, Santa Rosa.
 Chas. Steckmest, Federated Trades Council, San Jose.
 Jos. R. Bleily, Barbers, No. 148, San Francisco.
 Geo. Oliver, Stationary Firemen, Point Richmond.

LABEL AND BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

W. E. Castro, Teamsters, No. 70, Oakland.
 Chas. F. Fleischman, Cooks, No. 44, San Francisco.
 August Seaman, Sailors, San Francisco.
 E. B. Whelihan, Laborers, Antioch.
 H. Eugene, Stage Employes, Sacramento.

The following telegram from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was read:

"Washington, D. C., January 7, 1907.

"J. H. Bowling, Secretary California State Federation of Labor Convention, Stockton, Cal.

"In the name of our great trade union movement, I send fraternal greetings to the delegates of the convention of the California State Federation of Labor. May your convention be successful and harmonious and the result of the work be for the greatest good to the California labor movement.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President American Federation of Labor."

Moved that the reports of officers, as printed, be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports. Carried.

The following communication from First Vice-President Thomas Gallagher was read:

"San Francisco, Cal., January 2, 1907.

"J. H. Bowling, Secretary California State Federation of Labor:

"Dear Sir and Brother—I have accepted a position which compels me to give up my work in the labor movement, and, with regret, I

present my resignation as acting President of the California State Federation of Labor, to take effect at once. In taking this action, I wish to express hearty appreciation of the services rendered me by the members of the Executive Council with respect to the counsel offered in the various matters of moment which have been considered during my incumbency. With the sincere hope that the California State Federation of Labor will maintain its record, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

"THOMAS GALLAGHER."

Moved that the resignation of Thomas Gallagher be accepted and that the thanks of the convention be tendered him for the services he has rendered to the California State Federation of Labor. Carried.

Dr. N. Krishna of Bombay, India, having requested the privilege of addressing the convention upon the conditions prevailing in his country, it was moved that the request be granted. Carried.

The gentleman addressed the convention at some length regarding the conditions of the working people of India, and at the conclusion of his remarks it was moved that a cordial invitation be extended to him to attend all sessions of the convention. Carried.

Secretary-Treasurer Bowling was instructed to send the following telegrams:

"Secretary of Washington State Federation of Labor:

"California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, sends greetings and well wishes to the delegates and expresses desire for success of your organization.

"J. H. BOWLING, Secretary-Treasurer."

"Secretary Oregon State Federation of Labor:

"California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, sends greetings and well wishes to the delegates and expresses desire for success of your organization.

"J. H. BOWLING, Secretary-Treasurer."

"P. J. McArdle, Smithfield and Water streets, House building, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

"Seventh annual convention California State Federation of Labor sends congratulations on victory of your organization.

"J. H. BOWLING, Secretary-Treasurer."

"Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone:

"Seventh annual convention of California State Federation of Labor extends to you its sympathy, and desires to offer you encouragement in the direction that it will assist as far as possible to secure for you justice in your serious trials.

"J. H. BOWLING, Secretary-Treasurer."

The following resolution, presented by George A. Tracy of San Francisco Typographical Union, was, upon consent, read to the convention:

PROPOSITION No. 1.

Introduced by Delegate George A. Tracy, San Francisco Labor Council:

"WHEREAS, the International Typographical Union has, for the past year, been engaged in a determined struggle to establish the eight-hour day in the printing industry, at an expense to its membership heretofore unheard of in the annals of trades union history; and

"WHEREAS, certain publishers, from a purely selfish motive, have left nothing undone to defeat the aims of the International Typographical Union in this laudable and unselfish effort to ameliorate the conditions existing within the ranks of its own organization and to uplift the condition of all wage earners; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in seventh annual convention assembled, hereby unequivocally condemns the action of the enemies of organized labor in struggling to withhold from the printers the enjoyment of the normal and reasonable eight-hour day, which is recognized by a large majority of the employing printers of America; and be it further

"Resolved, That we especially condemn the attitude of the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Pa., proprietors of the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *Ladies' Home Journal*, publications of national reputation and world-wide circulation, in refusing to recognize the just demands of the International Typographical Union; and be it further

"Resolved, That we also condemn the attitude of the publishers of *McClure's Magazine*, a widely-read and prosperous publication, especially appealing to the working classes for patronage, in their attempt to inaugurate the open shop and to maintain a workday and shop conditions inimical to the best interests of those from whom they must look to subscribe for their publication and toward whom they should show a spirit of fairness rather than contempt; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the names of these publications be placed on the unfair list of this Federation and that the Executive Council of this body be, and they are hereby, instructed to notify the membership of the Federation of the unfair attitude of the proprietors of the publications mentioned, with a request that all affiliated bodies of this organization shall cease to patronize them and that they shall give such publicity to the facts herein stated as may be within their power."

Moved that resolution be adopted. Carried.

Convention badges were distributed to all delegates whose credentials had been favorably acted upon by the Credentials Committee.

Moved that the convention adjourn till 2 p. m. Carried.

The Sergeants-at-Arms reported on attendance as follows:

Absent—J. McElheney, H. Strudwick, E. B. Whelihan, Antioch; W. M. Haris, M. T. Kean, Bakersfield; J. B. Fleckenstein, Fortuna; Wm. C. Graham, Los Angeles; J. E. Klear, A. F. Goodwin, Oakland; D. D. Sullivan, J. S. Blair, Wm. Hellman, Sacramento; J. Oberle, J. C. Kelly, J. J. Ryan, T. Cronin, J. A. Kelly, Wm. R. Hagerty, J. Coyle, J. F. Garvey, S. P. Kane, Geo. B. Benham, Jas. Crosby, Wm. Brill, C. H. Davis, C. F. Starr, San Francisco; S. Wilkinson, San Jose; F. Duvall, F. E. Elliott, J. J. Murphy, Santa Rosa; A. Shafer, J. Tucker, F. W. Eberhard, A. A. Rorrick, Stockton.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting was called to order by President pro tem S. D. Simmons at 2:15 o'clock.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES.

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

To the Officers and Members of the Seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your Committee on Rules and Order of Business respectfully report as follows:

We recommend that the following rules and order of business govern the deliberations of the seventh annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

1. The sessions of the convention shall be from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1:30 p. m. until 5:30 p. m., and no night sessions shall be held unless 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 represented.
3. Should two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.
4. No delegate shall interrupt another member while speaking, unless to raise a point of order.
5. If a delegate while speaking be called to order, the speaker shall, at the request of the Chair, be seated until the question of order is determined, when, if permitted, the speaker may proceed.
6. A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same subject until all who wish to speak have had an opportunity to do so, nor more

than twice without permission from the convention, nor longer than five minutes at a time without permission.

7. A question shall not be subject to debate until it has been seconded and stated by the Chair, and it shall be reduced to writing at the request of any delegate.

8. When a question is before the house, the only motions in order shall be (1) to adjourn, (2) to refer, (3) for the previous question, (4) to postpone indefinitely, (5) to postpone to a certain time, and (6) to divide or amend, which shall severally have precedence in the order named.

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

10. A motion for a reconsideration shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall require a two-thirds vote.

11. Any delegate not present at roll-call shall be marked absent; but in the event of being unavoidably absent, shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

12. Before a resolution can be received by the Chair or Committee on Resolutions, it shall bear the signature of the delegate introducing it, with the title of the organization represented by the delegate, and no resolution shall be introduced later than Wednesday, January 9th, at 5:30 p. m., unless by consent of two-thirds of the delegates present.

13. No motion or resolution shall be finally passed without an opportunity to speak being afforded the delegate making or introducing the same.

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

15. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided according to Roberts' Rules of Order.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Call to order.
2. Committee on Credentials.
3. Roll-call. (Card system.)
4. Appointments 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 and place of next convention.
12. Adjournment.

ED. ANDERSON, Chairman.

B. F. ROBINSON.

T. D. FENNESSEY, Secretary.

Moved that report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business be adopted as a whole. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Credentials Committee recommended that Frank Cooke, Bookbinders, No. 35, Sacramento, representing 51 votes, be seated in the convention; also that the name of J. S. Blair (alternate) be substituted for A. Dalton Jr. of Federated Trades Council, Sacramento.

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

The Japanese and Korean Exclusion League presented credentials of E. D. Carr, Jas. Bowlan and S. T. Arnold, to represent the Japanese and Korean League in the seventh annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Moved that the credentials be accepted and filed and that the delegates be accorded the floor. Carried.

Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Bowling read the following telegram:

"Indianapolis, Ind., January 8, 1907.
 "J. H. Bowling, Secretary-Treasurer California State Federation of Labor, Stockton, Cal.:

"Appreciate very much sentiment expressed in your telegram.
 Trust your convention may be a most successful one.

"JAMES M. LYNCH."

REPORT ON COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions made a partial report as follows:
 January 8, 1907.

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

Your Committee on Resolutions makes a partial report as follows:

The subject matter of Proposition No. 10 is covered in the report of the Executive Council, consequently your committee recommends that said proposition be referred to the Committee on Officers Reports.

PROPOSITION No. 2.

Introduced by Chas. F. Fleishmann, Cooks, No. 44, San Francisco; indorsed by Geo. A. Janssen, Butchers, No. 120, Oakland; J. D. Kirkpatrick, Waiters, No. 30, San Francisco; Fred Emery, A. C. Buck, Herman Hollander, Cooks and Waiters, No. 31, Oakland.

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be, and is hereby, requested to instruct all organizers of the State Federation of Labor to pay especial attention to the organizing of the crafts employed in the various provision trades, especially in the towns surrounding the bay counties.

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION No. 16.

Introduced by Walter Macarthur, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco:

Whereas, bids have been asked by the Panama Canal Commission for the supply of 2,500 Chinese laborers, under conditions virtually amounting to involuntary servitude; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that we protest against the proposed employment of Chinese on the Panama Canal, as a violation of the Chinese exclusion and alien contract labor laws; further

Resolved, That we especially object to the terms under which it is proposed to hold the Chinese laborers to their contracts with the "labor agents," said terms being a violation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, inasmuch as they clearly imply and necessarily involve a state of involuntary servitude; further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Panama Canal Commission, the President of the United States and the Secretary of State.

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in by a standing vote. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 17.

Introduced by Walter Macarthur, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco:

Whereas, President Roosevelt, in his message to the present session of Congress, makes certain statements concerning the attitude of the people of San Francisco and "one or two other places," in their treatment of the Japanese now resident in these localities, with reference specifically to the common school regulations adopted by the San Francisco Board of Education, providing for the accommodation in separate school-houses of Caucasian and Mongolian pupils; and

Whereas, the President characterizes these regulations as evidence of a "most unworthy feeling," as a "wicked absurdity," and as a "confession of inferiority in our civilization"; and

Whereas, based upon such conception of our municipal and State policy, and the motives inspiring it, the President declares his intention to "deal summarily," so far as the present power of the Federal Government permits, with the "very small body of our citizens that act badly," and gives notice that "in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese, everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ, will be so employed"; and

Whereas, the President, still proceeding upon the grounds herein noted, makes certain recommendations to Congress, to wit, "that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens," and "that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the President, acting for the United States Government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties"; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that the views expressed by President Roosevelt concerning our attitude toward the Japanese indicate misinformation or misconstruction of the facts; that his threat to "deal summarily" with us is therefore entirely uncalled for, and his request for an enlargement of his powers quite unnecessary; further

Resolved, That the action of the San Francisco Board of Education, in providing separate school-houses for Caucasian and Mongolian pupils, which action is authorized and in fact required by the State Constitution, is indorsed and supported by the practically unanimous sentiment of the State, and cannot by any reasonable process of construction be regarded, either in intent or in effect, as "shutting them (the Japanese) out from the common schools," and is therefore not open to the terms of expletive which the President has applied to it; further

Resolved, That we insist upon, and shall to the limit of our power maintain our right under the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of California, and as a matter of practical necessity to the moral and mental well-being of our people, to segregate the pupils in the common schools in such manner as reason and experience shall dictate, and to adopt and enforce such other regulations as may be deemed wise and expedient in the conduct of our educational and other State or municipal affairs; further

Resolved, That in its treatment of the Japanese and other aliens now resident within its borders, California cannot justly be charged with unfair discrimination, but, on the contrary, is entitled to credit for liberality exceeding that of many other States in the matter of the rights and privileges accorded aliens; further

Resolved, That we deplore the tenor of President Roosevelt's message, in so far as it treats of the Japanese in the common schools of San Francisco, as misleading in its statements of fact, unwarranted in its inferences and conclusions and unworthy the dignity of the high office whence it emanates; further

Resolved, That we resent the President's threats of compulsion by armed force in a matter clearly within the purview of municipal and State authority, as insulting to the State, and as an intolerable reflection upon its rights as a sovereign constituent of the United States; further

Resolved, That we are opposed to the President's recommendations that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese, and that the powers of the Federal Government be enlarged for the purpose of subverting the proper authority of this and other States; further

Resolved, That the powers vested in the Federal Government by the respective States are designed for use in protecting the latter in the exercise of their reserved rights and functions; consequently any-

attempt or threat to use these powers to prevent or obstruct the freest possible exercise of these rights and functions must be regarded as an act of usurpation, menacing the freedom of the American people, endangering the stability of American institutions and demanding the strongest possible protest on the part of every patriotic citizen; further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be submitted to President Roosevelt, the members of Congress and United States Senators from California, and the press.

The committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that the recommendations of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

PROPOSITION No. 18.

Introduced by Walter Macarthur, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco:

Whereas, Secretary Metcalf, in his report to President Roosevelt on the Japanese question in San Francisco, makes numerous misstatements and misrepresentations, among which is an implied charge of bad faith against the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, in connection with the action of the latter body in advising the segregation of all Mongolian pupils in the public schools, and in the matter of discrimination against Japanese restaurant keepers; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that the action of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League in the first named of these matters is in no sense inconsistent with its constitutional declaration that "the League, as such, shall not adopt any measures of discrimination against any Chinese, Japanese or Korean, now or hereafter legally resident in the United States," but, on the contrary, is merely an exercise of the unquestionable right of our citizens, acting individually or collectively, to secure the enforcement of all laws of the State designed for the regulation of the relations between the respective races; further

Resolved, That the allegation that the League has formally and officially participated in a boycott on the Japanese restaurant keepers is contrary to fact and based chiefly upon a misinterpretation of press reports of the League's proceedings; further

Resolved, That we deny and protest against these and other features of Secretary Metcalf's report to President Roosevelt as unjust, untrue and misleading; further

Resolved, That the report of Secretary Metcalf is utterly unworthy of credence in any particular, the same being an obviously one-sided and grossly exaggerated presentation of incidents which, so far as they exist at all, bear no significance to the question at issue between the Governments of the United States and of Japan, or between the State of California and President Roosevelt; further

Resolved, That we hereby express our lack of confidence in Secretary Metcalf, as one who, having been honored and trusted by our citizens, has sought to betray our interests in a matter affecting the welfare of present and future generations, with the object of bolstering up an assault upon our rights as a self-governing commonwealth, and with intent to justify a blow at the most fundamental principle of national liberty.

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee announced that the committee would meet at headquarters in the Yosemite Hotel every day at 1 p. m., and requested that any of the delegates who may have resolutions before the committee, and wishing to explain, could come there at that hour.

Moved by A. J. Gallagher that the committee from the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, Messrs. Arnold and Bowlan, be accorded the floor. Carried.

While the committee from the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League was preparing some literature, a recess of ten minutes was taken.

The convention reconvened at 3:20 p. m. and Mr. Arnold was introduced and addressed the convention. He made a strong appeal as to the necessity of the trade unions standing shoulder to shoulder against the Asiatics. Mr. Jas. Bowlan was then introduced by the Chair, and spoke of the great amount of work accomplished by the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League and the necessity of the unions affiliating with the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League.

D. H. Leavitt, Federal Laborers Union of Vallejo, offered the following resolution:

Moved, That we indorse the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League and recommend that all affiliated organizations join said League and render it all the aid in their power; further, that this convention hereby reaffirms the action of previous conventions in opposing any modification of the existing Chinese Exclusion Act, and urging the passage by Congress of a bill extending the provisions of that act so as to exclude all classes of Asiatics, especially Japanese and Koreans.

Moved that the resolution be adopted. Carried.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Chairman S. D. Simmons announced that his attention had been called to the fact that delegates were patronizing restaurants employing Chinese and Japanese.

Jas. Wood, chairman of the local entertainment committee, announced that on Wednesday evening, January 10th, a banquet would be tendered the delegates in Masonic Music Hall. He also stated that union waiters had been procured from San Francisco, as, unfortunately, none were available in Stockton.

Delegate J. D. Kirkpatrick, Waiters Union, No. 30, San Francisco, thanked the entertainment committee for its action taken in regard to securing union help for the banquet.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The Committee on Officers' Reports reported as follows:

Stockton, Cal., January 8, 1907.

Gentlemen—In the matter of reports of officers, we desire to call your attention to pages 6 and 8, under head, "The Seamen's Strike and Lockout."

The last clause of the last paragraph of the said report contains the language: "The Seamen's Union made a gallant stand and should go down in trades union history as winning one of the grandest victories ever obtained—considering that they stood the fight alone, financially and otherwise."

Now, we complain of this report and can show that more than 1,000 union longshoremen were in this fight for sentiment, and many are in it now, suffering and still fighting this battle to its finish. For example, the longshoremen of Eureka, Cal. (numbering 240 men) who went into this fight at the direct solicitation of the seamen, have spent in wages, etc., thousands of dollars, and today are still continuing the fight with no assistance (in sight) except their own efforts. We are still aware of the fact that the longshoremen of Eureka are locked out because they refused to work with the scab substitutes for sailors in the strike referred to, and we request that the report of Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor be corrected to show facts as they actually were and are.

Respectfully,

E. D. HAWKINS, Trades Council, Eureka, Cal.

EDWARD L. LEWIS, Blue Lake, No. 7, Eureka, Cal.

PERRY BURLINGAME, Local 1040, C. & J. of A.

A. H. McIRVIN, Local 1, I. B. W. & S. M. W.

S. F. KELLY, Eureka, No. 2, I. B. W. & S. M. W.

We, the Committee on Reports of Officers, concur in the report of the Executive Council, except the clause touching on the Coast Seamen's strike. An objection has been raised by a delegate from the Trades Council of Eureka to the last paragraph, on page six—a statement to the effect that a settlement has been made; but in our investigation we find that the longshoremen of Eureka were involved in the strike at the suggestion of the seamen, and they are still out on strike. We, the committee, would like very much to have the reading of that paragraph changed.

Moved that the last sentence in the Secretary's report, in reference to the sailors' strike and lockout be stricken out. Carried.

The committee recommended that two lines in the letter of Thos. J. Mahoney be stricken out where reference is made to the Oakland Labor Council, viz., "There was no one present from the Oakland Labor Council, although they promised to send representatives." Mr. C. W. Petry, representing the Oakland Labor Council, claims the Council knew nothing of the meeting of the Glove Workers.

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

We also recommend that Proposition No. 10, which was referred to us by the President, on recommendation of the Resolution Committee, be adopted.

PROPOSITION No. 10.

Introduced by D. H. Leavitt and J. B. Dale, Federal Labor Union, No. 11,345, Vallejo.

Whereas, certain facts were presented to the last convention of this Federation relative to the management of the Napa State Hospital for the Insane; and

Whereas, the statements of the conditions at this institution were such as to cause the State Federation of Labor to request the appointment to the Board of Management of said hospital of a member of organized labor; and

Whereas, owing to the fact that the efforts of the Executive Council in this direction did not meet with the desired success, and still believing that it will be to the best interests of the employees of this institution to have a representative upon the Board of Management, in the person of a tried and true trades unionist; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, petition the Governor of this State, the Hon. James N. Gillett, to appoint upon the Board of Management of the Napa State Hospital for the Insane a member of organized labor, to the end that justice may be secured in the event of any charge being brought against an employe of said institution.

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

REPORT OF LABEL AND BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

Committee on Labels and Boycott reported in part as follows:

PROPOSITION No. 4.

Introduced by D. H. Leavitt and J. B. Dale, Federal Labor Union, No. 11,345, Vallejo.

Whereas, the trades union movement, as an aggressive and reform movement, should use every agency possible to secure prominence and for propagation of its ideas; and

Whereas, the union label is to the garment or to the article bearing it a guarantee that said garment, or article, has been produced under conditions satisfactory to the producer; and

Whereas, the strict observance of the label is a direct and effective blow at the sweatshops and child-labor emporiums, the evils of which are patent to all; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, that it urge upon its affiliated unions a strict observance of the union label; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention instruct the Executive Council to request its organizers to encourage the formation of Women's Label Leagues, and to work in conjunction with the various central bodies throughout the State, thereby adding renewed vigor and impetus to the observance of the label.

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

Moved to adjourn till 9 a. m. Carried.

The Sergeants-at-Arms reported on attendance as follows:

Absent—W. M. Haris, M. T. Kean, Bakersfield; E. L. Lewis, E. D. Hawkins, Eureka; J. B. Fleckenstein, Fortuna; Marshall Mosher, A. B. Rosenberg, Fresno; Wm. C. Graham, T. J. Burke, Jos. E. Klear, A. F. Goodwin, N. P. Nielsen, Jos. Harlow, W. E. Castro, Oakland, A. L. Wulff, Wm. Payne, J. Doran, Wm. Hellman, Sacramento; Anton Wahl, Wm. McIntosh, Jos. Oberle, J. C. Kelly, Jas. J. Ryan, J. A. Kelly, Wm. R. Hagerty, J. Coyle, Geo. L. Berry, Chas. Bishop, W. L. Wilson, Harry Ohlsen, James Crosby, Wm. Brill, Jas. J. Kenny, C. H. Davis, Chas. F. Starr, A. Schlieper, J. D. Kirkpatrick, Samuel Wilkinson, San Francisco; F. E. Elliott, John J. Murphy, Santa Rosa; A. Gael, Albert Shafer, J. Tucker, F. W. Eberhard, A. A. Rorrick, Stockton.

Third Legislative Day—Wednesday, January 9, 1907

MORNING SESSION

President pro tem S. D. Simmons called the meeting to order at 9:20 o'clock.

The Chair warned delegates that failure to deposit attendance tickets, in the box provided for such purpose, at each session, would place them in the absent list.

REPORT OF LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Law and Legislative Committee reported, in part, as follows:

PROPOSITION No. 5.

Introduced by Delegates Fennessey and Ploeger, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles:

An Act to Amend Section One Thousand One Hundred and Sixty of Chapter Six, Title Two, of the Political Code, Relating to the Hours When the Polls Shall be Opened and Closed on Election Day.

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

"The polls must be opened at six o'clock in the morning of the day of election, and must be kept open until seven o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, when the polls shall be closed."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION No. 6.

Introduced by Delegates Fennessey and Ploeger, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles:

An Act Approved February 20, 1905, 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 minor under eighteen years of age, or woman, 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, which may be deemed unhealthful or dangerous, 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 such child shall be permitted to do any such work or labor, except between the hours of six in the morning and eight in the evening; and no such woman shall be permitted to do such work except between the hours of six in the morning and ten 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, workshop, 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 any Judge of the Superior Court of the county, or city and county, in which such child resides, shall have 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, 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 and county, city or 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 at 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 districts in which his 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 institution, 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 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 rights 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 of (name of county, if known) and state (or country) of (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 me 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 can not read English at sight, and can, or can not write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

Signature of the 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 imprisoned not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 5. Any person, firm, 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 that employs or suffers or permits any minor to be employed in violation thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on 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 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 provision 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 an information before a magistrate of the commission of any public offense defined in this act.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that recommendation of committee be concurred in.

