

**PROCEEDINGS**

**Eighth Annual Convention**

**California  
State  
Federation  
of Labor**

HELD AT

**FARRAGUT THEATRE, VALLEJO, CAL.**

**January 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1908**

Phillips & Van Orden Co.  1617-19 Mission St., S. F.



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## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1908

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312 Fourteenth Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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**SECRETARY-TREASURER**.....**GEORGE W. BELL**  
316 Fourteenth Street, Room 12, San Francisco, Cal.



# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## **Eighth Annual Convention**

OF THE

# **California State Federation of Labor**



**Farragut Theatre Building, Vallejo, Cal.**

**January 6-11, 1908**

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EIGHTH ANNUAL  
CONVENTION

## California State Federation of Labor

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### First Legislative Day—Monday, January 6, 1908

#### MORNING SESSION.

The eighth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order by President George A. Tracy at 10:40 o'clock.

Delegate John Davidson of Vallejo, President of the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements was introduced by President Tracy, and welcomed the delegates to Vallejo, assuring them that every effort was being made to make their stay in Vallejo an enjoyable one.

Mayor J. J. Madigan, upon being introduced by Chairman of Committee of Arrangements J. Davidson, welcomed the delegates to the city of Vallejo, promising to use his influence should it be necessary, to blind the peace officers to the performance of their duty during the coming week.

President Tracy, on behalf of the Federation, assured Mayor Madigan and Chairman Davidson that the delegates were prepared to receive the treatment promised and was confident that neither the citizens nor the visiting delegates would regret that the convention had been held in Vallejo.

Chairman Davidson announced that a band concert would be given this evening at the corner of Georgia and Sacramento streets. He also requested that delegates having difficulty in finding quarters could procure same by calling at headquarters.

Delegate Rusk, Theatrical Employes, moved that the president of the Federation pin a convention badge on Mayor Madigan and thereby seat the Mayor as a delegate. Carried unanimously.

The Mayor again assured the delegates of his good will and pleasure at being so highly honored by the Convention.

Moved that the president appoint two Sergeant-at-Arms. Carried.

Delegate Ben Litzenstein, Barbers Union No. 134, Oakland, was appointed as Sergeant-at-Arms, the president announcing that he would appoint another later.

Roll-call on Credentials was had and badges were given to delegates responding.

Delegate D. J. Murray, Butchers' Union No. 115, San Francisco, nominated Delegate Leo. Michelson to act as Assistant to the Secretary during convention week. There being no further nominations the Chair declared Delegate Michelson elected.

The following communication from Street Railway Employes, Division No. 205, was read:

"San Francisco, January 4, 1908.

"To the Officers and Delegates of the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, Vallejo, Cal.

"Greeting:

"The Street Carmen's Union, Division No. 205, desires to return sincere thanks for the splendid support given them by the affiliated unions of the California State Federation of Labor, in their present struggle with the street railway companies of San Francisco, for better conditions.

"On May 5th, last, after exhausting every effort to obtain better conditions for the railroad men by conference and conciliatory measures, a strike was declared; and, through the assistance of organized labor has been maintained to the present time, and will continue until an honorable settlement is obtained.

"We also wish to thank the federation's representative before the last session of the legislature, Mr. L. B. Leavitt of Vallejo, through whose efforts we succeeded in getting passed by both houses, the eight hour-bill for street railway employes which was endorsed by the last convention at Stockton. Said bill was vetoed by Governor Gillett.

"Again thanking you and wishing you success in your present deliberations, we beg to remain

"Fraternally yours,

"Executive Board Car Men's Union Div. 205.

"R. CORNELIUS, President-Business Agent.

"WM. H. EWING, Secretary-Treasurer."

The Chair appointed the following delegates as the Credentials Committee:

Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Wm. Rambo, Carpenters No. 36, Oakland.

Geo. W. Bell, Gas Workers, San Francisco.

Thos. Wright, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento.

C. A. Fitzgerald, Machinists No. 252, Vallejo.

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

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## Second Legislative Day—Tuesday, January 7, 1908

### MORNING SESSION.

President Tracy called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock.

John T. Riordan, of Vallejo, was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Credentials Committee reported as follows:

VALLEJO, Cal., January 7, 1908.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen: We, your Committee on Credentials, have examined the credentials received and have allotted to each delegate the number of votes to which he or she is entitled according to the constitution.

We respectfully recommend that the following delegates be seated, including the delegates from the Hotel and Restaurant Employes of Vallejo and the Bartenders of Vallejo, both of which organizations have applied for affiliation only three months prior to the convention and are therefore not entitled to representation according to Article 1, Section 5.

**BLUE LAKE—**

Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 1 (132½):  
Chas. Davis, 132½.

**CROCKETT—**

Warehouse Workers, No. 537 (150):  
J. McCarthy, 75.  
E. P. McGlaughlin, 75.

**EUREKA—**

Carpenters, No. 1040 (130½):  
P. Burlingame, 130½.

**FRESNO—**

Butchers, No. 126 (31½):  
Theo. Ruthenbeck, 31½.  
Labor Council (1):  
Ray Baker, 1.

**LOS ANGELES—**

Carpenters, No. 426 (150¾):  
Jas. A. Gray, 75¾.  
W. C. Graham, 75¾.  
Central Labor Council (2):  
C. Ploeger, 1.  
Lem D. Biddle, 1.  
Theatrical Employes, No. 33 (70):  
Geo. A. Bates, 70.  
Brotherhood of Teamsters (241):  
Robt. A. Larrimore, 241.

**MARYSVILLE—**

Flour and Cereal Mill Employes., No. 24 (17):  
Frank M. Loomis, 8½.  
Phil J. Divver, 8½.

**OAKLAND—**

Barbers, No. 134 (160):  
Ben Litzenstein, 160.  
Bartenders, No. 525 (185):  
Geo. McLaughlin, 185.  
Butchers, No. 120 (37):  
Geo. A. Janssen, 37.  
Carpenters, No. 36 (1247):  
H. Roy Wright, 415 2-3.  
M. W. Reynolds, 415 2-3.  
Wm. Rambo, 415 2-3.  
Cigarmakers, No. 253 (40):  
G. R. Permien, 40.  
Cooks and Waiters, No. 31 (104):  
Wm. A. Spooner, 104.  
Labor Council (1):  
C. W. Petry, 1.  
Lumber Handlers, No. 225 (300):  
N. P. Neilsen, 75.  
W. James, 75.  
J. McPherson, 75.  
B. Cunningham, 75.  
Street Railway Employes, No. 192 (666 2-3):  
W. J. Hooper, 333 1-3.  
O. W. Gustaphson, 333 1-3.  
Team Drivers, No. 70 (350):  
Jas. Cronin, 70.  
J. W. Behrman, 70.  
Wm. Brackett, 70.  
A. M. Thompson, 70.  
W. E. Castro, 70.  
Typographical No. 36 (237):  
Chas. Nisbet, 237.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (42):  
Daniel P. Sullivan, 42.

**PETALUMA—**

Federal Labor, No. 12408 (39):  
S. O. Thomas, 39.

**SACRAMENTO—**

Federated Trades Council (2):  
Frank Cooke, 1.  
D. D. Sullivan, 1.  
Icemen, No. 9990 (25):  
A. L. Wulff, 25.  
Printing Pressmen, No. 60 (45):  
Wm. Payne, 45.  
Street Railway Employes, No. 256 (145):  
M. F. Shelley, 72½.  
O. D. Druge, 72½.  
Typographical, No. 46 (169):  
Thomas Wright, 169.

**SAN FRANCISCO—**

Bakers, No. 24 (600):  
Ed Hoffman, 600.  
Beer Bottlers, No. 293 (287½):  
Ed Horan, 287½.  
Beer Drivers, No. 227 (344):  
Thos. E. Hanahan, 344.  
Bookbinders, No. 31 (218):  
F. J. Leary, 218.  
Coopers, No. 65 (206):  
Frank Steffen, 103.  
Jos. Cresse, 103.  
Garment Workers, No. 131 (400):  
Fannie Koehl, 200.  
Annie Culberson, 200.  
Gas Workers, No. 9840 (295):  
J. J. Breslin, 147½.  
Geo. W. Bell, 147½.  
Horseshoers, No. 25 (118):  
Wm. Preece, 118.  
Brewery Workmen, No. 7 (375):  
Oscar Dammer, 187½.  
Ernest Gerber, 187½.  
Broom Makers, No. 58 (12):  
Wm. F. Clark, 12.  
Butchers, No. 115 (200):  
D. J. Murray, 200.  
Carpenters, No. 483 (2568):  
I. McDonald, 428.  
H. W. Scott, 428.  
W. R. Gibson, 428.  
E. E. Phillips, 428.  
E. D. Marlatt, 428.  
T. E. Zant, 428.  
Carpenters, No. 1082 (1054):  
W. W. Hobron, 527.  
T. K. Thompson, 527.  
Labor Council (2):  
Geo. A. Tracy, 1.  
J. J. Kenny, 1.  
Machinists, No. 68 (1000):  
E. L. Reguin, 1000.  
Pile Drivers (660):  
T. D. Warwick, 132.  
R. E. Moriarity, 132.  
A. A. Hartman, 132.  
Wm. Wilke, 132.  
W. G. Ross, 132.  
Musicians, No. 6 (650):  
Frank Borgel, 162½.  
S. J. Tully, 162½.  
Harry Menke, 162½.  
James Green, 162½.  
Photo Engravers, No. 8 (100):  
J. W. Hogan, 100.  
Printing Pressmen, No. 24 (310):  
Jas. P. White, 310.

- Sailors of the Pacific (2000):  
 Chas. Sorenson, 333 1-3.  
 August Seaman, 333 1-3.  
 P. Scharrenberg, 333 1-3.  
 H. Ohlsen, 333 1-3.  
 E. Ellison, 333 1-3.  
 E. A. Erickson, 333 1-3.
- Sugar Workers, No. 10519 (300):  
 C. W. Peck, 75.  
 Henry Sager, 75.  
 Chas. Oliver, 75.  
 H. W. Kruger, 75.
- Theatrical Employes, No. 16  
 (124):  
 Wm. G. Rusk, 62.  
 S. D. Simmons, 62.
- Typographical, No. 21 (786):  
 Geo. E. Mitchell, 131.  
 W. J. Higgins, 131.  
 L. Michelson, 131.  
 John Collins, 131.  
 W. H. Ellis, 131.  
 L. F. Compton, 131.
- Upholsters, No. 28 (150):  
 B. B. Rosenthal, 150.
- SAN JOSE—**
- Federated Trades Council (2):  
 A. L. Jones, 1.  
 F. W. Brandis, 1.
- Street Railway Employes, No.  
 265 (130):  
 M. T. Murray, 130.
- SAN RAFAEL—**
- Carpenters, No. 35 (195):  
 J. W. Sherwood, 195.
- Marin County Labor Council  
 (2):  
 John Walsh, 1.  
 Fred Smith, 1.
- SANTA BARBARA—**
- Carpenters, No. 1062 (80):  
 W. I. Murphy, 80.
- SANTA ROSA—**
- Federal Labor Council, No.  
 10185 (59):  
 M. Townsend, 29½.  
 F. S. Rhoads, 29½.
- Teamsters, No. 589 (51):  
 D. W. Cozaa, 51.
- STOCKTON—**
- Blacksmiths, No. 48 (15):  
 J. E. Furry, 7½.  
 Hugh Green, 7½.
- Street Railway Employes, No.  
 276 (67):  
 T. O. Owens, 33½.  
 George Dean, 33½.
- VALLEJO—**
- Carpenters, No. 180 (92):  
 Geo. W. Cassidy, 46.  
 F. W. Grigsby, 46.
- Electrical Workers, No. 180  
 (45):  
 A. S. Winterhode, 45.
- Federal Trades Council (2):  
 D. H. Leavitt, 1.  
 John Davidson, 1.
- Flour and Cereal Mill Em-  
 ployes, No. 91 (30):  
 A. F. Rose, 15.  
 John Silva, 15.
- Federal Union No. 11345 (14):  
 J. B. Dale, 74.  
 L. B. Leavitt, 74.
- Machinists, No. 252 (156):  
 Jas. W. Lynn, 52.  
 C. A. Fitzgerald, 52.  
 G. M. Jewett, 52.
- Painters, No. 376 (19):  
 F. J. Walsh, 9½.  
 R. Fairbairne, 9½.
- Shipjoiners, No. 9 (20):  
 Jas. Mullaney, 10.  
 O. C. Kielberg, 10.
- Typographical, No. 389 (11):  
 G. M. Davis, 5½.  
 F. W. Arnold, 5½.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employes  
 (6½):  
 H. O'Neil, 3¼.  
 M. P. Scott, 3¼.
- Boilermakers, No. 148 (50):  
 R. Caverly, 25.  
 J. T. Riordan, 25.
- Musicians, No. 367 (12½):  
 E. P. Allen, 6¼.  
 C. W. Nelson, 6¼.
- Shipkeepers, No. 8970 (18):  
 J. T. Doll, 18.
- Bartenders (4½):  
 Dan L. Grimes, 2¼.  
 Herbert A. Warren, 2¼.
- Barbers, No. 335 (34):  
 J. D. McAlpin, 34.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG,  
 THOMAS WRIGHT,  
 WM. RAMBO,  
 GEO. W. BELL.

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

Moved that Theatrical Stage Employes be permitted to pay per capita on 151 member for the year to enable them to seat three delegates. Carried.

Moved that the recommendation of the Executive Council, adopted at its meeting on Sunday, December 15, 1907, that the per capita tax of Street Carmen, Division No. 205, San Francisco, be remitted from April 1 to December 31, 1907, and that the union be allotted 1434 votes, be concurred in. Carried.

Flour and Cereal Mill Employes' Union, No. 91, protested the voting representation given that union by the Credentials Committee, claiming that they were entitled to 33 votes instead of 30.

Moved that protest be allowed. Carried.

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

The Chair announced the appointment of the following committees:

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

T. E. Zant, Carpenters, No. 483, San Francisco.  
 John W. Hogan, Photo-Engravers, No. 8, San Francisco.  
 R. E. Moriarity, Pile Drivers, San Francisco.  
 J. W. Sherwood, Carpenters, No. 35, San Rafael.  
 E. P. McLaughlin, Warehouse Workers, No. 537, Crockett.

COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

C. W. Petry, Labor Council, Oakland.  
 Aug. Seaman, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco.  
 Ray W. Baker, Labor Council, Fresno.  
 T. O. Owens, Street Railway Employes, No. 276, Stockton.  
 Miss Fannie Koehl, Garment Workers, No. 101, San Francisco.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Geo. E. Mitchell, Typographical, No. 21, San Francisco.  
 T. K. Thompson, Carpenters, No. 1032, San Francisco.  
 B. B. Rosenthal, Upholsters, No. 28, San Francisco.  
 Chas. W. Nisbet, Typographical, No. 36, Oakland.  
 W. I. Murphy, Carpenters, No. 1062, Santa Barbara.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

L. B. Leavitt, Federal, No. 11,345, Vallejo.  
 E. E. Phillips, Carpenters, No. 483, San Francisco.  
 Geo. A. Bates, Theatrical Employes, No. 33, Los Angeles.  
 Henry Sager, Sugar Workers, No. 10,519, San Francisco.  
 M. F. Shelley, Street Carmen, No. 256, Sacramento.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

Richard Cornelius, Street Carmen, Div. No. 205, San Francisco.  
 H. Menke, Musicians, No. 6, San Francisco.  
 W. E. Castro, Team Drivers, No. 70, Oakland.  
 Frank M. Loomis, Flour and Cereal Employes, No. 24 Marysville.  
 D. J. Murray, Butchers, No. 115, San Francisco.

COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

Jas. A. Gray, Carpenters, No. 426, Los Angeles.  
 A. L. Wolf, Icemen, No. 9990, Sacramento.  
 L. F. Compton, Typographical, No. 21, San Francisco.  
 Chas. Davis, Woodsmen, No. 1, Eureka.  
 F. W. Brandis, Labor Council, San Jose.

COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTT.

E. L. Reguin, Machinists, No. 68, San Francisco.  
 E. Horan, Beer Bottlers, No. 293, San Francisco.  
 E. Hoffman, Bakers, No. 24, San Francisco.  
 G. R. Permian, Cigarmakers, No. 253, Oakland.  
 N. P. Nielsen, Lumber Handlers, No. 225, Oakland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Secretary was instructed to send the following telegram to Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

"Samuel Gompers, Washington, D. C.:

"The California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, at Vallejo, sends greeting to the American Federation of Labor, and hopes that the present year will still further redound to your credit as the chief executive of that great body.

"GEO. A. TRACY, President.

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

Submitted by San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, delegates.

The Secretary was instructed to send the following telegram to Western Federation of Miners:

"Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, Denver, Colo.:

"California State Federation of Labor congratulate you on the favorable outcome of your trials.

"GEO. A. TRACY, President.

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

Chairman Davidson, of the Committee of Arrangements, announced that owing to the unfavorable weather the photograph of the delegates in a group, which had been arranged for this afternoon, had been postponed.

Moved that the convention adjourn till 2 o'clock p. m. Carried.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that the following named delegates had failed to deposit attendance checks:

E. Logan, Eureka; Jas. A. Gray, Lem D. Biddle, Robert A. Larrimore, Los Angeles; Frank M. Loomis, Phil J. Divver, Marysville; W. J. Hooper, Oakland; Wm. Payne, Sacramento; Wm. F. Clark, D. J. Murray, T. R. Thompson, Wm. Wilke, A. A. Hartman, W. G. Ross, Harry Menke, E. Ellison, R. Cornelius, J. McDonald, F. E. Davidson, Geo. W. Lane, W. W. Briar, San Francisco; A. L. Jones, San Jose; J. W. Sherwood, John Walsh, Fred Smith, San Rafael; O. E. Borquin, Santa Barbara; D. W. Cozaa, Santa Rosa; J. E. Furry, Hugh Green, Stockton; F. W. Grigsby, C. A. Fitzgerald, G. M. Jewett, C. C. Kielberg, G. M. Davis, F. W. Arnold, E. P. Allen, Dan L. Grimes, Herbert A. Warren, Vallejo.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

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

##### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES.

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

To the Officers and Members of the Eighth 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 eighth 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. Each delegate shall report to the Sergeant-at-Arms at the opening of the session and sign the card presented to him. 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.

16. Any delegate wishing to retire during sessions shall receive permission from the presiding officer.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Call to order.
2. Committee on Credentials.
3. Roll-call. (Card system.)
4. Appointment of committees.
5. Reports of officers.
6. Communications and bills.
7. Introduction of resolutions.
8. Reports of committees.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Election of officers and place of next convention.
12. Adjournment.

T. E. ZANT, Chairman.

R. E. MORIARITY.

E. P. McLAUGHLIN,

JOHN W. HOGAN, Secretary.

Moved that the report of the committee be received and the recommendations adopted. Carried.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

The Committee on Labels and Boycotts reported as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 5—Presented by Broom and Whisk Makers' Union No. 58, of San Francisco:

*Whereas*, Owing to the lack of proper support by union men and women in general the union Broom and Whisk Makers' label is not recognized and,

*Whereas*, The Broom and Whisk Makers' label of the International Union represents Broom and Whisk is made under fair union conditions by union men and

*Whereas*, The Broom and Whisk Makers' union label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That every member of each affiliated union be and is hereby requested to demand the union label on all brooms and whisks they purchase, thereby showing their loyalty to the cause of unionism

in a substantial manner, and we request that a copy of this be sent to each and every affiliated union of the California State Federation of Labor."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

RESOLUTION No. 6—Presented by Broom and Whisk Makers' Union No. 58, of San Francisco:

"*Whereas*, The economic struggle in the industrial field is yearly becoming more acute and many trades cannot get strength enough to properly protect their membership from the encroachment of organized capital and cheap Chinese labor through the neglect or carelessness of a large percentage of the members of various unions, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, By the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, Local No. 58 that this convention pledge its entire support to all union labels endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and we hereby urge upon every delegate present to use every honorable means at his command to further the sale of goods bearing the union label.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be printed and a copy furnished the various unions."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

RESOLUTION No. 7—Presented by Broom and Whisk Makers' Union No. 58, of San Francisco:

"*Whereas*, The various penal institutions of this country, and also Chinese manufacturers make a practice of selling their goods to various jobbers and thereby enabling the jobbers to undersell the manufacturer employing free white labor, which deprives the free laborer of his full rights in securing employment;

"*Resolved*, By the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Local No. 58, that this convention use every means at its command to abolish the unfair competition of convict and Chinese labor, and, be it further

"*Resolved*, That we call upon every delegate present to assist us through their various unions, in driving out this unfair competition of convict and Chinese labor, by demanding that all brooms purchased by them shall bear the blue label of the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, which is a guarantee that the broom was not made by a convict or Chinese.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be printed, and a copy furnished the various unions."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

RESOLUTION No. 8—Presented by Edward Horan, Beer Bottlers' Union No. 293; T. E. Hanahan, Beer Drivers' Union No. 227; O. Dammer and E. Gerber, Brewers' No. 7, of San Francisco:

"*Whereas*, The International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America have for many years maintained and furnished to all fair breweries and beer bottling establishments, the well known red label of the union, and

"*Whereas*, Said label displayed on the kegs and other packages containing beer and also used as a sign on bottle beer wagons is the only insignia by which union-made beer can be distinguished from non-union or unfair beer, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled that we hereby indorse the label and wagon sign of the

International Union of United Brewery Workmen, and that we request all members of organized labor to withhold their patronage from any breweries or beer bottling establishments which fail to use the aforesaid label on their products."

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 as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 1—Presented by L. B. Leavitt, of Federal Labor Union No. 11,345 of Vallejo:

"*Whereas*, The Hon. Frank R. Devlin, Assemblyman from Salona county, and the Hon. J. M. Eshelman, Assemblyman from Alameda county, who were representatives at the thirty-seventh session of the California State Legislature, did by their manly and untiring efforts legislate for all the people of our State without fear or favor; and

"*Whereas*, We regard it to be the sacred duty of every American citizen to faithfully discharge his political obligations to State and country; and

"*Whereas*, The above named Assemblymen at all times stood as the champions of right and justice, and were always found on record as voting against the interests of the Southern Pacific Company and other rich corporations, who were seeking to destroy the sacred rights of the people of this State; and

"*Whereas*, These gentlemen were ready at all times to give their advice and assistance, both legally and otherwise, to your Legislative Agent and representative of organized labor without thought of remuneration; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That we extend to the Hon. F. R. Devlin and the Hon. J. M. Eshelman the thanks of this convention; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the above named Assemblymen, and a copy furnished the public press."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Moved to amend by striking out the words "Southern Pacific." Lost.

Moved to lay proposition over to later session. Lost.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 3—Presented by A. F. Rose and John Silva, of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes' Union No. 91 of Vallejo:

"*Whereas*, The Flour and Cereal Workers' Union, Local No. 91, located at South Vallejo, Cal., secured a charter from their International; and

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

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

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

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

## REPORT OF LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Law and Legislative Committee reported as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 2—Presented by John Davidson and D. H. Leavitt, of Vallejo Trades and Labor Council:

*"Whereas*, President Roosevelt in his message to the Sixtieth Congress of the United States, recommended that postal savings banks be established for the protection of the people; and

*"Whereas*, It must be perfectly apparent, therefore, that we need a system of banks of deposit which will absolutely guarantee the depositor that he can get what is his whenever he needs it; and

*"Whereas*, No other system will fill this want but the postal savings bank; and

*"Whereas*, It gives to each and every citizen a place to put his surplus money, whether that surplus be large or small, which is just as strong as the government itself; and

*"Whereas*, It will check the ruinous concentration of money in the great financial centers, and will inaugurate a new system of distribution which will immensely benefit the entire country; therefore be it

*"Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the recommendation of President Roosevelt, for the establishment of a postal savings bank, and urge upon our Representative in Congress, the Hon. J. R. Knowland, that he use his most earnest efforts to further legislation to that end; and be it further

*"Resolved*, That we forward a copy of these resolutions to our Representative in Congress."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Moved to amend that the Federation indorse the proposition and that all Representatives of California in Congress be informed of action taken. Carried.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials reported as follows:

We, your Committee on Credentials, respectfully recommend the seating of the following delegates:

**FORTUNA—**

Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 4 (45):  
John Lucas, 45.

**SACRAMENTO—**

Icemen, No. 9990 (25):  
A. L. Wulff, 25.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,  
THOMAS WRIGHT,  
GEO. W. BELL.

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

Moved to adjourn till 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that the following named delegates had failed to deposit attendance checks:

E. Logan, Eureka; Jas. A. Gray, Lem D. Biddle, Robert A. Larrimore, Los Angeles; Frank M. Loomis, Phil J. Divver, Marysville; G. R. Permien, W. James, J. McPherson, Oakland; S. C. Thomas, Petaluma; Frank Cooke, D. D. Sullivan, A. L. Wulff, Wm. Payne, Thomas Wright, Sacramento; Thos. Hanahan, Oscar Dammer, Ernest Gerber, Wm. F. Clark, I. McDonald, Wm. Wilke, Harry Menke, Jas. Green, E. A. Erickson, R. Cornelius, J. H. Bowling, J. McDonald, F. E. Davidson, Geo. W. Lane, W. W. Briar, San Francisco; A. L. Jones, San Jose; J. W. Sherwood, John Walsh, Fred Smith, San Rafael; O. E. Borquin, Santa Barbara; D. W. Cozaa, Santa Rosa; J. E. Furry, Hugh Green,

F. W. Grigsby, C. A. Fitzgerald, G. M. Jewett, C. C. Kielberg, G. M. Davis, F. W. Arnold, E. P. Allen, C. W. Nelson, Herbert A. Warren, Vallejo.

## Third Legislative Day—Wednesday, January 8, 1908

### MORNING SESSION.

President Tracy called the meeting to order at 9:30 o'clock.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chair called the attention of the delegates to the fact that at the close of today's session resolutions could only be presented to the convention by special permission.

Delegate Reguin, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco, stated that he had a resolution in course of preparation which it would be unlikely to have finished in time, and asked permission to present the same on the following day. Permission was granted without opposition.

The following telegram was received by President Tracy from Z. W. Craig:

"San Pedro (Cal.), January 7, 1908.

"Geo. A. Tracy, Farragut Hall, Vallejo, Cal.:

"Congratulations to Federation in eighth annual convention. The toiler must be taught that most important of all the commandments—'Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job.'  
Z. W. CRAIG."

Delegate Petry stated that the name of Delegate J. W. Smart, representing the Labor Council of Oakland, had been omitted from the report of the Credentials Committee, and requested that Delegate Smart's name be placed on the roll.

The Chair called the attention of the delegates to Walter Macarthur's presence in the hall. The Chair stated that while Mr. Macarthur was not a delegate to this convention, he had been elected at the last convention to represent the California State Federation of Labor at the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., and was prepared to make his report. The Chair thereupon introduced Mr. Macarthur.

Delegate Zant moved that Mr. Macarthur be made an honorary delegate and that a convention badge be pinned upon him. Carried unanimously.

#### REPORT OF DELEGATE TO A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

Delegate Macarthur then proceeded to read his report, which follows:

To the eighth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Delegates:

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor came to order in the Auditorium, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va., on November 11th, 1907. There were present 352 delegates, representing 236 organizations, divided as follows:

National and international unions, 87; State federations, 29; city central bodies, 89; local trade and federal labor unions, 25; fraternal organizations, 6. The membership directly represented was approximately 1,500,000.

#### *Membership and Finances.*

President Gompers, in his annual report, stated that the Federation had issued during the year 373 charters. The total number of organizations affiliated with the Federation is as follows:

International unions, 117; State federations, 37; city central bodies, 574; local trade and federal labor unions, 661. The international unions are made up of approximately 28,500 local unions.

The secretaries of 112 international unions reported having issued 2948 charters during their respective locals during the year. The increase in the membership of the Federation during the same period was 188,373. This leaves out of account the membership of the Brewery Workers (amounting to 40,000), whose charter was revoked during the year, but who were reinstated by the convention.

Touching the work of the State federations and city central bodies, President Gompers reported as follows:

"Our State federations, and particularly our city central bodies, have increased in numbers, power and influence. They all have helped in the fullest in carrying on the great work of organizing and aiding in the common uplift of all our people. Upon them we must largely depend in enforcing the decisions and policies declared by the conventions of the American Federations of Labor. It is with pleasurable pride that it can be stated to their credit that now more than ever exist closer fraternal relations and more loyal support to the principles and purposes for which our great movement stands."

Secretary Morrison reported on the financial standing of the Federation, as follows:

"Total receipts from all sources, \$174,330.26; total expenses, \$159,960.84; balance of receipts over expenses, \$14,369.42. The amount of money in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1907, was \$127,910.02, being the largest sum ever recorded in the history of the Federation. Of the money on hand, \$103,078.89 is in the Defense Fund, and can only be used for strike benefits to members of local trade and federal labor unions. The remainder, \$24,831.13, is in the General Fund available for the general uses of the Federation."

