

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR



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OF LABOR
1907

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DELEGATES

TO THE

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers.....	2	53	A. A. Myrup, 507 N. Paulina st., Chicago, Ill.
		53	R. Schirra, Hotel Reeg, Third and Middle sts., Allegheny, Pa.
		58	W. E. Klapetzky, Box 976, Los Angeles, Cal.
Barbers' International Union.....	4	58	Frank X. Nozchang, Box 397, Albany, N. Y.
		58	James C. Shanessy, 603 Burlington Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
		57	Jacob Fischer, Box 107, Indianapolis, Ind.
Bill Posters and Billers.....	1	14	John J. Whitehead, Bijou Theater, Minneapolis, Minn.
		28	J. W. Kline, 585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	3	27	P. H. Cummins, 42 McDonnell st., Amsterdam, N. Y.
		27	J. J. Henry, 346 Fuller st., St. Paul, Minn.
		43	George F. Dunn, 314 Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.....	3	43	Thomas H. Flynn, 210 Ferguson Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
		42	W. L. A. Johnson, 1331 Western ave., Topeka, Kan.
		68	Robert Glockling, 39 Agnes st., Toronto, Ont.
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	1	65	John F. Tobin, 246 Summer st., Boston, Mass.
		64	C. E. James, 246 Summer st., Boston, Mass.
		64	John P. Murphy, 246 Summer st., Boston, Mass.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	5	64	J. F. Casey, 111 Arcade Bldg., Brockton, Mass.
		64	Emmet T. Walls, Box 409, Brockton, Mass.
		90	Louis Kemper, 109 Odd Fellows' Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brewery Workmen, International Union of United.....	4	90	John Gannon, care of F. Maier, 300 Russell st., Detroit, Mich.
		90	John Sullivan, 193 Bowery New York City.
		90	A. J. Kugler, 66 S. Orange ave., Newark, N. J.
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers.....	2	32	Chas. Hank, Room 509, 56 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill.
		32	Frank Butterworth, 711 Preston st., Philadelphia, Pa.
		34	Frank M. Ryan, 517 Superior Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.....	3	33	Garry Kelly, 58 E. 117th st., New York City.
		33	Wm. J. McCain, 1112 Locust st., Kansas City, Mo.
		5	Andrew H. Law, 157 Sheffield ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brushmakers' International Union.....	1	234	Frank Duffy, Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.
		231	T. M. Guerin, 290 Second ave., Troy, N. Y.
		234	J. E. Potts, 30 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	7	234	Wm. D. Huber, Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.
		234	J. D. McKinlay, 5715 Shields ave., Chicago, Ill.
		234	W. B. McFarlane, 154 Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....	1	233	A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.
		43	Herbert Crampton, 28 Abbott Court, Chicago, Ill.
		31	Henry C. Stein, 444 K st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, Int'l.....	1	49	P. F. Richardson, 1205 Star Bldg., 356 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.
Car Workers, International Asso. of.....	1	21	Frank Geizenback, 212 S. Halstead st., Chicago, Ill.
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of.....	2	21	P. H. Molloy, 212 S. Halstead st., Chicago, Ill.
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iv. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Cigarmakers' International Union.....	5	79	Samuel Gompers, 423 G st., N. W., Washington, D. C.
		78	Thomas F. Tracy, 11 Appleton st., Boston, Mass.
		78	J. Mahlon Barnes, Dearborn st., Chicago.
		78	George R. French, 820 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
		78	John T. Smith, 112 Locust st., Kansas City, Mo.
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.....	5	100	H. J. Conway, Box 1581, Denver, Colo.
		100	Max Morris, Box 1581, Denver, Colo.
		100	A. B. Lobenberg, Decatur, Ill.
Commercial Telegraphers.....	1	100	Herman Robinson, 25 Third ave., New York City.
		20	D. F. Manning, 423 G st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Coopers' International Union.....	2	28	Daniel L. Russell, 239 W. 134th st., New York City.
		27	James A. Cable, Suite A, Meriwether Building, Kansas City, Kan.
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood.....	3	70	August Babltz, 950 Manchester st., Lexington, Ky.
		70	Frank J. McNulty, Pierick Bldg. Springfield, Ill.
Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	1	70	Wm. E. Kennedy, 136 W. 21st st., Los Angeles, Cal.
		70	Stephen J. Fay, 2880 Greenshaw st., Chicago, Ill.
Engineers, International Union of Steam.....	4	22	Frank Feeeny, 2336 S. 15th st., Philadelphia, Pa.
		44	Matt Comerford, 595 E. 7th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	3	44	R. A. McKee, 606 Main st., Peoria, Ill.
		44	Henry Ketter, 821 Oliver st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
		43	P. C. Winn, 1628 N. Sawyer ave., Chicago, Ill.
		41	Timothy Healy, 193 Bowery, New York City.
Fitters and Helpers, International Association of Steam.....	2	41	C. L. Shamp, 2502 N. 18th st., Omaha, Neb.
		41	J. W. Morton, Rooms 2-4, 2502 N. 18th st., Omaha, Neb.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.....	1	27	James M. Cumming, 45 Morton st., New York City.
		27	John Mangan, 4222 Wentworth ave., Chicago, Ill.
Foundry Employes, International Brotherhood of.....	1	7	A. E. Kellington, 122 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
		10	George Bechtold, 3126 Oregon ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen.....	1	32	P. J. Flannery, 210-12 S. Halsted st., Chicago, Ill.
		4	Hugo V. Koch, 327 Somerset st., St. Paul, Minn.
Fur Workers, International Association of.....	1	60	T. A. Rickert, 206 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.
		60	B. A. Langer, 116 Bible House, New York City.
		60	Miss Sarah Hagan, 312 14th st., San Francisco, Cal.
		60	M. A. McMahon, 116 Bible House, New York City.
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.....	2	39	D. A. Hayes, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
		39	Harry P. Houg, 1932 N. 13th st., Terre Haute, Ind.
Glass Workers, Amalgamated.....	1	16	Walter West, 109 E. 91st st., New York City.
		29	Arthur L. Faulkner, Rooms 417-420 Electric Building, Cleveland, O.
Glass Workers, Window.....	2	29	Charence L. Tarr, Rooms 417-420 Electric Building, Cleveland O.
		3	James B. McCabe, 312 6th st., New York City.
Gold Beaters' National Union.....	1	38	James Duncan, Hancock Bldg., Quincy, Mass.
		38	Charles Delaney, 1667 Lexington ave., New York City.
		37	Isaac Coombe, 145 Railroad ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Grinders and Finishers, Pocket Knife Blade.....	1	3	Thomas H. Lockwood, 631 Stillman st., Bridgeport, Conn.
		29	Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Pl., New York City.
Hatters of North America, United.....	3	28	Jas. P. Maher, 11 Waverly Pl., New York City.
		28	Thos. Donovan, 11 Waverly Pl., New York City.

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Organizations.	No. of delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.....	2	25	H. A. Stemburgh, Rooms 80-83 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
Horse Shoers, International Union of Journeymen.....	3	25 21 20	Herman Lilien, 6638 Evans ave., Chicago, Ill. D. D. Driscoll, Box C, Station A, Boston, Mass. J. J. Fitzpatrick, Suite 501, 277 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance.....	3	115 115	T. J. Sullivan, 82 Franklin ave., Hartford, Conn. Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	3	115 34 33	Thomas S. Farrell, 60 Public Square, Cleveland, O. P. J. McArdle, Room 506, House Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. John Williams, Room 503, House Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Jewelry Workers' Union, International.....	1	33	Lewellyn Lewis, W. Fayette st., Martin's Ferry, O.
Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	2	4 20	Wm. C. Wulff, Chicago, Ill. Wm. J. McSorley, 401 Superior Bldg., Cleveland, O.
Laundry Workers, Shirt, Waist and.....	2	20 28	Frank C. Roth, 207 28th Place, Chicago, Ill. J. W. Smiley, Box 11, Station 1, Troy, N. Y.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....	1	27 40	Mrs. D. S. Hyde, Box 11, Station 1, Troy, N. Y. John J. Pfeifer, 438 Gibraltar Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Lithographers' International Association.....	1	30 68 68	Lawrence Johnson, 3124 Utah st., St. Louis, Mo. Daniel J. Keefe, 601 Elks Temple, Detroit, Mich. Henry C. Barter, 603 Elks' Temple, Detroit, Mich.
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	5	68 68 68	Thos. Harrison, 618 Philip st., New Orleans, La. Cornelius Wild, 71 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y. James Walsh, 620 Second ave. East, Duluth, Minn.
Machinists, International Association of.....	4	125 125 125	James O'Connell, McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C. James J. Creamer, 619 China st., Richmond, Va. George H. Warner, 123 Liberty st., New York City.
Marble Workers, International Association of.....	1	17	Arthur E. Ireland, Room 305, Arnfeld Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.....	2	25 25 50	Stephen C. Hogan, 632 Eagle ave., New York City. M. Donnelly, 5424 Morgan st., Chicago, Ill. Homer D. Call, Box 517, Syracuse, N. Y.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, etc.....	2	50 50	A. B. Grout, Neave Bldg., Cincinnati, O. Frank Freeman, 219 Belmont ave., Newark, N. J.
Metal Workers, Amalgamated Sheet.....	3	43 43 43	Hugh Frayne, Box 447, Scranton, Pa. P. J. Downey, 325 Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Fred A. Paulitsch, 325 Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Mine Workers, United.....	7	340 340 340 340	John Mitchell, 1111 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. W. B. Wilson, 1101 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. T. L. Lewis, 1120 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. W. D. Ryan, Marine Bank Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
Molders' Union, Iron.....	5	340 340 339 90 90	John Fahy, Exchange Hotel, Shamokin, Pa. John T. Dempsey, 407 Pauli Bldg., Scranton, Pa. G. W. Savage, 75 R ussery Bldg., Columbus, O. Jos. F. Valentine, Box 699, Cincinnati, O. E. J. Denny, Box 699, Cincinnati, O.
		90 90	John Bradley, 58 Market st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. George M. Dixel, 782 S. Main st., Memphis, Tenn.
		90	Valentine Barie, 4610 Carlton st., Pittsburg, Pa.