Moved to amend that report of committee be adopted by inserting the word "guardian," and striking out the section referring to children working during holiday season. Carried. The proposition was referred back to the committee to make desired changes.

The above is the resolution as amended.

PROPOSITION No. 7.

Introduced by Delegates Fennessey and Ploeger, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

An Act Providing for Liability for Injuries to Servants and Employes, 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 of which shall be situated, in whole or in part, in this State, shall be liable for all damages sustained by any servant or employe 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 employe of such person, receiver or corporation, and the fact that such servants and employes 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 employes of such person, receiver or corporation, or with the authority to direct any other employe in the performance of any duty of such employe, are vice-principals of such person, receiver or corporation, and are not fellow servants with their co-employes.

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; employes who do not come within the provisions of this article 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, by reason of the negligence of any other servant or employee of such person, firm, co-partnership, corporation or receiver; and the fact that such servants are fellow employes 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 intrusted 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 employes 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. Employes who do not come within the provisions of this article shall not be considered fellow servants.

Sec. 7. No contract made between the employer and employee, based upon the contingency of death or injury of the employee, and limiting the liability of the employer, under this chapter, or fixing damages to be recovered, 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.

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION No. 8.

Introduced by Delegates Fennessey and Ploeger, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

An Act to Amend Section Six Hundred and Seventy-nine of the Penal Code, Relating to the Coercion or Compulsion of, or Discrimination Against Persons Seeking Employment.

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

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, co-partnership or corporation within this State, or agent or officer on behalf of such person, firm, co-partnership or corporation to hereafter coerce or compel any person or persons to withdraw, or not to join, or to enter into an agreement, either written or verbal, to withdraw, or not to join or become a member of any labor organization as a condition of such person or persons securing employment, or continuing in the employment of any such person, firm, co-partnership or corporation.

Sec. 2. Any person, firm, co-partnership or corporation, within this State, or agent or officer on behalf of such person, firm, co-partnership or corporation, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION No. 9.

Introduced by Delegates Fennessey and Ploeger, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

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 Seven, Article Nine, of the 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 second day of January, 1907 two-thirds of all of the members elected to each of the Houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, hereby proposes that Section Seven, of Article Nine, 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 in 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."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION No. 11

Introduced by Delegates Fennessey and Ploeger, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

The following resolutions were adopted at a mass conference of labor unions of Los Angeles County, December 29, 1906.

"1. Whereas, the entrance of the Japanese and other Asiatics into the United States is a menace to our entire citizenship, inasmuch as their mode of living tends to lower the standard of living of the people of our county; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we favor the exclusion of Asiatics from the United States.

"2. Whereas, the mingling of our children with the Asiatics in the public schools has proven injurious; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we favor separate public schools for Asiatics.

"3. Whereas, many citizens of the United States, and in the State of California, have found that laws giving the people the right of initiative, referendum and recall are of great value in securing good government for the whole people; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we favor the enactment of a State law giving the citizens of the State of California the right of initiative, referendum and recall, on the percentage: On initiative, 5 per cent; referendum, 8 per cent, and recall, 10 per cent.

"4. Whereas, the occupation of structural iron workers is made unnecessarily hazardous by the neglect of contractors to put in flooring on the next floor below that on which the structural iron workers are at work, such neglect causing many deaths and injuries; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we favor the passage of a State law making it compulsory for all contractors or persons in charge of the construction of buildings, to put in flooring on the next floor below the one on which the structural iron workers are at work.

"5. Whereas, in certain cities in our State, women are engaged in dispensing alcoholic drinks in public places where liquor is sold; and

"Whereas, this is detrimental to the welfare and morals of the entire community; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the State law be so amended as to make such sale of liquor by women a misdemeanor.

"6. Whereas, the law-makers have seen fit to place game wardens all over the State of California, for the protection of wild animals, and

"Whereas, these same legislators have provided only one Labor Commissioner and two deputies to protect the working women and children throughout the length and breadth of the immense State of California, thereby permitting criminal corporations to work women and children many more hours than the State laws allow; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we favor the appointment and maintenance of at least as many deputy labor commissioners as there are deputy game wardens in the State of California.

"7. Whereas, in the past, the maintenance of the State Federation of Labor has been principally borne by the trades unions of the northern part of the State; and

"WHEREAS, The fire and earthquake in the city of San Francisco has left many of our members in the north in an impoverished condition; be it

"Resolved, That it is at this time particularly the duty of trade unions in every part of the State to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor, thereby enabling the Federation to accomplish its avowed purpose of ample protection to every wage-worker in the State of California.

"8. *Resolved*, That we urge every member of a labor organization and every sympathizer to patronize the union label and demand the working card or button of those who render a service, whenever possible.

"9. *Resolved*, That this convention ask the delegates from Southern California to the convention of the State Federation of Labor to pledge themselves to faithfully introduce and work for the measures approved by this conference."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

The committee announced that Proposition 14, presented by Delegate T. Owens of Stockton, had been withdrawn.

PROPOSITION NO. 15.

Introduced by Delegate George A. Tracy, San Francisco Labor Council:

"WHEREAS, The conditions under which clerks in first and second class postoffices labor, with respect to wages and hours, especially command the sympathy of the organized workers of other callings; and

"Whereas, the conditions governing the employment of postoffice clerks have been difficult of improvement because of lack of organization among them, due in great measure to obstacles to organization created by the heads of the administrative department of the Government; and

"WHEREAS, The postoffice clerks who have organized are endeavoring to have Congress enact legislation which will secure for the post-

office clerks an eight-hour workday and improvement with respect to their wages; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in seventh annual convention assembled, hereby indorses the bill now before Congress providing for the classification of the salaries of clerks employed in postoffices of the first and second classes (H. R. 9754), as well as the measure designed to establish an eight-hour day for clerks employed in postoffices of the first and second classes."

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to every Congressman."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 22.

Introduced by M. Wille, Milkers' Union, No. 8861, San Francisco.

"WHEREAS, Most of the bakeries of the State of California are in an exceedingly unsanitary and in some cases filthy condition; and

"WHEREAS, This is not only detrimental to the journeymen bakers, but also to the public in general; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in its seventh annual convention assembled, in the city of Stockton, Cal., to urge the present House of Assembly and Senate to pass a law to appoint a State Bake Shop Inspector."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Moved that the propositions presented to the Secretary be printed in the proceedings on the day of receipt.

The Credential Committee recommended that Frank Salkirk of Beer Drivers' and Stablemen, No. 227, San Francisco (195 votes) be seated in the convention, such request being made by that union.

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

The Credential Committee referred action to the convention on the written request of John McElheny that John McBride be seated in the convention because of inability on his part to attend.

Moved that request be granted. Carried.

Moved to adjourn till 1:30 p. m.

The Sergeants-at-Arms reported on attendance as follows:

Absent. W. M. Haris, M. T. Kean, Wm. C. Graham, T. J. Burke, Jos. E. Klear, A. F. Goodwin, Wm. Hellman, J. C. Kelly, Jas. J. Ryan, Wm. R. Hagerty, J. Coyle, Andrew J. Gallagher, Chas. Bishop, Frank Joranson, James Crosby, Wm. Brill, W. J. Davidson, W. A. Gallagher, C. M. Jones, C. H. Davis, Chas. F. Starr, Samuel Wilkinson, F. Duvall, F. E. Elliott, John J. Murphy, A. Gael, Albert Shafer, John Tucker, F. W. Eberhard, A. A. Rorrick, Geo. Dean.

AFTERNOON SESSION

President pro tem S. D. Simmons called the meeting to order at 1:40 o'clock.

Moved that the Secretary communicate with the passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Company and notify him that the convention will be in session until Friday. Carried.

REPORT OF LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Law and Legislative Committee reported in part as follows:

Proposition No. 32 was withdrawn by the Barbers, it being covered by Proposition No. 33.

PROPOSITION NO. 23.

Introduced by D. H. Leavitt and J. B. Dale, Federal Union, No. 11,345, Vallejo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 30.

Introduced by Charles W. Petry, Central Labor Council, Oakland.

"WHEREAS, Several States in the Union have enacted laws calculated to regulate the hours of labor for women employed in gainful occupations; and

"WHEREAS, There seems to be no law enacted in the State of California for that purpose; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be, and are hereby, instructed to use all efforts and power at their command to have proper laws enacted by the present State Legislature covering this subject."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 31.

Introduced by Charles W. Petry, Central Labor Council, Oakland.

"WHEREAS, Experience has proven to the residents of Alameda County that a racetrack is detrimental to the morals of the people; and

"WHEREAS, Many homes have suffered because of reckless gambling induced by the same; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That our legislative delegate be instructed to assist in having proper legislation passed at the State Legislature tending to regulate the same to conform to a general betterment."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 33.

Introduced by Barbers' Union, No. 148, San Francisco.

"To the Officers and Members of the State Federation of Labor herein assembled:

"We, the members of the Journeymen Barbers' Union, Local 148, of San Francisco, by resolution adopted on the second day of January, 1907, ask the adoption by this convention of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we ask of the State Legislature the re-enactment of the original State Barbers' Law and to replace the same on the statute books, and also ask the reappointment of three commissioners, one from San Francisco, one from Sacramento, and one from Los Angeles. The commission to be self-sustaining."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 39.

Introduced by A. Schlieper, Waiters' Union, No. 30, San Francisco.

"Resolved, That we favor the submission to the qualified electors of the State of a constitutional amendment providing for the extension of the suffrage to women."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 50.

Introduced by Street Railway Employees—R. Cornelius, Geo. W. Lane, Edwin J. Hart, J. McDonald, W. J. Davidson, J. H. Bowling, Div. 205, San Francisco; B. F. Robinson, Barney Harr, Div. 256, Sacramento; J. W. Smart, T. O. Davies, Div. 192, Oakland; T. O. Owens, Div. 276, Stockton; Geo. Dean, M. Murray, Div. 265, San Jose.

"WHEREAS, For several years the street railway employes of the State of California have used their best endeavors to have the traction companies of the State equip their cars with modern safety appliances, such as air-brakes and automatic fenders, without success; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the incoming Executive Council use their best efforts to have passed by the Legislature of the State of California, a law compelling all street railway companies in California to equip all double truck passenger cars with the most modern air-brakes, auto-

matic fenders and proper seats for motormen, thereby insuring greater safety to life and property, and reducing the physical and mental strain of the operation of the cars."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

Secretary Bowling stated that he had just received word from the General Passenger Agent of Stockton that the time for the delegates to purchase return tickets had been extended to Friday evening, January 11th, and also that the General Passenger Agent of Stockton had wired the main office in San Francisco for an extension of time to January 14th, and when the information was secured the same would be posted.

REPORT OF RESOLUTION COMMITTEE.

The Resolution Committee reported on the following propositions:

PROPOSITION NO. 12.

Introduced by S. L. Kelly, Woodsmen and Sawmill Union, No. 2:
"WHEREAS, The labor unions of Humboldt County have started a hospital for the benefit of union laborers; and

"WHEREAS, They have been running in rented quarters and have been much handicapped for room and have thereby lost much patronage which otherwise would have come to them: and

"WHEREAS, Said hospital has issued bonds in denominations of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) each, to the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), interest at four per cent per annum, for the purpose of erecting a hospital building on the site which they have already purchased in the city of Eureka; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That each delegate to this convention, where his local is financially able, pledge himself to work to the best of his ability to induce his local to purchase one or more of said bonds, in order to aid in building said Union Labor Hospital."

Committee recommended that it be referred to the Executive Council.

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

RESOLUTION No. 13.

Introduced by L. B. Leavitt, Shipkeepers' Union, No. 8970, Vallejo, Cal.

"WHEREAS, The shipkeepers on the Mare Island Navy Yard were, prior to August 20, 1900, compelled to work an average of twelve hours for a day's pay, in violation of the eight-hour law; after said 20th day of August, 1900, by a decision of the Secretary of the Navy, the hours of said shipkeepers were reduced to eight for a day's pay, thereby confessing that when compelled to work twelve hours the shipkeepers of Mare Island worked in excess of four hours' overtime on each calendar day; and that

"WHEREAS, The said shipkeepers have made demands upon the proper authorities for pay for overtime for this excess of four hours for each calendar day so worked, yet the Navy Department has persistently refused to pay said claim for said overtime, though the fact has been called to the attention of the Navy Department that the claim of shipkeepers at other navy yards has been paid for this overtime in former years; and that

"WHEREAS, The said shipkeepers have been compelled to work the Saturday half holiday, the seven national holidays proscribed by the laws of Congress; that said shipkeepers have been compelled to work holidays without extra compensation for said holidays; and that

"WHEREAS, On the Fourth of July, 1906, and the several holidays intervening from that date, the men on the day watch from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. have been paid double time, thereby admitting that we are entitled to extra time for said holidays; and that

"WHEREAS, The men on the night shift have not as yet received any pay for overtime; and as twenty-four hours compose a calendar day, and that in other departments of the Mare Island Navy Yard men working the same time and hours are paid double time for said holidays; and, believing that we are entitled to the same consideration as other Government employes; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, now in session in the city of Stockton, have investigated this claim of said Shipkeepers' Union, No. 8970, of the A. F. of L., and being fully convinced of the justness of the claim, hereby indorse the same, and also urge Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., and the Executive Committee of the same, to use all honorable means within their power to aid the attorneys for the Shipkeepers (Messrs. Herbert & Micou, of Washington, D. C.) in the effort of this firm to secure an adjustment of said claim for overtime of the shipkeepers; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, Samuel Gompers (President of the A. F. of L.), Senator Perkins and Congressman J. R. Knowland, with the request that they use all honorable means to the end that all shipkeepers employed on Mare Island Navy Yard are paid for all overtime, for Saturday half holidays, and also double time shall be paid to all men who are required to work upon the night shift, the same as those employed during the day."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 24.

Introduced by Anton Wahl, Bakers' Union, No. 24, of San Francisco.

"WHEREAS, In San Jose, Cal., the master bakers, upon a reasonable demand for an increase of wages following the raising of prices in commodities of life, have locked out their men and announced to them that only under the open-shop conditions could they continue to work; and

"WHEREAS, The local union of San Jose was compelled to establish a bakery of their own in order to be able to supply the people of said city with union labeled bakery goods; and

"WHEREAS, The master bakers of San Jose, with the assistance of the Pacific Coast Master Bakers' Association, a combination of master bakers, flour mills, bakeries, supply merchants, etc., are using all kinds of conspiracies to undermine the union bakeries and threaten others so they will not supply them, for all such acts which, if attempted by organized labor, union men would be put in prison; and

"WHEREAS, The open shop in the bakery industry not only means long hours and small pay to the bakery workers, but, above all, unsanitary conditions in the baking shop, through which the entire public is likely to suffer; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in its seventh annual convention in the city of Stockton, denounces the action of the National Master Bakers, the Pacific Coast Master Bakers and the Santa Clara County Master Bakers' Association, and assist the organization of bakery workers, morally, by purchasing only bakery goods bearing the label of the B. & C. W. I. Unions; and be it further

"Resolved, To instruct the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor to issue a circular letter in connection with a copy of this resolution to all affiliated bodies, calling upon all organized labor to assist the bakers in their fight against the open shop."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 26.

Introduced by Edward L. Lewis, Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers' Union, No. 7, Blue Lake:

"WHEREAS, The gravest danger to organized labor lies in the presence of a large and poorly paid army of unorganized labor, who continually threaten, to the detriment of organized labor, to take the places of striking or dissatisfied workers; and the employers and the Citizens' Alliance are continually enticing these men into districts for the sole purpose of making conditions harder for the man who works; and the woodsmen and sawmill workers constitute a large number of this army of unorganized workingmen; and that already an organization has been started (chartered) and has several thousand members, and promises the very best results if cultivated; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this, the State Federation of Labor of the State of California, in convention, do hereby pledge ourselves and our Executive Council, to make special efforts to assist and extend this organization during our coming term."

The committee recommended that it be referred to the Executive Council.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 29.

Introduced by T. Cronin, Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen, No. 59, San Francisco:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention of the State Federation of Labor that the Executive Council make special effort in the work of organizing the freight handlers at all shipping points in the State of California."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 34.

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

"Resolved, That whatever action is taken by this convention, by resolution or otherwise, regarding the restriction of immigration of Japanese be compiled in concrete form and sent at the earliest possible date to all central labor bodies, state federations and international labor organizations in the United States, with a request that all such legislative action be taken to stop the Japanese invasion of the United States."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 35.

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

"Resolved, That we emphatically oppose any act of Congress to extend the right of naturalization to Japanese."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 51.

Introduced by Ed Andersen, Sailors' Union:

"WHEREAS, The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is a misuse of the writ in equity, the effect of which is to deprive the persons enjoined of the exercise of the constitutional right of free speech, peaceable assemblage and free press; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, that we indorse the Pearce bill now before

Congress, known as H. R. 18,752, 'to regulate the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions,' etc.; further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives from California, with a request for their favorable action upon said bill."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 54.

Introduced by delegates from Los Angeles:

"Resolved, That we recommend the exemption from taxation of dwellings valued to the amount of \$1,000."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 55.

Introduced by delegates from Los Angeles:

"Resolved, That the Federation be recommended to establish a monthly magazine, containing a fac simile of all the labels and other labor literature; and we further recommend that the members of organized labor throughout the State loyally support the labor press."

Committee recommended that the matter be referred to the Executive Council.

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

REPORT OF LABEL AND BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

The Label and Boycott Committee reported on the following propositions:

PROPOSITION NO. 42.

Introduced by Simon McDonald and B. L. Jones, Horseshoers, No. 25, San Francisco:

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, indorses the J. H. U. label of the International Journeymen Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, and that it is the sense of this convention that all members of unions affiliated, whose vocation involves the handling of horses, demand of all employers of journeymen horseshoers, when getting horses shod in any shop, that the imprint of the J. H. U. label be placed on every horse-shoe."

The committee recommended its adoption:

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

PROPOSITION NO. 44.

Introduced by M. Willie, Milkers, No. 8861, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, Milkers' Union, No. 8861, of San Francisco, has adopted a label to be put on milk cans, milk bottles, packages containing butter and cheese; and

"WHEREAS, This label is bringing good results in the way of organizing the milkers throughout the State; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in its seventh annual convention, assembled in the city of Stockton, to indorse the label of the Milkers' Union, No. 8861, and urge its membership to only patronize such dairies using the Milkers' Union label."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 45.

Introduced by P. O'Brien, Anton Ponitz and Joseph Oberli, Brewers', No. 7, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The Brewery Workers of America have a label to show the public what beer is manufactured under union conditions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the seventh annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor to reindorse the label of the Brewery Workers of America."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegate Craig announced to the convention that the "Modern" restaurant was a fair house.

The Chair reported to the convention that several delegates had noticed the business card of Tindale's cafe did not bear the union label and informed him of the same, and he in consequence threw the cards away and had new ones printed bearing the label of the Allied Printing Trades.

PROPOSITION NO. 47.

Introduced by B. B. Rosenthal and M. Kragen, Upholsterers, No. 28, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' Union, Local 28, of San Francisco, has been engaged in a battle to maintain the eight-hour day, and are now engaged in a severe contest with the Crescent Feather Co., because of the refusal of the company to grant the eight-hour day to the Upholsterers; and

"WHEREAS, The Crescent Feather Company has been on the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council for the past two years; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Crescent Feather Company be placed on the unfair list by the California State Federation of Labor, and that all affiliated unions be notified of such act; and be it further

"Resolved, That at the same time the members of all affiliated unions be requested to demand that the union label of the Upholsterers and Mattress Makers appear on all furniture purchased by the said members."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegate Castro offered to furnish athletic entertainment to the delegates at the banquet. The offer was referred to the local committee on arrangements.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND LAW.

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

Propositions 41 and 48, relating to the same subject matter were combined.

PROPOSITION NO. 41.

Introduced by Geo. W. Bell, San Francisco Labor Council:

Amend section 2, Article IX, of the Constitution by striking out \$25 and substituting \$50, which makes said Article read as follows:

"Section 2, Article IX. The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive a salary of \$50 a month (and that rate for portions of months), except during the session of the convention of the Federation, during which he shall receive \$4 a day and an allowance of \$2.50 per day for expenses and shall also be allowed traveling expenses to and from place of convention."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 43.

Introduced by Chas. Steckmest, Federated Trades Council, San Jose.

Strike out the words "first Monday in January" on line 2, Section 1, Article II, and insert the words "third Monday in November."

The committee recommended that it be not adopted.

Moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Moved that the whole subject matter be laid on the table, to be decided at the next convention. Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 3:50 p. m. until 9 a. m. Thursday.

The Sergeants-at-Arms reported on attendance of delegates as follows:

Absent.—W. H. Haris, Marshall Mosher, A. B. Rosenberg, Wm. C. Graham, Ed. Thompson, Jos. E. Klear, A. F. Goodwin, Wm. Hellman, J. C. Kelly, J. Coyle, Geo. B. Benham, James Crosby, Wm. Brill, W. A. Gallagher, C. M. Jones, C. H. Davis, Chas. F. Starr, A. C. Peck, J. D. Kirkpatrick, Samuel Wilkinson, F. Duvall, F. E. Elliott, John J. Murphy, A. Gael, Albert Shafer, John Tucker, F. W. Eberhard, A. A. Rorrick.

Fourth Legislative Day—Thursday, January 10, 1907

MORNING SESSION

President pro tem S. D. Simmons called the meeting to order at 9:30 o'clock.

REPORT OF LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Law and Legislative Committee reported on the following propositions:

PROPOSITION NO. 19.

Introduced by J. W. Smart, Carmen, No. 192, Oakland.

Amendment to sections 3244, 3246, 3247, and 3250, Political Code of California:

"WHEREAS, The number of hours prescribed by law as a day's work for men employed on street cars, street railways, etc., are excessive and beyond all reason, and detrimental to the men's health and the safety of the traveling public; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Stockton, January, 1907, hereby indorses the proposed amendments to sections 3244, 3246, 3247 and 3250 of the Political Code of California, and hereby instructs its representatives at the State Capital to use every means in their power to have said amendment become law."

Amendment to Political Code of California, Section 3244: "Eight hours of labor constitute a day's work, unless it is otherwise expressly stipulated by the parties to a contract."

"Section 3246. Eight hours' labor constitutes a day's work on the part of drivers, conductors, motormen and gripmen of street cars, for the carriage of passengers. Any contract for a greater number of hours' labor in one day shall be, and is, void, at the option of the employe, without regard to the terms of employment, whether the same be by the hour, day, week, month or any other period of time, or by, or according to the trip or trips that the car may, might or can make between the termini of the route, or any less distance thereof. Any and every person laboring over eight hours in one day as driver, conductor, motorman or gripman, on any street railroad, shall receive from his employer forty cents for each hour's labor over eight hours in each day."

"Section 3247. In actions to recover the value or price of labor under Section 3246 of this Code, the plaintiff may include in one action his claim for the number of days and the number of hours' work over eight hours in each day performed by him for the defendant. And the Court shall exclude all evidence of agreement to labor over eight hours in one day for a less price than forty cents, and the Court shall exclude any receipt of payment for hours of labor over eight hours in one day, unless it be established that at least forty cents for each hour of labor over eight hours in one day has been actually paid, and a partial payment shall not be deemed or considered a payment in full."

"Section 3250. No person shall be employed as conductor, driver, motorman or gripman on any street railroad for more than eight hours in one day, except as in this act provided; and any corporation or company, or owner, or agent, or superintendent who knowingly employs any person in such capacity for more than eight hours in one day, in violation of the terms of this act, shall forfeit the sum of \$50.00 as a penalty for such offense, to the use of the persons prosecuting any action therefor, and any number of forfeits may be prosecuted in one action."