#### *Strikes and Benefits.*

Under the head of "Strikes," Secretary Morrison reported as follows:

"Full and complete reports have been received from 112 international organizations and from a number of local unions, which show that there were 1433 strikes in which there were 130,271 involved. Of that number 93,225 were benefited and 17,335 not benefited. The total cost of the strikes reported on was \$3,090,359.34. Adding to that amount the donations made by local unions to other unions (\$199,993.86), we have a grand total of \$3,290,353.20 expended to sustain members on strike during the past year."

Of the 1433 strikes reported 1071 were won, 106 were compromised, 66 were still pending, and 124 were lost.

On the subject of "Benefits," the report of Secretary Morrison shows that benefits were paid by 68 international unions, having a total membership of 907,600, as follows:

"Death benefits, \$1,076,060.22; death benefits to members' wives, \$42,575; sick benefits, \$712,536.02; traveling benefits, \$3,535; tool insurance, \$10,926.86; unemployed benefits, \$26,984.29; total benefits, \$1,872,617.39."

Concerning the organizing work of the Federation, Secretary Morrison reported that \$56,737.11 had been expended in that work during the year. Of this sum \$2,562.47 was paid to district or volunteer organizers in amounts varying from \$5 to \$50. The remainder was paid to the salaried organizers.

The reports submitted by President Gompers and the Executive Council reviewed in detail the work of the Federation during the year and contained numerous recommendations for action by the convention.

These reports were referred to the appropriate committees and later disposed of by the convention. The matters of chief interest to the California State Federation of Labor and to organized labor in general are briefly noted in this report.

*Jurisdiction Disputes.*

In the dispute between the Seamen and Longshoremens the convention affirmed the decision of President Gompers, acting as arbitrator, requiring the Longshoremens to cease using the title of "Marine and Transport Workers," and instructed President Gompers and another member of the Executive Council to visit the next convention of the Longshoremens for the purpose of advising the latter to comply with the decision.

In the dispute between the Steam Fitters and Plumbers, the convention ordered that a conference composed of three representatives of each organization and President Gompers, or some other person selected by him, be held within ninety days, for the purpose of arranging an agreement defining the jurisdiction of the two organizations.

In the dispute between the Carpenters and Woodworkers, the convention ordered that the president and secretary of each organization meet with the president of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of arranging a settlement.

In the dispute between the Brewery Workers and the Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters, the convention ordered that the charter of the Brewery Workers, which had been revoked by the Executive Council for non-compliance with the decision of the previous convention, be restored, such restoration in no way altering or modifying the declarations or decisions of the Federation in regard to the jurisdiction claims of the respective organizations, but, on the contrary, reaffirming them. It was further ordered that a conference of the unions in interest be held within ninety days to prepare a plan of settlement, that such plan of settlement shall be referred for a vote of the entire membership, and that, failing to reach a plan of settlement in the conference, the Executive Council is authorized and directed to impose such disciplinary punishment upon the organization responsible for such failure as the judgment of the Executive Council may direct.

*Aid for Los Angeles.*

In the matter of the Los Angeles situation several resolutions were introduced, one pledging moral support to the Journeymen Tailors now locked out in that city, and others dealing with the local situation in a general way. The most important action in this convention was taken upon Resolution No. 8. The following is a verbatim report of the proceedings on this resolution:

Delegate Ryan (W. D.), secretary of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 8—By Delegates Lee M. Hart and John J. Barry, of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees:

*"Whereas*, The Los Angeles Times, having secured the unlimited financial backing of the American Manufacturers' Association and kindred hostile organizations of capital, is today, under the pretense of being the leading exponent of the so-called 'open shop,' indeed the most unfair, unscrupulous and malignant enemy of organized labor in America; and

*"Whereas*, The Los Angeles Times is concentrating all its energies to disrupt the unions of Los Angeles, and unless strenuously resisted and checked, will destroy not only the organizations of labor, but also crush the spirit of the workers for justice and right, and would befool the good name of and honor of Los Angeles and make of it the breeding place for strike-breakers of all crafts and trades; and

*"Whereas*, All thinkers and observers accord to labor organizations

the honor and credit of being the real factors in the advancement and improvement of the condition of the working people not only of Los Angeles, but of the entire country, we recognize the tactics of the Los Angeles Times and its cohorts in attempting the annihilation of the organizations of labor, first with the prime object of reducing wages, imposing their will as 'masters' and tearing down the American standard of life of America's workers; and

*"Whereas*, The International Typographical Union, having expended more than fifty thousand dollars in Los Angeles in defending the cause of labor from the vicious attacks of the Los Angeles Times and Citizens' Alliance, now believes this struggle in Los Angeles has become national in its scope, vitally affecting all labor, and that it should therefore be financed and carried on by America's labor movement, through its recognized head, the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That each and every organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be requested and urged to levy an assessment of one cent per month per member for a period of one year, or make appropriation equivalent thereto, and that these moneys shall be transmitted to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor and accounted for by him in a separate fund; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That all moneys received from said assessments, appropriations and donations, shall be held as a 'Los Angeles Fund,' and shall be disbursed for the protection of the interests of labor in Los Angeles, and for no other purpose in such manner that in the opinion of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall redound to the welfare of the toilers of Los Angeles, and the assertion and maintenance of their rights and interests.

*Resolved*, That the movement contemplated by these resolutions shall be conducted by a representative of the American Federation of Labor, who shall be appointed by and be under the immediate supervision of the president of the American Federation of Labor, with the consent and advice of the Executive Council."

The committee reported as follows:

"Your committee concurs in the spirit and intent of this resolution and recommends that one special assessment of one cent per capita be levied to combat the work of the Manufacturers' Association in Los Angeles and other places where similar conditions exist.

"Your committee further recommends that all national and international organizations directly interested in this situation send one or more organizers as per the advice of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to successfully prosecute the work necessary to ultimately organize the workers of Los Angeles and other places where like conditions exist."

Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)—Does that mean one cent a month?

Delegate Ryan—It means one special assessment of one cent per member.

The question was discussed at length by Delegate Macarthur, Delegate Lynch and Treasurer Lennon.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

#### *Navy Yard Employes.*

Measures affecting the interests of employes in navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and other civil capacities were acted upon by the adoption of the following resolutions:

RESOLUTION No. 15—By Delegates James O'Connell, J. J. Creamer and A. E. Ireland of International Association of Machinists:

*"Whereas*, The employes of the United States navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and all civilian employes of the United States are

debarred from the recourse to the civil courts for injuries received in their line of duty; and

"*Whereas*, The only relief civil employes can receive is by an Act of Congress; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, indorse the following bill and instruct its legislative committee to have same introduced in Congress, and use its best endeavors to have same incorporated into law:

"To provide relief for employes of the United States Government who are debarred from recourse to the civil courts for injuries received in their line of duty, who may be disabled by accident while in the performance of duty, and, in the event of fatal casualties, for the relief of surviving dependents.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the first day of July next ensuing, whenever any civilian employe of the Government is accidentally injured while in the performance of duty, he shall be entitled to relief as follows:

"First—To such medical or surgical treatment at a government or public hospital as in the judgment of the superior medical or other officer of the department wherein employed may be deemed wise and necessary, and while thus under treatment such employe shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as enlisted men. But when the injury is such that the patient can be safely removed to his residence, such officer shall direct that requisite medical or surgical treatment shall be furnished at his residence, and both at the hospitals and residence the treatment and medicine shall be furnished free of charge.

"Second—The wages or salary received by such injured employe at the time of accident shall be continued to him so long as in the judgment of the medical officer of the department he is thereby incapacitated for work in his vocation; but in no case shall such wages or salary be continued for a longer period than six months, unless upon recommendation approved by his department.

"And when such employe shall be discharged from medical or surgical treatment he shall have the same preference as to employment as is now provided for in the rules of the department.

"Section 2. That in the event of fatal casualties or death ensuing from accidents arising as described in this Act, the wages or salary received at the time of accident shall be paid for six months succeeding the death of the employe to the widow of the deceased, if such survives, or to minor children, or to parents who were at the time of the accident dependent upon the deceased for support.

"Section 3. That all moneys payable under the provisions of this Act shall be paid by the regular disbursing officer of the department from the appropriations made for the use of that department in which the employe accidentally injured was employed at the time of injury.

"Section 4. That throughout this Act the expression "department" shall be held to cover such establishments of the United States as may be designated by any term of like signification."

RESOLUTION No. 16—By Delegates James O'Connell, J. J. Creamer and A. E. Ireland of International Association of Machinists:

"*Whereas*, The general trend throughout the country is to give the wage earners a half holiday each week, and as many cities, counties and States have adopted a Saturday half holiday; and

"*Whereas*, The Federal employes of the navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and gun factories have enjoyed a Saturday half holiday for several years during July, August and September by an executive order;

"*Resolved*, That this convention instruct its legislative committee to prepare and have presented to Congress, a bill securing for the

Federal employes on public works the Saturday half holidays, or use its efforts in the direction of securing the adoption by Congress of any legislation that may be presented seeking to secure the Saturday half holiday during July, August and September of each year."

RESOLUTION No. 121—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America; George Leary, Essex County Trades Council:

"*Whereas*, The United States Government has in effect a system of keeping a record of its employes in arsenals and navy yards known as efficiency cards; and

"*Whereas*, It is impossible for any employe to understand how said cards are marked, there being no published rules regarding the marking of said cards; and

"*Whereas*, It is believed that said cards are used to discriminate against members of labor unions who take active part in the affairs of their organizations; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be requested to prepare for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners a bill to eliminate the disagreeable feature of the efficiency cards or have them abolished altogether."

#### *Union Label.*

A number of resolutions dealing with the Union Label were acted upon, among these being one recommending the substitution of a "universal label" for the numerous craft labels now in use. In view of the frequent discussion of this question, the full text of the report adopted by the convention is herewith presented, as follows:

"Concerning that part of the Executive Council's report published under the caption, 'Uniform Design of All Union Labels,' the committee finds no evidence justifying a change from the present method of union label propaganda under the initiative and control of the respective international unions.

"In a matter of such importance, involving large financial considerations and affecting what may be termed the 'vested interests' of those unions which have already expended large sums of money and a great deal of time and labor in the dissemination of their labels, nothing short of a practically unanimous approval upon the part of these unions would warrant the American Federation of Labor in recommending a change to the so-called 'universal label.'

"That unanimous approval, or any approach thereto, has not been reached is clearly demonstrated by the replies made on the subject by the unions directly affected, as quoted in the report of the Executive Council. Of the thirty-three unions replying only eleven favor the suggested change to a 'universal label.' Only one-half of the label organizations made any reply at all to the request of the Federation for an expression of sentiment on the question. Thus we are compelled to assume that only one-sixth of the label unions favor the suggested change; at any rate, only that proportion has so expressed itself.

"From the foregoing it appears conclusively that the label organizations are practically unanimous in opposition to the suggested change from the present system of separate craft labels to the proposed plan of a 'universal label.'

"The committee believes that the label unions are in the nature of things the best judges in the matter; it is they who are most immediately affected, who defray the cost of advertising and disseminating the union label and who stand to benefit chiefly in proportion as the union label campaign is wisely conducted. On the other hand, it is they who stand to be most seriously affected by any unwise change of policy.

"Apart from these reasons giving force and weight to the judgment of the label unions, there are reasons inherent to the nature of the union label, which indicate to the committee the wisdom and necessity of adhering, at least for the present, to the existing method of label propaganda. The labels now in use are distinctive of the respective crafts which they represent, and therefore serve to arouse and maintain interest on the part of those who use, as well as those who produce, the respective articles. In many instances the union label is attached to articles of limited sale, as distinguished from those articles of general consumption. To the users of these articles of limited sale the union label carries a special significance, which would be lost in event of the adoption of a label having a general rather than a special significance.

"In other words, the theory upon which the suggestion of a 'universal label' rests, namely, that interest can be better aroused by an appeal to the general welfare than by an appeal to personal or craft interests, is contrary to common observation, as expressed by the maxim, 'What is everybody's business is nobody's business.'

"The committee believes that the present system of craft labels, by appealing directly to the members of the respective crafts, to their friends and to the consumers and users of the particular articles, is best calculated to serve the purpose for which the union label is designed by creating so many centers of active, personal interest, from which the union label sentiment may radiate until it embraces all classes of the people. In proportion as the latter condition is brought about the suggestion of a "universal label" will become a practical one. In the existing circumstances, it is distinctly premature.

"Touching the statement that the large number of labels already indorsed by the American Federation of Labor leads to confusion, the committee believes that the difficulty lies not so much in the multiplicity of labels as in the failure to exercise due care and diligence in the demand for the label. Confusion, so far as it actually exists, is due in many, if not most instances, to the indifference and neglect of the purchaser in the matter of demanding the union label on the articles which he or she purchases. The committee regrets to say that in its judgment this observation applies with as much and in a sense with more force to the members of the labor movement than to the public at large. Such confusion as now exists may be removed in but one way, namely, by a determination upon the part of the individual purchaser to demand and insist upon receiving the label of the craft whose products are being purchased. The committee deems it unlikely that the purchaser who does not now take care to inform himself or herself concerning the character and appearance of the respective union labels would be any more diligent in that respect were the distinctive craft labels substituted by a so-called 'universal label.'

"Other objections to the plan of a 'universal label' occur to the committee, which need only be mentioned to be immediately apparent. A union label, to be effective, must be reasonably secure against imitation and counterfeiting. In order that a label may be entitled to the protection of the law in these respects it must be the property of an organization having a particular interest in the product upon which the label appears. Further, the merging of the numerous labels now in use into a single 'universal label' would involve the creation and maintenance of a large fund, to be disbursed by a central authority, presumably the American Federation of Labor, which step, if possible at all, would involve a wide departure from the established policy and character of the Federation, the result of which would probably be harmful to both affiliated unions and the Federation itself.

"For the foregoing reasons the committee recommends and urges that all trade unionists and their friends demand and insist upon receiving the union labels of the respective crafts when making purchases of any and all kinds."

It was further ordered that a committee of five, representing the label organizations, in conjunction with President Gompers, shall meet in Washington, D. C., as soon as practicable to devise ways and means to promote the demand for the union label and for the publication of a "Label Law Digest." The work of the Women's International Label League was re-indorsed and the affiliated bodies were urged to give their most active support to that organization.

*State Federations.*

The Committee on State Organizations reported in terms warmly commending the work of the State Federations, pointing to the attendance of 29 delegates from these bodies as a splendid evidence of their increasing activity, and recommending that they be encouraged and supported by the general labor movement. It was further recommended that the expense of employing State organizers for a limited period be divided between the respective State Federations and the American Federation of Labor. Touching the desirability of co-operation between the State Federations and the organizations of farmers, the committee reported, as follows:

"We hail with pleasure the assurance given that an alliance between the American trade unions and the several organizations of farmers is imminent, and we cheerfully recommend that State branches continue to cultivate the friendship and fellowship of the American Society of Equity, Farmers' Industrial and Educational Union and kindred economic organizations of agriculturists, with a view of reciprocating in the purchase of each other's products, and the seeking of legislation favorable to the interests of both."

The fact that many local unions are not as yet affiliated with the State Federations was noted. Dealing with this point, the following resolution, introduced by Delegate Kuemmerly, of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, was adopted:

*Whereas*, Many local unions do not affiliate with the State Federations of Labor within their respective States, and being fully cognizant of the value of such organizations to the labor movement in general, and believing that the American Federation of Labor is capable of wielding much influence in strengthening State branches, it is hereby

*Resolved*, By the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that a circular letter be issued by the secretary setting forth the advantages of State branches, and advising all local unions, whether directly connected with the American Federation of Labor, or through their international unions, to affiliate with their State Federation of Labor at the earliest moment; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the officers of each State branch desiring to receive the benefit of the distribution of said circular, shall, upon the call of the secretary of the American Federation of Labor, furnish him with a list of local unions to which they wish said proposed circulars sent, together with the names and addresses of their secretaries."

*Building Trades Section.*

The Committee on Building Trades reported in favor of the establishment of a department of building trades. The recommendation of the committee, as adopted by the convention, is as follows:

"That a department of building trades of the American Federation of Labor be created, said department to be chartered by the American Federation of Labor, to be composed of bona fide National and International Building Trades Organizations, duly chartered as such by the American Federation of Labor and to be given authority over the Building Trades sections; said sections and central body to be affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, to be composed of bona fide local unions and recognized as such in the Building Trades.

"We further recommend that all local unions of the Building Trades section shall be affiliated with central bodies of the American Federation of Labor."

*Industrial Education.*

The Committee on Education reported to the effect that, while being opposed to any institution or system designed to teach short cuts to the various trades, it favored any legitimate method of imparting instruction so as to increase the standard of efficiency among the workers. The following is the substance of the committee's report, as adopted by the convention:

"After an exhaustive, impartial discussion, your committee decided to record itself in favor of the best opportunities for the most complete industrial and technical education obtainable for prospective applicants for admission into the skilled crafts of this country, particularly as regards the full possibilities of such crafts, to the end that such applicants be fitted not only for all usual requirements, but also for the highest supervisory duties, responsibilities and rewards; and your committee recommends that the Executive Council give this subject its early and deep consideration, examining established and proposed industrial school systems, so that it may be in a position to inform the American Federation of Labor what in the Council's opinion would be the wisest course for organized labor to pursue in connection therewith."

*Van Cleave Injunction.*

The special committee to which the matter of the Van Cleave injunction suit was referred reported in favor of adopting every possible means to defend the constitutional rights of labor to publicly make known its grievances and to seek redress of its wrongs by appeal to its friends and the public at large. The following recommendation was unanimously adopted:

"We recommend the action thus far taken by the president and Executive Council, in taking the necessary legal steps to maintain our constitutional rights. Your committee believes it is of vital importance that this suit be fought to a successful termination, and, therefore, to raise an available fund for that purpose we recommend that this convention authorize the president and the Executive Council to issue a special assessment of one cent per capita, and that the president and the Executive Council aforesaid be further authorized to make such other and further assessments, should occasion require, as they in their judgment may deem necessary."

*Resolutions Adopted.*

Of the numerous resolutions introduced at the convention, the following, among those of more general importance, were adopted:

For extension of Chinese Exclusion Act so as to exclude Japanese.

For legislation to increase the pay and reduce the hours of Post-office clerks.

For legislative and executive action to improve the economic and political conditions of the people of Porto Rico.

For the establishment of a Parcels Post.

Congratulating the people of Oklahoma upon the admission of that territory as a State of the Union, and upon the liberal character of their constitution.

For direct primaries for the nomination of all municipal, township, county, State and Federal officers, for the restriction of the use of money by candidates and for the publication of campaign expenses.

Adding a paragraph to the Economic Platform of the Federation, as follows: "We favor a system of United States Government Postal Savings Banks."

For the creation of a committee by each central body for the purpose of carrying on a campaign of education regarding the attitude of Van Cleave and the Manufacturers' Association in their efforts to destroy trade unionism.

For the passage of legislation providing that only the United States Supreme Court shall have power to declare unconstitutional a Federal law, and limiting the same power in the matter of State laws to the State Supreme Courts.

Opposing Anti-Scalping legislation.

For compulsory life and other insurance.

Favoring income and inheritance taxes.

For abolition of child labor by State legislation.

For establishment of initiative and referendum.

For Congressional investigation of methods pursued by telegraph companies.

For abolition of contract labor system.

Opposing Ship Subsidy bill.

Favoring legislation for the establishment of a manning scale for American ships and for other legislation in the interests of seamen and the traveling public.

#### *Resolutions Defeated.*

The following resolutions were rejected by the convention:

Providing that hereafter charters granted by the Federation shall stipulate that all members of unions must be eligible to vote at public elections.

Adding to the Economic Platform a paragraph calling for the government ownership of mines, railways, telegraph and telephones.

Providing that members of organized labor shall hold aloof from the militia.

For old age pensions.

For political unity on class lines.

For industrial form of organization.

Favoring arrangements to have all trade agreements among kindred crafts terminate on the same day.

#### *General Recommendations.*

Among the recommendations of a general nature adopted by the convention were proposals for the continuance of the efforts to establish a general eight-hour workday; to observe the second Sunday in May as "Labor's Memorial Day"; to discontinue the use of the terms "open shop" and "closed shop," and to substitute therefor the terms "union shop" and "non-union shop"; to co-operate in every possible way with the American Society of Equity.

An important feature of the convention's proceedings was the expose made by President Gompers of the attempt of the Manufacturers' Association to bribe him, under threat of exposing his alleged misconduct. The convention expressed its opinion of these methods by a unanimous vote of confidence in President Gompers.

#### *Officers' Salaries.*

The salaries of the officers of the Federation were increased, as follows: President, from \$3000 to \$5000 per year; secretary, from \$2500 to \$4000; treasurer, from \$300 to \$500 per year; organizers, members of executive council and speakers engaged by the Federation, from \$4.50 per day and traveling and hotel expenses, to \$5 per day and traveling and hotel expenses.

*Constitutional Amendments.*

The constitution was amended as follows:

Inserting the word "shall" after the word "or" in the fifth line of Sec. 3, Art. XI., so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Where there are one or more local unions in any city belonging to any national or international union affiliated with this Federation, they may organize a trades assembly or central labor union, or shall join such body, if already in existence."

Article IX. (new section) Sec. 12. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall only have power to revoke the charter of an affiliated national or international union when the revocation has been ordered by a two-thirds majority of a regular convention of the American Federation of Labor, by a roll-call vote.

Insert in Sec. 11 of Art. IX., between the words "unions—and," on line 11, the following: "No affiliated international, national or local union shall be permitted to change its title or name if any trespass is made thereby on the jurisdiction of an affiliated organization without having first obtained the consent and approval of a convention of the American Federation of Labor."

Other amendments to the constitution provided for further safeguarding the funds in bank, for an increase in the personnel of the standing committees from eleven to fifteen members and for extending the time for the introduction of resolutions from the third to the fourth day of the convention.

*Economic Platform.*

Following is the Economic Platform adopted by the Minneapolis convention and amended by the Norfolk convention:

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment of crime.
- ✓ 2. Free schools, free text books and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
4. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four-hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all Federal, State or municipal work, and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system on public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labor laws in States where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.
15. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.
16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.
17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
18. Qualifications in permits to build of all cities and towns, that

there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.

19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

20. We favor a system of United States Government Postal Savings Banks.

Officers were elected as follows:

President, Samuel Gompers; vice-president, James Duncan; second vice-president, John Mitchell; third vice-president, James O'Connell; fourth vice-president, Max Morris; fifth vice-president, D. A. Hayes; sixth vice-president, Daniel J. Keefe; seventh vice-president, William D. Huber; eighth vice-president, Joseph F. Valentine; treasurer, John B. Lennon; secretary, Frank Morrison; fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, Andrew Furuseh and James J. Creamer; fraternal delegates to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, Hugh Frayne.

The city of Denver, Colo., was chosen as the next meeting place of the Federation.

Respectfully submitted,

Vallejo, Cal., January 8, 1908.

WALTER MACARTHUR.

President Tracy, in the name of the California State Federation of Labor, thanked Mr. Macarthur for his efforts in behalf of organized labor and complimented him upon the instructive report presented to the convention. He thereupon pinned a convention badge upon Mr. Macarthur and extended to him the courtesies of the convention.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

The Committee on Labels and Boycotts reported as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 9—Presented by John W. Hogan, Photo Engravers' Union No. 8, San Francisco:

"The Photo Engravers' Union No. 8, San Francisco, calls attention to the necessity of having the union label on all photo engravings and offer the following resolution:

*"Resolved*, That the California State Federation of Labor endorses the request of San Francisco Photo Engravers' Union No. 8, that the label of said union appear on all blocks, half tones and line cuts used for printing purposes."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

RESOLUTION No. 10—Presented by B. B. Rosenthal, Upholsterers' Union No. 28, San Francisco:

*"Whereas*, The McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, located at Golden Gate avenue and Gough street, San Francisco, Cal., has been declared unfair to organized labor by the San Francisco Labor Council, and

*"Whereas*, Said firm depends upon organized labor for patronage and has positively refused to employ union labor and advertises extensively throughout California, "Sleep on a McRoskey Interlace Mattress," therefore, be it

*"Resolved*, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that it urge upon the delegates to this convention the necessity of calling the attention of their members that they should not sleep on a McRoskey Interlaced Mattress, and will not until said firm employs union men and is fair to organized labor; and be it further

*"Resolved*, That the secretary be requested to write all Central

Councils, and request them to place the McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company on the unfair list and to discourage union men and women from spending their money on the unfair product of the McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegate Rosenthal, Upholsterers, San Francisco, addressed the convention.

RESOLUTION No. 11—Presented by B. B. Rosenthal, Upholsterers' Union No. 28, San Francisco:

"*Whereas*, The Upholsterers' Union, Local 28, San Francisco, has been engaged in a battle to maintain the eight-hour day, and is now engaged in a severe contest with the Crescent Feather Company, 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."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

RESOLUTION No. 14—Presented by Geo. R. Permien, Cigarmakers' Union No. 253, Oakland:

"*Whereas*, Owing to the lack of proper support by union men in general, the union cigarmakers' label is not recognized; and

"*Whereas*, The Cigarmakers' Union label represents cigars made under fair union conditions, by union men; and

"*Whereas*, The Cigarmakers' Union label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That every member of each affiliated union be and is hereby requested to demand the union label on all cigars they purchase, thereby showing their loyalty in a substantial manner, and we request that a copy of this be sent to each and every affiliated union of the California State Federation of Labor."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

#### REPORT OF LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Law and Legislative Committee reported as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 4—Presented by Ed. Hoffman, of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union No. 24, San Francisco:

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

"*Resolved*, That the following bill, presented by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, Local No. 24,

and endorsed by the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in its eighth annual convention, be presented to the next Legislature of California for adoption, and entitled—

*“A Bill Preventing the Further Re-opening of Basement Bakeries.”*

“Every building or room occupied as a bakery shall be drained and plumbed in a manner conducive to its healthful and sanitary condition, and constructed with air shafts and windows or ventilating pipes sufficient to insure ventilation, as the factory inspector shall direct; no cellar or basement not used as a bakery on the 1st of..... 190.., shall be used as such, and no cellar occupied as a bakery on or before said date, when once closed, shall be again opened for such use. Every bakery shall be provided with a washroom and water closet, apart from the bakeroom and rooms where the manufacturing of such food products is conducted; no water closet, earth closet, lavatory or ash pit shall be within or communicate directly with the bakeshop. Rooms used for the manufacture of flour or meal food shall be at least nine feet in height; the side walls of such rooms shall be plastered or wainscoted, the ceiling plastered or ceiled with lumber or metal, and, if required by the factory inspector, shall be whitewashed at least once in three months; the furniture, utensils and floor of such room shall be kept in healthful sanitary condition. The manufactured flour or meal food products shall be kept in dry, clean and airy rooms. The sleeping places for persons employed in a bakery shall be separate from the rooms where food products are manufactured or stored. After inspection the bakery inspector may issue a certificate to the owner or operator of such bakery that it is conducted in compliance with the provisions of law; but where orders are issued by said inspector to improve the condition of a bakery no such certificate shall be issued until such orders shall have been complied with.

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

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

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

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

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegate Hoffman, Bakers, San Francisco, addressed the convention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chairman Davidson requested the delegates to appear in front of the Naval Y. M. C. A. immediately after adjournment, that a group picture might be taken. He also called attention to the Programme of Entertainment, printed in the Proceedings, and invited the delegates to

visit Mare Island Navy Yard in the afternoon and the mass meeting at the Pavilion in the evening.

Delegate Mitchell, Typographical, San Francisco, echoed the sentiments of Chairman Davidson relative to the photographing of the delegates.

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

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that the following named delegates had failed to deposit attendance checks:

Jas. A. Gray, Frank M. Loomis, Phil J. Divver, W. J. Hooper, S. O. Thomas, Wm. Payne, Wm. F. Clark, I. McDonald, R. E. Moriarity, Wm. Wilke, Geo. W. Lane, W. H. Briar, A. L. Jones, J. W. Sherwood, John Walsh, Fred Smith, D. W. Cozaa, J. E. Furry, Hugh Green, G. M. Jewett, James Mullaney, O. C. Kielberg, G. M. Davis, F. W. Arnold, E. P. Allen, Herbert A. Warren.

## Fourth Legislative Day—Thursday, January 9, 1908

### MORNING SESSION.

President Tracy called the meeting to order at 9:45 o'clock.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The following communications were received and read:

“San Francisco, Cal., January 6, 1908.

“To the Convention of the State Federation of Labor,

Mr. Jas. H. Bowling, Secretary.

“Dear Sir—In compliance with instructions, I beg to advise that the bearer, Mr. Frank McGowan, has been duly elected as a fraternal delegate to your honorable body.

“Trusting that the same will meet with your earnest approval, I have the honor to remain,

“Very sincerely and respectfully,

“A. E. YOELL,

“Secretary Treasurer.”