vi. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Musicians, American Federation of.....	4	89	Joseph N. Weber, 1344 Broadway, Cincinnati, O.
		89	Owen Miller, 3535 Pine st., Cincinnati, O.
		88	Frank Spiegl, Room 43, Good Block, Denver, Colo.
		88	David A. Carey, 95 Markham st., Toronto, Ont.
Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers.....	5	111	J. C. Skemp, Drawer 199, LaFayette, Ind.
		111	James P. Archibald, 236 E. 86th st., New York City.
		111	George Flinger, 320 Commonwealth ave., Westchester, New York City.
		111	James Lucas, 621 30th st., Chicago, Ill.
Paper Makers, United Brotherhood of.....	1	35	Thomas Mellor, 22 Smith Bldg., Watertown, N. Y.
		40	James Wilson, Neave Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Photo-Engravers' Union, International.....	1	22	H. E. Gudbrandsen, 2830 14th ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Piano and Organ Workers' Union.....	1	80	Charles Dold, 849 N. Irving ave., Chicago, Ill.
Plate Printers' Union, Steel and Copper	1	12	Edward L. Jordan, Ballston, Va.
		50	Thos. Clark, 61 E. 39th st., Chicago, Ill.
		50	Thomas G. Badgley, 22 Brookside ave., Irvington, N. J.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.....	3	50	Frank J. Kennedy, 432 S. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
		28	Thos. J. Duffy, Box 50, East Liverpool, O.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	2	28	Thos. J. Mumford, 1284 Third ave., Akron, O.
Print/Cutters' Association, National.....	1	4	Ernest J. Dix, 1934 Moore st., Philadelphia, Pa.
		56	Martin P. Higgins, 35 Washington st., Charlestown, Mass.
		55	William Gund, 712 21st ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Printing Pressmen's Union, International.....	3	55	R. W. Shepard, 439 2d st. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
		38	P. F. McCarthy, Scampini Bldg., Barre, Vt.
Quarry workers, International Union.....	1	50	L. W. Quick, Star Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	3	50	D. G. Ramsay, Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
		50	J. F. Lambert, 212 South st., Utica, N. Y.
		100	W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Railway Employes, Amalgamated Association of Street.....	3	100	Ben Commons, 1038 Poland ave., New Orleans, La.
		100	Edward McMorro, 6922 May st., Chicago, Ill.
Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, International Brotherhood of Composition.....	1	10	P. Garvey, 1256 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
		49	Wm. Penje, 143 W. Madison st., Chicago, Ill.
		49	Andrew Pusseth, Folsom st. Dock, San Francisco, Cal.
Seamen's Union, International.....	4	48	Wm. H. Frazier, 1½ Lewis st., Boston, Mass.
		48	C. J. Harrington, Folsom st. Dock, San Francisco, Cal.
		17	J. G. Brown, Hoquiam, Washington.
Shingle Weavers' Union, International.	1	20	Hugh Kirk, 108 Marshall st., Elizabeth, N. J.
		1	Wm. W. Clark, 1460 St. Louis ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.
		30	Lee M. Hart, State Hotel, State and Harrison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers.	1	30	Phillip Kelly, 1512 Broadway, New York City.
		41	Frank T. Hawley, 326 Mooney Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Slate and Tile Roofers' International.....	1	40	Samuel E. Heberling, 4606 York Street, Denver, Colorado.
		56	John B. Lennon, box 597, Bloomington, Ill.
Stage Employes, Theatrical.....	2	55	Hugh Robinson, 3 Kent st., Hamilton, Ontario.
		55	A. Dahlman, 717 Superior ave., Cleveland, O.
		81	Emmet T. Flood, 302 W. Congress st., Chicago, Ill.
		81	Thomas Barry, 171 E. Washington st., Chicago, Ill.
Tailors' Union, Journeymen.....	3	80	Peter J. Donaghue, 142 Adams st., Dorchester, Mass.
		80	Lawrence A. Grace, 224 Power st., Providence, R. I.
		80	J. E. Toone, 4731 Conduit Road, Washington, D. C.
		80	J. E. Toone, 4731 Conduit Road, Washington, D. C.
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.....	5	80	Peter J. Donaghue, 142 Adams st., Dorchester, Mass.
		80	Lawrence A. Grace, 224 Power st., Providence, R. I.
		80	J. E. Toone, 4731 Conduit Road, Washington, D. C.
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DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION. vii.

Organizations.	No. of delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Textile Workers, United.....	2	50	John Golden, box 742, Fall River, Mass.
Tile Layers and Helpers, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic.....	1	50	Thomas O' Donnell, box 203, Fall River, Mass.
Tin Plate Workers, International.....	1	19	Henry C. Raasch, 813 Bartlett st., Milwaukee, Wis.
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	2	14	George Powell, Rooms 20-21, Reilly Block, Wheeling, W. Va.
		28	Henry Fisher, American National Bank Building, Louisville, Ky.
		27	Anthony McAndrews, 440 Pioneer st., Cincinnati, O.
		88	James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
		88	Frank Morrison, 423 G st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Typographical Union, International.....	5	88	Frank K. Foster, 119 Elliot st., Boston, Mass.
		87	Hugh Stevenson, 148 McPherson st., Toronto, Ont.
		87	Michael Colbert, 278 Belden ave., Chicago, Ill.
Upholsterers' International Union.....	1	26	Anton J. Engel, 28 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
		50	D. D. Muleahy, 101 Magnolia st., Detroit, Mich.
		50	Chas. F. Gebelein, 2522A Warren st., St. Louis, Mo.
Wood Workers, Amalgamated.....	3	50	Richard Braunschweig, 254 Bissell st., Chicago, Ill.
Arkansas State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	John Morgan, Spadra, Ark.
Colorado State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	S. G. Fosdick, Box 1372, Denver, Colo.
Florida State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Tony Entenza, Waldo, Fla.
Georgia State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Jerome Jones, 14½ N. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga.
Illinois State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	John H. Walker, Springfield, Ill.
Indiana State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Edgar A. Perkins, 19 Union Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	John F. Ream, Beacon, Iowa.
Maine State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Philip J. Byrne, 35 Water st., Marlboro, Mass.
Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Frank H. McCarthy, 95 Regent st., Boston, Mass.
Minnesota State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Wm. Templeman, 489 St. Anthony st., St. Paul, Minn.
Missouri State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Clarence P. Connolly, 408 Burlington Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
New Jersey State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Henry J. Gottlob, Box 122, Newark, N. J.
New York Workingmen's Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Thos. E. Sweeney, 102 Pine st., Binghamton, N. Y.
North Carolina Federation of Labor.....	1	1	W. F. Stoner, 38 S. Main st., Asheville, N. C.
Ohio State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	John P. Sheridan, Lane and Vernon sts., Youngstown, O.
Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Sebastian H. Weaver, McSherrystown, Pa.
Porto Rico Free Federation of Workmen.....	1	1	Santiago Iglesias, Cruz 43, San Juan, Porto Rico.
Texas State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	O. A. Anderson, 4415 Avenue I, Galveston, Tex.
Vermont State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Daniel A. Bruten, 76 South st., Rutland, Vt.
Virginia State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	William A. Davis, Box 511, Norfolk, Va.
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Victor L. Berger, 344 6th st., Milwaukee, Wis.
Ashland (Wis.) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	James M. O'Brien, 113 Second st., E. Ashland, Wis.
Atlanta (Ga.) Federation of Trades.....	1	1	J. B. Hewitt, Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City (N. J.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	John Rothwell, Box 416, Atlantic City, N. J.
Bellefonte (Pa.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Chas. Muendlein, 401 William st., Belleville, Ill.
Boston (Mass.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Martin T. Joyce, 11 Appleton st., Boston, Mass.
Brockton (Mass.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	E. Gerry Brown, 333 Belmont st., Brockton, Mass.
Buffalo (N. Y.) United Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	A. Grant, 378 Elk st., Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago (Ill.) Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Anton Johannsen, 151 E. Washington st., Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati (Ohio) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	Henry Ott, 1307 Vine st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland (Ohio) United Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Harry J. Whitlam, 2478 E. 82nd st., Cleveland, O.