The committee recommended that the proposition be referred to the incoming Executive Council and by that body referred to the legislative representative. Carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 53.

Introduced by Street Railway Employees—R. Cornelius, J. McDonald, W. J. Davidson, Geo. W. Lane, Edwin J. Hart, J. H. Bowling, Div. 205, San Francisco; B. T. Robinson, Barney Harr, Div. 256, Sacramento; M. T. Murray, Div. 265, San Jose; T. O. Owens, Geo. Dean, Div. 276, Stockton:

"WHEREAS, The men employed in operating street cars in the cities of California are at present required to work on the average ten hours per day, exclusive of several hours occupied in reliefs and awaiting turns; and

"WHEREAS, These conditions work a serious hardship upon the employees concerned, and constitute a danger to the traveling public, by reason of the physical and mental strain; and, therefore, be it

"Resolved," By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we favor the enactment of a State law requiring that the hours of labor of men employed in operating street cars in cities of the first, second and third class shall be limited to eight in each of twenty-four hours; further

"Resolved, That the legislative representative of the Federation is hereby instructed to present a further bill to the foregoing effect."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

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

PROPOSITION No. 52.

Introduced by J. B. Dale, Federal Laborers, No. 11,345, Vallejo, Cal.:

"Amendment to Section I, Article IV:

"Strike out the word 'seven' and insert the word 'nine' in place thereof, to read as follows:

ARTICLE IV.

"Section 1. The regular officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, a Secretary-Treasurer and nine Vice-Presidents."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 61.

Introduced by Will J. French, Typographical, No. 21, San Francisco:

Amend Article IX, Section 1, by adding at the end of the section the words:

"Provided, That when a member of the Executive Council is a resident of the locality where the Council holds its meetings, he or she shall not receive compensation unless time is lost from employment."

If amended, the section will read:

ARTICLE IX—*Compensation.*

Section 1. The sum of \$3.50 a day, including necessary expenses while traveling, shall be the compensation of each member of the Executive Council (except the Secretary-Treasurer) and the Organizer, when they are officially authorized to devote their time to the Federation. This section shall also apply to the members of the Auditing committee, as provided for in Section 6, Article V. *Provided, That when a member of the Executive Council is a resident of the locality where the Council holds its meeting, he, or she, shall not receive compensation unless time is lost from employment.*

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported on the following propositions:

PROPOSITION NO. 20.

Introduced by M. Wille, Milkens' Union, No. 8861, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, In many instances it is necessary for an organizer to speak several languages to enable him to organize certain unions; and

"WHEREAS, It is a fact that on account of organizers not being able to do this they have failed to organize certain unions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its seventh annual convention, assembled in Stockton, appoint one organizer who is able to speak several languages."

The committee recommended it be not adopted.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 57.

Introduced by A. Seaman, Sailors' Union, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, Emigration of Japanese and Koreans is rapidly increasing; and

"WHEREAS, With the present ratio of increase of the Japanese and Korean immigration to our shores, the half-million mark will be attained in a very few years; and

"WHEREAS, It is an undisputed fact that most of the Japanese emigrants are ex-soldiers and practically all loyal subjects of their parent country; this fact, and the undisputable fact that their arrival and residence amidst us, from an economical and racial point of view, is dangerous and injurious to the Caucasian race, and makes them most undesirable emigrants to our shores; and

"WHEREAS, The time the Chinese Exclusion Law will be applied to the Japanese and the Koreans, or a separate exclusion law passed, seems to be in the distant future; and

"WHEREAS, Economical exclusion, as it has been carried out in Humboldt County, Cal., has proven most effective, not only in excluding those who desired to enter the borders of this county, but also in transporting those who had already entered the confines of Humboldt County, Cal., and

"WHEREAS, The best law that the most optimistic ones expect our Congress to pass would be the rigid exclusion of Japanese and Koreans, but the transportation of those already here has not even been thought of by the most radical of the exclusionists; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor call upon all of its affiliated unions, and upon all the people who are desirous of Japanese and Korean exclusion, to emulate Humboldt County, Cal., by withdrawing their patronage from all Japanese and Koreans, and all those who are employing them."

The committee recommended it be not adopted.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 40.

Introduced by E. D. Hawkins, Trades Council, Eureka, Cal.:

"WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor are opposed to Mongolian labor competing with the existing labor in this the United States of America; and

"WHEREAS, During the year 1906 a number of Chinese were imported into the county of Humboldt, Cal., after all such had been deported and excluded for the past fifteen years; and

"WHEREAS, The citizens of Humboldt and the labor unions did, in mass meetings at different places, assemble and did by their overwhelming and irresistible protests and determined stand deport these Chinese back to the firm shipping them, thereby, for the present at least, forbidding their return to compete with American citizens as laborers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, that we especially commend the said actions of citizens of Humboldt County, and especially the labor unions and the active "Committee of Fifteen," for their brave and prompt actions, thereby settling a grave question in a manly, patriotic and lawful manner, and do furthermore return a vote of thanks to those mentioned above for services rendered. And that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Chambers of Commerce of Eureka and Ferndale and to the Trades Council of Eureka, Cal."

The committee recommended that it be not adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

PROPOSITION NO. 27.

Substitute presented by the Committee on Resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Executive Council is hereby directed to instruct the State Organizer of this Federation to assist, at the earliest practicable time, Butchers' Union, No. 120, of Oakland, to thoroughly organize its craft in that city."

Moved that it be adopted. Carried.

Moved that the time for nomination of officers be set for 2 p. m. Carried.

The meeting adjourned till 1:30 p. m.

The Sergeants-at-Arms reported on attendance as follows:

Absent.—Wm. C. Graham, Jos. E. Klear, A. F. Goodwin, W. James, Wm. Hellman, J. C. Kelly, J. Coyle, James Crosby, Wm. Brill, W. A. Gallagher, C. M. Jones, C. H. Davis, Chas. F. Starr, Samuel Wilkinson, F. Duvall, F. E. Elliott, John J. Murphy, A. Gael, Albert Shafer, John Tucker, F. W. Eberhard, A. A. Rorrick.

AFTERNOON SESSION

President pro tem S. D. Simmons called the meeting to order at 1:50 p. m.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported on the following propositions:

PROPOSITION NO. 21.

Introduced by M. Wille and Frank Bricker, Milkers' Union, No. 8861, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The milkers of the State of California are at present unorganized; and

"WHEREAS, These people are working under exceedingly bad conditions, receiving low wages and working long hours; and

"WHEREAS, Milkers' Union, No. 8861, of San Francisco, Cal., is trying its utmost to organize these men; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in its seventh annual convention, assembled in Stockton, Cal., to give Milkers' Union, No. 8861, its moral support to organize the milkers of the State of California; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Executive Council instruct the organizers of the California State Federation of Labor to give the organizer of Milkers' Union, No. 8861, all aid possible."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 25.

Introduced by H. L. Foster, L. Brodie, John A. Ramon and Fred D. Barnes, Cigar Makers' Unions, Nos. 228 and 238:

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

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

"WHEREAS, The Cigar Makers' Union of California once more calls the attention of the California State Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions to the numerical strength of their organization as compared with the ever-increasing strength of other crafts, and ask in all fairness: 'Are the union men of this State doing their duty to the Cigar Makers' Label?'

"WHEREAS, In support of this contention, we cite the fact that the ever and constant increase of the business of the American Tobacco Company and the United Cigar Stores, who are the unscrupulous enemies of organized labor in general and the Cigar Makers' International Union in particular; and

"WHEREAS, The Cigar Makers of California expect that the delegates to this convention will bear in mind that these resolutions are intended to operate after the convention as well as while in session, and are not introduced merely as a formality; therefore, be it

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

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 28.

Substitute presented by the Committee on Resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The employes of the State Hospitals are required to work from twelve to fifteen hours a day; and

"WHEREAS, The compensation received by employes of such institutions for their services are entirely inadequate when the increased cost of living and the wage rate now prevalent are considered; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the California State Federation of Labor does hereby indorse the request of the employes of the State Hospitals that their wages be moderately increased, as follows: Head attendants to receive \$75 a month; assistants, after eighteen months' continuous service, \$65 a month; assistants who have served six months, \$50 a month until they have been employed eighteen months continuously; assistants during the first six months of service, \$45 a month.

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to aid the hospital employes to secure the increase in wages they have asked."

Moved that it be adopted. Carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 60.

Introduced by A. Schlieper, Waiters, No. 30, San Francisco.

"WHEREAS, It is evident that during the past unions of kindred crafts have suffered and their efforts to secure better conditions have often been made ineffective through signing of contracts between themselves and employers for the reasons that such contracts expired at different times; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the California State Federation of Labor, in seventh annual convention assembled, recommend to its affiliated unions that where such unions are closely allied, that when they enter into contracts with employers, such contracts be uniform in regard to time of expiration."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

The committee recommended that Proposition No. 56, presented by Ben Litzenstein, Barbers, No. 134, Oakland, be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee, and that Proposition No. 58, presented by A. M. Bullock, of Typographical, No. 46, Sacramento, be referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

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

NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS.

Moved that a delegate be sent to the American Federation of Labor convention. Carried.

Moved that an agent be elected to represent the body at the sessions of the State Legislature in Sacramento. Carried.

Moved that the compensation of the agent to the State Legislature be \$6 per day and railroad fare. Carried.

Moved that nominations of officers be proceeded with. Carried.

The following nominations were made:

President—Will J. French, San Francisco, nominated Geo. A. Tracy, San Francisco. Delegate Tracy's nomination was seconded by Geo. A. Bell, San Francisco; Andrew J. Gallagher, San Francisco, and G. B. Benham, San Francisco.

First Vice-President—T. D. Fennessey, Los Angeles, nominated S. D. Simmons, San Francisco. Delegate S. D. Simmons' nomination was seconded by R. Cornelius, San Francisco.

Second Vice President—James A. Gray, Los Angeles, nominated A. M. Thompson, Oakland. Delgate Thompson's nomination was seconded by Charles Steckmest, San Jose, and C. H. Johanson, Oakland.

H. Roy Wright, Oakland, nominated William Rambo, Oakland. Delegate William Rambo's nomination was seconded by G. A. Janssen, Oakland; J. O. Burkhalter, San Francisco, and Sigmund Oppenheim, San Francisco.

Third Vice-President—J. J. O'Neill, San Francisco, nominated D. D. Sullivan, Sacramento. Delegate D. D. Sullivan's nomination was seconded by J. A. Kelly, San Francisco; P. C. Haman, San Francisco; Thomas Lonergan, San Francisco; William Payne, Sacramento; F. Cooke, Sacramento; Charles A. Meinert, San Francisco, and J. J. Breslin, San Francisco.

Fourth Vice-President—J. N. Dormer, Los Angeles, nominated L. W. Butler, Los Angeles. Delegate L. W. Butler's nomination was seconded by F. Sesma, Los Angeles, and Z. W. Craig, San Pedro.

Fifth Vice-President—A. Schlieper, San Francisco, nominated P. O'Brien, San Francisco. Delegate P. O'Brien's nomination was seconded by J. D. Kirkpatrick, San Francisco.

Walter Macarthur, San Francisco, nominated by M. T. Murray, San Jose. Delegate Murray's nomination was seconded by Charles Steckmest, San Jose.

Sixth Vice-President—A. Seaman, San Francisco, nominated Miss Anna Burkhardt, San Francisco. Miss Burkhardt's nomination was seconded by Miss M. O'Brien, San Francisco.

Seventh Vice-President—William Rae, San Francisco, nominated Joseph Cresse, San Francisco. Delegate Cresse's nomination was seconded by H. Sager, San Francisco.

T. O. Owens, Stockton, nominated J. W. Cunningham, Stockton. Delegate J. W. Cunningham's nomination was seconded by Fred Julius, Stockton.

Eighth Vice-President—Ben Litzenstein, Oakland, nominated S. Oppenheim, San Francisco. Delegate S. Oppenheim's nomination was seconded by Joseph Bleily, San Francisco.

J. B. Dale, Vallejo, nominated W. Lynn, Vallejo. Delegate W. Lynn's nomination was seconded by J. A. Kelly, San Francisco.

Ninth Vice-President—George W. Bell, San Francisco, nominated Charles A. Meinert, San Francisco. Delegate Charles A. Meinert's nomination was seconded by D. Murray, San Francisco; J. J. Lewis, Crockett; H. Sager, San Francisco; G. B. Benham, San Francisco, and J. J. Breslin, San Francisco.

C. Ploeger, Los Angeles, nominated Perry Burlingame, Eureka. Delegate Perry Burlingame's nomination was seconded by E. D. Hawkins, Eureka; S. T. Sawyer, San Francisco; George W. Edwards, Vallejo; Z. W. Craig, San Pedro; A. Seaman, San Francisco, and E. Lewis, Blue Lake.

Secretary-Treasurer—R. Cornelius, San Francisco, nominated J. H. Bowling, San Francisco. Delegate J. H. Bowling's nomination was seconded by Miss Anna M. Burkhardt, San Francisco, and A. J. Gallagher, San Francisco.

Delegate to A. F. of L.—Leo Michelson, San Francisco, nominated Walter Macarthur, San Francisco. Delegate Walter Macarthur's nomination was seconded by A. Seaman, San Francisco; Will J. French, San Francisco; C. M. Jones, San Francisco; George Oliver, Point Richmond; M. A. Thompson, Oakland; Miss M. O'Brien, San Francisco; Charles Steckmest, San Jose; R. Cornelius, San Francisco; J. A. Gray, Los Angeles, and Z. W. Craig, San Pedro.

J. A. Kelly, San Francisco, nominated G. B. Benham, San Francisco. Delegate G. B. Benham's nomination was seconded by P. C. Haman, San Francisco; A. J. Gallagher, San Francisco, and H. Roy Wright, Oakland.

Delegate to State Legislature—T. D. Fennessey, Los Angeles, nominated L. B. Leavitt, Vallejo. Delegate L. B. Leavitt's nomination was seconded by Perry Burlingame, Eureka; William B. Currier, San Francisco; George W. Edwards, Vallejo, and C. Ploeger, Los Angeles.

APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION BOARD.

The Chairman, Second Vice-President S. D. Simmons, announced that the following delegates were appointed to serve on the Election Board:

Supervisors—J. O. Burkhalter, San Francisco; J. M. Dormer, Los Angeles; Ed Gallagher, Oakland. *Clerks*—A. C. Franke, Sacramento; A. H. McIrvin, Blue Lake; J. J. Lewis, Crockett; T. Rutenbach, Fresno; C. Steckmest, San Jose; F. Julius, Stockton; H. Strudwick, Antioch; G. Oliver, Point Richmond, and H. R. Hall, Monterey.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The Committee on Officers' Reports submitted the following:

"Your committee concurs in the recommendation of Third Vice-President Sullivan to have a representative at Sacramento during the entire session of the State Legislature.

"J. J. MATHESON, Chairman."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Secretary J. H. Bowling read the following telegram:

"San Francisco, January 10, 1907.

"James Bowling, Convention Hall, Stockton, Cal.:

"Will not be able to attend mass meeting. Convey my cordial greetings and sincere wishes for continued well being and happiness to the people of Stockton and the members of the California State Federation of Labor. This is a white man's country, and the Orientals cannot conquer it either by the spade nor the sword.

"O. A. TVEITMOE."

Secretary J. H. Bowling read the following communication:

"Stockton, Cal., January 10, 1907.

"State Federation of Labor, meeting at Stockton, Cal.:

"Gentlemen—You are cordially invited to visit the Courthouse in this city, and especially the Sheriff's office, where you will find some one to explain the collection of exhibits and also take you around the Courthouse.

"Trusting that you will have a successful meeting and enjoy your sojourn at Stockton regardless of the rain, I am,

"Very respectfully yours,

"WALTER F. SIBLEY, Sheriff of San Joaquin County."

The Sergeants-at-Arms reported on attendance as follows:

Absent: W. M. Haris, M. T. Kean, J. B. Fleckenstein, Wm. C. Graham, C. Dickerson, Jos. E. Klear, A. F. Goodwin, A. M. Thompson, J. Doran, Wm. Hellman, Wm. Rae, J. C. Kelly, J. Coyle, J. F. Garvey, J. J. Matheson, Geo. L. Berry, Harry Ohlsen, James Crosby, Wm. Brill, C. H. Davis, Chas. F. Starr, Samuel Wilkinson, F. Duvall, F. E. Elliott, John J. Murphy, J. T. Jenkins, A. Gael, Albert Shafer, John Tucker, F. W. Eberhard, A. A. Rorrick.

Fifth Legislative Day—Friday, January 11, 1907

MORNING SESSION

President pro tem S. D. Simmons called the meeting to order at 9:30 o'clock.

Delegate Ed. Horan asked permission of the convention to present a proposition relative to the beer bottling industry.

Moved that the request be granted. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolutions Committee reported on the following propositions:

PROPOSITION NO. 63.

Introduced by Edward J. Lewis, Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, Local No. 7, Blue Lake:

"WHEREAS, The conditions in the sawmills and timbered regions of California are ripe for organization into locals of the International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers; and

"WHEREAS, If such organizations are formed and those already formed are properly assisted at an early date, there are excellent prospects for a substantial increase in wages and a shortening of hours; and

"WHEREAS, The men in many of the camps work twelve hours per day; and

"WHEREAS, The work is extremely hard and dangerous; and

"WHEREAS, There are about 250,000 men in the United States and Canada engaged in the manufacture of lumber, indicating that if properly organized the Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers could be made one of the strongest internationals in the State, if not in the world; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Stockton, January, 1907, pledges the International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers its sympathy and support in their efforts to ameliorate their working conditions."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 38.

Introduced by Anton P. Wahl, Bakers' Union, No. 24, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, Practical experience in the use of the monthly working button has demonstrated the increased efficiency of the same through the adoption of uniform colors for the respective months among the unions using such buttons; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in order to insure the greatest uniformity possible in regard to this the most distinct feature of the monthly working button, namely, the successive changes of colors for each month, this convention hereby approves the colors of monthly working buttons inaugurated by the Allied Provision Trades Council of San Francisco, and now generally in force among the unions of San Francisco; and be it further

"Resolved, That all unions throughout the State of California using a monthly button be requested and urged to adopt the colors in force for the year 1907, which are as follows:

"January, black and lavender; February, black on very light blue; March, gold on dark green; April, red on white; May, black on pink; June, silver on dark blue; July, silver on black; August, black on buff; September, black on orange; October, black on silver; November, black on gray; December, black on poppy."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 46.

Introduced by Sugar Workers' Union, No. 10,519—Chas. A. Meinert, H. W. Kruger, Chas. Oliver, H. Sager, San Francisco; Crockett Warehousemen's Union, No. 537—J. J. Lewis, E. P. McLaughlin.

"WHEREAS, The Sugar Workers' Union, No. 10,519, of San Francisco, has made several efforts to organize the sugar workers of Crockett, Cal.; and

"WHEREAS, The Crockett Warehousemen's Union is going to work jointly with the Sugar Workers of San Francisco to perfect organization among the Crockett sugar workers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor afford these organizations all assistance practicable in this work."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 59.

Introduced by Geo. W. Edwards, of Carpenters, No. 180, Vallejo, Cal.:

"WHEREAS, The Government of the United States has over 1,500 employes at work at the naval station located at Mare Island, Cal.; and

"WHEREAS, the regulations of the War Department prohibit these employes from residing on the island, thereby making it necessary that they reside in Vallejo; and

"WHEREAS, The transportation facilities between Vallejo and Mare Island consist of a ferry service that is inadequate and unsafe, and owned and controlled by a corporation; Government tug boats and rowboats owned by individuals; and

"WHEREAS, The free use of Government tugs for transportation purposes between Vallejo and Mare Island is permitted to a certain class of Government employes, numbering about 200, and denied to the 1,500 or more workmen employed by the Government at Mare Island; and

"WHEREAS, The Government annually pays to the corporation which monopolizes the ferry service between Vallejo and Mare Island many thousands of dollars for transportation which, if expended in extending the transportation facilities it now maintains, would enable it to do away with the unjust discrimination now practiced against a majority of its employes at Mare Island; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled in the city of Stockton, that the Federal Government should build, equip, maintain and operate its own ferry between the naval station of Mare Island and Vallejo, and extend the privilege of free and safe transportation to all employes alike, and thus do away with the unjust and unfair discriminations that now exist in favor of certain special employes of the Government, and save the money now paid annually to said private corporation, and secure a service in every respect superior to that which now exists; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Representatives and Senators of California and to the Secretary of the Navy, to the end that Congress may at once authorize an appropriation of sufficient money to provide for the above necessities."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 3.

Introduced by A. Schlieper, Waiters' Union, No. 30, San Francisco; Chas. Steckmest, Federated Trades, Santa Clara Co.; L. Brodie, Cigar-makers, No. 228, San Francisco. (Adopted unanimously by Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, on January 2, 1907.)

"WHEREAS, Every step in the arrest, kidnaping and detention of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners shows a well developed conspiracy against the lives of every loyal servant in labor's cause, against organized labor in general and against the foundation of civil liberty; and

"WHEREAS, Silence in this matter now by any body of organized labor anywhere would nerve and steel the hand of criminal capital against us everywhere; and

"WHEREAS, The press of the land are not giving as much publicity to the status of the case as we deem its nature requires; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, that we warn the Citizens' Alliance and the Manufacturers' Association that they cannot smother our imprisoned brothers in silence, and that we hereby renew our pledge to secure a fair, impartial and speedy trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; and to this end we heartily recommend to local unions throughout the State to provide full information concerning the progress of the cases to the entire community through public meetings, trade union conferences and publications at frequent intervals in convenient places, and that the Western Federation of Miners be tendered immediate, undivided moral and financial support.

The following substitute was presented by the Resolutions Committee:

"WHEREAS, The arrest and detention of Brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, executive officers of the Western Federation of Miners, under circumstances virtually amounting to kidnaping, are acts that, considered in all aspects, furnish conclusive evidence that they were the result of a conspiracy against organized labor, and these acts are an injustice to these men and a menace to the constitutional safeguards of accused persons; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, that we hereby renew our pledge to secure a fair, impartial and speedy trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; and to this end we heartily recommend to local unions throughout the State to provide full information concerning the progress of the cases to the entire community through public meetings, trade union conferences and publications, at frequent intervals in convenient places, and that the Western Federation of Miners be tendered such moral and financial support as it may require."

Moved that the matter be laid over until 2 p. m. Carried.

The meeting adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

The Sergeants-at-Arms reported on attendance as follows:

Absent: C. B. Whelihan, J. B. Fleckenstein, Theo. Rutenbeck, Jos. Meyer, Wm. C. Graham, Jos. E. Klear, A. F. Goodwin, D. D. Sullivan, Wm. Hellman, J. Coyle, J. F. Garvey, S. P. Kane, Geo. L. Berry, Jas. Crosby, Wm. Brill, J. McDonald, W. A. Gallagher, C. M. Jones, C. H. Davis, Chas. F. Starr, B. B. Rosenthal, M. Kragen, Samuel Wilkinson, F. Duvall, F. E. Elliott, A. Gael, Albert Shafer, John Tucker, F. W. Eberhard, A. A. Rorrick.

AFTERNOON SESSION

President pro tem Simmons called the meeting to order at 1:45 o'clock,

Delegate Jas. W. Lynn asked permission of the convention to cast his vote.

Moved that the whole subject matter be laid on the table. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS.