“San Francisco, Cal., January 6, 1908.

“To the Convention of the State Federation of Labor,

Mr. Jas. H. Bowling, Secretary.

“Dear Sir—In compliance with instructions, I beg to advise that the bearer, Mr. Chas. Steckmist, has been duly elected as a fraternal delegate to your honorable body.

“Trusting that the same will meet with your earnest approval, I have the honor to remain,

“Very sincerely and respectfully,

“A. E. YOELL,

“Secretary Treasurer.”

Delegate Owens moved that the credentials of Fraternal Delegates Frank McGowan and Chas. Steckmist be accepted and the delegates seated. Carried.

President Tracy announced that he had received a communication from Mr. T. W. Day, Chairman of Year Book Committee, Michigan State Federation of Labor, suggesting the advisability of the California State Federation of Labor issuing a Year Book. The Chair explained to the convention the proposition as presented and suggested that the matter be left in the hands of the Executive Council.

Delegate Owens moved that the matter be left to the judgment of the incoming Executive Council. Carried.

## REPORT OF LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Law and Legislative Committee reported as follows:

Proposition 13 was withdrawn by Delegate T. O. Owens, who had presented the proposition.

RESOLUTION No. 15—Presented by R. Caverly, Boiler Makers' Union, No. 148, Vallejo:

*Whereas*, The Constitution of the State of California says:

"All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it; and,

*Whereas*, Government of the people by public service corporations through control of the legislative branch of our State Government is contrary to the foregoing declaration of our State Constitution, and incompatible with government of the people, by the people, for the people; and,

*Whereas*, The people of Switzerland and of the State of Oregon have found by abundant experience that corporation control of legislation is absolutely prevented by placing in the hands of the people the power to veto vicious laws at the ballot box and the power to initiate laws and amendments to the Constitution and vote upon them, through the Initiative and Referendum; and

*Whereas*, Direct legislation by the initiative and referendum is the key to government of the people, by the people, for the people in so far as legislation is concerned; therefore be it

*Resolved*, By the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, that we demand that the next Legislature of this State submit to the electors of this State at the general election in 1910 an amendment to the State Constitution providing for the initiative and referendum similar to and deviating in no material point from the initiative and referendum provision of the Constitution of the State of Oregon or of the State of Oklahoma."

The committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegate Caverly addressed the convention.

RESOLUTION No. 16—Presented by R. Caverly, Boiler Makers' Union, No. 148, Vallejo:

*Whereas*, Protection for the voter in casting his ballot is of but little avail if the candidates whose names appear on the ballot are nominated by fraud, trickery or bribery; and

*Whereas*, The first step in the act of voting consists in the nomination of candidates; and

*Whereas*, The principle of majority rule, so essential to the success of a republican form of government, should obtain in the nomination of candidates; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the California State Federation of Labor, now in annual convention, that candidates for public elective offices should be nominated directly by the voters on some plan of proportional representation that will give each voter an opportunity to express his first, second and third choice for each office; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the next Legislature of California is hereby requested to enact a direct primary nomination law based on the principle of proportional representation."

The committee presented the proposition without recommendation.

Delegate Reguin moved that the proposition be adopted. Carried.

Delegates Caverly, Compton, Phillips, Cornelius, Hooper and Warwick addressed the convention.

RESOLUTION No. 17—Presented by R. Caverly, Boilermakers' Union, No. 148, Vallejo:

*Whereas*, The frequent betrayal of the people by elective officers of the State, of counties and of municipalities is contrary to the public welfare, and is due to the fact that the people have no power to remove unfaithful elective public servants from their positions; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the California Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, demands that the next Legislature of California submit to the electors at the general election in 1910 an amendment to the State Constitution providing for the recall; and that not more than 15 per cent of the legal voters of the State be required for petitions for the recall of State officers, not more than 15 per cent for petitions for the recall of county officers, and not more than 15 per cent for petitions for the recall of town or city officers."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegate Caverly addressed the convention.

RESOLUTION No. 18—Presented by A. Seaman, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco:

*Whereas*, The death penalty is one of the relics of barbarism, whose application casts a shadow on the civilization of the countries and states, where this vengeful penalty still exists,

*Whereas*, Many countries and several states in the Union have abolished this murder by law,

*Resolved*, That this convention urge the State Legislature of the State of California to repeal and abolish this inhuman law."

The committee presented the proposition without recommendation.

Delegate White moved that the proposition be adopted. The motion was lost by a vote of: For, 26; against, 60.

Delegates Mitchell, Phillips, Seaman, Cornelius, Caverly, D. P. Sullivan, McGlaughlin and Macarthur addressed the convention.

RESOLUTION No. 19—Presented by A. Seaman, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that our postal laws should be so amended as to provide for the carrying of small parcels through the mails, and that this convention requests its affiliated unions to urge the Congressmen of their respective districts to aid in the amending or enacting these laws."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegate Owens moved that the fraternal delegates from the Exclusion League be invited to the platform. Carried.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Fraternal Delegate Chas. Steckmist, after being introduced by the Chair, appealed to the delegates to take more interest in the efforts of the Exclusion League and to exert their greatest endeavors toward affiliation of their unions with the League.

Fraternal Delegate Frank McGowan followed with a few remarks, offering in extenuation of his short speech, the fact that he had spoken at some length at the mass meeting on the previous evening and most of the delegates had been present and accordingly

knew his sentiments as related to Asiatic exclusion. He, however, emphasized the determination of the Asiatic Exclusion League to persist in their efforts to secure exclusion, no matter what opposition confronts them.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

The Committee on Labels and Boycotts reported as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 20—Presented by A. Seaman, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco:

*“Whereas*, The two millions and a half of trades unionists in America representing millions of consumers, whose aggregate purchasing power amounts to an immense sum annually; and,

*“Whereas*, It is recognized that the union label, the emblem of honest toil, is indeed a powerful but peaceful and humane weapon in the hands of trades unionists, and that a consistent demand for union labor products will prevent strikes in most instances, and will abolish unfair employment of labor.

*“Resolved*, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its eighth annual convention assembled, request the delegates present to urge the members of their respective unions to purchase none but label products when and wherever they can do so.”

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegate Mitchell addressed the convention.

RESOLUTION No. 22—Presented by G. R. Permien, Cigarmakers' Union, No. 253, Oakland:

*“Whereas*, There is but one lone union cigarmaker engaged in the City of Vallejo in that industry; and,

*“Whereas*, The lonesome cigarmaker is very desirous of more company, which may be accomplished by a more general demand for the cigarmakers' label; therefore, be it

*“Resolved*, By the delegates of this eighth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor of California that we put forward every effort for a more general demand not only for the cigarmakers' Union Label, but every other Union Label.”

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 as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 26—Presented by E. E. Phillips, W. R. Gibson, J. MacDonald, H. W. Scott, E. D. Marlatt, Carpenters' Union, No. 483, San Francisco:

*“Whereas*, The first day's session of this convention has been and is being consumed doing nothing at all, thereby, incurring unnecessary expense on all the unions affiliated with this body; therefore, be it

*“Resolved*, That Sec. 6 of Art. V. be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows; Viz. Art. V Sec. 6. Five days prior to the assembling of a regular convention, the President shall appoint three delegates elect as an auditing committee, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough examination of the books and vouchers of the Secretary-Treasurer and report to the convention in writing the exact condition of same. The President shall at the same time appoint three delegates elect as a Committee on Credentials of the delegates-elect who shall apportion the vote of each and to report on same to the convention in writing immediately after roll-call the first

day of session. The President in appointing these committees shall choose from delegates against whom no contest has been filed, and if practical from those residing in the vicinity of the headquarters; further, be it

*Resolved*, That Sec. 3 of Art. II be stricken out and Sec. H be and the same is hereby added to Art. I. All notices of contest must be served on the Secretary-Treasurer prior to five days before the convening of the convention, and parties making such contest shall be permitted to appear before the Committee on Credentials and present their evidence.

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Moved to re-refer the proposition to the committee. Carried.

Delegates Seaman, Murray, Menke, Wright, MacDonald, Ellison and Rosenthal addressed the convention.

The committee presented the following amendment to Sec. 1 of Art. II:

We, your Committee on Constitution and Laws, recommend that Sec. 1, Art. II, be amended by striking out the words "first Monday in January" and insert in lieu thereof, these words: "third Monday in August." Making the whole section to read:

"Art. II, Sec. 1. This organization shall meet in annual convention on the third Monday in August, at such place as the preceding convention shall have selected by roll-call."

Moved that the motion to amend be adopted.

Moved to amend by inserting the words, "the first Monday in October."

The amendment to the amendment was carried by a vote of: For, 81; against, 3.

Delegates Ellison, Reguin, Caverly, Brandis, Sager, Owens, Menke, L. B. Leavitt addressed the convention.

Moved to adjourn till 1:30 o'clock. Carried.

The Sergeants-at-Arms reported that the following named delegates had failed to deposit attendance checks:

Ray Baker, John Lucas, Frank M. Loomis, Phil J. Divver, S. O. Thomas, Wm. Payne, Wm. F. Clark, R. E. Moriarity, A. L. Jones, J. W. Sherwood, John Walsh, Fred Smith, O. E. Borquin, D. W. Cozza, J. E. Furry, Hugh Green, Jas. Mullaney, O. C. Kielberg, G. M. Davis, F. W. Arnold, James Riordan, H. W. Scott, T. E. Zant, Wm. Wilke, Geo. Dean.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Tracy called the meeting to order at 2:00 o'clock.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Delegate Menke moved that the next convention of the Federation be held on the first Monday of October, 1908, at such city as this convention may select. Carried.

Delegate Ellison moved that the Committee on Constitution and Laws be instructed to revise the by-laws to conform with the change of time of meeting. Carried.

Delegate Cornelius moved that Mrs. Moore be given the privilege of the floor. Carried.

Mrs. Moore, after being introduced by the Chair, acquainted the convention with the following:

"One quarter of our children leave school at 13 years.

"One half of our children leave school at 14 years.

"Eighty per cent of the children are under size and under weight.

"Twice as much spent upon war as upon education.

"Only 5 per cent of our young men and women pass through our universities.

"In California out of 400,000 children 75,000 are out of school, and only 21,000 pass through our High schools."

The convention was urged to carry out the following:

"1. Stop the crowding in our schools.

"2. Children to be kept in school longer, that we may have universal compulsory education.

"3. Moral and Physical training; morality scientifically taught and a physical standard be enforced.

"4. Schools, particularly grammar grades, to be equipped with scientific appliances for scientific instruction so much neglected in our schools.

"5. Teachers to study sociology and economics, and be granted leave of absence for the purpose of travel and study as is given to college professors.

"6. Spencer's four points on education be carried out:

First—How to earn a living.

Second—The care of the health.

Third—How to care for offspring.

Fourth—How to become a good citizen.

"Mr. Hughes sets forth three great central tendencies in every child's life. It loves to do things; to do things it plans itself, and to do things in co-operation with others. The following books are commended:

"'Education and the Larger Life,' by Henderson.

"'Training of the Human Plant,' by Burbank.

"'Brownlee's System of Child Training.'"

The Chair, on behalf of the convention, thanked Mrs. Moore for her efforts toward bettering social conditions and for addressing the convention.

Chairman Davidson announced on behalf of the local committee that a banquet would be spread at the rink this evening, and that the delegates and their ladies and the fraternal delegates were invited.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

The Committee on Reports of Officers reported as follows:

Having reviewed the reports of officers for the past term we submit the accompanying for your consideration:

#### PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

We commend your President upon the able and painstaking report submitted and valuable information and suggestions therein contained. It is the duty of all to carefully peruse the same, in order to be intelligently informed upon conditions surrounding the labor movement of our State. We call the particular attention of the delegates to a portion of the President's report, which reads as follows:

"Legislative Agent Leavitt says: 'Governor Gillett assured me during the campaign that organized labor would, in the event of his election to the high office of Governor, receive just and fair consideration at his hands. But it seemed to be evident that organized capital, through a systematic lobby, has demonstrated its complete

control of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of this State.'

"It is doubly significant that the opinion above quoted is expressed by a gentleman who gave his honorable support to the present administration. His opinion was written, not in the excitement attending his labors as our agent at Sacramento, but in the calm seclusion of home environments and several months after his duties as legislative agent had ceased.

"It is not my purpose in this report to unduly criticize the numerous vetoes of co-called labor measures by Governor Gillett. I have no especial criticism to make of any political party. I am not prepared to say that if the present chief executive had been defeated at the polls our treatment at the hands of another would have been more considerate, but I do urge upon the representatives of organized labor in California the necessity of more consistent political action in the future. If we are to have executive, judicial and legislative departments in this State that will give 'just and fair consideration' to measures that have for their purpose the amelioration of obnoxious conditions, it is imperative that we shall elect to public office men who are worthy of our confidence and esteem and who are in sympathy with the wealth producer as well as the successful wealth-accumulator. To do this we must weigh carefully the records and character of all candidates for our suffrage before, and not after, election day."

These paragraphs contain three regrettable facts.

1. That organized labor is not receiving fair treatment at the hands of Governor Gillett.

2. That Brother L. B. Leavitt urged and fostered the election of Mr. Gillett.

3. That such assistance rendered to Governor Gillett during his campaign and upon the strength of mere and dubiously worded promises, made in the midst of a heated political campaign and in the face of Mr. Gillett's record while in Congress, of which record we were apprised by the American Federation of Labor, was inconsistent and as a matter of fact opposed to the policy pursued by the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee is of the opinion that in the future past records of those seeking support should be accepted for our guidance, rather than mere catch-penny promises.

Your attention is especially directed to the following recommendations and suggestions, contained in the same report, and if adopted will redound to the credit of organized labor and a bettering of labor conditions generally:

"Recommend that the incoming Executive Council be authorized and instructed to secure such legal service and advice as may be deemed necessary in preparing bills for the consideration of the next Legislature covering the subjects that may receive favorable action at the hands of this convention."

Suggestions:

"That a bill be prepared and presented to the next Legislature having for its purpose the preventing of discounting wages due laborers and mechanics by employers. This should be a general law, applying to persons, firms, co-partnerships, companies and corporations and should cover work performed of a public and private nature.

"That the present law requiring corporations to provide a monthly payday, etc., be amended, fixing a time limit within the month, say the 15th, for a payday. This law should be made applicable to persons, firms, etc., and not restricted to corporations as at present.

"There is also urgent necessity for the passage of a compulsory

factory inspection law, which should include stores, workshops, factories, mines, mills, hotels, restaurants and eating houses, etc., for the purpose of enforcing the sanitation and ventilation laws. An appropriation sufficient to carry on this work should be placed in the hands of the Bureau of Labor; or, if funds are not available for this purpose, a license, with a nominal fee, should be required by the State.

"The present law relative to employment agencies should be amended to require a State license, to be issued by the State Labor Commissioner, and be revocable by said Commissioner upon the presentation of competent evidence showing fraud in the acceptance of fees.

"More effective means should be provided to compel the school authorities, especially in San Francisco, to co-operate with the State Labor Commissioner in the enforcement of the Child Labor Law. Thousands of minors, under the proscribed age, are now roaming the streets, smoking cigarettes, indulging in "craps," and recruiting the ranks of our criminal class, when they should be in our public schools gaining the elementary knowledge necessary to substantial citizenship. I strongly advocate the passage of curfew laws and other restrictive legislation that will lessen the contaminating influence of the hoodlums in our large cities.

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics should be placed on a plane equal to that of the more progressive States of the Union. To this end we should urge an appropriation for this department sufficient to enable the Labor Commissioner to place in the field enough deputies to adequately cover the territory of the State, and they should be clothed with police power to enforce a stricter observance of the laws."

Among other matters enumerated and which are of vital interest are the following:

The desirability of co-operation between the trades unions and societies of agriculturalists.

Favorable mention of the labor press.

A more general demand for the union label.

It is gratifying to note the advancement and improvement of our movement in the State of California generally, according to the reports of Vice-Presidents A. M. Thompson, D. D. Sullivan, L. W. Butler, M. T. Murray, James W. Lynn, Perry Burlingame, Legislative Agent L. B. Leavitt and the Executive Council.

The convention concurred in the recommendations contained in the annual reports of officers.

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The California State Federation of Labor has cause for congratulating itself upon the correctness of all accounts, in accordance with the report of your Auditing Committee and the further fact, that notwithstanding the necessarily great expenditure of money during the past year, assets to the amount of \$1,787.57 are now on hand.

We recommend that reports of officers as presented to the convention be adopted.

CHAS. W. PETRY, Chairman.  
A. SEAMAN,  
T. O. OWENS,  
FANNIE KOEHL.

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

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 12—Presented by B. B. Rosenthal, Upholsterers' Union, No. 28, San Francisco:

*Whereas*, The firm of D. and N. E. Walter & Co., corner Sacramento and Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, Cal., are users of the product of the factory of McCann & Co., which concern has absolutely refused to unionize its factory; be it

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, to consist of Officers of this State Federation, to call upon said D. and N. E. Walter & Co. and attempt a settlement of the long standing controversy between McCann & Co. and the different unions involved; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the State Building Trades Council of California, and that they be requested to appoint a similar committee to act jointly with ours."

The following substitute to Proposition 12 was offered by the committee:

*Whereas*, The firm of D. N. & E. Walter Co. of San Francisco are users of the products of the factory of McCann & Co., which firm has absolutely refused to unionize its factory; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the President and Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be required to call upon D. N. & E. Walter Co. and attempt to obtain a settlement of the long standing controversy between McCann & Co. and the Upholsterers' Union of San Francisco."

The substitute was accepted by Delegate Rosenthal.

Moved that the substitute be adopted. Carried.

Delegate Rosenthal addressed the convention.

RESOLUTION No. 21—Presented by M. P. Scott and H. O'Neil, Hotel and Restaurant Employes International, No. 560, Vallejo:

*Whereas*, There are in the State of California many hotels, restaurants and eating houses that employ Chinese and Japanese cooks and waiters, and also many restaurants and eating houses in many cities and towns in this State that are owned and operated by Chinese and Japanese, and patronized by white American workers. These conditions we consider prejudicial to the welfare of the labor movement of this State; and,

*Whereas*, In order that this evil may be lessened and remedied, we recommend and request the membership of the affiliated unions to show their American patriotism and citizenship by patronizing good, sanitary eating establishments, owned and operated by American citizens and be served by American workmen and women; and be it

*Resolved*, In this eighth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor that we pledge our support and instruct our officers and organizers and request the assistance of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use every effort and means in their power for the purpose of remedying this evil; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we request all union men and women, friends and sympathizers not to patronize any eating establishments that are owned and operated by Chinese or Japanese or where Japanese and Chinese cooks and waiters are employed.

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegate Scott addressed the convention.

RESOLUTION No. 23—Presented by James Green, Musicians' Union,

No. 6, San Francisco:

*Whereas*, The American Federation of Musicians intends to bring up at the present session of Congress a bill to make it unlawful for the bands consisting of enlisted men in the United States service to enter into unfair competition with civilian musicians; be it therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the State Federation be instructed to write to the two Senators and to each of the Representatives in Congress from the State of California, requesting them to vote in favor of the aforesaid bill and to use their influence to secure its passage."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegate Green addressed the convention.

RESOLUTION No. 24—Presented by James Green, Musicians' Union, No. 6, San Francisco:

*Whereas*, The management of the Tent City at Santa Cruz, Cal., has for the past five or six seasons hired enlisted men musicians belonging to regiments stationed at or near San Francisco to furnish music for them at that resort, thereby depriving civilian musicians, citizens of this State, of a livelihood; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the California State Federation of Labor wishes to enter a protest against the unfair competition of enlisted musicians and that the Executive Committee of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to render all the assistance in their power to the union musicians in this State in their efforts to secure employment for union bands and orchestras.

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegate Green addressed the convention.

Proposition No. 25 was withdrawn by request of Delegate T. O. Owens, the presenter of same.

RESOLUTION No. 29—Presented by H. Roy Wright, Carpenters' Union No. 36, Oakland:

*Whereas*, There are thousands of men out of employment in the larger cities of the State of California, owing to the financial panic and its subsequent industrial depression; and

*Whereas*, The unemployed men of several of the larger cities have organized themselves into a league of the unemployed for the purpose of maintaining the present standard of wages and hours, and

*Whereas*, Many of the unemployed are without means of subsistence and shelter; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the California State Federation of Labor, in eighth annual convention assembled, do recommend to all affiliated unions that they give the State League of the Unemployed their moral and financial support to the end of maintaining themselves, wives and children without sacrificing their manhood by accepting institutional charity, thus assisting to maintain the present standard of life for all."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

RESOLUTION No. 30—Presented by T. D. Warwick, Pile Drivers' Union, No. 77, San Francisco:

The attention of delegates to this convention has been called to the encroachments of corporations on the water front of San Francisco.

Reports are current that a large portion of the water front has virtually passed out of the control of the State Harbor Board by the process of long leases and that large blocks of land have been given away for the filling in, inshore from the new sea wall, and that the Southern Pacific has in the past ten months done a great amount of work, properly belonging to the Harbor Board, said work being done contrary to the letter and spirit of the law and has been performed in the main by non-residents of the State and at a scale of wages much below that paid for a similar line of work performed by contractors, thereby placing the whole people of the State in the unenviable position of reducing the earning capacity of a large number of her residents in order that the corporations may reap a profit; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board be, and is hereby instructed, to as quickly as possible make particular and full investigation as follows, to wit:

"What amount of land belonging to the State has been turned over to corporations and private individuals, the life of all such leases and conditions of same, also under what conditions are the several docks and piers leased, the life of such leases.

"Further, to inquire what rights of the State have been given away and what duty the State Board of Harbor Commissioners have given over to the control of the corporations.

"Further, to inquire how the State Board of Harbor Commissioners contrives to so construe the law so that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has kept a large force of men and plant repairing and rebuilding continuously for the past ten months, and they are still at work, while the popular opinion is that all work exceeding \$3,000 must be let by contract under duly advertised notice."

This matter is brought to the State Federation for its investigation, that they may be in a position to give to the voters of the State exact information of the use of their property and the disposition of the funds voted for the improvement of the harbor of San Francisco, thereby placing themselves in a position to advise the voters of the State whether or not it would be advisable to vote further bonds when called for.

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegate Zant addressed the convention.

RESOLUTION No. 31—Presented by Lem D. Biddle and Robert Larimore, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles:

*Whereas*, The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, at Norfolk, Va., in December, 1907, did adopt a resolution levying a tax of one cent per member, which will approximate a sum of \$15,000, to be expended in organizing Los Angeles and other cities where similar conditions exist; and

*Whereas*, The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles have in process of collection a sum of \$200,000 to be expended ostensibly in maintaining the open shop principal, but in reality to destroy our organization, as has been witnessed many times and at the present time the Journeymen Tailors' Union of Los Angeles; therefore be it

*Resolved*, By the California State Federation, in convention assembled, that the incoming Executive Council is hereby instructed to assist in more thoroughly organizing the city of Los Angeles by

the appointing of an organizer for Los Angeles and Southern California."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

RESOLUTION No. 32—Presented by H. Sager, C. Peck, W. Kruger, C. Oliver, Sugar Workers' Union, No. 10,519, San Francisco.

"*Whereas*, The Crockett Sugar Refinery is still unorganized after repeated attempts both by the State Federation of Labor and the Sugar Workers' Union of San Francisco; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor be, and is hereby instructed, to do all in its power toward organizing the Crockett Sugar plant."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegates Sager, McGlaughlin, A. M. Thompson, Tracy addressed the convention.

RESOLUTION No. 34—Presented by A. Seaman, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco:

"*Whereas*, Innumerable strikes have been lost on account of insufficient funds; and

"*Whereas*, Many organizations have either been forced out on strike or been compelled to accept reductions in wages on account of insufficient finances; and,

"*Whereas*, Various organizations at different times have been unable to use the opportunities as they presented, because they did not have sufficient funds at these opportunities and thereby have been compelled to labor longer hours and for less wages, than organizations of equal skill, who have been far-sighted and prudent enough to provide themselves for these contingencies; and

"*Whereas*, Unions with large treasuries have been able to improve their conditions of labor and wages without strike; and

"*Whereas*, The strikes in the past few years teach us that, even where a union was victorious and made favorable settlements with their employers and returned to work, the employers have taken advantages of their empty treasuries and either openly violated or reverted to some technicality in the agreement, thereby robbing said unions of the fruits of their victory; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, urge its affiliated unions to build up their treasuries."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegates Seaman, Mitchell, Phillips, Culberson and Marlatt addressed the convention.

RESOLUTION No. 35—Presented by A. Seaman, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco:

"*Whereas*, Some unions are charging high and even prohibitory initiation fees; and

"*Whereas*, The advocates of the open shop are making much of this unpleasant fact and in general accusing all unions of this offense; and

"*Whereas*, High initiation fees are contrary to the principles of trades unionism.

"*Resolved*, That the California State Federation of Labor recom-

mends to the affiliated unions to reduce their initiation fees to nominal sums."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegates Compton, Phillips, Marlatt, McDonald, White, Warwick, Hartman, Zant, Caverly and Bell addressed the convention.

Delegate Zant requested that he be granted permission to present a proposition to the convention. Permission was granted.

#### REPORT OF LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Law and Legislative Committee reported as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 27—Presented by E. Ellison, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco:

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

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

*Resolved*, That we regard the failure of the Governor to sign the bill to repeal Section 644 of the Penal Code as due in part to the influence of certain employers, who deem it to their interest to secure the extension of the operation of this statute, which now only affects seamen, to the other workmen of this State."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

RESOLUTION No. 28—Presented by R. Caverly, Boilermakers' Union, No. 148, Vallejo:

*Whereas*, Philippine Island Laws of United States Philippine Commission, 1905-6, "Act No. 1416, Employees Injured in Line of Duty, Insular Government, Sec. 6, Provides: Unclassified employes of the Insular Government, including laborers, who are injured in clear line of duty, may, in the discretion of the chief of the bureau and with the approval of the head of the department under which they are employed, continue to receive their regular compensation during the period of disability not exceeding ninety days."

*Whereas*, The law also provides; "that the governor general or proper head of department may, in his discretion, authorize payment of medical attendance, necessary transportation and hospital fees for officers and employes injured in clear line of duty."

*Resolved*, That the State Labor Convention of the State of California at a regular session, held at Vallejo, do recommend to the Congress of the United States, that laws be enacted to protect em-

ployes injured in the line of duty, in Government service in the United States, as well as to the Filipino employes.

*Resolved*, That copies of these facts be furnished to the California Delegation in Congress."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegates Caverly, Riordan and Tracy addressed the convention.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Delegate Steffens stated that, having on the first day announced that he would make an appeal to the convention against a decision rendered by the American Federation of Labor, it was but right to inform the convention that the intention had been reconsidered, as the contending parties believed that an amicable conclusion will be reached.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

The Committee on Constitution and Laws presented the following amended report on Proposition 6, which had been re-referred at the morning session:

RESOLUTION No. 26—Presented by E. E. Phillips, W. R. Gibson, J. McDonald, H. W. Scott, E. D. Marlatt, Carpenters' Union, No. 483, San Francisco:

*Whereas*, The first day's session of this convention has been and is being consumed doing nothing at all, thereby incurring unnecessary expense on all the unions affiliated with this body; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Sec. 6 of Art. V be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows; Viz, Art. V, Sec. 6. Five days prior to the assembling of a regular convention, the President shall appoint three delegates elect as an auditing committee, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough examination of the books and vouchers of the Secretary-Treasurer and report to the convention in writing the exact condition of same. The President shall also appoint three delegates-elect as a Committee on Credentials of the delegates-elect who shall apportion the vote of each, as provided in Sec. 6, and to report on same to the convention in writing immediately after roll call the first day of session. The President in appointing these committees shall choose from delegates against whom no contest has been filed, and if practical from those residing in the vicinity of the headquarters; further, be it

*Resolved*, That Sec. 3 of Art. II be stricken out and Sec. H be and the same is hereby added to Art. I. All notices of contest must be served on the Secretary-Treasurer prior to five days before the convening of the convention, and parties making such contest shall be permitted to appear before the Committee on Credentials and present their evidence.

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegates Phillips, Zant, Gibson, Cornelius, Hooper and Marlatt addressed the convention.

The following amendment to Sec. 1, Art. II, of the By-laws was presented by the committee:

We, your Committee on Laws and Constitution, to whom was referred the amending of such Sections of the By-laws, which become necessary by virtue of amendment to Sec. 1, Art. II, adopted at morning session, January 9, 1908, make report as follows:

We find but one section affected in a small way, and recommend that the words, "Upon reassembling" in Sec. 4, Art. II, be stricken out, and insert in lieu thereof these words: "After the report of Committee on Credentials has been adopted," the balance of the section to remain as before.

Moved that the amendment be adopted. Carried.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Delegate Zant moved that the convention authorize the sending of a representative to the convention of the Asiatic Exclusion League, to be held in Seattle. Carried.

Delegate Marlatt moved that the convention authorize the sending of a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in Denver. Carried by vote of: For, 59; against, 45.