viii. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Clinton (Ia.) Tri-City Labor Congress.....	1	1	George C. Campbell, 708 South 7th st., Lyons, Iowa.
Covington (Kenton and Campbell Cos.) Ky., Trades Council.....	1	1	J. R. Lyon, 412 Fifth Avenue, Dayton, Ky.
Cumberland (Md.) Trades Council.....	1	1	F. N. Zihlman, 330 Mechanic st., Cumberland, Md.
Decatur (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Eugene Linxweiler, 112 W. Prairie st., Decatur, Ill.
Depue (Ill.) Trades Assembly.....	1	1	D. J. Farley, Depue, Ill.
Detroit (Mich.) Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Gustav Dhlhe, 263 Russell st., Detroit, Mich.
Des Moines (Ia.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	A. L. Urick, Des Moines, Ia.
Dubuque (Ia.) Trades and Labor Congress.....	1	1	Joe Hedly, Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth (Minn.) Federated Trades Assembly.....	1	1	Joe Shartel, 320 Lake ave., North Duluth, Minn.
Eureka (Cal.) Federated Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Catherine P. Burgess, Eureka, Cal.
Fargo (N. D.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Arthur L. Fallor, Fargo, N. D.
Fort Edward (N. Y.) Trades Assembly.....	1	1	Henry Hassard, Box 100, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Granite City (Ill.) (Tri-City) Central Trades Council.....	1	1	Ben Ford, Granite City, Ill.
Iola (Kansas) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	R. W. Perkins, 823 So. Walnut st., Iola, Kansas.
Jamestown (N. Y.) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	H. S. Whiteman, Box 462, Jamestown, N. Y.
Kenosha (Wis.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Edward Kleiman, Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Edward A. Whitney, Kewanee, Ill.
Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Robert S. Maloney, 211 Jackson st., Lawrence, Mass.
Lincoln (Neb.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Wm. M. Maupin, 1216 G st., Lincoln, Neb.
Louisville (Ky.) Federation of Labor.....	1	1	George Kolb, 1109 21st st., Louisville, Ky.
Milwaukee (Wis.) Federated Trades Council.....	1	1	Edward H. Basenberg, 134 Lincoln ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis (Minn.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Thomas Van Lear, 1929 University ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Nashville (Tenn.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	M. J. Noonan, Nashville, Tenn.
Newport News (Va.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	J. B. Clindinst, 3001 Washington ave., Newport News, Va.
Newark (N. J.) Trades Council.....	1	1	John Lang, care of Thos. Mead, 66 S. Orange ave., Newark, N. J.
New Orleans (La.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	J. E. Porter, 1116 Perdido st., New Orleans, La.
New York City Central Federated Union.....	1	1	Ernest Bohm, 85 E. 4th st., New York City.
Norfolk (Va.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	James M. O'Connor, 181 Monticello ave., Norfolk, Va.
Oelwein (Ia.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	J. C. Crellin, Oelwein, Ia.
Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Louis V. Guye, 516 S. 13th st., Omaha, Neb.
Philadelphia (Pa.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Charles Leps, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg (Pa.) Central Trades Council.....	1	1	C. C. Douglass, 7208 Race st., Pittsburg, Pa.
Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Edward J. Freer, 48 N. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	Frank Chaney, Walhalla Hall, St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union.....	1	1	Edward J. McCullen, 1310 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul (Minn.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	G. C. Collins, 318 King st., St. Paul, Minn.
San Francisco (Cal.) Labor Council.....	1	1	J. J. O'Neill, 42½ Henry st., San Francisco, Cal.
Scranton (Pa.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Wm. Corless, 1112 Rock st., Scranton, Pa.
Sioux Falls (S. D.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	F. C. Lippert, 510 Cooper ave. N., Sioux Falls, S. D.
South Chicago (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	J. B. Fitzpatrick, 7012 Jackson Park ave., Chicago, Ill.

DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION ix

Organizations.	No. of delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
South Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Ed. Glenn, South Omaha, Neb.
Spokane (Wash.) Central Labor Union.	1	1	A. E. Cooney, 1921 Nicholls ave., Spokane, Wash.
Springfield (Ill.) Federation of Labor...	1	1	James Burns, Springfield, Ill.
Steubenville (O.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Michael E. McSwiggin, Steubenville, O.
Superior (Wis.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	J. H. Somerville, 1614 N. 12th st., Superior, Wis.
Taylorville (Ill.) Central Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	T. J. Downey, Taylorville, Ill.
Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Samuel DeNedry, 423 G st. N.W., Washington, D. C.
White River Jutetion (Vt.) Central Labor Union	1	1	George W. Hill, Wilder, Vt.
Wilkes Barre (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Charles Lavin, 71 Kidder st., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Wilmington (Del.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Alfred R. Saylor, 510 Shipley st., Wilmington, Del.
Winona (Minn.) Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Thos. H. Botham, 67 W. Howard st., Winona, Minn.
Zanesville (O.) Central Trades and Labor Council	1	1	John A. Voll, 745 Kelly st., Zanesville, O.
Drainlayers and Helpers, 10,335	1	1	John Cardiff, 247 S. Winchester ave., Chicago, Ill.
Double Drum Holster Runners, 11,275	1	1	Robert J. Riddel, 1443 Amsterdam ave, New York City.
Federal Labor, 7426	1	1	R. E. Woodmansee, 105 S. 5th st., Springfield, Ill.
Federal Labor, 9316	1	1	William Cragon, DeKoven, Ky.
Federal Labor, 11,624	1	2	A. W. McCallum, 901 W. 4th ave., Spokane, Wash.
Federal Labor, 12,080	1	1	E. E. Barnes, Effingham, Ill. Box 543.
Federal Labor, 12,293	1	1	H. P. Jones, Andalusia, Ala.
Firemen's Association, 12,270	1	1	George B. Hargan, 414 Hartford Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Laborers', Excavators' and Rockmen's, 11,679	1	1	Domenico D' Alessandro, 144 North st., Boston, Mass.
Milkers' Protective, 8861	1	2	Marcel Wille, 3884 Mission st., San Francisco, Cal.
Newsboys' Protective, 9077	1	1	Thos. J. Mulkern, 22 Lynde st., Boston, Mass.
Newspaper and Mail Deliverers, 9463	1	9	John R. Dunne, 14 Dover st., New York City.
Riggers' Protective, 11,561	1	1	Jos. W. McFadden, 121 Park ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rockmen's, 10,631	1	3	Tito Pucelli, 349 E. 114th st., New York City.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants, 11,597	1	1	Miss H. B. Reid, 1111 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers, 11,773	1	1	Miss J. T. Kelly, 423 G st., N. W. Washington, D. C.
British Trade Union Congress	2	1	Allan Gee, 13 Quarmley Road, Long Wood, Huddersfield, Yorks. Eng.
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress	1	1	J. N. Bell, 4 Higham Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Darwen, Eng.
Women's International Union Label League	1	1	Samuel Landers, Box 202, Hamilton, Ont.
Women's Trade Union League	1	1	Mrs. Chas. F. Hank, R'm 509, 56 F'th av., Chl., Ill.
Church and Labor (Presbyterian Church), Department of	1	1	Mrs. M.K.O'Sullivan, 1 Dudley st., Boston, Mass.
American Society of Equity	8	1	Chas. Stelzle, Room 1011, 153 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.
			W. J. Mathews.
			C. O. Billings.
			M. W. Tubbs.
			Thomas Emmerton.
			T. S. Morrell.
			N. C. Crawley.
			P. L. Scritsmeri.
			John F. Twohy.

X. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Number of Unions.	Organizations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Votes.
84	National and International.....	199	13,809
21	State.....	21	21
62	Central.....	62	62
16	Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	16	28
6	Fraternal Organizations.....	14	3
189		312	13,983

List of Fraternal Delegates.

To British Trades Union Congress.		From British Trades Union Congress.	
1895	Samuel Gompers.	1894	John Burns.
	P. J. McGuire.		David Holmes.
1896	J. W. Sullivan.	1895	Edward Cowey.
	Adolph Strasser.		James Mawdsley.
1897	Martin Fox.	1896	Sam Woods.
	Geo. E. McNeill.		John Mallinson.
1898	James Duncan.		Edward Harford.
	Harry Lloyd.	1897	J. Havelock Wilson.
1899	James O'Connell.		William Inskip.
	Thomas F. Tracy.	1898	William Thorne.
1900	J. M. Hunter.		James Haslam.
	Sidney J. Kent.	1899	Alexander Wilde.
1901	Daniel J. Keefe.		John Weir.
	Eugene F. O'Rourke.	1900	Pete Curran.
1902	Patrick Dolan.		Frank Chandler.
	Henry Blackmore.	1901	Ben Tillett.
1903	Max S. Hayes.		M. Arrandale.
	Martin Lawler.	1902	E. Edwards.
1904	W. D. Ryan.		William Mullin.
	D. D. Driscoll.	1903	James O'Grady.
1905	John A. Moffitt.		William Abraham.
	James Wood.	1904	James Wignall.
1096	Frank K. Foster.		William Mosses.
	James Wilson.	1905	David Gilmour.
1907	John T. Dempsey.		Allen Gee.
	W. E. Klapetzky.	1906	J. N. Bell.
To Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.		From Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.	
1898	Thomas I. Kidd.	1898	David A. Carey.
1899	James H. Sullivan.	1899	David A. Carey.
1900	W. D. Mahon.	1900	David A. Carey.
1901	John R. O'Brien.	1901	P. M. Draper.
1902	D. D. Driscoll.	1902	John H. Kennedy.
1903	John Coleman.	1903	James Simpson.
1904	John H. Richards.	1904	John A. Flett.
1905	Frank Feeney.	1905	William V. Todd.
1906	Thomas A. Rickert.	1906	Samuel L. Landers.
1907	Robert S. Maloney.		

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit.

It, therefore, behooves the representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in Convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled.

We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America, organized under the Trade Union system.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, and shall consist of such Trade and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The object of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions, and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial, or Provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

SEC. 2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

SEC. 3. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions, to aid and assist each other; to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor.

SEC. 4. To aid and encourage the labor press of America.

ARTICLE III.—CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 A. M., on the second Monday in November, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding Convention.

SEC. 2. At the opening of the Convention the President shall take the chair and call the Convention to order, and preside during its sessions.

SEC. 3. The following committees, consisting of eleven members each (except the Committee on Building Trades, which shall consist of fifteen members), shall be appointed by the President: First, Rules and Order of Business; second, Report of the President; third, Report of the Secretary; fourth, Report of the Treasurer; fifth, Resolutions; sixth, Laws; seventh, Organization; eighth, Labels; ninth, Adjustment; tenth, Local or Federated Bodies; eleventh, Education; twelfth, State Organization; thirteenth, Boycotts; fourteenth, Building Trades (to which shall be referred all grievances that involve only building trades, and all other matters pertaining exclusively to the building trades).

