

PROCEEDINGS

Tenth Annual Convention

California State Federation of Labor

HELD AT
NATIVE SONS' HALL

SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA

October 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1909

PRINTED BY THE CALIFORNIA MISSION



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT:

D. D. SULLIVAN.....1826 N St., Sacramento

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District No. 1—(South of Bakersfield)

CHRIS. PLOEGER.....540 Maple Ave., Los Angeles

District No. 2—(Bakersfield to Stockton)

TOM C. SEAWARD.....P. O. Box 1140, Fresno

District No. 3—(Santa Clara County)

M. T. MURRAY.....620 S. 8th St., San Jose

District No. 4—(Alameda and Contra Costa Counties)

R. WIAND.....678 23d St., Oakland

District No. 5—(Sacramento County North)

THOMAS WRIGHT.....617 N St., Sacramento

District No. 6—(San Francisco)

HARRY MENKE.....68 Haight St.

D. J. MURRAY.....314 14th St.

T. K. THOMPSON.....1421 Laguna St.

District No. 7—(Vallejo, San Rafael and Santa Rosa)

L. B. LEAVITT.....720 Florida St., Vallejo

District No. 8—(Humboldt County North)

JOHN W. ERICKSEN.....P. O. Box 327, Eureka

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.....316 14th St., San Francisco



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Tenth Annual Convention

OF THE

California State Federation of Labor



Native Sons' Hall, San Rafael, California

October 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1909

PROCEEDINGS

TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

California State Federation of Labor

HELD AT

Native Sons' Hall, San Rafael, California

October 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1909

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Monday, October 4th.

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

In a brief address, President Thompson introduced Fred Smith, President of the Labor Council of Marin County, who in turn introduced President E. S. Rake of the San Rafael Chamber of Commerce, who delivered an address of welcome, calling attention to various points of interest and cordially inviting the delegates to visit them. The President announced that Mayor Pedrotti was not able to be present at the opening of the convention.

In Mayor Pedrotti's absence the Chairman thanked Mr. Rake on behalf of the convention and presented him with a badge.

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

We, the Committee appointed on Credentials, beg leave to report that we find the following delegates duly qualified to be seated and entitled to the votes set opposite their names:

BAKERSFIELD—

Labor Council (2):
E. W. Elvins, 1.
J. M. McIntosh, 1.

CROCKETT—

Warehouse Workers, No. 537
(81):
Fred Hawley, 41.
John Hutchinson, 40.

FRESNO—

Cooks and Waiters, No. 62 (50):
Tom C. Seaward, 50.

LOS ANGELES—

Bartenders, No. 284 (228):
E. E. Day, 228.
Labor Council (2):
Chris Ploeger, 2.
Teamsters, No. 208 (62):
R. A. Lattimore, 31.
W. L. Butler, 31.

OAKLAND—

Bakers, No. 119 (112):
Cyrus Cooley, 112.

Barbers, No. 134 (146):

G. Fromholz, 146.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No.
324 (19):

Edward Young, 10.
A. F. Goodwin, 9.

Carpenters, No. 36 (636):

R. Wiand, 318.
W. J. Atkinson, 318.

Electrical Workers, No. 283
(300):

Herman Derolph, 150.
T. A. Amlin.

Wm. Heyne (Alternate), 150

Gas Workers, No. 10,678 (140):
John Forrest, 140.

Street Carmen, No. 192 (550):

R. H. Furman, 275.
W. J. Hooper, 275.

Team Drivers, No. 70 (260):

A. M. Thompson, 260.

Typographical, No. 36 (190):

D. H. Hopkins, 95.
Wm. H. Mallett, 95.

SACRAMENTO—

Labor Council (2):
 D. D. Sullivan, 2.
 Typographical, No. 46 (170):
 Thos. Wright, 170.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Alaska Fishermen (666):
 Andrew Brandt, 333.
 Ed Andersen, 333.
 Bakers, No. 24 (541):
 Jack Zamford, 271.
 S. K. Leman, 270.
 Bakery Salesmen, No. 106 (97):
 Louis Basenack, 97.
 Bartenders, No. 41 (125):
 A. J. Condrotte, 42.
 Harry McGinnis, 42.
 Jas. McGrady, 41.
 Beer Bottlers, No. 293 (245):
 Jos. Guinee, 245.
 Beer Drivers, No. 227 (350):
 C. J. Hourihan, 88.
 A. F. Hanjes, 88.
 Geo. Wagner, 87.
 M. W. Silk, 87.
 Brewery Workmen, No. 7 (400):
 Emil Muri, 400.
 Bookbinders, No. 31 (185):
 Frank J. Dever, 185.
 Boxmakers, No. 152 (66):
 W. G. Desepta, 66.
 Butchers, No. 115 (200):
 D. J. Murray, 200.
 Carpenters, No. 483 (1,182):
 Walter Goff, 591.
 J. T. Greenwood, 591.
 Carpenters, No. 1,082 (637):
 T. K. Thompson, 637.
 Garment Workers, No. 131 (300):
 Miss May Cummings, 150.
 Mrs. Margaret Seaman, 150.
 Gas Workers, No. 9,840 (335):
 John J. Breslin, 84.
 D. F. Cameron, 84.
 A. F. Colman, 84.
 Geo. W. Bell, 83.
 Janitors, No. 10,367 (75):
 C. A. Shuttleworth, 75.
 Labor Council (2):
 M. E. Decker, 1.
 E. H. Lomasney, 1.
 Machinists, No. 68 (1,000):
 D. P. Hagerty, 500.
 W. E. Jones, 500.
 Musicians, No. 6 (650):
 Theo. Eisfeldt, 217.
 Jas. Green, 217.
 Harry Menke, 216.
 Photo Engravers (100):
 A. J. Gallagher, 100.
 Albert Hoffman (Alternate)
 Pile Drivers, No. 77 (184):
 T. D. Warwick, 92.
 W. G. Ross, 92.
 Sailors of the Pacific (2,000):
 Fred H. Buryeson, 333.
 John W. Ericksen, 333.
 J. T. R. Liddy, 333.
 August Seaman, 333.
 Paul Scharrenberg, 334.
 Andrew Thomal, 334.
 Stable Employees, No. 404 (150):
 Wm. Matheson, 88.
 Thos. J. White, 87.
 Sugar Workers, No. 10,519 (212):
 Chas. Oliva, 212.

Stage Employees (150):
 Jas. F. Blaikie (Alternate).
 Wm. G. Rusk, 75.
 S. D. Simmons, 75.
 Laundry Workers, No. 26 (1,300):
 Fred Grahame, 650.
 Jas. Linegar, 650.
 Typographical, No. 21 (779):
 Frank J. Bonnington, 130.
 J. J. Chaudet, 130.
 Will J. French, 130.
 W. A. Gallagher, 130.
 Geo. S. Hollis, 130.
 Geo. A. Tracy, 129.
 Upholsterers, No. 28 (136):
 M. Kragen, 68.
 B. B. Rosenthal, 68.

SAN JOSE—

Labor Council (2):
 J. W. Bowman, 2.
 Street Carmen, No. 265 (134):
 M. T. Murray, 134.
 Typographical, No. 231 (81):
 A. S. Howe, 81.

SAN RAFAEL—

Bartenders, No. 542 (27):
 John P. Walsh, 27.
 Carpenters, No. 35 (128):
 W. Marshall, 64.
 H. D. Nash, 64.
 Labor Council (2):
 M. Lawrence, 1.
 Fred Smith, 1.
 Retail Clerks, No. 1,119 (20):
 Fred Ratje, 10.
 Robert Johnson, 10.

SANTA ROSA—

Paving Cutters No. 31 (100):
 Charles Lawrence, 100.

STOCKTON—

Carmen's Union (53):
 Geo. A. Dean, 27.
 L. W. Lewis, 26.
 Labor Council (2):
 Thos. Bone, 1.
 A. McBride, 1.

VALLEJO—

Bartenders, No. 602 (74):
 Wm. H. Doe, 37.
 Edward McGreevy, 37.
 Carpenters, No. 180 (115):
 K. E. Gray, 57.
 John Mangold, 58.
 Federal Labor, No. 11,345 (98):
 D. H. Leavitt, 49.
 J. B. Dale, 49.
 Electrical Workers, No. 180 (42):
 John W. Ganzhorn, 21.
 Frank W. Savage, 21.
 Labor Council (2):
 L. B. Leavitt, 1.
 F. M. Wynkoop, 1.
 Machinists, No. 252 (179):
 H. L. Freudenberg, 179.
 Musicians, No. 367 (55):
 S. W. Barlhache, 28.
 F. M. Dickey, 27.
 Ship Joiners, No. 9 (21):
 John Davidson, 21.

The committee recommends that the following Fraternal Delegates be seated without voice or vote:

San Francisco: Asiatic Exclusion League—Andrew J. Gallagher, Fred W. Brandis.

Fresno: Farmers' Union of Fresno—H. W. Wrightson.

Napa: California Co-operative and Educational Union, No. 109—O. Grassman, R. Christianson.

The committee recommends that the Box Makers, Local No. 152, of San Francisco, be seated and the amount of 66 votes be accredited to their delegates, they having been on a strike since May, 1909.

The committee finds the Boiler Makers, Local Union No. 148, of Vallejo, is in arrears to the extent of three months and is not entitled to a seat in this convention unless its back per capita be paid.

D. P. HAGGERTY (Chairman),
CY. COOEY,
JNO. J. BRÉSLIN.

The committee's report was adopted as read.

W. A. Gallagher was elected Assistant Secretary of the convention.

Fred Smith, of San Rafael Retail Clerks' Union, was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

The chair announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee on Law and Legislation—J. W. Bowman, Typographical Union, San Jose; James Linegar, Laundry Workers, San Francisco; B. B. Rosenthal, Upholsterers, San Francisco; L. B. Leavitt, Labor Council, Vallejo; R. Wiand, Carpenters, No. 36, Oakland.

Committee on Reports of Officers—John Forrest, Gas Workers, Oakland; J. B. Dale, Federal Union, Vallejo; Fred Hawley, Warehouse Workers, Crockett; J. T. Greenwood, Carpenters, No. 483, San Francisco; Geo. A. Dean, Street Carmen, Stockton.

Committee on Resolutions—Geo. A. Tracy, Typographical, No. 21, San Francisco; Wm. Heyne, Electrical Workers, No. 283, Oakland; M. W. Silk, Beer Drivers, San Francisco; Thomas Wright, Typographical Union, Sacramento; Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors of Pacific, San Francisco.

Committee on Rules of Order—A. S. Howe, Typographical Union, San Jose; J. M. McIntosh, Labor Council, Bakersfield; August Seaman, Sailors of Pacific, San Francisco; W. J. Hooper, Street Carmen, No. 192, Oakland; Geo. Wagner, Beer Drivers, San Francisco.

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws—S. D. Simmons, Stage Employees, San Francisco; W. H. Mallett, Typographical Union, Oakland; E. H. Lomasney, Labor Council, San Francisco; Harry Menke, Musicians, San Francisco; W. E. Jones, Machinists, San Francisco.

Committee on Labels and Boycotts—W. J. French, Typographical Union, No. 21, San Francisco; Miss May Cummings, Garment Workers, San Francisco; Edward McGreevy, Bartenders, Vallejo; Lawrence Moore, Retail Clerks, San Rafael; Emil Muri, Brewery Workmen, No. 7, San Francisco.

Committee on Grievances—A. W. McBride, Labor Council, Stockton; Charles Lawrence, Paving Cutters, Santa Rosa; Ed. Andersen, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco; S. K. Leman, Bakers, No. 24, San Francisco; H. L. Freudenberg, Machinists, Vallejo.

Committee on Thanks—Wm. G. Rusk, Stage Employees, San Francisco; J. J. Chaudet, Typographical Union, No. 21, San Francisco; Margaret Seaman, Garment Workers, San Francisco; E. E. Day, Bartenders, Los Angeles; Chas. Oliva, Sugar Workers, San Francisco.

Committee on Credentials—D. P. Haggerty, Machinists, San Francisco; Cyrus Cooley, Bakers, No. 119, Oakland; J. J. Breslin, Gas Workers, San Francisco.

The appointments were confirmed by the convention.

Badges were then distributed.

Frederick Smith addressed the convention, extending an invitation for a trip to Mt. Tamalpais.

W. J. French in an address called attention to the industrial fair during Portola week for the benefit of the Labor Temple fund.

W. J. Atkinson, of Carpenters Union, No. 36, of Oakland, was appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

Adjourned until 9:30 A. M. Tuesday.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Tuesday, October 5—Morning Session.

President Thompson called the convention to order at 9:45 o'clock.

It was moved and seconded that Brother Tibbs be seated as a Fraternal Delegate from the Farmers' Union of Selma. Carried.

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

San Rafael, Cal., October 5, 1909.

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

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

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

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

2. Each delegate, when arising to speak, shall respectfully address the chair, and announce his or her full name, and the name and number of the organization which he or she represents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. No resolution shall be received by the chair or by the Committee on Resolutions unless it bears the signature of the delegate presenting it and the name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution shall be introduced later than Wednesday, October 6th, at 5:30 P. M., except by consent of two-thirds of the delegates present.

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

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

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

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

We recommend the following Order of Business:

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

ARTHUR S. HOWE,
AUGUST SEAMAN,
GEO. WAGNER,
W. J. HOOPER,
J. M. McINTOSH,
Committee.

The report was adopted as read.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolution No. 1.—Presented by Andrew J. Gallagher, of Photo-Engravers No. 8, of San Francisco.

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

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

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

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled this 5th day of October, 1909, that the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all races native of Asia other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; therefore, be it further

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

The committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 1 and, upon motion, the report was concurred in.

Resolution No. 2.—Presented by Jack, Zamford, of Bakers' Union, No. 24, of San Francisco.

To John Sandgren, Representative of the Swedish General Strike, in care of Central Federated Union, New York:

The workers of California send fraternal greetings to our striking brothers in Sweden, and pledge our substantial support in your struggle for the rights of labor.

Tenth Annual Convention, California State Federation of Labor.

The committee reported favorably on Resolution No. 2 and recommended that the Secretary be instructed to send a telegram to Brother Sandgren, informing him of the action of the convention. The recommendation was concurred in and the report adopted.

Resolution No. 4.—Presented by delegates of Sailors Union of the Pacific.

Whereas, Senate Bill No. 232 (otherwise known as the Seamen's Bill) to amend Section 644 of the Penal Code, relating to "enticing seamen to desert," was vetoed by Governor Gillett for the second time; and,

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

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

Resolved, By the Tenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation, this 5th day of October, 1909, that we emphatically disapprove the action of Governor Gillett in vetoing the

Seamen's Bill as without warrant, either in justice to the seamen or in the conditions of the maritime industry, and as perpetuating a discrimination against one branch of labor and therefore constituting a menace to the freedom of all branches of labor, and pronounce the reasons given in the Governor's veto message to be based upon a misconception of facts and unjustifiable reflection upon the motives and methods of the organized seamen; further

Resolved, That we hereby re-endorse the Seamen's proposals, as set forth in Senate Bill No. 232, and pledge ourselves to aid in the passage of said bill by the forthcoming Legislature of California; further

Resolved, That the accompanying copy of Governor Gillett's veto message and analysis thereof be included in the records of this convention.

PAUL SCHARRENBERG,
JOHN W. ERICKSEN,
A. THOMAS,
F. H. BURYESON,
JOSEPH T. LIDDY,
A. SEAMAN,
Delegates Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Gillett's Veto Message.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Sacramento, March 22, 1909.

To the Senate of the State of California:

I herewith return Senate Bill No. 232—An Act to amend Section 644 of the Penal Code, relating to enticing seamen to desert their vessels, for the following reasons:

This bill repeals Section 644 of the Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor to entice a sailor to desert his ship. A similar bill was vetoed at the last session of the Legislature. Section 4601 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which made it a misdemeanor to harbor or secrete a sailor who had deserted his ship, was repealed by an Act of Congress in the year 1898. A similar law, covered by Section 645 of the Penal Code of this State, was repealed at the last session of the Legislature.

The reason for repealing these two laws, State and Federal, was because by amendments to the shipping laws of Congress, desertion was no longer an offense, therefore it could not be a crime to harbor a person who had the right to desert and leave his ship. But this reason does not obtain as far as Section 644 is concerned. The purpose of this section is to protect shipping and commerce and prevent a stranger, or any other person, from unlawfully going upon a ship or otherwise and by means of promises, persuasion or threats of violence, induce or entice sailors to desert, thereby depriving the ship of a crew and delaying its voyage. All nations have enacted laws to protect their shipping interests and to promote their commerce, and their vessels visit all ports of the world in carrying on the commerce.

The laws require that vessels must be seaworthy and must carry a sufficient crew of sailors to insure its safety and complete its voyage, and no ship is permitted to proceed to sea without such a crew. It is important that these ships should make their voyages without unnecessary delay and without unlawful interference, and this furnishes to a large extent the reason for the enactment into law of Section 644, which Senate Bill No. 232 seeks to repeal.

Sailors may be enticed to desert a ship which is ready for sea by promises made or inducements held out by rival companies who desire to prevent or interfere with a ship carrying out its charter party, or by some organization which is engaged in some industrial

controversy with the charterers of the ship and is endeavoring to prevent its voyage until the ship yields to its proposed terms.

In the past many wrongful acts have been committed in every port of this State in enticing or forcing sailors to desert or leave the ship upon which they were employed and from which shipping has greatly suffered. In Humboldt Bay, to my own knowledge, ships have been in the past detained in their voyage because their crews have left through enticement or fear of personal injuries. New crews were engaged in San Francisco and upon their arrival were met by a committee whose members were unknown to them and if they could not be persuaded to leave the ship violence was frequently used, and in doing so sailors were stabbed in their bunks, beaten on the streets of Eureka, and some were bound hand and foot, gagged and thrown in the bay. These men were satisfied with the articles signed and the wages paid them, and could not be induced or enticed to leave the ship. Many, however, left because of their fear of personal violence and of threats made. This condition has existed in every part of the State, and is likely to arise at any time. Section 644 of the Penal Code offers some relief and in some degree can prevent these acts from being perpetrated. It is in the interest of shipping and commerce, and affords some protection to those who desire to go to sea from those who wish to prevent them, as well as to the ship-owners.

The law, therefore, for the foregoing reasons, should be strengthened, rather than repealed.

J. N. GILLETT,

Governor of the State of California.

Analysis of Veto Message.

Governor Gillett has vetoed Senate Bill No. 232, "An Act to repeal Section 644 of the Penal Code of the State of California." This is the second time Governor Gillett has performed this service, as some of the ship-owners think, and as he himself says, to the shipping interests of the country.

Sections 644 and 645 of the Penal Code were repealed by the Legislature two years ago, by a practically unanimous vote. Section 644 makes it a misdemeanor to entice a seaman from his master. To the bill repealing this section the Governor applied the pocket veto two years ago. Section 645 made it a misdemeanor to "harbor" any deserting seaman. The bill repealing this section was approved by the Governor two years ago.

The latter section, if enforced, would have penalized the master or owner of the vessel who gave employment to a man whom he knew to have been a "deserter." Governor Gillett has been the attorney for the shipowners and has been a resident of Eureka for years, and he certainly knows that fully eighty per cent of the men who have sailed this coast in years gone by were "deserters from foreign vessels." The law had been sleeping. It would have hurt the shipowners if it were enforced. Therefore the bill repealing it was signed.

During the session of the present Legislature Section 644 was again repealed by the passage of Senate Bill No. 232. This time it was passed so early in the session and so nearly by a unanimous vote that the Governor found it necessary, or expedient, to write a veto message in which he gives his reasons, at least some of them, for his veto.

These two sections of the California laws were copies of the Slave Laws of the slave States and substantially a copy of the law under which Dred Scott was arrested and tried. The laws are, however, a great deal older than the United States, and the sole and only reason for their existence is the idea that the shipmaster has a property right in the seaman's body. In so far as the coast-

wise trade and the trade to nearby foreign countries are concerned, this theory has ceased to be the basis of the United States law since 1898.

The California law refers to "enticing." The crimp uses a more expressive and a more correct term, and so does the master of the vessel. The crimp says: "I stole so many sailors out of such and such a vessel." The shipmaster in talking of the lost property says: "So and so many of my crew were stolen." It will be seen that the whole thing comes down to ownership property.

The Governor says that all nations have such laws. Unfortunately that is true. They have them because when serfdom was abolished the seamen were forgotten by the liberators. When slavery was abolished in the United States and in Brazil the reformers did not know or they forgot about the poor seaman. Some of the shipowners, too, either did not know or else they helped the liberators to forget.

Associate Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, in his dissenting opinion in the case of Robert Robertson et al. vs. Barry Baldwin, reviews some of the reasons why the seamen have been and are still kept in bondage, among them being the "supposed necessities of commerce," "the improvidence of the seamen," their "credulity," their "friendlessness," "their exposure to the wiles of sharpers." Therefore, they have been made the "wards of admiralty" and placed under special protection of the courts.

In this connection Justice Harlan says:

"In view of these principles, I am unable to understand how the necessity for the protection of seamen against those who take advantage of them can be made the basis of legislation, compelling them against their will, and by force to render personal service for others engaged in private business.

"Their supposed helpless condition is thus made the excuse for imposing upon them burdens that could not be imposed upon other classes without depriving them of rights that inhere in personal freedom. The Constitution furnishes no authority for any such distinction between classes or persons in this country."

But Governor Gillett says:

"The laws require that vessels must be seaworthy, and must carry a sufficient crew of sailors to insure its safety and complete voyage, and no ship is permitted to proceed to sea without such a crew."

It is a pity that Governor Gillett was not a member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries during his term in Congress. If he had been he would in all likelihood have been saved from stating such errors in an official document. He would have known that sailing vessels are not subject to inspection and he would have been acquainted with the law which makes it difficult for the seamen themselves to raise the question as to the seaworthiness of their vessel. He would have known that an American sailing ship, if she be less than 700 tons, may go to sea with a master taken from the woods of Mendocino County, with a mate who had never left the confines of Placer County, with a second mate who had never been outside of Nevada, and with a crew of woodsmen, brought especially from Tulare County, and that the same applies to a vessel of more than 700 tons, except in the case of the master. He would have known that there are no laws specifying the number or the skill of the crew and that in the meaning of the law any citizen or alien becomes a seaman through the act of signing the shipping articles, and in the coast-trade this he may do, drunk or sober. As to the seaman's willingness to remain and his perfect satisfaction with his service and with his agreement, the Congress of the United States has, as a result of the exposures of the wiles used in inducing men and boys to ship, been compelled to pass what is known as the Anti-

Shanghai Act, which makes it a crime to compel a man to go to sea against his will.

But how is the man's will to become effective if no one be permitted to inform him of his rights and to assist him to regain his freedom?

The Governor speaks of vessels being delayed because of men violating their contracts. If vessels have been delayed, and we do not deny that some have been, it was because of the effort of the seaman to recover his freedom, and because the shipowners were not willing to pay the seaman such wages as are indispensable to maintain life under reasonable and ordinary conditions.

The Governor speaks of brutalities that have been committed by irresponsible men who have induced or coerced crews to quit their vessels. This was years ago, when the seaman was a chattel under the laws of the United States, as well as under the law of California. The Governor does not make mention, however, of the brutalities perpetrated by so-called responsible men. He does not speak of men shot in cold blood because they endeavored to escape from their vessels. He does not mention that the agent of the shipowners at Eureka, Mr. George Hall, stood on one side of the street and shot a seaman dead, who stood on the other side of the street. These are matters, on both sides, of deepest regret to the seamen. But with more freedom has come less brutality, fewer desertions and less delays, as is testified to by the Commissioner of Navigation in his last annual report to Congress.

It comes with ill-grace from a resident of Eureka to speak of these things especially in an official document such as Governor Gillett's veto message.

There is one reason, and the writer has no doubt but that it is the chief one, which the Governor has not given, and that is the policy of a certain party of employers and their attorneys in these United States to continue the status of the seaman as property of the vessel in order that it may, at a convenient time, be extended to the employees of other corporations.

We shall continue our struggle, for tomorrow is also a day.

ANDREW FURUSETH,
Secretary Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

San Francisco, Cal., March 27, 1909.

The committee reported favorably on Resolution No. 4, and, upon motion, the report was concurred in.

On motion of Delegate A. J. Gallagher, of the Photo-Engravers, Fraternal Delegate Fred W. Brandis, of the Exclusion League, was granted the floor. Delegate Brandis spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Delegates of the Tenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor: The subject of Asiatic exclusion has been spoken of so often that it is fast becoming a chestnut to a great number of the laboring class of California, who do not stop to think and do not realize what a menace Asiatics are becoming and what vast proportions this question is assuming. As long as they don't feel any pain, they are not hurt, and there is no kick coming. Some one has illustrated it in this manner: Man is a dual creature, part intellectual and part physical. Many go through life with their heads far up in the intellectual clouds, and know not what is going on round about them. They are guarding the intellectual part. But let the seat of their physical being, i. e., their pocketbook, be touched, and lo! a new aspect appears and they howl for redress. You have heard of the farmer whose melon patch was the prey of the boys while he was at church, and how he guarded it with gun at hand and Bible in lap. The boys, however, got a cow bell and while one of them rang it

in the cornfield and enticed the farmer after the cow, the others got a supply of melons.

While some of you are guarding part of your being the Japs especially are undermining your trade or calling, and if not stopped you will be forced to compete with them and adopt their style of living. It is this class of workers, if there are any here today, that I want to reach and help them come out of their trance and attend to business. Too many are expecting the State Exclusion League to fight their battles and accomplish the ends sought after, and are not willing, alas, to even help pay for the ammunition used. It is a sad fact, but nevertheless true that most of the funds paid into the State Exclusion League come from the Building Trades. Had I my way, every man affiliated with this State Federation would gladly contribute his 1 cent per month per capita—one shine or two cigars less in a year will pay for it—and you can not understand the magnitude of our movement unless you visit the offices at 815 Metropolis building, San Francisco. Four times the amount raised now could be used to a great advantage. The State League is organized for the sole purpose of securing legislation and can not work locally by placing boycotts or doing picket work that can be done by a local league such as we have in San Jose.