Delegates Zant, Seaman, Leavitt, Ellison, Smart and Hogan addressed the convention.

#### NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS.

The Chair announced that there being no other business before the convention, the next order would be the nomination of officers for the ensuing term. The following nominations were made:

##### PRESIDENT.

L. F. Compton, San Francisco, nominated Geo. A. Tracy, San Francisco. Delegate Tracy's nomination was seconded by E. D. Marlatt, San Francisco; B. B. Rosenthal, San Francisco.

Harry Menke, San Francisco, nominated S. D. Simmons, San Francisco. Delegate Simmons' nomination was seconded by Wm. G. Rusk, San Francisco.

##### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

H. Roy Wright, Oakland, nominated A. M. Thompson, Oakland. Delegate Thompson's nomination was seconded by James A. Gray, Los Angeles.

##### SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

C. W. Petry, Oakland, nominated Wm. Rambo, Oakland. Delegate Rambo's nomination was seconded by A. M. Thompson, Oakland, and T. E. Zant, San Francisco.

##### THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

Frank Cooke, Sacramento, nominated D. D. Sullivan, Sacramento. Delegate Sullivan's nomination was seconded by L. B. Leavitt, Vallejo, and Jas. P. White, San Francisco.

##### FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Harry Menke, San Francisco, nominated Henry Sager, San Francisco. Delegate Sager's nomination was seconded by L. B. Leavitt, Vallejo, and A. M. Thompson, Oakland.

##### FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

R. Cornelius, San Francisco, nominated M. T. Murray, San Jose. Delegate Murray's nomination was seconded by T. E. Zant, San Francisco.

B. B. Rosenthal, San Francisco, nominated D. J. Murray, San Francisco. Delegate Murray's nomination was seconded by Henry Sager, San Francisco.

Delegate D. J. Murray declined the nomination.

##### SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

E. L. Reguin, San Francisco, nominated Fannie Koehl, San Francisco. Delegate Koehl's nomination was seconded by Annie Culberson and Paul Scharrenberg, San Francisco, and L. B. Leavitt, Vallejo.

## SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

E. D. Marlatt, San Francisco, nominated P. Burlingame, Eureka. Delegate Burlingame's nomination was seconded by E. Ellison, San Francisco.

## EIGHTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

T. E. Zant, San Francisco, nominated T. C. Seaward, Fresno.  
 L. B. Leavitt, Vallejo, nominated N. G. Ross, Vallejo. Delegate Ross' nomination was seconded by C. A. Fitzgerald, Vallejo.  
 E. C. Reguin, San Francisco, nominated Jas. Lynn, Vallejo. Delegate Lynn's nomination was seconded by R. Caverly, Vallejo.  
 Delegate Seaward declined the nomination.

## NINTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

M. F. Shelley, Sacramento, nominated E. P. McLaughlin. Delegate McLaughlin's nomination was seconded by J. McCarthy, Crockett.  
 T. E. Zant, San Francisco, nominated T. C. Seaward, Fresno. Delegate Seaward's nomination was seconded by M. P. Scott, Vallejo.  
 L. D. Biddle, Los Angeles, nominated R. A. Larrimore, Los Angeles. Delegate Larrimore's nomination was seconded by Jas. A. Gray, Los Angeles, and T. R. Thompson, San Francisco.

## SECRETARY-TREASURER.

A. L. Wulff, Sacramento, nominated Geo. W. Bell, San Francisco. Delegate Bell's nomination was seconded by D. J. Murray, San Francisco.

T. O. Owens, Stockton, nominated C. W. Petry, Oakland. Delegate Petry's nomination was seconded by B. Litzenstein, Oakland.

E. Ellison, San Francisco, nominated P. Scharrenberg, San Francisco. Delegate Scharrenberg's nomination was seconded by Thos. Wright, Sacramento; T. D. Warwick and A. Seaman, San Francisco.

## DELEGATE TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

R. Cornelius, San Francisco, nominated J. B. Dale, Vallejo. Delegate Dale's nomination was seconded by Jas. A. Gray, Los Angeles; R. Caverly, Vallejo; E. Ellison and Annie Culbertson, San Francisco; John Davidson, Vallejo; A. M. Thompson, Oakland.

B. B. Rosenthal, San Francisco, nominated J. J. Kenny, San Francisco. Delegate Kenny's nomination was seconded by E. L. Reguin, San Francisco.

Delegate Kenny declined the nomination.

## DELEGATE TO EXCLUSION LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Geo. W. Bell, San Francisco, nominated W. R. Gibson, San Francisco. Delegate Gibson's nomination was seconded by T. E. Zant, San Francisco.

D. J. Murray, San Francisco, nominated B. B. Rosenthal, San Francisco.

The Chair appointed the following Election Board:  
 W. H. Ellis, Typographical, No. 21, San Francisco.  
 W. I. Murphy, Carpenters, No. 1062, Santa Barbara.  
 Lem D. Biddle, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.  
 J. McCarthy, Warehouse Workers, No. 537, Crockett.  
 Phil J. Divver, Flour and Cereal Employes, Marysville.  
 Geo. McLaughlin, Bartenders, No. 525, Oakland.  
 M. Townsend, Federal, No. 10,185, Santa Rosa.  
 Geo. Dean, Street Railway Employes, No. 276, Stockton.  
 A. S. Winterhode, Electrical Workers, No. 180, Vallejo.  
 F. W. Brandis, Federal Trades Council, San Jose.  
 Chas. Davis, Woodsmen, No. 1, Blue Lake.

A. L. Wulff, Icemen, Sacramento.

Moved that the Chair be empowered to appoint an Assistant Secretary if necessary. Carried.

Moved to adjourn till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Carried.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that the following named delegates had failed to deposit attendance checks:

Ray Baker, John Lucas, Robert A. Larrimore, Frank M. Loomis, Phil J. Divver, S. O. Thomas, A. L. Wulff, Wm. Payne, Wm. F. Clark, Wm. Wilke, R. E. Moriarity, J. H. Bowling, F. E. Davidson, Geo. W. Lane, A. L. Jones, J. W. Sherwood, John Walsh, Fred Smith, O. E. Borquin, D. W. Cozaa, J. E. Furry, Hugh Green, Geo. W. Cassidy, F. W. Grigsby, O. C. Kielberg, G. M. Davis, F. W. Arnold, E. P. Allen, Herbert A. Warren.

## Fifth Legislative Day—Friday, January 10, 1908

### MORNING SESSION.

The Chair called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock.

Warren Sawyer, Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 107, Oakland, was seated as a delegate to the convention.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 36—Presented by E. L. Reguin, Machinists' Union, No. 68, San Francisco:

*Whereas*, Thousands of workingmen are idle in San Francisco whose families are beginning to suffer from poverty; and

*Whereas*, The citizens of San Francisco four years ago voted eighteen million dollars (\$18,000,000) bonds to improve the city of which only five million dollars (\$5,000,000) have been subscribed because the bankers want to force the city to pay more interest; and

*Whereas*, We have the precedent of the recent clearing-house certificates; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we demand that the Supervisors of the City of San Francisco issue the unsold bonds in denominations of one, two, five and ten dollars, bearing interest at 3½ per cent, and that they be circulated the same way as the clearing-house certificates, and that all laboring men, merchants and other citizens interested in the welfare of the city accept them so that the absolutely necessary work of cleaning up the city, building school houses and public parks, shall go on uninterruptedly.

*Resolved*, That a committee of five of the San Francisco delegates be appointed to submit this resolution to the honorable Board of Supervisors and his Honor, the Mayor of San Francisco."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

RESOLUTION No. 38—Presented by L. D. Biddle, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; T. K. Thompson, Carpenters' Union, No. 1082, Oakland; Perry Burlingame, Carpenters' Union, No. 1040, Eureka; Chas. Davis, Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers' Union, No. 1, Blue Lake; T. C. Seaward, Federated Trades Council, Fresno; E. D. Marlatt, Carpenters' Union, No. 483, San Francisco; Chas. Sorensen, Sailors' Union of the Pacific; Frank S. Rhoads, Federal Labor Union, No. 10,185, Santa Rosa; Harry Ohlsen, Sailors' Union of the Pacific:

*Whereas*, The State of California is sadly in need of more thorough organization; and

*Whereas*, The California State Federation of Labor is only partially organized and the State Federation Secretary is at a loss to know whom to communicate with in many of the counties of our State relative to affairs of interest to the State Federation and international and State organizers are hampered in their work on account of not having a representative of the State Federation in the several counties of our State; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the State Executive Council be instructed to formulate plans whereby organizers shall be appointed from each county of the State. Said organizers shall report at least once in three months to the State Federation Executive Council on blanks prepared for that purpose."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

RESOLUTION No. 40—Presented by R. E. Caverly, Boilermakers' Union, No. 248, Vallejo:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to have Propositions Nos. 15, 16 and 17, adopted by this convention, presented to the county and State conventions of the various political parties this year, and request the conventions to embody in their platforms the measures indorsed in the aforesaid resolutions."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

RESOLUTION No. 41—Presented by T. E. Zant, Carpenters' Union, No. 483, San Francisco:

*Whereas*, The work of organizing the unorganized, and the strengthening of existing organizations, and the bringing of all to realize the full importance and absolute necessity of a thorough understanding of the whole plan of the labor movement as an institution is of the greatest importance to its progress, it is necessary that we urge upon all unions to affiliate with every branch of the American Federation of Labor, to the end that its power, force and prestige may be increased and provide more confidence in the parent body and greater protection to its membership; and

*Whereas*, Experience amply justifies the belief that a stranger with official prestige can and does receive more serious and thoughtful consideration than is accorded local speakers, and will be followed throughout the tedious unfolding of plans necessary to clearly illustrate the necessity and value of the American labor movement as provided for in the American Federation of Labor; and

*Whereas*, To accomplish this it is necessary to have organizers who understand the purposes and principles of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the California State Federation of Labor request the American Federation of Labor to provide a regular organizer for this State for one year."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The following telegrams and communications were read:

"San Jose, Cal., January 8, 1908.

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

"On behalf of San Jose Chamber of Commerce we extend invitation and welcome to hold next convention in San Jose.

"V. A. SCHELLER, President.

"J. T. BROOKS, Secretary."

"San Jose, Cal., January 8, 1908.

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

"San Jose, the garden city of the State, unanimously invites you to hold your next convention here. Come and we will make you glad.

"H. D. MATTHEWS, Mayor City of San Jose."

"San Jose, January 5, 1908.

"J. H. Bowling, Secretary, and Delegates to the California State Federation of Labor—Greeting:

"On behalf of the Federated Trades Council of Santa Clara county I hereby extend an invitation to you to hold the 1909 convention in the city of San Jose.

"This city has never had the honor of entertaining the State Federation and should you accept this invitation organized labor will do its utmost to make your stay in San Jose pleasant and profitable.

"Fraternally yours,

"FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY,

"A. L. JONES, President.

"J. W. BOWMAN, Secretary."

"Los Angeles, Cal., January 8, 1908.

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

"Central Labor Council cordially invites you to hold your next convention in Los Angeles.

"W. A. ENGLE, Secretary."

"Santa Rosa, Cal., January 8, 1908.

"California State Federation of Labor, Vallejo, Cal.:

"Citizens of Santa Rosa extend hearty invitation to hold next session here. Assure you warm welcome.

"J. P. OVERTON, Mayor."

"To the President and Members of California State Federation of Labor, Vallejo, Cal.

"Brothers: We wish to extend to your honorable body an invitation to hold your convention of 1908 in the city of Santa Rosa.

"We will certainly give you a most cordial welcome and entertain you in such a manner that you will be proud that you came. One year ago we were not in a position to entertain such a body as we felt we should, on account of the great calamity, but now we are in a position to make good our promise.

"Yours fraternally,

"JOHN J. MURPHY, Secretary."

"To the President and Members of California State Federation of Labor, Vallejo, Cal.

"Gentlemen: Our local Labor Council, we understand, has extended to your honorable body an invitation to hold your convention of 1908 in the city of Santa Rosa. The Chamber of Commerce of Santa Rosa wishes to indorse this invitation and extend to you a most cordial welcome.

"It is with pride that we feel that our city has so far rehabilitated herself after the recent disaster that at this time we can extend this invitation to you to enjoy the pleasures of "Greater Santa Rosa."

"Most sincerely,

"R. C. MOODEY, President.

"MAY M. SWAIN, Secretary."

The Chair called for nominations of place of meeting for the next convention to be held in October, 1908.

A. M. Thompson, Oakland, placed the city of San Jose in nomination. This nomination was seconded by Brandis, San Jose; Zant, San Francisco; Seaman, San Francisco; Brackett, Oakland.

The city of Los Angeles was placed in nomination by Biddle, Los Angeles.

The city of Santa Rosa was placed in nomination by M. Townsend, Santa Rosa. The nomination was seconded by Marlatt, San Francisco.

Biddle, Los Angeles, withdrew the name of Los Angeles from the field of contestants, owing to the evident desire of the delegates to hold the next convention either in San Jose or Santa Rosa. He declared it was the intention of the Los Angeles delegates, at the convention to be held in October next, to place Los Angeles in nomination for the convention to be held in 1909.

The Chair suggested that Delegates Brandis and Townsend draw lots for choice of which city should be voted for first. The suggestion was adopted and Brandis drew first choice for San Jose.

Moved that Brandis and Townsend act as tellers on selection of next meeting place of the Federation. Carried.

The vote on the choice of meeting place was as follows:

San Jose, 73.

Santa Rosa, 42.

Brackett, Oakland, moved that the Secretary be instructed to send telegrams to those cities that had extended invitations to the State Federation of Labor for next meeting place. Carried.

Townsend, Santa Rosa, thanked the supporters of Santa Rosa and the convention for the good feeling exhibited for that city. He then moved that the selection of San Jose be made unanimous. Carried. (Cheers.)

#### REPORT OF LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Law and Legislative Committee reported as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 37—Presented by E. L. Reguin, Machinists' Union No. 68, San Francisco:

*"Whereas*, The unrestricted immigration of Asiatics to the United States, its Territories and possessions, and especially to the Pacific Coast States, has reached such an alarming extent, that they are not only flooding the country with a class of laborers that are displacing white citizen labor in the unskilled vocations, but they are also encroaching on the skilled trades, the mercantile trades and the horticultural and farming industries. This has now reached the alarming extent of displacing 200,000 citizens and depriving them of their natural rights to earn an honest living; therefore, be it

*"Resolved*, That we, as a lodge representing all the machinists of San Francisco and their families and taxpayers, call upon all central federated bodies, civic bodies and citizens in general to urge upon our Representatives the urgent necessity of enacting such exclusion laws as will positively prohibit all Asiatics to admission and citizenship to our country.

*"Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our members in Congress."

Committee recommended its adoption.

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

Delegates Zant and Reguin addressed the convention.

RESOLUTION No. 39—Presented by E. L. Reguin, Machinists' Union

No. 68, San Francisco :

*Whereas*, The women of California, being taxpayers and wage-earners as well as mothers of families, deem it advisable that they be granted the privilege of equal suffrage with men.

*Whereas*, We recommend to our Representatives in our State Legislature that they submit an amendment to the State Constitution, thereby giving the right of suffrage to women; be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to all the labor organizations affiliated with this organization; and be it further

*Resolved*, That all women's organizations affiliated with this organization make a special effort to secure the passage of said amendment granting the ballot to the women of the State of California."

Committee recommended its adoption.

Moved that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried by a vote of: For, 73, against, 30.

Delegates Reguin, Culberson, Ellison, Marlatt, Owens, Seaman, Brandis, Walsh, Zant and Sawyer addressed the convention.

Ellison, San Francisco, requested to be placed on record as opposed to woman suffrage.

Moved to adjourn till 1:30 o'clock. Carried.

The Sergeants-at-Arms reported that the following named delegates had failed to deposit attendance checks: Ray Baker, John Lucas, Frank M. Loomis, Phil J. Divver, S. O. Thomas, D. D. Sullivan, William Payne, William F. Clark, William Wilke, J. H. Bowling, A. L. Jones, J. W. Sherwood, John Walsh, Fred Smith, O. E. Borquin, D. W. Cozaa, J. E. Furry, Hugh Green, George W. Cassidy, O. C. Kielberg, J. T. Riordan.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Chair called the meeting to order at 1:45 o'clock.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chair announced that delegates who wished to procure photographs of the grouped delegates could do so by corresponding with A. Gallagher, 316 Fourteenth street, or E. A. Rogers, 1182 East Twentieth street, Oakland. Price \$1.50; 25 cents additional by mail.

Announcement was made that Carl Brown had been present during the sessions of the convention and had been industriously making pencil sketches of the delegates. Mr. Brown will publish a souvenir of the convention in which these sketches of the delegates will appear. Delegates were notified that these souvenirs can be procured by payment of a nominal sum.

Chairman Davidson, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, announced that the delegates would be entertained at the Novelty Theater this evening at 9 o'clock.

B. B. Rosenthal announced the withdrawal of his name as a candidate for delegate to the Exclusion League convention to be held at Seattle.

Paul Scharrenberg withdrew his name as candidate for the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation.

James A. Gray requested permission to present a resolution to the convention.

Moved that permission be granted. Carried unanimously.

The resolution presented is as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 42—Presented by James A. Gray, Carpenters' Union No. 426, Los Angeles:

*Whereas*, The American Association of Manufacturers, having failed in its attempt to bribe President Samuel Gompers of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor to betray the labor movement, has seen fit to publish in its official organ articles reflecting on his character; and

*"Whereas*, The despicable action of this un-American organization in circulating malicious lies about the chief executive of organized labor of this country is taken for no other purpose than to destroy the man it could not bribe; therefore, be it

*"Resolved*, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, unqualifiedly places itself on record as believing in the honesty and integrity of Samuel Gompers; and, be it further

*"Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to write a letter to President Gompers embodying these resolutions and commending and congratulating him for the magnificent fight he has made for the working men and women of America."

Moved that the resolution be adopted. Carried unanimously.

Delegate Cornelius addressed the convention.

Delegate Rosenthal moved that the convention remain in session until officers were elected. Carried.

Moved that delegates be permitted to vote only fractional apportionment of vote allotted them. Motion was lost.

Delegates White, Gray, Ellison, Zant, Castro, Warwick, Brackett and Ellison addressed the convention.

#### ROLL CALL.

Roll call was ordered by the Chair, and the following changes were made in the apportionment of votes:

Fresno—Labor Council—T. C. Seaward, 2.

Los Angeles—Carpenters, No. 426—James A. Gray, 151.

Los Angeles—Labor Council—Lem D. Biddle, 2.

Oakland—Cooks and Waiters, No. 31—William A. Spooner, 104.

Oakland—Team Drivers, No. 70—James Cronin, 87½; William Brackett, 87½; A. M. Thompson, 87½; W. E. Castro, 87½.

Sacramento—Federated Trades Council—Frank Cooke, 2.

San Francisco—Pile Drivers—T. D. Warwick, 165; A. A. Hartman, 165; W. G. Ross, 165; R. E. Moriarity, 165.

San Francisco—San Francisco Street Railway Employes, No. 205—R. Cornelius, 287; J. McDonald, 287; F. E. Davidson, 287; George W. Lane, 287; W. W. Briar, 287.

San Francisco—Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 16—William G. Rusk, 75½; S. D. Simmons, 75½.

San Jose—Federated Trades Council—F. W. Brandis, 2.

Santa Barbara—Carpenters, No. 1062—W. I. Murphy, 80.

Vallejo—Painters, No. 376—F. J. Walsh, 20½; F. Fairbairne, 20½.

Vallejo—Shipjoiners, No. 29—James Mullaney, 20.

Vallejo—Musicians, No. 376—C. W. Nelson, 12½.

Vallejo—Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, No. 91—A. F. Rose, 16½; John Silva, 16½.

The following addition was made:

Oakland—Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 107—Warren Sawyer, 24.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Delegate Petry withdrew his name as a candidate for the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

L. F. Compton requested permission to present a resolution to the convention.

Moved that permission be granted. Carried unanimously.

Following is the resolution:

RESOLUTION No. 43—L. F. Compton, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco:

*"Resolved*, That the California State Federation of Labor, in eighth annual convention assembled, in the city of Vallejo, Cal., hereby extend its sincere thanks to the citizens of Vallejo, the press of Vallejo, the

Commandant of the United States Navy Yard at Mare Island, the Vallejo Federated Trades Council and all the unions attached thereto, and the local Entertainment Committee, for the very generous treatment accorded it and the many courtesies extended during its stay in the beautiful and hospitable city of Vallejo."

Moved that the resolution be adopted. Carried unanimously.

The Chair announced that the three candidates for the office of Ninth Vice-President had agreed among themselves, to avoid the possibility of another election, that the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes should be considered the choice of the convention for that office.

Chairman Davidson announced that Farragut Theater was engaged for the evening and that it would be necessary to either adjourn or procure another hall to continue the session.

Moved to adjourn till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Carried.

The Sergeants-at-Arms reported that the following named delegates had failed to deposit attendance checks: Ray Baker, John Lucas, Frank M. Loomis, Phil J. Divver, S. O. Thomas, D. D. Sullivan, William Payne, William F. Clark, William Wilke, J. H. Bowling, A. L. Jones, J. W. Sherwood, John Walsh, Fred Smith, O. E. Borquin, F. S. Rhoads, D. W. Cozaa, J. E. Furry, Hugh Green, O. C. Kielberg, E. P. Allen, J. W. Behrman.

## Sixth Legislative Day—Saturday, January 11, 1908

### MORNING SESSION.

Second Vice-President A. M. Thompson called the meeting to order at 9:45 o'clock.

The Supervisors of Election reported as follows:

#### \*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 eighth annual session in the city of Vallejo:

FOR PRESIDENT.	
George A. Tracy.....	15,335 2-3
S. D. Simmons.....	2,467 1-2
FOR FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.	
A. M. Thompson.....	19,386 2-3
FOR SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.	
William Rambo.....	19,986 2-3
FOR THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.	
D. D. Sullivan.....	19,386 2-3
FOR FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.	
Henry Sager.....	19,386 2-3
FOR FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT.	
M. T. Murray.....	19,386 2-3
FOR SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENT.	
Fannie Koehl.....	19,386 2-3
FOR SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT.	
P. Burlingame.....	19,386 2-3
FOR EIGHTH VICE-PRESIDENT.	
James Lynn.....	9,245 2-3
W. G. Ross.....	10,559 1-3
FOR NINTH VICE-PRESIDENT.	
R. A. Larrimore.....	7,513 5-6
E. P. McGlaughlin.....	3,491 5-6

T. C. Seaward.....	8,436 1-2
FOR SECRETARY-TREASURER.	
George W. Bell.....	16,100 1-2
C. W. Petry.....	1,071 1-6
P. Scharrenberg.....	2,218 1-3
FOR DELEGATE TO A. F. OF L.	
J. B. Dale.....	19,039 1-4
FOR DELEGATE TO EXCLUSION LEAGUE CONVENTION.	
W. R. Gibson.....	18,336 2-3
B. B. Rosenthal.....	196
All of which is respectfully submitted,	

W. H. ELLIS,  
 LEM D. BIDDLE,  
 W. I. MURPHY,  
 A. S. WINTERHODE,  
 A. L. WULFF,  
 J. MCCARTHY,  
 C. E. DAVIS,  
 GEORGE A. DEAN,  
 FRED W. BRANDIS.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The incoming Executive Council was instructed to follow the precedent of previous conventions and pay all bills accrued on account of the convention.

L. B. Leavitt moved that the appointment of the committee to visit the Board of Supervisors be left in the hands of the incoming Council. Carried.

Thomas Wright moved that the convention adjourn *sine die*. Carried.

The Chair called for three rousing cheers.

The cheers were given, and at 10:45 the eighth annual convention adjourned *sine die*.

LEO MICHELSON, Assistant Secretary.

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\*An unfortunate error was made by the Election Board in the canvas of votes for Ninth Vice-President. By this error Bro. T. C. Seaward was deprived of 2000 votes which had been cast for him, and also the office of Ninth Vice-President. As soon as the error was discovered, Bro. R. A. Larrimore, who had been declared elected by the Election Board, was notified, and he immediately vacated the office in favor of Bro. Seaward.

## MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

VALLEJO, CAL., January 11, 1908.

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

The following officers were present:

President Tracy, First Vice-President Thompson, Second Vice-President Rambo, Fourth Vice-President Sager, Seventh Vice-President Burlingame, Eighth Vice-President Ross, Ninth Vice-President Larrimore, Secretary-Treasurer Bell.

The following officers were noted as absent:

Third Vice-President Sullivan, Fifth Vice-President Murray, Sixth Vice-President Fannie Koehl.

Moved that the President be allowed expenses at convention. Carried.

Moved that the settlement of all bills of the convention be left in the hands of the President and Secretary-Treasurer. Carried.

Moved that the salary of the Assistant to the Secretary for services during the convention be \$50. Carried.

Moved that \$3.50 per day be allowed to each of the two Sergeants-at-Arms. Carried.

Moved that the President appoint a committee to visit the Board of Supervisors in San Francisco. Delegates Reguin, Hobson, Hoffman, Compton and Rosenthal were appointed.

Moved that bill of \$6.65 for telegrams and expressage be paid to J. H. Bowling. Carried.

Moved that Carl Brown be allowed \$20 to assist him in publishing a souvenir of the convention. Said \$20 to be paid on delivery of same. Carried.

Moved that A. M. Thompson be appointed General Organizer of the State Federation. Carried.

Adjourned.

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## CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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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—	George A. Tracy.....	Stockton
1908—	George A. Tracy.....	Vallejo

### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1901—	J. V. Netz.....	San Francisco
1902—	W. H. Goff.....	Vallejo
1903—	Harry A. Knox.....	Los Angeles
1904—	Thomas F. Gallagher.....	Fresno
1905—	Thomas F. Gallagher.....	Sacramento
1906—	Thomas F. Gallagher.....	Oakland
1907—	S. D. Simmons.....	Stockton
1908—	A. M. Thompson.....	Vallejo

### SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1901—	H. W. Smith.....	San Francisco
1902—	P. B. Preble.....	Vallejo
1903—	H. Warnecke.....	Los Angeles
1904—	Thomas F. Lonergan.....	Fresno
1905—	Nicholas Blum.....	Sacramento
1906—	S. D. Simmons.....	Oakland
1907—	A. M. Thompson.....	Stockton
1908—	William Rambo.....	Vallejo

### 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
1908—	D. D. Sullivan.....	Vallejo

## 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
1908—Henry Sager.....	Vallejo

## FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

1901—M. Davis.....	San Francisco
1902—N. H. Cook.....	Vallejo
1903—Thomas F. Lonergan.....	Los Angeles
1904—C. W. Holmquist.....	Fresno
1905—C. W. Holmquist.....	Sacramento
1906—C. W. Holmquist.....	Oakland
1907—M. T. Murray.....	Stockton
1908—M. T. Murray.....	Vallejo

## SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1905—J. C. Templeton.....	Sacramento
1906—Anna M. Burkhardt.....	Oakland
1907—Anna M. Burkhardt.....	Stockton
1908—Fannie Koehl.....	Vallejo

## SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1906—M. A. Caldwell.....	Oakland
1907—J. W. Cunningham.....	Stockton
1908—P. Burlingame.....	Vallejo

## EIGHTH VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1907—J. W. Lynn.....	Stockton
1908—W. G. Ross.....	Vallejo

## NINTH VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1907—Perry Burlingame.....	Stockton
1908—T. C. Seaward.....	Vallejo

## 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—George K. Smith.....	Los Angeles
1904—G. B. Benham.....	Fresno
1905—F. J. Bonnington.....	Sacramento
1906—J. H. Bowling.....	Oakland
1907—J. H. Bowling.....	Stockton
1908—George W. Bell.....	Vallejo

## 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
1908—J. B. Dale.....	Vallejo

## DELEGATE TO STATE LEGISLATURE.

1907—L. B. Leavitt.....	Stockton
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## DELEGATE TO EXCLUSION LEAGUE CONVENTION.

1908—W. R. Gibson.....	Vallejo
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# Reports of Officers

## President Tracy's Report

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

FELLOW TRADE UNIONISTS—In compliance with the custom of previous years, I submit herewith a brief resume of the work of the California State Federation of Labor for the year 1907, together with such comment thereon as seems appropriate. Appended hereto will be found the reports of the Executive Council, the organizers, legislative agent, and the financial statement of the secretary-treasurer, as required by law.