SEC. 4. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the Annual Convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose an Auditing Committee. The committee shall meet at such place as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct, and at such time prior to the Convention as the President may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall audit the accounts of the Federation for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the Convention. The expense of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Federation.

SEC. 5. Resolutions of any character or propositions for changes in this Constitution can not be introduced in the Convention after the third day's session, except by unanimous consent.

SEC. 6. The Convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

SEC. 7. None other than members of a bona fide Trade Union shall be permitted to address the Convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the Convention.

SEC. 8. Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no place in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 9. The rules and order of business governing the preceding Convention shall be in

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force from the opening of any Convention of the American Federation of Labor until new rules have been adopted by action of the Convention.

SEC. 10. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than one-fourth of the delegates attending a Convention.

SEC. 11. No grievance shall be considered by any Convention that has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation in the Convention shall be: From National and International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on. From Central Bodies, State Federations, Federal Labor Unions, and Local Unions, having no National or International Union, one delegate; provided, however, that Local Unions and Federal Labor Unions herein referred to, located in one city, shall have the right to unite in sending a delegate to represent them unitedly. Only bona fide wage-workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other Trade Unions, shall be eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

SEC. 2. The delegates shall be elected at least two weeks previous to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary of this body immediately after their election.

SEC. 3. Questions may be decided by division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-tenth of the delegates present each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members or major fraction thereof he represents, but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall prepare for use of the Convention printed poll lists, containing the number of votes the delegates from National and International Unions are entitled to, based upon the average membership during the year, from reports made to the office of the Federation not later than September 30 preceding the Annual Convention.

SEC. 5. No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended or expelled, by the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected with the Federation, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

SEC. 6. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the Convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, eight Vice-Presi-

dents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention on the last day of the session, and these officers shall be the Executive Council.

SEC. 2. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding Convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

SEC. 3. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 4. The terms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall expire on the first day of January succeeding the Convention.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary shall engage suitable offices in the same building at Washington, D. C., for the transaction of the business of the organization.

SECTION 6. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the Annual Convention; to exercise supervision of the Federation throughout its jurisdiction; to sign all official documents, and to travel, with the consent of the Executive Council, whenever required, in the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 2. The President shall submit to the Secretary, at the end of each month, an itemized account of all moneys, traveling and incidental, expended by him in the interest of the Federation, and shall report his acts and doings to the Annual Convention of the Federation.

SEC. 3. The President, if not a delegate, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not vote at other times. He shall be required to devote all his time to the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 4. The President shall call meetings of the Executive Council, when necessary, and shall preside over their deliberations, and shall receive for his services such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, or other cause, the Secretary shall perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected. In that event it shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue, within six days from the date of vacancy, a call for a meeting of the Executive Council at headquarters for the purpose of electing a President to fill said vacancy.

ARTICLE VII.—DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The duties of the Secretary shall be to take charge of all books, papers, and effects of the general office; to conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; to furnish the elective officers with the necessary stationery; to convene and act as Secretary at the Annual Convention, and to furnish to the Committee on Credentials at the Convention a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body; to forward on March 1st and September 1st of each year, to the secretaries of all affiliated organizations a list of the names and addresses of secretaries and organizers.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., in such manner as the Annual Convention may direct; he shall receive and collect all moneys due the Federation, and pay them to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; provided, that he may retain in his hands a sum not exceeding \$2,000 for current expenses, which money shall be

paid out only on the approval of the President.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the Auditing Committee, for their inspection, vouchers for all moneys expended; close all accounts of the Federation on September 30 of each year, and all moneys received or disbursed after such date shall not be reported in the general balance account of the ensuing Convention. He shall publish a financial report monthly in the "American Federationist" and send one copy to each affiliated body, and such additional number of copies as may be ordered and paid for by any organization connected with the Federation.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for his services he shall receive such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall issue stamps to Local and Federal Labor Unions, which shall be used by such unions with which to receipt for members dues.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of each International, National, Local Trade and Federal Labor Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to furnish to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor a copy of all official reports issued by such affiliated organizations, containing a statement of their membership in good standing, and to furnish such additional statistical data as may be called for by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor as may be in the possession of the respective unions.

ARTICLE VIII.—DUTIES OF TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property, and security of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary. He shall deposit all moneys belonging to the Federation in bank or banks, in the name of the American Federation of Labor as Treasurer, and before any moneys thus deposited can be drawn each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, as required by this Constitution and none others.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall submit to the Annual Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver up to his successor all moneys, securities, books, and papers of the Federation under his control; and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum as the Executive Council may determine. The annual salary of the Treasurer shall be \$200.

ARTICLE IX.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people and to initiate whenever necessary, such legislative action as the Convention may direct.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trade or Labor Unions, and to organize Local Trade and Labor Unions, and connect them with the Federation until such time as there is a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

SEC. 3. When a National or International Union has been formed the President shall

notify all Local Unions of that trade to affiliate with such National or International Union, and unless said notification be complied with within three months their charters shall be revoked.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council shall also prepare and present to the Convention, in printed form, a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts (and all matters of interest to the Convention), and no indorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the Convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council.

SEC. 5. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute.

SEC. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action, the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of trade union speakers from place to place in the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 7. The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council or speakers engaged by them shall be \$4.50 per day and traveling and hotel expenses.

SEC. 8. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters not in conflict with this Constitution, or the constitution of affiliated unions, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

SEC. 9. In the event of a vacancy of any member of the Executive Council, other than that of the President, by reason of death, resignation, or other cause, the President shall make such vacancy known to the Executive Council, and shall call for nominations. The names of all nominees shall be submitted to the Executive Council, and it shall require a majority vote of the Executive Council to elect. Upon each unsuccessful balloting the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

SEC. 10. 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 a full statement of the grievance before a strike occurs. Unions violating this section shall forfeit all claims upon the American Federation of Labor or affiliated organizations for support.

SEC. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions; and it is further provided, that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade, or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade, or profession, provided such is organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

ARTICLE X.—REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from a per capita tax to be paid upon the full paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-half of one cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions, ten cents per member per month, five cents of

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which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout; Local Unions, the majority of whose members are less than eighteen (18) years of age, two cents per member per month; from Central and State bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the Annual Convention unless the fact of their organization, as provided in section 1 of this Article, has been paid in full to September 30 preceding the Convention.

SEC. 3. Any organization affiliated with this Federation not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears it shall become suspended from membership in the Federation, and can be reinstated only by a vote of the Convention when such arrears are paid in full, as provided in section 2 of this Article.

ARTICLE XI.—LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES.

SECTION 1. No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall create or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of the same kind, and that is under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next Convention.

SEC. 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 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.

SEC. 3. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city belonging to any National or International Union affiliated with this Federation, they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or join such body, if already in existence.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council and Local Central Labor Unions shall use all possible means to organize and connect as Local Unions to National or International Unions the organizations in their vicinity; to aid the formation of National or International Unions where none exist, and to organize Federal Labor Unions where the number of craftsmen precludes any other form of organization.

SEC. 5. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization, affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other central labor body, on a strike, where such organization has a National organization, until the proper authorities of such National or International organization have been consulted and agreed to such action.

SEC. 6. Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions, Local Unions, or Federal Labor Unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council, it appears advisable and to the best interest of the Trade Union movement to do so.

SEC. 7. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have authority or power to originate a boycott, nor shall such bodies indorse and order the placing of the name of any person, firm, or corporation on an unfair list until the Local Union desiring the

same has, before declaring the boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the Central Body for investigation, and the best endeavors of its part to effect an amicable settlement. Violation of this section shall forfeit charter.

SEC. 8. No Central Body 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 affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; provided, however, that upon written charges signed 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.

SEC. 9. No Central Body shall take part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes or working rules of Local Unions affiliated with a National or International Union, unless the laws of the National or International Union permit, except upon the request or consent of the Executive Officer of the National or International Union affected.

ARTICLE XII.—ASSESSMENT IN DEFENSE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding twelve weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated National or International Union engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

SEC. 2. Any Union, International, National, or Local, failing to pay within sixty days the levies declared in accordance with Section 1, shall be deprived of representation in Convention of the American Federation of Labor and in City Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

ARTICLE XIII.—DEFENSE FUND FOR LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The money of the defense fund shall be drawn only to sustain strikes or lockouts of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, when such strikes or lockouts are authorized, indorsed, and conducted in conformity with the following provisions of this article.

SEC. 2. In the event of a disagreement between a Local Union and an employer which, in the opinion of the Local Union, may result in a strike, such Union shall notify the President of the American Federation of Labor, who shall investigate, or cause an investigation to be made of the disagreement, and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. If his efforts should prove futile, he shall take such steps as he may deem necessary in notifying the Executive Council, and if the majority of said Council shall decide that a strike is necessary, such Union shall be authorized to order a strike, but that it be imperatively ordered that no strike or lockout shall be deemed legal, or moneys expended from the defense fund on that account, unless the strike or lockout shall have been authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council.

SEC. 3. When a strike has been authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council, the president of the Local Union interested shall, within twenty-four hours, call a meeting of said Union, of which every member shall be regularly notified, to take action

thereon, and no member shall vote on such question unless he is in good standing. Should three-fourths of the members present decide, by secret ballot, on a strike, the president of the Local Union shall immediately notify the President of the American Federation of Labor of the cause of the matter in dispute; what the wages, hours, and conditions of labor then are; what advances, if any, are sought; what reductions are offered, if any; state the number employed and unemployed; the state of trade generally in the locality, and the number of persons involved, union and non-union. Also the number of members who would become entitled to the benefits herein provided should the application be authorized and approved.