To the Officers and Members of the California State Federation of Labor: Ladies and Gentlemen: A special committee appointed to draft resolutions of thanks on behalf of the Federation for the hospitality extended by the citizens of Stockton, beg leave to report as follows:

WHEREAS, The seventh annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor is about to conclude its sessions, and the efforts

of the citizens of Stockton, especially those affiliated with the trades organizations of the city, to entertain the delegates and visitors have been successful in the extreme, and marked by the true California spirit of liberality; and

WHEREAS, The press of Stockton has reported the convention proceedings in full, and published editorial comment of a flattering nature and of a character showing a knowledge of the fact that the trade union and good citizenship are synonymous terms and that we stand for all that is best in any community; and

WHEREAS, Musicians' Union, No. 189, of Stockton, furnished excellent music without charge to the Federation on the occasions of the parade and mass meeting; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention extends its heartfelt thanks to those who have so generously entertained the delegates and visitors, and in this respect we would particularly mention the Committee of Arrangements and those associated with that committee; and be it further

Resolved, That we show our appreciation of the press reports and editorials by a unanimous expression of appreciation; and be it further

Resolved, That we thank the union musicians of Stockton for their services; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full on the records of the California State Federation of Labor, copies forwarded to the press and to the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, with the hope that organized labor may be materially benefited as a result of our gathering in the city of Stockton.

WILL J. FRENCH,
WALTER MACARTHUR,
R. CORNELIUS.

Moved that the resolutions be adopted by a rising vote. Carried.

INSTRUCTIONS TO LEGISLATIVE AGENT.

It was moved by Delegate Fennessey, Los Angeles, that it be the sense of the convention that our representative to the State Legislature endeavor by every honorable means to ask for the favorable consideration of the legislative matters placed in the hands of this convention, particularly the free text books and the extension of the voting hours.

Moved to amend by adding:

"An Act to provide for the regulation of the business of Watchmen, etc., and the Factory Act."

Moved that the whole matter be laid on the table. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Moved that Proposition No. 3 be taken up. Carried.

The following delegates spoke for and against the amendment offered by Committee on Resolutions:

For—Delegates O'Neill, Leavitt, Seaman, French, Macarthur and Dale.

Against—Peterson, Kirkpatrick, Benham, Cornelius, Hawkins, A. Gallagher and Schlieper.

Moved that the resolution be adopted and the report of the committee concurred in. Lost.

Moved that Proposition No. 3 be adopted as originally presented. Carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 62.

Introduced by T. D. Fennessey, Los Angeles Labor Council, and G. B. Benham, Printing Pressmen, No. 24, San Francisco:

Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to expend not less than twelve hundred dollars for organizing the working people of this State during the year 1907; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of this Federation be, and it is hereby, instructed to communicate at once with the Executive

Council of the American Federation of Labor, requesting the American Federation of Labor to set aside the sum of twelve hundred dollars to be used by the Executive Council of this Federation in conjunction with the State Federation fund herein mentioned, for organizing work in this State."

The committee recommended that it be referred to the Executive Council.

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

Moved that committee be discharged with vote of thanks. Carried.

REPORT OF LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Law and Legislative Committee reported on the following resolution:

PROPOSITION NO. 56.

Substitute presented by Law and Legislative Committee:

"WHEREAS, Good sanitary conditions are essential to the safe and proper conduct of barber shops; and

"WHEREAS, In most instances the so-called "barber college" is conducted in violation of the rules of cleanliness and health; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we urge upon the Legislature of California the passage of such legislation as may be necessary to insure all proper measures of sanitation and cleanliness in all establishments in which the profession of barbering is carried on."

Moved that it be adopted. Carried.

REPORT OF LABEL AND BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

The Label and Boycott Committee reported on the following:

PROPOSITION NO. 54.

Substitute presented by the Label and Boycott Committee:

"WHEREAS, The attention of the members of unions can not be too often called to the importance of purchasing goods bearing the union label; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor call upon its affiliated unions to have the following displayed in conspicuous places: 'Employ union labor at all times by insisting on having the union label on your printing, garments, hats, shoes, cigars, tobacco and cigarettes—on all things you use.'"

Moved that it be adopted. Carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 64.

Introduced by Ed. Horan, Beer Bottlers, No. 293, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, Since the calamity in the city of San Francisco, April 18th, 1906, the proprietors of bottling establishments formed an organization called 'The Beer Bottlers' Board of Trade'; and

"WHEREAS, Since that time this Beer Bottlers' Board of Trade absolutely refuses to use the union label of the Brewery Workers' Union of America, as used before the calamity; and

"WHEREAS, The union label of the Brewery Workers of America is the only insignia by which union-made and bottled beer can be told from unfair and non-union produced beer; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in seventh annual convention, assembled in the City of Stockton, to instruct its delegates to report back to their membership to insist that all bottles containing beer shall bear the label of the Brewery Workers of America."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 58.

Introduced by A. N. Bullock, Sacramento Typographical Union, No. 46:

"WHEREAS, The Butterick Publishing Co., publishers of the Delineator, Designer and New Idea Magazines; patterns called Standard, New Idea, Butterick, Banner, Martha Dean, Home Dressmaker, La Belle, Metropolitan Fashions and Little Folks, have refused to grant the eight-hour day demanded by the International Typographical Union; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that all affiliated unions be requested to use their best endeavors to prevent the sale and distribution of said publications and patterns and to acquaint their families and friends with the fact that they are unfair."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

PROPOSITION NO. 49.

Introduced by Jas. D. Kelly, Bookbinders, No. 31, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, Officers of locals affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor have in the past, through neglect or oversight, purchased books and other printed matter for their offices without the label of the Allied Printing Trades; and

"WHEREAS, Such purchasing is a direct boom to scab-made and sweat-shop-made goods; and

"WHEREAS, The appearance of the Allied Printing Trades Label on all books and printed matter is a guarantee that such work was done in a union shop and under the eight-hour day; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in seventh annual session, directs the attention of delegates to the sense and fairness of this resolution."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

Moved that the committee be tendered a vote of thanks. Carried.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The local Committee on Arrangements announced that a dance would be held in Music Hall at 9 p. m.

Delegate Macarthur spoke in reference to the great amount of good accomplished by the use of the union label.

The musicians of Stockton announced that they had paid their per capita to the Federation.

Moved that a footnote be inserted in the Secretary's annual report giving the names of organizations that have been placed in good standing since the closing of the Secretary's books on December 28, 1906.
Carried.

Delegate Kirkpatrick, Waiters, No. 30, announced that the cooks and waiters of Stockton had been organized.

The Election Committee read the following returns:

REPORT OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

Your Supervisors of Election beg leave to report the result of the ballot cast at the election for officers of the California State Federation of Labor at its seventh annual session in the city of Stockton:

FOR PRESIDENT.

Geo. A. Tracy.....18,243

FOR FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

S. D. Simmons.....18,176

FOR SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

A. M. Thompson..... 9,956
 Wm. Rambo..... 8,892
 A. M. Thompson's majority, 1,064.

FOR THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

D. D. Sullivan.....17,501

FOR FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

L. W. Butler.....18,000

FOR FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

P. O'Brien 8,058
 M. T. Murray.....10,481
 M. T. Murray's majority, 2,423.

FOR SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Anna M. Burkhardt.....17,181

FOR SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Jos. Cresse..... 5,265
 J. W. Cunningham.....13,067
 J. W. Cunningham's majority, 7,802.

FOR EIGHTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

S. Oppenheim 7,734
 J. W. Lynn.....10,968
 J. W. Lynn's majority, 3,234.

FOR NINTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Chas. A. Meinert 9,347
 Perry Burlingame 9,435
 Perry Burlingame's majority, 88.

FOR SECRETARY-TREASURER.

J. H. Bowling.....17,610

FOR DELEGATE TO A. F. OF L.

Walter Macarthur11,889
 G. B. Benham..... 6,810
 Walter Macarthur's majority, 5,079.

FOR DELEGATE TO STATE LEGISLATURE.

L. B. Leavitt.....17,578
 All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. O. BURCKHALTER,
 ED. GALLAGHER,
 JOHN M. DORMER.

NEXT MEETING PLACE.

Secretary Bowling read the following telegram:

"Vallejo, Cal., Jan. 10, 1906.

"Vallejo Labor Delegation, Stockton, Cal:

"Gentlemen—Invite State Federation to Vallejo. Get them to come.

"J. J. MADIGAN, Mayor."

Moved that the next convention be held in Vallejo. Carried.

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

Edward Lewis, J. J. Lewis, S. F. Kelly, J. B. Fleckenstein, Theo. Rutenbeck, Jos. Meyer, Wm. C. Graham, H. R. Hall, C. Dickerson, Jos. E. Klear, A. F. Goodwin, Geo. A. Janssen, D. P. Sullivan, A. O. Franke, E. W. Ericson, B. F. Robinson, Barney Harr, Wm. Hellman, T. Lonergan, S. Oppenheim, Jas. R. Bleily, Jas. D. Kelly, T. Cronin, J. A. Kelly, F. Bruker, Geo. L. Berry, C. H. Davis, Chas. F. Starr, B. B. Rosenthal, M. Kragen, S. Wilkinson, J. J. Murphy, A. Gael, A. Shafer, J. Tucker, F. W. Eberhard, A. A. Rorrick, J. T. Riordan.

Moved that the outgoing President and officers be tendered a rising vote of thanks. Carried.

Moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Miss E. H. Strachan for her able work done in behalf of the Federation. Carried.

Three cheers were given the California State Federation of Labor, and at 5:40 p. m. the seventh annual convention adjourned sine die.

J. H. BOWLING, Secretary-Treasurer.

LEO MICHELSON, Assistant Secretary.

[illegible]

	For President.	For First Vice-Pres.	For Second Vice-President.	For Third Vice-Pres.	For Fourth Vice-Pres.	For Fifth Vice-President.	For Sixth Vice-Pres.	For Seventh Vice-President.	For Eighth Vice-President.	For Ninth Vice-President.	For Sec. Treasurer.	For Delegate to A. F. of L.	For Delegate to State Legislature.						
	Geo. A. Tracy.	S. D. Simmons.	A. M. Thompson.	Wm. Hambro.	D. D. Sullivan.	L. W. Butler.	P. O'Brien.	M. T. Murray.	Anna M. Burkhardt.	Jos. Cress.	J. W. Cunningham.	S. Oppenheim.	J. W. Lynn.	Chas. A. Meinert.	Perry Burlingame.	Jas. H. Bowling.	Walter MacArthur.	G. B. Benham.	L. B. Leavitt.
Bakers, No. 85—55 votes.	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Bookbinders, No. 35—51 votes.	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
FRANK COOKE	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Cigarmakers, No. 238—50 votes.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
FRED D. BARNES	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Federated Trades Council—2 votes.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
J. S. BLAIR	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
D. D. SULLIVAN	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Ice-men, No. 9990—25 votes.	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
A. L. WULF	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Printing Pressmen, No. 60—51 votes.	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
W. PAYNE	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
J. S. DORAN	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Street Railway Employees, No. 256—113 votes.	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
B. F. ROBINSON	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
BARNEY HARR	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 50—51 votes.	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
HARRY EUGENE	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Typographical, No. 46—150 votes.	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
A. N. BULLOCK	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565
SAN FRANCISCO.	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Bakers, No. 24—565 votes.	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565
ANTON WAHL	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Bakery Goods Salesmen, No. 106—68 votes.	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
THOMAS LONERGAN	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Barbers, No. 148—400 votes.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
S. OPPENHEIM	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
GEO. BORGES	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
W. B. CURRIER	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
P. C. HAMAM	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Jos. R. BLEELY	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80

SACRAMENTO.

[illegible]

[illegible]

	For President.	For First Vice-Pres.	For Second Vice-President.	For Third Vice-Pres.	For Fourth Vice-Pres.	For Fifth Vice-President.	For Sixth Vice-Pres.	For Seventh Vice-President.	For Eighth Vice-President.	For Ninth Vice-President.	For Sec. Treasurer.	For Delegate to A. F. of L.	For Delegate to State Legislature.					
STOCKTON.																		
Labor Council—2 votes.																		
JAS. WOOD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
J. W. CUNNINGHAM	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Street Railway Employees, No. 276—50 votes.																		
T. O. OWENS	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50					
Tailors, No. 84—25 votes.																		
FARM JUTARS	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25					
Typographical, No. 56—35 votes.																		
C. H. BRONAUGH	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35					
Carpenters, No. 180—99 votes.																		
GEO. W. EDWARDS	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99					
Federal Laborers, No. 11345—221 votes.																		
J. B. DAVIS	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½					
D. H. LEAVITT	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½					
Shipkeepers, No. 8970—35 votes.																		
L. B. LEAVITT	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35					
Trades and Labor Council—2 votes.																		
JOHN T. RIORDAN	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
TOTALS.	18243	18176	9956	8892	17501	18000	8058	10481	17181	5265	13067	7734	10968	9347	17610	11889	6810	17578

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

In January, 1901, a call was issued for a convention in San Francisco for the purpose of forming a State Federation of Labor. Sixty unions responded to the call and sent 150 delegates. The following is a list of convention cities and officers elected at the various conventions:

PRESIDENTS.

Year.	Name.	Convening place.
1901—	C. D. Rogers.....	San Francisco
1902—	John Davidson.....	Vallejo
1903—	John Davidson.....	Los Angeles
1904—	Harry A. Knox.....	Fresno
1905—	Harry A. Knox.....	Sacramento
1906—	G. S. Brower.....	Oakland
1907—	Geo. A. Tracy.....	Stockton

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1901—	J. V. Netz.....	San Francisco
1902—	W. H. Goff.....	Vallejo
1903—	Harry A. Knox.....	Los Angeles
1904—	Thos. F. Gallagher.....	Fresno
1905—	Thos. F. Gallagher.....	Sacramento
1906—	Thos. F. Gallagher.....	Oakland
1907—	S. D. Simmons.....	Stockton

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1901—	H. W. Smith.....	San Francisco
1902—	P. B. Preble.....	Vallejo
1903—	H. Warnecke.....	Los Angeles
1904—	Thos. F. Lonergan.....	Fresno
1905—	Nicholas Blum.....	Sacramento
1906—	S. D. Simmons.....	Oakland
1907—	A. M. Thompson.....	Stockton

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1901—	N. J. Coon.....	San Francisco
1902—	C. B. Kirkpatrick.....	Vallejo
1903—	Z. W. Craig.....	Los Angeles
1904—	Z. W. Craig.....	Fresno
1905—	D. D. Sullivan.....	Sacramento
1906—	D. D. Sullivan.....	Oakland
1907—	D. D. Sullivan.....	Stockton

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1901—	L. Less.....	San Francisco
1902—	M. Davis.....	Vallejo
1903—	John Conroy.....	Los Angeles
1904—	T. J. White.....	Fresno
1905—	J. R. Hillis.....	Sacramento
1906—	C. F. Edmonds.....	Oakland
1907—	L. W. Butler.....	Stockton

FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1901—	M. Davis.....	San Francisco
1902—	N. H. Cook.....	Vallejo
1903—	Thos. F. Lonergan.....	Los Angeles
1904—	C. W. Holmquist.....	Fresno
1905—	C. W. Holmquist.....	Sacramento
1906—	C. W. Holmquist.....	Oakland
1907—	M. T. Murray.....	Stockton

SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1905—J. C. Templeton.....	Sacramento
1906—Anna M. Burkhardt.....	Oakland
1907—Anna M. Burkhardt.....	Stockton

SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1906—M. A. Caldwell.....	Oakland
1907—J. W. Cunningham.....	Stockton

EIGHTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

1907—J. W. Lynn.....	Stockton
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NINTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

1907—Perry Burlingame.....	Stockton
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SECRETARIES.

1901—Guy Lathrop.....	San Francisco
1902—Guy Lathrop.....	Vallejo

TREASURERS.

1901—Ben M. Smith.....	San Francisco
1902—H. W. Burnett.....	Vallejo

SECRETARY-TREASURERS.

1903—Geo. K. Smith.....	Los Angeles
1904—G. B. Benham.....	Fresno
1905—F. J. Bonnington.....	Sacramento
1906—J. H. Bowling.....	Oakland
1907—J. H. Bowling.....	Stockton

ORGANIZERS.

1903—F. C. Wheeler.....	Los Angeles
1904—F. C. Wheeler.....	Fresno
1905—G. K. Smith.....	Sacramento

DELEGATES TO A. F. OF L.

1904—John Davidson	Fresno
1905—H. M. Alexander.....	Sacramento
1905—J. B. Dale (alternate).....	Sacramento
1907—Walter Macarthur.....	Stockton

DELEGATE TO STATE LEGISLATURE.

1907—L. B. Leavitt.....	Stockton
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REPORT OF PRESIDENT

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

Brothers—In compliance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the California State Federation of Labor, I hereby make my report as President from February 25, 1906, at which time President G. S. Brower resigned.

During the three years that I have served the Federation in the capacity of Vice-President, I can frankly state that for the year 1906 your Executive Council has met with more difficulties and had a much harder time than any previous year.

On April 18, 1906, the California State Federation of Labor, like a great many other organizations in San Francisco, lost all of its records and accounts.

As soon as headquarters were established on May 1, at 835 Webster street, San Francisco, I immediately called a meeting of the Executive Council to devise ways and means whereby the Federation could be brought together as rapidly as possible. One of our greatest difficulties was the securing of names and addresses of the secretaries of affiliated unions, and it was several months before your Executive Council could tell with any degree of accuracy how many unions affiliated would be affected by the earthquake and fire, especially in San Francisco and vicinity. This was the direct cause of preventing the Council from advertising the labels as extensively as would have been done had not the great catastrophe occurred.

After the call for financial assistance had been sent out for the Santa Rosa Unions in February I addressed several unions in Oakland as to the necessity of assisting the Santa Rosa Unions financially and was generally successful.

I addressed the Amalgamated Iron Workers of Oakland upon the question of affiliating with the State Federation of which I later secured their application, likewise the application of the Junk Wagon Drivers of Oakland.

The Horseshoers Unions became involved in a dispute with the firm of Lereman & McGuire, which I successfully settled after getting them together and then secured their application to affiliate with the Federation.

In conclusion I wish to state that your Executive Council has worked in harmony, unison and for the best interests of the California State Federation of Labor. With best wishes for the success of the organization, affiliated unions and the trade-union movement in general.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS F. GALLAGHER,

Acting President.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1906

To Officers and Delegates of California State Federation of Labor:

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

The present conditions of the trade unions throughout the State of California are in a better organized condition than they have been in former years and the prospects for the future are very bright.

The great disaster of April 18th which befell San Francisco and vicinity had a tendency for a time to demoralize the trade unions, especially in San Francisco, but the rapidity in which the trade unionists rallied to their organizations and regained their former standings was marvelous and without parallel in the trade-union movement.

The Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor immediately saw the necessity of organizers being put to work in San Francisco and they unhesitatingly employed C. W. Holmquist and T. E. Zant, and the work accomplished by them during the five weeks of their organizing was gratifying. (See their reports printed in full under the head of Organizers.)

The communication addressed to the Sixth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor by the Santa Rosa Labor Council, appealing for financial and moral support and referred by the convention to the incoming Executive Council was taken up at the first regular meeting of the Council, and President G. S. Brower was instructed to go to Santa Rosa and make a thorough investigation as to the conditions and needs of the Santa Rosa Unions involved in the strike and lockout over the "Open Shop" question, and report back to the Executive Council. President Brower's report was destroyed in the fire of April 18th and cannot be reproduced.

Following is the agreement entered into by President G. S. Brower with the "Builders' Exchange":

Santa Rosa, Jan. 22, 1906.

"Builders' Exchange in Council assembled. The proposition submitted by Mr. G. S. Brower, President of the State Federation of Labor, on behalf of the various unions of this city, in order to settle the difficulties existing between employers and employees, to wit:

"The President for the various unions agrees to the open-shop proposition for six months from February 1, 1906; everybody to be declared off the unfair list in all lines, remitting all fines, providing the present scale of hours and wages be maintained."

The settlement made by President Brower was the direct cause of charges being preferred against him by the Santa Rosa Labor Council and the necessity of the Executive Council of the State Federation meeting in Santa Rosa for the purpose of securing the evidence pertaining to the trial; the result was that President G. S. Brower handed in his resignation before the investigation had been concluded, which was accepted.

First Vice-President T. F. Gallagher assumed the duties of President and carried on the work of the Federation with promptness and enthusiasm.

When the Council adjourned in Santa Rosa Fifth Vice-President C. W. Holmquist was instructed to remain there for a period of two weeks and use his best endeavors to bring about a settlement, and build up and strengthen the organizations. The work done by Brother Holmquist was satisfactory to the Executive Council. We later found it necessary, on account of a settlement being made by P. H.

McCarthy, President of the State Building Trades Council, to send a special organizer to Santa Rosa, and Brother T. E. Zant was selected to go, and remained in that city until the earthquake of April 18th. (See reports of Brothers Holmquist and Zant in full, under the head of "Reports of Organizers.")

The Executive Council sent out two appeals for financial assistance for the Santa Rosa Unions to the affiliated unions of the Federation with the result that \$435.50 was collected and turned over to them.

NAPA HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES.

A committee from the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council appeared before the Executive Council of the Federation and filed charges against certain officials of the Napa State Insane Asylum, and requested the Executive Council to make an investigation of the same. The Council complied with the request and forwarded to Governor Geo. C. Pardee a copy of the charges with a request that a committee from the Executive Council take up on a certain date the charges and statements submitted by the committee from the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, with the officials of the Napa State Insane Asylum. Governor Pardee very cleverly side-stepped the investigation as proposed by the Council and made the investigation himself, taking the written statements of the officials in charge of the Napa State Insane Asylum, which were the denials of all charges and statements filed by the committee, and submitted a copy of the same to the Executive Council, which was a very lengthy one, covering about forty pages of typewritten matter. The Council was not satisfied with the investigation as made by Governor Pardee and sent a second communication to him again requesting that the committee from the Council be permitted to make the investigation personally at the Napa Insane Asylum; this brought forth from Governor Pardee a very sharp and curt reply to the effect that Trade Unions had no right or authority to question the acts or doings of any State official. All of the evidence and communications secured thus far were destroyed in the fire of April 18th and could not be replaced. The committee of the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council did not press the case further.

FLOUR AND CEREAL MILL EMPLOYEES, LOCAL NO. 80.

The Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, Local No. 80, of Los Angeles, became involved in a strike and lockout with the Globe Milling Company, which company has mills located in Los Angeles, Colton, Woodland and San Francisco. In the early part of the year, through the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, they requested that the State Federation of Labor place the Globe Mills on the "We don't patronize" list. The request was granted and immediately the manager of the San Francisco Mills took up with your Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Bowling, and D. Schwarting, Secretary of Bakers' Union, Local No. 24, of San Francisco, the questions in dispute, and after one or two meetings and several communications being addressed by himself to the President of the Globe Mills, who was located in Los Angeles, a meeting was arranged between the President of the Globe Mills, a committee from the Flour and Cereal Mill Employes and the Los Angeles Central Labor Council. An agreement was reached satisfactory to both parties, the President of the Globe Mills requesting the Flour and Cereal Mill Employes to write to their national for an agreement which he would sign as soon as he returned from San Francisco; the agreement was secured by the Cereal Mill Employes from their national, but when the President of the Mills returned to Los Angeles he stated that he had changed his mind and could not sign the agreement as he had agreed to do. The former action taken by placing the Globe Mills on the "We Don't Patronize" list was then taken up by your Executive Council and all of the Bakers' Unions throughout the State, Central Labor Council and affiliated unions were requested to

take similar action in regard to the Globe Mill's products. In some parts of the State the work was very effectively carried out, but in others we are sorry to state that the Trade Unions and Central Bodies failed to give the matter serious consideration.