That is practically the only method to reach those intellectual people who employ Asiatics to the detriment of white citizens. The problem is before you, and it is up to you to solve it. The Monterey Chamber of Commerce has recently adopted resolutions to oust the Asiatics and employ whites. As there are several hundred Japs in Monterey who will eventually have to move, you had better get busy and form local leagues to protect your own cities.

Let us briefly review to what extent the unions affiliated with this Federation are injured by Asiatic immigration. The brewers, one of the strongest supporters of the State League, are to have competition from the Japs. A big saki brewery is being built in Oakland, and as the Jap is a shrewd business man, as well as a cheap producer, they will soon create an appetite for their brew at a price white men will starve on. This is only an opening wedge.

Sacramento enjoys a barbers' association promoted by Japanese, and many towns and cities have Jap barber shops, where many men who have no affiliation get their tonsorial work done. I don't know whether the Jap shops or scab shops are the worse.

Perhaps our barber college of San Jose is worse, for a man after being shaved went to the drinking fountain, and after filling his mouth with water began tipping from side to side. The barber (?) thought him crazy, but the man after emptying his mouth, said he was only seeing if his face leaked.

The butchers have other foes than themselves to compete with, too. There are over two hundred Chinese employed in the pork butchering trade alone and the Chinese control about 75 per cent of the entire pork output of California. They work sixteen hours, as against the white men's ten hours, outside of San Francisco, where Chinese butchers comply with the Butchers' Union rules. In consequence of this competition, white pork butchers are compelled to work for from 24 to 50 per cent less wages than those in other branches of the trade. White butchers average \$20 per week; Chinese, \$35 per month.

The broom-makers are up against the real thing, too. What, with prison-made and Home of the Blind-made brooms to compete with, the last of which we do not class as unfair, their lot seems to be a hard one. Their worst enemy is the Chinese, who have almost ruined that industry by cheap labor and inferior work. A white broom-maker works nine hours for \$2.50, and the Chink ten to fourteen hours for \$9 a week. And yet laboring men, members of unions, let their wives buy unlabeled brooms.

Cooks have a problem to look after in these dear Jap boys and sly Chinese. From 200 to 400 Chinese cooks, and from 400 to 750 Jap cooks are employed, according to the season, in the cities and towns, in logging camps, railroad camps, power-houses and mines. White cooks work from ten to thirteen hours for \$15 to \$25 per week, with an occasional day off, and Chinks and Japs work from fourteen to sixteen hours for \$25 to \$35 per month and no day off. It is certainly up to the mass of us to help the cooks.

The carpenters have felt the power of the little brown men to a great extent. In Hawaii the conditions are far worse than in California, and all branches of the building trades are entered by Japs. The average wages paid there are about one-third that paid whites. As these are in American territory, it is easy for them to come over and work in California. To find what inroads the Asiatics had made in the building trades, Dr. Carl Saalfeld submitted plans for a house he contemplated building to Japanese architects and contractors, and found that the Japs had entered all the thirty-four trades connected with the building of a modern house and that they would build the house for \$2,000 less than the lowest American bidder, whose bid was \$5,800. They would do everything from the excavating to the plumbing, gas fitting, painting and decorating, and turn over the keys to a finished house. The doctor thought there must be a mistake and went over the figures with them, even the tile laying, but they stuck to their figures. They pay their carpenters \$1.50 per day and their laborers 60 per cent less than white help gets. If they have invaded the ranks of the building trades what may we expect?

Including Chinese and Japs, there are about 150 establishments of garment workers, employing about 1,000 hands, working from 10 to 12 hours per day for \$4 per week on ladies' wear and \$50 per month on gents' goods. White workers have an eight-hour day and from \$9 to \$20 per week, according to the class of work. Don't look for the label on your clothes, it may cost you a few cents more.

The laundry workers have felt the encroachment of the Asiatics more than any other trade and the Anti-Jap Laundry League, of which I guess you will hear more in the future, is the outcome of this struggle. It is a fitting example of what every trade will be compelled to do unless you co-operate.

There are about twenty Chinese restaurants in San Francisco, employing about 180 Chinese, and seventy Jap restaurants with about 300 employes. The prevailing waiters' wages for whites are: Women, \$7 and 9 hours; men, \$10.50 and 10 hours. Chinese average 13 hours and \$6, and Japs 14 hours and \$5 per week. In boarding-houses and saloons there are probably 1,000 Japs employed, as cooks, waiters, porters and maids of all work, to the exclusion of white help.

The field of printing is being entered and many full-fledged printing offices are being operated and owned by Japs. A printing shop in San Francisco has the Union Label and yet there is a Japanese compositor working in the same room with white men.

It is estimated that there are 3,500 Asiatics sailing between Pacific Coast and trans-Pacific ports, their wages averaging \$5 to \$7.50 United States gold, against \$30 paid white help for similar services.

One of the largest fields entered is the domestic field, where the little brown men so worm their way into the hearts of silly women that they "can not possibly get along without their Jap boys, and in some cases they pay for it as did Miss Emery, whose child was born four months after her marriage to their dear Jap."

They accomplish their ends by two means. First, the student domestic who works for his board and room, and second by the organization of house cleaning companies, whose members go out

by the hour or day, and work at shoe repairing, washing and ironing and similar trades while not otherwise employed.

We machinists need not say to the other fellow, Look out! In 1907, Japan exported \$1,777,696 worth of printing machines, cotton gins, dynamos and motors, spinning and weaving machines, and scientific instruments—an increase of 61 per cent over 1906.

These are only a few of the facts I might bring to your notice, but lack of time forbids to speak of the many other skilled and unskilled branches of labor that are being entered by the wily Jap right under your nose. The Jap Consul in San Francisco states that more Japs are going home than are coming over, but our Government reports differ from him, even though they are only watching the front doors, and don't see or won't see the swarms climbing over the Mexican and Canadian fences. It is enough to make any sane man sit up and take notice to see how much these Asiatics have secured in the United States, and I beseech you to get ready to wage a relentless war on them so that the Jap Consul's words may be doubly and trebly true regarding returning Japs. Educate the men and women of your cities and towns to patronize white help, by boycotts and mass meetings. Have some of the many speakers whom the State League will supply address the people, and get them alive to the dangers. Organize branch leagues in every town where there is a central body and get to work. San Jose local league is proud of her record—not an Asiatic cook or waiter in the eating-houses, not a porter in the saloons, few porters in lodging-houses, and many private homes have given up their Jap help. Any help I can give you will be gladly rendered, that may you succeed in banishing the Jap to his own shore.

Delegate Andersen moved that the convention adjourn at 11 A. M. to reconvene at 3 P. M., in order to afford the delegates an opportunity of being present at the reception to President Taft.

A. J. Gallagher offered an amendment to the effect that those delegates who wished to be present at the President's reception be excused from attendance. The motion was carried as amended.

Brother J. B. Dale, delegate from the California State Federation of Labor in 1908 to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, presented his report, which was ordered printed in the proceedings. (See page 52.)

Brother Dale gave a verbal review of the more important action taken by the American Federation of Labor in 1908.

A communication was received from the Anti-Japanese League requesting that this convention appoint a committee of three to draft resolutions favoring the organization of subordinate leagues among the crafts affected by Japanese competition. The chair appointed A. J. Gallagher, August Seaman, and T. D. Warwick as such a committee.

A communication received from the American Federation of Labor in regard to unions unaffiliated with that body was read by Secretary Bell. It was moved to refer the matter to the Executive Council of the State Federation. An amendment was made to refer it to the incoming Executive Council. The motion was carried as amended.

The following proposition from the Executive Council of the Federation was presented:

San Rafael, October 5, 1909.

The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, having in mind the necessity of rehabilitating unions formerly affiliated with the Federation, and of organizing new unions, with the idea of strengthening the same, have reached the conclusion that the expenditure of a sum of money ranging from \$250 to \$500 for expenses of a delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor is not commensurate with the aid we receive for such expenditure, and that said money can be expended to a far greater advantage by using the same for the purpose of organizing expenses for the Federation.

We therefore recommend that the Tenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor do not send a delegate to the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor.

A. M. THOMPSON,
D. D. SULLIVAN,
J. W. ERICKSEN,
W. G. ROSS,
T. C. SEAWARD,
M. T. MURRAY,
JOSEPH GUINEE,
T. K. THOMPSON,
D. J. MURRAY.

A motion to concur in the recommendation of the Executive Council was adopted.

On motion, Delegate Andersen, of the Alaska Fishermen's Union, was excused from further attendance at today's session.

At 11:15 A. M. the convention adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

The following delegates were noted present at the morning session:

Bakersfield—J. M. McIntosh.

Crockett—Fred Hawley, John Hutchinson.

Fresno—Tom Seaward.

Los Angeles—E. E. Day, Chris Ploeger.

Oakland—R. Wiand, W. J. Atkinson, Herman Derolph, Wm. Heyne, John Forrest, R. H. Furman, W. J. Hooper, H. D. Hopkins, Wm. H. Mallett.

Sacramento—D. D. Sullivan, Thos. Wright.

San Francisco—Andrew Brandt, Ed. Andersen, Jack Zamford, S. K. Leman, Louis Basenack, A. J. Condrotte, Harry McGinnis, Jos. Guinne, C. J. Hourihan, A. T. Hanjes, Geo. Wagner, M. W. Silk, Emil Muri, W. G. Despeta, D. J. Murray, Walter Goff, J. T. Greenwood, T. K. Thompson, Miss May Cummings, Mrs. Margaret Seaman, John J. Breslin, D. F. Cameron, A. F. Colman, Geo. W. Bell, C. A. Shuttlesworth, M. E. Decker, E. H. Lomasney, D. P. Haggerty, Theo. Eisfeldt, Jas. Green, Harry Menke, W. G. Ross, T. D. Warwick, A. J. Gallagher, Fred H. Buryeson, John W. Ericksen, J. T. R. Liddy, August Seaman, Paul Scharrenberg, Andrew Thomal, Wm. Matheson, Thos. J. White, Chas. Oliva, S. D. Simmons, Jas. Linegar, F. Grahame, Frank J. Bonnington, J. J. Chaudet, Will J. French, W. A. Gallagher, Geo. S. Hollis, Geo. A. Tracy, M. Kragen, B. B. Rosenthal, W. E. Jones.

San Jose—J. W. Bowman, M. T. Murray, A. S. Howe.

San Rafael—Jno. P. Walsh, W. Marshall, M. Lawrence, Fred Smith, Robert Johnson.

Santa Rosa—Charles Lawrence.

Stockton—Geo. A. Dean, L. W. Lewis, Thos. Bone.

Vallejo—Wm. H. Doe, Edward McGreevy, K. E. Gray, D. H. Leavitt, J. B. Dale, John W. Ganzhorn, L. B. Leavitt, F. M. Wynkoop, H. L. Freudenberg.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

San Francisco—A. J. Gallagher, Fred W. Brandis.

Fresno—H. W. Wrightson.

Napa—O. Grassmann, R. Christianson.

Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order by President Thompson at 2 o'clock.

On motion of Delegate A. J. Gallagher the privilege of the floor was extended to Charles A. Sumner, Vice-President of the Stereotypers' International Union of America. Mr. Sumner, in his address, expressed admiration for the general labor movement in the West and the convention was complimented by him upon the general work of organization in this portion of the country.

J. T. Greenwood, Secretary of the Committee on Officers' Reports, made a partial report for the committee as follows:

We concur in the recommendation of the Executive Board in the matter of redistricting the State of California for organization purposes, and suggest that the matter go up to the Committee on Constitution and Laws for action.

JOHN FORRESTER (Chairman),
J. T. GREENWOOD (Secretary),
FRED HAWLEY,
J. B. DALE,
GEO. A. DEAN.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Constitution and Laws.

Secretary Bell called the attention of the convention to the status of the Box Makers and Sawyers' Union.

Delegate Haggerty moved that the Box Makers be allowed a total of 133 votes on the basis of a payment of eight months' dues.

Delegate Linegar, of the Laundry Workers of San Francisco, expressed the belief that the best interests of all would be served by allowing the Box Makers a full representation.

Delegates Hooper, of the Street Carmen, and Dale, of Vallejo, also spoke on the subject.

President Thompson ruled that the action to allow more than 133 votes would be out of order.

The motion to allow 133 votes was carried.

President Thompson then read Section 6, Article 1, of the Constitution, dealing with the subject.

Delegate Ploeger, of the Los Angeles Labor Council, moved to send the following telegram to George L. Berry, President of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union. The motion was carried.

Mr. George L. Berry, Lyric Theatre Building, Cincinnati, Ohio:

The California State Federation of Labor, in session assembled this 6th day of October, 1909, in San Rafael, tenders the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union its heartiest congratulations on the successful outcome of their eight-hour day struggle.

G. W. BELL,
Secretary, California State Federation of Labor.

A communication was received requesting action on resolutions submitted by the Woman's Label League of Los Angeles. A motion to refer the matter to the Committee on Resolutions was declared out of order, as was also a motion that the entire communication be read.

Delegate Grahame, of the Laundry Workers, then declared his intention to introduce the resolutions in his own name.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a report on Resolution No. 5, as follows:

Resolution No. 5.—Presented by L. B. Leavitt, F. M. Wynkoop, of Vallejo Labor Council.

Whereas, Governor James N. Gillett, Governor of this State, by refusing to sign the bill regulating the working hours of the culinary workers, which was passed by nearly unanimous vote of both branches of our State Legislature, has demonstrated his unreasonable hostility to labor and proven himself an obstacle in the path of progress and efforts to improve the standard and conditions of this numerous class of men and women, who, driven under the remnants of the yoke of domestic slavery, are generally compelled to work unnecessarily long hours at low wages, day in and day out, with never a day of rest as long as their employment lasts, a condition intolerable and degrading to our day and generation; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, that we unqualifiedly condemn the attitude of Governor James N. Gillett in thus placing himself squarely against the matured determination of the representatives of the people of the State to remedy in some measure the unjustifiable conditions under which the ordinary culinary workers perform their daily toil; and, be it further

Resolved, That we request and urge all citizens friendly to labor and who believe in aiding whenever possible all reasonable efforts to improve modern social conditions, to stamp their disapproval of the conduct of said James N. Gillett by opposing any political ambition he may have in the future to occupy a position of public trust and honor.

Your committee, after consultation with the proponents of the above proposition, recommend that the same be withdrawn. We also recommend that the question of the Governor's veto of the bill be referred to the incoming Executive Council, with instructions to formulate an argument against the judgment of the Governor, based upon the merits of the proposition and an analysis of the reasons or arguments put forth in the veto message, with further advice to the Executive Council that all parties directly interested in the proposed legislation be invited to appear before the Council and present such argument against the veto message as they may wish to offer.

A motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee caused considerable discussion, participated in by Chairman Tracy, of the Committee, and Delegates White, of the Stablemen, Leavitt, of Vallejo, Leman, of the Bakers, and Hooper, of the Street Carmen.

The previous question being called for, the motion was finally put and carried.

The Law and Legislation Committee reported having received the following communication and they reported favorably upon the request therein contained:

Resolution No. 16.—Presented by Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 1, 1909.

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

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council earnestly requests that the incoming Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor use every effort to the end that the following law be enforced:

Sanitation and Ventilation for Factories and Workshops.—An Act to provide for the proper sanitary condition of factories and workshop, and the preservation of the health of the employees. Approved February 6, 1909.

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

Section 1. Every factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment in which five or more persons are employed, shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from the effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance, and shall be provided, within reasonable access with a sufficient number of water closets or privies for the use of the persons employed therein. Whenever the persons employed as aforesaid are of different sexes, a sufficient number of separate and distinct water closets or privies shall be provided for the use of each sex, which shall be plainly so designated, and no person shall be allowed to use any water closet or privy assigned to persons of the other sex.

Sec. 2. Every factory or workshop in which five or more persons are employed shall be ventilated while work is carried on therein that the air shall not become exhausted as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, and shall also be so ventilated as to render harmless, as far as practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein, that might be injurious to health.

Sec. 3. No basement, cellar, underground apartment, or other place which the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall condemn as unhealthy and unsuitable, shall be used as a workshop, factory or other place of business in which any person or persons shall be employed.

Sec. 4. (As amended, Statutes 1901, p. 571.) In any factory, workshop, or other establishment where a work or process is carried on by which dust, filaments, or injurious gases are generated or produced, that are liable to be inhaled by persons employed therein, the person, firm or corporation by whose authority the said work or process is carried on shall cause to be provided and used in said factory, workshop, or establishment an exhaust fan or blower with pipes and hoods extending therefrom to each wheel or other apparatus used to grind, polish, or buff metals. The said fan or blower, and the said pipes and hoods, all to be properly fitted and adjusted, and of power and dimensions sufficient to effectually prevent the dust and filaments produced by the above said metal polishing, metal-grinding, or metal buffing from escaping into the atmosphere of the room or rooms of said factory, workshop, or establishment where persons are employed.

Sec. 5. (As amended, Statutes 1901, p. 14.) Any person, firm, or corporation employing females in any manufacturing mechanical or mercantile establishment shall provide suitable seats for the use of the females so employed, and shall provide such seats to the number of at least one-third the number of females employed; and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed.

Sec. 6. (As amended, Statutes 1901, p. 572.) Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each offense.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to enforce the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Especial attention is directed to Section 4 which is being flagrantly violated in various parts of the State.

Yours fraternally,

L. W. BUTLER, Secretary.

The committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 16, and after discussion in which Delegate Wiand of the Carpenters of Oakland and Wright of the Typographical Union of Sacramento and others took part, the committee's recommendation was concurred in.

Delegate Warwick of the Pile Drivers of San Francisco reported progress on the Anti-Japanese League matter.

Fred Smith of the Reception Committee of San Rafael announced a mass meeting for tonight at 8 P. M.; a dance Wednesday night; and a banquet Thursday evening.

A delegate from the Bartenders of San Francisco announced that his chairman would probably cast the entire vote for his delegation.

The convention adjourned at 3:15 P. M. until 9:30 A. M.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Wednesday, October 6—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9:45 A. M. by President Thompson.

Delegate Dale of Vallejo moved to declare a special order of business for 2 o'clock for nomination of officers for the ensuing year. The motion was carried.

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

Resolution No. 6.—Presented by Paul Scharrenberg and Joseph T. Liddy of Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Whereas, Railroad corporations either have acquired or are acquiring ownership or control over steamship lines running in competition with them along the coasts and on the rivers; and,

Whereas, Such action is always followed by permitting such lines to deteriorate as carriers of either passengers or freight; and,

Whereas, Practically all steamship lines running from our ports to foreign countries, whether under our flag or not, are running under arrangements with the railroads and would find it so difficult to run without such arrangements that they go under control of such road and become but an extension of such roads across the water; and,

Whereas, Agitation for ship subsidy comes with the most force and persistence from these steamship lines; and,

Whereas, Subsidized foreign-going vessels could carry passengers and freight between coast ports, treating them as way ports to

and from foreign terminals, thus giving to the railroads still more powerful means of preventing the building and maintaining of independent lines in the coast-wise trade; and,

Whereas, Subsidy might furnish a few more vessels in the foreign trade, though this is doubtful, it would still further decrease our merchant marine as a whole and place the ocean trade under railroad monopoly; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we protest against any subsidy, beyond the mail subsidy now paid, being granted, and further

Resolved, That we hereby request Congress to cause an investigation into the International Shipping Federation, its membership and methods, with a view of ascertaining what are its relations to our shipowners, if any.

The committee reported favorably and recommended the passage of the resolution.

Delegate Wiand of Oakland moved to adopt the resolution. The motion was carried.

Resolution No. 7.—Presented by Paul Scharrenberg and Joseph T. Liddy of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Whereas, Government by injunction is government by discretion, therefore despotic, and the very antithesis of government by law; and,

Whereas, The struggle between despotic government and government by law was fought out in England to the great advantage of the English people, and of human freedom generally, and was settled in favor of government by law, and in narrowing down equity jurisdiction to the protection of property until its title could be legally determined, to the protection of minors and those of unsound minds; and,

Whereas, This jurisdiction rigidly excludes from the power of the equity courts all personal relations and all relations between employers and employees; and,

Whereas, Any encroachment by equity jurisdiction upon jurisdiction of the courts of law is a return to despotic government, and a departure from government by the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we protest against his usurpation, and further

Resolved. That we consider it the duty of officials of organizations of labor to bring this usurpation to the attention of the American people by ignoring such injunctions, holding themselves ready to take such consequences as may befall, to the end that the law may be vindicated, popular government protected, and that the people may insist upon the proper remedy.

The committee reported favorably and recommended the passage of the resolution.

Delegate Leavitt of Vallejo moved the adoption of the resolution. The motion was carried.

Resolution No. 10.—Presented by Andrew J. Gallagher, of Photo Engravers' Union No. 8, of San Francisco.

Resolved, That this tenth annual convention does earnestly request all affiliated Central Labor bodies to organize branches of the Asiatic Exclusion League of California to the end that a State-wide movement for the exclusion of Asiatics may be perfected and the incoming Executive Council is hereby instructed to communicate and co-operate with all central bodies to this end.

The committee reported favorably and recommended the passage of the resolution.

Delegate Haggerty moved the adoption of the report. The motion was carried.

Resolution No. 11.—Presented by J. W. Bowman of San Jose Labor Council.

Whereas, It has been demonstrated again and again that the co-operation of the women in the labor movement is a vital factor in the success of organizations; and,

Whereas, The Woman's Union Label League, is the instrument by which organized labor can secure such co-operation and support; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, urge City Central bodies and affiliated unions to take up the work of organizing such leagues immediately in their localities where they do not exist; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to give all the aid within its power in the work of organizing local Woman's Union Label Leagues.

The committee reported favorably and recommended the adoption of the Resolution.

Delegate Derolph of Oakland moved to adopt the report as read. The motion was carried.

Resolution No. 12.—Presented by M. Kragen of Upholsterers' Union No. 28 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council have declared the Crescent Feather Company of San Francisco unfair, and unworthy of the patronage of the organized workers of California and their friends, as well as other states; and,

Whereas, This firm has openly boasted of its antagonism to union labor and has refused to accede to the very reasonable request made by the Upholsterers' Union No. 28 of San Francisco; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the tenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we again call upon union labor of this and adjoining states to refuse to patronize the Crescent Feather Company of San Francisco; and, be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to give their moral assistance to Upholsterers' Union No. 28, and that they be further directed to communicate with the State labor bodies of Oregon, Arizona and Nevada and request them to assist the cause of Local No. 28 in the unionizing of that firm.

The committee reported favorably and recommended the adoption of the resolution.

Delegate Hawley of Crockett moved the adoption of the resolution. The motion was carried.

Resolution No. 13.—Presented by T. J. White of Stable Employees' Union No. 404 of San Francisco.

Whereas, It has been the custom to charge initiation fees to new members of unions even though such new members may be or have been members of a union of a different craft; and,

Whereas, A member of a union who commands the hours and wages should always be considered a union man and should be permitted to change his occupation without being compelled to pay a new initiation fee in each union he may join; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor favors the system whereby a member of one union in good standing may

be transferred to another union of the same or different craft without payment of any initiation fee in the union to which he is transferred.

The committee reported unfavorably.

A motion to concur in the report was made, and a general discussion ensued which was participated in by Delegates Warwick, White, McGinnis, A. J. Gallagher and Guinee.

Chairman Tracy explained the impracticability of the proposition in its present shape, giving the committee's reasons for reporting unfavorably upon it.

Delegate A. J. Gallagher of the Photo Engravers offered an amendment re-referring the resolution to the committee with instructions to draft a substitute resolution which would express the general sentiment of the convention upon the matter.

Delegates Linegar, Dale, Hooper, Greenwood, Decker, Seaman, Leman, Warwick, Marshall, Chaudet, Liddy, Leavitt and White spoke upon the amendment.

The previous question having been called for, the amendment to re-refer was finally adopted. Ayes 44, Noes 41.

Resolution No. 14.—Presented by Louis Basenack of Bakery Salesmen's Union No. 106 of San Francisco.

Whereas, Designing persons have in the past sought and are still seeking to advance their private interests even at the expense of and detriment to the cause of labor unionism, by using their official positions in the unions and federations on behalf of political parties and candidates for political office; and,

Whereas, The cause of labor unionism has been and will be greatly injured by the actions of selfish individuals in dragging labor organizations into politics; and,

Whereas, It is a well established principle of labor unionism that labor organizations should not participate in political strife which can only tend to disrupt and disorganize our unions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in annual convention assembled, that this Federation places itself firmly on record as opposed to all actions of individuals or organizations which in any manner tend or may tend to bring politics into our unions; and, be it further

Resolved, That whenever any member of a union affiliated with this Federation accepts any office under the United States, State or Municipal Government, such person shall immediately be granted an honorable withdrawal card and his active connection with organized labor shall immediately cease.

The committee reported unfavorably.

A motion to concur in the committee's report was carried.

Resolution No. 15.—Presented by M. T. Murray of Local No. 265 of San Jose, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Whereas, an effort is being made to disrupt the organization of Street Railway Employees of America by means of soliciting members to join an outlaw organization known as the Brotherhood of Interurban Trainmen; and,

Whereas, Said outlaw organization has in the past shown itself to be the enemy to the interests of organized workingmen by filling the places of union carmen when said union carmen were making demands for better wages and working conditions; and,

Whereas, Said Brotherhood of Interurban Trainmen is not affiliated with or recognized by the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in tenth annual convention assembled, does hereby declare its discountenance of said Brotherhood of Interurban Trainmen and calls upon all union men to support the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; and, be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be made a part of and printed in the proceedings of this convention.

The committee recommended that the last paragraph of the above resolution be stricken out and the resolution adopted.

Delegate Ganzhorn moved to concur in the recommendation. The motion was carried.

Secretary Bell read a communication from the California State Bureau of Labor Statistics requesting to be furnished with a list of unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor and data in connection with them.

Delegate Liddy moved that the Secretary be instructed to comply with the request and furnish the required information. The motion was carried.

A communication was received inviting this body to send a delegate or delegates to the first annual convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, to be held at Fresno, November 6, 1909.

Upon motion it was decided to refer the matter to the incoming Executive Council.