SEC. 4. No Local shall be entitled to benefit from the defense fund unless it has been in continuous good standing for one year; and no member shall be entitled to benefit from said defense fund unless he has been a member in good standing in the American Federation of Labor for at least one year.

SEC. 5. When a strike has been inaugurated under the provisions of sections 2 and 3, the American Federation of Labor shall pay to the bonded officer of the Union involved, or his order, for a period of six weeks, an amount equal to four (\$4) dollars per week for each member. Each Local Union shall require their treasurer to give proper bond for the safe keeping and disbursement of all funds of the Local. No benefit shall be paid for the first two weeks of the strike. The Executive Council shall have the power to authorize the payment of strike benefits for an additional period.

SEC. 6. No member of a Local Union on strike shall be entitled to strike benefits unless he reports daily to the proper officer of the Local Union while the strike continues, and no member who shall receive a week's work, three days to be a week, shall receive benefits. Any member refusing other work while on strike (providing said work is not in conflict with labor's interests) shall not be entitled to any benefits.

SEC. 7. Any Union inaugurating a strike without the approval of the Executive Council shall not receive benefits on account of said strike.

SEC. 8. In case of lockout the Executive Council shall have power to pay benefits if, upon investigation, it is found that the Local Union whose members are involved did not by their action or demands provoke the lockout by their employer.

SEC. 9. During the continuance of a strike, the executive board of the Local Union shall make weekly reports to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, showing the amount of money distributed for benefits, and to whom paid, furnishing individual receipts to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor from all members to whom such benefits have been paid, and all other facts that may be required.

SEC. 10. Before a strike shall be declared off, a special meeting of the Union shall be called for that purpose, and it shall require a majority vote of all members present to decide the question either way.

SEC. 11. In the event of the defense fund becoming dangerously low through protracted strike or lockout, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall have the power to levy an assessment of ten cents on each member of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, assessments to be restricted to

not more than five per year; and further, that there shall always be a surplus of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars in the defense fund.

SEC. 12. That no Local shall be entitled to any of the benefits of the defense fund unless it requires its members to pay not less than fifty (50) cents per month.

SEC. 13. That the Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions set aside for the maintenance of a local defense fund not less than five cents a month from each member.

ARTICLE XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International Unions and local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

SEC. 2. Seven wage-workers of good character, following any trade or calling, who are favorable to Trade Unions, whose trade or calling is not organized, and are not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a Federal Labor Union, and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trade Union movement, and shall have power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted a local certificate by the President of this Federation; provided, the request for a certificate be indorsed by the nearest Local or National Trade Union officials connected with this Federation. The President of the American Federation of Labor shall have authority to appoint any person who is a member of any affiliated union to audit the accounts of such Federal Trade or Labor Unions as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct and report the result thereof to the President of the American Federation of Labor. The books and accounts of each Federal Trade and Labor Union shall be at all times open to the inspection of auditors appointed under this section.

SEC. 3. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be five (\$5) dollars, payable to the Secretary of the Federation, and the fee shall accompany the application.

SEC. 4. The American Federation of Labor shall refer all applications for certificate of affiliation from Local Unions or Federal Labor Unions from a vicinity where a chartered Central Labor Union exists to that body for investigation and approval.

SEC. 5. Certificates of affiliation shall not be granted by State Federations of Labor. That power is vested solely in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers of National and International Unions affiliated therewith.

SEC. 6. Not more than three Federal Labor Unions shall be chartered in any one city. No Federal Labor Union shall be recognized as affiliated if its membership consists of a majority of active members of Trade Unions.

SEC. 7. Fraternal delegates attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall be entitled to all the rights of delegates from Central Bodies.

ARTICLE XV.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the Convention, and to do so it shall require a two-thirds vote

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
1906

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

FIRST DAY—Morning Session

NORMANNA HALL, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., November 12, 1906.

Pursuant to law the regular meeting of the twenty-sixth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Gompers at 10 o'clock a. m., in Normanna Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.

A band composed of 110 members of the Musicians' Union escorted the delegates to the convention, and after the call to order played several patriotic airs.

President Gompers: Ladies and Gentlemen—I have the pleasure of introducing to you this morning Mr. J. H. McNally, President of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, who will now address you.

Mr. McNally—Mr. Chairman and Brother Workers: It is my pleasant duty to extend to you in behalf of the Central Labor body of Minneapolis a hearty welcome to our city. There is no set of men in this country who better realize the amount of work there is before this convention than the members of our Central Labor body. We will try to make your stay, while in Minneapolis, as pleasant as we possibly can. Our entertainment may

not be as elaborate as some of the entertainments you have had in the past in other cities, but we want to assure you that the words "tainted money" will not be heard in connection with it. Not one cent of money will be spent in this entertainment that was not contributed by the trade unionists of Minneapolis. When we began preparations for your entertainment we resolved that the money for it would be secured in such a way that the man who would say one penny of it was tainted would be telling a falsehood.

I wish at this particular time, in behalf of a great number, in fact of a majority of the trade unionists of Minneapolis, to congratulate the American Federation of Labor and its Executive Council for going into politics. I wish to say further that this is the first time in the history of the State of Minnesota that the common people have got anywhere near a majority in the House favorable to their interests, and we certainly give the American Federation of Labor credit for it. When the American Federation of Labor sent out that call the city in which

you are meeting took the matter up, and today we have men in office in Minneapolis, who were endorsed by the State Central Committee, who are favorable to the interests of the common people. We have not had this in the past, and we cannot help congratulating the American Federation of Labor on the result of its action. In the past we have tried in our humble way to get trade unionists interested in a political way, but it was not possible to do anything until this parent body said "Rebuke your enemies and support your friends." I want to assure you that the trade union movement of Minneapolis did this, and did it loyally.

Now, my friends, I wish to say a few words in regard to the magnificent band we have here this morning. Our Musicians' Union is one of the grandest organizations we have. They contributed the music here this morning and escorted the delegates to this hall absolutely without charge. There were 110 musicians in line. This is something the City of Minneapolis never had before, and it was done for the American Federation of Labor. Before I close I wish to ask Mr. McIvor, president of the Musicians' Union to kindly come forward. I want to introduce to you a man who has done more than any other one person in Minneapolis to have the American Federation of Labor recognized, and I want to present to him on behalf of our committee these flowers as a slight token of our appreciation of what he has done.

Mr. Felix McIvor—I thank you most sincerely for this, but thank you still more for the opportunity we have had to show to the people of Minneapolis and to yourselves the loyalty of the musicians to the American Federation of Labor. We are only sorry that you objected to the length of the line of march; we would have been pleased to march all over the city to show the people our appreciation of the American Federation of Labor. We are more thankful for that opportunity than for anything else.

Mr. McNally—I desire to introduce to you a brother member of the Trades and Labor Assembly who will offer a prayer for the success of our work, Rev. George P. Magill.

At the conclusion of an eloquent prayer offered by Rev. Mr. McGill, Mr. McNally

introduced Alderman E. A. Merrill, Acting Mayor of the city, who said:

Delegates of the American Federation of Labor, Ladies and Gentlemen—I esteem it a great pleasure and honor to address this great convention, representing as it does nearly two millions of the best citizens of our country, scattered throughout the United States and Canada. In looking over the convention I see that you have thoughtful faces, and I believe you will grapple with the problems that confront you, intelligently and conservatively. I wish our Mayor were here to welcome you in his happy vein, but both he and the Mayor-elect are away from the city resting after the strenuous campaign they have just gone through. But as I have been re-elected by the people by a great majority, having been endorsed by the State Federation of Labor, I feel quite at home among you, the more so that I have worked as a millwright, a machinist and a head sawyer. I could almost ask you to grant me a union card, but do not suppose that would be according to the rules.

In honoring Minneapolis with your presence you come to a city that has accorded to labor a fair share of its rights and privileges. Six or seven years ago the Council voted to have all city work done by day labor under the supervision of the City Engineer. We also ordained that eight hours should constitute a day's labor. This condition of affairs has prevailed until the present time and the result has been satisfactory. It is well to consider the progress that has been made and the reason why we can have shorter hours for labor. Take the present day locomotive. A mogul engine and half a dozen men can move one hundred and fifty miles a load that in the old times would require eight hundred men and sixteen hundred horses to thirty miles a day. My mother used to spin the yarn for our stockings. At the present time one man can run two hundred spindles and spin the yarn more evenly than she could, even though she was a good spinner. In my young days I lived in Vermont, where we used to have to sharpen the noses of the sheep to allow them to pick the grass from between the stones. Of course we did not have very much grain, but we threshed what we did have with a flail. A modern threshing machine can do 250 times as much work as we did

with that flail. It is therefore no wonder that we can do the world's work in eight hours a day. The wants of the world, as they were supplied one hundred years ago, could at the present time be supplied by working four hours a day; but men's wants have multiplied as they have been able to supply them by means of these inventions. Think of the hundreds, yes, millions of locomotive engines, the stationary engines and the water power that has been harnessed to do the work of the world. You know that a man doing sedentary work must have an hour or two of exercise each day to keep him in good form. If we keep on with our inventions as we have been doing the men who do the world's work may be able to do it in three or four hours a day—just enough to keep them in good form.

I am glad to meet this eminent gentleman who is the president of you all, and I shall be glad indeed to meet that other eminent gentleman who, with the help of President Roosevelt, succeeded in settling a strike in Pennsylvania that bid fair to be one of the most disastrous and long-continued in the history of labor. I hope you will continue to keep such wise and conservative men as your guiding stars.