The Globe Mills are still on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Hundreds of circulars have been sent through this office to the affiliated unions and Central Bodies throughout the State and to the Trade Unions in Arizona, where considerable of the products of the Globe Milling Company is sold. The delegates to the Seventh Annual Convention should report this back to their respective organizations and request them to place the Globe Mills on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

THE PRINTERS EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The strike of the printers to establish the eight-hour workday in all offices under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, which has now been carried on more than a year, is unique in the annals of great strikes for the reason that aside from the activity of the parties directly concerned in the struggle there is little outward indication that a great battle is being waged having for its purpose the establishing of the normal workday in the great industry mentioned. The latest figures obtainable place the cost of this strike to the printers, up to the present time, at approximately \$3,000,000. This sum represents actual cash expenditures only. The number of members now working eight hours is placed at 42,000, those still on strike, 2,000; working under nine-hour contracts, 2,500. The number of locals having received the shorter workday is placed at 490. Between sixty and seventy locals still have strikes on, but in a number of instances these unions have signed up with a majority of the firms in their jurisdiction. There has been no trouble on this coast in establishing the shorter workday, with the single exception of Los Angeles. A bitter fight has been waged in that city since January last, but at the present time the printers have the situation so well in hand that the executive council of the International has seen fit to drop the name of Los Angeles from the list of struck towns, more than 90 per cent of the membership being steadily employed.

The recommendation made to the affiliated unions by the Oakland Convention, that they assess themselves 5 cents per member to assist the Los Angeles printers in their strike to establish the eight-hour day was the means of \$2,267.42 being collected and turned over to Secretary G. W. Bowman.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE AND LOCKOUT.

On May 29, 1906, a strike of the seamen, members of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Pacific Coast Marine Firemen's Union and Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Association of the Pacific Coast, was inaugurated for the purpose of securing an increase of wages in the class of vessels known as "invisible steam schooners," engaged in the Pacific coastwise trade.

The proposals of the unions involved an increase in wages from \$45 to \$50 per month for sailors, certain overtime payments for firemen, and an increase in wages from \$30 to \$35 per month for certain classes of labor in the stewards' department of these vessels.

The vessels in question are controlled by an organization of ship-owners known as the Steamship Association. An agreement had existed for several years between the latter body and the Seamen's Unions. This agreement expired on January 31, 1906. Some time prior to that date negotiations were opened between the association and the unions, looking to an improvement in the conditions of labor.

These negotiations continued for nearly three months, but without success. The prevailing wage rate had been in operation for about ten years, during which period wages in other callings had ma-

terially increased, while the cost of living had risen in even larger proportion. For several years the Seamen's Unions had sought to secure an increase of wages, but, failing in that object had renewed the agreement with the association, rather than declare a strike. The old conditions having become no longer tolerable, the unions, by a secret ballot of all their members, determined to put the new scale into effect on May 1, 1906. This vote was taken on or about April 16, On April 18 the great calamity befell San Francisco.

Immediately thereafter the unions met and determined to suspend all action toward securing an increase of wages and in the meantime to do everything in their power to relieve human distress and save property.

Several weeks after the disaster, namely, on May 29, the unions put into effect their demand for an increase of wages. In the interval the conditions resulting from the disaster of April 18 had been greatly relieved. There was no longer any danger to life or property. The shipping of San Francisco, which had suffered little or no damage at the time of the disaster, had begun to reap a great advantage from the increased demand for lumber and other commodities; freights had increased, on the other hand, the seamen had to bear a share of the increased cost of living in San Francisco, besides having to work harder as a result of the greater strain put upon the shipping of the port.

A number of ship-owners conceded the terms of the unions; a larger number, however, refused their terms, and tied up their vessels, thus cutting off the shipment of supplies to San Francisco.

This condition was greatly aggravated by the action of the United Shipping and Transportation Association in locking out all the men, including the longshoremen employed on the vessels under its control. The latter named organization comprises the shipping and stevedoring concerns of San Francisco, among which is the Steamship Association, the immediate employers of the seamen involved in the strike. The objects of the United Shipping and Transportation Association include the establishment of the "Open Shop" on the water front of San Francisco, for in the attainment of which object the association has an agreement with the "Citizens' Alliance."

The effect of the lockout was a complete tie-up of the entire shipping of the port. This situation aroused much complaint on the part of the press and public. The evident intention of the United Shipping and Transportation Association being to involve the whole maritime industry in a strike, the Seamen's Unions took steps to checkmate that plan. The unions withdrew from the City Front Federation in order that the association might have no excuse for continuing the lockout of longshoremen and other crafts not directly involved in the original dispute.

After a brief period the longshoremen were returned to work. The ship-owners endeavored to run their vessels with non-union crews composed of landsmen picked up in the interior (but in many cases shanghied), assisted by professional gun-fighters. As a result of these tactics one member of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Andrew Kelner, was murdered, and a number of others were shot and otherwise injured while seeking to interview the non-union crews. Among the latter a number of accidents occurred, at least one man being drowned and another killed, largely due to their own incompetence.

Arbitration was urged by the press and public. A formal proposal to that end was made by Mayor Schmitz. To this proposal the unions readily assented. The ship-owners, however, rejected all proposals of the kind, taking the usual ground that they had "nothing to arbitrate."

From time to time during the progress of the strike individual firms of ship-owners conceded the terms of the unions and engaged

union crews. Finally on October 30 and 31, respectively, formal terms of settlement were made by the unions and the ship-owners concerned, others bringing the dispute to a successful termination.

Numerous injunction suits were brought against the unions during the strike, several of which are still pending. The murderers of Andrew Kelner are now on trial. Apart from their cases the relations between the Seamen's Unions and their employers are peaceful, a condition which it is hoped will endure indefinitely and redound to the advantage of all concerned.

JAPANESE AND KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The recommendation made by the Sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor to the affiliated unions, requesting them to affiliate with the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League resulted in a great many unions affiliating with that body.

The Japanese and Korean Exclusion League have sent hundreds of communications to the Senators and Congressmen, requesting them that they declare for the strict maintenance of the Chinese Exclusion Act without modifications of any kind and for the extension of that act so as to exclude Japanese and Koreans; they have also distributed large quantities of literature throughout the Eastern States which has had a telling effect. It is necessary to educate our Eastern brothers to the necessity of keeping out the Asiatics, therefore this work must be continued if we expect to obtain the desired legislation.

STRIKE OF THE CARMEN, ELECTRICAL WORKERS, FIREMEN AND OILERS AND STREET RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION WORKERS.

About the 18th day of July, 1906, the Electrical Workers, Local No. 151, after several weeks in negotiating with the officials of the United Railroads in regard to the linemen employed by said company, and failing to adjust the differences with the company, ordered a strike of all the linemen employed by that company. The company endeavored to fill the places of the striking linemen with non-union men, who were protected by armed guards, furnished by the company. After this condition prevailed for a couple of weeks the Firemen and Oilers from the several plants of the United Railroads quit in a body about 5 p. m., and their places were immediately filled with non-union men and the roads put in full operation in less than two hours. In the meantime Brothers C. W. Holmquist and T. F. Zant had organized the Construction Workers, who were engaged in changing the cable roads into electric roadbeds. This was entirely a new organization with about 1200 members, the majority of which were Greeks and Italians. They made a demand for \$2.50 a day, which of course was refused by the United Railroads, and they in return struck.

On the 19th day of August the Carmen's Union, Division No. 205, presented a communication to the assistant to the President of the United Railroads, requesting that their hours of labor be reduced to eight and their wages increased to \$3 per day; the Carmen's Union not receiving any reply which was encouraging, or which would warrant them making further delay, and because of the bitter experience in the past, and knowing the tactics pursued by the officials of the United Railroads, did on August 26, at 1 a. m. order a general tie-up of the street-car system of San Francisco, which practically then involved all of the employes of the United Railroads. The particular feature of this strike (which has no precedence in a street-car strike of the United States), was the fact that the Motormen and Conductors were on strike for eleven days, and during that period not one car was operated, nor was there an attempt made to take the cars out of the barns.

The four unions then on strike voted to return to work and leave the disputed points of hours and wages to a board of arbitration com-

posed of three members—the unions jointly to select one, the company to select the second and these two to select the third. The three members so selected were not to be connected with either the company or the unions. Their decision was to be binding upon the unions and the company. The awards of the arbitrators at this time have not been received.

INJUNCTIONS.

In pursuance to instructions of the Sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, a circular letter was sent to all the unions in the State of California asking for information in regard to judges who had issued injunctions against any trade union, or curtailed in any way the constitutional rights of any labor organizations. This was sent out in the early part of March and a great many replies had been received before April 18, all this information thus far secured was destroyed by fire, and the expense and necessary time to secure the same was limited. After the fire there were two communications addressed to the various Central Bodies in the State seeking information along the same line, but as they failed to comply with the request it was found to be almost impossible to secure the information desired in order to make a report to the Seventh Annual Convention. We find that the carelessness and negligence of many of the Secretaries is responsible in a great measure in keeping back such information. If an organization has ever had an injunction issued against them, the Secretary of that organization should know in detail without having to refer to any files or court proceedings. The communications on an average sent out to the unions, asking for information, not one in twenty is answered, and this of course makes it almost impossible for your Executive Council to report on matters or subjects where the information must be secured from the various secretaries throughout the State.

We believe that in the year of 1907 the effort again should be made to secure this information. The last communication sent to the various Central Bodies, but two replies were received stating that no injunctions had been issued against any organization in the county. The information secured at this time is so meager that the Council does not feel justified in making a partial report as the causes and particulars involving the organizations and the effects on unions have not been secured.

NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR PEOPLE'S RULE.

Your Executive Council has received a great many communications from the National Federation for People's Rule during the past year, requesting that we co-operate in demanding the initiative and referendum vote, and further request that a convention be called for that purpose. Your Executive Council therefore refers the entire subject matter to the Seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and recommends that a special committee be appointed to go over the communications and report back to the convention.

LABELS.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor authorized its Executive Council to expend \$450 for the advertising of the various labels during the year of 1906. Your Executive Council has not expended that sum, because of the catastrophe of April 18, which had a tendency to demoralize a great many of the trade unions, especially in San Francisco. For several months it was impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy as to how many unions would be affected financially or otherwise, on account of the great amount of money that was being paid out by the trade unions for relief purposes to their individual members and it was only during the last two months, November and December,

that the Council could tell just how much per capita tax was going to be paid in by the affiliated unions.

A few months after the fire the treasury of the Federation had decreased to about \$500, which sum would not be any more than enough to carry on the convention. The great amount of organizing work that was ahead of us, the Executive Council deemed it advisable to leave the advertising of the labels in abeyance for the time being. We did send to the A. F. of L. for 1000 Label Bulletins, which were issued by the A. F. of L. and distributed the same throughout the State. This particular work of advertising the labels should be carried on more extensively during the year of 1907.

Previous to the fire considerable advertising of the labels had been already accomplished and an elaborate system had been laid out for advertising the labels of the various unions, to wit: Broom Makers, Garment Workers, Glove Workers, Laundry Workers, Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, Hatters, etc.

CHILD LABOR LAW.

During the past two years the Bureau of Labor Statistics has made the Child Labor Law fairly effective throughout the State, especially in the larger cities. To do this, it was necessary to force suits through the lower courts, the Superior and Supreme Courts. About nineteen arrests have been made throughout the State, especially in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Oakland, convictions being secured and fines imposed in almost every instance. More than 5000 children have been returned to the schools as a consequence.

In the general work of the Bureau including child labor, upwards of 5000 establishments have been visited by the Commissioner and his aids and detailed information obtained covering rates of wages, hours of labor, sanitation, etc., and definite knowledge concerning the proportion of females and children employed in the different industries through all parts of the State, and in every instance where violation of existing laws was discovered such action was taken as was necessary to bring about the proper conditions. The results of this work together with many other details outlined by statute, such as statistics on employment agencies, over which this Bureau is given jurisdiction to a limited extent, can be found in the Twelfth Biennial Report, now about to be issued.

The Bureau has also been able to bring about a satisfactory arrangement in two or three hundred instances, where men were unable to obtain small amounts of wages to which they were legally entitled, employment agents who had sent men out to work under false or misleading representations, have been made not only to disgorge the fees already collected, but also to reimburse the men injured, the total amount of their traveling and other expenses, amounting in the aggregate to several hundreds of dollars.

All of this work, however, has been performed in an unsatisfactory manner, in that it lacks completeness, owing to the limited force of help that is allowed the Commissioner. We are decidedly of the opinion that the statute creating the Bureau should be changed to read that six special agents might be employed instead of three as at present and an appropriation commensurate with the increased staff should be allowed, much more satisfactory results could be obtained, and there is nothing unreasonable in this request, the population of the State having doubled since the present arrangement became operative and we should still be far behind by comparison with other States of similar conditions.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The lobby maintained at Washington for the purpose of securing legislation beneficial to organized labor has been treated in such a manner by the representatives of the American people as to arouse

the American Federation of Labor to the necessity of organized political action. President Gompers and the Executive Board have come to realize that labor cannot secure all they seek without uniting politically, commercially and otherwise.

On March 21, 1906, the organized labor unions through the duly authorized representatives, presented a bill of grievances to President Roosevelt, Senator Frye, President Pro Tem of the United States Senate, and Speaker Jos. Cannon of the House of representatives. This document contained the recital of the following subjects which are so essential to the welfare of the laboring people: "Eight-hour law, convict labor, immigration, Chinese exclusion, seamen's rights, ship subsidy, trust and interstate commerce anti-injunction bill, committee on labor and rights of petitions and redress of grievances denied government employes." It is sufficient to say that the rebuke and rebuff the representatives of the American Federation of Labor received from the Senate and House of Representatives, and Speaker Cannon in particular, seems to have convinced the Council of the American Federation of Labor that if organized labor would have influence at Washington it must be a force in politics, and that force such as shall be known as tangible and certain. The reprimand administered by these government officials has at least raised the curtain of "no politics in unions," and brought to the foreground subjects whose consideration urges working men to cease being the slaves of either the Democratic or Republican party and vote with an eye single to their own interest and it is the belief of the Executive Council that careful consideration should be given to the political program as laid down by the American Federation of Labor and recommendations made to the affiliated unions along these lines, or if an improvement can be made whereby the Trade Unions can better their conditions by uniting politically the same should be done.

We have maintained at Sacramento a committee to lobby through labor legislation for the benefit of the Trade Unions, and it is high time that the trade unionists cease bending the knee and begging the Senators and Assemblymen to pass favorable upon such bills as presented, but to the contrary, demanded such legislation and be prepared to back the same up at the ballot box. The cry of "no politics in unions" is beginning to be looked upon with suspicion by the real and genuine trade unionists. We find that organized capital does not hesitate in promoting its interests and does promote its interests through class legislation. If we propose to fight organized capital we must fight with the same weapons and the same solid front that is used by organized capital.

BY-LAWS AS AMENDED.

The amendment to the By-Laws giving the Executive Council the power to employ organizers instead of electing a State Organizer has proven to be entirely satisfactory and the reports of the Organizers will show the amount of work accomplished along this line.

In securing the services of L. D. Biddle of Los Angeles saved the necessary expenses of transportation and the time required in coming and going, and when it is within the power of the Council to secure such Organizers there should be no doubt as to the results.

Your Executive Council was unable to get the A. F. of L. to bear a portion of the expenses of a State Organizer, whereby we would be enabled to keep the Organizer in the field the year around. If this could be accomplished, whereby an Organizer could continue in the field without interruption on account of the finances, we believe that it would be the best possible movement that could be made, for we find that if the organizations are not kept built up that they are apt to become disorganized through the lack of enthusiasm or prospects for the future.

Your Executive Council believes that if the Seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor could place a

5-cent assessment for the month of January upon the affiliated unions said money to be set aside to be used only in organizing and advertising of the labels. This would amount to about \$2000 in addition to what is already being expended each year for organizing purposes and the advertising of the labels. The unions affiliated would not miss the 5-cent assessment and would be so greatly benefited that it is our opinion that at the next convention it would be made a permanent law.

We suggest that this plan be given a trial for a year.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. GALLAGHER,
SAMUEL D. SIMMONS,
D. D. SULLIVAN,
CHAS. F. EDMONDS,
C. W. HOLMQUIST,
ANNA M. BURKHARDT,
M. A. CALDWELL,
J. H. BOWLING,
Executive Council.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

1906

San Francisco, Dec. 28, 1906.

To the President and Delegates to the Seventh Annual Convention
of the California State Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen:—The Auditing Committee submits the following report:

We have this day examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the Secretary-Treasurer from April 30th to December 28th, 1906, and find the same in excellent shape, and all expenditures and receipts correctly accounted for. Owing to the late calamity which overcame the city of San Francisco, and the loss of valuable records, etc., belonging to the Federation, we think the Secretary-Treasurer has done splendid work, and is to be highly complimented for the same.

(Signed) A. M. THOMPSON,
GEO. W. LANE,
GEO. W. BELLA

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

1906

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

Brothers:—I have the honor to submit to you a report of the receipts and expenditures for the last eight months beginning April 30, 1906, and ending December 27, 1906. It is with satisfaction that I report at the time of closing the books on December 27, 1906, \$1,909.39 on deposit with the City and County Bank, San Francisco.

I received the books from my predecessor on January 8, 1906.

The officers and delegates to the Seventh Annual Convention may readily understand the duties imposed upon your Secretary-Treasurer during the year of 1906, because on April 18th all of the records, books and accounts were destroyed by fire. Upon opening offices at 835 Webster street on April 30, 1906, my first duty was to secure the names and addresses of the secretaries of all affiliated unions. This was an endless task, as I was unable to secure a mailing list that was anywhere near being accurate.

The numerous duties imposed upon your Secretary-Treasurer by the Oakland Convention in regard to sending resolutions, etc., had all been complied with before April 18th. One of the most important duties was the securing of the names and addresses of the various judges in the State of California who had issued a writ of injunction against any trade union curtailing in any way their constitutional rights. A communication prior to April 18th had been sent to all of the trade unions in the State and a great many replies had been received giving the desired information. This was also destroyed, and the expenses necessary to gather this data again and the time required was considered too great in view of the great amount of work necessary in San Francisco and vicinity in building up the organizations which had had their members scattered because of the earthquake and fire.

Another one of the duties laid down by the Oakland Convention was the advertising of the various labels to the extent of \$450; some of this work had been accomplished prior to the fire, and it was only during the last two months that your Executive Council could tell with any degree of accuracy as to how the finances of the Federation would be; therefore, the advertising of the labels was not carried on as extensively as would have been done had not the catastrophe occurred.

In order that the delegates to this convention may have a clear understanding of the financial transactions since April 30th, 1906, I have segregated the accounts and give in detail the various receipts and disbursements under the several heads.

I would call the attention of the delegates to one particular thing, and that is the necessity of the affiliated unions keeping this office promptly notified as to the changes in the names and addresses of the secretaries.

TRIAL BALANCE AND STATEMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR FROM APRIL 30th, 1906, TO AND INCLUDING DECEMBER 27th, 1906.

This is the Trial Balance, taking the debit and credit columns of the Ledger, showing that all accounts have been posted from the Cash Book to the Ledger correctly and added accurately:

L. F.		
5—City and County Bank	\$1,909	39
14—Organizing	651	25
15—Salary	225	00
16—Rent	75	00
17—Label	56	50
20—Postage and mailing.....	58	94
19—Miscellaneous	38	05
22—Printing	147	75
24—Executive Council	153	50
26—Office expenses	47	00
28—Furniture and fixtures	109	90
40—Per capita tax received.....		\$2,439 13
50—Donations from affiliated unions and A. F. of L.....		165 80
51—Affiliations		15 00
52—Insurance on office furniture...		100 00
54—Stock account		752 35
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,472 28	\$3,472 28

RESOURCES.

The following shows the California State Federation's resources on December 27th, 1906. The furniture and fixture account of \$109.90 is composed of typewriter \$94.50 and chairs and table, \$15.40.

L. F.		
5—Cash in City and County Bank...	\$1,909	39
28—Furniture and fixtures.....	109	90
	<hr/>	\$2,019 29
California State Federation of Labor present worth		\$2,019 29

GAINS.

The following shows the total moneys received since April 30th, 1906, to and including December 27, 1906:

L. F.		
40—Per capita tax received	\$2,439	13
50—Donations to Federation	165	80
51—Affiliation fees	15	00
52—Insurance received, office furni- ture	100	00
	<hr/>	
Total gains		\$2,719 93

LOSSES.

The following shows the total moneys paid out since April 30, 1906:

L. F.		
14—Organizing	\$ 651	25
15—Salary	225	00
16—Rent	75	00
17—Labels	56	50
19—Miscellaneous	38	05
20—Postage and mailing	58	94
22—Printing	147	75
24—Executive Council expenses	153	50
26—Office expenses	47	00
	<hr/>	
Total losses		\$1,452 99
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$2,719 93
Total disbursements		1,452 99
		<hr/>
Net gain since April 30th, 1906.....		\$1,266 94

The California State Federation of Labor's worth on April 30th, 1906, was \$752.35; there was cash \$657.85 and typewriter \$94.50.