### LABOR LEGISLATION.

Following the Stockton convention of a year ago, the Federation, through its legislative agent at Sacramento, prosecuted a vigorous campaign for the enactment of certain measures having for their purpose the amelioration of the condition of our fellow-workers throughout the State. In a degree our efforts were successful, but, unfortunately, not in a measure commensurate with the importance of the legislation desired nor in keeping with the wishes and ambitions of the working people of California. Your attention is respectfully directed to the report of our agent, which gives in detail the history of the several bills indorsed by the last convention. This history still further emphasized the fact that the wealth-producing class is not the influential factor in our social system that it should be, and that to-day, as for ages past, property rights, so-called, is the controlling force in our legislative halls and executive departments. Human life, as such, while sacred to the individual, is but slightly considered when it encounters the rapacity and greed of the ever-enveloping influences of corporate wealth. The unsanitary workshop, child labor, the employment of female labor under unwarrantable and extremely selfish conditions, together with numerous other ills that beset modern civilization, furnish excellent themes for discourse, but under our present political system it seems almost impossible to arouse a sense of duty in the public mind that will compel *adequate* restrictive legislation. As long as we *will* vote for party candidates as such, regardless of the individual and the influences behind him, it is, perhaps, unbecoming to complain of their shortcomings as officials of state. The voters of California for years have been cognizant of the fact that the machinery of the great political parties is manipulated and controlled almost entirely by corporation influences, and yet with each succeeding election they harken to the pleadings of the political shyster and place in high office individuals who, to all appearances, are mere tools in the hands of their corporation masters. The force of this truth is emphasized by a paragraph in the report of our legislative agent, which I will quote. Mr. Leavitt says:

"Governor Gillett assured me during the campaign that organized labor would, in the event of his election to the high office of Governor, receive just and fair consideration at his hands. But it seemed to be evident that organized capital, through a systematic lobby, has demonstrated its complete control of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of this State."

It is doubly significant that the opinion above quoted is expressed by a gentleman who gave his honorable support to the present administration. His opinion was written, not in the excitement attending his labors as our agent at Sacramento, but in the calm seclusion of home environments and several months after his duties as legislative agent had ceased.

It is not my purpose in this report to unduly criticize the numerous vetoes of so-called labor measures by Governor Gillett. I have no especial criticism to make of any political party. I am not prepared to

say that if the present chief executive had been defeated at the polls our treatment at the hands of another would have been more considerate, but I do urge upon the representatives of organized labor in California the necessity of more consistent political action in the future. If we are to have executive, judicial and legislative departments in this State that will give "just and fair consideration" to measures that have for their purpose the amelioration of obnoxious conditions, it is imperative that we shall elect to public office men who are worthy of our confidence and esteem and who are in sympathy with the wealth-producer as well as the successful wealth-accumulator. To do this we must weigh carefully the records and character of all candidates for our suffrage before, and not after, election day.

Attention is directed to other portions of our agent's report, especially that part which gives the individual votes of various members of the Legislature.

Although our efforts in securing legislation at the last session were not as successful as wished for, failure of some measures is directly attributable to their faulty construction. At this time it is important that we look forward to the legislative session of 1909 with the view of again attempting to secure the passage and approval of such new laws and amendments to existing laws as are desirable. In order that this work may be undertaken and carried forward in a systematic and business-like manner, I deem it advisable that steps be taken that will enable the Federation to advance bills that have been properly prepared and which will not be subjected to vetoes because of their inconsistencies.

It is necessary that an examination into the labor laws of the State be had and that the laws in force in the more progressive States be considered with a view of using them as a basis for new and corrective legislation, amplified or modified to meet conditions in California. Existing laws affecting labor in the State of California, including sections of the political, civil and penal codes, code of civil procedure and statutes not codified, contain many weaknesses and defects and are insufficient to meet new conditions. Comprehensive amendments should be prepared and presented to the Legislature covering these matters and providing for a better administration thereof. I therefore

*Recommend* that the incoming Executive Council be authorized and instructed to secure such legal service and advice as may be deemed necessary in preparing bills for the consideration of the next Legislature covering the subjects that may receive favorable action at the hands of this convention.

I also submit the following recommendations and suggestions:

That a bill be prepared and presented to the next Legislature having for its purpose the preventing of discounting wages due laborers and mechanics by employers. This should be a general law, applying to persons, firms, co-partnerships, companies and corporations and should cover work performed of a public and private nature.

That the present law requiring corporations to provide a monthly payday, etc., be amended, fixing a time limit within the month, say the 15th, for a payday. This law should be made applicable to persons, firms, etc., and not restricted to corporations, as at present.

There is also urgent necessity for the passage of a compulsory factory inspection law, which should include stores, workshops, factories, mines, mills, etc., for the purpose of enforcing the sanitation and ventilation laws. An appropriation sufficient to carry on this work should be placed in the hands of the Bureau of Labor; or, if funds are not available for this purpose, a license, with a nominal fee, should be required by the State.

The present law relative to employment agencies should be amended to require a State license, to be issued by the State Labor Commissioner, and be revocable by said commissioner upon the presentation of competent evidence showing fraud in the acceptance of fees.

More effective means should be provided to compel the school authorities, especially in San Francisco, to co-operate with the State Labor Commissioner in the enforcement of the Child Labor Law. Thousands of minors, under the proscribed age, are now roaming the streets, smoking cigarettes, indulging in "craps," and recruiting the ranks of our criminal class, when they should be in our public schools gaining the elementary knowledge necessary to substantial citizenship. I strongly advocate the passage of curfew laws and other restrictive legislation that will lessen the contaminating influence of the hoodlums in our large cities.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics should be placed on a plane equal to that of the more progressive States of the union. To this end we should urge an appropriation for this department sufficient to enable the Labor Commissioner to place in the field enough deputies to adequately cover the territory of the State, and they should be clothed with police power to enforce a stricter observance of the laws.

#### THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of the Executive Council, held February 3, 1907, Z. W. Craig of San Pedro, Cal., was chosen general organizer of the Federation, and he began active work on February 5. Following a route marked out by the president and secretary-treasurer, Mr. Craig visited San Rafael, Oakland, Point Richmond, Antioch, San Jose, Crockett, Vallejo, Napa, Marysville and Sacramento. Mr. Craig resigned the position on May 25. During his period of service for the Federation the general organizer performed much valuable work for the organization, although the most pretentious undertaking—that of organizing the Sugar Workers of Crockett—was not successful. Failure in this instance, however, is not attributable to any lack of persistent endeavor on the part of the organizer, but rather to an unfortunate condition of affairs quite beyond the control of either the Council or its representative.

The industrial disturbances in San Francisco, beginning with the 1st of May and continuing throughout the summer months, had a most depressing effect in the matter of organizing new unions in the interior of the State. This was especially so in connection with the Crockett Sugar Workers' Union. The work of organization at this place had proceeded with much opposition from the company's representative at the refinery. The officers of the embryo organization had been dismissed, ostensibly for some trivial cause, but in reality, I believe, because of their activity in forming the new organization. Of this no doubt exists in the minds of those familiar with the circumstances. Under ordinary circumstances the method of procedure would have been to force the issue. The matter of the discharge of these men was taken up by your president with the main office in San Francisco, and negotiations were still pending at the time of the numerous strikes in San Francisco, involving the Street Carmen, Electricians, Firemen, Ironworkers, Telephone Operators, Laundry Workers, etc. The history of the struggles of the organizations above named is still fresh in memory and final adjustments in some instances have not yet been made. On account of these strikes, organized labor in California was taxed to the limit. To have precipitated a strike or lockout of the Crockett Sugar Workers at that time would have been little short of criminal. It is not the policy of your present executive to lead a body of newly organized men, many of whom are foreigners unfamiliar with the trade union movement, into industrial strife without first providing the sinews of war. In this instance the ammunition was not at hand and was not obtainable. In closing this part of my report, I desire to relieve the other members of the Executive Council and General Organizer Craig from all responsibility for the failure to successfully organize the Crockett Sugar Workers. The negotiations with the company, for the most part, were conducted by your president. The

determination of the Council to drop the matter for the time being was reached on my advice. Whatever blame or criticism attaches to the matter belongs to me, and I shall not try to shirk it. The efforts of Organizer Craig and the assistance afforded by Messrs. Minert and Oliver of Local No. 10,519, together with the Warehousemen's Union of Crockett, are especially commendable and should be given due credit.

Since the resignation of Organizer Craig such further work in organizing as has been accomplished has been performed by special assignments. L. D. Biddle of Los Angeles and Second Vice-President Thompson of Oakland have been detailed from time to time to field duty. The work performed by both of these gentlemen has been especially productive in results for betterment and the Federation is to be congratulated in securing their services.

Your attention is invited to the several reports of the Federation's vice-presidents, submitted herewith. In each instance an account is given of the progress of our work in the localities in which these officials reside. A careful study of their contents brings the reader to the conclusion that much work is before us, especially in the matter of educating the great mass of working people to a higher and better appreciation of the labor movement. Whenever a craft is successfully organized, and where judgment in the matter of procedure obtains, results are generally satisfactory. In many instances, however, it is found that the workers do not have a proper understanding of the general movement and fail to appreciate the betterment that follows successful organization.

The work of the State Federation of Labor is essentially that of organization and education. Our mission is to spread the gospel of craft organization. As at present constituted, and with the limitation that is placed on our financial resources, it is not possible to extend the scope of work to other lines. This fact is frequently lost sight of by local bodies, and for this reason many new locals have succumbed early in the struggle, because they have depended, not on their own efforts, but upon the support of the State Federation to carry them along. This is a false position, attributable in many instances to lack of proper elementary education. In many cases newly-formed unions are started off wrong by organizers, who fail to appreciate the fact that the success of a local depends in a large measure on its own activities. The weakness that impels many individuals to always depend upon friends for assistance, instead of trying to do something for themselves, is amplified in the local union that is not cognizant of its own power and which depends entirely upon the parent body to save it from itself.

#### FARMERS' SOCIETIES AND THE UNION LABEL.

During the past year inquiries have reached your president regarding the desirability of co-operation between the trade unions and societies of agriculturalists with the purpose of mutual advancement. In several States of the union material progress has been made in this direction, notably in the Southwest. The fifth annual convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas, held in Fort Worth, took an advanced position on this subject, as the following interesting resolutions indicate:

"WHEREAS, The experience of the members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas have had in the use of a union label to designate the product of the members of this organization has proved beyond all doubt the inestimable value of having some design which will designate the difference between the product of union and non-union farmers; and,

"Whereas, We know there should be a design of some kind in general use in order that our brothers of the trades unions of the cities may be able at all times to discriminate in our favor, as our experience has proven they will do; be it

*Resolved*, By the fifth annual convention of the union farmers of Texas, in Fort Worth assembled, that our delegates to the national convention be instructed to work to the end that a label be adopted; that same shall be protected by copyright and registered to each State in the Union, so that there may be no counterfeiting or use without permission; and be it further

*Resolved*, That since such a design must be frequently used in printed form, said printed design must always be accompanied by either the Typographical Union or allied label of the printing fraternity, for otherwise it might be interpreted to represent the products of printers, and in this way its use abused in the injury of the union printers and allied trades; and be it further

*Resolved*, That out of appreciation for the friendship expressed and many acts showing that the friendship of organized labor is genuine, we, the members of the Texas Farmers' Unions, delegates to this fifth annual convention of the Texas State Union, pledge our hearty support and patronage to all union labels used by our city brothers.

"Whereas, The union label being the basis of contracts between the workers and the farmers and the emblem of honest work and fair reward; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That all goods handled by the business departments of the Farmers' Union, including machinery, must bear the imprint of a labor press that is at all times energetic and watchful and which is read and quoted in circles beyond the sphere of the trade union. To those who devote their time and thought to the betterment of mankind through the columns of these journals we owe a debt of gratitude, and we should willingly contribute materially to their sustenance. Every union should see to it that its membership is provided with current labor literature, and no medium is better qualified or equipped to furnish this literature than the labor press."

Nothing could better illustrate the effectiveness of the union label than the fact that our farmer friends are awakening to a realization of its worth.

#### THE LABOR PRESS.

One of the most potent factors in the upbuilding and development of our movement is the valuable and constant support afforded in the columns of our labor papers. California is fortunate in the possession of a labor press that is at all times energetic and watchful and which is read and quoted in circles beyond the sphere of the trade union. To those who devote their time and thought to the betterment of mankind through the columns of these journals we owe a debt of gratitude, and we should willingly contribute materially to their sustenance. Every union should see to it that its membership is provided with current labor literature, and no medium is better qualified or equipped to furnish this literature than the labor press.

#### THE UNION LABEL.

While it has not been possible for the Federation's officers to conduct an active campaign during the year in the matter of the union label, owing to the necessity of employing the funds at hand in other directions, the information comes from reliable sources that there has been a more general demand for label products than ever before.

It is gratifying to note that the value of this asset of the union labor movement is being more fully recognized and appreciated by our membership and that the steady increase in the demands for articles bearing the stamp is an evidence of the healthy progress of our cause. I cannot too strongly urge upon affiliated unions and their memberships the importance of demanding the union label. It is the most potent weapon that we possess in the battle for the union shop and fair conditions.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to thank my colleagues on the Executive Council for the uniform courtesy and support extended during the past year, and also to congratulate the unions affiliated with the Federation upon the material progress of the movement under conditions which, at times, have not been altogether encouraging.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. A. TRACY,  
President California State Federation of Labor.

## Report of Second Vice-President A. M. Thompson

*To the Eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:*

GREETING—As far as the labor movement in Alameda County is concerned, I wish to say that never before in the history of the movement, I believe, have the interests of the individual unions been so closely allied as they are at the present time. I wish also at this time to say that the feeling existing between the forces of the Central Labor Council and those of the Building Trades Council is one of perfect harmony, and that the officers of both councils are working hand in hand for the advancement of the entire labor movement of Alameda County.

Fraternally,

A. M. THOMPSON,  
*Second Vice-President.*

## Report of Third Vice-President D. D. Sullivan

*To the Eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit the following as my report for the year of 1907:

The condition of organized labor in Sacramento and immediate vicinity has been very good during the past year. But one strike of any note has occurred, that of the Laundry Workers' Union, for an eight-hour day. The steam laundries refused to grant the shorter work-day and the workers, mainly women, went out and many are out yet. There have been some desertions from the ranks and the unfair laundries are doing business with new hands and a few of the weak-kneed strikers. There is one union steam laundry and one union hand laundry working to full capacity and the strikers are working to have a co-operative eight-hour union laundry, with good prospects of success. The Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union was prevented by the international teamsters from assisting in a sympathetic strike and most of them continued to work for the unfair laundries, while the fair drivers joined the Laundry Workers' Union, where I think they should always have been. The drivers' union is defunct.

Two good unions have formed here during the year, the Retail Clerks and the Bartenders. Both unions are gaining strength every day and give promise of staying qualities.

The Press Feeders' Union and the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union have been organized here and contain all of those working at their crafts. Both unions are represented in the Allied Printing Trades Council, which body is working well and doing good work. The city and also the county printing now bears the union label.

Labor day was celebrated in good shape, a large parade being given.

There is a good field here for an organizer, as the butchers, grocery clerks, drug clerks, carriage workers and the cooks and waiters are, I think, in condition to be reorganized.

The Federated Trades Council has a strong union label committee, and I think will do some effective work in the near future.

I will close by saying that I gave all possible assistance to the labor representatives at the legislative sessions and visited the Governor several times in the interest of labor legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

D. D. SULLIVAN,  
*Third Vice-President.*

## Report of Fourth Vice-President L. W. Butler

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

BROTHERS—I have the honor to submit to you my report for the past twelve months, and am glad to say, that while the general labor movement in Southern California is not as good as we would like to see it, rapid strides have been made in the past year in the concentration of our economic forces.

I can report that there is a closer feeling of fraternity existing between the different crafts than there was a year ago, and a mutual dependence upon each other that is conducive and necessary to the progress of the movement.

### ORGANIZATION.

On the 1st of January, 1906, there were sixty-three labor unions in Los Angeles, including the Woman's Union Label League.

Within the past year fifteen new organizations have been chartered in Los Angeles and vicinity, and while some of them have not become a recognized force, the fact of organization alone shows the spread of the feeling of the necessity of trades unionism.

Following are the new organizations chartered under the American Federation of Labor:

Ice Wagon Drivers, Milk Wagon Drivers, Elevator Conductors, Machinists' Helpers, Asbestos Workers, Brickmakers (Newmark); Marble Setters' Helpers, Retail Clerks, Milkers, Brickmakers (Los Angeles); Bootblacks, Brickmakers (Elsinore); Ladies' Garment Workers, Tile Layers' Helpers, United Garment Workers (Hawthorne). Departmental affiliations have resulted in a combination of the Metal Trades Council and the Electrical Trades Council. Also the Butcher Workmen.

With the exception of five, the Milkers, Brickmakers (Newmark), Elevator Conductors, Milk Wagon Drivers and Brickmakers (Elsinore), the above organizations are still in existence and have added to our strength.

The charter of the Vegetable Vendors has been taken up in the last year, leaving a net gain of ten organizations, for which we should extend our thanks to Organizer Biddle, as he has been instrumental in organizing the great majority of them. Of the older organizations, some of them have lost in membership through transfers, but in most cases they are stronger than they were a year ago.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The past year has been marked by numerous struggles for better conditions. At the time of the last convention of the State Federation of Labor the Typographical Union and allied crafts had just ended an eight months' strike for the eight-hour day. Eight-hour day firmly established in 90 per cent of the shops; 560 men involved.

The Upholsterers' Union declared a strike in February, 1907, which they prosecuted so strongly that they succeeded in gaining an advance, and the strike was called off in the latter part of May. About thirty men affected.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 225 submitted a new bill of prices on April 12, 1907, and upon the refusal of the manufacturers to sign the bill a strike was called and continued until August, when it was called off. Result was the establishment of their bill in all but two shops, the Bear Cigar Company and the Pacific Cigar and Tobacco Company; 125 men affected.

The Teamsters' Union called a strike on May 1, 1907, upon the rejection of their contracts by the Master Draymen's Association. The strike lasted eleven days, when it was called off; the men going back to work in an open shop, but with an increase in pay; 400 men involved.

The strike of the Commercial Telegraphers, originating in Los Angeles, soon spread to a national affair and the local movement could do but little, except in a financial way; 125 people involved.

In the latter part of June the Boilermakers' Helpers on the Southern Pacific system struck the shops in Los Angeles on account of discrimination by the foreman. They were out four weeks, when the Boilermakers struck from the same cause. The strike lasted one week, when it was settled by the company granting all the demands of the men and reinstating the discharged men; 200 involved.

The strike of the Granite Cutters, inaugurated August 1st, still continues in Los Angeles, which is the only place in the State that has not signed the international scale; ninety-five men affected, most of whom left for other cities.

On September 23, 1907, the members of the Tailors' Union were locked out in all of the shops for belonging to the union. They started a shop of their own and the first week in December they signed up with their worst enemy; the second week in December they signed three more shops; 100 men involved.

Thus we had eight strikes, involving 1,635 men, of which two were successful, two partially successful, two lost, and two still running.

#### BOYCOTTS.

The following boycotts were being carried or were placed by the Central Labor Council during 1907:

Los Angeles Times. Placed by request of the Allied Printing Trades, for the Typographical Union. Still running.

Globe Grain and Milling Company. For the Flour and Cereal Mill Employees. Lifted in October by request of the above named union.

Davis Baking Company. For the Bakers' Union. Boycott lifted January 2, 1907. Ineffectual.

New Method Laundry and City Towel Supply Company. For the Laundry Workers. Still running.

Imperial Cafe. For the Bartenders' and Waiters' and Waitresses' unions. It has been referred to the American Federation of Labor for settlement, but so far no agreement has been reached. The controversy being over the position the Musicians have assumed in the matter. Still running.

Owl and Fontella cigars. For the Cigar Makers. Still running.

Natic House Barber Shop. For the Barbers. Lifted January 2, 1907, by request of same. Ineffectual.

Barnes Baking Company. For the Bakers' Union. Boycott lifted May 15, 1907. Partially successful.

Stockwell & Haley. For the Upholsterers' Union. Lifted June 26, 1907. Partially successful.

Cohen-Goldwater & Co. Boycott placed April 3, 1907, by request of Building Trades Council. Lifted August 14, 1907. Settlement made by firm donating \$100 to be divided among the different homes of the city and a contract with the Building Trades Council to use only union help.

Cosmos and California barber shops. For the Barbers, on account of violation of shop card contract. Still running.

Benj. Gordon, tailor. For the Tailors' Union. Lifted March 6, 1907. No results.

Baer Cigar Company and Pacific Cigar and Tobacco Company. For the Cigar Makers. Still running.

Magnolia Bar. For Bartenders' Union, account violation of house card contract. Bartenders signed the house up December 15, 1907.

Thus we have a total of fourteen boycotts, of which two were successful, two partially successful, four lifted by request from organizations that placed them, and six still running.

#### REORGANIZATION.

The form of the Central Labor Council being objected to by a

number of organizations affiliated with department councils, a general conference was called on January 19, 1907, and ways and means were discussed for the betterment of the movement, and among them was a plan of reorganization of the central body, which was sent out for a referendum vote of organized labor in the city in the latter part of August, 1907. In tabulating the vote it was found that the proposition had carried by a vote of 30 to 1.

In pursuance to the wishes of organized labor, as expressed by this vote, a call was sent out to all locals to elect delegates and have them present on September 4, 1907.

The Central Labor Council now has about fifty-five unions affiliated and is in good shape.

Respectfully submitted,

L. W. BUTLER,  
*Fourth Vice-President.*

### **Report of Fifth Vice-President M. T. Murray**

*To the Eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my report of the conditions of unions in this section at the present time:

Conditions with the unions outside the building trades are fairly good, but work is becoming a little slack in some cases.

There has been but one strike here since January 1, 1907. The Laundry Workers' Union went on strike to enforce their demand for the eight-hour workday. The strike began on May 3d. Several meetings with the laundry bosses were held and matters seemed progressing satisfactorily, but the Citizens' Alliance butted in and all negotiations were broken off. The Building Trades and Federated Trades then decided to equip and run a union laundry. A building was secured and new and up-to-date machinery purchased and the best laundry in the county is now being operated by union workers on an eight-hour day basis and is patronized to its full capacity. New machinery is being installed as fast as it can be procured. It is safe to say that by the 1st of January, 1908, San Jose will have one of the finest union laundries in the State, built entirely by the money of labor unions, raised by assessments of 25 cents per week on all members of unions.

There were four unions reorganized here during the past year. The general teamsters being the largest and strongest one. The butchers were reorganized some four or five months ago, but do not seem to have the true spirit of unionism in their organization and I fear that they will not amount to much as a union. We are doing everything possible to keep them in line.

The cooks and waiters were organized here recently and are building up slowly but solidly. I have strong hopes that they will be a prosperous union in the course of a few months.

The stage employees, who were formerly a branch of Sacramento Union, applied for and received a charter for a new division.

The bakers, who went on strike more than a year ago and started a union bakery, are still battling with the bosses, but seem to be making very little progress. Lack of management seems to be the difficulty with the bakers and from present indications I fear their venture will be a dismal failure. The council has endeavored in every possible way to assist them, but they do not seem to be capable of assisting themselves.

I endeavored to have several unions here who are not affiliated with the State Federation do so, but although they promised and even voted to affiliate, they have failed to do so.

Respectfully submitted,

M. T. MURRAY,  
*Fifth Vice-President.*

## Report of Eighth Vice-President Jas. W. Lynn

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

BROTHERS—I have the honor to report that during the last year there were no strikes of any consequence in this locality. The unions are in a prosperous condition, with the exception of the Cooks and Waiters, who do not get the support they should from union men and others who enjoy the benefits of the eight-hour day.

The eight-hour law does not seem to be taken into account by our city officials in letting contracts for public work. A contract was entered into recently without an eight-hour clause, in violation of the charter and State laws, notwithstanding the fact that we have a member of the largest trade union in the city on the Board of Trustees. We are told that as the laborers working on this contract job are sub-contractors they can work twenty-four hours a day if they see fit to do so.

As the majority of the wage earners in this locality are employes of the Government at the Mare Island Navy Yard, my report will include a few words on the treatment of Government employes. From most of the departments there have been no complaints that I have heard of, and with the exception of the construction and repair department the employes have been treated fairly. The construction and repair department for the past year has been the scene of much discontent, some employes claiming they were rated second and third class, some that too much was expected of them, others complain of the rigid discipline, while others still claim that it is the strike-breaking methods that are being used to force mechanics to do piece work at a lower rate of pay than is paid by private firms for the same work. The conditions seem to point to the last theory as being worthy of notice. There seems to be a movement to flood the Coast with skilled labor, and this movement is using the navy yards as the attraction to lure mechanics to a section of the country that is already crowded with idle men. About two months ago there appeared in the New York papers an article stating that thousands of skilled men in the various crafts were needed at the Pacific Coast navy yards and that the department would furnish transportation and that there was two years' work ahead. This brought such a number of applications that the Secretary of the Navy issued an order that applicants could register by mail, but no transportation would be given. The matter of two years' work was not disputed, and the men are coming here under that impression. To show how this is an injustice to men imported to the Coast, and those already here, I will refer to an interview with Constructor Evans, published by the Vallejo *Chronicle*, September 13th, in which he stated that after September 20th, when the transport Sheridan would be docked, there would be four months' steady work for these men. Yet on December 5th, about forty of them were discharged in the early forenoon, before the rivets they had finished driving were cold, and some of them had worked only three weeks. The cause given for their discharge was lack of work.

Child labor is another evil practiced in the construction and repair department, as a number of children are employed heating rivets. The State laws are not operative at a Government naval station. As this evil can be checked by an executive order, that part of President Roosevelt's recent message relative to rigid laws against child labor seems to lack the true ring he claims to admire so much.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. W. LYNN,

*Eighth Vice-President.*

## Report of Ninth Vice-President Perry Burlingame

*To the Eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:*

GREETING—As ninth vice-president, I make the following report:

At last year's convention it was reported that the Eureka longshoremen were out on strike as a result of having gone out in sympathy with the sailors during the summer. About the 1st of February they went back to work after having received assurances that no discriminations would be made against them. No sooner had they gone to work, however, than discriminations of a pronounced character were made against those who had been most active in defending the cause of the Longshoremen's Union. This continued until April, when the discriminations became unbearable and the Longshoremen's Union voted to make a stand for the union shop. Many of the non-union men joined them and from that day to this the longshoremen have been out. A few days after they declared for a union shop, the Humboldt Stevedore Association declared a permanent lockout against all union men. This lockout continues. During all this time the North Pacific Steamship Company has employed only union men on their three boats, the Eureka, Roanoke and Geo. W. Elder. We urge all union men who may have occasion to travel by water to patronize these boats.

On the 1st of May the biggest strike that ever occurred in Humboldt County was inaugurated, when nearly three thousand woodsmen and sawmill workers walked out to regain the wages and conditions that had prevailed two years earlier, at which time cuts were made in all camps. The strike lasted five weeks, at the end of which time the resources of the men out were exhausted and they voted to go back to work. At the end of three weeks one company, the Eel River Valley Lumber Company, granted the men practically all they asked. This affected less than 2(%) men. The remainder secured no concessions, officially, from the companies, but on returning to work did receive in many cases practically all they had asked for and in a number of cases more.

As a result of conflicts in which the Longshoremen's Union and the two unions of woodsmen and sawmill workers have been engaged, there has been a lull in union activities. During the last month, however, there have been signs of a revival.

Respectfully submitted,

PERRY BURLINGAME,

*Ninth Vice-President.*

## Report of Executive Council, 1907

*To the Eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:*

**GREETING:** The Executive Council herewith presents to the Federation and its representatives the following report for the year 1907:

The Executive Council, at its first regular meeting after the adjournment of the seventh annual convention, held in Stockton, considered all of the propositions referred to the council for action.

Brother Z. W. Craig was employed as general organizer and the propositions referred to the council and pertaining to organizing work were referred to Organizer Z. W. Craig with necessary instructions. Craig's report appears in full under the head of Reports of Organizers. The council, from time to time, employed special organizers for the special work, whose reports appear in full.

Propositions to be referred to affiliated unions of the California State Federation of Labor were taken up and sent to the various unions, one or two resolutions by each mail, in order that the greatest good might be obtained from same.

Propositions pertaining to legislation at Sacramento were referred to the Legislative Agent L. B. Leavitt, with instructions to use his best endeavors to have the same enacted and signed by the Governor. Brother Leavitt's report appears in full under the Report of Legislative Agent.

All other propositions pertaining to national legislation and requests of United States Senators, Congressmen, etc., were duly forwarded to them. Walter Macarthur (elected a delegate to the A. F. of L. convention) was given all propositions and requests of various unions pertaining to the work of the A. F. of L.

During the year the Executive Council has given particular attention to all requests of affiliated unions.

The present condition of trade unions throughout the State is quite satisfactory. The southern part of California has made great strides during the past year in organizing new unions and building up and strengthening old ones.

### **Strike of the United Railroads' Employees**

During the first week of May, 1907, the negotiations that had been pending between the officials of the United Railroads of San Francisco and the committee representing the Amalgamated Association of Street Carmen, Division 205, having been unsuccessful, a meeting of the union was held at the Central Theatre on the night of May 4th, at which time the entire matter was laid before the membership and a strike vote taken which was practically unanimous in favor of enforcing the demand for three dollars pay and an eight-hour day.