A communication was received from Carl Browne in reference to organizing unemployed workers in this State. It was decided to invite Mr. Browne to accept the privilege of the floor when the matter is presented for consideration.

Under the head of Reports of Special Committees the following report was received:

Your committee to which was referred the memorial of the Anti-Japanese Laundry League of San Francisco reports that it has carefully considered the same and declares that it is in full accord with the purpose of the memorial, and recommends:

First.—The adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, The California State Federation of Labor in tenth annual session in San Rafael, California, October 6, 1909, urges upon our Representatives in Congress to give earnest and immediate consideration to the extension of the Exclusion Act now in force so that it shall include every one coming within the Asiatic or Mongolian class in view of the inroads that immigrants of this nature are making in all labor industries in the United States and are generally making in all labor industries in the United States and are gradually driving white citizens from every field of industry and forcing them down to the level of degrading slavery.

Resolved, That the prosperity of the country from an industrial standpoint demands the closing of the doors against those who, as experience has demonstrated, have proven themselves detrimental to the great majority of the people of the land.

Second.—Your committee recommends the adoption of the following:

That the California State Federation of Labor by communication

to each union affiliated with it, urge each union to form an Anti-Japanese League in its particular trade to combat Japanese competition in such a manner as best shall be suited to each particular trade, to the end that the white race in every part of the State shall be made to see the folly of patronizing a class of persons, who care nothing for the country, who do not develop its industries except as to personal profit, which is not distributed among the citizens in the direction of trade, but is hoarded, to be in time sent out of the jurisdiction of the United States, never to return.

We recommend to the delegates to this convention of the California State Federation that a concise yet comprehensive report of the address made by Fraternal Delegate F. W. Brandis of San Jose on Tuesday, October 5th, showing the danger of Japanese competition to the white workingmen or classes of the State be presented by every delegate to his union, and to have an Anti-Japanese League organized in the direction suggested.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,
AUGUST SEAMAN,
T. D. WARWICK.

Delegate Linegar's motion to adopt the report was followed by short speeches by Delegates French, Warwick, Gallagher, Chaudet and Linegar.

The motion was carried.

The convention adjourned at 11:45 o'clock, to meet at 1:00 P. M.

The following delegates were noted present at the morning session:

Ed Andersen, W. J. Atkinson, F. Buryeson, Tom Bone, F. W. Brandis, A. McBride, Andrew Brandt, J. W. Bowman, Jno. J. Breslin, F. J. Bonnington, Louis Basenack, Miss May Cummings, J. J. Chaudet, R. Christianson, A. J. Condrotte, D. F. Cameron, Cy. Cooley, Geo. A. Dean, A. Colman, J. B. Dale, M. E. Decker, H. Derolph, W. G. Desepte, Frank Dever, E. E. Day, W. Doe, J. W. Erickson, T. Eisfeld, John Forrest, Will J. French, R. H. Furman, H. Freudenberg, O. Grassman, James Green, J. W. Ganzhorn, K. E. Gray, J. Guinee, J. T. Greenwood, W. H. Goff, Ed McGreevy, F. Grahame, A. J. Gallagher, John Hutchinson, D. P. Haggerty, H. D. Hopkins, A. S. Howe, Fred Hawley, Geo. S. Hollis, W. J. Hooper, A. F. Hanjes, W. E. Jones, R. Johnson, M. Kragen, C. Lawrence, S. K. Leman, M. Lawrence, L. W. Lewis, Joseph T. Liddy, L. B. Leavitt, E. H. Lomasney, W. H. Mallett, Jas. McGrady, H. McGinnis, Harry Menke, D. J. Murray, Emil Muri, M. T. Murray, Wm. Matheson, J. M. McIntosh, W. Marshall, J. Mangold, Chas. Oliva, C. Ploeger, W. G. Rusk, W. G. Ross, A. Seaman, Jas. Linegar, C. A. Shuttleworth, D. D. Sullivan, S. D. Simmons, Fred Smith, M. W. Silk, T. C. Seaward, Margaret Seaman, P. Scharrenberg, T. K. Thompson, W. I. Tibbs, A. Thomal, G. A. Tracy, T. D. Warwick, G. Wagner, R. Wiand, Thos. Wright, F. M. Wynkoop, J. P. Walsh, T. J. White, Jack Zamford.

Afternoon Session.

President Thompson called the convention to order at 1:15 P. M.

Delegate Condrotte of Bartenders' Union No. 41 of San Francisco notified the convention that he had paid the per capita of his organization for September. Their quota of votes was thereupon increased from 125 to 166.

The Committee on Constitution and Laws reported as follows:

We, your Committee on Constitution and Laws, to whom was

referred the recommendation of the Executive Council, found on page 12 of the Reports of Officers [Redistricting the State for vice-presidential representation on the Executive Council], beg leave to report that we recommend the adoption of the amendment to Section 1, Article 4, by striking out the word "nine" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten," making it read as follows: "The regular officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and ten Vice-Presidents."

We also recommend that a new section be added to Article 4 and numbered Section 2, and the present No. 2, 3, 4, etc., be numbered No. 3, 4, 5, etc., and this new Section 2 to read as follows:

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

District No. 1, South of Bakersfield, one Vice-President.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Delegate Forrest moved the adoption of the report as read. The motion was carried unanimously.

Upon recommendation by Secretary Bell, the Committee on Constitution and Laws were instructed to eliminate three words in Section 3, Article II, in order to conform with Section 8, Article V.

The Committee on Credentials presented a report in favor of seating the delegates from the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union No. 1 of Oakland. The report was concurred in.

The delegates from the Pile Drivers requested that they be recorded as having been seated on the opening day of the convention. It was moved to amend the minutes to that effect and strike out anything in the record conflicting therewith. The motion was carried.

Chairman Greenwood of the Committee on Officers' Reports presented the committee's report as follows:

We commend President Thompson in his efforts to organize the various trades throughout the State. We recommend that further efforts be made to perfect the work in Benicia, Napa, Crockett, San Jose and Santa Cruz. We concur in his recommendations concerning the various crafts that are now struggling for an existence. We endorse his ideas concerning concentrated action, both legislative and operative. In conclusion on his report we wish to express our appreciation of his untiring efforts in aid of all the interests affected by this Federation.

We are pleased to learn of the improved conditions in the Sacramento district, as reported by First Vice-President Sullivan. We recommend his efforts in presenting and assisting the passage of bills that were favorable to labor, but we do not concur in his opinions of the attitude of Governor Gillett in reference to labor.

We note with pleasure Vice-President Ross' report of better conditions in and about Vallejo. We concur in his recommendations concerning unfair conditions that now prevail at the Mare Island navy yard and urge remedial legislation to correct these abuses.

We concur in the recommendations of Vice-President Seaward in regard to perfecting the eight-hour law and demanding its enforcement. We recommend that all Farmers' Unions be fostered in every way possible.

We commend the loyalty displayed by Vice-President Guinee in behalf of organization and wish to call particular attention to the fact that it is our duty as union men and women to always demand the union button or label on all articles purchased by us or our families, in this way assisting our brothers and sisters in their work.

We find the report of our Secretary-Treasurer is made in a clear and comprehensive manner. Our finances are in a better condition than a year ago, which is a gratifying fact. The Auditor's report shows the accounts are correct and kept up to date.

Brother Wright, our legislative agent at Sacramento, has compiled a very complete record of the proceedings of the last legislature. In conjunction with President Thompson and Vice-President Sullivan he succeeded in getting enacted much legislation beneficial to labor and was also able to prevent other legislation that would have worked severe hardships on the laboring classes of this State. We call attention to that part of our legislative agent's report in which he urges the concentration of effort on a few measures rather than trying to secure too much at any one session of the legislature. We wish, also, to call the attention of all our fellow workers to those men who have shown themselves to be our friends. They are particularly mentioned in the latter part of the legislative agent's report. We heartily commend them for their actions in our behalf and assure them of our continued support.

We recommend to the incoming Executive Board a continuance of the efforts made in organizing and strengthening the various unions affiliated with the Federation. Your committee earnestly hopes that the same united and aggressive action of our officers will continue to the end that the next convention will have a greatly increased membership.

Delegate Andersen moved to concur in the committee's report. The motion was carried.

At 1:45 a special order of business was taken up for nomination of officers for the ensuing year.

The President declared nominations in order.

The following nominations were made:

For President:

Will J. French of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 was nominated by Delegate Simmons.

Daniel D. Sullivan of the Labor Council of Sacramento was nominated by Delegate Tracy.

For Vice-Presidents:

District No. 1.—Chris Ploeger of Los Angeles Labor Council.

District No. 2.—Tom D. Seaward of Fresno Cooks and Waiters' Union.

District No. 3.—M. T. Murray of Carmen's Union of San Jose.

District No. 4.—John Forrest of Gas Workers' Union of Oakland; R. Wiand of Carpenters' Union No. 36 of Oakland.

District No. 5.—Thomas Wright of Sacramento Typographical Union No. 46.

District No. 6.—T. K. Thompson, Carpenters' Union No. 1082 of San Francisco; Fred Grahame of Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco; Louis Basenack, Bakery Salesmen No. 106 of San

Francisco; D. J. Murray, Butchers No. 115 of San Francisco; Harry Menke, Musicians No. 6 of San Francisco; T. D. Warwick, Pile Drivers No. 77 of San Francisco.

District No. 7.—L. B. Leavitt, Labor Council, Vallejo; Fred Smith, Labor Council, San Rafael.

District No. 8.—John W. Ericksen, Sailors of the Pacific, Eureka.
For Secretary-Treasurer:

Geo. W. Bell, Gas Workers No. 9840, San Francisco; Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco.

The officers of the election were announced by President Thompson as follows:

Supervisors—D. K. Hopkins, Typographical No. 36, Oakland; A. F. Colman, Gas Workers, San Francisco; M. Kragen, Upholsterers, San Francisco.

Tally Clerks—Geo. S. Hollis, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco; W. Marshall, Carpenters No. 35, San Rafael; Andrew Brandt, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco; Herman Derolph, Electrical Workers No. 283, Oakland; Wm. Matheson, Stable Employees, San Francisco; K. E. Gray, Carpenters No. 80, Vallejo; D. P. Sullivan, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Oakland; D. H. Leavitt, Federal Union, Vallejo; E. E. Day, Bartenders, Los Angeles.

On motion Miss Frances Lane was invited to address the convention.

Miss Lane's address was in original verse and contained several allusions to well-known members of trades unions, as follows:

The Union.

In the world we're brought together—
Silver thread and gold;
In the loom of life, my brother,
Woven fold in fold.

Oh, that immortal truth
Of union and of love,
Of brotherhood on earth—
The Fatherhood above!

If we cannot know each other,
If we cannot know our own,
How can we know the Father
On His exalted throne?

We are here to help each other—
Help the little ones and old,
Help the weak and helpless brother,
Help the hungry and the cold.

In union work together,
Doing good to all we know;
That's the higher life, my brother—
Heaven brought below.

And the union's growing greater
With the men who make it go,
And the pathway's growing straighter
As we overthrow the foe.

With Brothers Tracy, Smith and Bell,
Thompson, Gallagher and Dale,
Marshall, Leavitt, French as well,
The cause of union cannot fail.

Sustained by Sailor Seaman, too,
 With Los Angeles Gray and Hay,
 And Sacramento's Wright so true,
 We cannot lose the day.

And when the union girls
 Meet the union boys,
 Victory then unfurls
 With happy homes and joys.

On motion of Delegate Andersen of the Alaska Fishermen, seconded by Delegate Ploeger of Los Angeles, it was unanimously decided to hold the convention of 1910 in the city of Los Angeles.

The convention adjourned at 3 P. M.

The following delegates were noted present at the afternoon session:

W. J. Atkinson, Ed. Andersen, W. G. Ross, Geo. W. Bell, F. W. Brandis, Thos. Bone, J. W. Bowman, A. Brandt, F. J. Bonnington, Jno. P. Breslin, F. Buryeson, Louis Basenack, A. F. Colman, R. Christianson, Miss May Cummings, A. J. Condrotte, D. F. Cameron, J. J. Chaudet, Cy Cooley, W. G. Desepte, Geo. A. Dean, J. B. Dale, Frank T. Dever, H. Derolph, M. E. Decker, W. H. Doe, E. E. Day, T. Eisfeldt, J. W. Ericksen, H. Freudenberg, John Forrest, Will J. French, W. H. Goff, E. McGreevy, J. T. Greenwood, K. E. Gray, Jas. Green, A. J. Gallagher, Joseph Guinee, Fred Grahame, O. Grassmann, J. W. Ganzhorn, Fred Hawley, A. F. Hanjes, A. S. Howe, G. S. Hollis, John Hutchison, H. D. Hopkins, W. J. Hooper, D. P. Haggerty, W. E. Jones, M. Kragen, E. H. Lomasney, Joseph T. Liddy, L. B. Leavitt, M. Lawrence, C. Lawrence, L. W. Lewis, Jas. McGrady, John Mangold, Harry Menke, J. M. McIntosh, H. McGinnis, Wm. H. Mallett, A. McBride, Emil Muri, Wm. Matheson, Wm. Marshall, M. T. Murray, Chas. Oliva, C. Ploeger, Wm. G. Rusk, Fred Ratje, S. D. Simmons, A. Seaman, S. K. Leman, T. C. Seaward, C. A. Shuttleworth, P. Scharrenberg, M. W. Silk, Mrs. Margaret Seaman, Jas. Linegar, F. W. Smith, R. H. Furman, A. Thomal, Geo. A. Tracy, T. K. Thompson, W. I. Tibbs, T. J. White, T. D. Warwick, Thos. Wright, J. P. Walsh, Chas. Wagner, R. Wiand, F. M. Wynkoop, Jack Zamford.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Thursday, October 7—Morning Session.

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

The President announced that, as the time set for a special order of business had arrived, the convention would proceed with the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Delegate Grahame announced that he had withdrawn as a candidate for the office of Vice-President for the Sixth District.

Delegate Hopkins moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote of the convention for those candidates against whom there was no opposition. Carried.

The Secretary reported that he had cast the vote of the convention for the following candidates:

For Vice-President, First District, Chris Ploeger.
 For Vice-President, Second District, Tom C. Seaward.
 For Vice-President, Third District, M. T. Murray.
 For Vice-President, Fifth District, Thomas Wright.
 For Vice-President, Eighth District, John W. Ericksen.

The President thereupon declared the above-named candidates to be unanimously elected.

The election for the other offices then proceeded.

It was moved and carried that any delegate who had incorrectly marked or otherwise invalidated his ballot, be allowed a duplicate ballot, numbered the same as the original.

Robert L. Telfer, of San Jose, was invited to address the convention. Brother Telfer was introduced and responded in a short speech.

Delegate Leavitt, of Vallejo, moved that the California State Federation of Labor grant to Miss Frances Lane honorary credentials from this body to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, 1909. The motion was carried.

A communication was received from the Allied Printing Trades Council of Los Angeles, as follows:

Los Angeles, Cal., October 5, 1909.

To the Officers and Delegates of the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled.

Greetings: "Smile," "Boost," and get that "Happy Look!" The Allied Printing Trades of Los Angeles, by unanimous action, extends to your honorable body a most cordial invitation to hold your 1910 convention in the city of Los Angeles. We have every convenience to properly provide for the meeting. Also can assure you of the hearty co-operation of the printing crafts with organized labor for the entertainment and pleasure of the visiting delegates. The magnificent home of organized labor, "The Labor Temple," will then be completed and thoroughly furnished and will be at the call of the State Federation of Labor. Come to Los Angeles in 1910 that we may show you our Southern hospitality. Wishing you a successful convention, I am

Yours fraternally,

J. E. LUNDINE, President,

GEO. A. PETERSON, Secretary,

Allied Printing Trades Council, Los Angeles.

A communication was received from Bartenders' Union, No. 284, of Los Angeles, as follows:

Los Angeles, Cal., October 5, 1909.

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

Greeting: The Bartenders' Union, No. 284, of the city of Los Angeles, most cordially invites the State Federation of Labor to hold its next annual convention in the city of Los Angeles.

We have here one of the grandest Labor Temples ever built by organized labor in the United States, which will be finished by the first of the coming year.

We believe that if the next convention of the Federation were held in this city that it would mean much to organized labor in Southern California.

We believe that it would mean many affiliations for the State Federation of Labor if their next convention were held in this city.

Knowing that you will give our invitation your earnest consideration and hoping that you will choose Los Angeles for your next convention, we remain

Yours fraternally,

BARTENDERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 284.

F. SESMA, Secretary.

TABULATED VOTE FOR OFFICERS

TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

San Rafael, October 7, 1909

NOTE:—The Vice-Presidents for the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Districts were elected without opposition by acclamation.	NUMBER OF VOTES	FOR PRESIDENT	FOR VICE-PRESIDENT FOURTH DISTRICT	FOR VICE-PRESIDENT SIXTH DISTRICT 3 to be elected			FOR VICE-PRESIDENT SEVENTH DISTRICT	FOR SECRETARY- TREASURER.				
		WILL J. FRENCH	JOHN FORREST	R. WIAND	LOUIS BASENACK	HARRY MENKE	T. K. THOMPSON	T. D. WARWICK	L. B. LEAVITT	FREDERICK SMITH	GEO. W. BELL	PAUL SCHARRENBERG
Bakersfield—Labor Council	2		2			2	2	2			2	
J. M. McIntosh												
Crockett—Warehouse Workers, No. 537	41	41		41		41	41	41				41
Fred Hawley	40		40		40		40	40				40
John Hutchinson												
Fresno—Cooks & Waiters, No. 62	50		50	50		50	50	50			50	
Tom C. Seaward												
Los Angeles—Bartenders, No. 284	228	228	228		228	228	228	228			228	
E. E. Day	2	2		2		2	2	2				2
Labor Council: Chris Ploeger												
Oakland—Bakers, No. 119	112		112	112		112		112	112		112	
Cyrus Covey	318											
Carpenters, No. 36: R. Wiand	318	636		636		636	636	636				636
W. J. Atkinson*	150		300	300		300	300	300			300	
Electrical Workers, No. 283: H. Derolph*	150											
T. A. Amlin	140		140	140		140			140	140	140	
Gas Workers, No. 10,678: John Forrest	300		300	300		300		300	300	300	300	
Carmen, No. 192: R. H. Furman	300		300	300		300		300	300	300	300	
W. J. Hooper	260		260	260		260		260	260	260	260	
Teamsters, No. 70: A. M. Thompson	95											
Wm. H. Mallett*	95		190	190		190			190	190	190	
Typographical, No. 36: H. D. Hopkins	45		45	45		45		45	45	45	45	
Iron, Steel & Tin Workers: D. P. Sullivan	2		2	2		2		2	2	2	2	
Sacramento—Labor Council, D. D. Sullivan	170		170	170		170		170		170	170	
Typographical, No. 46: Thos. Wright	333											
San Francisco—Alaska Fishermen, Ed. Andersen	333	666		666		666	666	666	666		666	
Andrew Brandt*	270		270	270		270		270	270		270	
Bakers, No. 24: S. K. Leman	271		271	271		271		271	271		271	
Jack Zamford	97		97	97		97		97	97		97	
Bakery Salesmen, No. 108: Louis Basenack	56		166	166		166		166	166		166	
Bartenders, No. 41: A. J. Condrotte*	55											
Harry McGinnis	55											
Jas. McGrady	245		245	245		245		245	245		245	
Beer Bottlers, No. 293: Jos. Guinee	88		88	88		88		88	88		88	
Beer Drivers, No. 227: C. J. Hourihan	88		88	88		88		88	88		88	
A. F. Hanjas	87		87	87		87		87	87		87	
Geo. Wagner	87		87	87		87		87	87		87	
M. W. Silk	400		400	400		400		400	400		400	
Brewery Workmen, No. 7: Emil Muri	200		200	200		200		200	200		200	
Bookbinders, No. 31: F. J. Dever	133		133	133		133		133	133		133	
Boxmakers, No. 152: W. G. Desepta	200		200	200		200		200	200		200	
Butchers, No. 115: D. J. Murray	1182	1182		1182		1182	1182	1182	1182		1182	
Carpenters, No. 483: Walter Goff	637		637	637		637		637	637		637	
J. T. Greenwood*	150		150	150		150		150	150		150	
Garment Workers, No. 131: May Cummings	150		150	150		150		150	150		150	
Margaret Seaman	335		335	335		335		335	335		335	
Gas Workers, No. 9840: John J. Breslin*	84											
D. F. Cameron	84											
A. F. Colman	84											
Geo. W. Bell	83											
Janitors, No. 10,367: C. A. Shuttleworth	75		75	75		75		75	75		75	
Labor Council: M. E. Decker	1		1	1		1		1	1		1	
E. H. Lomasney	1		1	1		1		1	1		1	
Machinists, No. 68: W. E. Jones*	500	1000	1000		1000	1000		1000	1000		1000	
D. P. Hagerty	500											
Musicians, No. 6: Theo. Eisfeldt	217											
Jas. Green	217											
Harry Menke*	216	650		650		650		650	650		650	
Photo Engravers, No. 8: A. J. Gallagher	100	100	100		100	100		100	100		100	
Pile Drivers, No. 77: W. G. Ross	92	184		184		184		184	184		184	
T. D. Warwick	92											
Sailors of the Pacific: F. H. Buryeson	333											
John W. Erickson	333											
J. T. R. Liddy	333											
August Seaman	333											
Paul Scharrenberg	334											
Andrew Thomai*	334	2000		2000		2000	2000	2000	2000		2000	
Stable Employees, No. 404: Wm. Matheson	88		88	88		88		88	88		88	
Thos. J. White	87		87	87		87		87	87		87	
Sugar Workers, No. 10,519: Chas. A. Oliva	212		212	212		212		212	212		212	
Stage Employees, No. 16: Wm. G. Rusk*	75	150		150		150		150	150		150	
S. D. Simmons	75											
Laundry Workers, No. 26: Fred Grahame	650		650	650		650		650	650		650	
Jas. Liniger	650		650	650		650		650	650		650	
Typographical, No. 21: F. J. Bonnington	130	130		130		130		130	130		130	
J. J. Chaudet	130											
Will J. French	130											
W. A. Gallagher	130											
Geo. S. Hollis	130											
Geo. A. Tracy	130											
Upholsterers, No. 28: M. Kragen*	129		129	129		129		129	129		129	
B. B. Rosenthal	68		136	136		136		136	136		136	
San Jose—Fed. Trades Council: J. W. Bowman	2	2		2		2		2	2		2	
Street Carmen, No. 265: M. T. Murray	134		134	134		134		134	134		134	
Typographical, No. 231: A. S. Howe	81	81		81		81		81	81		81	
San Rafael—Bartenders, No. 542: John P. Walsh	27		27	27		27		27	27		27	
Carpenters, No. 35: W. Marshall	128		128	128		128		128	128		128	
Labor Council: M. Lawrence	1		1	1		1		1	1		1	
Fred Smith	1		1	1		1		1	1		1	
Retail Clerks, No. 1119: Fred Ratje	10		10	10		10		10	10		10	
R. J. Johnson	10		10	10		10		10	10		10	
Santa Rosa—Paving Cutters, No. 31: Chas. Lawrence	100	100		100		100		100	100		100	
Stockton—Carmen, No. 276: Geo. A. Dean	27		27	27		27		27	27		27	
L. W. Lewis	26		26	26		26		26	26		26	
Labor Council: Thos. Bone	1		1	1		1		1	1		1	
A. McBride	1		1	1		1		1	1		1	
Vallejo—Bartenders, No. 602: Wm. H. Doe	37		37	37		37		37	37		37	
Edw. McGreevy	37		37	37		37		37	37		37	
Carpenters, No. 180: John Mangold*	58	115		115		115		115	115		115	
H. E. Gray	57											
Federal Labor, No. 11,345: J. B. Dale	49	49		49		49		49	49		49	
D. H. Leavitt	49											
Electrical Workers, No. 180: John W. Ganzhorn	42	42		42		42		42	42		42	
Labor Council: L. B. Leavitt	1		1	1		1		1	1		1	
F. M. Wynkoop	1		1	1		1		1	1		1	
Machinists, No. 252: H. L. Freudenberg	179	179		179		179		179	179		179	
Musicians, No. 367: F. M. Dickey	55	55		55		55		55	55		55	

*Cast vote of Delegation.

7088|9011|7432|8589|7144|8781|8755|12872|8746|11733|3511|5769|9330

The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows:

Resolution No. 17.—Presented by Frank J. Dever, of Bookbinders' Union, No. 31, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Bookbinders' Unions, Locals 31 and 125, of San Francisco and Oakland, have for some time past been endeavoring to encourage home industry in their particular craft, and as a further effort to assist home industry a union label of the Bookbinders' unions has been created to cover all work that the Allied Printing Trades Union Label does not appear on, such as stock books, loose-leaf sheets, loose-leaf binders, desk pads, post card albums, rebound books, rebound magazines, wallets, price list holders, letter and note tablets, receipt books, index files and many other articles, products of a book bindery; and,

Whereas, All stationery stores carry the above mentioned bindery products that are made in Eastern non-union sweatshops, under conditions that would be called slavery in San Francisco and Oakland; and,

Whereas, The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has paid in strike benefits during the past two years, over \$250,000, collected from the membership in an endeavor to eliminate this condition in Eastern sweatshops; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Tenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor, that when a purchase of any of the bookbinders' products is made, by officers of unions in particular, and the rank and file in general, they purchase only such articles as bear the "Bookbinders' Union Label," and when the stationers can not show you the Bookbinders' Union Label, your duty is to refuse to make a purchase and have your order union-made in San Francisco or Oakland.

The committee reported favorably.

Delegate A. J. Gallagher moved to concur in the committee's report. The motion was carried.

Resolution No. 18.—Presented by H. D. Hopkins, of Typographical Union, No. 36, of Oakland.

Whereas, It is a recognized fact that the use of the union label is a most potent factor in advancing the cause of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the California State Federation of Labor, in tenth annual convention assembled, that the imposition of a fine upon union members for purchasing goods not bearing the union label, where possible, would greatly advance the cause; and, be it further

Resolved, That all delegates to this convention are hereby urged in reporting back to their local organizations to recommend that said local bodies enact and enforce laws to this end.

The committee reported favorably and recommended its adoption.