California State Federation of Labor worth	
April 30th, 1906	\$ 752 35
California State Federation of Labor net gain	
since April 30th	1,266 94

**California State Federation of Labor present
worth December 27th, 1906..... \$2,019 29**

The following is a statement in detail of per capita tax, application fees and \$65.80, donations to the Federation, since April 30th, 1906, from the affiliated unions to and including December 27th, 1906:

Albion—

Federal Labor Union, No. 11,345.....\$ 1 95

Antioch—

Golden West Union, No. 144..... 5 35
Federal Labor Union, No. 12,300..... 2 30

Black Diamond—

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,320..... 1 00

Blue Lake—

Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 1..... 18 88

Bakersfield—

Bartenders, No. 378 9 00
Carpenters, No. 743 3 95
Labor Council 9 10

Crockett—

Warehouse Workers, No. 537 11 10

Eureka—

Barbers, No. 431 2 50
Carpenters, No. 1040 13 20
Cooks and Waiters, No. 220 2 11
Machinists, No. 540 2 29
Retail Clerks, No. 541 1 95
Steam Engineers, No. 159 1 40
Typographical, No. 207 1 30
Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 2..... 21 65

Fortuna—

Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 4 8 77

Fresno—

Carpenters, No. 1496 9 93
Carpenters, No. 701 11 18
Labor Council 12 00

Glen Ellen—

Hospital Employes, No. 10,768 75

Knowles—

Granite Workers 15 35

Los Angeles—

Bakers, No. 87.....	9 10
Barbers, No. 295	2 27
Bartenders, No. 284	5 85
Beer Drivers and Stablemen, No. 242	6 30
Brewery Workmen, No. 350	3 00
Carpenters, No. 428	10 90
Central Labor Council	3 00
Coopers, No. 152	2 21
Electrical Workers, No. 61	17 50
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, No. 80	2 05
Laundry Workers, No. 52	21 00
Leather Workers, No. 72	1 60
Machinists, No. 311	3 00
Metal Polishers, No. 67	3 36
Musicians, No. 47	13 02
Plumbers, No. 78	12 00
Printing Pressmen, No. 78	4 90
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 58	1 71
Teamsters, No. 208	26 20
Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 33	3 00
Typographical, No. 174	36 00
Upholsterers, No. 74	3 10
Waiters and Waitresses, No. 17	3 10

Marysville—

Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, No. 24	27 34
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Monterey—

Carpenters, No. 1451	1 77
Monterey and Pacific Grove Federal Laborers, No. 11,796	3 10

Napa—

Hospital Employes, No. 10,038.....	5 55
Labor Council	9 00

Oakland—

Bakers, No. 119	5 25
Barbers, No. 134	19 20
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 324	4 20
Butchers, No. 120	1 90
Carpenters, No. 36	63 69
Carpenters, No. 1667	6 68
Cooks and Waiters, No. 31	30 94
Gas Workers, No. 10,678	9 00
Horseshoers	1 40
Junk Wagon Drivers, No. 658	3 63
Labor Council	9 00
Lumber Handlers, No. 225.....	20 00
Mineral Workers and Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 610..	1 32
Pacific Coast Lodge, No. 1	5 58
Sign C. and P. Painters, No. 878.....	90
Steam Engineers, No. 67	11 70
Street Railway Employes, No. 192	50 00
Team Drivers, No. 70	27 50
Theatrical Employes, No. 107	2 42
Upholsterers, No. 54	1 20
Wood Workers, No. 225	3 00

Palo Alto—

Carpenters, No. 668	5 00
Pacific Grove Carpenters, No. 806	4 08

Pasadena—

Carpenters, No. 769	9 84
Plumbers, No. 280	60
Painters, No. 92	8 20

Point Richmond—

Stationary Firemen, No. 222.....	4 63
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Redlands—

Plumbers, No. 364	50
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Riverside—

Carpenters, No. 235	4 15
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Sacramento—

Bakers, No. 85	3 18
Bookbinders, No. 35	2 90
Cigar Makers, No. 238	4 50
Electrical Workers, No. 36	10 50
Stationary Firemen, No. 149	1 32
Federated Trades Council	19 00
Horseshoers, No. 47	1 20
Icemen, No. 9990	7 00
Leather Workers, No. 68	2 25
Lumber Handlers, No. 11,474	6 05
Musicians, No. 12	11 00
Printing Pressmen, No. 60	6 10
Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, No. 75.....	6 00
Steam Engineers, No. 210	1 21
Street Railway Employees, No. 256	10 20
Teamsters, No. 557	3 30
Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 50	5 05
Typographical, No. 46	13 50

San Bernardino—

Barbers, No. 253	1 80
Central Labor Council	9 00

San Diego—

Cigar Makers, No. 332	2 70
Labor Council	6 00
Printing Pressmen, No. 140	1 60
Tin and Sheet Iron Workers, No. 276	1 15
Typographical, No. 221	6 00

San Francisco—

Bakers, No. 24	56 50
Barbers, No. 148	32 00
Beer Bottlers, No. —	18 50
Beer Drivers, No. 227	23 40
Bookbinders, No. 31	14 90
Box Makers and Sawyers, No. 152	16 80
Brewery Workmen, No. 7	25 80
Butchers, No. 115	12 00
Carpenters, No. 483	114 30
Carpenters, No. 1082	43 30
Cigar Makers, No. 228	26 10
Cloak Makers, No. 8	5 45
Coopers, No. 65	20 60
Coopers, No. 28	1 20
Cooks, No. 44	15 65

Electrical Workers, No. 151	61 35
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen, No. 59.....	3 50
Garment Workers, No. 131	36 00
Gas Workers, No. 9840	35 40
Glove Workers, No. 17	5 95
Horseshoers, No. 25	6 60
Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 519	4 80
Labor Council	12 00
Machinists, No. 68	90 00
Mailers, No. 18	5 53
Milkers, No. 8861	7 50
Musicians, No. 6	52 00
Photo-Engravers, No. 8	8 00
Printing Pressmen, No. 24.....	26 11
Pressmen (Web), No. 4	12 00
Sailors' Union	160 00
Shoe Cutters, No. 339	2 70
Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26	66 00
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 29	4 14
Street Railway Employees, No. 205	152 95
Sugar Workers, No. 10,519	27 00
Tanners, No. 9	7 00
Theatrical Employees, No. 16	11 40
Typographical, No. 21	71 28
United Hatters, No. 23	90
Upholsterers, No. 28	9 00
Waiters, No. 30	24 00

San Jose—

Box Makers, No. 145	66
Brick Workers, No. 162	7 30
Cigar Makers, No. 291	3 15
Federated Trades Council	12 00
Machinists, No. 504	2 31
Painters and Decorators, No. 507	12 40
Printing Pressmen, No. 146	2 80
Street Railway Employees, No. 265	14 40
Tailors, No. 108	3 60
Typographical, No. 231	5 78

San Pedro—

Carpenters, No. 1146	7 31
Painters, Decorators and P. H., No. 1022	1 60
Labor Council	12 00

San Luis Obispo—

Typographical, No. 576	76
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San Rafael—

Carpenters, No. 35	65 35
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Santa Ana—

Carpenters, No. 1451	74
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Santa Barbara—

Carpenters, No. 1062	3 88
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Santa Cruz—

United Powder and H. E. Workers, No. 117.....	70
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Salinas—

Sugar Workers, No. 11,115	75
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Santa Rosa—

Barbers, No. 159	1 82
Carpenters, No. 751	1 50
Federal Labor Union, No. 10,185	5 40
Hod Carriers, No. 139	5 05
Labor Council	7 00
Paving Cutters, No. 31	9 00
Team Drivers, No. 417	1 00
Teamsters, No. 589	2 06
Typographical, No. 557	85

Sausalito—

Federal Labor Union, No. 11,440	5 71
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Scotia—

Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 6	9 00
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Stockton—

Blacksmiths, No. 48	1 80
Labor Council	12 00
Printing Pressmen, No. 132	1 74
Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, No. 72.....	11 66
Steam Engineers, No. 200	1 08
Street Railway Employees, No. 276	2 50
Tailors, No. 84	2 25
Typographical, No. 56	2 10

Vallejo—

Barbers, No. 335	3 15
Boiler Makers, No. 148	4 50
Carpenters, No. 180	9 89
Clerks, No. 373	2 91
Electrical Worker, No. 180	96
Federal Labor Union, No. 11,345.....	19 85
Machinists, No. 252	10 98
Ordnance Men, No. 9585	30
Ship Joiners, No. 9	2 90
Ship Keepers, No. 8970	2 45
Federated Trades and Labor Council	6 00

Watsonville—

Painters, No. 750	60
Teamsters, No. 285	84

West Port—

Federal Laborers, No. 11,139.....	20 80
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The following was received from the American Federation of Labor and the Phoenix Insurance Company:

American Federation of Labor donation to the Federation	\$100 00
Phoenix Insurance Company, insurance on office furniture	100 00

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

The following is a statement in detail of the expenditures April 30th to and including December 27th, 1906:

ORGANIZING.

T. E. Zant, Santa Rosa: May 4th, services and expenses in full (15 days), \$43.90; San Francisco

and vicinity: July 3d, services and expenses from June 11th to July 7th, on account (23 days), \$87.50; July 8th, in full to July 7th, \$4.50; services and expenses to July 14th (6 days), \$24; July 2d, 4,000 notices for mass meeting, \$8....	\$167 90
C. W. Holmquist, San Francisco and vicinity: June 28th, services and expenses (5 days), \$21; July 2d, services and expenses in full from June 25th to June 30th, \$21.80; July 8th, services and expenses to July 7th, \$14.50; services and expenses in full, July 9th to 14th, \$23.....	80 30
L. D. Biddle, Southern California: Salary, transportation and expenses from August 27th to September 14th, on account, \$50; October 1st, in full from August 27th to September 14th, \$78.65; October 14th, expenses and salary (12 days), \$43; November 1st, services and expenses (11 days), \$39.75; 500 circulars, \$1.50.....	212 90
M. L. Owen, vicinity of Eureka: October 14th, services and expenses, on account, from September 26th to October 23d, \$59.60; November 1st, expenses and services from September 26th to October 23d, in full, \$110.10.....	169 70
Wm. G. Rusk, Crockett: Salary, expenses (1 day), \$6.75	6 75
T. J. Mahoney, Alameda: November 14th, expenses, services (2 days), \$12.70	12 70
T. F. Gallagher, Oakland: December 23d, expenses	1 00

Total organizing account\$651 25

SALARIES.

J. H. Bowling, salary as Secretary-Treasurer, April to December, 1906 (9 months), at \$25.....	\$225 00
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Total salary account\$225 00

RENT.

Carmen's Union, rent of headquarters, 835 Webster street (5 months)	\$ 75 00
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Total rent account\$ 75 00

LABEL.

American Federation of Labor, 1,000 label bulletins	\$ 35 00
J. H. Bowling, mailing and express.....	18 00
E. H. Strachan, wrapping, addressing, postage on label bulletins, \$3.25; folding and inserting Glove Workers' circular, 25 cents.....	3 50

Total label account\$ 56 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. D. Simmons, December 26th, investigation Federal Labor Union, No. 11,374	\$ 9 50
T. F. Gallagher, December 26th, investigation Federal Labor Union, No. 11,374.....	10 00
Harry B. Weston, April 30th, painting one canvas sign for headquarters	2 00
J. H. Bowling, swearing before notary to insurance papers	1 30

Edw. M. Jones, June 28th, premium on fire insurance policy	5 00
F. G. Lan Company, 1 trunk for convention, December 20th	9 50
City and County Bank, collection charges on checks	75
Total miscellaneous	\$ 38 05

POSTAGE AND MAILING.

E. H. Strachan, May 12th, addressing and inserting minutes, etc., \$1.45; June 28th, addressing, inserting, folding, etc., minutes and circulars, \$2.25; July 30th, addressing, inserting, etc., minutes, \$1.75; October 25th, addressing, inserting, etc., minutes, \$1.75; September 22d, addressing, inserting minutes, circulars, etc., \$3.....	\$ 10 20
Stamps purchased by (J. H. Bowling) Secretary-Treasurer	48 74
Total Postage and mailing.....	\$ 58 94

PRINTING.

Wale Printing Company, May 31st, 100 cards, S. D. Simmons, \$1; 1,500 letter heads, \$7.50; May 31st, 500 letter heads, ruled, \$3; May 31st, 1,000 envelopes, \$4; June 28th, 500 index cards, 1,000 bills, 1,000 receipts and 1,500 Manila envelopes, \$18.50; August 22d, 500 Manila envelopes, \$3.50; October 14th, 500 affiliation blanks and 2,000 credentials, \$27.50; November 14th, 300 copies convention call, \$13.50; December 14th, 1,000 proposition blanks and 500 tally sheets, \$8.50...	\$ 87 00
E. H. Strachan, May 12th, minutes and circular, \$4.50; June 28th, minutes, \$3; July 30th, minutes, \$3; September 22d, minutes and financial statement, \$8.75	19 25
Greater San Francisco Printing Co., October 31st, minutes, \$15	15 00
Brunt Printing Company, 1,250 constitutions delivered before fire, \$26.50.....	26 50
Total printing account	\$147 75

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXPENSES.

T. F. Gallagher, meetings	\$ 23 50
S. D. Simmons, meetings	17 50
D. D. Sullivan, meetings	38 50
C. F. Edmonds, meetings	10 75
C. W. Holmquist, meetings	19 75
Anna M. Burkhardt, meetings	17 50
M. A. Caldwell, meetings	26 00

Total Executive Council expense account...\$153 50

OFFICE EXPENSES.

J. H. Bowling, April 30th, office stationery, \$13.15; May 4th, 1 cash book, 70c; May 12th, 1 ledger, \$1.50; May 14th, 1 box typewriting paper, \$1.50; 1 seal, \$5; June 6th, 1 Shannon file, \$1; 1 box file, 40c; June 11th, 1 bottle paste, 25c; June 28th, 1 box paper, 65c; June 30th, 1 box paper,

\$1.30; Nov. 27th, Edison counting machine, \$8; 1 letter file, 80c.....	\$ 34 25
E. H. Strachan, May 4th, mimeographing circulars to affiliated unions, April 13th, typewriting and mimeographing, \$5.50; Dec. 20th, mimeographing circular to delinquent unions, \$1.75; Nov. 14th, inserting convention calls, bills, etc., \$5.50.	12 75
Total expense account	47 00
Total number of unions April 30, 1906.....	277
Affiliated since April 30, 1906.....	15
	292
Withdrawn, disbanded, etc., during year.....	15
Number of unions December 27, 1906.....	277
Total membership approximately that have paid per capita tax since May 1, 1906.....	31,000

UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR SINCE MAY 1, 1906.

Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators No. 1022, San Pedro; Upholsters No. 54, Oakland; Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 58, Los Angeles; Monterey and Pacific Grove Federal Labor Union No. 11,796, Monterey; Golden West Lodge, No. 144, Antioch; Horseshoers. No. 45, Oakland; Upholsterers No. 74, Los Angeles; Carpenters, No. 668, Palo Alto; Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; Waiters and Waitresses. No. 17, Los Angeles; Federal Labor Union, No. 12,300, Antioch; Bartenders No. 284, Los Angeles; Federal Labor Union No. 12,320, Black Diamond; Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles; Leather Workers on Horse Goods No. 57, Los Angeles.

The following unions disbanded, amalgamated or withdrew during 1906:

Waiters and Waitresses No. 393, Sacramento; Cracker Packers No. 352, San Francisco; Cracker Bakers No. 125, San Francisco; Tanners. No. 102, Napa; Sign, C. and P. Painters No. 878, Oakland; Electrical Workers No. 61, Los Angeles; Woman's Label League No. 36, Los Angeles; Fishermen's Protective No. 10,637, San Diego; Garment Cutters, No. 45, San Francisco; Machine Wood Workers No. 1,279, Los Angeles; Federal Labor Union No. 11,139, Westport; Ordnance Men No. 9,585, Vallejo; Freight and Coal Handlers No. 235, Oakland; Cooks and Waiters No. 62, Fresno; Furniture, Piano Drivers No. 544, San Francisco.

The following affiliated unions have failed to pay any per capita tax since April 30, 1906:

Name.	Location.
Barbers No. 317	Bakersfield
Machinists No. 5.....	Bakersfield
Carpenters No. 1487	Chico
Cigar Makers No. 338	Eureka
Federated Trades Council	Eureka
Shingle Weavers No. 23	Eureka
Stablemen No. 10,360.....	Eureka
Federal Labor No. 60,917.....	Fort Bragg
Tie Makers No. 11,235.....	Fort Bragg
Butchers No. 126	Fresno
Barbers No. 333	Fresno
Painters No. 294	Fresno
Typographical No. 144	Fresno
Woman's Label League	Fresno
Broom Makers No. 53	Los Angeles
Mailers No. 9	Los Angeles
Sheet Metal Workers No. 109.....	Los Angeles

Shinglers No. 2	Los Angeles
Carpenters No. 1400	Santa Monica
Painters No. 279	Monterey
Barbers No. 483	Napa
Glove Workers No. 40	Napa
Painters No. 322	Napa
Retail Clerks No. 715	Napa
Cigar Makers No. 253	Oakland
Printing Pressmen No. 125	Oakland
Tailors No. 459	Oakland
Tallymen No. 665	Oakland
Typographical No. 36	Oakland
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 335	Petaluma
Carpenters No. 981	Petaluma
Silk Workers No. 426	Petaluma
Carpenters No. 1414	Pomona
I. B. W. and S. M. W. No. 5.....	Rio Dell
Painters No. 780	Riverside
Barbers No. 112	Sacramento
Broom Makers No. 56	Sacramento
Cooks' and Waiters' Alliance No. 683	Sacramento
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes No. 37.....	Sacramento
Butchers No. 229	San Diego
Clerks No. 765	San Diego
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 274	San Diego
Musicians No. 325	San Diego
Painters No. 333	San Diego
Steam Engineers No. 144	San Diego
Teamsters No. 177	San Diego
Bakery Goods Salesmen No. 106	San Francisco
Broom Makers No. 58	San Francisco
Boat Builders No. 16	San Francisco
Clerks (Drug) No. 472	San Francisco
Glass Bottle Workers No. 22	San Francisco
Pie Bakers No. 274	San Francisco
Pile Drivers No. 9	San Francisco
Bakers No. 116	San Jose
Musicians No. 153	San Jose
Federal Labor Union No. 8921	San Pedro
Team Drivers No. 476	San Pedro
Typographical No. 589	Santa Cruz
Typographical No. 394	Santa Barbara
Bartenders No. 826	Santa Rosa
Laundry Workers No. 146	Santa Rosa
Tanners No. 40	Santa Rosa
Bakers No. 120	Stockton
Bootblacks No. 9196	Stockton
Electrical Workers No. 207	Stockton
Laborers No. 10,284	Stockton
Musicians No. 189	Stockton
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes No. 91.....	Vallejo
Laundry Workers No. 113	Vallejo
Painters No. 376	Vallejo
Stationary Firemen No. 107	Vallejo
Typographical No. 389	Vallejo
Federal Labor No. 9611	Watsonville

CONCLUSION.

To the members of the Executive Council I owe a deep debt of gratitude for their advice and assistance in carrying on the business of this office. I wish to thank the officers and members of affiliated unions for the promptness in replying to the communications sent

out in behalf of the Printers eight-hour strike and the Santa Rosa Unions involved over the "open shop" question.

I cannot claim that this report is as complete as it should be or that it is even satisfactory to myself.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. BOWLING,

Secretary-Treasurer California State Federation of Labor.

The following unions have been placed in good standing since the closing of the Secretaries' books on December 29, 1906:

Musicians No. 189.....	Stockton
Bakers No. 120.....	Stockton
Butchers No. 126.....	Stockton
Federated Trades Council.....	Eureka
Typographical No. 36.....	Oakland
Bakery Goods Salesmen No. 106.....	San Francisco
Broom Makers No. 58.....	San Francisco
Glass Bottle Workers No. 22.....	San Francisco

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Sacramento, December 9, 1906.

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

Brothers—In reply to your request for a report from the Legislative Committee, I will say that my report will, of necessity, be brief.

As you are aware there was no regular session of the Legislature in 1906, and the special session, called by Governor Pardee, was for the purpose of effecting legislation deemed necessary owing to the great catastrophe of April 18, 1906, and was confined exclusively to the subject embraced in the call for same.

I will here repeat my recommendations made in report as Legislative Agent, to the Executive Council under date of March 30, 1905.

I am of the opinion that there should be one reliable man constantly on duty in each house, paid by our organization for their services, as it is too much to expect or ask of men otherwise employed to attend to these matters, nor can they give them proper attention if in other business at the time. It is enough for one man to look out for our business in one house only, and, as very often our agent will be needed in both places at one time, not to mention attention to committee work. I am further of the opinion that the Federation should purchase a copy of the California Codes for use at our next annual convention by its officers and the Committee on Law and Legislation, and that the same should be in the custody of our Secretary except when in use by the Legislative Agents at Sacramento.

In addition to the above I would recommend that one of the two parties engaged should be put in charge of the work and have full control of the services of his assistant, as one must direct matters so there will be no conflict of authority.

I would also recommend that the Executive Council have the selection of the agent and assistant, and that they be sent to Sacramento early in the coming session. They should be under instruction to forward all legislation in the interest of labor and defeat all inimical measures, paying particular attention to all matters specifically referred to them by the State Federation and the San Francisco Labor Council, provided the two bodies act together.

I think it would be wise for the Executive Council to take immediate steps toward acting conjointly with the San Francisco Labor Council and make arrangements for an equitable division of the expense.

I would suggest that, if possible, the two bodies secure the services of Walter Macarthur as Legislative Agent and provide him with a capable and congenial assistant; as this gentleman is, by long experience, favorably acquainted with hold-over Senators and re-elected Assemblymen, by his sterling integrity and by his recognized ability (particularly in presenting measures before committees), peculiarly well adapted for this very important work.

In my opinion we will be fortunate if we can induce him to take the position.

It may be possible to employ an efficient assistant resident in Sacramento and thus save considerable expense.

Personally I shall do all I can to assist whoever may be put in charge of this legislative work and am sure that Sacramento Federated Trades Council will lend all aid possible through its Legislative Committee.

The railway organizations and the Miners' Unions should be kept in touch with, for, although not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, their interests are identical with ours, and they can

be of weight with legislators from district where they are numerically strong.

Trusting my recommendations and suggestions may be given consideration and with best wishes for success, I am,

Fraternally Yours,

D. D. SULLIVAN,
Third Vice-President,

Following are the reports of the Organizers engaged by your Executive Council during the year 1906.

The reports speak for themselves and do not need any comment or explanation except that the southern trip laid out just before April 18 for Fifth Vice-President C. W. Holmquist and the sum of \$125 advanced him for same was interrupted by the earthquake and fire of April 18. The rooming-house that Brother Holmquist resided in on Seventh street collapsed and he lost the \$125, which he promised to return as soon as possible; this required the abandonment of the proposed trip at that time.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT C. W. HOLMQUIST

July 29, 1906.

Santa Rosa and Petaluma Trip:

Report of Organizer on the Santa Rosa Trip—Under orders of the Executive Board I remained in Santa Rosa to use my best endeavors to settle the troubles existing between Lee Bros. Transfer Co., the Builders' Exchange and Organized Labor. I met with the Labor Council on Monday evening and after a thorough discussion of the situation it was decided to visit the merchants and business men for the purpose of using their influence with the various parties involved. Vice-President Caldwell was appointed by the Labor Council to assist me in this work, which he did to my entire satisfaction. I visited the merchants during the week, but in nearly every case found them on the side of the opposing forces; we then decided to interview the Hon. Mayor Overton. Brother Caldwell arranged for said meeting for Friday afternoon; met Mayor Overton in the rooms of the Labor Council and after a very pleasant interview the Mayor took the case under advisement until Saturday, 3 p. m., during this time he interviewed Lee Bros. and arranged for another meeting for Monday afternoon with prospects of an early settlement. We met Mayor Overton on Monday evening after his interview with Mr. Cooper and Lee Bros. Mr. Cooper was very agreeable to a settlement, but Lee Bros. emphatically stated that they would close up their stables before they would sign any agreement with the unions. This settled that phase of the negotiations. We then decided to arrange for a conference with the Master Builders' League. Said meeting was arranged through the efforts of the Hon. Mayor Overton for Monday evening at 8 o'clock; met with the Labor Council and requested that they await my return. In company with the Mayor we visited the meeting of the Builders' League and after a lengthy conference lasting until 11:30 reviewing both sides of the troubles and the repudiation of the Brower settlement, we finally agreed to disagree, as the League stood for the open shop and I stood for the closed shop in behalf of Organized Labor. I then reported back to the Labor Council the results of my conference with the understanding that the Council call a special meeting for Tuesday evening to decide on whatever course they wished to pursue. Tuesday evening the Council met in adjourned session and after several lively debates it was decided to call a mass meeting of all the union men of Santa Rosa for Friday evening, the Council to hold a meeting immediately after the meeting to take final action. Mr. Schad, who was President of the Labor Council and a member of Carpenters' Union, took it upon themselves to send for P. H. McCarthy to come up on Friday night, as he was afraid that the Council would call a general strike of the Building Trades. Mr. McCarthy arrived on Friday evening and met with the Carpenters' Union, until about 9:20, when he appeared at the mass meeting with the committee of one, Mr. Schad, and members of the Carpenters' Union. After addressing the meeting with his "pet stories" and a general roasting he retired to the Carpenters' Hall and met with said body until 2 a. m., leaving on Saturday evening for the city. This caused a general dissatisfaction, as the President of the Council did not remain to call said body in session, and Mr. McCarthy, ignoring the other unions involved in the trouble, as well as the representative of the State Federation of Labor which had been in the field for two weeks. On Monday evening I met with the Labor Council, there being no definite action taken. Mr. McCarthy arrived on the 7:15 train and in company with Mr. Schad visited the Builders' Exchange, remaining with said body until 2 a. m., leaving

on the 6 a. m. train for San Francisco, after giving the press for publication that all labor troubles were off, that all work was fair in Santa Rosa and the slate wiped clean. This action caused a general dissatisfaction among the union men of Santa Rosa in as much as they were ignored completely, only the Carpenters' Union having been consulted and they were divided on the settlement, as there really was no settlement, except "go to work on any and all work," or in other words, "open shop." After consulting Vice-President Caldwell I wired Secretary Bowling of the matter and he came to Santa Rosa on Wednesday morning and after an all-day consultation with Vice-President Caldwell and myself we decided to let the matter stand as it was until the Labor Council decided whether they were going to accept the proclamation issued by P. H. McCarthy or remain under the guidance of the State Federation of Labor. This matter we left in the hands of Vice-President Caldwell. Secretary Bowling and myself left for Petaluma on the same Wednesday evening, Secretary Bowling returning to the city on Thursday morning. On Thursday morning I met with several members of the Carpenters and Painters and met with the Shoe Workers' Union, and on Thursday evening addressed said meeting, urging the formation of a Central Labor Council and they agreed to have their delegates meet on Monday evening for the purpose of forming said Council. I met with the Carpenters' and Painters' Unions and addressed said unions along the same lines, and prospects looked bright for the organizing of a Central Labor Council on Monday evening.