I want to add a note of warning. Do not get too much unrest. Remember that we have prosperous times now; but remember also that we have waves of prosperity and waves of depression. Do not encourage too great unrest; do not change things too quickly. I do not mean in the way of politics, but do not push forward new ideas too rapidly; do not be too aggressive nor too drastic in handling the great industries of the country. Give a square deal to everybody. I was going to ask you to be thoughtful in your deliberations, but that I know you will be. I like the looks of this convention before me.

Gentlemen, I welcome you to this city and present its keys to you. I will throw away the key to the lockup, and instruct the policemen not to arrest any of you unless you try to go home too soon. Gentlemen, the city is yours. Examine our municipal building, our courthouse and city buildings combined. It cost three million dollars, including the ground. Compare that with your public buildings in Pennsylvania and New York! Go and see our beautiful capitol in St. Paul. It cost

four and one-half million dollars, including the ground. Compare it with the New York and the Pennsylvania capitols! Go and see our State University and our Chamber of Commerce. In our Chamber of Commerce more wheat is sold than in any other place on earth. Go and see Minnehaha Falls. The city is yours; I welcome you to it.

President Gompers—I wish to introduce to you a gentleman whose name has become a household word in our country. He is well known to us all, and he comes to us with fresh laurels and fresh achievements. I have the honor of presenting to you the Hon. John A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota.

Governor Johnson—Mr. President, Delegates of the American Federation of Labor, and those of you who are here incidentally: I could perhaps best express myself in the 'one word, Greeting, or in the two words, Greeting and Welcome. For seven or eight weeks it has been my very pleasant, or unpleasant, function to go about our great commonwealth and address great multitudes of people. If there is one thing that would have deterred my coming to this great gathering it is the fact that I might be expected to make a speech, either long or short. Speech-making has become as wearisome and laborious to me as it can possibly be to anyone who has to listen to me. But when I realized the great work undertaken by you in the interest of 'humanity, I certainly am willing to make any sacrifice to be with you this morning, even though I only bid you God's speed.

Minnesota is indeed proud to welcome you on this occasion. We recognize that you are engaged in a movement which must necessarily in the course of time, bring much fruit to a class of people who are entitled to that fruit which ought to come through their effort. Labor is the foundation of our wealth, the cornerstone and the keystone of our prosperity. While this is the great day of organization along the line of capital and other things, the people who ought to have the most right to organize in their own behalf are the people represented by you. No one can deny the right of your people to get together to bring relief and a betterment of their conditions than the class you represent. That is the only class of people who have to go into the open market of the world and compete with all the peo-

ple of the world. Yours is the only class that has to meet the inevitable law of supply and demand. I am glad that in this age we all agree to that. In doing that which will bring to your people a fair chance to secure to themselves at least a fair share of the product of their toil Minnesota, so far as I understand, bids you God speed in your undertaking. This is in some respects a peculiar commonwealth. This is partially explained by the fact that it is a new commonwealth, and its wonderful resources have not been in any way exhausted. I am glad to know that in our state and in all the states there is a partial awakening of the public conscience, and among its best results is the realization that the American people, as a people, not a few but all of us, are entitled to share in the prosperity of our country, and that unless there is an equal distribution of the favors there can be no general prosperity in the country we so much admire and love.

I hope your deliberations will be pleasant; in fact, I know they will be pleasant; but that is insignificant so far as the general purpose of your meeting is concerned. I sincerely hope that God will watch over you and permit this convention to be the best conference of the American Federation of Labor that has ever been held, and that in working out the great problems you have to solve you will do that for your countrymen which will cause them ever to feel grateful to you and to feel that you have accomplished much in their behalf.

President Gompers—It is difficult indeed to find words to adequately express our appreciation of the very kind, courteous and cordial welcome that has been extended to us. It is refreshing also to find that some of the ministers of the gospel can now in our era and time beseech Almighty God for his blessings upon a labor convention.

I feel that we have profited greatly by the address of Governor Johnson, as well as the other addresses that have been made. For the welcome extended both from Minneapolis and from Minnesota, I know I but faintly express the sentiment of the delegates making up this convention when I say we are deeply grateful and appreciative.

During the addresses of welcome a thought occurred to me of the great prog-

ress we have made in the productive capacity of our people and in the facility with which the product of our labor is transported. I think it is not difficult for us to understand that there have been periods in the history of countries, our own included, when, notwithstanding the great productive capacity of our people, they have suffered want and misery.

It is common knowledge that during one of the greatest famines that obtained among the people of India there was, up to that time, the largest exportation of products of the soil.

We know that during the famine that occurred in Ireland in 1848 there was a larger exportation of the products of the soil than at any other time, yet nearly a half-million of her people perished.

We know that during periods of depression in this country the facilities for the production of wealth were at hand, and yet people suffered.

Just thirteen years ago the American Federation of Labor held its convention in the court house of the city of Chicago. The delegates to that convention, in their ingress and egress to and from the halls had to pick their way carefully lest they tread upon human beings who lay as near as they could possibly huddle together because they had no place to shelter themselves and no food to eat. That was in the year of grace 1893, with all the genius of by-gone ages laying its laurel wreath at the feet of humanity. That great suffering stirred the hearts of the people of our country, particularly of the working people and emphatically of the organized working people. Within the past few years we have found a tendency to drift into just exactly such a condition of affairs. The American Federation of Labor is satisfied that where the soil is rich and bountiful, where the people are ingenious, industrious,—willing to work and capable of working, poverty and misery are not necessarily a part of our civilized life and that when such a condition does prevail it is due to man's mismanagement rather than to any known or unknown law. The convention of the American Federation of Labor at Boston declared for a policy, and advised the working people to follow it, that shall once and for all time eliminate that condition, or a possible recurrence of such a condition.

With all the great productive power of the working people nothing has come to us brought upon a silver platter. What has come to us has come as the result of our own persistent efforts and our determination to be larger sharers in the product of our labor. And in the same measure that the working people will refuse, in the degree they are determined to resist deterioration in their condition, in that degree will we eliminate misery and suffering from the political and economic condition of all the people of our country.

There is so much one might say and so little time in which to say it, and so much business before the convention, that I shall cut short my talk upon this or any other subject at this time, except to say again, and to say it as earnestly and sincerely as I can, that in behalf of the delegates to this convention of the American Federation of Labor, in behalf of our visiting friends and the great rank and file of the toilers of our country, Governor Johnson, brothers of the Central Labor Body of Minneapolis, the Acting Mayor and our reverend brother, we thank you sincerely and heartily for your words of welcome and for the courtesy and honor of your presence here this morning.

I now declare this twenty-sixth annual convention open for business, and ask if the Committee on Credentials is ready to report.

Delegate Farrell, for the Committee on Credentials, read the following report:

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 12, 1906.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that they have examined the credentials of 300 delegates, representing 84 International and National Unions, 21 State Branches, 60 Central Bodies, 16 Local Trades and Federal Labor Unions, and 6 Fraternal Delegates, and recommend the following be seated:

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America—A. A. Myrup, R. Schirra, 106 votes.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union—W. E. Klapetzky, Frank X. Noshang, James C. Shanessy, Jacob Fischer, 231 votes.

Bill Posters' and Billers' National Alliance—John J. Whitehead, 14 votes.

Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of—J. W. Kline, P. H. Cummins, J. J. Henry, 82 votes.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of—George F. Dunn, Thos. H. Flynn, W. L. A. Johnson, 123 votes.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of—Robert Glockling, 63 votes.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—John F. Tobin, C. L. Baile, John P. Murphy, J. F. Casey, Emmet T. Walls, 321 votes.

Brewery Workmen, International Union of United—Louis Kemper, John Gannon, John Sullivan, A. J. Kugler, 360 votes.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance—Chas. Hank, Frank Butterworth, 64 votes.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of—Frank M. Ryan, Garry Kelly, Wm. J. McCain, 100 votes.

Brushmakers' International Union—Andrew H. Law, 5 votes.

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of—Frank Duffy, T. M. Guerin, J. E. Potts, Wm. D. Huber, J. D. McKinlay, W. B. Macfarlane, A. M. Swartz, 1637 votes.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of—Herbert Crampton, 43 votes.

Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of—Frank Gengenback, P. H. Molloy, 42 votes.

Cigarmakers' International Union, Samuel Gompers, Thos. F. Tracy, J. Mahlon Barnes, George R. French, John T. Smith, 391 votes.

Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail—H. J. Conway, Max Morris, A. B. Lobenberg, Herman Robinson, D. F. Manning, 500 votes.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union—Daniel L. Russell, 20 votes.

Coopers' International Union—James A. Cable, August Bahlitz, 55 votes.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of—Frank J. McNulty, Wm. E. Kennedy, Stephen J. Fay, 210 votes.

Elevator Constructors, International Union of—Frank Feehey, 22 votes.

Engineers, International Union of Steam—Matt Comerford, R. A. McKee, Henry Ketter, P. C. Winn, 175 votes.

Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary—Timothy Healy, C. L. Shamp, J. W. Morton, 123 votes.

Flour and Cereal Mill Employes' International Union—A. E. Kellington, 7 votes.

Foundry Employes, International Brotherhood of—George Bechtold, 10 votes.

Fur Workers, International Association of—Hugo V. Koch, 4 votes.

Garment Workers, United—T. A. Rickert, B. A. Larger, Miss Sarah Hagan, M. A. McMahon, 240 votes.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association—D. A. Hayes, Harry P. Hoag, 78 votes.

Glass Workers' Union, Amalgamated—Walter West, 16 votes.

Glass Workers' Union, Amalgamated Window—Arthur L. Faulkner, Clarence L. Tarr, 53 votes.

Gold Beaters' National Union—James B. McCabe, 3 votes.

Granite Cutters' International Association—James Duncan, Charles Delaney, Isaac Coombe, 113 votes.

Grinders and Finishers, Pocket Knife Blade—Thomas H. Lockwood, 3 votes.