Delegate Bone moved to adopt the committee's report. The motion was carried.

Resolution No. 19.—Presented by Andrew J. Gallagher, of Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 8, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The eight-hour law among Government employes does not affect post office clerks; and,

Whereas, The post office clerks are compelled to work in excess of eight hours a day, with Sunday and holiday work, without extra compensation;

Whereas, The labor of post office clerks is confining and arduous, and to work in excess of eight hours a day imperils the health of the clerk; and,

Whereas, We believe that the eight-hour law should be observed

in the Postal Department just the same as in the other branches of the Government service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to exert their efforts in securing the reintroduction and enactment into the law of last year' bill, which was presented to the House of Representatives and known as "H. R. No. 11,808," that provides that the clerks shall be required not to work to exceed forty-eight hours in any one week.

The committee reported favorably and recommended its adoption.

Delegate Cooley moved to concur in the committee's report. The motion was carried.

Resolution No. 20.—Presented by Andrew J. Gallagher, of Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 8, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The present vacation law in the Postoffice Department only provides for a fifteen-day vacation; and,

Whereas, The other branches of the Government service are granted by law a thirty-days' vacation in order that the employes may recuperate from their year's labor; and,

Whereas, The labors of a post office clerk are such that it requires a longer period than fifteen days' vacation for recuperation; and,

Whereas, If a bill known as "H. R. No. 16,871," were reintroduced and enacted into a law it would enable the post office clerks to recuperate and give better service to the Government which employs them; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in the Tenth Annual Convention assembled, that the Secretary be and is hereby instructed to communicate with California Senators and Congressmen, urging them to offer this bill for reintroduction at the next session.

The committee reported favorably and recommended its adoption.

Delegate Leavitt moved to adopt the committee's report. The motion was carried.

Resolution No. 21.—Presented by A. Seaman, of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Whereas, Through numerous bank failures very large numbers of small depositors have suffered great hardship, and a very large number of our people have lost faith in private banking institutions, withdrawing their deposits and placing their surplus earnings in safe deposit boxes; and,

Whereas, These above-named facts have caused a scarcity of money, thereby inducing industrial depression, and panics; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, urges Congress to establish postal savings banks.

The committee reported favorably and recommended its adoption.

Delegate Linegar moved to concur in the committee's report.

Delegate Leman moved to amend by instructing the incoming Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor to use their best endeavors to further the establishment of a bank for the deposits of workingmen and report upon the matter at the next convention.

After some discussion by Delegates Leman, Goff, A. J. Gallagher, Hooper and French the motion as amended was carried.

Resolution No. 22.—Presented by Charles Oliva, of Sugar Workers' Union, No. 10,519, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Sugar Workers' Union, No. 10,519, with the assist-

ance of the State Federation of Labor has made repeated attempts to organize the Crockett Sugar Refinery; and,

Whereas, We have not been successful as yet; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask the State Federation of Labor to once more lend us its assistance in organizing that plant; and, be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to that effect.

The committee reported favorably and recommended its adoption.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 23.—Presented by Fred Grahame, of the Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, of San Francisco.

Whereas, It is now impossible to get any Western flour bearing the union label; and,

Whereas, No concerted action has been taken to remedy this need, we, the delegates of Local No. 197, of the Second Annual State Convention, of the Women's International Union Label League, do respectfully recommend that a committee be appointed to investigate this matter and see if it is not possible to get the label on some good brand of flour, by pledging such manufacturers the patronage of the women comprising this State organization,

The committee recommended that it be referred to the incoming Executive Council of this body.

A motion to adopt the recommendation was carried.

Resolution No. 24.—Presented by Fred Grahame, of the Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, of San Francisco.

Whereas, There is a law on the statute book of the State of California limiting the hours of employment of men on all public works to eight hours per day, and there is also a law permitting children to labor nine hours per day; and,

Whereas, There are no laws on the books of the State of California limiting the hours of employment of women; therefore, be it

Resolved, That inasmuch as it is not good that men of mature years and strength should be permitted to labor more than eight hours per day, we believe that it is not right nor just that a child of immature years and strength should be permitted to labor more than eight hours per day, as it is injurious to the health of the child and not conducive to the best interests of the community. We also believe that it is not right or just that women should be permitted to labor more than eight hours per day, as it is very injurious to the health of women, even more so than it is to the health of children, as upon the women of today rests the responsibility of the generations of tomorrow; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Women's Union Label League, in California State Convention assembled, do hereby call upon the Legislatures of the State of California to enact at their next session a law limiting the hours of labor for women to eight hours per day; and, be it further

Resolved, That we communicate with and request the aid of all of the women's organizations through the State of California, to the end that we may secure the passage of a law as above mentioned.

The committee recommended that this convention endorse the position taken by the Woman's International Union Label League as expressed in Resolution No. 24.

The committee's recommendation was concurred in.

Resolution No. 25.—Presented by Fred Grahame, of the Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The cheap peon labor of Mexico is one of the greatest

detriments which the organized workers of America face today; and,

Whereas, The Mexican working people have at all times met with the bullets of the rurales in their efforts to gain better conditions for wage-earners; and,

Whereas, There are now two men in the jail of San Antonio who have battled for the uplifting of their people in Mexico in the same manner and for the same cause which compelled our revolutionary forefathers in this country to take up arms; and,

Whereas, The uplifting of the Mexican working people is as necessary to Americans as it is to Mexicans; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Woman's Union Label League, in California State Federation assembled, protests emphatically against the imprisonment of the Mexican patriots, Jose M. Rangel and Thos. Sarabia.

Endorsed by Local 460, Carpenters and Joiners of America; Plumbers' Local No. 142; Painters' Local No. 172; Paperhangers' Local 736; Carpenters' Local No. 717. All of San Diego.

The committee recommended that this convention endorse the action of the Women's International Union Label League as set forth in Resolution No. 25.

The recommendation was concurred in.

Resolution No. 26.—Presented by Fred Grahame, of the Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The invasion of Asiatics is a danger and a menace to American wage-earners; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Woman's International Union Label League of California do not patronize the Asiatics, and any member found patronizing them shall be dealt with as the respective local sees fit.

Resolution on Patterns.

Whereas, Certain manufacturers of paper patterns are manifestly unfair toward organized labor; and,

Whereas, We realize the fact that the patronage of such manufacturers is largely dependent upon women, particularly the wives of wage-earners; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates of this, the Second State Convention of the International Woman's Union Label League, do earnestly recommend that all leagues in this State organization fine any of their members found guilty of wilfully using any patterns or publications of said manufacturers.

The committee recommended that this convention commend the stand taken by the Women's International Union Label League as expressed in Resolution No. 26.

The committee's recommendation was concurred in.

Resolution No. 27.—Presented by Fred Grahame, of the Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The constitution of the International Woman's Union Label League urges upon its membership to secure industrial and political equality for women; and,

Whereas, Taxation without representation is an insult to free American womanhood, because it places woman in the same category with the insane, the criminal, and all those Orientals and other foreigners deprived of full citizenship; and,

Whereas, There is now being circulated throughout the United States of America a petition to be signed by all those who wish to voice their acknowledgment in favor of woman's political enfranchisement and the said petition to be placed before the Congress; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Woman's International Union Label League in California State convention assembled, request all the locals in this State and elsewhere to aid in circulating said petition among the ranks of organized labor, to the end that labor, as a unit, may strengthen legislative protection of wage-earning women.

The committee recommended that this convention commend the attitude of the Woman's Union Label League, as expressed in the above.

Delegate Leman moved to instruct the incoming Secretary to send a communication containing this resolution to each union affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor.

After discussion by Delegates Greenwood, Ganzhorn, Leman and Mallett, the motion was lost. The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 28.—Presented by Fred Grahame, of Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, San Francisco.

Whereas, There should be an amendment to our child-labor law which makes it compulsory for minors to attend school between the ages of 14 and 16 years, holding work permits to attend school during the time that they are not regularly employed; and, further, all minors between the ages of 14 and 16 years to whom work permits have not been issued or who, for some reason, are no longer in need of their work permit, should be compelled to attend school; and,

Whereas, The last Legislature of this State, during the last session at Sacramento, failed to recognize said amendment then proposed; and,

Whereas, There is now a need to agitate and educate for said amendment among the public in general, but educators and parents in particular; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Board of Education, principals of schools, to women's and mothers' clubs, fraternal orders, local unions and central councils, and to the convention of the State Federation of Labor, which convenes in San Rafael, October 4, 1909.

The committee recommended that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council and the Legislative Agent.

Resolution No. 29.—Presented by Fred Grahame, of Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, of San Francisco.

Whereas, There are in the entire State of California only two factory inspectors; and,

Whereas, The growing industrial conditions of our State show a decided need for more frequent and more thorough factory inspection; and,

Whereas, There are in our State about 50,000 women and thousands of children employed in various occupations in factories, stores, etc.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we petition the Commissioner of Labor to add to the force of factory inspection of our State at least one woman, to concern herself about the needs of women and children; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all such societies and institutions that will aid in securing the object desired.

The committee reported favorably.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 32, amended to read as follows, be adopted:

Resolution No. 32.—Presented by D. P. Sullivan, of Union No. 1, of Oakland.

Whereas, The A. A. of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers has been on strike since the 1st day of July against the American Tin Plate Company against open-shop conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, through its affiliated unions, lend all possible aid, both financially and otherwise, to help the A. A. of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers win their struggle against the unfair corporation.

The committee's recommendation was concurred in.

Resolution No. 33.—Presented by J. W. Bowman, of the Federated Trades of San Jose.

Whereas, The constitution of the American Federation of Labor stands for equal rights for men and women; and,

Whereas, The constitution of the International Barbers' Association does not allow women barbers to hold cards, be it

Resolved, That this Federation, in convention assembled, do request the Barbers' International Association, through the American Federation of Labor, to so change its constitution as to allow women barbers to hold cards.

The committee reported unfavorably.

The resolution was discussed at length by Delegates White, Mallett, Tracy and Linegar.

Delegate Gallagher moved to re-refer the matter to the Committee on Resolutions, with instructions to draft a substitute resolution which would express the sentiment of this convention as voiced upon the floor of the convention, and report back to this body. The motion was carried.

A telegram was received from International President George L. Berry, of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, as follows:

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 7, 1909.

Geo. W. Bell, Secretary California State Federation of Labor, San Rafael, Cal.

Appreciate fraternal greetings from California Federation of Labor and in behalf of twenty-two thousand printing pressmen and assistants, I return greetings and best wishes for continuous advancement of the trades union movement in California under the able direction of the Federation of Labor. I feel sure the deliberations of that body will further demonstrate the onward march of the trades union movement, instead of its retrogression, as claimed by Mr. Van Cleve's Man Friday.

GEO. L. BERRY.

The convention adjourned at 12:10 P. M.

The following delegates were noted present at the morning session:

Ed. Andersen, W. J. Atkinson, Tom Bone, F. Buryeson, A. Brandt, J. W. Bowman, F. J. Bonnington, Louis Basenack, John J. Breslin, May Cummings, A. J. Condrotte, A. F. Colman, D. P. Cameron, Cy. Coeey, J. J. Chaudet, R. Christianson, J. B. Dale, Frank J. Dever, M. E. Decker, H. Derolph, George A. Dean, W. G. Desepte, E. E. Day, W. Doe, J. W. Ericksen, T. Einfeldt, John Forrest, R. H. Furman, H. Freudenberg, Will J. French, Fred Grahame, James Green, O. Grassmann, Joseph Guinee, J. T. Greenwood, J. W. Ganz-

horn, W. H. Goff, A. J. Gallagher, K. E. Gray, A. J. Hourihan, Geo. S. Hollis, H. D. Hopkins, A. F. Hanjes, D. P. Haggerty, John Hutchinson, A. S. Howe, Fred Hawley, W. J. Hooper, W. E. Jones, R. J. Johnson, M. Kragen, D. H. Leavitt, S. K. Leman, M. Lawrence, James Linegar, Charles Lawrence, E. H. Lomasney, D. W. Lewis, Joseph T. Liddy, L. B. Leavitt, H. McGinnis, J. A. McIntosh, D. J. Murray, John Mangold, Emil Muri, Harry Menke, W. H. Mallett, William Matheson, M. T. Murray, William Marshall, Ed. McGreevy, A. McBride, James McGrady, Charles Olson, C. Ploeger, Fred Ratje, Wm. G. Rusk, W. G. Ross, C. A. Shuttleworth, M. W. Silk, T. C. Seward, D. D. Sullivan, D. P. Sullivan, A. Seaman, Fred Smith, P. Scharrenberg, Margaret Seaman, S. D. Simmons, T. K. Thompson, W. I. Tibbs, George A. Tracy, A. Thomal, H. W. Wrightson, Thos. Wright, T. J. White, J. P. Walsh, F. M. Wynkoop, T. D. Warwick, R. Wiand, George Wagner, Jack Zamford.

Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 P. M.

Upon motion of Delegate A. J. Gallagher an invitation was extended to the following ladies to address the delegates: Miss Maude Younger, of the Wage-Earners' Suffrage League; Miss Lizzie Williams, Miss Edith Reynolds and Mrs. Francesca Pierce, fraternal delegates from the California Equal Suffrage Association.

Miss Younger's paper was as follows:

The wage-earner has two methods by which to better conditions—the union and the ballot—and he cannot dispense with either. Woman, in the industrial world, is rated not as a wife, mother, home-maker, but as wage-earner. As such, she represents cheap labor and is a growing menace to the better-paid men. She is a menace because she is weak as an economic factor. She is weak because she is unorganized and disfranchised. Now, a man may not want his wife to go out and work or go and vote. He may want to keep her sheltered from the world and dependent on him. But woman who works beside him must be strengthened in every way or she will surely drag him down to her long hours and low wages. Women are in the industrial world to stay. They cannot be eliminated, so they must be strengthened.

Women are not wage-earners from choice. They much preferred, as in olden times, to work at home and there weave their cloths and rugs and make their candles, soap, cheese, etc. But when these things were, one by one, removed to the factory by man, they had to follow. At first it was considered a disgrace so degrading was the work. The factory girl had but slight hopes of marriage. Mothers were ashamed to send their children to factories. But when in the eighteenth century hand work gave way to machinery that children could run, employers would not pay for men. Fathers were thrown out of work and their children took their places. Children were cheap and easy to get. Parish authorities were glad to get rid of them by stipulating that the employer take one idiot with every twenty sane children—and the children must be under six years of age. They were worked sixteen hours a day without pay, for the factories clothed, fed and housed them. They slept in dark, filthy, crowded rooms in relays in beds that never had a chance to cool and air, and disease and vice flourished. As children sometimes ran away, those who showed any spirit wore an iron chain riveted to their ankles at work and at sleep. There were none "at play." They worked till they dropped. Many committed suicide, and the number of deaths was so appalling

that funerals were held secretly at night. Those who lived were turned out in the world at thirteen and fifteen without guardians, without training, stunted in growth, weakened in body with minds undeveloped, and they went to swell the misery and the vice in the big cities. At the time some reformers cried out, but employers said business could not be conducted otherwise. It was not until the working people themselves compelled attention; not until the riots of 1810 that the public concluded something must be done.

Throughout history, liberty has only come when the oppressed were strong enough to make themselves heard. Progress is not handed down from above. It comes from the masses surging ever upward and upward, becoming always stronger and stronger. And now a few words regarding the working women of our day. Into the forefront of the industrial struggle today is pouring a stream of women in ever-increasing volume. Six million women in America now earn their living. What will the number be in ten or twenty years hence? You can not tell these women to stay at home unless you provide the homes for them to stay in. Matrimony does not solve the problem. Many working women are married. Yet most women look forward to marriage as the end of work. With eyes on this golden shore they do not seek to better their craft. This makes it more difficult to organize them than men. But if there are women opposed to the union, there are also women opposed to the ballot. We need both, however, and you must help us to get them.

The working women of San Francisco have had a hard, uphill struggle. By constant vigilance do they hold their position. At any time there may come a slip, a landslide, and down they will go to the bottom again. It is useless to say the world can not go backwards. Before the Civil War masters were forbidden to work slaves more than fourteen hours a day. Yet, only nine years ago in San Francisco women toiled sixteen and seventeen hours. There is nothing to keep these conditions from returning but the strength of the workers themselves. What these girls have gained through the union they now must secure through the law, not only for themselves, but for all women. There is no law in California to regulate the hours of women's work. Laws are not made for the weak, but for the strong. Women have never gained by influence, however gentle, what men have gained by vote. Throughout the country the eight-hour law for men is constantly extending, but Colorado alone gave an eight-hour law for women.

The States where women vote are not industrial States and the working women are few and scattered.

The superiority of votes to influence is illustrated by a bill before a recent Southern Legislature which provided an eight-hour law for men and a ten-hour law for women and children. Does any one believe that the women could better work long hours than the men?

Even should men enact the needed laws they would be ineffective unless women had the power to enforce them. In New York the ten-hour law for women was always a dead letter. It took years of effort to arouse the public sentiment to get it passed because women had to work by the round-about method of influence instead of the direct method of votes. Then, as usual, after much exertion, the public, which was not concerned, retired and went to sleep and the women who were concerned went on with their long hours of work and the law was never enforced. I tried it once in the inexperience of my early youth. Some girls who came to the settlement where I lived used to drop on their chairs exhausted. I found they worked in a factory with 800 other girls, 72 hours a week, and the law said 60. The employer kept them constantly going at fever heat. He would offer a prize of a dollar to the one finishing a certain amount of work first. Every girl

had to compete and put forth her utmost effort or lose her job. Another way of stimulating them to further exertion was to put brandy in the water they drank. He said it was good for them, and the girls themselves found it made them work more easily. Under this strain they toiled for \$5 and \$6 a week.

We decided in our inexperience to stop it.

First, we ran up against the factory department. They sat up amazed and rubbed their eyes. They said the law had been on the books six years and there had never been a conviction in the city. But after various interviews and letters and delays and seeing that we were really in earnest they decided to take it up. If we would get the witnesses. That was always the stumbling block. However, we persuaded the girls to testify by paying their wages for weeks to come.

Next came the reform District Attorney. He did not wish to prosecute. The employer had said his business could not be conducted otherwise. But the girls' sworn statements left no choice. He turned the case over to a half-hearted young assistant. When it came to trial, the assistant was conspicuously absent. Without a prosecuting attorney in sight and the girls' testimony alone the employer was convicted and fined \$20 and all was over. The factory department having nobly done their duty, retired to a well-earned rest. The employer probably resumed his wicked ways the following week. We could not find out. But we did find that there were thousands of cases just as bad and no way of getting at them. The girls feared that to testify would injure their chances of another job. Jobs are valuable in crowded New York. They feared to come out in the open. But if they could have cast a secret ballot for those responsible for the enforcement of the law it is safe to say that one election would have decidedly changed conditions.

To carry this law to the end—for it had an end—after ten years of almost unbroken slumber, it was declared unconstitutional. Women have learned the value of electing judges. They know it is useless to get laws passed unless they have power over the officials who enforce and the judges who interpret them. So New York women today, with the wisdom of experience are agitating not for laws but for the ballot, without which the laws are ineffective.

But aside from the question of efficiency, the ballot is so much more womanly than the present system. Today we must work by influence, follow men up, go to their offices, go to their meeting places. But if women had the votes, we could work instead among women, at home, in the shops, at sewing bees, and church fairs. Wouldn't that be more womanly?

But even though we were thrown more closely with you, we would not dread it. We go to the theatres with you, we stand in the street cars with you, we go to meetings with you and are even in your Labor Council, and it has not hurt us. So we do not hesitate to go to the polls with you once a year.

We would certainly vote with you.

For the wage-earning woman the ballot is not so much a question of sex as of class. It is not a question of woman against man, but of women standing with man, shoulder to shoulder in the great industrial struggle. For this is the struggle of humanity. The progress is the advance of the workers. Its weapons are the union and the ballot.

And we women who are marching and fighting beside you, we ask that you do not make us go half armed. You have forced us into the struggle, and since you have taken us into the union then place in our hands also that other source of strength.

Miss Lizzie Williams and Mrs. Edith Reynolds followed with brief addresses.

Mrs. Pierce delivered the following address upon "The Ballot as An Industrial Need":

For the long work day,
For the taxes we pay,
And the laws we obey—
We want something to say.

When I was nominated in the convention at Stockton last week from the California Equal Suffrage Association to serve as a fraternal delegate to this convention, I was appalled and dismayed at the thought of appearing before this, the grandest organization of our country today, the State Federation of Labor; and why is it? Because it stands for equality, right and power. You had such a representative just one year ago at San Jose.

I refer to Elizabeth Low Watson of Saratoga. I had not the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Watson at that convention, but I have been told by delegates who did hear her, that she gave you a viewpoint that many of the men had never had before.

You may fancy then my dismay, a soldier new to the work in comparison, and with so meager equipment in this direction.

But as you well know the foundation stone of organization is obedience, I am here today. If you will pardon the intrusion, I would like to quote from an author so often quoted and more often misquoted. It is a command, clean cut and well defined, and there can be no misunderstanding as to its meaning today. It is a shall "not" decree and not a command "thou shalt."

You remember the commandment of one of the great leaders (which he afterwards forgot), namely: "Thou shalt not plant the crown of thorns upon the brow of labor."—W. J. Bryan.

Well, my little verse goes further and says:

"The wages of him that is hired shall not abide with thee all night."—Lev. 19:13.

We all realize when this is violated the hardship that it works upon "him that is hired," and by him I mean every one that is hired; but have we thought even for a moment of the evil resulting to the one who hires?

I have been living and talking a great deal of late with the domestic wage-earners. I mean the girls who cook the food the people eat, make the beds, air and take care of the living rooms of our city, and they are often in arrears in their pay. One girl I know often has her wages held back three months at a time. What can she do to meet her liabilities? They are just as real and must be met as promptly as the man's.

The girls will tell you: "The family is rich, the pay is sure, but it is slow." Now, what can be done for this branch of labor in our State?

Have you thought of it? Have you made any provision for this enormous mass of struggling humanity? Fine, splendid specimens of womanhood—I wish I had a thousand of them here with me as samples—young, handsome and full of the enthusiasm of life.

But what becomes of these girls when they reach middle life? For they do not reach very old age.

You will find them dependents among relatives or possibly among old-time friends of the family. Relegated to the attic or the backyard as the case may be.

Let us consider for a moment the amount of the wages held back three months at 5 per cent. These girls will average in wage \$25 per month. The interest on this amount for twenty years, perhaps this is a large average of their working years, and you will see that the people who hold back the wage can take an occasional trip to Europe on the money which belongs to this portion of the State's wage-earners.

You know more than any other class of people the power of organization. You know how much the world would care for your cries for help if you were not knitted through and through with the firmness of a carpet for your representative to stand upon. You know, friends, that while a few crumbs might fall from the world's table, you would have no representation at the banquet, where you belong, where every one of God's children belong, and where there should be no struggling to get in, but where a seat is prepared for every one of us. For does not He send the early and the later rain and do not you till the field and work the machinery that makes the product to feed the world's great multitude.

To whom then belongs the products of this great nation?

To us the wage-earner, and I make the appeal not only for the "Man With the Hoe," but for the woman underneath the heel of the man with the hoe.

"Ashamed to toil, art thou; ashamed of thy dusty workshop and broad labor fields—"

The story goes that the first man placed on this earth was told to "till the ground." God's ideal man is a farmer, and to whom does the farmer look for help but to mechanics—and so on down the line we workers are linked and bound together by this chain of strength—the power of organization. And as a chain is just as strong as its weakest link so look to the woman's organization. Be sure that she is a part of that chain and so thoroughly welded into its fibre and substance as to insure its perfect strength.

Labor is profitable, labor is dignifying—let us make it so—teach it to our children, and our children's children and in proportion as we make it profitable and dignified, men will respect us. The tendency of the age is to overstep the mark and soon we women as wage-earners will be forced to vote to hold our own and maintain our dignity.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows:

Resolution No. 8.—Presented by H. D. Hopkins, of Typographical Union, No. 36, of Oakland.

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

Resolved, By the Tenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, that we reaffirm our indorsement of the endeavors to enact legislation that will give the ballot to women as well as men.

The committee reported favorably.

Delegate Breslin moved to concur in the report of the committee. Carried.

Resolution No. 3.—Presented by Tom C. Seaward, of Cooks' and Waiters' Union, No. 62, of Fresno.

Whereas, The farmers are the chief producers of wealth and their prosperity is essential to, and means the prosperity of all other classes; and,

Whereas, We realize that only through a return of better conditions for the agricultural classes can there come a renewal of prosperity to all other branches of industry, thereby giving employment to much labor, which is now idle, and which is honestly and earnestly seeking employment; and,

Whereas, The fruit and raisin growers of California are today, and for the past two years have been, receiving a price for their produce scarcely above, and in many instances far below, the cost of production; and,

Whereas, These conditions are due to the manipulation of the market by a horde of speculators, whose only known function is to take from the producers of the world's food stuff, all but a bare subsistence, while at the same time, and by the same methods force such exorbitant prices upon the consumers for the necessities of life, that these wholesome food products are made a luxury and are therefore out of reach of the great mass of consumers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the State Federation of Labor, in Tenth Annual Convention assembled, do hereby heartily endorse the "Farmer's Union" and promise it such aid and assistance as lies within our power; and, be it further

Resolved, That we approve and advise the placing on the market of a strictly "Farmers' Union" brand of fruits and raisins, and other farm products, bearing the "Farmer's Union" label, which will stand for honest goods, put up under proper sanitary conditions and where such goods are placed upon the market, in competition with non-union goods, we further recommend that the members of the affiliated unions of the California State Federation of Labor purchase such brands only.

The committee reported favorably and recommended its indorsement.

Fraternal Delegate Wrightson, of the Farmers' Union, of Fresno County, addressed the convention, outlining conditions in Fresno County and advocating the support of organized labor in the matter of the farmers' label. He said in part:

"It is only with the greatest difficulty that our union has been formed and placed where it stands today. At one time the farmer regarded himself as one of the most independent of mortals. He produces everything that we eat, he produces everything that we wear, and he believed that his income was dependent only upon his own industry. But a glance at the conditions of a few years ago, when organization among them was entirely unknown—will convince even the most careless observer that the farmer has been for a long time in the position of a mere toiler, with no prospect whatever of even a meager balance at the end of the year. He has absolutely no voice in the matter of fixing the remuneration for his toil—and yet he produces everything needful to sustain life and civilization.