During my stay I endeavored to organize the Bartenders and Teamsters, but as the Citizens Alliance was still in the field my work was futile. On Monday evening met at Carpenters' Hall for the purpose of organizing a Labor Council, the only delegates attending were the Carpenters and Painters, the Shoe Workers, Plumbers and Silk Workers not attending. I concluded further time spent there was simply thrown away and an extra expense to the Federation, so I returned to the city on Tuesday.

This covered a period of time commencing February 26 to and including March 20, 1906.

During my stay in Santa Rosa I organized the Women's Label League, assisted the Bartenders' Union in securing new members and met and addressed the various unions meeting during my stay in Santa Rosa and also the placing of the four prominent labor leaders of Santa Rosa, Messrs. Seymore, Schad, Wolf, all of the Carpenters' Union, and Mr. Cozad, of the Teamsters' Union, in their true light before all Organized Labor in their city, as they proved to be traitors to the cause and were only working for their individual gain.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. HOLMQUIST,

State Organizer.

CHICO TRIP.

After a week's layoff I was sent to Chico. Arriving in Chico I met with the officers of the Carpenters' Union and arranged for a mass meeting for Friday evening; during the meantime I assisted the Carpenters' Union in securing several new members, arranged for a meeting with the Barbers' Union, but as there were not enough members for a quorum it was declared off. Addressed the mass meeting on Friday evening, and after same started a nucleus for the Painters and a Federal Union; also worked among the Bartenders. During the week I sent for a charter for the Painters' Union and on Saturday I sent for a charter for a Central Labor Council. The Bartenders and Laborers could not see it to their advantage to organize. I dropped their work and visited among the Plumbers and arranged for a meeting with them, as they were

not holding meetings and were just about to collapse; after meeting with them on Monday evening they decided to hold regular weekly meetings. As this was about all that I could do in Chico at this time I returned to the city, after being away two weeks.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. HOLMQUIST,

Organizer and Vice-President.

SOUTHERN TRIP AND SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

After a week's vacation the following route was mapped out by President Gallagher, Secretary Bowling and myself, which would have covered the following cities: Stockton, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Redlands, Santa Ana, Los Angeles, Santa Paula, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Salinas, Watsonville and Santa Cruz, then returning to the city. I drew \$125 advance expense money and was to have started for Stockton on the 20th inst., but the disaster stopped everything; the building I was living in collapsed and burned up and I lost everything I possessed and barely escaped being killed. The trip was then declared off, after which I left for Sacramento. I was ordered back to the city to work among the Debris Workers in conjunction with Special Organizer Zant. I reported on the 19th of June and went to work in the city as per instructions of the Executive Board to try and organize the Debris Workers, Special Organizer Zant having been in the field the week prior found that the conditions had changed, inasmuch as the Laborers were receiving 25 cents per hour, instead of 17 cents, as during the past; this was through the efforts of Organized Labor. We then met with the Organizing Committee of the Labor Council and decided to work in conjunction with said committee; we then decided that to resurrect the old unions would do the most amount of good, as there were many who had not been able to get together and hold meetings, owing that their members were so widely scattered and halls being scarce. I then started to work among the Boat Builders, Boot Blacks, Paste Makers, Retail Clerks and Furniture and Wagon Drivers and the Debris Workers, and was meeting with excellent results, excepting with the Boot Blacks, as they were found without a leader, and so I could not do anything with them. The Laborers' Protective Union having agreed to take the various Debris Workers into their union at a nominal fee, and all those carrying union cards of other locals would be admitted free, I worked among them a considerable part of the time, urging them to join the Laborers' Protective Union, and a great many availed themselves of this opportunity. This brings the time up to June 30th. During the following week we worked among the Street Railway Construction Workers and held a meeting on Friday evening in the open at Twelfth and Market streets, and after addressing same, also Brother Zant, and after a general understanding with the workers it was decided to form a temporary organization, same being the order, and then temporary officers were elected, and another meeting was scheduled for the following Tuesday evening. During the meantime cards were to be issued in the Italian language, as many of the workers were from said country. The following day being July 4th, I spent outside of the city and returned on the morning of July 6th, when I found circulars had been printed calling for a mass meeting of the Debris Workers at

- Market and Van Ness, said bills being distributed among the various parts of the burnt districts. The meeting was presided over by Acting President Gallagher and was addressed by several speakers, among whom were: Secretary McCabe, Secretary Bowling, Organizer Melrose, Business Agent of the Laborers' Protective Union, Special Organizer Zant and myself, after which they were cordially invited to join the Laborers' Protective Union. Immediately after

the meeting the I. W. W. addressed the audience and urged all to join their organization instead of the one under the banner of the A. F. of L. Secretary Bowling and President Gallagher then deemed it best for the two organizers to work in Oakland during the following week, owing to the rumors that several organizations intended withdrawing from the Federation, and many had not sent in their per capita tax during the past six months. On Monday evening we met with the Central Labor Council and addressed same along various union lines; also in regard to the withdrawing from the Federation, same being referred to the Executive Board to be taken up on Wednesday evening. Tuesday evening we visited and addressed the Teamsters' Union, the main point being in regard to their withdrawing from the Federation. They claimed that they had never considered the matter in their union, but that owing to the existing circumstances of the Federation as to its officers they had not sent in their per capita tax. After some discussion it was brought out that the trouble was simply between their officers and Acting President Gallagher, who is a member of their union; we urged that they attend to their own members and not make the State Federation suffer on their account; same to be acted upon at their next meeting. We retired and met with the Street Carmen, who had a very good meeting; addressed same, urging the patronage of strictly union label goods and along the different lines of unionism. Wednesday afternoon met with the striking employees of the California Door and Sash Company in conjunction with the Building Trades Council; addressed same, urging their joining the various crafts of their profession and that as a body they remain under guidance of the State Building Trades Council; upon a rising vote it was unanimously decided to do so. Wednesday evening met with the Electrical Workers' Union and addressed same along the lines of advancing of the union labels. Thursday evening addressed the Cooks and Waiters on the lines of union shop cards and union buttons and the reciprocation by the purchasing of strictly union-made articles bearing the union label; retired and addressed the Ice and Soda Wagon Drivers, urging them to adhere more closely to union principles and patronage of the various union labels. Friday evening addressed the striking employees of the California Door and Sash Company in Building Trades Hall along the different ideas of true unionism; also called their attention to the fact that the officers of the I. U. W. were present for the purpose of causing dissention among their fellow-workers. Saturday was spent in trying to secure new members for the Soda Wagon Drivers and also urging several of the delinquent members to straighten up their dues, same proving to have good results. During the week I found very little dissention, excepting in the Teamsters' Union. On Wednesday evening the Executive Board of the Labor Council voted to send in its per capita tax, which was done.

I found while in Oakland that Organized Labor is in a stagnant condition, inasmuch as the meetings are very poorly attended, and I further believe that our visit during the week has been of great benefit to the unions of the city of Oakland.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. HOLMQUIST,

Organizer and Vice-President.

REPORT OF T. E. ZANT.

San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1906.

To the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor:
T. E. Zant's Report of Work Done in Santa Rosa, Cal.—

Arrived in Santa Rosa April 1st, 1906; met with the Labor Council that night; discussed the situation with the delegates and re-

quested their co-operation in an endeavor to revive a healthy union spirit, and to maintain the solidarity of the Labor Council and State Federation of Labor.

Visited the unions as they met, had special meetings called of several unions with more or less success, except with the Clerks, who had not met for several months. Two called meetings only had seven members at either meeting.

During the daytime I would meet with active union men, and friendly contractors seek information, or discuss the situation and a possible remedy. We unionized three saloons and added several members to the Bartenders' Union, at \$10 initiation fee. Installed a Women's Union Label League. Several members were added to the Federal Labor Union, Carpenters and others.

I went around with the Business Agent of the Building Trades Council; two days visiting jobs, getting applications for membership and incidentally to get him to see unionism as I saw it. Made a good impression on him, but just before the quake came I think Frank Schadt got him biased, as he got quite cold and broke an engagement with me.

I saw Brandon every two or three days after the first week; he had the brick stopped on L. W. Nagle's work, and I was watching all trains and Nagle's jobs to see if he should get brick from any new source and kept Brandon posted. This was having a good effect on the situation (hence McCarthy's butt in) as Nagle did the brick work for Krachendal, one of the largest contractors, and the smoothest and hardest fighters in the building business.

I soon discovered that Frank Schadt was very active in trying to nullify any effect I might have made; apparently that no settlement should be secured, unless his latest fad, the all-powerful and all-wise State Building Trades Council, should have the credit for it. He found fault with everything done, put all kinds of absurd constructions on what was said; would withhold information and go about poisoning people's minds, making tirades of abuse of every one coming from San Francisco, except P. H. McCarthy; would say they did not want or need anybody sent from San Francisco; that they were competent to take care of their own business; that it was an insult to them to send men there to supervise them.

That we fellows just wanted a good, fat, easy job, and spend the hard-earned money they had contributed to the State Federation of Labor going around the State. He had some followers among them—some of those that do most of the talking in the union.

Schadt had a habit of constituting himself a committee of one to call and see parties in advance of regular conferences, which caused more or less confusion. His whole attitude after I arrived seemed to be inspired; it was in many respects verbatim of what I have so often heard in certain quarters in San Francisco. I came to the conclusion that his influence must come to a stop, or it would not take long to completely divorce the building unions from the Labor Council, and that it had better come soon (if it must come) than by a slower process.

Being satisfied that I could outwit him I started after him; so I went to the Carpenters' Union meeting Friday, April 13th, and read an extract from his letter of March 28th to the San Francisco Building Trades Council, assailing E. Brandon and others, in which these words were the climax: "From what I had read and learned concerning the success of the Union Labor Party in San Francisco I had hoped there was no more room in the labor unions for that old time knocker and despicable moral coward with a blasted intellect and a degraded heart hidden beneath a smiling countenance, but like the poor, they will always be with us. C. F. Schadt."

I talked to them of the necessity of confining their activities to the authority given by the union in session, and that one-man power would lead to trouble and discord; that the time to stop it

was in its beginning. Schadt's friends raised a commotion; he raised a point of order, and questioned my right to come into their meeting and talk that way; all kinds of obstructions were resorted to.

I stopped and asked for a motion to decide whether I should proceed; the motion was carried to proceed, only six voting against it. It was lively for the next half hour. After we were on the street, near midnight, Schadt tried to get me in a row, which I avoided; two days after I learned he was going to strong men in unions and getting them to favor withdrawing from the State Federation of Labor and the Labor Council.

Then I got to work to find stronger men to counteract those influences. After talking with several friendly contractors we had partly arranged to organize a legitimate builders' association, so as to put that so-called exchange in its true light as a Citizens' Alliance organizations; the greater part of its membership had nothing whatever to do with building business.

On April 12th P. H. McCarthy came to Santa Rosa at 10 a. m. and left at 4 p. m.; was in conference with Schadt, Wilson, Hoyt and Sullivan; he got into a great rage about the forming of a builders' association. He wanted (very emphatic) to deal with the Exchange.

He got them to agree to call a meeting for the next week to consider a proposition to be sent by him in writing; these friendly contractors thought we had better wait until we saw what would come out of it. In conference Mc said Nagle had done right in employing scab bricklayers when union men would not lay brick hauled by a boycotted firm. That he (Mc) would not allow any D— S— to dictate to him who should do his hauling. At this stage the earthquake came.

Talking privately to some of the union men the afternoon of the quake, I said to them, in my opinion, if they were reasonably diligent in their union work as the business affairs adjusted themselves, all differences would be corrected. I heard during the day that some of the worst fighters said, "Now we must forget the past and all work together." At 4 p. m. that day I took the train for San Francisco.

The following named persons I investigated and recommended for benefits, and checks were issued to them:

Teamsters' Union	\$25 00
Carpenter Smith Trice	5 00
" B. M. Robinson	10 00
" J. P. Christinsen, 329 E street.....	10 00
" W. H. Weaver, 729 Beaver street.....	5 00
" Karl Kalshon, 119 10th street.....	10 00
" S. L. Smith, 862 3d street.....	10 00
" C. Birkhoff, 112 9th street.....	10 00
" G. M. Hunt, 922 Santa Rosa avenue.....	15 00
" W. L. Gorden, Western Hotel.....	10 00
" Wm. Heatly	10 00
Painter H. O. Tiffnie, three miles west on Healds-	
burg Road	10 00
Federal Laborers' Union—	
C. Cunningham, 615 Joe Davis street.....	10 00
Jiff Cook, 1228 Fair Oak street.....	10 00
A. Gowdy, 1034 3d street.....	10 00
G. W. Davis, 803 Tupper street.....	10 00

\$170 00

Respectfully submitted,

T. E. ZANT,

Special Organizer.

REPORT OF T. E. ZANT—SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

San Francisco, Cal., July 15, 1906.

To to Officers of the State Federation of Labor:

Brothers:—Starting out in the early part of June we found a great many of the smaller unions that had not got into working order since the shakeup. Our first effort was to get some system in the work of clearing out the debris.

A mass meeting was not largely attended, but the efforts caused considerable notice in the daily press and many thousand dodgers were posted up and put into the hands of workers. These and the efforts of the central bodies, together with the State Labor Commissioner's office, had the effect of completely changing the grinding attitude of the employers in this class of work, while the immediate effect on the men, so far as organizing, was slight. It had a good educational effect, as is shown by the success of the Business Agents of the Laborers' Unions, in controlling the work and organizing the men. In an effort to get into action those unions that had neglected to hold meetings, I hunted up men and women whom I knew had been active members and urged them to get after their members and get together. Among them were the Broom Makers, Bottle Caners, Baggage Messengers, Glove Workers, Soda Water Bottlers; spent considerable time and failed to find the Metal Polishers; spent one day and night with the Cemetery Workers, Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Tanners, Press Feeders. The Wool Sorters and Graders I found had gone to other points for the season, only one working in the city; Piano Drivers and Helpers. Went around to most of the stables and called the Stablemen together; they are getting on nicely now; Ship Scalers, Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, Slack Barrel Coopers, Journeymen Horseshoers. Some of these had been holding meetings, but just sort of dragged along.

The last week we spent in Oakland, visiting two or three unions each night until Saturday night, on which night there was no union meeting that we could reach, so we discussed with individual members about the three headquarters. We think we were able to get some of the Oakland people to see some of their mistakes and come to better conclusions.

Respectfully,

T. E. ZANT.

REPORT OF WORK DONE IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF CALIFORNIA BY SPECIAL ORGANIZER L. D. BIDDLE.

August 18, I commenced work on Team Drivers, Bakery Drivers and City Teamsters.

August 20, worked among the Teamsters; attended a strike meeting of Ornamental Cement Workers; tried to get them to organize. The I. W. W. Organizer was there; we both failed. The strike lasted three days and failed and the men went back to work.

August 21, went after Ornamental Cement Workers; nothing doing. Talked to Teamsters on the street. Visited the Painters, Waiters and Glass Workers' Unions.

August 22, distributed hand bills among the Teamsters for mass meeting; attended Central Labor Council.

August 23, distributed hand bills; visited Teamsters, Shinglers and Bartenders.

August 24, distributed bills; investigated conditions on government works; found men working ten hours a day; visited miscellaneous Trades Council; motion was carried requesting all unions to affiliate with the State Federation.

August 25, distributed bills for Teamsters' meeting also Italian hand bills received from Brother Zant; mass meeting held; Teamsters' Union got eighteen new members.

August 27, visited Long Beach; attended Plasterers' meeting.

Aug 28, went to Pasadena; got hall for mass meeting for Teamsters; talked with Teamsters on the street.

August 29, Pasadena; talked with Teamsters; visited Painters and Plumbers' locals.

Aug. 30, all day at government works getting evidence of violation of eight-hour law; sent facts to Postmaster M. Flint; he wired the matter to Washington.

August 31, Pasadena; talked to Teamsters on the street; returned to Los Angeles; attended Iron Workers' meeting; they secured twenty new members; also attended miscellaneous Trades Council meeting.

September 1, looking after Milk Drivers and Milkers; visited Bakers' Union.

September 4, San Pedro; saw Brother Craig; he thought nothing could be done while the strike was on.

September 5, Pasadena; talked with Teamsters on the street; held mass meeting; sixteen teamsters present; organized by the election of temporary officers; arranged for another meeting for August 12. (Not one union man in Pasadena to assist.)

September 6, visited the Icemen's Social Club; they don't want a union; also visited the Teamsters' Union and reported the work done in Pasadena; they are well pleased.

September 7, at the government works at 6:15 a. m., getting more evidence of violation of the eight-hour law. In the afternoon was called to the United States District Attorney's office; gave my evidence. It was not accepted on account of being only preliminary. Went to Pasadena; attended the Central Labor Council; requested assistance to organize the Teamsters; had a motion passed requesting all unions to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor; returned to Los Angeles; attended the Miscellaneous Trades Council.

September 8, looking after the Milk Drivers; attended the Flour and Cereal Mill Employees; also the Fruit and Vegetable Venders' Union.

September 10. In the morning arranged to secure direct evidence of violation of the eight-hour law. Went to San Bernardino; no meeting held.

September 11, talked with a number of union men about organizing; they all seemed to think nothing could be done until the Santa Fe strike was settled. In the meantime their unions are going to the wall and the scabs run the town. Attended the Labor Council; four unions represented; had an Organizer appointed (Brother Risher); motion passed requesting all unions to affiliate with the State Federation; also visited joint meeting of the Women's Union Label League and Carpenters' Union.

September 12, returned to Los Angeles; addressed the Boiler Makers' Helpers, who are on strike. Went to Pasadena to attend second meeting of Teamsters; three were present; two Brother Teamsters from Los Angeles came over to assist; not one union man from Pasadena present. The three Teamsters mentioned above agreed to keep up the good work and notify me. I found out why some of the others did not attend the meeting. The bosses have raised the wages two dollars a week and overtime for over ten hours a day.

September 13, looking after Milk Wagon Drivers and Milkers, also Bakery Drivers; visited the Icemen's Club; nothing doing. I have reported the matter to the Bartenders and Waiters. They must come in.

September 14, secured passage for San Diego by steamer; attended Federal Labor Unions at Redondo, which I have already reported to you by letter.

September 15, started for San Diego; had a delightful trip; visited Women's Label League.

September 16, arranged for meetings for Cement Workers, Laundry Workers and Machinists.

September 17, visited several machine shops and laundries; attended Pressmen's and Painters' Unions.

September 18, looking after Cement Workers, Machinists and Laundry Workers; visited Plumbers, also Federated Trades Council; motion passed requesting all locals to affiliate with the State Federation.

September 19, looking after Cement Workers, Machinists and Laundry Workers; meeting called for Cement Workers; four present. I found out they are getting union wages and hours. They don't want to organize.

September 20, looking after Machinists, Laundry Workers; called meeting for Laundry Workers; two present; bosses heard of meeting and made them work. Another meeting will be called for Monday night. Visited Sheet Metal Workers, also Building Trades Council. Building Trades Council will force the Cement Workers to organize.

September 21, Held meeting for Machinists; fourteen present; organized, collected fee and sent for charter. The ball is rolling in San Diego if the boys will only keep it a going.

September 22, wrote out this report; called on a number of Machinists to get them interested; leave this evening for Los Angeles.

Respectfully submitted,

L. D. BIDDLE,
Special Organizer.

REPORT OF WORK DONE IN THE SOUTH.

October 18, Plumbers and Sheet Metal Workers state they have not received a bill for some time. Finished my work with the Icemen and leave them in good shape.

October 19, visited the Laborers at the Chutes; they will join. Talked to Hack and Milk Drivers; secured one good customer for the Icemen, and addressed the locked out Molders.

October 20, assisted Molders to get headquarters; talked with Milk Drivers; no meetings.

October 22, assisted Milk Drivers; attended Machinists' meeting.

October 23, started out to organize the Mattress Stitchers; got encouragement; held second meeting for Hack Drivers; failure.

October 24, worked with Mattress Stitchers; addressed Stereotypers; they say they are affiliated with Central Labor Council.

October 25, went to San Bernardino; spoke at public meeting. San Pedro; paid all expenses for the 25th and carfare.

October 26, worked in San Pedro on the Beer Bottlers; nothing doing. Went to Riverside; no meeting.

October 27, Riverside; returned to Los Angeles; addressed open meeting of Blacksmiths, also of Bakers' Union.

October 29, after assisting the Milk Drivers I attended the Machinists meeting.

October 30, after the Milk Drivers I started to organize the Hotel, Cafe and Bar Porters and got seven names. Will organize next week; visited Waiters.

October 31, after Milk Drivers; will organize next week; got two more for the Porters' Union; addressed the Steam Fitters' Union.

Los Angeles, Sept. 24, 1906.

Report of work done in the South by L. D. Biddle, continued:

I arrived home from San Diego yesterday noon. My report gives the amount of work done, but I thought I would give you my impressions of the movement in the Southland.

Los Angeles, San Diego and San Pedro (except for the Longshoremen's and Sailors' strike) are in fairly good condition, still there is room for improvement. The other towns need much organization and awakening. I failed to find one good organizer, or even a good organizing committee in all my travels. Many small towns could be organized with some work. I found out that Santa Barbara is in very poor shape; a few days would be useless; much work is needed

in San Bernardino. They are waiting for a settlement of the Santa Fe strike. The Women's Label League in Los Angeles and San Diego are splendid organizations, doing good work in their locations. I find quite a number of locals claim they never received a bill from the State Federation, new Secretaries coming know nothing about being affiliated.

I think a general appeal to all organizations for support for the State Federation on the grounds of the great lose to our organizations on account of the fire and earthquake in the North would meet with a hearty response. They should be invited to affiliate with the State Federation by letter which would receive some attention. My addresses have been well received, but very few have taken action; the press of business has caused it to be overlooked. Before I close this letter I went to the Labor headquarters and there I find your two letters—one with a check for \$50 (thanks), and one for an extension of time for two weeks. Thanks again. I have quite a lot of work mapped out for Los Angeles and hope for good results. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

L. D. BIDDLE.

Los Angeles, Oct. 7, 1906.

The following is a report for the two weeks from September 24 to October 6—12 days:

This time has been devoted to seeing the Milk Wagon Drivers, Milkers, Hack Drivers, Bakery Drivers, News Boys and Ice Wagon Drivers.

The Ice Wagon Drivers and Milk Wagon Drivers have organized and charters have been applied for. I have attended the following meetings and addressed them: Laundry Workers, Machinists and Pressmen, Leather Novelty Workers, Bartenders, Miscellaneous Trades Council and the second meeting of Icemen. The Milkers' and Dairymen's meeting was a failure; only four present; will try again. I have arranged for meetings with the Hack Drivers and Newsboys.