Hatters of North America, United—Martin Lawlor, James P. Maher, Thomas Donovan, 85 votes.

Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' International Union—H. A. Stemburgh, Herman Lilien, 50 votes.

Horse Shoers, International Union of Journeymen—D. D. Driscoll, J. J. Fitzpatrick, 41 votes.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League—T. J. Sullivan, Jere L. Sullivan, Thomas S. Farrell, 345 votes.

Iron and Steel Workers, Amalgamated Association of—P. J. McArdle, John Williams, Llewelyn Lewis, 100 votes.

Jewelry Workers' Union, International—Wm. C. Wulff, 4 votes.

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal—Wm. J. McSorley, Frank C. Roth, 40 votes.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of—John J. Pfeiffer, 40 votes.

Lithographers' International Association—Lawrence Johnson, 30 votes.

Longshoremen's International Association—Daniel J. Keefe, Henry C. Barter, Thos. Harrison, Cornelius Wild, James Walsh, 340 votes.

Machinists, International Association of—James O'Connell, James J. Creamer, George H. Warner, Arthur E. Ireland, 500 votes.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers, International Union of—A. B. Grout, Frank Freeman, 100 votes.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen—M. Donnelly, H. D. Call, 50 votes.

Metal Workers, Amalgamated Sheet—Hugh Frayne, P. J. Downey, 129 votes.

Mine Workers, United—John Mitchell, W. B. Wilson, T. L. Lewis, W. D. Ryan, John Fahy, John T. Dempsey, G. W. Savage, 2,379 votes.

Molders' Union, Iron—Jos. F. Valentine, E. J. Denny, John Bradley, George M. Digel, Valentine Barie, 450 votes.

Musicians, American Federation of—Joseph N. Weber, Owen Miller, Frank Spiegl, David A. Carey, 354 votes.

Painters and Decorators, Brotherhood of—J. C. Skemp, James P. Archibald, George Finger, James Lucas, P. F. Holton, 555 votes.

Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of—Thomas Mellor, 35 votes.

Pattern Makers' League—James Wilson, 40 votes.

Photo-Engravers' Union, International—H. E. Gudbrandsen, 22 votes.

Piano and Organ Workers' International Union—Chas. Dold, 80 votes.

Plate Printers' Union, Steel and Copper—Edward L. Jordan, 12 votes.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of—Thos. Clark, Thos. G. Badgley, Frank J. Kennedy, 150 votes.

Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative—Thos. J. Duffy, Thos. J. Mumford, 56 votes.

Print Cutters' Association, National—Ernest J. Dix, 4 votes.

Printing Pressmen's Union, International—Martin P. Higgins, William Gund, R. W. Shepard, 166 votes.

Quarry Workers' International Union—P. F. McCarthy, 38 votes.

Railroad Telegraphers, Order of—L. W. Quick, D. G. Ramsay, J. F. Lambert, 150 votes.

Railway Employes, Amalgamated Association of Street—W. D. Mahon, Ben Commons, Edward McMorrow, 300 votes.

Seamen's Union, International—Wm. Penje, Andrew Furuseth, Wm. H. Frazier, C. J. Harrington, 194 votes.

Shingle Weavers' Union, International—J. G. Brown, 17 votes.

Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers, International Union—Hugh Kirk, 20 votes.

Slate and Tile Roofers, International—Wm. W. Clark, 5 votes.

Stage Employes, Theatrical—Lee M. Hart, Philip Kelly, 60 votes.

Switchmen's Union of North America—Frank T. Hawley, Samuel E. Heberling, 81 votes.

Tailors' Union, Journeymen—John B. Lennon, Hugh Robinson, A. Dahlman, 166 votes.

Textile Workers, United—John Golden, Thomas O'Donnell, 100 votes.

Tile Layers and Helpers, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic—Henry C. Rausch, 19 votes.

Tin Plate Workers' International Union—George Powell, 14 votes.

Tobacco Workers' International Union—Anthony McAndrews, Henry Fischer, 55 votes.

Typographical Union, International—James M. Lynch, Frank Morrison, Frank K. Foster, Hugh Stevenson, Michael Colbert, 438 votes.

Upholsterers' International Union—Anton J. Engle, 26 votes.

Wood Workers' International Union, Amalgamated—D. D. Mulcahy, Chas. F. Gebelein, Richard Braunschweig, 150 votes.

Arkansas State Federation of Labor—John Morgan, 1 vote.

Colorado State Federation of Labor—S. G. Fosdick, 1 vote.

Florida State Federation of Labor—Tony Entenza, 1 vote.

Georgia State Federation of Labor—Jerome Jones, 1 vote.

Illinois State Federation of Labor—John H. Walker, 1 vote.

Indiana State Federation of Labor—Edgar A. Perkins, 1 vote.

Iowa State Federation of Labor—John F. Ream, 1 vote.

Maine State Federation of Labor—Phillip J. Byrne, 1 vote.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

- Massachusetts State Federation of Labor—Frank H. McCarthy, 1 vote.
- Minnesota State Federation of Labor—Wm. Templeman, 1 vote.
- Missouri State Federation of Labor—Clarence P. Connolly, 1 vote.
- New Jersey State Federation of Labor—Henry J. Gottlob, 1 vote.
- New York Workingmen's Federation of Labor—Thos. E. Sweeny, 1 vote.
- North Carolina State Federation of Labor—W. F. Stoner, 1 vote.
- Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor—S. H. Weaver, 1 vote.
- Texas State Federation of Labor—O. A. Anderson, 1 vote.
- Wisconsin State Federation of Labor—Victor L. Berger, 1 vote.
- Ashland, Wis., Central Labor Council—James M. O'Brien, 1 vote.
- Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades—J. B. Hewitt, 1 vote.
- Atlantic City, N. J., Central Labor Union—John Rothwell, 1 vote.
- Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union—Martin T. Joyce, 1 vote.
- Belleville, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly—Chas. Muendlein, 1 vote.
- Brockton, Mass., Central Labor Union—E. Gerry Brown, 1 vote.
- Chicago, Ill., Federation of Labor—A. Johannsen, 1 vote.
- Cincinnati, O., Central Labor Council—Henry Ott, 1 vote.
- Cleveland, O., United Trades and Labor Council—Harry J. Whitlam, 1 vote.
- Clinton, Ia., Tri-City Labor Congress—Geo. C. Campbell, 1 vote.
- Covington (Kenton and Campbell Cos.), Ky., Trades Council—J. R. Lyon, 1 vote.
- Cumberland, Md., Trades Council—F. N. Zihlman, 1 vote.
- Decatur, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly—Eugene Linxweiler, 1 vote.
- Depue, Ill., Trades Assembly—D. J. Farley, 1 vote.
- Detroit, Mich., Federation of Labor—Gustav Dihle, 1 vote.
- Eureka, Cal., Federated Trades and Labor Council—Catherine P. Burgess, 1 vote.
- Dubuque, Ia., Trades and Labor Congress—Joe Hedly, 1 vote.
- Fargo, N. D., Trades and Labor Assembly—Arthur L. Fallor, 1 vote.
- Fort Edward, N. Y., Trades Assembly—Henry Hassard, 1 vote.
- Granite City, Ill., Tri-City Central Labor Council—Ben Ford, 1 vote.
- Iola, Kansas, Central Labor Union—R. W. Perkins, 1 vote.
- Kewanee, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly—Edward A. Whitney, 1 vote.
- Jamestown, N. Y., Central Labor Council—H. S. Whiteman, 1 vote.
- Lawrence, Mass., Central Labor Union—Robert S. Maloney, 1 vote.
- Louisville, Ky., Federation of Labor—George Kolb, 1 vote.
- Milwaukee, Wis., Federated Trades Council—Edward H. Basenberg, 1 vote.
- Minneapolis, Minn., Trades and Labor Assembly—Thomas Van Lear, 1 vote.
- New Orleans, La., Central Labor Union—J. E. Porter, 1 vote.
- Newport News, Va., Central Labor Union—J. B. Clindinst, 1 vote.
- Newark, N. J. (Essex), Trades Council—John Lang, 1 vote.
- Omaha, Neb., Central Labor Union—Louis V. Guye, 1 vote.
- Pittsburg, Pa., Central Trades Council—C. C. Douglass, 1 vote.
- Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Trades and Labor Council—Edward J. Freer, 1 vote.
- St. Joseph, Mo., Central Labor Council—Frank Chaney, 1 vote.
- St. Louis, Mo., Central Trades and Labor Union—E. J. McCullen, 1 vote.
- St. Paul, Minn., Trades and Labor Assembly—G. C. Collins, 1 vote.
- San Francisco, Cal., Labor Council—J. O'Neill, 1 vote.
- Scranton, Pa., Central Labor Union—Wm. Corless, 1 vote.
- Sioux Falls, S. D., Trades and Labor Assembly—F. C. Lippert, 1 vote.
- South Chicago, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly—J. B. Fitzpatrick, 1 vote.
- South Omaha, Neb., Central Labor Union—Ed Glenn, 1 vote.
- Spokane, Wash., Central Labor Union—A. E. Cooney, 1 vote.
- Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor—James Burns, 1 vote.
- Steubenville, Ohio, Federation of Labor—Michael E. McSwiggen, 1 vote.
- Superior, Wis., Trades and Labor Assembly—J. H. Somerville, 1 vote.
- Taylorville, Ill., Central Trades and Labor Assembly—T. J. Downey, 1 vote.
- Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union—Sam De Nedrey, 1 vote.
- White River Junction, Vt., Central Labor Union—G. W. Hill, 1 vote.
- Wilkes Barre, Pa., Central Labor Union—Charles Lavin, 1 vote.
- Wilmington, Del., Central Labor Union—A. R. Saylor, 1 vote.
- Winona, Minn., Trades and Labor Council—Thos. H. Botham, 1 vote.
- Zanesville, O., Central Trades and Labor Council—John A. Voll, 1 vote.
- Double Drum Hoister Runners, No. 11,275—Robert J. Riddell, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union, No. 7426—R. E. Woodmansee, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union, No. 12,080—E. E. Barnes, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union, No. 12,293—H. P. Jones, 1 vote.
- Firemen's Association, No. 12,270—George B. Hargan, 1 vote.
- Milkers' Protective Union, No. 8,861—Marcel Wille, 2 votes.