"The Farmers' Union is the outgrowth of these intolerable conditions. The task of organizing the farmers, who in the most cases live in somewhat remote districts, was beset with almost insurmountable obstacles. It has been a persistent campaign of education, pursued under the most discouraging prospects. It is yet far from complete, but it will be persistently continued until it is perfected and the Farmers' Union Label appears upon all the products of their toil."

Fraternal Delegate Tibbs, of Selma, also addressed the delegates. He pointed to the fact that seven years ago the cotton growers of the Southern States were receiving but three cents a pound for their cotton, whereas they now get as high as fourteen cents in places where the Farmers' Union have been formed. He pointed out the mutual benefit that would accrue to both farmers and wage-earners upon their recognition of each others' needs and the completion of the thorough organization of both.

Brother Christianson and Fraternal Delegate Grassman followed with terse, pithy speeches and after some discussion, in which

Delegates Linegar, Lomasney and Dale took part, a motion to adopt the committee's report was carried.

The Election Board presented its report of the result of the annual election of officers, as follows:

For President, William J. French received 7,088 votes and Daniel D. Sullivan 9,011. For Vice-President, Fourth District, John Forrest received 7,432 votes and R. Wiand 8,589. For Vice-President, Sixth District, Louis Basenack 7,144, Harry Menke 8,781, D. J. Murray 8,755, T. K. Thompson 12,872, T. D. Warwick 8,746. For Vice-President, Seventh District, L. B. Leavitt 11,733, Frederick Smith 3,511. For Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. W. Bell 5,769, Paul Scharrenberg 9,330.

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

President—D. D. Sullivan.
 Vice-President, Fourth District—R. Wiand.
 Vice-Presidents, Sixth District—T. K. Thompson, Harry Menke, D. J. Murray.
 Vice-President, Seventh District—L. B. Leavitt.
 Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg.
 By acclamation:
 Vice-President, First District—Chris. Ploeger; Vice-President, Second District, Tom Seaward; Vice-President, Third District, M. T. Murray; Vice-President, Fifth District, Tom Wright; Vice-President, Eighth District, John W. Ericksen.

The Committee on Constitution and Laws reported as follows:

We, your Committee on Constitution and Laws, beg leave to report that we recommend that Section 3, Article 2, be amended by striking out the word "Constitution and Laws."

A motion to adopt the report was carried.

The convention adjourned at 3:35 P. M.

The following delegates were noted present at the afternoon session:

W. J. Atkinson, George W. Bell, F. Buryeson, F. J. Bonnington, Tom Bone, J. W. Bowman, John J. Breslin, Louis Basenack, A. Brandt, R. Christianson, A. J. Condrotte, May Cummings, J. J. Chaudet, D. F. Cameron, A. F. Colman, M. E. Decker, W. H. Doe, H. Deroiph, George A. Dean, E. E. Day, J. B. Dale, F. J. Dever, W. G. Desepte, Theo. Eisfeldt, J. W. Ericksen, R. H. Furman, S. K. Leman, Will J. French, John Forrest, H. L. Freudenberg, Fred Grahame, K. E. Gray, O. Grassman, James Green, W. H. Goff, A. J. Gallagher, J. T. Greenwood, Joseph Guinee, J. W. Ganzhorn, A. S. Howe, George S. Hollis, W. J. Hooper, A. F. Hanjes, D. P. Haggerty, C. J. Hourihan, John Hutchinson, Fred Hawley, H. D. Hopkins, W. E. Jones, M. Kragen, D. W. Lewis, Joseph T. Liddy, E. H. Lomasney, M. Lawrence, James Linegar, L. B. Leavitt, D. H. Leavitt, Charles Lawrence, William Matheson, D. J. Murray, Harry Menke, A. McBride, M. T. Murray, W. H. Mallett, William Marshall, Emil Muri, H. McGinnis, John Mangold, Ed McGreevy, James McGrady, J. M. McIntosh, C. Oliva, Charles Ploeger, W. G. Ross, W. G. Rusk, T. C. Seaward, D. P. Sullivan, A. Seaman, S. D. Simmons, C. A. Shuttleworth, P. Scharrenberg, Fred Smith, M. W. Silk, Margaret Seaman, D. Sullivan, George A. Tracy, W. I. Tibbs, T. K. Thompson, A. Thomal, T. D. Warwick, F. M. Wynkoop, R. Wiand, H. W. Wrightson, Thomas Wright, George Wagner, J. P. Walsh, Jack Zamford.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.**Friday, October 8—Morning Session.**

The convention was called to order by President Thompson at 10 A. M.

A communication from Los Angeles was read, as follows:

Los Angeles, Cal., October 6, 1909.

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

Greeting: The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles by unanimous vote of fifty-four affiliated unions cordially invites the California State Federation of Labor to hold its next convention in this city.

Trusting that the convention will take favorable action, we are

Faternally,

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL,

Per L. W. BUTLER, Secretary.

The following communication was also received from Los Angeles:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 5, 1909.

California State Federation of Labor, San Rafael, Cal.

Gentlemen: Los Angeles sends to your order a most cordial invitation to hold your next convention here.

Our hotel accommodations are of the best; the Labor Temple here is one of the finest in the country; we have many mountain and beach resorts, where your delegates may spend their leisure time, all within easy reach of the city, over as good a system of interurban railways as may be found in the State; and we feel sure that, if you do select Los Angeles for your next meeting place, you will never regret your selection.

Very truly yours,

GEO. ALEXANDER, Mayor.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows:

Resolution No. 13.—Presented by T. J. White, of Stable Employees' Union, No. 404, of San Francisco.

Whereas, It has been the custom to charge initiation fees to new members of unions, even though such new members may be or have been members of a union of a different craft; and,

Whereas, A member of a union who commands the hours and wages should always be considered a union man and should be permitted to change his occupation without being compelled to pay a new initiation fee in each union he may join; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor favors the system whereby a member of one union in good standing may be transferred to another union of the same or different craft without payment of any initiation fee in the union to which he is transferred.

The committee reported: Your committee, while unable to recommend the adoption of the resolution, suggests that this convention endorse the sentiment therein expressed.

Moved by Delegate Ploeger to concur. Adopted.

Resolution No. 33.—Presented by J. W. Bowman, of the Federated Trades of San Jose.

Whereas, The constitution of the American Federation of Labor stands for equal rights for men and women; and,

Whereas, The constitution of the International Barbers' Association does not allow women barbers to hold cards; be it

Resolved, That this Federation, in convention assembled, do request the Barbers' International Association, through the American Federation of Labor, to so change their constitution as to allow women barbers to hold cards.

The committee reported: While your committee can not recommend the passage of the resolution, on account of the autonomy granted to affiliated unions, we do not wish to have the convention go on record as opposing any measure intended to benefit women's wage; therefore, recommend, with the consent of the author, that the proposition be withdrawn.

It was moved that the committee's report be concurred in. Carried.

Committee on Resolutions then reported on Resolution 9 and Resolution 34. They were considered jointly.

Resolution No. 9.—Presented by J. W. Bowman, M. E. Decker, E. H. Lomasney, on behalf of San Jose Labor Council and San Francisco Labor Council.

Whereas, With every year the great number of partially employed and migratory laborers rapidly increase, constituting, especially during dull seasons, a constantly increasing burden upon those who are fortunate enough to be more happily situated; and,

Whereas, Their unorganized and unprotected position makes them an easy prey for unscrupulous employers and labor agencies, and, in times of strike or lockout, a constant menace to organized workingmen; and,

Whereas, We believe that a great benefit might be made in the condition of this class if they were in a position to sell their own labor through the business agent of their own organization, rather than through labor contractors and agencies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the convention of the California State Federation of Labor take some action tending toward the organization of unions among the unskilled workers engaged in labor from time to time in the cities of this State, and toward the bettering of their general condition as wage workers.

Resolution No. 34.—Presented by Delegates Lomasney and Decker, of the Labor Council of San Francisco.

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council has carefully considered the matter of the organization of migratory labor and has instructed the delegates to the Tenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor to urge upon this body that they earnestly consider the importance of dealing promptly and effectively with the problem; and,

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council has voted to employ the services of an organizer for this purpose and now asks that the State Federation, together with all other central bodies in California, co-operate to the end that this menace to organized labor may be reduced to a minimum; and,

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council asks that the State Federation lend its moral and financial support in the endeavor to organize migratory and unskilled labor in the State and that the incoming Executive Council be directed to immediately urge upon all affiliated unions the necessity of helping in every lawful way the effort to organize this class of labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, recognizing the importance of organizing the migratory and unskilled labor, pledges its moral and financial aid to that end; and, be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to give immediate consideration to the advisability of establishing union labor employment agencies in the State of California, with

the object in view of bringing the migratory workers in closer personal contact with organized labor and at the same time assisting this class of labor to obtain sustaining and desirable employment, and affording them an opportunity to study and understand the manifold benefits to be derived from legitimate organizations; and, be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to co-operate with the San Francisco Labor Council and other central bodies in the matter of employing an organizer or organizers to prosecute the plan herein presented.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following recommendations:

Your committee recommends the adoption of both propositions and suggests at the same time the advisability of submitting to all affiliated unions, through the referendum system, a proposition to increase the per capita tax for the purpose of enabling the State Federation to more thoroughly prosecute the work of organizing, not only the migratory labor, but all classes of labor in this State.

It was moved to concur in the committee's recommendation.

Delegate Scharrenberg moved to amend as follows:

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to make every effort to urge upon locals throughout the State, not at present affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, to join the Federation, and thus contribute their share to the necessary expense of organizing the migratory laborers of the State; further

Resolved, That we appeal to the San Francisco Labor Council and all other Central Labor Councils of the State to lend every assistance in the above movement, to the end that all organized labor of the State may work unitedly for the organization of the migratory laborers of California and the entire Pacific Slope.

A prolonged discussion ensued, participated in by Delegates Greenwood, Lomasney, Matheson, Bell, Oliva, Leavitt, Leman, Dale, Decker, Seaman, Seaward, McGinnis, Guinee, Scharrenberg, Tracy and Mr. Carl Browne.

Delegate Scharrenberg's amendment was then adopted.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Carl Browne.

The convention adjourned at noon.

The following delegates were noted present at the morning session:

Ed Andersen, W. J. Atkinson, George W. Bell, John J. Breslin, F. J. Bonnington, Tom Bone, J. W. Bowman, A. Brandis, F. Buryeson, Louis Basenack, A. F. Colman, A. J. Condrotte, Cy Cooley, J. J. Chaudet, R. Christianson, May Cummings, D. F. Cameron, J. B. Dale, W. Doe, H. Derolph, W. G. Desepte, Frank Dever, M. E. Decker, E. E. Day, Theo. Eisfeldt, J. W. Ericksen, R. H. Furman, H. L. Freudenberg, Will J. French, John Forrest, Fred Grahame, Jos. Guinee, Jos. Green, J. T. Greenwood, K. E. Gray, J. W. Ganzhorn, A. F. Hanjes, George S. Hollis, Fred Hawley, John Hutchinson, A. S. Howe, C. J. Hourihan, D. P. Haggerty, H. D. Hopkins, W. E. Jones, M. Kragen, D. H. Leavitt, E. H. Lomasney, E. W. Lewis, Charles Lawrence, Joseph T. Liddy, L. B. Leavitt, S. K. Leman, M. T. Murray, D. J. Murray, James McGrady, John Mangold, Harry Menke, W. H. Mallett, William Marshall, A. McBride, Emil Muri, William Matheson, J. M. McIntosh, H. McGinnis, Ed McGreevy, Charles Oliva, C. Ploeger, W. G. Ross, William G. Rusk, M. W. Silk, P. Scharrenberg, D. D. Sullivan, T. C. Lawrence, Fred Smith, S. D. Simmons, A. Seaman, Margaret Seaman, D. P. Sullivan, T. K. Thompson, George A.

Tracy, A. Tomal, W. I. Tibbs, H. W. Wrightson, F. M. Wynkoop, Thomas Wright, George Wagner, R. Wiand, T. D. Warwick, Jack Zamford.

Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 1 P. M., by President Thompson.

Delegate Will J. French pledged his support to the new administration.

The Committee on Labels and Boycotts reported on Proposition No. 30, recommending its passage, as follows:

Resolution No. 30.—Presented by Delegates of Beer Bottlers, No. 293, Brewery Workmen, No. 7, Beer Drivers, No. 227, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, after years of struggle and hardship has succeeded in establishing fair conditions in ninety-five per cent of the breweries of the United States; and,

Whereas, The only indication of what beer is brewed under fair conditions is shown by the well-known red label of the United Brewery Workmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Tenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in San Rafael this 7th day of October, 1909, that we hereby affirm our previous endorsement and pledge our moral support to the red label of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Simmons, from the Committee on Constitution and Laws, submitted the following report:

We, your Committee on Constitution and Laws, respectfully recommend that Section 6, Article 1, be amended by adding after the word "year," in the same parenthesis, this phrase, i. e., "the total amount paid in for the fiscal year divided by twelve," making the entire section read:

"Section 6. Each regularly affiliated organization shall be entitled to representation (based upon the average per capita paid into the Federation during the preceding year, i. e., the total amount paid in for the fiscal year, divided by twelve), as follows:"

We also recommend that Section 5, Article 5, be amended by striking out the word "First Vice-President" and inserting in lieu thereof these words, "Executive Council shall elect one of the Vice-Presidents, who," making the entire section read as follows:

"Section 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation or other cause, the Executive Council shall immediately elect one of the Vice-Presidents to perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected."

The committee's report, as a whole, was adopted.

Delegate Wynkoop asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution.

The request being granted, Delegate Wynkoop introduced the following:

Resolution No. 34.—Presented by Frank M. Wynkoop and Ed. T. McGreevy of Vallejo.

Whereas, Complaint has been made by several crafts employed in Mare Island Navy Yard that their line of work is constantly performed by men of other crafts; and,

Whereas, In the case of boilermakers the following instances are cited in support of a part of these complaints: On September 25, 1909, the following-named chippers and caulkers were employed in cutting tubes out of a torpedo-boat boiler, which is classified as boilermakers' work: George Crenshaw, J. Harrison, Sid Martin and Dick Carter, rated at \$3.92 per diem; on September 28, 1909, Thomas McDowall, rated as a driller, was employed at cutting off tubes in boiler tube C of torpedo-boat Stewart. On one occasion machinists were employed at rolling tubes on torpedo-boat Rowan; on another occasion ship fitters were employed to rivet buoys, and also to rivet fresh water tanks for the collier Prometheus; and,

Whereas, All flanging, boilers, smoke stacks, uptakes, ash pans, coal buckets, ash buckets, hot stoves, blast furnaces, coal hoppers, plating one-sixteenth of an inch and over, gas meters and steam, air, gas or water-tight work, constitutes the employment for which boilermakers are registered; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the State Federation of Labor, in Tenth Annual Convention assembled, do condemn such methods as being inimical to the best interests of union labor at large, and to those unions in particular which are represented on Mare Island Navy Yard, and do pledge ourselves to use every endeavor in bringing to the attention of Congress and the Secretary of the Navy the conditions prevailing, supported by the facts herein enumerated; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be hereby instructed to forward to the Secretary of the Navy, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America a copy of these resolutions.

The resolution was adopted, on motion.

The Committee on Thanks presented the following report:

We, your Committee on Thanks, wish to report that the following resolution be placed on the minutes of the proceedings of this convention:

Resolved, That the Tenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor, held in the city of San Rafael, county of Marin, hereby extend and express our sincere thanks to His Honor, Mayor Pedrotti, E. S. Rake, President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce, the Building Trades Council, proprietors of the San Rafael Brewery, the Federated Trades Council of Marin County and its affiliated unions, the press and residents of the beautiful city of San Rafael, also Bros. F. Smith, Marshall, Walsh, Lawrence, Cordon, Haberle, and all for the many courtesies shown during our sojourn here, and we indulge the hope to have the privilege to return in the near future and once again enjoy their hospitality.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted, following which President Thompson, on behalf of the delegates, presented to each of the Committee of Arrangements a token of appreciation for his efforts in behalf of the convention.

President Thompson and Secretary-Treasurer Bell expressed their thanks for the co-operation received at the hands of the delegates, and introduced their successors, President-elect Sullivan and Secretary-Treasurer-elect Scharrenberg, who pledged their untiring efforts to the upbuilding of the Federation during the coming year.

The convention tendered the retiring officers a rising vote of thanks.

On motion the delegates gave three cheers for the California State Federation of Labor, and the tenth annual convention adjourned sine die.

The following delegates were noted present at the afternoon session:

W. J. Atkinson, Ed. Andersen, J. W. Bowman, J. J. Breslin, F. J. Bonnington, Tom Bone, Louis Basenack, A. Brandt, F. Buryeson, D. F. Cameron, R. Christianson, A. F. Colman, May Cummings, Cy Cooley, A. J. Condrotte, J. J. Chaudet, H. Derolph, E. E. Day, W. G. Desepte, J. B. Dale, M. E. Decker, Thomas Eisfeldt, J. W. Ericksen, Will J. French, R. H. Furman, John Forrest, James Green, J. T. Greenwood, K. E. Gray, A. J. Gallagher, Joseph Guinee, J. W. Ganzhorn, Fred Grahame, H. D. Hopkins, W. J. Hooper, John Hutchinson, A. S. Howe, C. J. Hourihan, George S. Hollis, A. F. Hanjes, Fred Hawley, W. E. Jones, M. Kragen, Joseph T. Liddy, D. W. Lewis, L. B. Leavitt, M. T. Murray, William Marshall, W. H. Mallett, William Matheson, H. McGinnis, Emil Muri, J. M. McIntosh, John Mangold, Harry Menke, A. McBride, C. Oliva, C. Ploeger, William G. Rusk, M. W. Silk, P. Scharrenberg, A. Seaman, T. C. Seaward, S. D. Simmons, Margaret Seaman, D. D. Sullivan, Fred Smith, W. I. Tibbs, George A. Tracy, T. K. Thompson, A. Thomal, H. W. Wrightson, R. Wiand, Thomas Wright, F. D. Warwick, F. M. Wynkoop, Jack Zamford.

W. A. GALLAGHER, Assistant Secretary.

MEETINGS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

San Rafael, October 8, 1909.

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

All members of the Council were present.

The following bills were ordered paid: Telegram to George L. Berry, \$3.05; expressing trunk to San Rafael, \$1.25; rent of Convention Hall, \$15.00; rent of headquarters at Marin Hotel, \$6.00; Total, \$25.30.

It was moved that \$50.00 be paid to Geo. W. Bell, outgoing Secretary, for expenses of attending convention. Carried.

It was moved that \$50.00 be paid to A. M. Thompson, outgoing President, for expenses of attending convention. Carried.

It was moved that \$3.50 per day for 5 days (\$17.50) be paid to Fred Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms, and the same amount (\$17.50) to W. J. Atkinson, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. Carried.

It was moved that \$50.00 be paid to W. A. Gallagher for services as Assistant Secretary at the convention. Carried.

J. B. Dale of Vallejo and E. H. Lomasney of the San Francisco Labor Council addressed the Executive Council and requested that immediate action be taken regarding organizing of migratory workers.

Secretary was instructed to have stationery printed for the members of the Executive Council and furnish credentials to members of the Council who desire same.

Tom C. Seaward was unanimously elected Fraternal Delegate to the First Convention of the California Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, to meet at Fresno, on November 8, 1909.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet in the office of the State Federation at San Francisco, on October 17, 1 p. m.

San Francisco, October 17, 1909.

The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor met in the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street, at 1:30 p. m.

Vice-President M. T. Murray was elected chairman in the absence of President Sullivan, who sent a communication stating that he was unable to attend on account of sickness.

The following were noted absent, and were on motion excused: Chris. Ploeger, Los Angeles; John W. Ericksen, Eureka; Harry Menke, San Francisco.

Communications: From Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, requesting the California State Federation of Labor to unseat Butchers Local No. 115 of San Francisco, the latter having seceded from its national organization, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America.

On motion, Brothers Wiand, Thompson and Scharrenberg were appointed a committee to investigate the standing of the Butchers' National Union and ascertain the reason for the withdrawal of Local No. 115.

Communication from John Sandgren on behalf of the Swedish

strikers, requesting a list of affiliated unions with addresses. On motion, request was complied with.

Secretary explained that owing to some misunderstanding in the San Rafael printing office the last day's proceedings had not been printed. On motion this matter was left in the hands of the Secretary.

Secretary submitted estimates for printing 500 copies of convention proceedings and constitution. On motion, the lowest estimate, being that of W. N. Brunt & Co., was awarded the contract.

On motion Secretary was instructed to renew the surety bond of \$1500 for the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

On motion Secretary was authorized to purchase a stand for the letter press.

The question of organizing the migratory workers of the State was then discussed at length and on motion a committee of four, including the Secretary, was appointed to meet with like committees from the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council for the purpose of formulating definite plans for organizing the migratory workers. Harry Menke, D. J. Murray and T. K. Thompson were appointed to serve on the committee.

The following bills were ordered paid: Expressage on trunk from San Rafael, \$1.00; 200 two-cent stamps, \$4.00; rent of office for October, \$12.50; W. N. Brunt Co.—200 badges at 20c, \$40.00, 2250 letterheads and envelopes for Executive Council, \$25.00, copies and changes on mail list, \$1.26; expenses of attending Executive Council meeting of this date: Tom C. Seaward, \$15.00, L. B. Leavitt, \$4.50, Thomas Wright, \$8.50, M. T. Murray, \$5.50, R. Wiand, \$3.70. Total, \$120.96.

With reference to the expense of Vice-President Wiand of Oakland, Secretary raised the point whether Oakland should not be considered as "this locality." Acting President M. T. Murray ruled that it was not.

The Council then adjourned at 5.40 p. m. to meet at the call of the President.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,
Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF J. B. DALE,

Delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

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

Mr. President and Delegates:

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor came to order in the Auditorium, Denver, Colo., November 9, 1908.

There were 308 delegates present, representing 181 unions divided as follows: National and international unions, 82; state federations, 24; city central bodies, 55; trade and federal labor unions, 14; fraternal organizations, 6. The membership directly represented was approximately 1,586,885. President Gompers in his report stated that the Federation had issued during the year 234 charters.

Industrial departments	2
State federations	4
City central bodies	73
Local trade unions having no internationals.....	100
Federal labor unions	55.

Charters—Reports from the secretaries of 99 of our national and international organizations furnish us with the information that 2253 charters have been issued during the past year and 1438 surrendered; 1121 of the charters surrendered were locals of the national and international unions, and 317 affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor.

Gain in Membership—The gain in membership reported by secretaries of the international organizations and the local trade and federal labor unions affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor over the membership on the 1st of September last year is 57,459, which certainly shows a healthy growth.

Strikes and Benefits—Full and complete reports have been received from 99 international organizations and from a number of local unions, which show that there were 861 strikes, in which there were 115,923 involved. Of that number 71,981 were benefited and 35,322 not benefited. The total cost of the strikes reported on was \$2,448,041.07. Adding to that amount the donations made by local unions to other unions, we have a grand total of \$2,549,759.44 expended to sustain members on strike during the past year.

Secretary Morrison's report shows at the close of the fiscal year \$138,627.89 in the treasury. The high-water mark in the history of the American Federation of Labor. Of the amount on hand \$105,282.09 is in the defense fund for local, trade and federal labor unions, and can be used for strike benefits only in the case of a strike or a lockout of the members of these local unions. The balance, \$33,345.80, is in the general fund. Of that fund only \$17,545.01 is available for the general expenses of the American Federation of Labor. The balance, \$15,800.79, is divided as follows:

In the fund created by the 1-cent assessment, levied by the Executive Council in accordance with the recommendation of the last convention for the purpose of placing organizers in Los Angeles, Cal., and other cities, to offset the Manufacturers' Associations which were, and are now, endeavoring to disrupt the labor organizations, \$7782.07. In the fund created by the 1-cent assessment, levied by the Executive Council in accordance with recommendations of the last convention, to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor in the injunction suit of the Buck Stove and Range Company, \$4607.13. In the fund created by the money received in response to the appeal issued by the Executive Council to the local unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, for appropriations

to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor in the injunction suit of the Buck Stove and Range Company, \$3406.64. The total receipts from all sources are \$207,655.23; the total expenses are \$196,937.36; leaving a balance of receipts over expenses of \$10,717.87.

State Federations and City Central Bodies—President Gompers' report dealing with state federations and city central bodies finds a marked advancement in the growth of these organizations and declares that there are no bodies more effective in carrying into execution the policies and principles for which our movement stands, than these state federations and city central labor organizations. Their influence for good is marked and wide-spread, in short they are the police force of the labor movement under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor.

Directly Affiliated Locals—The report shows that we have now 583 directly affiliated local unions which have no internationals, and these come under the direct administration of the President of our Federation.

Fraternal Delegates—Fraternal Delegates Messrs. John Wadsworth and J. H. Skinner, from the British Trades Union Congress, made excellent speeches, dwelling at length upon the similarity of the British and American labor movement and urging a closer affiliation of the movement between the two countries.

Labor Movement in Canada—In a report recently made by Secretary of the Dominion Trade and Labor Congress, whom we honor and welcome with us today in the capacity of fraternal delegate to our convention, Mr. P. M. Draper says:

"Without any exaggeration it can be said that never in the history of the labor movement in Canada has such progress been shown in the organization of the workers. The knowledge of its power when united has swept throughout the length and breadth of the country, and despite the old moth-eaten appeals to prejudice and self-interest, despite misrepresentation, persecution and coercion, the forces of labor have continued to unite.

"Today the organized workers in Canada breathe the same aspirations, harbor the same ambitions, and struggle for the same end, namely, the elevation and betterment of the masses of toilers who suffer not only from the slings and arrows of outraged fortune, but from the oppressive and unjust laws and their prejudiced administration, uncivilized conditions surrounding the every-day work of men, women and children, and more than the thousand and one ills that affect the flesh.