I made one trip to Redondo; after a talk with some of the boys there it was thought best to wait a while as the place is filled up with boys from San Pedro, who are on strike, and they are willing to work for whatever they can get at Redondo.

Respectfully submitted,

L. D. BIDDLE,

Special Organizer.

COMPLETE REPORT OF ORGANIZING WORK DONE IN THE SOUTH.

On Friday, August 18, 1906, I received a commission as State Organizer for four weeks, which was extended from time to time to November 1, 1906—in all ten weeks. I made short visits to Long Beach, San Pedro, Pasadena, San Bernardino, Riverside and seven days in San Diego. The most of my time I worked in Los Angeles. I have visited and addressed over forty unions. A number of the unions have affiliated with the State Federation. The following unions were organized: Ice Wagon Drivers, Milk Wagon Drivers of Los Angeles, and Machinists of San Diego.

The Milk Wagon Drivers were forced to leave their union, but they received a \$5 per month increase in wages. The Ice Wagon Drivers and Machinists of San Diego are splendid organizations and in first-class condition. Several open meetings were held, which resulted in an increase of membership. Efforts were made to organize several other crafts, which were not successful. On November 1 I started to work for the A. F. of L. for five weeks. During this time I have visited a number of unions and addressed them on organization and organized the Elevator Conductors, Machinist Helpers and Asbestos Workers—all of Los Angeles. As a rule the unions in Los Angeles are in good condition. I find there are at least one hundred

crafts and callings still unorganized in Los Angeles. There is still a large amount of work to be done in other towns in Southern California. I understand that San Diego is coming to the front and San Bernardino is reviving. I would urge every union to hold frequent open meetings. I desire to thank the brothers and sisters for their kind assistance and urge them to keep up the good work.

Respectfully submitted,

L. D. BIDDLE,
Special Organizer.

The Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers of Eureka requested the assistance of the California State Federation of Labor in organizing and building up the Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers of Mendocino County, etc. Brother M. L. Owen was employed as Special Organizer for that purpose.

Following is Brother Owen's report:

REPORT OF M. L. OWEN.

On September 26 I left Eureka for Camp 5 per instructions from the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor through Brother Pape, President of the Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, Local No. 2, of Eureka, and arrived in West Port on Saturday afternoon and interviewed some of the men last night. I have seen a greater portion of the men about town and they seem to think it will be a hard proposition to do anything unless Fort Bragg makes the start. One of the reasons of their failure before was that too many outside men were in control of the unions. They took in saloon-keepers, bartenders, store-keepers and even the ex-Justice of the Peace, who was an open advocate of the Milling Company, and then they drew on their funds to start a labor paper, which went down. Now, my plan would be to start the locals in each port of men who live there all the time. When the camps start up in the spring a local man cannot do anything with these men; it has got to be an outside man. The State Organizer can do good work here all next summer; the Woodsmen's Union must keep a man in the country from April until July or they will go on another wild-goose strike as before. I will leave here Monday for Fort Bragg. I find the conditions here (Fort Bragg) are not altogether hard. I find a pretty good union feeling here, but they all seem to be afraid to express themselves in public. The only bad actors are the young Americans; the foreigners are strong for unionism. On account of the Fort Bragg strike being a failure it will take some time to get them lined up and I do not think the State Federation of Labor can spare the funds to keep a man here for any length of time. I think it would be a good plan for the Executive Council to request the A. F. of L. to help us out. They requested me to do what I could to stop the I. W. W. and now they will send an Organizer here like they did when I was organizing Humboldt County and I think if they want us to organize they had better help us and help us quick. There are but a few I. W. W. men here at present. I am writing to President Gompers by this mail about this county. I will state that I have great hopes of having a Woodsmen's Union by next Sunday, also the Carpenters, Longshoremens and Painters, and will have to organize a Trades Council. It might seem a long time, but things are in a bad condition here. The last Federal Union they had here was composed of (so I am told) saloon-keepers, politicians, etc. You understand the Union Lumber Company is placing everything it can in my way, but I have invited the President of the company to attend our first meeting. I hope to convert him; if not, will have to get along without. I am receiving good encouragement from the Woodsmen and Carpenters; the Barbers are going to be hard to organize, because they are all, with one exception, shop-owners, but I think they can be brought to time.

I arrived from Alpine on October 18. Alpine is the station at the end of the railroad and the nearest place to Venion Lumber Company's wood camps. All of their men have been notified that if they were seen talking to me they would be discharged. There are lots of union men (at heart) here, but they are afraid to come out and show themselves. The only way to fix this place is to surround it with unions. I had a hall engaged for next Saturday night, but just got notified that they did not consider it safe for a large crowd on account of it having been shaken by the earthquake. The men who promised to assist me (about sixty-five or seventy) have commenced to turn back, showing the influence of the company is very strong. There are two men always on my trail. Now, considering all these things, what would you advise? It can be organized, but it will take time, and the question is, "Can the State Federation of Labor afford it?" I think it is more of an A. F. of L. proposition; still I will do the best I can until I hear from you.

I left Fort Bragg last Saturday, October 20, as soon as I received your letter and made arrangements with my men there, so I can keep in touch with them. The company promised the men \$5 per month increase and ordered them to have nothing to do with me.

Respectfully submitted,

M. L. OWEN,

Special Organizer, Northern California.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor called particular attention to the Sugar Workers at Crockett and that an effort should be made to organize that craft. Brother Wm. G. Rusk was employed by the Executive Council for that purpose and sent to Crockett and hereby reports as follows:

REPORT OF WM. G. RUSK, SPECIAL ORGANIZER AT CROCKETT.

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

Dear Sirs and Brothers—At the request of your General Executive Board I visited Crockett on Monday, August 13, staying over the following day for the purpose of trying to organize the Sugar Workers working in the mills of that town.

On my arrival I visited Brother Fox of the Warehousemen's Union, who referred me to a Mr. Clarence Smith, who informed me that the Sugar Workers had been organized previous to April 18, 1906, and had received a charter, books, etc., from their International. Since then they were almost out of existence through the members being discharged or having quit their positions, and having left town, their places being filled by Greeks, Italians, etc.—a very undesirable element even to the business people I met, and who are in full accord with the idea of a union being formed among the six or seven hundred workers in the mills, but think it almost an impossibility, as the white men will not stay any length of time under the existing conditions. They sometimes work only long enough to make enough to get out of town. Mr. Clarence Smith referred to above was the Secretary of the Sugar Workers, but lost his position in the mills, and is now in business in Crockett.

In conjunction with Brothers Lewis, Edwards and Fox we planned to call a meeting for the following night, but owing to non-attendance and the little interest displayed among the Workers themselves the meeting was not held.

Not being conversant with the Latin language I did not deem it advisable for me to go to any further expense, so I left Crockett crest-fallen, feeling my humble efforts in behalf of the Sugar Workers of Crockett and the California State Federation of Labor were of no avail.

During my visit the Warehousemen had made an appeal to their employers for an advance in wages and had received the same.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. G. RUSK,
Special Organizer.

A committee from the Glove Workers, Local No. 17, appeared before your Executive Council and requested that we send a Special Organizer to Alameda County to organize the Glove Workers. The request was complied with and Fifth Vice-President C. W. Holmquist was instructed to put in one week and endeavor to organize them. We afterward found it necessary to employ Thos. J. Mahoney, President of Local No. 17, to do the work.

Following is Brother Mahoney's report:

The Glove Workers of Alameda County made a request for an Organizer to assist them in building up their local. T. J. Mahoney, President of the Glove Workers, Local No. 17, was selected to do the work or secure someone who was familiar with the duties, etc., of the Glove Workers. Mr. T. J. Mahoney reports as follows:

We held a meeting of the Glove Workers on the 30th ult., and November 4, 1906, organized a local, electing temporary officers. I sent for the charter on the 31st ult. There was not a very large attendance at the meeting, still four factories were represented and all signed the roll. They have some good workers in the new local and ought to get in all the Glove Workers on this side in a short time.

I herewith inclose a list of expenses, which is \$12.70, and I hope my International will share with the Federation.

Fraternally yours,

THOS. J. MAHONEY,
President Local No. 17.

PREAMBLE, CONSTITUTION AND RULES OF ORDER

—OF THE—

California State Federation of Labor

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

STOCKTON. 1907

PREAMBLE.

To better assist the organized workers of the State of California, to promulgate the principle enunciated by the American Federation of Labor—that “the concern of one is the concern of all”—we therefore declare ourselves in favor of a State Federation embracing every trade and labor organization in the State of California.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Call to Order.
2. Committee on Credentials.
3. Roll Call. (Card System.)
4. Appointments 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 and Place of Next Convention.
12. Adjournment.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

Section 1. This body shall be known as the California State Federation of Labor.

How Composed.

Sec. 2. The conventions of this Federation shall be composed of duly accredited delegates from such trade and labor organizations as have become affiliated with this Federation, and who shall abide by its Constitution and Laws.

Eligibility.

Sec. 3. The following organizations shall be eligible to affiliation with the California State Federation of Labor.

(a) All unions chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor.

(b) All central labor bodies chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

(c) All unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through their national or international bodies; provided, that all such unions shall be advised and strongly urged to within six months affiliate with the chartered central labor bodies in their vicinity, where such central bodies exist.

Sec. 4. No organization seceded, suspended or expelled from any national or international organization connected with the American Federation of Labor shall be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation.

Sec. 5. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for affiliation at least three months prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization issuing the credentials; provided, organizations chartered within three months of the meeting of the convention shall be eligible to representation.

Representation.

Sec. 6. Each regularly affiliated organization shall be entitled to representation (based upon the average per capita tax paid into the Federation during the preceding year) as follows:

(a) Labor unions shall be entitled to two delegates for the first 100 members or less and one delegate for each succeeding 100 members or major fraction thereof; provided, that no union shall be entitled to more than six delegates.

(b) Central labor bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each.

(c) Each delegate shall vote an equal percentage of the membership of the union he or she represents on all questions where roll-call vote is taken.

(d) Each delegate from central labor bodies shall be entitled to one vote.

(e) No proxies shall be allowed.

(f) Each delegate-elect and each alternate-elect shall receive credentials from the secretary of the organizations he or she represents, and a duplicate of same shall be forwarded by said secretary to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation at least two weeks prior to the convention.

(g) If an alternate presents credentials and is seated, he or she shall be the only recognized representative throughout the session of the convention.

ARTICLE II.

Convention.

Section 1. This organization shall meet in annual convention on the first Monday in January, at such place as the preceding convention shall have selected by roll-call.

Sec. 2. The Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare a preliminary roll of delegates, where no contest is filed, from duplicates in his possession, and such delegates so returned by the Secretary-Treasurer shall have power to transact business until the report of the Committee on Credentials is received and adopted.

Sec. 3. Immediately after the convention has been called to order, the President shall appoint a Committee on Credentials, consisting of five members, selected from the preliminary roll of the Secretary-Treasurer, and the convention shall adjourn to await the report of said committee.

Sec. 4. Upon reassembling, the President shall appoint the following committees, each to consist of five members: Rules and Order of Business, Reports of Officers, Constitution and Laws, Resolutions, Law and Legislation, Grievances, Labels and Boycotts.

Sec. 5. The rules and order of business governing the preceding convention shall be in force from the opening of any convention until new rules have been adopted.

Sec. 6. A quorum shall consist of representatives from twelve unions.

ARTICLE III.

Speeches and papers.

Section 1. None other than accredited delegates shall be permitted to address the convention or read papers unless accorded the privilege by a two-thirds vote.

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

Sec. 3. No proposition shall be received unless signed and sealed by a union or central body affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, or bearing the signature of a delegate to the convention.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers and Elections.

Section 1. The regular officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, a Secretary-Treasurer and nine Vice-Presidents.

Sec. 2. Every regular officer shall be elected by a majority of all votes cast. Where there are more than two candidates for an office, the candidate receiving the lowest vote shall retire after each ballot.

Sec. 3. Nominations for all regular officers shall be made on the fourth day and election of officers on the fifth day of the convention and shall be by ballot. The ballots shall be printed with blank following the name of each candidate; the blank shall be of sufficient size for the placing thereon of the number of votes to which the voting delegate is entitled. At the top of each ballot shall be left a blank in which shall be written the name of the labor organization which the delegate represents, and another blank in which shall be written the name of the delegate who votes the ballot.

Sec. 4. The election shall be in charge of an Election Board of twelve delegates, none of which shall be candidates at the election at which they serve.

Sec. 5. The Election Board shall be appointed by the President immediately after nominations on the fourth day of the convention.

Sec. 6. There shall not be more than one member of the Election Board from one city or town, or from any one labor organization.

Sec. 7. The Election Board shall consist of three Supervisors and nine Tally Clerks. The Supervisors shall prepare a sufficient number of ballots (which shall be numbered consecutively, beginning with No. 1), and issue them on roll call to delegates not later than 10 a. m. on the day of election. The Supervisors shall provide a proper receptacle into which (not later than 11 a. m. on election day) the delegates shall cast their ballots. The Supervisors shall, previous to 10 a. m. of the day of election, provide proper booths in which the delegates shall prepare their ballots.

Sec. 8. The nine Tally Clerks shall divide themselves into three equal groups. After the ballots are cast and total number ascertained, the Supervisors shall divide the ballots into three parts as nearly equal as possible, giving each group of the Tally Clerks one portion. After the counting and totaling of votes for all candidates the Tally Clerks shall return tally sheets, in duplicate, with all ballots, to the Supervisors. After the returns are in, a tabulated sheet in duplicate (containing the result of the election) shall be prepared and submitted to the convention.

Sec. 9. A ballot shall be rejected if it is so mutilated or disfigured as to be considered invalid by three-fourths of the Election Board. No change in any vote or ballot shall be made by any one after the ballot is in the custody of the election officers.

Sec. 10. The form of ballot shall be as shown in the following sample.

(SAMPLE BALLOT.)

No.....

Name of Organization:

Name of Delegate:

	Number of
For President:	votes.
John Brown
A. R. Smith
.....
For First Vice-President:	
A. B. A. Johnson.....
P. E. Tubeman
.....
For Second Vice-President:	
John Jones
C. J. Peters
.....

Sec. 11. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the State Federation and American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 12. The terms of officers of the Federation shall be for a period of one year, to commence immediately upon the final adjournment of the convention at which they were elected.

ARTICLE V.

Duties of President.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all conventions; to exercise supervision over the affairs of the Federation; to sign all official documents, and to act as an organizer of the organization.

Sec. 2. The President shall submit to the Secretary-Treasurer at the end of each month an itemized account of all money, traveling and incidental, expended by him in the interest of the Federation, and shall report his acts to the annual convention of the Federation.

Sec. 3. The President, if not a delegate, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not vote at other times.

Sec. 4. The President shall call meetings of the Executive Council, when necessary, and shall preside over its deliberations.

Sec. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation or other cause, the First Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected.

Sec. 6. Five days prior to the assembling of a regular convention, the President shall appoint three delegates-elect, residing within a radius of fifty miles from headquarters, and they shall audit the accounts of the Federation for the preceding twelve months, and submit a segregated report to the convention.

Sec. 7. The President shall have power to appoint deputy organizers in any part of the State he shall find necessary.

ARTICLE VI.

Duties of Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer:

(a) To take charge of all books, papers and effects of the general office.

(b) To conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office.

- (c) To furnish the elective officers with necessary stationery.
- (d) To act as secretary of all conventions and of the Executive Council, and to keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., open at all times to the inspection of all officers of the Federation.
- (e) To receive and collect all money due the Federation.
- (f) To deposit all money belonging to the Federation in bank in his name as Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor.
- (g) To deposit all such money in only such bank or banks as shall have been designated by the Executive Council.
- (h) To deposit within one week all money received.
- (i) To withdraw none of said money in any manner other than by check, signed by himself and countersigned by the President, with their official titles.
- (j) To maintain suitable offices as headquarters for the Federation.
- (k) To submit to each regular convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements for the past term.
- (l) To compile not later than the 15th day of July of each year a list of secretaries of affiliated unions, with the postoffice address of each, and mail two copies of said list to each affiliated union.
- (m) To make an itemized and exact statement of all receipts and expenditures at the end of each quarter, and together with a quarterly report from the Executive Council mail two copies of said reports to the secretary of each affiliated union.
- (n) To furnish a surety bond in the sum of \$5000, to be issued by a bona fide surety company designated by the Executive Council, the premium on which shall be paid by the Federation.
- (o) To deliver to his successor all money, securities, books, papers and other property of the organization in his possession at the expiration of his term of office.

ARTICLE VII.

Duties of Organizer.

Section 1. The Organizer (who shall be under the direction of the Executive Council) (1) shall assist in the building up of organizations already organized; (2) organize new unions in every craft and calling eligible for membership in the Federation, and solicit the affiliation of organized bodies with the Federation; (3) shall gather all data valuable to this Federation in the formation and presentation of bills to the California Legislature favorable to organized labor in this State; (4) shall report to the proper authorities all violations of the laws favorable to organized labor now enacted in this State; (5) shall be empowered to assist in the prosecution of all offenders against the labor laws now in existence or those hereafter enacted; and (6) shall submit to the Executive Council an itemized account of expenditures, and same shall be kept on file for inspection by the Finance Committee; or any duly authorized committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

Executive Council.

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

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative matters directly affecting the interests of working people, and to take appropriate steps toward such legislative action as may be necessary; provided, that the Executive Council shall have no power to indorse or initiate legislation in the name of the Federation unless authorized to do so by a referendum vote.

Sec. 3. The Executive Council shall be required when petitioned by at least seven unions to submit to a referendum vote any proposition dealing with affairs of the Federation.

Sec. 4. In the event of a vacancy of any office of the Federation other than that of President, by reason of death, resignation or other cause, the President shall make such vacancy known to the Executive Council and shall call for nominations, all nominees to be from the same geographical location in which the vacancy occurred. The names of all nominees shall be submitted to the Executive Council, and it shall require a majority vote of the Council to elect. Upon each unsuccessful balloting, the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

Sec. 5. The Executive Council shall have power, by a majority vote of said Council, to suspend any officer of the Federation for good cause shown; provided, the Council shall first give such officer due and proper notice and hearing, and shall, by resolution, provide the manner of such hearing. The Council shall immediately, after any such suspension, report to the various local unions affiliated with the Federation all the proceedings had at such hearing, and shall submit to such locals for a referendum vote the question whether the action of the Council shall be sustained. If the vote sustain the action, the Executive Council shall declare the suspended officer's seat vacant. If said vote fails to sustain the Council's action, the officer shall be entitled to his seat.

Sec. 6. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters not in conflict with this Constitution or the constitutions of affiliated unions, and shall report all such rules to the Federation.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to furnish each general convention with a printed report of its action during the past term of the Executive Council.

Sec. 8. The Executive Council is authorized to pay to regularly appointed volunteer organizers of the A. F. of L. the affiliating fee of one dollar and the first month's dues of such organizations that they may affiliate with this State Federation.

ARTICLE IX. Compensation.

Section 1. The sum of \$3.50 a day, including necessary expenses while traveling, shall be the compensation of each member of the Executive Council (except the Secretary-Treasurer) and the Organizer, when they are officially authorized to devote their time to the Federation. This section shall also apply to the members of the Auditing Committee, as provided for in Section 6, Article V, provided that when a member of the Executive Council is a resident of the locality where the Council holds its meetings, he or she shall not receive compensation unless time is lost from employment.

Sec. 2. The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive a salary of \$50 a month (and that rate for portions of months), except during the sessions of the convention of the Federation, during which he shall receive the sum of \$4 a day, and an allowance of \$2.50 a day for expenses, and shall also be allowed traveling expenses to and from the place of convention.

ARTICLE X. Revenue.

Section 1. The revenue of this Federation shall be derived as follows:

- (a) From each applicant for affiliation, a fee of \$1.00.
- (b) From each affiliated organization (other than central bodies), a per capita tax of 1 cent a month.
- (c) From each central body, \$1.00 a month.

ARTICLE XI. Good Standing.

Section 1. Any organization not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month shall be notified of the fact by the

Secretary-Treasurer, and if at the end of three months a settlement has not been made, the delinquent organization shall be suspended from membership, and can be reinstated only by vote of the Executive Council after such delinquency has been liquidated.

ARTICLE XII.

Autonomy Guaranteed.

Section 1. This Federation recognizes the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, and guarantees autonomy to all affiliated organizations, according to their laws.

ARTICLE XIII.

Strikes and Lockouts.

Section 1. All affiliated organizations desiring the assistance of the California State Federation of Labor in trade disputes shall submit to the President of this Federation for approval by the Executive Council a full statement of the grievance before a strike occurs. Organizations violating this section shall forfeit all claims upon the Federation for support.

Sec. 2. Any organization having the sanction of its national or international head in any strike shall be accorded the indorsement of this Federation.

Sec. 3. Where a lockout occurs, which, upon investigation, proves to have been unavoidable by the union involved, such lockout shall be classed as a legal strike, and the members of the organization affected shall be entitled to assistance.

Sec. 4. No union shall be entitled to financial support during the first week of a strike. The amount of support the Federation may grant shall be determined by the funds it has on hand and the number to be supported.

Sec. 5. In the event of a strike or lockout, only such organization shall be eligible to financial support from this Federation as have been in good standing for a period of six months prior to the strike or lockout.

ARTICLE XIV.

Federal Unions.

Section 1. All Federal labor unions shall, before being admitted to the Federation, adopt a constitutional provision whereby persons who have been expelled or suspended by the organization of their craft to which they may have previously belonged, cannot be taken into said Federal labor union.

ARTICLE XV.

Politics.

Section 1. The California State Federation of Labor urges thorough organization of wage-earners for political action, to secure the rights of labor as enunciated by the American Federation of Labor, separate and apart from regular unions.

ARTICLE XVI.

Laws in Book Form.

Section 1. Immediately after the adjournment of each regular convention, the Secretary-Treasurer shall have printed in pocket form the Constitution and Rules of Order adopted by the convention, on the outside cover of which shall be printed, in addition to the title, the year of the convention, and copies of the book shall be furnished the secretary of each affiliated organization.

ARTICLE XVII.**Constitution.**

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended or altered only at a regular session of the Federation, and shall require a two-thirds vote.

Sec. 2. Those sections of the Constitution pertaining to officers and their duties shall go into effect immediately after their adoption.

Sec. 3. This Constitution as a whole shall be in full force and effect on and after January 10, 1903.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. The session of the 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 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 represented.

3. Should two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

4. No delegate shall interrupt another member while speaking, unless to raise a point of order.

5. If a delegate while speaking be called to order, the speaker shall, at the request of the Chair, be seated until the question of order is determined, when, if permitted, the speaker may proceed.

6. A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same subject until all who wish to speak have had an opportunity to do so, nor more than twice without permission from the convention, nor longer than five minutes at a time without permission.

7. A question shall not be subject to debate until it has been seconded and stated by the Chair, and it shall be reduced to writing at the request of any delegate.

8. When a question is before the house, the only motions in order shall be (1) to adjourn, (2) to refer, (3) for the previous question, (4) to postpone indefinitely, (5) to postpone to a certain time, and (6) to divide or amend, which shall severally have precedence in the order named.

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

10. A motion for a reconsideration shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall require a two-thirds vote.

11. Any delegate not present at roll-call shall be marked absent; but in the event of being unavoidably absent, shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

12. Before a resolution can be received by the Chair or Committee on Resolutions it shall bear the signature of the delegate introducing it, with the title of the organization represented by the delegate; and no resolution shall be introduced later than Wednesday, at 5:30 p. m., unless by consent of two-thirds of the delegates present.

13. No motion or resolution shall be finally passed without an opportunity to speak being afforded the delegate making or introducing the same.

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

15. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided according to Roberts' Rules of Order.