Previous to the meeting of the carmen, the members of Blacksmiths' Union No. 168 and Blacksmiths' Helpers No. 316, in the employ of the railway company, had presented a demand for an eight-hour day and four dollars minimum rate. Their demand having been refused by the company, these men had gone on strike the 1st day of May.

On the morning of May 5th, when the carmen left their positions with the company, the stationery firemen, having also presented a demand for an increase in wages and an eight-hour day, and the same having been refused by the company, went on strike along with the carmen. According to previous agreement between the carmen and the electricians in the employ of the United Railroads, the members of that union in the employ of the company declared a sympathetic strike, which took effect on May 15th. The number of men involved in this strike included, approximately, twenty-two hundred and fifty street carmen, thirty-six blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers, ————— stationary firemen, 141 electricians, Local 151.

After the fifth week of the strike, organized labor of San Francisco, realizing that the struggle in which the various unions above mentioned were engaged, was one which concerned the entire movement, and in order that the men involved should receive their support, it was determined that a General Campaign Strike Committee, consisting of ten members of the Building Trades Council, ten from the San Francisco Labor Council and five from the Carmen's Union should be created, whose duty would be to take charge of the finances and have general supervision of the strike.

From the 10th day of June to the present time this General Campaign Strike Committee has been in charge of all the moneys contributed from various sources. This money has gone into the general treasury out of which strike benefits have been paid to the members of all unions alike. The members of the General Campaign Strike Committee, on conclusion of its labors, will submit a complete statement covering the financial transactions of the committee, showing in detail the sources from which moneys were received and for what expended.

Whatever the final outcome may be, it can truthfully be said that organized labor will emerge from the struggle stronger and better equipped than ever before. The loyalty of the men involved, the support given them by other unions and their many sympathizers marks an era in the annals of organized labor in California. The fortitude and patience displayed by these men and women during the long months when they were requested to refrain from patronizing the cars of the United Railroads in order that the men who had gone on strike might receive better conditions is a striking illustration of the onward movement of the unions.

The disastrous effects of the strike on the business and property of the United Railroads Company have been such that it will require years to recuperate the losses sustained to their plant. The results of the employment of inexperienced and incompetent men to man the cars and to operate the power plants have been such as to render the service of this company so inefficient as to make it a lasting disgrace to the management.

Leaving aside the contentions between the company and its former employes, the effect upon the minds of a long-suffering public is plain. The ever-increasing greed of corporate wealth and the determination of the masters of finance to produce dividends from watered stock at the expense of the bone and sinew of the working man must be finally checked through governmental agency.

#### **Iron Trades Strike for Eight Hours**

The year 1907 saw the first real application of an eight-hour day in the iron trades of San Francisco and vicinity. Negotiations were in effect during the first quarter of the year, in which representatives of the several crafts allied in the foundry iron business, and known as the Iron Trades Council, and representatives of employers, known as the Metal Trades of California, took part.

The 1st of May, 1907, was set apart to initiate the eight-hour day, and as this all-important day approached, conferences, early and late, were had between Messrs. J. I. Nolan, J. W. Sweeney and Dominic Rant, for the Iron Trades Council, and Messrs. Tynan, Postlewaithe and Kerr, from the California Metal Trades. In keeping with the stand assumed by the Iron Trades Council, including pattern makers, iron molders, boilermakers, blacksmiths, helpers, firemen, electricians, machinists, machine hands and coppersmiths, May 1, 1907, saw the shops under control of the California Metal Trades Association closed. Many shops not in the Metal Trades Association yielded, but the great bulk of men were still out. However, all negotiations were not broken off, and conferences were carried on by the special conferees. The employers suggested compromises which in turn were rejected by the Iron Trades Council, the same not registering the figure 8. In the

meantime Mr. J. F. Valentine, president of the International Iron Molders' Union, also Mr. Walter Jones, seventh vice-president of the International Machinists, arrived on the ground, and both gentlemen were invited to enter the conferences. For six weeks much sparring and fencing were indulged, until in the latter part of May the joint committee acquiesced in Mr. Valentine and Mr. Kerr conferring and drawing up a plan of settlement. The result of this was the subjoined agreement, practically conceding the eight-hour day, recognition of the unions and a minimum wage. The agreement was ratified by the Iron Trades Council and its affiliated unions; also by the California Metal Trades Association, following which, on Saturday, June 8, 1907, duplicate agreements, signed and sealed by every interested party and union, were exchanged, and on Monday, June 10, 1907, the plants were running, thus ending what bid fair to be a protracted struggle in the record time of a six weeks' strike.

The happy ending is to be considered a potent argument in favor of conciliation and much may be gained when both parties aim to be honest with each other and themselves.

"AGREEMENT entered into by the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco and the firm of \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1907.

"We, the Iron Trades Council, and the \_\_\_\_\_ do mutually agree—

"First—That on and after \_\_\_\_\_, 1907, this firm will be operated under the following conditions, and the minimum wage rate per day of April 30, 1907, to prevail during the life of this agreement.

"Second—Nine hours shall constitute a day's work until December 1, 1908. From December 1, 1908, until June 1, 1909, eight and three-quarters hours shall constitute a day's work. From June 1, 1909, until December 1, 1909, eight and one-half hours shall constitute a day's work. From December 1, 1909, until June 1, 1910, eight and one-quarter hours shall constitute a day's work. After June 1, 1910, eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

"Third—There shall be no discrimination made by either side against any employes on account of their connection with the present dispute.

"Fourth—That a conference to discuss any other matters not provided for in this agreement may be called by either employers or employes in any craft to provide for some method of adjusting questions at issue. Pending decision there shall be no lockout on the part of the employers or strike on the part of the employes."

(Signed for the Company.)

(Signed for the Iron Trades Council.)

#### Telephone Operators' Strike

Nearly every trade unionist in California is more or less familiar with the telephone operators' strike in San Francisco. Suffering silently from the abuse and unmanly actions of the "straw" bosses and directors of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, American womanhood asserted itself at last, and on Thursday evening, May 3, 1907, five hundred and sixty-eight girls met in Duboce Hall and after a prolonged discussion, during which the grievances of years were recited, and members of the new-born Telephone Operators' Union told how, since the company had heard of the forming of an organization among the girls, they had tried in every conceivable way and by sweating, browbeating, threats of dismissal, etc., to force them to reveal the names of leading members and to drop their membership in the union, at 12 o'clock a strike vote was taken, and only four votes were cast against a walkout, which occurred the following morning.

The strike of the operators lasted sixteen weeks, and no organization can lay claim to a grander struggle for the principles of unionism than can the Telephone Operators' Union.

Knowing little about organization, and less about conducting strikes, the fourteenth week of the dispute found every girl standing as firm as

the day they struck, and just as determined to force the company to an equitable settlement. The company, finding itself crippled and their phone service demoralized, agreed, verbally, about the 1st of August, to cease discrimination, to abolish the sweating system, and to curb the power of the male supervisors. That the company has in no way lived up to its promises of fair play is a well known fact. Girls prominent in the affairs of the union have been prevented from obtaining positions, and where they have obtained them have been speedily removed for causes made up to avoid the law relative to blacklisting. Fully two hundred girls have as yet not received their positions back, and the company, despite its outrageous service, has ignored experience and is employing students. If a girl goes to union meetings, she soon finds herself looking for another position. Some action could well be taken by the State Federation of Labor relative to laws affecting this company.

#### **Commercial Telegraphers' Strike**

During the past year a movement was inaugurated among the telegraphers having for its purpose a general betterment of conditions in that craft. Perhaps no strike in recent years has attracted more attention and certainly no undertaking of the kind has been watched with greater interest. The failure of the effort, though not actually predicted, was not in the least surprising to those of our members who have watched the growth of the labor movement in this country. The application of simple business principles to such a situation as confronted the telegraphers might have saved them the bitter taste of defeat and have procured instead a measurable amelioration of their wrongs. To organize and equip a great army for battle requires constant drilling and education, and a trained and experienced general will not lead his hosts to the front at a time which best suits the enemy. The chief officers of the telegraphers' union were advised that they had chosen an unpropitious time to enforce their demands. They were advised that the concessions already made by the companies, and the pledges of further concessions, should be weighed carefully, together with their own unpreparedness for a long-continued struggle. Either through lack of tact on the part of the union's officers, or because they were too weak to resist the impetuosity of the inexperienced membership, the advice went unheeded. The struggle, while it lasted, was a credit to the undrilled forces of the union, although the result was never in serious doubt when the fact was made apparent that the organization was without funds and had made no adequate preparations for resistance when placed on the defensive. President Gompers, in closing his report on the matter to the Norfolk convention, says:

"It has been clearly shown that at least a tactical mistake has been made. Those now intrusted with the affairs of the organization realized this fact. It is my conviction that the strike will not, however, be devoid of some influence for good in the condition of the telegraphers. It is our duty to render every assistance we possibly can, that the organization of the commercial telegraphers may be maintained and extended, so that in the light of experience better results may follow for the men and women engaged in commercial telegraph work."

#### **Strike of Steam Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco**

On Monday, April 1, 1907, the members of Steam Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco, Cal., employed in fourteen laundries, numbering about eleven hundred members, went on strike when the proprietors refused to sign the agreement which had been presented, calling for an eight-hour day and an increase in pay. Four laundries, employing about two hundred hands, signed the agreement and continued to work the eight-hour day up to June 17, 1907, when the fifty-one-hour agreement went into effect.

All members reported for work at their respective places of employment at 8 o'clock in the morning, when, the schedule not being signed, they went immediately to headquarters, where a special meeting of the union was held, pickets appointed, and members instructed to conduct themselves in an orderly manner. A standing conference and confidential committee was appointed by the president to take charge of reports and conferences during the strike.

The Palace Hotel Laundry, at 2343 Post street, attempted to run with non-union help, but the people were persuaded to leave the firm and some of them joined the union and others left the city. The only work done by any unfair laundry during the strike was at the Palace Laundry by the proprietors of the different laundries, who got out linen enough each week to run the Palace Hotel.

Pickets were placed at all the other laundries and none of them attempted to open up during the eleven weeks of the strike.

On Friday, April 5, 1907, the Hayes Park and the Golden Gate laundries signed the agreement, but were found violating it later and placed on the unfair list. The Independent Laundry signed the agreement on Wednesday, April 12th, and resumed work on the following Monday, employing about ninety hands. After a few days they put on a night shift.

Through the efforts of the Laundry Drivers' Union, a conference was held on Monday, April 15th, between the conference committee of the union and the Laundry Owners' Association, which came to nothing. Things went along uneventfully until April 24th, when the laundry department of the Fairmont Hotel opened up and signed the agreement.

Through the conciliatory committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, on May 23, 1907, the laundry owners submitted a proposition for a settlement, on the basis of a nine-hour day and a slight increase over the 1906 schedule. This proposition was rejected by the union at a special meeting called for the purpose of receiving the proposition.

On May 25, 1907, the union voted to submit a proposition for a settlement on the basis of an eight-hour day and a modified wage scale, which was rejected by the Laundry Owners' Association at a conference held on May 28, 1907; but the owners' association stated they were willing to meet the union again at any time to discuss terms for a settlement.

At this time the conciliatory committee of the San Francisco Labor Council took up the matter of trying to bring about a settlement of the strike and after about a week of conferences and meetings of the different committees a proposition was submitted to the union of a settlement on the basis of fifty-one hours per week with a sliding scale to forty-eight hours, within three years, and a three-year agreement.

This proposition was taken up at a special meeting on Sunday, June 9, 1907, and was unanimously accepted, and all the laundries opened up under the following agreement on June 17, 1907, after being on strike for eleven weeks:

"AGREEMENT between——, representing the——laundry of San Francisco, Cal. (hereinafter designated as the party of the first part), and Steam Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco, Cal. (hereinafter designated as the party of the second part), made and entered into for the purpose of fixing the scale of wages, schedule of hours, and general rules and regulations affecting employees, members of the party of the second part, which shall exist and be in effect in said——laundry, on and after June 1, 1907, and until June 1, 1910, and it is hereby mutually agreed upon by the party of the first part and the party of the second part, that the terms of this agreement are as follows, to-wit: We, the party of the first part, agree:

"1st. That members of the party of the second part only shall be employed in said laundry, and that they shall be engaged through the office of the party of the second part.

"2d. That for one year, beginning June 1, 1907, and ending June 1, 1908, fifty-one hours shall constitute a week's work. That from June 1, 1908, to June 1, 1909, fifty hours shall constitute a week's work. That from June 1, 1909, to December 1, 1909, forty-nine hours shall constitute a week's work, and from December 1, 1909, to June 1, 1910, forty-eight hours shall constitute a week's work.

"(a) The proprietor shall have the privilege of adjusting the hours of beginning and concluding a day's work, provided the time is between 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. That the lunch hour shall be between 12 and 1 o'clock, every day except Saturday. That neither more nor less than one hour shall be allowed for lunch.

"(b) Any work performed after 5 p. m. and any work performed in excess of the maximum number of hours provided for, during the different periods of this agreement, shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

"(c) No overtime of less than a half hour shall be worked.

"(d) Sunday and Holiday work shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half, no time to be deducted for less than half a day.

"3d. The following days shall be considered holidays: January 1st, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and December 25th. (It being understood that the party of the first part shall not be required to pay members of the party of the second part for holidays designated in this schedule when such members do not work. It being understood that in weeks, in which a holiday occurs, that the hours deducted from the holiday at overtime rate, shall not be worked at straight time on any day preceding or following the holiday. That no person, member of the party of the second part, shall be allowed to work on Labor Day.)

"4th. Wages shall be paid weekly, provided that not more than one week's wages shall be held back. (All employees to be paid on Saturday.)

"5th. No employee in said laundry, member of the party of the second part, whom prior to the date of this agreement, was receiving more than the rate of wages designated in the schedule contained herein for the class of work on which he or she was engaged, shall suffer a reduction of wages through the operation or because of the adoption of this agreement.

"6th. The business agent of the party of the second part shall be allowed to visit the laundry of the party of the first part at any time during working hours.

"7th. Any employee, member of the party of the second part, running or operating a machine, shall, after being engaged on such work for six days, receive the wages fixed herein for running or operating such machine. (This shall apply only to Branch No. 2.)

"8th. Where there is only one marker or distributor, or only one washer employed, he or she shall receive the rate of wages designated in the schedule hereinafter for the head of such department.

"9th. Where there is only one wringer employed, he or she shall be paid at the rate of eighteen dollars per week.

"10th. Apprentices in the mangle room and shaking room shall serve six days. Any person working on a mangle or in shaking room for six days shall receive a journey-worker's pay.

"11th. Women markers, washers and distributors must be paid the same wages paid to men employed on the same work.

"12th. Markers, distributors, washers and wringers shall be known as Branch No. 1. All others shall be known as Branch No. 2.

"13th. Apprentices in Branch No. 2 must not receive less than seven dollars a week, but no apprentice receiving more than seven dollars a week, prior to date of this agreement, shall suffer a reduction of wages through the adoption of and because of this agreement.

"14th. Apprentices must not be employed instead of journeymen.

The proportion of apprentices in the washing, marking and distributing room shall be in the ratio of one apprentice to every six journeymen in each laundry.

"15th. The term of apprenticeship in Branch No. 1 shall be one year. No apprentice in Branch No. 1 shall be allowed to work in Branch No. 2. Apprentices in Branch No. 1 shall receive: First three months at the rate of nine dollars per week. Three to nine months at the rate of twelve dollars per week. Nine to twelve months at the rate of fifteen dollars per week.

(Then follows the minimum scale of wages mutually agreed upon between the party of the first part and the party of the second part.)

"Any differences that may arise between the party of the first part, and the party of the second part, as to the interpretation of this agreement or any of the clauses or terms thereof, must be referred to a board of arbitration, which board of arbitration shall consist of three members of the party of the second part (said three members to be designated and nominated by the party of the second part) and three representatives of the party of the first part (to be designated and nominated by the legal representative or representatives of the party of the first part), these six members of the board of arbitration shall, if necessary, select a seventh member of said board of arbitration; and the decision of a majority of the members of said board of arbitration shall be binding on both parties to this agreement; *provided*, that application for appointment of said board of arbitration must be made by the aggrieved party within three days after the controversy, to be submitted to the board, has arisen; and each party to this agreement shall, within three days, select its representatives on such board, giving notice of such selection to the other party within twenty-four hours. The board of arbitration herein provided for shall meet (at some place to be mutually agreed upon) within forty-eight hours after the formal notification by each party to such agreement has been given to the other party of the selection of its representatives on such board, and the selection of the seventh member of said board of arbitration must be made within three days after the first meeting of such board of arbitration as herein provided for, and the taking of testimony by such board of arbitration shall be proceeded with after the selection of said seventh member as expeditiously as possible. Such board of arbitration shall render its decision on the points in controversy within forty-eight hours after the conclusion of the taking of such testimony."

(Signed for the Union.)

(Signed for the Association.)

On April 1, 1907, when the union went on strike, it had \$4,910.40 in cash in its treasury. During the first two weeks no benefits were paid except to those who were in absolute need of it.

A 10 per cent assessment was levied on all members who were working at the business or on the outside, which netted quite a sum toward paying benefits. The union received in donations and benefits, which were given in aid of their cause, about \$13,000 and an additional \$1,000 from the general strike committee which, added to the cash in their treasury and the assessments collected from members, totaled about \$19,300. The union paid out in strike benefits and other expenses \$17,120 and donated to Oakland Local Laundry Workers \$2,000.

At the time the strike was settled and the laundries resumed operation it was found that business had dropped off almost one-third, which did not furnish immediate employment for all of the members, but within a few weeks normal conditions prevailed and about 1,400 members are now employed.

Business has been dull since the 1st of November, but very few members are out of work even during this dull season.

## Report of Auditing Committee, 1907

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28, 1907.

*To the Eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:*

GENTLEMEN: The Auditing Committee respectfully submits the following report:

We have this day examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the Secretary-Treasurer for the fiscal year beginning December 27, 1906, and concluding December 26, 1907. We find the same in correct form and all expenditures and receipts correctly and duly accounted for.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. THOMPSON,  
D. J. MURRAY,  
JAMES P. WHITE.

## Report of Secretary-Treasurer, 1907

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

BROTHERS AND SISTERS: I have the honor to submit to you the report of the receipts and expenditures in detail from December 27, 1906, to and including December 26, 1907.

I report that at the time of closing of the books on December 26, 1907, \$1608.42 on deposit with the City and County Bank of San Francisco.

The numerous duties imposed upon your Secretary-Treasurer by the Stockton Convention were duly attended to. In order that the delegates to this convention may have a clear understanding of the financial transactions since December 27, 1906, I have segregated the accounts and have given in detail the various receipts and disbursements under the several heads.

Since the last meeting of this Federation, the problems of Asiatic immigration and exclusion have received greater attention from the people of California than at any time since the placing of the Chinese exclusion laws upon our Statute Books.

The passage of the Immigration Act with its Japanese amendment—subsequent to the adjournment of our last convention—has not met with the success anticipated by its ardent and enthusiastic admirers.

To illustrate and add weight to this assertion, it is only necessary to quote the following figures obtained from the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization:

The number of Japanese immigrants admitted to the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, was 14,243. In the year ending June 30, 1907, the number reached 30,226, an increase of 15,983. For the first three months of 1907—during the discussion of the question in Congress—the increase became alarming, as may be seen by the following tabulation:

	1906.	1907.	Increase.
January .....	911	5,275	4,364
February .....	1,294	3,389	2,095
March .....	1,383	3,400	2,017
	<u>3,588</u>	<u>12,064</u>	<u>8,476</u>

This shows that during the first three months of 1907 there was a tremendous increase, though immediately after the President's procla-

mation there was an appreciable decrease in the admission of Japanese until October, when the arrival for that month showed an increase of 932 over those for the corresponding month in 1906.

These matters have been covered very fully in various reports published by the Asiatic Exclusion League of California, and were it not for the limited space at my disposal a review of such reports would be instructive to the delegates. That these reports are accurate, especially those relating to the surreptitious entry of Japanese via the Mexican and Canadian borders, may be learned from the subjoined extracts taken verbatim from the Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, 1907.

Mr. Marcus Brann—an intimate personal friend of the President—was commissioned to investigate conditions on the Mexican border, and in a partial report dated New York, February 12, 1907, he said in part:

"During the last year and a half 8000 Japanese and 5000 Chinese have entered the Mexican Republic: to-day, however, there are not 2000 Japanese and not 15,000 Chinese in all Mexico, although according to a conservative estimate more than 45,000 Chinese have come to Mexico and few ever returned from there. The almost irresistible conclusion is that they found their way into the United States."

Again, under date New York, June 10, 1907, Mr. Brann says:

"In my report of February 12, 1907, as well as in my numerous reports during the months of March, April and May (1, 1907, I referred to the continuous stream of Japanese crossing into the United States, legally, before the order of the President was promulgated in Department Circular No. 147, and surreptitiously ever since." \* \* \*

"From now (February 12) until the end of the year (1907) probably from 6000 to 8000 Japanese will be brought into Mexico. In all, over 10,000 have already been brought there in less than two years, and at the present time (June 10, 1907) about 1000 can be found in all the Republic of Mexico.

*"This statement is based upon personal investigations made by myself and Inspector Truett. Between the two of us, we visited every spot in the Republic of Mexico where Japanese had been imported. In places where we were told 1000 had been brought, we found 20, and so on at a similar ratio. Some of the Mexican mine and plantation owners were told by some of the emigration companies that if they would import women it would surely be an inducement for the Japanese laborers to stay. Some companies have signed contracts for the importation of Geisha girls, but I am assured by people that know that this is simply a new phase of immigration with which the Inspectors on the Mexican border will have to cope."*

It is to be regretted that Mr. Brann's remarkable and conscientious report cannot be printed in full.

According to a tabulated statement published by the Bureau of Immigration, and on file in the office of the League, the arrivals of Japanese immigrants, through territory contiguous to the United States, from January 5 to June 15, 1907, was as follows: Via Canada, 1,494; via Mexico, 1,598. These figures when placed in comparison with those embodied in the report of Mr. Brann show an alarming violation of our laws.

A table showing the occupations of Japanese immigrants during the months of April, May and June, 1907, indicates that the Japanese are alive to the possibilities of the proposed exclusion act submitted by Mr. Hayes of the Fifth Congressional district—a copy of which is herewith submitted. Out of a total of 2,261 there were only 191 who called themselves laborers, but there were 951 students, 212 merchants and 246 farmers, the remainder being divided between mechanics and members of what are called professional occupations.

It would be well if the delegates directed their attention to the small number of Japanese *who call themselves laborers and to the*

*large number of students and merchants* and they may ask themselves this question: When a Japanese student from Oberlin, Ohio, University, says that he came here to make a comparative study of the religions of the world, and was found on his knees scrubbing a floor—at the wage rate of 25 cents per hour—in what category shall he be placed? The answer to this question is one that concerns every laboring man in the United States and, I may with propriety say, Canada also.

It may be asked if the movement for the exclusion of Asiatics has made any progress since the last meeting of this Federation. Evidence is at hand to show that the question is becoming an important one in the Eastern States. The number of applications that have been made during the past year by university and high school debating societies for material upon which to base their arguments in favor of excluding Asiatics is conclusive that the question has taken root in the minds of our Eastern friends. It is also very agreeable to say that in every instance the literature sent from this State has enabled those who argued in favor of exclusion to win their side of the debate.

The establishment of exclusion leagues in Seattle, Spokane, Portland, Everett, Bellingham, Aberdeen, Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo, Danville and many other places is also a guarantee that the movement is a live one and destined to succeed.

The action of organized labor in Sacramento, Fresno, San Jose, Vallejo and other places show that the working men are rapidly uniting so as to present a solid front to the enemy. Again, the declaration and action of the fruit growers in Riverside, San Bernardino and Redlands gives the lie to our esteemed fellow citizen John P. Irish when he asserts that the fruit growers are a unit in demanding that the exclusion bars be let down for the importation of more Chinamen. Also a scrutiny of inspection cards relating to agriculture, on file in the California Bureau of Labor Statistics, proves that 90 per cent of the fruit growers favor the employment of white laborers and decry the campaign that is being made in favor of the unspeakable Asiatic.

At this time, when there are so many idle men in San Francisco, the competition of the Japanese is very keenly felt. The inroads that they have made in the laundry business bears very hard upon one of our constituent bodies—the laundry workers. Japanese restaurants are now, as previous to the great fire, working disastrously to the interests of the cooks and waiters, while the employment of Japanese porters and lunch cooks in saloons cannot be justified by any rule or excuse. The laboring man or mechanic who knowingly and wilfully patronizes a Japanese restaurant, laundry, barber shop, shoe shop or other Mongolian-managed industry, while thousands of our own race and color are out of employment, is an enemy to himself and his fellow laborers.

In concluding I desire to call the attention of this Federation to the Asiatic Exclusion Convention to be held in Seattle February 3, 1908, the call to which has already been issued and of which a copy is on file with your secretary-treasurer.

The number of Japanese in California and in San Francisco vary according to the source from which the information is obtained. The present Japanese vice-consul placed the number of his countrymen in San Francisco at 5,560. One year ago the late Mr. Myers informed a staff correspondent of the Chicago Tribune that there were 10,000; the Asahi, a Japanese paper published in Tokio, placed the number at 13,885. Which shall we believe?

From 1893 to 1907—both inclusive—a period of sixteen years, there have been admitted to the United States 132,969 Japanese, an average of 8,310 per year. These arrivals were legitimate, that is, through the proper channels and in conformity with the law. It must, however, be remembered, in connection with these figures, that Hawaii was not annexed until 1898 and that there were at that time over 30,000 Japanese in that Territory, which raises the total to approximately 163,000.

Then we have had a large illegal and surreptitious influx from Canada and Mexico, which at the most conservative estimate must exceed 30,000 since the taking of the census, while for several years previous to 1900 there were always from 500 to 1,000 Japanese in Vancouver and Victoria awaiting an opportunity to cross into the United States. It is not beyond the realm of probability to say that there must be at the very least 150,000 Japanese in the United States. These, added to the 14,000 Koreans in California and Hawaii, together with 272,000 Chinese on the North American continent, form the basis of a most dangerous social and economic problem.

In view of the foregoing I would recommend to the assembled delegates that they give their hearty support to the Asiatic Exclusion League, both financially and morally, letting no prejudices or animosities interfere with a vigorous prosecution of the work begun, nor permit it to fail for lack of generous assistance.

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TRIAL BALANCE AND STATEMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA  
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, FROM DECEMBER  
27, 1906, TO AND INCLUDING DECEMBER 26, 1907.

The following is the Trial Balance, which shows the face of the ledger accounts to be in balance:

On deposit City and County Bank, San Francisco .....	\$1,608 42	
Per capita tax received year 1907 .....		\$3,639 01
Affiliation fees .....		25.00
Interest and discount .....		1 65
Salary Secretary-Treasurer .....	591 00	
Rent of office .....	106.00	
Miscellaneous .....	22.85	
Postage and mailing .....	156 10	
Printing .....	554 25	
Convention Stockton, 1907 .....	559.80	
Office expenses .....	49.73	
Legislative Agent, L. B. Leavitt .....	336.75	
Executive Council expenses .....	127.55	
Organizing .....	993 35	
Furniture and fixtures .....	179 15	
A. F. of L. Convention, Walter Mac- arthur .....	400 00	
<b>California State Federation of Labor worth</b>		
<b>December 27, 1906 .....</b>		<b>2,019 95</b>

\$5,684 95    \$5,684 95

RESOURCES.

The following shows the California State Federation of Labor's resources on December 26, 1907:

Furniture and fixture account of \$179 15 is composed of the following items: One letter press, \$7 70; one carpet for office, \$10 20; one office desk and chair, \$48 15; one gas heater, \$3 20; one typewriter, \$94 50; chairs and table, \$15 40.