"The two strongest features of the labor movement in Canada at this juncture are: First, unswerving fidelity to the cause of international trade unionism; and secondly, an equal loyalty to independent political action in support of the candidature of representatives of labor."

Your delegate earnestly hopes that the ringing words of Brother Draper will be as seed sown in good soil and that trade unionists everywhere will dedicate the best that is in them to labor's cause and to the elevation of human kind.

Fraternal Delegate from the Department of Church and Labor—The Rev. Charles Stelzle was introduced and spoke in part as follows:

"This is the fourth annual convention which it has been my pleasure to attend, and I am coming to feel almost like a veteran labor leader. My wife sometimes fears that I shall kick over the traces and apply to the American Federation of Labor for a job as an organizer; but I rather think the job I am now on may be made more effective than that of an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, much as I should feel honored by occupying such a position. And if that thing were to come to pass, I have an im-

pression it would not be a far cry from the position of Superintendent of the Department of Church and Labor to that of an organizer for the American Federation of Labor."

The reverend gentleman is doing a splendid work, and deserves the hearty co-operation of trade-unionists and lovers of humanity.

Interesting speeches were also made by Mrs. Raymond Robins, representing the National Women's Trade Union League; Miss Anna Fitzgerald, fraternal delegate from the Women's Label League, and Mr. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, who is an earnest worker along the same lines as the labor organizations. Mr. Robins delivered a most excellent address, breathing the spirit of brotherly love, and punctuated with heart-beats from beginning to end.

Delegate Andrew Furuseth, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the British Trade Union Congress of 1908, was introduced to the convention by President Gompers, and before presenting the formal report, said:

"Speaking for myself personally and as a preliminary to the report proper, I desire to say that the political condition of Great Britain is vitally and fundamentally different from our own. They have the pure parliamentary system of government; we have not. Any individual can rise in his seat and direct inquiries that must be answered, to any representative of the different ministries who are at present in the House, and there is no special permission from the Speaker needed in order to do this either. As a consequence a few men in the House of Commons who have the ability and strength can raise quite a row, and they do so once in awhile.

"Blessed be those who raise a row. Dealing with the industrial condition as we found it there, I want to say to the machinists in the United States that they had better look to their laurels, because we found women attending the lathe in England. They are pitting the sexes against each other in industry and the children against both. Personally I believe if they would get the children out of the workshop and the women back into their homes, especially during the period of bearing and nursing children, they would have done very much to have changed the condition and very much to take away from England its permanent army of unemployed."

Brothers Furuseth and Creamer submitted a very comprehensive and interesting report which was well received by the convention and many were the favorable comments.

Brother Hugh Frayne, Fraternal Delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada, read his report, which dealt with the trade union conditions of that country. It was also well received.

Resolution No. 3—By Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher of the International Photo Engravers.

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

"Whereas, The American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese, Koreans and other races native of Asia on the grounds (1) That the wage and living standards of such labor are dangerous to, and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects; (2) That racial incompatibility, as between

the peoples of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and,

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

"Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, this 16th day of November, 1908, that the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all races native of Asia other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; therefore, be it

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

Resolution No. 69.—By Delegate J. B. Dale, California State Federation of Labor, and David McLennan, San Francisco Labor Council.

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

"Whereas, We, the Laundry Workers of San Francisco, maintain most emphatically that shirt makers, waist makers, and collar and cuff makers, belong by every reason of their occupation to the Garment Workers' Union, and that all people engaged in this class of work on the Pacific Coast do belong to said Garment Workers' Union and that the Garment Workers' International Union claims and desires jurisdiction over all people engaged in such work; and,

"Whereas, This amalgamation of people engaged in such divergent lines of occupation threatens the ultimate welfare and prosperity of both organizations, and as past experience has demonstrated that this policy of amalgamation has created a disposition to engender strife and foster jurisdiction disputes instead of promoting a spirit of co-operation; and,

"Whereas, The Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, of San Francisco, believe, on account of the vast numbers of people engaged in their particular class of work throughout the entire country, that the Laundry Workers of all the cities of the United States are entitled to and by every reason of equity and justice should have, a separate and independent charter; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, does hereby endorse the contention of the Laundry Workers, and does hereby order that the present charter of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union be changed to read, International Laundry Workers' Union, and that all persons employed in the manufacture of garments under the jurisdiction of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union be transferred to the United Garment Workers of America; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to inaugurate this change of charter as expeditiously as possible."

Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate J. B. Dale, of California State Federation of Labor.

"Whereas, There are in this country some three millions of agricultural workers and laborers, who seek work wherever it can

be found, having no homes, chiefly because their earnings are such as to prevent them from assuming family responsibilities; and,

"Whereas, These men need organization as much as any men now in our country; and,

"Whereas, It is to the highest interest of our movement that these men should be acquainted with our movement that they may learn to love it; and,

"Whereas, By reason of their condition they can do but little for themselves, especially in the beginning; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on Organization be instructed to go carefully into the form of organization that might be useful to agricultural workers with a view of the American Federation of Labor putting forth all the force available to help organization amongst these men."

Your committee recommend that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council and the Council be requested to investigate the working conditions of farm laborers, and establish organizations of the same wherever possible.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Furuseth spoke at some length in favor of the report of the committee and the resolution.

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

Union Label Conference—The Norfolk convention authorized the call of a conference of five members representing the label organizations. The following organizations were selected to send representatives to that conference: Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, United Hatters of North America, United Garment Workers of America, International Typographical Union, and the Cigar-makers' International Union of America.

These representatives held two meetings at the headquarters in Washington. The conference clearly demonstrated one thing; that is, the adoption of a universal label at this time or in the near future is entirely out of the question. It will be necessary to advance gradually toward the methods for a comprehensive, universal agitation of the union label in which all unions must bear their proportionate share of the expense involved. Some advance has been gained and unquestionably more will be as it progresses.

Report of the Committee on the President's Report.

"Shall Injunctions Invade Free Speech and Free Press?

"We note and endorse the President's report upon this question. We desire again to call attention to the report upon the subject of injunctions made by this committee to the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of this body meeting at Norfolk, Va., and in addition we desire to quote, with our approval, the following from later documents issued by the Federation:

"We contend that equity, power and jurisdiction, discretionary government by the judiciary, for well defined purposes and within specific limitations, granted to the courts by the Constitution, has been so extended that it is invading the field of government by law, and endangering individual liberty.

"As government by equity, personal government advances; republican government, government by law recedes.

"And further: Despotism under the ermine is as dangerous as despotism under the crown. They (the judges) can not divest themselves of their humanity by putting on the judicial ermine any more than the king can divest himself of his by putting on the crown. We affirm that government by law and government

by injunction can not exist together and we again state that the usurpation which undertakes to deprive us, as a working people, of our rights as citizens, can not and will not stop until it has invaded all fields of human activity and made the judiciary the irresponsible arbiter of all relations between employer and employe, buyer and seller, man and man.

"The President well says that it is now the American Federation of Labor and the American Federationist which are enjoined from the exercise of the right of free speech and the liberty of the press, and that in the future it may be some other publication. The American people must learn these facts in order that popular government may be preserved."

Injunctions Against Workmen—We again urge the careful reading of this report and the statements under this head in particular. We endorse the statements therein made in full and in particular, and call attention to the fact that it is by assuming that business is property, that the barest shadow of justification can be found for the acts of the judiciary on these lines.

Business consists of a location, of stock, and patronage.

Location and stock are property; patronage is not.

Patronage rests upon nothing except the good will of the patron. There can be no business without patronage; hence business can not be property.

Courts used to be concerned, and justly so, with the preservation of property as such; not with the profitable or unprofitable use thereof.

When courts shall have been compelled to retrace their steps back to this fundamental position, government by law and equal freedom will to this extent have been restored.

Your committee again recommend that all candidates for legislative or judicial positions be carefully investigated as to their past acts, and interrogated as to their position on this matter, before they be given any support, and "that those who from their actions or expressions are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question, repudiated."

Supreme Court Decisions Extends Sherman Anti-Trust Law to Hatters and all Labor Organizations.

"We endorse all that the President has said upon this subject. We urge that it be studied; that each organization place itself, so far as it is able, in the Hatters' place in order that it may realize the terrible significance of this position.

"We recommend and urge upon all officials of labor organizations to study this question for themselves, with a view of bringing it in its nakedness before their members in order that each individual may fully appreciate its full meaning and the danger to which the organizations themselves, their individual members, and their joint and individual property are exposed."

Bill Amending Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

"Under this heading the President reports upon the bill that was introduced in Congress to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and the efforts that were put forth to have it enacted. Your committee recommend that the report be adopted and the bill approved, and the bill be urged in every way possible to its final passage."

Bill to Regulate Injunctions.

"The President, under this heading, submits for our further endorsement or such action as we shall deem proper, the Pearce bill. We recommend that it be re-endorsed."

He further submits a copy of the British Trades Dispute Act, and calls attention to the fact that by this act the joint funds of the organized workers of Great Britain have been placed in proper security.

We recommend that the Executive Council obtain competent legal advice upon the advisability or the necessity of inserting the principles contained in the Trades Dispute Act in either the Wilson (H. R. 20,584) or the Pearse bill (H. R. 94).

We further recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to confer with the representatives of other organizations, with a view of prevailing upon them to give their full and undivided support to this important legislation.

Legislation.

"We note with some interest what the President says in his report relative to the legislation passed by the last session of Congress, as well as his reference to the failure to pass a general Employers' Liability Law."

Your committee recommend that the Legislative Committee be and is hereby instructed to use its best efforts in the direction of having a comprehensive general Employers' Liability Law placed upon the statutes during the forthcoming session of Congress. We also note with interest what the President has to say relative to the passage of a Child Labor Law, to apply to the District of Columbia. As he states in his report, Congress failed to make provision for the enforcement of this law and that at the present time the law is being enforced, partially, by the selection of two members of the police department who were selected by the District Commissioners. This arrangement, however, is only temporary, and for a successful enforcement of this law an appropriation by Congress is necessary.

Your committee recommend that a bill be drafted, providing for an appropriation to cover the cost of enforcing this law, and be presented to the forthcoming session of Congress.

Some Supreme Court Decisions.

"Under this heading the President calls attention to some of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Your committee recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to compile and have published as widely as possible the decisions of special interest to and affecting labor which the Supreme Court has rendered within the last fifteen years."

Legislation and Political Action.

"Under this heading the President described in chronological sequence the history of the efforts of the American Federation of Labor along these lines. We recommend its careful reading, and the unqualified approval of the statements made and the action taken.

"We shall call attention to a few of his specific statements. We quote the following:

"The American labor movement is not partisan to a political party; it is partisan to a principle of equal rights and human freedom." We call especial attention to this statement in order that we may emphasize its soundness and because it has to some extent been disputed. We appeal to public opinion, we do our best to so cultivate it, so that it may become on subjects which we urge sufficiently extensive and strong to be crystallized into law. One political party deals with our politics and rejects them; another deals with them and adopts them; that is it expresses itself as being in agreement with us on these policies, and if we are to remain true to the principles and policies which we have urged upon the public, we necessarily must work with such party for the accomplishment of our object. If an endorsement of our contentions by a political party is to compel us to abandon those contentions, then it needs but such endorsement of our very existence to compel us to disband. The thought needs but to be stated in order that it may be repudiated. Partisanship is exhibited by adherence to a party which refuses us endorsement, and non-partisan-

ship consists in continued work for our principles regardless of what any political party may do."

The President makes the following statement:

"Our conventions have frequently declared that our movement has neither the right nor the desire to dictate how a member shall cast his vote. It has been my privilege and honor always so to insist. I have not departed, and can not now depart, from that true trade union course. At the Minneapolis convention the following declaration was adopted:

"We must have with us in our economic movement men of all parties as well as of all creeds, and the minority rights of the humblest man to vote where he pleases and to worship where his conscience dictates must be sacredly guarded."

"Your committee are in full accord with this expression, and desire to reiterate the Minneapolis declaration, but we do hold that this declaration does not apply to an executive officer while he remains such. Executive officers, when they are elected, are aware of the office for the purpose, so far as they can, of sustaining and giving effect of such declaration and policies as have been adopted. If, after more mature consideration, they find themselves unable to agree with, and feel that they must in order to be true to themselves, proceed to oppose these adopted policies, or any adopted policy, your committee believe it to be their duty, as it certainly is their duty, to resign from such office, and thus place themselves squarely within the Minneapolis declaration. Such action would be honorable to themselves and advantageous to the movement."

The President closed by saying:

"It has been my purpose to place before you the entire matter in connection with my participation in the campaign, whatever consequences it may entail. I submit it to you for such judgment as you may deem best to render and such action as you may care to take. I am deeply conscious of this one fact, that I have endeavored to give voice to the wrongs which labor has endured and to which the toilers are subject. I have pleaded for the righting of these wrongs; I have pressed home to the fullest the sufferings and injustice done my fellows. To the very limit of whatever ability and power I may possess, I have thrown it into the scale of the cause of my fellow-workers."

In commenting upon this statement of the President, we feel that he has gone to his fullest limit, physically and mentally, in carrying out the mandates of the previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the conclusions reached by the conferences of the representatives of the national and international unions held in the City of Washington, D. C., in the years of 1906 and 1908, and we agree with the President when he says that the campaign as carried on by the American Federation of Labor was on a high plane; that the educational features are bound to be of lasting benefit, and that a greater moral victory has been won.

We recommend that the policy be continued and that every effort be made to bring the principles for which we contended and for which we shall continue to contend not only to all members of the labor movement, but to all friends and adherents of popular government.

Jurisdictional Disputes.

In view of the fact that the internationals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, whose locals are affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, have international journals in which have been published the various resolutions discussing the jurisdiction disputes, I take it that the delegates represented in this convention understand quite fully the nature of said disputes. I therefore deem it expedient not to cumber the pages of the report

of this convention or tax your patience with a discussion of the question.

Resolution No. 35.—By Delegate Alex Fairgrieve of the Montana State Federation of Labor.

"The American labor movement as recognized by its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, organizes the various international, local and federated trades unions, State Federations and city central bodies duly chartered, and all recognizing the solidarity of the labor movement and imbued with the principles of mutual protection; and,

"Whereas, Governments hold and maintain the respect of all people wherein just laws are enacted and enforced for their government. A nation or State whose laws are indefinite or inadequate to the purpose for which they were intended never attain that efficiency necessary to giving protection to their adherents; and,

"Whereas, The State Federations and central councils form integral parts of the American Federation of Labor and are important auxiliaries to the international and national trades unions in dissemination of thoughts inciting a desire in the minds of the unorganized in their respective vicinities to become united with the great labor movement; and,

"Whereas, At present the State Federations and city central bodies are to a great extent retarded in their efforts to advance the interests of organized labor by the refusal of some local unions to affiliate with the State and city organizations and also by their withdrawal, on the least provocation, from the State Federations and city central bodies, thus weakening the labor movement and aiding its enemies in consequence thereof; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that Article X, Section 2, of the Constitution, be amended to read as follows:

"Section 2. It shall be the duty of the executive officers if all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to, within ninety days after the organization of a local union, notify such union that it must affiliate with the State Federation and city central body chartered by the American Federation of Labor, in the locality in which such local union is organized. The officers of the American Federation of Labor must, within the time specified in this section, cause all directly chartered trade and federal unions to affiliate with State and city central bodies in their localities chartered by the American Federation of Labor. It shall be the duty of all unions now organized to at once affiliate with said State and city bodies."

The committee recommend that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, it to urge affiliated national and international unions to so amend their constitutions as to obtain the desired end, and to also insist that all federal unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor affiliate with central bodies where such exist.

Report of the Committee of Laws.

"Resolution No. 1, by William Fyfe and Herbert Crampton, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and Resolution No. 45, by Delegate J. J. Handley, of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, having reference to same subject, both were considered jointly by the committee. We, therefore, recommend the adoption of a new section, to be known as Section 3 of Article II, following sections to be renumbered accordingly and to read as follows:

"Section 3, Article II: The establishment of departments composed of national or international unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of the same industry and which departments shall be governed in conformity with the laws of the American Federation of Labor."

The recommendation of the committee adopted.

The committee also recommended the adoption of a new section to be known as Section 10 of Article XI. Local unions of national and international unions affiliated with the departments attached to the American Federation of Labor, in any city where a local department exists, shall not be eligible to membership in any local department unless they are connected with the chartered central body, nor shall they be eligible to membership in the central body unless they are affiliated with the local department.

Your committee further recommend that Section 2, Article XI, be amended by the insertion of the word "department" after word "bodies" in the fourth line on page 17 of the Constitution, so that the section will read as follows:

"Section 2. It shall be the duty of all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their local unions to join chartered central labor bodies, departments and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all trade and federal labor unions under its jurisdiction."

The committee further recommend that Section 8 of Article XI be amended by the insertion of the words "or departments" after the word "body" in the first line, page 18, of the Constitution, to read as follows:

"Section 8. No central body or department affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a local union chartered by a national or an international union having affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; provided, however, that upon written charges issued by at least three delegates any delegate of an affiliated union may, upon conviction, after a fair trial, be expelled or suspended. Action of the central body, under this section, shall be subject to appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and no delegation representing local unions affiliated, as herein described, shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken."

Your committee recommend that Section 10, Article IX, page 14, of the Constitution, be amended to read as follows:

"All local trade unions and federal labor unions holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor desiring the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in trade disputes, shall submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor for approval by the Executive Council the full statement of the grievance and shall receive within twenty (20) days from the President an answer as to whether they will be sustained or not, and no benefits shall be paid where a strike takes place before the local union has received the approval of the Executive Council."

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 (since deceased); Fifth Vice-President, D. A. Hayes; Sixth Vice-President, William D. Huber; Seventh Vice-President, Joseph F. Valentine; Eighth Vice-President, John R. Alpine; Treasurer, John B. Lennon; Secretary, Frank Morrison; Fraternal Delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, John P. Fry and Delegate Larger; Fraternal Delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, Jerome Jones.

The City of Toronto, Canada, was chosen as the next meeting place of the Federation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. DALE.

October 6, 1909.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

California State Federation of Labor

Tenth Annual Convention, 1909

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

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

Brother Trade Unionists:

Following precedents set by former Presidents of the California State Federation of Labor, I herewith present my report for the year 1909, together with such suggestions and recommendations as in my estimation would seem advantageous at the present time for the welfare of the Federation.

Appended thereto will also be found reports of the Secretary-Treasurer, Auditing Committee and other members of the Executive Council.

No regular or special organizers having been employed during the year last past, efforts made in this particular line of work will be found stated in my report elsewhere.

Legislation Advocated.

Legislative matters of grave importance to organized labor in the State of California, which consumed the major portion of the time of the last Convention, were taken in hand by the Executive Council and Brother Thomas Wright of Sacramento, legislative agent-elect of the Federation, was summoned to meet the Council at San Francisco to receive instructions for the proper preparation of such measures as were to be presented to the Legislature.

It appeared to the Executive Council at this meeting that there were certain measures of fundamental importance which should be given special consideration. For instance, the child-labor law, the direct primary, referendum and recall measure, the eight-hour day for street carmen, the seamen's bill and the bill regulating employment agencies.

Regarding the child-labor law, it was so amended as to provide additional protection for children working in places of amusement, etc., and was earnestly advocated throughout its course by all legislative agents, and their efforts were ably seconded by the Deputy Commissioner of Labor.

The direct primary, referendum and recall bill endorsed by the last Convention of this body was introduced, but Senator Wright's bill on this subject took precedence, and, as passed, is now the law of the State.

The bill providing for an eight-hour day for street carmen was referred to committee after committee, reported upon favorably, and referred back, and so constantly juggled to and fro that in spite of the fact that our legislative agent, Brother Thomas Wright, assisted by Brother J. I. Nolan of the San Francisco Labor Council, Brother J. W. Smart of the Oakland Carmen, and myself used every effort to obtain a favorable consideration for it, the bill was finally killed in committee. In connection with this matter the Carmen's Union of Oakland has sent a letter of thanks to Assemblyman Telfer of San Jose for his efforts in behalf of the bill; and I have been asked to here publicly express their thanks, which I take great pleasure in doing.

Regarding the seamen's bill: This bill was introduced, passed both houses and was finally vetoed by the Governor.

The measure regulating employment agencies was introduced by Senator Wolfe, passed both houses, and was signed by the Governor.

Many measures antagonistic to organized labor were introduced during the course of the session, but we were successful in a great number of cases in preventing their passage. Casual reference is only made here to these matters as, doubtless, Legislative Agent Wright will report in detail all action taken at the last session of the Legislature, as prescribed by the State Federation.

In passing, I wish to mention that Senators Anthony, Black and Finn, and Assemblymen Nelson and Telfer showed great courtesy to labor's representatives, and were always ready and willing to help us in every possible manner.

I feel it incumbent upon me to add that measures presented to the State Legislature in future should be few in number and only of the most vital importance, and that our full strength and influence should be used to secure their passage. I find that in presenting a great multiplicity of bills many are neglected, some totally forgotten and no one measure receives the attention it should have, owing to the fact that the official agent of this body is needed in too many places and on too many subjects at one time. And further, I would strongly recommend that in future all bodies sending legislative agents to Sacramento should instruct them to have one headquarters that they may work in conjunction for the mutual interests they represent.

Organization.

In reporting upon industrial organization during the past year, as pertaining to the Federation, I would have you carry in mind that action along these lines was, of necessity, somewhat slow, owing to the fact that our finances were in a poor condition from having expended considerable money for legislative purposes in addition to the sum spent sending a delegate to the Denver Convention of the American Federation.

However, I will say that I visited San Jose in May for the purpose of endeavoring to organize the stablemen and hackmen of that city into a local to be affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Owing to the fact that many men of these crafts were fearful for the results of organizing at that time, and after a careful analysis of conditions obtaining, it was the consensus of opinion among members of the teamsters' local that it would be impracticable to perfect an organization at the time (an opinion in which I was unwillingly compelled to concur). I am pleased to be able to state, however, that I was enabled to affiliate Teamsters' Local, No. 287, of San Jose with the State Federation.

In addition to attending to these matters I visited several organizations at San Jose during my stay and impressed upon their membership the necessity of promptly paying their per capita tax so as to be kept in good standing with this body.

The Sugar Workers of San Francisco have been anxious for a long time to have their craftsmen employed by the Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company at Crockett organized, and with that end in mind appealed to the officers of the State Federation and introduced to us a person whom they believed to be competent to effect the desired end. We complied with their expressed wish and appointed him as a special organizer. After some three days' sojourn at Crockett he left, not having accomplished anything, and we have found it impossible, up to the present time, to obtain a

report from him pertaining to these matters. Since that time I have taken the matter up with Brother J. J. Fox of the warehouse workers at Crockett, informing him that at any desired time, if opportunity presented, we were ready and willing to do all in our power to help form an organization of sugar workers at that point.

Subject to the resolution presented to the Convention at San Jose, asking that work be done toward organizing the electrical workers in the employ of the Benicia and Napa Valley Railroad, I visited Vallejo and canvassed the matter with W. W. Weir, business agent of Electrical Workers, No. 180, who accompanied me to Napa. Together we interviewed the men in the shops and were assured that all would join an organization of their craft, with the exception of Mr. Skinner, foreman of the linemen. On account of the men's fear that they might lose their positions through Skinner the matter has been held in abeyance since then.

Being urged by representatives of labor, both at Napa and Vallejo, to inquire into the condition of cement workers at Suisun and Napa Junction, I visited these points, but found it impossible at that time to secure any results owing to a lack of spirit for organization among the men.

At the intercession of the boxmakers and sawyers' locals of both San Francisco and Oakland I visited Bay Point, Contra Costa County, in an endeavor to organize their craft at the plant conducted by the C. A. Smith Lumber Company. After three attempts, a union of nineteen men was organized, that being the total number of boxmakers and sawyers engaged in the plant.

The Building Trades Council of Santa Clara and the Master Builders' Association having disagreed, thereby causing a lockout of the members of the former organization, and the members of the Material Teamsters having refused to haul material for one Engstrom who has the contract for building the State Normal School and who is under the ban of the State Building Trades Council, he (Engstrom) appealed to four of the largest transfer companies in San Jose, whose employees are members of the general teamsters, for the purpose of having them haul his material. These transfer companies agreed to do this work, but their employees revolted and absolutely refused to handle Engstrom's material. The consequence was that twenty-nine men, members of the General Teamsters' Union, were locked out. I was invited to go to San Jose by Brother F. Batchelor of Teamsters' Local, No. 287, and advise with him in an effort to formulate some plan of action whereby these locked-out members could be assisted. After a thorough discussion of the matter, Brother Peter Burke, organizer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Brother Batchelor and myself determined to establish "The Union Man's Transfer Company" in San Jose. We did so, giving a bond of \$10,000 to the Southern Pacific Company for the proper handling of freight committed to our charge. Three good business men of San Jose qualified as bondsmen. The result was that the first day of operation we put at work six teams, and that number being entirely inadequate to perform the large volume of business that came to us, we have been trying ever since to secure additional facilities to upbuild the transfer company and make it a permanent and stable proposition. We now have some fourteen teams at work, thus giving a certain proportion of work to all the locked-out men, who, while not working full time, will not suffer for the necessities of life.

Having been advised by prominent members of organized labor of Santa Cruz, California, that there was an opportunity of establishing a labor council, and also of organizing cooks and waiters,

bartenders, and possibly general teamsters, I journey to said city on Monday, August 31, 1909. After four days of incessant labor, I was successful in forming organizations of cooks and waiters, forty-nine members; bartenders, with twenty-eight members. The attempt to form a labor council was not successful, owing to the lack of interest on the part of the leaders of unions; but the seed for one has been sown and will (in my opinion), soon be inaugurated. I did some work among the general teamsters of Santa Cruz and vicinity and from the sentiment expressed by a great number of those approached, I feel confident that a union of this craft will be formed at no very distant date.

I may add that in matters relating to the rehabilitation of unions we have been very successful.

General Conditions.