Cash balance in City and County Bank.	\$1,608 42
Furniture and fixtures .....	179 15
<b>California State Federation of Labor present</b>	
<b>worth .....</b>	<b>\$1,787 57</b>

## RECEIPTS.

The following shows the total moneys received since December 27, 1906, to and including December 26, 1907:

Per capita tax received .....	\$3,639 01
Affiliation fees .....	25 00
Interest and discount .....	1 65
	<hr/>
Total receipts for the year 1907 ..	\$3,665 66

## DISBURSEMENTS.

The following shows the total moneys disbursed since December 27, 1906, to and including December 26, 1907:

Organizing .....	\$993.35
Salary Secretary-Treasurer .....	591 00
Rent of office .....	106 00
Miscellaneous .....	22.85
Postage and mailing .....	156.10
Printing .....	554.25
Office expenses .....	49.73
Convention at Stockton, 1907 .....	559.80
Legislative Agent, L. B. Leavitt .....	336.75
Executive Council expenses .....	127.55
A. F. of L. Convention, Walter Mac- arthur .....	400.00
	<hr/>
Total disbursements for year 1907	\$3,897 38
Total receipts for 1907 .....	\$3,665 66
Total disbursements for 1907 .....	3,897 38
	<hr/>
Net loss since December 27, 1906..	\$231 72
California State Federation of Labor worth December 27, 1906 .....	\$2,019 29
California State Federation of Labor net loss since December 27, 1906..	231.72
	<hr/>

**California State Federation of Labor present  
worth, December 26, 1907..... \$1,787 57**

The following is a statement in detail of per capita tax, application fees, etc., of affiliated unions of the California State Federation of Labor for the year 1907:

**Antioch—**

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,300.....	4 50
Golden West Lodge, No. 144 .....	2 96

**Blue Lake—**

Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers, No. 1.....	15 90
Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers, No. 7 .....	5 05

**Bakersfield—**

Bartenders, No. 378 .....	12 00
Carpenters, No. 743 .....	4 67
Labor Council .....	12 00

**Crockett—**

Warehouse Workers, No. 537 .....	18 00
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**Eureka—**

Barbers, No. 431 .....	3 27
Carpenters, No. 1040 .....	15 65
Federated Trades Council .....	12 75
Machinists, No. 540 .....	2 40
Shingle Weavers, No. 23 .....	3 60
Typographical, No. 207 .....	2 53
Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 2.....	13 55

**Fortuna—**

Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 4.....	5 38
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**Fresno—**

Butchers, No. 126 .....	9 50
Carpenters, No. 701 .....	14 09
Carpenters, No. 1496 .....	12 46
Clerks, No. 170 .....	10 00
Cooks and Waiters .....	1 50
Labor Council .....	12 00
Machinists, No. 653 .....	3 00
Typographical, No. 144 .....	7 35

**Knowles—**

Granite Cutters .....	20 71
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**Los Angeles—**

Bakers, No. 37 .....	3 00
Bartenders, No. 284 .....	28 60
Brewery Workmen No. 350 .....	16 00
Beer Drivers and Stablemen, No. 242 .....	7 35
Carpenters, No. 426 .....	18 08
Central Labor Council .....	18 00
Coopers, No. 152 .....	1 72
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, No. 80 .....	1 90
Garment Workers .....	16 70
Laundry Workers, No. 52 .....	13 63
Leather Workers, No. 72 .....	4 45
Metal Polishers, No. 67 .....	4 09
Musicians, No. 47 .....	4 50
Plumbers, No. 78 .....	18 00
Printing Pressmen, No. 78 .....	7 35
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 109 .....	4 65
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 58 .....	3 56
Teamsters, No. 208 .....	28 97
Theatrical Employes, No. 33 .....	8 40
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Works, No. 9.....	2 66
Typographical, No. 174 .....	36 00
Waiters and Waitresses, No. 17.....	4 19
U. A. Steam Fitters, No. 330.....	4 60
Upholsterers, No. 74 .....	3 45

**Marysville—**

Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, No. 24.....	2 05
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**Monterey—**

Monterey and Pacific Grove Federal Labor, No. 11,796.....	5 67
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**Napa—**

Barbers, No. 483 .....	1 08
Labor Council .....	4 84
Retail Clerks, No. 715 .....	3 68
Hospital Employes, No. 10,038 .....	3 36

**Oakland—**

Bakers, No. 119 .....	23 70
Barbers, No. 134 .....	19 20
Bartenders, No. 525 .....	26 48
Bootblacks, No. 12,290.....	6 58
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 324 .....	2 24
Butchers, No. 120 .....	2 72
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 37 .....	1 90
Carpenters, No. 36 .....	176 55
Cigarmakers, No. 253 .....	4 80
Cooks and Waiters Alliance, No. 31 .....	6 25
Electrical Workers, No. 283 .....	16 00
Gas Workers, No. 10,678 .....	12 00
Horseshoers .....	4 20
Labor Council .....	12 00
Lumber Handlers, No. 225 .....	36 00
Mineral Water and Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 610....	2 40
Pacific Coast Lodge, No. 1.....	5 04
Street Railway Employes, No. 192 .....	80 00
Team Drivers, No. 70 .....	42 00
Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 107 .....	2 88
Typographical, No. 36 .....	41 47
Tailors, No. 266 .....	32 00
Woodworkers, No. 225 .....	5 10

**Palo Alto—**

Carpenters, No. 668 .....	14 00
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**Pasadena—**

Painters, No. 92 .....	10 36
Plumbers, No. 280 .....	5 75

**Petaluma**

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,408 .....	2 65
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**Point Richmond—**

Central Labor Council .....	1 00
Stationary Firemen .....	3 21

**Redlands—**

Plumbers No. 364 .....	1 36
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**Riverside—**

Carpenters No. 235 .....	16 50
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**Sacramento—**

Bakers, No. 85 .....	7 50
Bookbinders, No. 35 .....	5 77
Cigarmakers, No. 238 .....	4 50
Electrical Workers, No. 36 .....	12 60
Federated Trades Council .....	13 00
Horseshoers, No. 47 .....	1 33
Icemen, No. 9990 .....	3 00
Leather Workers, No. 68 .....	1 50
Lumber Handlers, No. 11,474 .....	3 15
Printing Pressmen, No. 60 .....	5 34
Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, No. 75 .....	8 00
Stationary Firemen, No. 149 .....	2 54
Steam Engineers, No. 210 .....	1 74
Street Railway Employes, No. 256 .....	17 40
Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 50 .....	6 50
Typographical, No. 46 .....	20 30

**San Bernardino—**

Central Labor Council .....	9 00
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**San Diego—**

Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 90.....	3 69
Barbers, No. 256 .....	3 30
Carpenters, No. 810 .....	28 43
Clerks, No. 765 .....	2 82
Electrical Workers, No. 465 .....	8 61
Labor Council .....	16 00
Machinists, No. 389 .....	4 19
Printing Pressmen, No. 140 .....	1 57
Teamsters, No. 177 .....	3 47
Tin and Sheet Iron Workers, No. 276 .....	96
Typographical, No. 224 .....	6 35

**San Francisco—**

Bakery Wagon Drivers, No. 106 .....	6 15
Bakers, No. 24 .....	72 00
Beer Bottlers, No. 293 .....	34 50
Beer Drivers, No. 227 .....	41 25
Boat Builders, No. 16 .....	1 15
Bookbinders, No. 31 .....	26 20
Boxmakers and Sawyers, No. 152 .....	24 00
Brewery Workmen, No. 7 .....	45 00
Broommakers, No. 58 .....	2 95
Butchers, No. 115 .....	24 00
Carpenters, No. 483 .....	308 15
Carpenters No. 1082 .....	126 50
Cigarmakers, No. 228.....	28 80
Cloakmakers, No. 8 .....	10 85
Cooks, No. 44 .....	80 95
Coopers, No. 65 .....	29 30
Drug Clerks, No. 472 .....	12 60
Electrical Workers, No. 151 .....	25 80
Garment Workers, No. 131 .....	48 00
Glass Bottle Workers, No. 22.....	19 90
Gas Workers, No. 9840 .....	35 40
Glove Workers, No. 17 .....	2 67
Horseshoers, No. 25 .....	14 40
Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 519 .....	12 80
Janitors, No. 10,367 .....	8 50
Labor Council .....	12 00
Machinists, No. 68 .....	120 00
Mailers, No. 18 .....	8 15
Milkers, No. 8861 .....	18 00
Musicians, No. 6 .....	78 00
Photo Engravers, No. 8.....	13 25
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of California .....	49 30
Pressmen (Web) .....	11 40
Printing Pressmen, No. 24 .....	37 21
Sailors of the Pacific .....	260 00
Shoe Cutters, No. 339 .....	1 80
Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26.....	30 00
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 29 .....	12 75
Sugar Workers, No. 10,519.....	36 00
Street Railways Employes, No. 205 .....	50 55
Tanners, No. 9 .....	3 60
Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 16 .....	14 88
Typographical, No. 21 .....	94 23
Upholsterers, No. 28 .....	18 00
Waiters, No. 30 .....	75 25

**San Jose—**

Brickworkers, No. 162 .....	4 70
Cigarmakers, No. 291 .....	4 28
Federated Trades Council .....	12 00
Horseshoers, No. 58 .....	1 19
Machinists, No. 504 .....	5 75
Painters, No. 507 .....	23 50
Printing Pressmen, No. 146 .....	3 63
Street Railway Employes, No. 265 .....	15 60
Tailors, No. 108 .....	3 60
Typographical, No. 231 .....	8 86

**San Pedro—**

Carpenters, No. 1140 .....	5 35
Labor Council .....	12 00
Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, No. 1022 .....	1 75

**San Luis Obispo—**

Typographical, No. 576 .....	2 22
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**San Rafael—**

Bartenders, No. 542 .....	3 14
Butchers, No. 439 .....	2 00
Carpenters, No. 35 .....	38 90
Marin County Labor Council .....	10 00
Teamsters, No. 694 .....	1 28

**Santa Ana—**

Carpenters, No. 1415 .....	5 37
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**Santa Barbara—**

Carpenters, No. 1062 .....	9 62
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**Salinas—**

Sugar Workers, No. 1115 .....	54
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**Santa Rosa—**

Barbers, No. 159 .....	2 27
Federal Labor Union, No. 10185 .....	7 10
Hod Carriers, No. 139 .....	6 20
Labor Council .....	5 00
Pacing Cutters, No. 31 .....	12 00
Team Drivers, No. 417 .....	3 35
Teamsters, No. 589 .....	2 40
Typographical, No. 557 .....	2 07

**Sausalito—**

Federal Labor Union, No. 11,440 .....	3 47
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**Scotia—**

Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 6.....	1 00
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**Stockton—**

Bakers, No. 120 .....	1 20
Blacksmiths, No. 48 .....	1 80
Musicians, No. 189 .....	12 60
Printing Pressmen, No. 132 .....	2 12
Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers, No. 72 .....	15 05
Steam Engineers, No. 200 .....	1 44
Street Railway Employes, No. 276.....	7 99
Tailors, No. 84 .....	3 00
Typographical, No. 56 .....	4 50

**Vallejo—**

Barbers, No. 335 .....	4 80
Boilermakers, No. 148 .....	2 00
Carpenters, No. 180 .....	13 02
Clerks, No. 373 .....	5 94
Electrical Workers, No. 180 .....	8 10
Federated Trades Council .....	12 00
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, No. 91 .....	1 30
Federal Labor Union, No. 11,345 .....	7 75
Machinists, No. 252 .....	18 69
Musicians, No. 367 .....	1 50
Painters, No. 376 .....	1 41
Ship Joiners, No. 9 .....	2 37
Machinists' Helpers, No. 12415 .....	1 71
Stationary Firemen, No. 107 .....	2 27
Typographical, No. 389 .....	2 05

**Watsonville—**

Painters, No. 750 .....	44
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The following is a statement in detail of the expenditures since December 27, 1906, to and including December 26, 1907:

**ORGANIZING.**

Z. W. Craig, as organizer, \$270 25, less \$6 50, which was returned by the Glove Workers Local, No. 17, for assisting in organizing the Glove Workers in Alameda County. Z. W. Craig as general organizer, \$370 70. George A. Tracy at Point Richmond, \$1 50; W. G. Burton at Point Richmond and Antioch, \$13 90; L. D. Biddle as special organizer, \$25 00; A. M. Thompson as special organizer, \$25 00; A. M. Thompson at Marysville, \$19 25; A. M. Thompson as organizer at Napa, \$10 25; A. M. Thompson at Crockett, \$10 00; total organizing account .....\$993 35

**SALARIES.**

J. H. Bowling, salary as Secretary-Treasurer twelve months, \$591 00; total salary account ..... 591 00

**RENT.**

San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, rent for office from February 1 to December 31, 1907, \$106 00; total rent account ..... 106 00

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Per capita tax to A. L. of L., one year, \$10 00; telegram to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, \$0 95; bank collections, \$0 20; Leo Michelson to Vallejo and return in regard to convention, \$11 50; total miscellaneous account ..... 22 85

**POSTAGE AND MAILING.**

J. H. Bowling, stamps purchased for minutes, resolutions, office use, etc., \$41 35; E. H. Strachan, mailing minutes of December 23, 1906, \$1 75; E. H. Strachan, mailing resolutions to Congressmen and Senators and to affiliated unions Nos. 17, 1, 3, 42, 44, 24, 54 and 12, \$17 00; to mailing resolutions to affiliated unions Nos. 58, 38, 60, \$4 50; J. H. Bowling, purchase of postage stamps for sending

out Proceedings, minutes, resolutions, and for office use, \$43 90; J. H. Bowling, postage stamps for sending out minutes, circulars, by-laws, pamphlets of names and addresses of the various secretaries and for office use, \$23 35; J. H. Bowling, postage stamps for sending out minutes and office use, \$5 00; J. H. Bowling, postage stamps for sending out bills and office use, \$5 00; J. H. Bowling, postage stamps for sending out credentials and convention call, \$10 25; J. H. Bowling, postage stamps for mailing minutes, \$3 00; Brunt Printing Company, mailing list and corrections, \$1 00; total postage and mailing account..... 156 10

#### PRINTING.

Brunt Printing Company, minutes of December 23, 1906, \$2 50; printing officers' reports, \$124 00; resolutions Nos. 15 and 17, 300 copies each, \$9 00; printing 300 copies of resolution No. 1, \$4 50; printing minutes of February 3, \$5 00; 300 copies resolution No. 24, \$3 00; resolutions Nos. 3, 12, 38, 42 and 44, 54 and 59, 58 and 60, 300 copies each, \$19 25. Wale, printing 1000 envelopes, \$6 75; 2000 bill heads, \$6 00. American Printing Co., stationary for Executive Council, letter heads, envelopes, cards, etc., \$51 00; 3000 Manila envelopes, \$7 00. Brunt Printing Co., minutes of March 23, \$5 00; 1250 copies of Proceedings, \$224 00. Phillips & Van Orden, 1250 copies of By-Laws, \$31 00. Brunt Printing Co., printing minutes of June 23, \$12 50; 700 copies of pamphlets of names and addresses of the various secretaries, \$13 25; American Printing Co., 1500 Manila envelopes and 500 white, \$5 00. Brunt Printing Co., 1000 envelopes, \$4 75; 2000 credentials and 300 convention calls, \$20 75; total printing account ..... 554 25

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXPENSES.

M. T. Murray, attending Executive Council meetings, \$18 00; A. M. Thompson, attending Executive Council meetings and auditing books, \$27 30; J. W. Cunningham, attending meetings of Executive Council, \$38 75; J. W. Lynn, attending meetings of Executive Council, \$22 50; D. D. Sullivan, attending meetings of Executive Council, \$21 00; total Executive Council expenses ..... 127 55

#### OFFICE EXPENSE.

1000 large Columbia clasp envelopes for sending out Proceedings, \$10 50; Brunt Printing Co., correcting mailing list, \$1 50; one blotter pad for desk and inkstand, \$2 50; one typewriter ribbon, \$1 00; two letter file books, \$2 25; one letter file and cash book, \$1 60; 500 index cards, \$3 80; one copy book, oil sheets, etc., \$3 65; one typewriter ribbon, \$1 00; Brunt Printing Co., setting up mail list, \$21 48; two box files, \$0 35; total office expenses ..... 49 73

## EXPENSES OF STOCKTON CONVENTION.

A. M. Thompson, auditing books of 1906, \$3 80;	
George W. Lane, auditing books of 1906, \$3 50;	
George W. Bell, auditing books of 1906, \$3 50;	
J. H. Bowling, Secretary-Treasurer, salary and expenses, \$86 65;	
Leo Michelson as Assistant Secretary, \$70 00;	
S. D. Simmons as Chairman, \$55 30;	
J. W. Cunningham and George Dean, as Sergeants-at-Arms, \$35 00;	
rent of hall, \$60 00;	
rent of headquarters, \$15 00;	
extra janitor, \$15 00;	
B. Pasquale, making badges for delegates, \$27 75;	
Stockton Daily Record, printing of daily Proceedings, \$188 25;	
total expenses of Stockton Convention .....	559 80

## A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

Walter Macarthur, expenses as delegates \$400 00;	
total A. F. of L. Convention.....	400 00

## LEGISLATIVE AGENT AT SACRAMENTO, CAL.

L. B. Leavitt, Legislative Agent at Sacramento, \$336 75;	
total Legislative Agent expenses at Sacramento .....	336 75
Total number of unions December 27, 1906....	277
Affiliated since December 27, 1906 .....	25
Reinstated since December 27, 1906 .....	20

322

Withdrawn since December 27, 1906.....	10
Disbanded since December 27, 1906 .....	3
Amalgamated since December 27, 1906 .....	1
Delinquent since December 27, 1906 .....	97

111

Total number December 26, 1907.....	211
Total membership approximately paid to date ..	30,000

## UNIONS AFFILIATED SINCE DECEMBER 27, 1906.

Woodsmen, No. 7.....	Blue Lake
Steam Fitters, No. 330.....	Los Angeles
Janitors, No. 10,367.....	San Francisco
Bootblacks, No. 12,290.....	Oakland
Butchers, No. 139.....	San Rafael
Teamsters, No. 694.....	San Rafael
Contra Costa Labor Council.....	Point Richmond
Labor Council.....	San Rafael
Bakers, No. 90.....	San Diego
Carpenters, No. 810.....	San Diego
Electrical Workers, No. 405.....	San Diego
Bartenders, No. 512.....	San Rafael
Horseshoers, No. 58.....	San Jose
Machine Helpers .....	Vallejo
Machinists, No. 389.....	San Diego
Federal Labor Union, No. 12,408.....	Petaluma
Garment Workers .....	Los Angeles
Barbers, No. 256.....	Los Angeles
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 37.....	Oakland
Electrical Workers, No. 283.....	Stockton
Painters, No. 376.....	Vallejo
Musicians, No. 367.....	Vallejo
Cooks and Waiters, No. 162.....	Fresno
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, No. 91.....	Vallejo

## ORGANIZATIONS REINSTATED.

Broom Makers, No. 58.....	San Francisco
Glass Bottle Workers, No. 22.....	San Francisco
Clerks (Drug), No. 472.....	San Francisco
Boat Builders, No. 16.....	San Francisco
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers .....	San Francisco
Typographical, No. 144.....	Fresno
Teamsters, No. 147.....	San Diego
Clerks, No. 765.....	San Diego
Clerks (Retail), No. 750.....	Napa
Cigar Makers, No. 253.....	Oakland
Tailors, No. 459.....	Oakland
Barbers, No. 483.....	Napa
Stationary Firemen, No. 107.....	Vallejo
Painters, No. 376.....	Vallejo
Shingle Weavers, No. 23.....	Eureka
Grocery Clerks, No. 765.....	San Diego
Musicians, No. 325.....	San Diego
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,921.....	San Pedro
Cooks and Waiters, No. 62.....	Fresno
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 109.....	Los Angeles

## ORGANIZATIONS WITHDRAWING.

Hospital Employes, No. 10,138.....	Napa
Barbers, No. 148.....	San Francisco
Bakers, No. 37.....	Los Angeles
Carpenters, No. 751.....	Santa Rosa
Carpenters, No. 1451.....	Monterey
Brick Workers, No. 162.....	San Jose
Carpenters, No. 769.....	Pasadena
Waiters and Waitresses.....	Los Angeles
Machine Helpers, No. 12,415.....	Vallejo
Carpenters, No. 1667.....	Oakland

## ORGANIZATIONS DISBANDING.

Hospital Employes, No. 10,768.....	Glenn Ellen
Federal Labor Union, No. 10,917.....	Fort Bragg
Silk Workers, No. 426.....	Petaluma

## ORGANIZATIONS AMALGAMATING.

Coopers, No. 28.....	San Francisco
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## CONCLUSION.

To the officers and delegates of the Eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor: I have endeavored in the foregoing financial and yearly report to make it clear and comprehensive to all.

To the Executive Council and the affiliated unions I wish to express my sincere thanks for their kind assistance and promptness in answering communications and other business pertaining to the secretary-treasurer's office.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. BOWLING,

*Secretary-Treasurer California State Federation of Labor.*

## General Organizer Z. W. Craig's Report

*To the Eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:*

I left San Francisco Tuesday, February 5th, for West Berkeley to see Thomas J. Mahoney, president of the Glove Workers, about the situation in regard to the glove workers at that place and at San Rafael. I did not find him at home but got considerable information from another glove worker living in the same house. The trouble at Block's factory was settled. Block cutters sent for a separate charter. Wax threaders also contemplate taking out separate charter. Will co-operate with makers in trades council. Carson of San Rafael is reported as being a "bad actor." Wages in trade about 20 per cent better on account of organization. The former charge of 50 cents for power abolished.

February 6th. Went to Ziwer's factory in Oakland. I saw F. Clancy at Block's factory, who gave me considerable information. He reported Carson had cut makers' wages 30 per cent. Went to San Francisco for further instructions about Marin County. Arrived in San Rafael at 8:30 p. m.; saw some of the officers of the council.

February 7th. Went to Sausalito and had a long conference with Banks and other members of the Federated Labor Union about the building trades. They claimed that the Building Trades Council had almost disrupted Federal Labor Union. Went to San Rafael to consult with Maloney of the Building Trades Council. I met with the clerks and secured their affiliation. Visited horseshoers, who were just organizing, with assistance of B. L. Jones of San Francisco. The money for their charter was turned over to me and application was duly sent to headquarters.

February 8th. Spent most of the day working with the barbers and secured ten signatures to application for charter. Went to Larkspur to visit shops there. Attended special meeting of bartenders and secured affiliation. Met teamsters, who promised to affiliate at their next meeting.

February 9th. Spent forenoon at Larkspur and Sausalito.

On Monday, the 11th, I worked at Sausalito, Mill Valley and San Rafael in closing up application for charter. Forwarded application to headquarters. Visited central labor body and gave all assistance possible. They promised to affiliate.

February 12th. Worked in Oakland in the interest of the meat cutters, assisted by George A. Janssen. We decided that the best plan would be to go straight to the bosses. Was met in a gentlemanly manner by nearly all of the proprietors, but some of them were hostile. I told them what the constitution of the A. M. C. and B. W. provided for in the way of adjustment of differences, and that I proposed to build up the local on that kind of a foundation. They seemed to think that would be all right, but they are absolutely bound to abide by the action of the Butchers' Exchange. We visited nearly every shop in the city, including East Oakland. On all our visits we distributed invitations to a smoker of the butcher workmen, which was held on Wednesday, February 20th. On Tuesday evening I visited the teamsters, No. 70, and retail clerks; Wednesday evening, electrical workers, plumbers and bootblacks. Bootblacks affiliated.

Thursday, February 14th. Continued canvass of meat markets and also visited headquarters in San Francisco. In the evening I visited the Butchers' Exchange and in a plain, candid statement told them what I was sent to Oakland for, and that I preferred to work among the butchers openly than in some underhand and secret way; that all I asked was permission to talk to their men when they were not waiting on a customer, and when it would not interfere with their work. They

listened attentively and respectfully. I called on the secretary the next morning and was told that they could not grant my request. Brother Janssen and I discussed the situation and decided that the best thing to do under the circumstances would be to continue the issuance of invitations to the smoker.

On Wednesday night I also visited the material teamsters, cooks and waiters, and a special meeting of the longshoremen, who had under consideration a proposition to go on strike for the San Francisco scale. I counseled caution and full consideration of what they were going up against, compared the conditions on both sides of the bay and advised full co-operation with the Building Trades Council, with whom they are affiliated and whose executive committee was present. The union accepted their proposition.

On Friday visited headquarters and counseled with President Tracy, who approved my course in the matter of the butchers. Friday evening I visited Sausalito Federal Union and explained the relation of the federal labor union to the trade union and advised them to conform to conditions as they exist. Advised them to affiliate with Marin County Council, where, if they have any grievances, they can be adjusted by conference in the proper way.

Saturday I again conferred with Janssen of Oakland and left for Antioch to attend meeting of the paper makers. Had a fine meeting and smoker. The principal trouble, apathy among members. They got a reduction of hours last year to nine, where before they had been working 10½ on day shift. Agreement, which is rather loose and informal, expired on May 1st.

Sunday, 17th. Attended conference of delegates from twelve locals in Oakland to consider the establishment of a labor paper. Resolution was adopted asking Labor Council and Building Trades Council to hold joint meeting to further consider the project.

Monday, 18th. Worked with tailors of Oakland and visited headquarters at San Francisco. Attended meeting of Oakland Labor Council and addressed the same.

Tuesday worked with tailors and called on the tailors' organizer, Ajax. Visited Alameda and invited all butcher workmen to attend smoker. The work in behalf of the tailors brought out over twenty "bushelmen." Attended meeting of Building Trades Council; urged the importance of establishment of labor paper. Secretary announced that it would be impossible to hold joint meeting of both councils on subject; that various locals had elected delegates to conference and that they should form stock company and go to it.

Wednesday, 20th, consulted with Vice-President Thompson, Business Agent Castro and Brother Gallagher of the teamsters as to the advisability of attempting organization of stablemen. The opinion of all was that matter be left in abeyance for a while. Attended smoker of butcher workmen, which was fairly well attended; addressed by C. W. Petry and Manager Schmidt of the Co-operative Meat Company. About ten men made applications openly, and a large number of others stated that they would hand theirs in on the quiet, as the Butchers' Exchange prohibits employment of union men. Think that sufficient interest has been awakened to bring good results in near future.

Thursday, 21st, visited headquarters and also conferred with laundry workers about San Rafael, and was promised all necessary assistance. Went to San Rafael to meet with horseshoers; good meeting. Only one shop was not favorable. Advised sending joint committee of Labor Council and Building Trades Council to prevail on him. Counseled against boycott, except as last resort.

Friday, 22d, saw a number of the members of the Gardeners' Association. Their organization is largely social and educational in its purpose. Advised them that these features might be combined with trade unionism. Saw John Lafargue, the leading French laundry proprietor. He is not opposed to organization; in fact, is favorable.

Went to Sausalito and saw several of the laundry workers. Met with teamsters at San Rafael and secured affiliation.

Saturday, 23d, got out notices (printed) of meeting of laundry workers and distributed same to all plants, including Sausalito and Hotel Rafael. Superintendent Alexander of latter, an old member of San Francisco Street Railwaymen, strongly in favor of unionizing plant.

Monday, 25th, visited headquarters and laundry workers. Went to San Rafael and notified barbers that Bliely would meet them on Thursday night, per instructions from general secretary-treasurer. Held meeting of laundry workers. Got twenty-three signatures and sent for charter.

Tuesday, 26th, notified barbers of Mill Valley and Sausalito of meeting. Went to Oakland and attended special meeting of carmen.

Wednesday, 27th, went to Point Richmond. Saw several union men and learned that all trades are well organized with the exception of stationary firemen. Advised them to hold open meeting and smoker and get outsiders in.

Thursday, 28th, spent day with Business Agent White, calling on firemen and others. Called on printers, who think favorably of organization of Contra Costa or Martinez-Richmond local. Visited Labor Council. Large attendance and good spirit prevailing. Movement on foot for eight-hour day.

March 1st. Went to Crockett; found warehousemen in fairly good shape. Met with longshoremen at regular meeting.

March 2d. Went to Antioch. Called at paper mill and saw McBride, who advised me that everything in their trade had been amicably adjusted since my visit two weeks previous. Went to Redwood mill; talked to several men and found that radical and premature action had killed organization for present at least.

Monday, 4th. Went to headquarters and wrote letters to all internationals represented at Point Richmond, asking them to write encouraging letters to their respective locals at that place, and to also send any available literature on subject of eight-hour day. Also wrote to American Federation of Labor to same effect. Went to San Jose in afternoon. Was advised that all available trades are organized well, except cooks and waiters, butchers and clerks. Visited meetings of laundry workers, carpenters and electrical workers, and urged importance of affiliation.

Tuesday, 5th. Investigated woolen mill; learned that a good many Chinamen are employed there. Large number of Portuguese, Italian and Slavonians working on reconstruction of street railway. Did not consider organization feasible, as the work would be temporary. Visited Federated Trades meeting. Consulted with members informally as to feasibility of rejuvenating dormant crafts. It was the opinion that it might better be deferred for the present.

March 6th. Arranged for meeting of butchers on Friday night and was assisted by Vice-President M. T. Murray. Visited pressmen, horse-shoers and teamsters.

March 7th. Held meeting of butchers, eight men present. Six signed roll and set another meeting for Tuesday the 19th. Visited machinists and street railway employees.

March 9th. Left San Jose for headquarters. Went to Potrero to interview sugar workers as to details of trade and to devise plan for Crockett campaign. Got much valuable information from C. W. Peck, secretary sugar workers' local.

Monday, 11th. Went to headquarters; instructed to go to San Rafael to install Labor Council. Met with same, assisted by President Tracy.

Tuesday, 12th. Notified laundry workers of Sausalito of meeting on Thursday. Proceeded to Crockett, accompanied by Charles Meinert and Charles Oliver of sugar workers of San Francisco. Worked on sugar workers of Crockett, calling meeting at Valona Thursday after-

noon and evening. Secured eighty-two names to roll. Obligated members and had elected Brother Rogers temporary president and Brother McDonald temporary secretary.

Thursday, 15th. Went to headquarters to report. Instructed to return to Crockett and remain until organization is perfected, working Benicia and Vallejo at intervals as opportunity presents.

Friday, 16th. In afternoon learned that C. Baumeister, active member, and temporary President Rogers had been discharged; that temporary secretary had left for his home in San Luis Obispo on claim that he was sick. I wrote to Charles Meinert, San Francisco, to take matter up with President Tracy, asking him to take same up with George M. Rolph, president of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company. Met with warehousemen on Friday night and again on Saturday night, at which time nearly all of the lumber landers working at Vallejo Junction affiliated with that local. Prospect of securing 5 cents per hour raise in wages, and time and one-half for overtime and rainy weather.

Sunday I met with and assisted committee on by-laws of Warehousemen's Union. Sunday afternoon and evening several more men were discharged in sugar refinery, some of whom were asked bluntly if they attended the union meeting. Upon receiving an answer in the affirmative, Superintendent Lorenz said: "Raus mit you!" Under the circumstances and knowing that President Tracy was to see Mr. Rolph on Monday, I decided it would be best to return to San Francisco in person to lay this late data before all concerned. We called on Mr. Rolph, who said that he had nothing against unions; that he hires none but union men in his warehouse and is well satisfied. That he would investigate the discharge of these men and let President Tracy know the result.

I called on the secretary of the Alaska fishermen and urged them to affiliate; also called on marine firemen.

Returned to Crockett and remained there the balance of the week, until Saturday noon. Decided not to hold meeting on Thursday, as no information had been received from San Francisco and open meeting would probably involve others, if Lorenz's policy should be sustained. The Crockett paper came out with scare headlines that refinery is likely to be removed to Honolulu.

Pursuant to request of Second Vice-President A. M. Thompson and instructions of President Tracy, I went to Oakland on Monday, March 25th, to further assist the butcher workmen's local.

Tuesday, 26th, I called at headquarters to learn what had been accomplished in the conference with Manager Rolph of Crockett sugar refinery and was informed that conference could not be held until the next day. I visited meeting of marine firemen, oilers and water tenders and urged them to affiliate with the Federation.

Wednesday, 27th, at the request of E. D. Hawkins of Eureka longshoremens, I called on the sailors to find out facts as to the next agreement pertaining to whether work on board vessels is to be open shop for longshoremens. Found out that there will probably be no agreement this year, and that longshoremens will have to do as the sailors do, make the best terms they can, as conditions may arise.

President Tracy informed me that he had a conference with Mr. Rolph, who was under the impression that our attempt to organize the sugar workers was at the instigation of the sugar trust; that one Tompkins, who represented himself as a secret service agent at Crockett, was suspected of being an agent of the trust. President Tracy instructed me to proceed to Crockett and find out all I could about Tompkins and report.

Thursday, 28th, went to Benicia and found industry of all kinds very quiet, except tannery and agricultural implement works. Looked up some of the old members of the Tanners' Union and found them very doubtful as to expediency of forming a union at this time. Went to

the agricultural implement works. Had been previously advised that the molders, who are the principal mechanics employed there, had good prospects of unionizing the shop; also heard this from men living in Benicia. Under these circumstances, I did not deem it wise to interfere at what might be a critical stage in the negotiations.

Friday, March 29th, I returned to Crockett. Visited meeting of warehouse workers and advised with the lumber handlers, who have just joined that local, as to best methods to improve conditions. I spent the entire first week of April at Crockett in the interest of the sugar workers, until Friday morning, when I received a letter from President Tracy that he would have a final conference with Manager Rolph on Saturday morning. He advised me to proceed to Vallejo or Benicia in the meantime and to attend meeting of the Richmond Labor Council on Saturday night. I went to Vallejo on Friday, and attended the meeting of the council. I find that there is a good field for work among bartenders, butchers and cooks and waiters, possibly blacksmiths. Flour and cereal mill employes recently reorganized. Left for Richmond Saturday morning.

Saturday evening, April 6th, attended smoker in Richmond. I met President Tracy, Second Vice-President A. M. Thompson and Secretary Petry of the Alameda Central Labor Council. Numerous able addresses were made and they, together with other good features, made the affair one of the most successful that has come under my observation. By instructions of President Tracy, I reported at headquarters on Monday morning to go over the Crockett situation. I was informed that the matter was in a fair way for amicable adjustment, which would probably come to a head in a few days. In the meantime, I was instructed to proceed to Vallejo and the balance of route, until ordered to return to Crockett. Called on San Francisco bartenders for information, and proceeded to Vallejo.

Tuesday I investigated bartenders and hotel and restaurant employes; also flour and cereal mill employes; also attended meetings of ship-keepers' and mechanics' helpers. The latter is a new local.

Wednesday I continued work among bartenders and cooks and waiters. Went to South Vallejo for purpose of conferring with superintendent of flouring mill. Officers of union thought it would be better to defer conference until after the special meeting, which was to be held that night. Worked again on bartenders. Got several signatures to application for charter. Cooks and waiters comprise a good many Greeks, who cannot speak English. Attended special meeting of the flour and cereal mill employes. The superintendent of the mill was present and addressed the meeting. There was a strong sentiment prevailing that strike should be called the next morning. I advised caution and recommended that the matter be turned over to State Federation of Labor for adjustment, if possible, without a strike. Motion to that effect prevailed.

Thursday I went to headquarters and laid proposition before the secretary and president. Formulated letter to employers setting forth union's demands and proposed wage scale. Called on cooks and waiters, also bartenders, of San Francisco. Waiters, local No. 30, promised to send a Greek interpreter to assist in organization at Vallejo. Returned to Vallejo and addressed Carpenters' Union.

Friday and Saturday worked all day with bartenders. Secured several signatures. Addressed Labor Council and conferred further with President of the flour and cereal mill employes.

Monday, April 15th, I continued work on bartenders and cooks and waiters in Vallejo. The bartenders were indifferent. Thirty-five out of eighty-five saloons had recently been closed, and the saloonkeepers and bartenders are much in doubt as to the future.

Tuesday, 16th, during forenoon got six applications for cooks and waiters. Promised help from San Francisco (Greek interpreter) failed to show up. Went to Napa in afternoon. Found carpenters

weak. A good many still outside of union and no established scale of wages, some working as low as \$3.00 per day. Painters in good condition. Visited local and advised re-affiliation with central body from which they had withdrawn. Learned of difficulty on one job and volunteered to assist.

Wednesday, 17th, visited scene of difficulty and straightened matter out satisfactorily. Barbers being in serious controversy with Maxwell's shop over question of Sunday closing, I called on Maxwell and found him very hostile on account of boycott. I advised joint meeting of all bosses and journeymen for purpose of discussing the situation. I called on all shops, fair and unfair, and invited parties to attend meeting which was held in Maxwell's shop. There was a good attendance, but after two hours of debate adjourned without getting any results.

Thursday, 18th, worked on teamsters. Got seven to attend, all of whom signed application for charter. Met with carpenters and advised affiliation with State and central bodies; also establishment of minimum scale of \$3.50 to go into effect June 1st. I offered to assist in getting applications.

Friday, 19th, I spent most of the day getting more signatures to teamsters' application for charter. Interviewed shoe workers. Available organizations, shoe workers, garment workers, glove workers, horseshoers and federal labor union.

Saturday, 20th, secured carpenters' application.

April 21st, investigated printers. Not enough to form a local. Engineers, ditto. Called on several carpenters and urged them to join local.

Tuesday, called at asylum. Sent for charter for teamsters. Worked on blacksmiths. Called on painters.

Wednesday, called on several carpenters; visited hospital and conferred with President Dickinson. Local is in fair shape. Visited meeting of hospital employes. A motion prevailed to send L. B. Leavitt to Sacramento to intercede with the Governor in regard to increase of wages provided for by last session of Legislature.

Thursday, worked on carpenters and blacksmiths. Attended meetings of blacksmiths and barbers; carpenters reduced initiation fee to \$1 for thirty days. Committee appointed to draft resolutions raising minimum to \$3.50 instead of \$3. Barbers in trouble over unfair shops; some shops refuse to close on Sunday.

Friday, 26th, visited several carpenters. Notified teamsters of meeting for Monday night, April 29th. Notified blacksmiths of meeting; meeting held; five blacksmiths present—two bosses and three journeymen. Bosses undertook to get up meeting on Tuesday, which they invited me to attend.

Saturday, 27th, went to Vallejo to try to perfect preliminary organization of bartenders, as I was informed they wanted to take up matter of organization again. Information proved to be misleading.

April 29th, worked on carpenters. Notified teamsters of meeting in evening. Good attendance and spirit; five new names added to roll; committee appointed to draft wage scale.

April 30th, interviewed several bartenders on question of forming union. Visited several carpenters. Met with teamsters' committee and rendered assistance and advice.

May 1st, all shops and stores closed on account of picnic and excursion to Mare Island. Visited four carpenter jobs and solicited memberships.

May 2d, worked on teamsters and carpenters; made typewritten copies of wage scale and resolutions; attended carpenters' meeting and reported conditions. Promised to call on Building Trades Council in San Francisco in their behalf.

May 3d, worked all day on resolutions, circular letters to employers, etc., for teamsters. Held meeting at night and adopted wage scale and working rules.

May 4th, came to San Francisco to take up case of carpenters with

Building Trades Council. Received letter from secretary of International Brotherhood of Teamsters enclosing ritual, pass word, etc.; also stating charter and outfit would be shipped in a few days. Turned some over to temporary Secretary L. S. Boggs.

On arrival in San Francisco I took up matter of Napa carpenters with P. H. McCarthy.

May 6th, visited headquarters; addressed the striking telephone operators. Left at 1 p. m. for Marysville, via Sacramento. Arrived Tuesday morning. Called on Third Vice-President D. D. Sullivan; addressed striking laundry workers. Arrived at Marysville at 2 p. m. Arranged for meeting of teamsters on Wednesday evening. Addressed meeting of carpenters; got twenty-one signatures and sent for charter.

Wednesday, worked on teamsters; meeting in evening. Called another meeting for Friday night.

Thursday, worked on teamsters; also interviewed several machinists and painters.

Friday, worked on teamsters. Had good meeting; sixteen names to roll.

Saturday, continued work on teamsters and carpenters.

Monday, worked on teamsters and carpenters.

Tuesday, worked on teamsters for another meeting for Thursday. Interviewed several electricians; seemed to think that after present construction period is passed and permanent force has become established that there will be a good field for organization. Most of them are card men from Sacramento and elsewhere.

Wednesday, continued work on teamsters and carpenters. Saw several machinists, who are in much the same position as the electricians; some of those holding cards opposed to local lodge, preferring to retain membership in San Francisco or Sacramento.

Thursday, continued on teamsters.

Friday, consulted with some of those who signed and concluded to give it up for the present; all eyes turned on San Francisco and other places on strike.

Saturday, formulated resolutions for presentation to carpenters' meeting and visited the various jobs urging them to turn out.

Sunday, May 19th, arrived in Sacramento.

Monday, found laundry workers on strike. Spent entire week working in their behalf by advice and counsel. Visited from one to three locals every night. Assisted in forming temporary organization for the erection of co-operative laundry. Made appeals for aid and subscriptions to stock.

Resigned position on May 25, 1907.

Respectfully submitted,

Z. W. CRAIG.

### **Special Organizer L. D. Biddle's Report**

*To the Eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:*

GENTLEMEN—Following is a summary of the work performed by me as special organizer:

July 1st. Started to work for the California State Federation of Labor. Worked among the butcher workmen; attended meeting of Machinists' Union, local No. 311.

July 2d. Went with Secretary W. A. Engel of the Central Trades and Labor Council to Hawthorne and organized the garment workers. Had meeting for butcher workmen.

July 3d. Went to Bakersfield.

July 4th. Arrived in Bakersfield at 7:45 a. m., and spent the day getting acquainted.

July 5th. Held a conference with several union men and organized the sheep shearers, fifteen members.

July 6th. Sent to A. F. of L. for charter for sheep shearers, and held a second meeting and gained seven more members; also worked among teamsters and waiters. In Bakersfield I worked with the Women's Union Label League and held a fine meeting; also worked with bakers. Addressed the machinists, No. 5.

July 9th. Left Bakersfield for Fresno. Had a long talk with the president and secretary of the Federated Trades Council. The town is in splendid condition. While there I visited the painters and retail clerks; also visited and addressed the coopers, plumbers, bakers and Federated Trades Council.

Went to Stockton. Visited the Typographical Union and pressmen; worked among the bartenders, retail clerks, cooks and waiters, carpenters, molders and teamsters. Organized the bartenders. Held conference with the street carmen. Attended the meeting of the Central Labor Council; sent for the bartenders' charter. Also addressed the lumbermen, brewery workers and bootblacks.

On August 8th left Stockton for San Francisco; while there I visited and addressed the coopers and the Labor Council.

On August 10th left San Francisco for Santa Cruz. Addressed the Building Trades Council. There are no trades organized in Santa Cruz other than the building trades.

Went to Los Angeles. Visited and addressed the sawmill workers at Boulder Creek; sent for charter of team drivers; worked on barbers, retail clerks, bakers, butchers, cement workers, hod carriers. Held meetings of barbers, five present; hod carriers, twelve present; bakers, three present; retail clerks, six present; butchers, five signed up; hod carriers, twenty-three present; sent for charter for hod carriers.

Visited Santa Cruz and San Luis Obispo.

Faternally,

L. D. BIDDLE.

## **Report of Special Organizer A. M. Thompson**

*To the Eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:*

BROTHERS—I hereby submit my report of work done for the Federation during the year as special organizer and second vice-president:

On July 27th I was called to San Jose upon the request of the teamsters. Upon my arrival there I found that they were having trouble in regard to the presentation to the employers of a new scale of wages. After a day's good work, the matter was amicably settled and the employers signed up under the new scale. I also did some work for the barbers, and tried to strengthen their organization, meeting with some degree of success.

During the month of September I started a crusade among the unions of the city of Oakland with the purpose of trying to affiliate those unions that rightfully belong to our crafts and should be affiliated with the Federation, and also for the purpose of trying to again cause those unions which had become delinquent to the Federation to re-affiliate. Through these efforts I was successful in obtaining the affiliation of the electrical workers, carriage and wagon workers and of causing the cigar makers and other unions of Oakland to again become in good standing with the Federation.

On September 13th I was ordered to the city of Marysville. Organized a union of the teamsters; also worked among the carpenters and barbers with some success.

October 12th. Went to San Jose in the interest of the commercial telegraphers, soliciting financial aid for them. Appeared before the

Federated Trades Council; was successful in having the council donate the sum of \$50 for the telegraphers' strike benefit. Also made an appeal to council and unions affiliated with same for the carmen of San Francisco.

September 5th. Went to Santa Cruz in the interest of the teamsters. A union was organized. Also did some work among the barbers, cooks and waiters, but did not meet with much success in organizing these crafts. I do feel, though, that within a short time they will organize.

I also was instrumental in organizing a fine union of teamsters in the city of Napa. Also done work among the barbers of Napa, and tried to form a union of boot and shoe workers employed at the Napa tan factory. Was unsuccessful in getting enough of them together to do anything in regard to forming a union of their craft.

Saturday, November 9th. Attended a smoker of warehousemen of Crockett, at Port Costa, at the invitation of the officers of said union. I addressed the meeting and wish to assure the members of the council that if the spirit of unionism prevailed among all unions as I found it with the membership of this craft it would not be long until all the unions of organized labor would be bound together by ties which could not be broken.

Fraternally,

A. M. THOMPSON.

## Legislative Agent Leavitt's Report

*To the Eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:*

GENTLEMEN—I left for Sacramento on January 16th and proceeded at once to confer with D. D. Sullivan and George Cook, secretary of the Sacramento Federated Trades, and other members of organized labor of Sacramento, in regard to matters pertaining to bills which had been endorsed by the State Federation. Immediately sought an introduction to senators and assemblymen and endeavored to ascertain their position with reference to bills we desired introduced in the interest of organized labor. I found many of the legislators who were desirous of doing something in the interest of the wage earners of the State, but there were many others who seemed to be opposed to any bill which had for its object the betterment of the conditions of the working people of the State.

The following bills were introduced, which had been endorsed by the State Federation of Labor:

Senate bill No. 169, regulating elections and the time of the closing of the polls. This bill passed without much opposition and is now a law.

Assembly bill No. 5 and Senate bill No. 11, providing for free text books, passed the Assembly but was refused passage in the Senate, there being strong opposition to its passage from the Roman Catholic Church for the reason that they desired the same privilege as the public schools, to-wit, that their schools be furnished free text books, as well as the common schools of the State.

Senate bill No. 199, regulating the deserting of, and harboring of, seamen. This bill passed both houses and is now a law.

Senate bill No. 736 and Assembly bill No. 865, regulating the responsibility of the employer for injury or death of employees. This bill passed and is now a law.

Senate bill No. 166 and Assembly bill No. 231, regulating the commissioner for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This bill passed and is now a law of the State.

Senate bill No. 549 and Assembly bill No. 542, regulating the hours

of employees engaged in selling drugs and other medicines. This bill passed without much opposition and is now a law.

Assembly bill No. 975, by the Committee on Ways and Means, providing for a 12½ per cent raise for all hospital employees in the State, raising the wages for these employees, was brought about by the influence and work of the trade unions of the State, and the stand taken by the State Federation of Labor. This was approved by the Governor.

The following bills passed both branches of the Legislature, but were disapproved by the Governor:

Assembly bill No. 30, regulating the minimum wage of \$3 per diem on all public work.

Senate bill No. 479 and Assembly bill No. 512, regulating the hours of labor for women.

Senate bill No. 480 and Assembly bill No. 513, regulating the hours for the employment of children.

Senate bill No. 491 and Assembly bill No. 547, regulating the hours for the employment of men employed upon the street railways.

Senate bill No. 440, regulating the practice of barbering.

Senate bill No. 540 and Assembly bill No. 210, regulating the practice of shoeing of horses, mules and other animals.

Assembly bill No. 702, limiting the number of hours of service and employment upon steam railroads.

As per request of the executive council, I took up the matter of Japanese and Chinese exclusion, Senate bill No. 930, providing for the expression of the will of the people upon the subject of Asiatic immigration. This bill passed the Senate and was about to pass the Assembly when a message from the Governor, with a telegram from President Roosevelt, requesting that the matter be immediately dropped, and it was so ordered.

Assembly bill No. 75, introduced by Assemblyman Eschlemen of Berkeley, regulating betting or wagering by pools or otherwise, upon the result of any trotting or running of horses. This bill passed the Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate.

Assembly constitutional amendment No. 26, relative to the number of hours of employment in a calendar day. This bill was refused passage in the Assembly.

Assembly bill No. 174, introduced by Speaker Beardsly, relating to commissioners to be appointed to settle labor disputes by arbitration. This bill was killed in committee. We succeeded in defeating this bill, as it was considered to be injurious to organized labor.

The following bills were defeated in committee. They were thought to be injurious to labor:

Assembly bill No. 752, providing for the licensing of architects.

Senate bill No. 715, repealing section 1 of the Code, forbidding the manufacture of prison-made goods.

Senate bill No. 98, requiring municipalities to purchase the existing plant at the valuation fixed by a board of arbitration.

I desire to call your attention to the vote taken upon some of the bills which were in the interest of organized labor.

Assembly bill No. 512, an act regulating the hours of labor for women. The following is the vote in the Senate on this bill: Ayes—Senators Anthony, Bell, Belshaw, Camanetti, Carter, Curtin, Greenwell, Hartman, Irish, Keane, Kennedy, Lynch, Markey, Muentner, Reily, Rush, Sanford, Savage, Walker, Wade, Welsh, Willis, Wolfe—23. Noes—Senators Boynton, Leavitt, Price, Rambo, Rolley and Wright—6.

Action taken on Senate bill No. 491, regulating the hours of employment on street railways: Ayes—Senators Anthony, Bates, Bell, Black, Camanetti, Cartwright, Curtin, Greenwell, Hartman, Keane, Kennedy, Leavitt, Lynch, Markey, Mattos, McCartney, McKee, Muentner, Nelson, Reily, Rolley, Sanford, Walker, Weed, Welch, and Wolfe—26. Noes—Senators Boynton and Wright—2.

Senate bill No. 540, an act regulating the practice of horseshoeing, to provide for the examination and registration of persons engaged in such pursuits: Ayes—Senators Anthony, Black, Broughton, Camanetti, Carter, Greenwell, Hartman, Keane, Kennedy, Leavitt, Lynch, Markey, McCartney, Miller, Muentner, Nelson, Price, Reily, Sanford, Savage, Walker, Weed, and Willis—23. Noes—Senators Bell, Boynton, Irish, Mattos, Rambo, and Wright—6.

Assembly bill No. 513, an act to amend sections 1 and 2, and regulating the hours of labor and employment of children: Ayes—Senators Anthony, Belshaw, Black, Broughton, Cartwright, Irish, Keane, Kennedy, Leavitt, Lynch, Markey, Mattos, McCartney, Nelson, Rambo, Reily, Rolley, Walker, Weed, Willis, and Wolfe—21. Noes—Senator Price—1.

Senate bill No. 440, an act regulating the practice of barbering: Ayes—Senators Anderson, Anthony, Black, Broughton, Camanetti, Carter, Cartwright, Greenwell, Keane, Markey, McCartney, Miller, Muentner, Nelson, Price, Reily, Rush, Savage, Walker, Weed, Willis, and Wolfe—22. Noes—Senators Bates, Bell, Curtin, Hartman, Irish, Kennedy, Leavitt, Lynch, Mattos, Rambo, Rolley, Sanford, and Wright—13.

Assembly bill No. 416, an act regulating the licensing and powers of detectives and providing for the regulation of business of watchmen and guards in this State. This bill, after being amended in the Assembly, passed and was referred to the Senate; reported upon favorably by Committee on Labor and Capital; was about to appear for final passage when those senators who opposed the bill succeeded in having the president of the Senate refer it back to the Judiciary Committee. The bill was killed in the Judiciary Committee by the following vote of members present: Favorable—Wolfe, Keane, Camanetti, Cartwright. Those against—Lukens, Muentner, Carter, Irish, Anderson, Curtin. The above bill (Assembly No. 416), as introduced in its original form, was defeated by the following vote: Ayes—Assemblymen Boyle, Chandler, Coghlan, Costar, Davis, Drew, Devlin, Finney, Fisher, Forbes, Fratessa, Hartman, Held, Hewitt, Johnson of Sacramento, Kohlman, Lucas, Lynch, McKeon, O'Brien, Otis, Stetson, Wessling, and Wilson—total 24. Noes—Baxter, Bell, Berry, Butler, Case, Cogswell, Cornish, Cutten, Estudillo, Johnson of San Diego, Leeds, McClellan, McConnell, Percival, Pierce, Pyle, Root, Sackett, Spaulding, Stanton, Strohl, Thompson of San Francisco, Thompson of Los Angeles, Transue, Walsh, Weske, Whitmore, Wyatt and Mr. Speaker—total 29. This bill was amended later in the session, after reconsideration, and passed without any opposition, but in such a form as to change entirely the original intent of the bill.

Assembly bill No. 513, regulating the hours of employment for children, passed the Assembly without any opposition.

Assembly bill No. 512, regulating the hours of labor for women, passed the Assembly without any opposition.

Assembly bill No. 547, regulating the employment of street railway employes and number of hours employed. Following was the roll call: Ayes—Barry, Baxter, Behan, Beckett, Bishop, Boyle, Bush, Butler, Campbell, Coghlan, Cornish, Cullen, Davis, Devlin, Drew, Eschleman, Fisher, Fratessa, Hartman, Held, Hewitt, Higgins, John, Johnson of Sacramento, Jury, Kelly, Kohlman, Lemon, Ludington, McKeon, McMullin, O'Brien, Percival, Pierce, Smith, Snyder, Spaulding, Strohl, Thompson of San Francisco, Toomey, Vogel, Walsh, Weske, Wesling, Whitmore, Wilson, Wyatt, and Mr. Speaker—total 48. Noes—Case, Chandler, Cogswell, Costar, Johnson of San Diego, Leeds, McConnell, Pyle, Sackett, Stanton, Strobridge, Thompson of Los Angeles, and Transue—total 13.

An act to regulate the practice of barbering (Senate bill No. 440). The vote in the Assembly was as follows: Ayes—Baxter, Bell, Berry,

Bishop, Coghlan, Cullen, Davis, Devlin, Estudillo, Finney, Forbes, Hammon, Hans, Hartman, Held, Hewitt, Johnson of Sacramento, Johnson of San Diego, Jury, Kelly, Kohlman, Leeds, Lemon, Lynch, Maguire, McKeon, McMullin, O'Brien, Percival, Pierce, Root, Sackett, Strohl, Thompson of Los Angeles, Transue, Vogel, Walsh, Wesling, Whitmore, Wilson, and Mr. Speaker—41. Noes—Birdsall, Case, Chandler, Costar, Higgins, John, Lucas, McClellan, Otis, Stetson, Strobridge, Weske, and Wyatt—13.

Senate bill No. 736, an act regulating the responsibility of employers for injury or death to employees. Vote taken in the Assembly as follows: Ayes—Passed both houses without any opposition.

Assembly bill No. 702, an act to promote the safety of travelers upon railroads by limiting the number of hours of service of employes thereon. Passed both houses without opposition on roll call.

Senate bill No. 199, relating to the enticing of seamen to desert, passed the Senate on following vote: Ayes—Beckett, Berry, Birdsall, Boyle, Campbell, Coghlan, Cornish, Cullen, Davis, Devlin, Drew, Fisher, Forbes, Fratessa, Hans, Hartman, Held, Hewitt, Higgins, John, Johnson of Sacramento, Johnson of San Diego, Jury, Kelly, Kohlman, Lemon, Ludington, McGuire, McKeon, McMullin, O'Brien, Percival, Pyle, Root, Sackett, Smith, Snyder, Strohl, Strobridge, Transue, Vogel, Weske, Wessling, Whitmore, Wilson, Wyatt, and Mr. Speaker—47. Noes—Chandler, Cogswell, Cutten, Estudillo, Leeds, Lynch, McClellan, McConnell, Spaulding, Stanton, and Thompson of Los Angeles—11.

Senate constitutional amendment No. 27, relative to the rights of women's suffrage. Vote in Senate as follows: Ayes—Bates, Bell, Black, Boynton, Camanetti, Cartwright, Greenwell, Keane, Lynch, Mattos, Miller, Rambo, Reily, Rolley, Rush, Sanford, Savage, and Walker—18. Noes—Anthony, Carter, Curtin, Hartman, Kennedy, Leavitt, Markey, McCartney, Muentner, Nelson, Price, Weed, Welsh, Willis, Wolfe, and Wright—16.

In submitting the foregoing vote by roll call I have endeavored to show the attitude of the Legislature toward the various bills introduced in the interest of organized labor.

I waited upon Governor Gillett upon several occasions relative to his signing bills which were introduced in the interest of organized labor, and I regret very much that some of the most important bills failed to secure his approval, in particular the carmen's eight-hour bill, which had it become a law, would possibly have prevented the struggle of the Street Carmen's Union to secure the eight-hour day, and in so doing would have been of great benefit to organized labor of the State.

Governor Gillett assured me during the campaign that organized labor would, in the event of his election to the high office of Governor, receive just and fair consideration at his hands. But it seems to be evident that organized capital, through a systematic lobby, has demonstrated its complete control of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of this State.

We are under obligations to several members of the Legislature for their careful and conscientious labor in behalf of our bills and I will mention those members who presented measures in which we were very much interested: Senators Anthony, Reily, Welsh, Wolfe, Leavitt, Keane, and McCartney. Other members who were very active in support of our bills were Assemblymen Devlin, Eschleman, Johnson of Sacramento, Davis, McMullin, and Wilson. I desire to mention especially Assemblymen F. R. Devlin and John M. Eschleman, who rendered valuable legal advice and assisted in the preparation of our bills, and also gave valuable assistance before committees and upon the floor of the House.

I will name other Senators and Assemblymen who stood ready to work and vote in the interest of the wage earners of the State: Senators Bates, Black, Camanetti, Cartwright, Rush, Walker, Willis, Miller;

Assemblymen Coghlan, Finney, Forbes, McGuire, O'Brien, Wesling, Toomey, Kelly, Kohlman, Held, Hartman, Fratessa, Fisher, Cullen, Boyle, Beban, and Lemon.

Notwithstanding the energetic work of lobbyists in the employ of large corporations, I believe that we have been able to secure legislation which will prove to be of value to labor in general, and would advise and recommend a continuation of the struggle at all sessions of the Legislature, whenever the Federation is in a position to undertake the work.

In closing I would earnestly advocate that a concerted effort be made at all elections to secure the selection of men who have been tried and found to be favorable to the interests of the wage earners of this State.

Trusting that my work as legislative agent has met with your approval, and thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

L. B. LEAVITT.