In reviewing the general conditions during the past year in the State of California, and in fact on the whole Pacific Coast, I am fain to confess that the work of the State Federation of Labor, as regards combining the toilers and ameliorating their conditions, has not been as gratifying as I, in common with the Delegates to this Convention, might wish. But that it has been successful to a degree is beyond doubt, and that we have not obtained greater and more far-reaching results will be thoroughly understood when the generally depressed industrial and financial conditions that have marked the past year are taken into consideration. Large building operations in many parts of the State have been postponed, and in some cases entirely suspended. Many plants have been working short-time and some closed down. Added to this there has been an influx of 25,000 emigrants to the Pacific Coast States during the past year. These conditions, all of which have tended to lessen the percentage of employment of members of organized labor, must be considered as material factors in retarding greater progress along lines of effective extension of the movement during the past year. Notwithstanding these conditions, our general gain has been such that we may look to the future with a degree of satisfaction which should give us encouragement to earnestly use our best efforts to further the objects of the California State Federation of Labor—to unite the diversified crafts under our jurisdiction and weld them together that this organization shall become one of the greatest component parts of our parent body, the American Federation of Labor.

Recommendations.

In concluding my report, I wish to impress upon the delegates to this Convention the importance of taking such action as will tend particularly to the upbuilding of organizations which, through strikes, lockouts or other adverse circumstances have been weakened to such a degree that there is a possibility of their being lost to us unless timely help is given them. For instance, the laundry workers in certain parts of the State should have our active practical assistance; the cigarmakers need our help, and the bartenders of California are today in a position that should commend them to our earnest consideration.

Besides these there are several crafts that are unorganized at the present time which should be unionized and affiliated with those already in the fold. In their present state they are a scourge, if not a menace, to the State Federation. If we bring them to a realization of the benefits of unification, the result will be a larger and more extended scope for union principles and methods.

Under existing circumstances small, scattering unions are compelled to waste the maximum of energy to obtain a minimum of

results. They are compelled not only to protect their own interests at a prodigious cost in both effort and funds, but they, in a measure, subserve the purposes of capital through failure to obtain conditions that would more firmly establish the movement in the minds of the "disinterested third party." In fact, instead of accomplishing the general uplift that is the sphere of this body, their weakness indirectly produces opposite results through failure. Instead of being the leaven to the loaf of civilization, further neglect of this phase of the work means deterioration of our influence, both industrially and financially, and retrogression as regards our legislative aspirations.

The acquisition of unorganized people to our ranks, besides bringing to them direct, if not immediate, benefits, will add to our treasury funds that are much needed and that will enable the State Federation at a future and possibly more favorable time to secure remedial legislative measures necessary to the welfare of organized labor as a whole. We must strengthen our affiliated organizations; we must use the largest amount of money that can possibly be applied to this purpose, if we are to continue apace with the obligation that labor organization imposes.

I would impress that we have much along this line to accomplish, and among the measures that appear to my mind paramount in importance is the moot subject of non-negotiable time checks. Some effective method, state-wide and class-proof, must be devised by organized labor to prevent a recurrence of crimes such as recently shocked the counties of San Francisco and Alameda into a semi-consciousness of their responsibilities. We have too long sat idly by and allowed ourselves to be milked by greed—too long restricted ourselves in the exercise of initiative citizenship—for our own good. Something must be done, and I recommend to the proper committee the earnest consideration of proposing legislation along this line—concentration, as I have before advised, upon measures which have widest influence upon the movement in its entirety, for it is imperative that the State Federation of Labor use greater efforts in future to build up higher industrial standards.

In closing, I wish to extend sincere thanks for the courtesy and cordial assistance I have received during the past year from all members of organized labor in the different parts of the State to which my official duties have called me. I also wish to express gratification for the co-operation I have had at the hands of the members of the Executive Council, and especially from Brother George W. Bell, our Secretary-Treasurer. I am pleased to say that harmony has been the keynote in all the transactions of business of the California State Federation of Labor for the past year.

Yours sincerely and fraternally,

A. M. THOMPSON, President.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

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

Greeting:

The following is my report for the year 1909:

There has been little change here during the past year, in the condition of organized labor, excepting the increase in membership consequent upon the growth of the city.

There are several unions here that might be induced to join

the State Federation if a capable organizer could be sent here to present the advantages of affiliation therewith.

The Bakers' Union is maintaining an expensive and persistent fight against three bakeries now working under non-union conditions, and the union is confident of ultimate victory.

The Gas Workers' Union here, with the assistance of the Federated Trades Council, has succeeded, after a long fight, in completely unionizing their work in this city.

The Firemen's Union has succeeded in obtaining an increase in pay for several of its members, and is in good condition.

The Truckmen's Union has obtained the signatures of all the employers to a new and very favorable agreement.

The unions here are, generally speaking, in good condition and are getting stronger every day.

While the labor bills, favored by the State Federation, will be reported on by our legislative agent, I deem it proper for me, being on the ground, to comment briefly on the results of the last session of the State Legislature relative to our measures.

While I gave as much assistance as I could to the different legislative agents, who were here in the interest of labor measures, by making them acquainted with legislators, and advising them as to methods of procedure in some cases, I claim credit for but one action.

I was informed by the author of Senate Bill No. 9, relative to special verdicts in personal damage suits, that the bill would meet with the disapproval of the Governor.

I called on Governor Gillett and found him, as usual, accessible and courteous, and, after a long interview in which I endeavored to point out the merits of the bill, and the motives of the opposition thereto, he gave me every possible assurance of his favorable consideration, and later on he signed the bill.

The direct primary bill has been enacted into law, and is now on trial in this State.

The child-labor law has been greatly strengthened by amendment.

The proposed Constitutional Amendments providing for free text books, and woman suffrage failed to pass, and the minimum wage bill was defeated.

I have not time to enter into a detailed account of the labor bills and their fate at the hands of the State Legislature, but I feel that under existing circumstances, our desired legislation met with as much success as could reasonably be expected. Second only to our success in securing the passage of some good measure, was our success in defeating several measures very inimical to labor.

I am more than ever convinced of the wisdom of confining our efforts to a few important measures of reform, in place of scattering our strength and wasting our influence on matters of secondary importance.

Respectfully submitted,

D. D. SULLIVAN, First Vice-President.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

San Jose, Cal., September 11, 1909.

The conditions of organized labor in Santa Clara County are in a fairly prosperous state. None of the unions affiliated with the State Federation were affected to any extent by the dull times, and nearly all of them have increased their membership materially.

There has been but one lockout during the past year, and the general teamsters was the only union affected by it. The members of that union got busy at once, procured teams of their own, and went into business for themselves, and today they are doing the major part of the transfer business in this city.

The Union Bakery is doing more business at the present time than any three bakeries in San Jose. In a report submitted to the Labor Council for the half year ending June 30, 1909, it was shown that 26 per cent had been earned by the bakery on the capital invested. There are about twenty-five men employed at present, and each employee is allowed one week's vacation with full pay.

There are three laundries being operated under strictly union conditions at the present time.

All efforts to organize the butchers and clerks have been futile. They seem to be satisfied with their conditions.

The Labor Day celebration this year eclipsed any of the previous events in this city, fully 4,500 men and women being in line. The Citizens' Alliance sat up and took notice; also the notorious Engstrom.

Respectfully submitted,

M. T. MURRAY, Second Vice-President.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

Vallejo, Cal., October 6, 1909.

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

As Third Vice-President I herewith present my report covering the period since the last Convention:

Since presenting my last report it is a pleasure to state that a great many of the labor unions of this city have made rapid strides in the increase of their membership. This has been accomplished by a unanimity of purpose and the utmost harmony prevailing. All the unions who are active in the cause of labor are affiliated with the Central Labor Council, and some of the crafts of the Building Trades are also represented in the recently perfected Building Trades Council, which body has received its charter through the State Building Trades, and thus becoming a part of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

I would in particular call the attention of the delegates to a few of the organizations of the City of Vallejo which have made wonderful progress. The Machinists' Local (252) has enjoyed a prosperous year, maintaining the high membership for this locality of approximately 250 members in good standing. The Carpenters and Joiners, No. 180, have enjoyed a prosperous year, building conditions having been very favorable. Such also may be said of the Federal Labor Union, No. 11345, the Sheet Metal Workers, No. 221, Musicians' Local, No. 367, and many others.

I may mention the unusual activity which has been displayed by the Bartenders' Local, No. 602, and the Cooks and Waiters, No. 560. These organizations, through the active and earnest work of an active membership, have improved their conditions to a wonderful extent. The Bartenders have now practically placed the bar card in every saloon in Vallejo as far as possible under the rules of the union. The Cooks and Waiters have enjoyed the greatest prosperity since their organization, having a good membership and doing effective work against Chinese and Japanese

eating houses; only a few days ago one of the largest and most patronized Jap restaurants being forced to suspend business. All this work has been accomplished with the ever-ready assistance of the central labor bodies.

An obnoxious and dangerous system prevails upon the Mare Island Navy Yard at this time—in some of the departments—that of compelling laborers and helpers to perform the work of mechanics, without granting these men any increase in wage. Also that men are employed at this Navy Yard and given third and fourth-class ratings, whereas we know that these men have received a first-class rating in contract shops. I would recommend that the incoming Executive Board be instructed to use every legitimate means to secure the abolishment of third and fourth-class ratings in Government Navy Yards.

In closing, I would request to insure the continued success of the many unions of this locality, and also to assist any organization which may be in need of assistance, that an organizer be dispatched to this city during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. ROSS,

Third Vice-President, State Federation of Labor.

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

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

Greeting:

I desire herewith to submit my report for the past year.

While organized labor in Fresno has experienced one of the dullest years that we have ever had since our Council has been organized, we have still held our own as far as conditions are concerned, but we have been numerically weakened by our membership leaving for other parts to find work; at the present, things are beginning to look up, and if all signs do not fail we will be back to our old standard in another six months.

In the building trades department they have been made to suffer the most, and to add to the hard times we have been made to contend with, what I should call, a strict violation of the "eight-hour" law, applying to public works.

I would recommend that, as this body has been one of the few that has been instrumental in getting this law passed, it set aside a sum of money to bring this law before the Supreme Court, in a test case, and firmly believe that if it should see fit to do this, that we would gain more than the expense of the case by the affiliation of building trades organizations.

Organized labor has been, in this vicinity, made to feel the good effects of the new organization of farmers, and I see wherein they are going to be of a great aid to organized labor, and would suggest that this organization aid them, by giving their moral support and demanding the label of the farmer.

We have been very active in enforcing the child-labor law, and our schools have been filled to overflowing; the effect of this has been that the courts have not been bothered to send these boys to the reform schools.

In closing, I would suggest that this organization dispense with the sending of a delegate to the next A. F. of L. Convention, as this money will be needed for organizing in the next year.

Fraternally yours,

TOM C. SEAWARD, Fourth Vice-President.

EIGHTH VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

San Francisco, September 11, 1909.

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

Greeting:

I hereby submit my report of conditions in the brewing industry and kindred trades for the past year.

In San Francisco and vicinity the various locals of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen have had an extremely dull but peaceful year. All of the unions are thoroughly organized and have wage agreements with the employers, which insure a continuance of harmonious relations for some time to come. The problem of what should be done for large numbers of unemployed members is, however, causing much thought among the members working, and the solution of this question is not yet in sight.

In Los Angeles the beer bottlers renewed their working agreement in July of this year, and secured a substantial increase in wages.

The Bartenders' Union of San Francisco has strengthened considerably, and is still carrying on an aggressive campaign to improve the organization and working conditions. This union is again affiliated with the Federation and deserves the strong support of all affiliated unions for its slogan, "Ask for the bartenders' button."

The Allied Provision Trades Council of San Francisco is in a flourishing condition and has done much in the past year to aid its subordinate unions.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH GUINEE, Eighth Vice-President.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, SEPTEMBER 12, 1909

Meeting called to order at 2 p. m., President Thompson in the chair. Present—Vice-Presidents D. D. Sullivan, M. T. Murray, W. G. Ross, Tom C. Seaward, D. J. Murray, T. K. Thompson, Jos. Guinee and Secretary-Treasurer Geo. W. Bell. Absent—Frank Steffen and John W. Ericksen.

The only matter to be considered was the dividing of the State in districts, as per instructions of the San Jose Convention. After considerable discussion the following was decided upon: We recommend to the San Rafael Convention that Section 1, Article 4, of the Constitution be amended by striking out the word "nine," and substituting the word "ten," making it read as follows: The regular officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, a Secretary-Treasurer and Ten Vice-Presidents.

The Council further recommends that the State be divided into eight districts with the number of Vice-Presidents as follows:

District No. 1, south of Bakersfield, 1 Vice-President.

District No. 2, Bakersfield to Stockton, 1 Vice-President.

District No. 3, Santa Clara County, 1 Vice-President.

District No. 4, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, 1 Vice-President.

District No. 5, Sacramento County north, 1 Vice-President.

District No. 6, San Francisco, 3 Vice-Presidents.

District No. 7, Vallejo, San Rafael and Santa Rosa, 1 Vice-President.

District No. 8, Eureka, north, 1 Vice-President.

There being no other business, the Council adjourned at 4 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. BELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

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

Sisters and Brothers: I have the honor to submit to you a report of the receipts and expenditures in detail form from September 26, 1908, to and including September 27, 1909; also report on the close of the books on September 27, 1909, a balance of \$1,151.46.

TRIAL BALANCE AND STATEMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, FROM SEPTEMBER 26, 1908, TO AND INCLUDING SEPTEMBER 27, 1909.

The following is the Trial Balance, which shows the face of the ledger accounts to be in balance:

On deposit City and County Bank.....	\$1,084 71	
Cash on hand September 27, 1909.....	66 75	
Per capita tax received, year 1909.....		\$2,941 86
Affiliation fees		5 00
Salary Secretary-Treasurer	600 00	
Rent of office	150 00	
Miscellaneous	19 10	
Printing	274 51	
Convention San Jose, 1908	472 22	
Office expenses	84 25	
Executive Council expenses	79 60	
Organizing	275 00	
Insurance premium on office furniture.....	9 00	
Legislative agents	492 50	
Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention	250 00	
California State Federation of Labor worth		
September 26, 1908		\$910 78
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,857 64	\$3,857 64

RESOURCES.

The following shows the California State Federation of Labor's resources on September 27, 1909:

Cash balance in City and County Bank.....	\$1,084 71
Cash on hand, September 27	66 75
Furniture and fixtures	179 15
	<hr/>
California State Fed. of Labor present worth	\$1,330 61

RECEIPTS.

The following shows the total money received since September 26, 1908, to and including September 27, 1909:

Per capita tax received	\$2,941 86
Affiliation fees	5 00
	<hr/>
Total receipts for twelve months	\$2,946 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary Secretary-Treasurer	\$ 600 00
Rent	150 00
Miscellaneous	19 10
Printing	274 51
Convention San Jose, 1908	472 22

Office expenses	84 25	
Executive Council expenses	79 60	
Organizing	275 00	
Insurance premium on office furniture	9 00	
Legislative agents	492 50	
Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention.....	250 00	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements for twelve months..	\$2,706 18	
Total receipts for twelve months.....		\$2,946 86
Total disbursements for twelve months.....		<hr/> 2,706 18
		<hr/>
Net gain since September 26, 1908.....		\$ 240 68
Furniture and fixtures	175 15	
California State Federation of Labor worth September 26, 1908.....	910 78	
California State Federation of Labor net gain since September 26, 1908	240 68	
		<hr/>
California State Federation of Labor present worth September 27, 1909		\$1,330 61

The following is a statement in detail of per capita tax, affiliation fees, etc., of affiliated unions of the California State Federation of Labor for the twelve months ending September 27, 1909:

Bakersfield—

Bartenders, No. 378	\$13 00
Laundry Workers, No. 175	4 00
Labor Council	12 00

Crockett—

Warehouse Workers, No. 537	9 75
----------------------------------	------

Eureka—

Barbers, No. 431	4 41
Carpenters, No. 1040	8 56
Labor Council	13 00
Machinists, No. 540	3 19
Painters, No. 1034	3 42
Typographical, No. 207	3 28

Fortuna—

Woodsmen, No. 4	39
-----------------------	----

Fresno—

Carpenters, No. 701	20 15
Carpenters, No. 1496	4 61
Cooks and Waiters, No. 62.....	5 50
Labor Council	12 00
Typographical, No. 144.....	4 80

Knowles—

Granite Cutters	19 70
-----------------------	-------

Los Angeles—

Bartenders, No. 284	29 80
Beer Drivers, No. 242.....	10 50
Brewery Workmen, No. 350	12 00
Labor Council	13 00
Coopers, No. 152	3 15
Flour and C. Mill Employees, No. 80.....	49
Garment Workers, No. 125	39 87
Leather Workers, No. 72	4 00
M. P. Operators, No. 5.....	3 64
Musicians, No. 47	39 00

Plumbers, No. 78	4 30
Printing Pressmen, No. 78	8 59
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 109	3 31
Steam Engineers, No. 72.....	7 19
Steam Fitters, No. 330	1 80
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 58.....	2 70
Stage Employees, No. 33	7 20
Teamsters, No. 208	8 50
Trunk and Case Workers, No. 9.....	90
Typographical, No. 174	36 00
Upholsterers, No. 74	72
Marysville—	
Flour and C. Mill Employees, No. 24.....	1 51
Oakland—	
Bakers, No. 119	13 50
Barbers, No. 134	17 60
Box Makers, No. 225	3 00
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 324.....	2 55
Butchers, No. 120	1 20
Carpenters, No. 36	76 34
Cigar Makers, No. 253	7 20
Electrical Workers, No. 283	36 00
Gas Workers, No. 10678	16 80
Horseshoers, No. 45	90
I., S. and Tin Workers, No. 1.....	5 44
Labor Council	12 00
Lumber Handlers, No. 225	34 50
M. W. and Ice Drivers, No. 610.....	3 30
Street Railway Employees, No. 192.....	66 00
Stage Employees, No. 107	2 11
Tailors, No. 266	24 45
Team Drivers, No. 70	31 20
Typographical, No. 36	26 81
Palo Alto—	
Carpenters, No. 668	14 55
Pasadena—	
Painters, No. 92	3 25
Plumbers, No. 280	4 08
Richmond—	
Electrical Workers, No. 473	1 40
Riverside—	
Carpenters, No. 235	11 99
Sacramento—	
Bakers, No. 85	8 80
Bookbinders, No. 35	3 21
Cigar Makers, No. 238	5 50
Electrical Workers, No. 36	12 60
Federated Trades Council	12 00
Gas Workers, No. 12369	4 80
Horseshoers, No. 47	2 40
Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 230	4 63
Printing Pressmen, No. 60	6 30
Firemen, No. 149.....	3 66
Street Railway Employees, No. 256	18 00
Stage Employees, No. 50	7 15
Typographical, No. 46	16 05
San Diego—	
Barbers, No. 256	5 87
Carpenters, No. 810	31 95

Clerks, No. 769	1 02
Electrical Workers, No. 465	8 33
Labor Council	4 00
Machinists, No. 389	2 56
Printing Pressmen, No. 140	2 16
Typographical, No. 224	5 59

San Francisco—

Alaska Fishermen	81 00
Bakers, No. 24	65 00
Bakery Salesmen, No. 106	7 50
Bartenders, No. 41	15 00
Beer Bottlers, No. 293	29 40
Beer Drivers, No. 227	38 50
Brewery Workmen, No. 7	48 00
Bookbinders, No. 31	22 20
Box Makers, No. 152	8 00
Broom Makers, No. 58	70
Butchers, No. 115	26 00
Carpenters, No. 483	156 06
Carpenters, No. 1082	76 45
Cigar Makers, No. 228	21 60
Coopers, No. 65	22 90
Coopers, No. 131	8 20
Cracker Bakers, No. 125	3 60
Garment Workers, No. 131	36 00
Gas Workers, No. 9840	40 20
Glass Blowers, No. 22	18 00
Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 519	7 55
Janitors, No. 10367	9 00
Labor Council	12 00
Machinists, No. 68	120 00
Mailers, No. 18	8 72
Milkers, No. 8861	18 00
Musicians, No. 6	78 00
Photo Engravers, No. 8	12 00
Pile Drivers, No. 77	27 10
Web Pressmen, No. 4	11 00
Printing Pressmen, No. 24	27 70
Sailors of the Pacific	240 00
Stable Employees, No. 404	22 50
Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26.....	156 00
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 29.....	9 41
Sugar Workers, No. 10519	25 50
Stage Employees, No. 16.....	21 15
Typographical, No. 21	93 50
United Hatters, No. 23	1 95
Upholsterers, No. 28	11 90

San Jose—

Bartenders, No. 577	14 40
Cigar Makers, No. 291	4 23
Cooks and Waiters, No. 180.....	7 18
Labor Council	12 00
General Teamsters, No. 287.....	3 50
Machinists, No. 504	4 20
Musicians, No. 153	2 90
Painters, No. 507	16 70
Printing Pressmen, No. 146	2 55
Street Railway Employees, No. 265.....	16 14
Tailors, No. 108	4 20
Stage Employees, No. 134	3 30
Typographical, No. 231	9 71

San Pedro—

Carpenters, No. 1140	3 46
Painters, No. 1022	1 51

San Luis Obispo—

Typographical, No. 576	1 62
------------------------------	------

San Rafael—

Bartenders, No. 542	3 31
Carpenters, No. 35	17 07
Labor Council	12 00
Clerks, No. 111	2 40

Santa Rosa—

Barbers, No. 159	2 32
Federal Labor, No. 10185	2 55
Hod Carriers, No. 139	2 28
Paving Cutters, No. 31	14 00
Typographical, No. 557	2 15

Stockton—

Blacksmiths, No. 48	1 80
Labor Council	21 00
Laundry Workers, No. 72	14 45
Musicians, No. 189	15 60
Printing Pressmen, No. 132	3 40
Steam Engineers, No. 200	1 75
Street Railway Employees, No. 276	7 75
Tailors, No. 84	1 50
Typographical, No. 56	4 55

Vallejo—

Bartenders, No. 602	8 72
Barbers, No. 335	3 94
Boilermakers, No. 148	5 95
Carpenters, No. 180	13 87
Cooks and Waiters	3 00
Electrical Workers, No. 180	6 74
Federal Labor, No. 11345	11 85
Labor Council	13 00
Flour and C. Mill Employees, No. 91	3 30
Machinists, No. 252	21 58
Musicians, No. 367	8 26
Ship Joiners, No. 9	3 42
Ship Keepers, No. 8970	90
Typographical, No. 389	1 17

The following is a statement in detail of the expenditures since September 26, 1908, to and including September 27, 1909:

Salaries.

Geo. W. Bell, salary as Secretary-Treasurer, 12 months....\$600 00

Rent.

San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, rent for office from October 1st, 1908, to October 1st, 1909..... 150 00

Miscellaneous.

A. F. of L., per capita tax, \$10.00; premium on bonds, Secretary-Treasurer, \$7.50; bank collections, \$1.60..... 19 10

Printing.

W. N. Brunt Co., Executive Council stationery, \$35.00; W. N. Brunt Co., copies constitution and by-laws, \$27.28; W. N. Brunt Co., 550 copies of proceedings of Convention, \$177.60; W. N. Brunt Co., printing resolutions, minutes and mailing lists, \$8.06; W. N. Brunt Co., mailing lists, \$1.57; W. N. Brunt Co., 500 envelopes, \$4.00; W. N. Brunt Co., mailing lists, \$6.50; W. N. Brunt Co., 1,000 credentials in duplicate, \$9.75; W. N. Brunt Co., Convention calls, \$4.75.	274 51
---	--------

Expenses of San Jose Convention.

R. I. Wisler, auditing books, \$3.50; E. Peterson, auditing books, \$3.50; D. J. Murray, auditing books, \$3.50; Geo. W. Bell, expenses to Convention, \$50.00; F. W. Brandis, Sergeant-at-Arms, \$17.50; D. J. Gorman, Sergeant-at-Arms, \$17.50; G. A. Tracy, expenses to Convention, \$50.00; W. J. Higgins, Asst. Secretary, \$50.00; W. N. Brunt Co., badges, \$40.00; W. N. Brunt Co., 200 copies of Executive Council meetings, \$1.50; W. N. Brunt Co., 1000 envelopes for proceedings of Convention, \$6.00; W. N. Brunt Co., mailing lists, \$1.55; Phillips & Van Orden, printing officers' reports, \$62.70; Eaton & Co., printing daily proceedings, \$147.47; Geo. W. Bell, stamps, sending out proceedings, \$17.50.	472 22
--	--------

Office Expenses.

Stamps for sending out circulars, resolutions, bills, receipts, Convention calls, etc., \$61.50; typewriter supplies, \$1.00; repairing typewriter, \$7.50; W. N. Brunt Co., receipt books and envelopes, \$8.00; Brown & Power, rubber bands, \$1.25; A. M. Thompson, G. A. Tracy, G. W. Bell, fare to and from San Rafael regarding Convention, \$5..	84 25
---	-------

Executive Council Expenses.

W. G. Ross, \$4.50; T. C. Seaward, \$15.00; A. M. Thompson, \$3.80; M. T. Murray, \$6.00; D. D. Sullivan, \$10.50; D. D. Sullivan, \$10.50; T. C. Seaward, \$15.00; W. G. Ross, \$4.50; M. T. Murray, \$6.00; A. M. Thompson, \$3.80	79 60
--	-------

Organizing.

M. Wille, Special Organizer, \$109.00; A. M. Thompson, Special Organizer, \$130.00; P. De Martini, Special Organizer, \$36.00.	275 00
---	--------

Insurance.

Premium on office furniture.	9 00
-----------------------------------	------

Legislative Agent.

Thos. Wright, \$402.50; A. M. Thompson, \$90.00.	492 50
---	--------

Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention.

J. B. Dale	250 00
------------------	--------

Organizations Affiliating Since September 27, 1908.

Coopers' Union, No. 131.	San Francisco
Stage Employees, No. 134	San Jose
Alaska Fishermen	San Francisco
Gas Workers, No. 12369.	Sacramento
General Teamsters, No. 287.	San Jose

Reinstatements.

Bakery Salesmen, No. 106.....	San Francisco
Bartenders, No. 41	San Francisco
Horseshoers, No. 45	Oakland

Withdrawals.

Tailors, No. 84	Stockton
-----------------------	----------

The following is a list of organizations suspended during year 1909:

Bartenders, No. 409	Richmond
Federal Labor Union, No. 11796.....	Monterey
Bakers' Union, No. 120.....	Stockton
Labor Council	San Pedro
Bakers' Union, No. 90.....	San Diego
Bartenders, No. 525	Oakland
Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 1.....	Blue Lake
Federal Labor Union, No. 12300.....	Antioch
Carpenters, No. 1062.....	Santa Barbara
Central Labor Council.....	San Bernardino
Cooks' and Waiters' Alliance, No. 31.....	Oakland
Machinists, No. 653	Fresno
Steam Engineers, No. 336.....	Fresno
Butchers, No. 126	Fresno
Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 2.....	Eureka
Painters, No. 376	Vallejo
Team Drivers, No. 417.....	Santa Rosa
Retail Clerks, No. 373.....	Vallejo
Box Makers and Sawyers, No. 145.....	San Jose
Horseshoers, No. 25	San Francisco
Cloak Makers, No. 8.....	San Francisco
Steam Engineers, No. 210.....	Sacramento
Bootblacks' Union, No. 12290.....	Oakland
Metal Polishers, No. 67.....	Los Angeles
Teamsters, No. 557.....	Sacramento
Carpenters, No. 743	Bakersfield

In conclusion, will say that I have endeavored in the foregoing financial and yearly report to make it clear and comprehensive to all, and to the Executive Council, and the affiliated Unions, I wish to express my sincere thanks for their kind assistance and promptness in answering communications and other business pertaining to the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. BELL,

Secretary-Treasurer.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

San Francisco, September 27, 1909.

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

Greeting:

We, your Auditing Committee appointed by President Thompson, hereby report that we have examined the books, vouchers, cash and bank account of Secretary-Treasurer Geo. W. Bell, and find same correct.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH GUINEE,

D. J. MURRAY,

C. H. OLIVA.

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE AGENT.

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

I commenced my duties as legislative agent of the Federation at the meeting of the Executive Council, following the close of the San Jose Convention. At that meeting the proposed measures of legislation endorsed by that Convention were duly considered, and it was decided to at once commence the preparation of the various bills to be urged for passage by the Legislature. With President Thompson and Secretary-Treasurer Bell I worked for two days, at the end of which time I took charge of putting the measures in proper shape for introduction. This labor I performed in Sacramento, being occupied in the task about two weeks.

At the time of convening of the Legislature I secured introduction to the members of both houses with whom I had no prior acquaintance, and conferred with all legislators whom I met concerning their attitude regarding the measures I had in charge. All whom I consulted expressed willingness to aid in the passage of any reasonable legislation for the betterment of conditions of the wage earners of the State.

Shortly after the Legislature convened, both houses passed resolutions prohibiting lobbyists from invading the floors of their respective chambers during their deliberations, which rendered it difficult to obtain interviews with the members when desired.

The number of bills, amendments to the State Constitution, Joint and Concurrent Resolutions introduced during the session was as follows:

In the Senate 1,254 bills, 51 Constitutional amendments, 22 concurrent resolutions, and 23 joint resolutions. In the Assembly, 1,451 bills, 31 Constitutional amendments, 19 concurrent resolutions, and 11 joint resolutions. So it will be readily seen what a vast amount of printed matter had to be digested in order to discern the measures favorable and inimical to organized labor.

Direct Primary Law.

Perhaps the most important bill before the Legislature was that authored by Senator Wright of San Diego, known as the Direct Primary Bill. This was one of the measures endorsed at the San Jose Convention of the State Federation. After lengthy debates in both houses it was finally passed in amended form and was signed by the Governor. The law as passed and approved, while possibly not the best that might be devised, is at the present time on trial before the citizens of the State, and the result of the coming elections will demonstrate its advantages and defects.

Special Verdicts in Personal Damage Suits

Senate Bill No. 9, introduced by Senator Boynton of Oroville, which amends Section 625 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to general and special verdicts in personal damage suits, was passed by both houses and approved by Governor Gillett. I here-with annex the roll-call on final passage of the bill in the Senate:

Ayes—Senators Anthony, Bell, Bills, Birdsall, Black, Boynton, Burnett, Caminetti, Campbell, Cartwright, Cutten, Estudillo, Finn, Hare, Holohan, Hurd, Kennedy, Leavitt, Lewis, Martinelli, McCartney, Miller, Roseberry, Rush, Sanford, Stetson, Strobbridge, Thompson, Walker, Welch, Willis, Wolfe, and Wright—33.

Noes—Senators Curtin and Weed—2.

In the Assembly, on final passage, all themembers present—62—voted in its favor.

The success of this measure was gratifying and was due to energetic and persistent efforts by agents of organized labor. It is proper to state, however, in this connection, that we had strong support from First Vice-President D. D. Sullivan, who was mainly instrumental in securing the approval of the bill by the Governor.

Senator Curtin was the most pronounced opponent of this measure on the floor of the Senate.

The Eight-Hour Law.

The eight-hour day bill endorsed at San Jose was introduced by Assemblyman Charles Nelson of San Francisco, but after its introduction I discovered that the existing law was much stronger in its provisions than the one favored by the State Federation. The law on the State statutes applies to all State laborers and to laborers on public work in every political subdivision of the State. After consultation with President Thompson and Brother Nolan of the San Francisco Labor Council it was deemed advisable not to press our measure, but to leave it quiescent in committee. Under the law as it stands a contracting firm was recently tried for its violation in Sacramento, and was penalized to the extent of \$10.00 per day during the entire period of its violation—altogether about \$600.00. The existing statute was adopted by Act of March, 1905, amending the prior law by adding thereto two sections known as 653c and 653d. Apparently the very existence of this law was unknown to the authorities of the various political subdivisions of the State as well as to workers in the ranks of organized labor.

Child-Labor Law.

Bills amending the child-labor law were passed, making them operative in several occupations not covered by the old law, and granting police powers to the State Bureau of Labor to enforce the provisions of the new measures. While not phrased specifically with the proposed amendment endorsed at San Jose, which bill was introduced by Senator Welch of San Francisco, it was considered that the best course to follow in the matter was to give full support to the bills of the State Labor Bureau. No opposition to the measures developed in either branch of the Legislature.

Employment Agencies.

At the request of your agent, Senator Walker of San Jose introduced a bill to amend the act regulating employment agencies throughout the State, but, as in the case of the child-labor measure, it was thought expedient to let the bills pertaining to the same subject offered by the State Bureau of Labor have the right of way, and the result justified the conclusion. Under the Act as passed licenses are charged for the conduct of such agencies, fines are imposed for its violation, and the State Bureau of Labor is granted police powers to enforce the law.

Free Text Books.

The proposed Constitutional Amendment providing for the issuance of free text books to all pupils of the public schools of the State, introduced by Senator Estudillo, which measure was endorsed at the last Convention of the State Federation, was refused passage. The debate on this amendment developed the same line of argument and opposition as was urged against it at the San Jose Convention last October. The reason of its defeat was undoubtedly the belief that it was a sectarian measure. It was beaten in the Senate by the following vote:

Ayes—Senators Anthony, Bates, Bell, Birdsall, Black, Boynton, Caminetti, Cutten, Estudillo, Hurd, Lewis, Miller, Price, Roseberry, Rush, Sanford, Thompson, Walker, Willis, and Wright—20.

Noes—Senators Bills, Burnett, Curtin, Finn, Hare, Hartman, Holohan, Kennedy, Leavitt, Martinelli, McCartney, Reily, Savage, Stetson, Strobridge, Weed, Welch, and Wolfe—18.

Woman Suffrage.

The proposed amendment granting the right of suffrage to women, introduced by Assemblyman Grove L. Johnson, received favorable recommendation in committee, but went down to defeat in the Assembly. As this proposed amendment has been twice endorsed by the State Federation, I think it proper to announce the vote by which it was defeated, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Barndollar, Bohnett, Butler, Callan, Cattrell, Coglan, Cogswell, Collum, Costar, Cronin, Drew, Gibbons, Gillis, Hayes, Hewitt, Hinkle, Holmquist, Hopkins, Johnson of Sacramento, Johnson of San Diego, Johnson of Placer, Juilliard, Kehoe, Maher, Melrose, Mendenhall, Otis, O'Neill, Polsley, Pulcifer, Sackett, Silver, Stuckenbruck, Telfer, Webber, Wheelan, Wilson, Wyllie, and Young—39.

Noes—Messrs. Baxter, Beardslee, Beatty, Beban, Collier, Cullen, Dean, Feeley, Flavelle, Fleisher, Flint, Gerdes, Greer, Griffiths, Hammon, Hanlon, Hans, Hawk, Johnston of Contra Costa, Leeds, Lightner, Macauley, McClellan, McManus, Moore, Mott, Nelson, Odom, Preston, Pugh, Rech, Rutherford, Schmitt, Transue, Wagner, Whitney, and Mr. Speaker—37.

Enticing Seamen to Desert.

The bill providing for the repeal of Section 644 of the Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to entice a seaman to desert, was introduced by Senator Wolfe of San Francisco, and was handled by him in a masterly manner. The following was the result of the roll-call in the Senate on final passage of the bill:

Ayes—Senators Anthony, Bills, Birdsall, Black, Caminetti, Campbell, Curtin, Cutten, Estudillo, Finn, Hare, Hartman, Holohan, Hurd, Kennedy, Leavitt, Lewis, Martinelli, McCartney, Miller, Price, Reily, Sanford, Savage, Stetson, Walker, Weed, Welch, Willis, and Wolfe—30.

Noes—Senators Bell, Roseberry, Strobridge, Thompson, and Wright—5.

In the Assembly—forty-seven members being present—the bill received a unanimous vote in its favor.

The Governor, however, vetoed the bill. In his veto message Governor Gillett concedes the right of seamen to desert, but considers it criminal for others to induce them to do so. In other words, he considers it should be unlawful for any one to ask another, i. e., a seaman, to commit a lawful act.

Minimum Wage Scale.

Senator Savage's bill, fixing the minimum compensation for laborers on public work in all political subdivisions of the State at three dollars per day, was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 20 to 13. This measure was opposed principally by members representing interior and outlying counties of the State, who claimed that such a wage scale would, especially in the winter season, practically bankrupt the sections inhabited by their constituencies. After the defeat of the bill in the Senate, on motion of Senator

Savage reconsideration was granted. I consulted with a number of Senators with a view of amending the bill so as to make it satisfactory to the majority. Various suggestions were offered. One, which at the time I considered the most feasible settlement of the matter, was promulgated by Senator Chas. B. Bills of Sacramento, to the effect that the minimum rate of three dollars per diem should apply only to counties including from first to second class, and that in the other political subdivisions the rate for laborers on public work should be thirty cents per hour. I interviewed Senator Boynton concerning the idea of Senator Bills, and he gave it as his opinion that an act framed on such lines would be class legislation, and therefore unconstitutional. No further effort was made to pass the bill. In this connection I desire to express my appreciation of the San Francisco delegation. Of the total representation of nine, seven answered roll-call on final passage, and all voted in favor of the bill, the two absentees being Senators Hartman and Reily.

Sanitary Conditions in Bakeshops.

Concerning the proposed improved sanitary conditions in bakeshops, approved several times by the State Federation of Labor, I will state that several measures were before the Legislature framed with the purpose of attaining the desired reforms. The measure which I deemed most meritorious, and which was favored by both the Bakers' Union of San Francisco and the Master Bakers' Association, was Assembly Bill 179, introduced by Mr. Transue of Los Angeles. The bill passed both houses, but was pocketed by the Governor because he had already approved of a bill of somewhat similar intent introduced by Senator McCartney—Senate Bill 47.

Safety Appliances on Street Cars.

Assemblyman Robert L. Telfer of San Jose introduced the bill providing for safety appliances on cars of street and interurban roads. The Assembly Committee on Corporations, to which the bill was referred, recommended that a substitute measure be framed. President J. W. Smart of the Carmen's Union drew up a new bill, but this was considered faulty by Mr. Telfer. This was late in the session, and the result was that the original measure was left in committee.

Union Button and Union Card Protected.

Two important bills were introduced by Senator Marc Anthony, of San Francisco, which were passed and approved. One makes it a misdemeanor for any person to wear the button of a labor organization, except the wearer be a member of such organization. The other measure prohibits the unlawful use of a union card. Great credit is due Senator Anthony for his efforts in securing the passage of these bills.

Vacation for State Employees.

A bill was passed and approved granting annual vacations of fifteen days to employees in State institutions.

Sanitary Conditions of Factories and Workshops.

An amendment to the law providing for proper sanitation of factories and workshops, introduced by Senator Wolfe, passed both houses and was approved by the Governor. The amendment provides that the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall inspect any workshop, factory, or other mercantile establishment, in which five or more persons are employed, upon the written request of the

owners of such places, and on finding that they conform to the law shall issue certificates to that effect. Such certificate may be revoked whenever in the judgment of the Commissioner on re-examination of the premises, conditions have so changed as to justify such revocation. Such certificate must be posted in a conspicuous place on every floor of every establishment to which they are issued.

Full Train Crews.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen secured the passage by both houses of a bill compelling common carriers by railroad to properly man their trains, but the Governor refused to sign it on the ground that it was so phrased as to be applicable to motor cars as well as regular trains.

Maximum Hours for Conductors and Motormen.

Senator Anthony's bill fixing the maximum hours of a day's work for conductors and motormen was favorably recommended from committee, but it was re-referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, where it was allowed to slumber.

Unsafe Scaffoldings.

Assemblyman Charles Nelson of San Francisco introduced a bill providing a penalty for the erection of unsafe scaffolding on buildings in course of construction. The measure passed both houses and became a law by the Governor's signature.

Regulating Hours of Labor in Mines, and in Smelting and Reduction Works.

Another bill received the Governor's approval, which provides that the period of employment for all persons engaged in work in underground mines, or in smelters and other institutions for the reduction or refining of ores or metals, shall not exceed eight hours within any twenty-four hours, and that the hours of such employment shall be consecutive, excluding, however, any intermission of time for meals, but providing that in cases of emergency where life or property is in danger such period of employment may be for a longer period than eight hours during the continuance of the exigency or emergency. The violation of this Act is made a misdemeanor, penalized by fines or imprisonment, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Increase of Salary.

The salary of the Superintendent of State Printing—the only State department requiring a practical mechanic at its head—was increased from three thousand dollars to five thousand dollars per annum by a bill which passed both houses and was signed by the Governor.

While a number of bills in the interest of organized labor were left in committee or failed of passage, I consider that we fared very well at the thirty-eighth session of the California Legislature. I have made considerable search and inquiry, and as a result will say that I am convinced that Governor Gillett put his signature to a greater number of measures for the benefit of the wage earners of the State than any other previous Chief Executive. Considering the thousands of bills introduced, affecting hundreds of varied interests of the State, it seems a wonder that we accomplished so much. Many measures other than those we were interested in suffered the same fate as ours, many of them for the same reason—the perfect avalanche of bills introduced, the time of the session, although covering a period of eighty days, being inadequate for their consideration.

It is apparent that the endeavor to have passed a large number of labor measures at any one session of the Legislature is doomed to failure. I would therefore recommend that the Law and Legislative Committee, after considering the various measures introduced at the conventions of the State Federation of Labor, select a few of those found most desirable and urgent, and recommend the same for the approval of the Convention, and that your legislative agent be instructed to concentrate his efforts at Sacramento to secure the passage of said measures. If such recommendation be followed at future conventions of the Federation it will give your representative ample time to properly perform his duties in securing the passage of the desired measures, and at the same time devote himself to the task of stifling vicious legislation. I will state in this connection that a similar policy was endorsed by the Executive Council at its session last December.

I desire to state that at all times I received courteous treatment at the hands of the officers and members of both branches of the Legislature.

Shortly after the session opened President Thompson visited Sacramento and remained several days, during which time he used his best endeavor to urge along the various measures we had introduced. I also had the benefit of his assistance at a later period of the session. Secretary-Treasurer Bell was also here several times and rendered what assistance he could.

While not desiring in the least degree to slight any of our friends in either house, I think it only proper and just to mention those who were most active in labor's interests. In this connection I will name Senators Anthony, Bills, Boynton, Finn, Reily, Savage, Welch, and Wolfe, also Assemblymen Nat Coghlan, Chas. Nelson, and Robt. L. Telfer. These were ably seconded by the San Francisco delegation in both houses.

I also wish to say that I was very much assisted in my work by Mr. David W. Milne, the special representative of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, and by other agents of organized labor.

I cannot close without a proper tribute to the services rendered by First Vice-President D. D. Sullivan, who at all times held himself ready to assist. Mr. Sullivan has a wide acquaintance with public men. He thoroughly understands the ways and means to induce favorable legislation, and his assistance in a number of instances was invaluable.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the California State Federation of Labor for the honor conferred in its selection of me as legislative agent, and to express regret at my inability to accomplish more than I did for the advantage and profit of the organized wage earners of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS WRIGHT, Legislative Agent.

California State Federation of Labor

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR TEMPLE

316 Fourteenth Street

Minutes of Meeting of the Executive Council.

San Francisco, April 17, 1910.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m., President D. D. Sullivan in the chair.

Present—President D. D. Sullivan, Vice-Presidents Thomas C. Seaward, M. T. Murray, R. Wiand, Thomas Wright, T. K. Thompson, L. B. Leavitt, and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg.

Absent—Vice-Presidents Chris. Ploeger, Harry Menke, D. J. Murray and John W. Ericksen.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed.

Brothers Harry Sager and Charles Oliva of the Sugar Workers' Union, No. 10519, of San Francisco, appeared before the Council and requested the assistance of the Federation in organizing the Sugar Workers at Crockett. On motion action was deferred till new business.

Brothers W. G. Desepte and Herman Brockowsky of Box Makers' Union, No. 152, of San Francisco, and Brothers G. Manning and E. Weisel, of Box Makers' Union, No. 225, of Oakland, were then admitted and asked for an organizer to unionize the factories at Bay Point and Sacramento. Laid over to new business.

Brother A. W. Sefton of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County then addressed the Council on the trade-union situation in Alameda County and requested that an organizer be placed in the field particularly to assist the Butchers and Laundry Workers of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley. Referred to new business.

Communications—From the Eight Hour Committee of Machinists' Lodge, No. 44, at Washington, D. C., asking the Federation to communicate with Senator Flint and certain representatives in Congress. Secretary stated request had been complied with.

From the American Federation of Labor, relative to transferring of Secretary-Treasurer's bond, also stating that same will expire on June 21, 1910. Also circular letters relating to: (1) Employers' Liability Laws; (2) the report of the Committee on Industrial Education; (3) Plan of action in the fight against the Steel Trust. Filed.

From the United Garment Workers of St. Louis requesting that certain firms be urged to discontinue handling the unfair clothing manufactured by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. Secretary stated request had been complied with and some results obtained.

From the Street Carmen of Philadelphia asking for financial assistance. Filed.

From the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers relating to their trouble with the International Paper Company and enclosing list of firms using the Union Label on their paper. Filed.

From the Fort Edward (New York) Trades Assembly asking for financial assistance in the strike of Paper Mill Workers at Fort Edward, New York. Filed.

From the Joint Label Committee of Textile Workers of Cohoes, New York, requesting addresses of affiliated Unions. Request complied with.

From the Wyoming State Federation of Labor requesting certain literature. Complied with.

From George L. McCarthy, Washington, D. C., relating to the tax upon oleomargarine. Filed.

From the San Francisco Labor Council referring to the Federation a communication from the Building Trades Council of San Mateo requesting that an Organizer be sent to San Mateo with a view of forming a Central Labor Council at that place. Secretary stated that Brother John O. Walsh, a volunteer organizer of the American Federation of Labor, had been sent and given the necessary instructions and information. Action endorsed and left in hands of Secretary.

From the Coopers' Union, No. 65, of San Francisco, relating to the organizing of coopers working in the Italian Swiss Colony at Asti. After explanation by Secretary the matter was left in his hands.

From the Seattle (Wash.) Central Labor Council requesting endorsement, etc., of Senate Bill 3731, dealing with the discharge of Civil Service Employers for alleged political activity. Filed.

From Arthur A. Hay, Los Angeles, chairman of the Arrangements Committee of the next convention of the Federation, asking for information regarding next convention. Secretary read copy of letter sent in reply which was, on motion, endorsed. Secretary was instructed to further communicate with Brother Hay and Vice-President Ploeger regarding badges, hall and printing.

Telegram from Frank Morrison, Secretary of American Federation of Labor, on the date of April 14, requesting that California Labor Organizations wire Senator Perkins to vote for construction of a battleship in Government Navy Yard and to vote for the House Eight-Hour amendment on the battleship construction bill. Secretary read copy of telegram sent to Senator Perkins and stated that several unions had also sent telegrams as requested. On motion Secretary's action was endorsed and members of the Executive Council instructed to have telegrams sent from their respective localities.

Unfinished Business—Resolutions referred to the Executive Council by the San Rafael convention were then dealt with as follows:

"Resolution No. 11." On motion each Vice-President was instructed to do all in his power to organize a Woman's Union Label League in his locality, and report the results of his efforts to the next convention.

"Resolutions Nos. 1, 10, and the report of the Special Committee on Asiatic Exclusion." These were considered jointly and in accordance with the recommendations of the convention Secretary was instructed to draft a circular letter covering the subject and send same to all affiliated Unions.

"Resolutions No. 19 and 20." Secretary stated that copies of these resolutions which are relating to the working hours, etc., of Postoffice Clerks, were sent to California Senators and Representatives in Congress and all have acknowledged receipt of same except Congressman McLachlan.

"Resolution No. 21." This resolution is relating to Postal Savings Banks. It was amended in the convention by instructing the Executive Council "to use their best endeavors to further the establishment of a bank for the deposits of workingmen." After some discussion Vice-President Seaward moved that the Executive Council solicits the opinions of affiliated Unions on this subject. Carried.

"Resolution No. 34." Relating to the work of boilermakers in the Mare

Island Navy Yard. Secretary stated that the instructions contained in this resolution had been complied with, copies of the resolution having been sent to California Senators and Representatives in Congress, also to the Secretary of the Navy and to the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders. The receipt of the resolution was acknowledged by all except the Secretary of the Navy.

"Resolutions Nos. 9 and 34." Relating to the organizing of migratory and unskilled workers. Secretary stated that in accordance with the instructions of the last meeting of the Executive Council the committee from this Federation has met with like committees from the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council. This joint committee has had several sessions and will hold a meeting this day, which the members of the Executive Council were invited to attend. On motion it was decided to attend the meeting of the committee on migratory labor in a body before taking further action.

Secretary reported in this connection that every effort had been made to get unaffiliated locals throughout the State to join the Federation with fairly good results, thirty-eight Unions having joined to date. Of this number eleven are San Francisco Building Trades Unions.

New Business.

The Sugar Workers' application for an organizer was then taken under consideration and, on motion, Brother Oliva was authorized to proceed with organizing work at Crockett, subject to the supervision of President and Secretary.

Secretary was also instructed to personally visit Crockett.

In the matter of organizing the Box Makers at Bay Point, Vice-President Leavitt was instructed to devote two or three weeks of his time to the work. If unable to secure leave of absence from his employment the appointment of an organizer was left in the hands of President and Secretary.

With reference to the application for an organizer by Brother Sefton, of Oakland, it was moved that the application be denied at this time. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned for a recess at 1 p. m.

Joint Committee on Migratory Labor—The Executive Council met with the Joint Committee at 2:20 p. m. Secretary submitted a detailed list showing that a total of \$112.25 monthly contributions had been pledged by a number of organizations.

After a lengthy discussion it was moved that a sub-committee of six be appointed to draft a definite plan of action for organizing unskilled and migratory laborers and report back to the Joint Committee on Sunday, May 1, at 2 p. m. Carried. The Committee then adjourned at 4:50 p. m.

The Executive Council reconvened at 5 p. m. All members having attended the forenoon session being present.

Secretary submitted detailed financial statement for the first half, of the fiscal year, ending March 31, 1910, audited and found correct by Vice-Presidents T. K. Thompson and D. J. Murray.

On motion Secretary was instructed to publish a synopsis of the income and expenses with the minutes of the Executive Council. A detailed financial statement will be submitted in the officers' reports to the annual convention.

The question of financing the proposed organizing work among unskilled and migratory labor was then discussed and on motion it was decided unanimously to set aside from the funds of the Federation \$200.00 per month for this purpose.

The following current bills were ordered paid:

H. S. Crocker & Co., stationery, \$1.85; W. N. Brunt Co., revising and printing mail list, \$1.98; San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, office rent for April, \$12.50; Mission Art Store, framing of charter, \$1.85; telegram to Senator Perkins, \$2.50; expense of attending Executive Council meeting of this date, Tom C. Seaward, \$15.00; L. B. Leavitt, \$4.50; Thomas Wright, \$8.50; D. D. Sullivan, \$8.50; M. T. Murray, \$5.50, and R. Wiand \$3.70. Total, \$66.38.

The meeting then adjourned at 5:40 p. m., to meet at the call of the chair.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Secretary-Treasurer's Financial Report for the first half, of the fiscal year, ending March 31, 1910:

Receipts.

Cash on hand, September 28, 1909.....	\$1151.46
Per Capita tax, October, 1909.....	146.93
Per Capita tax, November, 1909.....	327.77
Per Capita tax, December, 1909.....	246.77
Per Capita tax, January, 1910.....	185.64
Per Capita tax, February, 1910.....	211.81
Per Capita tax, March, 1910.....	326.01
Affiliation fee	26.00
Total	\$2624.39

Disbursements.

San Rafael Convention.....	\$479.65
Executive Council	37.20
Office expense	12.85
Organizing	6.50
Postage and mailing	36.28
Printing	199.40
Rent	75.00
Salary	300.00
Miscellaneous	41.05
Total	\$1187.93

Total receipts, Sept. 28, 1909-March 31, 1910, inclusive, cash on hand	
September 28, 1909.....	\$2624.39
Total disbursements, Sept. 28, 1909, to March 31, 1910.....	1187.93

Balance on hand, April 1, 1910.....	\$1434.46
Deposit in City and County Bank, as per statement, April 1, 1910....	\$1394.70
Cash on hand by Secretary, April 1, 1910.....	39.76
	\$1434.46

Examined and found correct, April 7, 1910.

T. K. THOMPSON,
D. J. MURRAY,

Vice-Presidents.