Newsboys' Protective Union, No. 9,077—Thos. J. Mulkern, 1 vote.

Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union, No. 9,463—John R. Dunne, 9 votes.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Union, No. 11,597—Miss H. B. Reid, 1 vote.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Union, No. 11,773—Miss J. T. Kelly, 1 vote.

We also beg to report credential for Henry Sands, representing the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Water Proof Workers. This organization has not been chartered for the one month as required by the constitution of the A. F. of L., but inasmuch as it is an international union of long standing, and has paid per capita tax to the A. F. of L. for October and November, we recommend that its delegate be seated, with 10 votes.

British Trades Union Congress—Allen Gee and J. N. Bell, 2 votes.

Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—1 vote.

Women's International Union Label League—Mrs. Chas. Hank, without vote.

Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor—Charles Stelzle, without vote.

Women's National Trade Union League—Mrs. Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, without vote.

On motion of Delegate Mahon, the report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted as read and the delegates named were seated.

Delegate Farrell, for the Committee on Credentials, continued the report as follows:

The following delegates represent organizations that have not complied with Section 2, Article XI, of the Constitution, and we recommend that they be not seated until such time as the organizations shall have been placed in good standing with the A. F. of L.:

Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union—Henry C. Stein. Owe per capita tax for July, August and September, 1906, and Typographical assessment.

Car Workers' International Association—P. F. Richardson. Owe balance Typographical assessment.

Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union—F. J. Flannery. Owe per capita tax for September, 1905, and succeeding months.

Laundry Workers, International Union of Shirt, Waist and—J. W. Smiley, Nettie L. Spencer. Owe Typographical assessment.

Marble Workers' International Association of—Walter V. Price. Owe Typographical assessment.

Teamsters, International Brotherhood of—Emmet T. Flood, Thomas Barry, Peter

J. Donaghue, Lawrence A. Grace, J. E. Toone. Owe Typographical Union Assessment.

Ohio State Federation of Labor—J. P. Sheridan. Owe dues for November, 1905, and succeeding months.

Porto Rico Free Federation of Workmen—Santiago Iglesias. Owe dues for August, 1905, and succeeding months.

Vermont State Federation of Labor—Daniel A. Bruten. Owe dues for May, 1906, and succeeding months.

Virginia State Federation of Labor—Wm. A. Davis. Owe dues for June, 1906, and succeeding months.

Duluth, Minn., Federated Trades Assembly—J. Shartel. Owe dues for July, 1906, and succeeding months.

Kenosha, Wis., Trades and Labor Council—Edward Kleiman. Owe dues for June, 1906, and succeeding months.

Lincoln, Neb., Central Labor Union—Wm. M. Maupin. Owe dues for October, 1905, and succeeding months.

Norfolk, Va., Central Labor Union. Owe dues for December, 1905, and succeeding months.

Oelwein, Iowa, Trades and Labor Assembly—J. C. Krelin. Owe dues for September, 1906, and succeeding months.

Philadelphia, Pa., Central Labor Union—Charles Leps. Owe dues for July, 1906, and succeeding months.

Drainlayers and Helpers, No. 10,335—John Cardiff. Owe Typographical assessment.

Federal Labor Union, No. 9,316—Wm. Cragon. Owe Typographical assessment.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11,624—A. W. McCallum. Owe Typographical assessment.

Laborers, Excavators and Rockmen, No. 11,679—D. D'Alessandro. Owe Textile and Typographical Union assessments.

Riggers' Union, No. 11,561—J. W. McFadden. Owe Typographical assessment.

Delegate Mahon—I move that these credentials be left in the hands of the committee until the various organizations have had an opportunity to settle their per capita tax, and that a report be made later.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Farrell continued the report of the Committee on Credentials, as follows:

A protest was received from the Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, against the seating of the delegates of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, James M. Cumming and John Mangan. The protest sets forth that their conditional charter was issued in violation of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor. This organization has conform-

ed to the law, and the charter having been granted them, we therefore rule the protest out of order, and recommend that its delegates be seated with 55 votes.

Delegate Ireland—I move that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded.)

Delegate Kennedy spoke in opposition to the motion and moved as an amendment that the question of seating the delegates from the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers be deferred until the representatives of both organizations could appear before the Executive Council. (Seconded.)

The amendment was discussed by Delegate Cullen and Vice-President Duncan.

The amendment was then withdrawn and the motion to concur in the report of the committee carried.

Delegate Farrell continued the report of the Committee on Credentials, as follows:

"The following credentials are also protested:

Buffalo, N. Y. (Erie Co.), United Trades and Labor Council, A. Grant, by the District Council of Buffalo and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

New York Central Federated Union, Ernest Bohm, by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America."

President Gompers Appointed the following Committee:

Rules and Order of Business—James A. Cable, John Cannon, A. B. Lubenberg, J. C. Shanessy, J. B. Casey, William B. Macfarlane, C. L. Shamp, J. J. Fitzpatrick, John J. Pfeiffer, Cornelius Wild, John Fahy, William Gund, E. McMorrow, L. A. Grace, John Rothwell.

The convention was then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p. m.

FIRST DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m. President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Law, Richardson, Winn, Flannery, Tarr, Farrell, Wulfr, McSorley, Roth, Smiley, Warner Price, Donnelly Call, Freeman, Weber, Skemp, Archibald, Finger, Holton, Wilson (Jas.), Dix, Gund, Shepard, Quick, Hart, Kelly (Phillip), Hawley, Heberling, Barry, Donaghue, Grace, Hibbert, Raasch, Powell, Morgan, Byrne, Stoner, Iglesias, Rothwell, Grant, Campbell, Lyon, Zihlman, Hedly, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Bohm, Guye, Fitzpatrick, Glenn, Cooney, Hill, Cragon, Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro.

Secretary Morrison read the following list of committees appointed by the President:

Committee on President's Report—Frank K. Foster, Andrew Furuseth, James J. Creamer, Thos. F. Tracy, Chas. L. Baine, P. J. McArdle, David A. Carey, W. G. Savage, E. J. Denny, Robert Glockling, Jerome Jones, Henry Ott, Wm. Templeman, S. De Nedery, M. Donnelly.

Committee on Secretary's Report—Thos. A. Duffy, R. A. McKee, John T. Dempsey, Geo. Powell, John Bradley, L. W. Quick, Henry Ketter, Geo. Bechtold, Thos. Donovan, H. A. Stemberg, John J. Effeffer, Geo. H. Warner, Valentine Barie, R. W. Shepard, C. J. Harrington.

Committee on Treasurer's Report—W. H. Frazier, John J. Whitaker, J. D. McKinlay, J. G. Brown, Phillip Kelly, Albert Hibbert, Hugh Stevenson, Anton J. Engle, A. A. Myrup, J. J. Henry, John Cannon, A. Bahlitz, C. L. Tarr, Frank Roth, P. J. Downey.

Committee on Resolutions—James Duncan, J. W. Kline, W. D. Ryan, J. E. Toomey, W. L. A. Johnson, Geo. R. French, John Sullivan, B. A. Larger, D. D. Mulcahy, Henry C. Stein, Chas. Hank, Henry J. Gottlob, T. Paccelli, T. M. Guerin, John P. Sheridan.

Committee on Laws—John B. Lennon, W. B. Wilson, D. A. Hayes, Max Morris, James M. Lynch, W. D. Mahon, F. X. Hoschang, D. G. Ramsay, F. T. Hawley, Lee M. Hart, Owen Miller, Geo. F. Dunn, M. Commerford, John P. Murphy, Thos. Sweeney.

Committee on Organization—John Mitchell, James Wilson, Ben Commons, Frank Duffy, H. C. Barter, John Williams, Frank Butterworth, Herman Robinson, Walter West, Arthur E. Ireland, M. F. Neoman, J. G. Brown, Thomas O'Donnell, E. Gerry Brown, E. J. McCullum.

Committee on Labels—Jacob Fischer, Thos. A. Rickert, Martin Lawlor, Michael Colbert, J. M. Barnes, A. H. Law,

R. Schirra, Lewis Kemper, A. E. Keelington, E. T. Walls, Henry Fischer, J. L. Sullivan, Chas. Gebelein, A. Dahlman, J. M. Smiley.

Committee on Grievances—James O'Connell, Thos. L. Lewis, John F. Tobin, Wm. E. Klapetzky, John Golden, F. J. McNulty, Chas. Delany, H. P. Hoag, Jos. N. Weber, Hugh Robinson, C. P. Connelly, F. H. McCarthy, E. A. Perkins, A. L. Faulkner, T. J. Sullivan.

Committee on Education—Joseph Valentine, Llewelyn Lewis, E. L. Jordan, Chas. Dold, Lawrence Johnson, J. E. Potts, Daniel L. Russell, J. W. Norton, John Mangan, Thomas Lockwood, P. F. Richardson, W. E. Kennedy, James P. Meagher, James Wilson, Frank Speigel.

Committee on State Organizations—Daniel J. Keefe, James Wilson, Timothy Healy, D. D. Driscoll, A. M. Swartz, D. F. Manning, P. J. Flannery, S. G. Fosdick, Thos. Harrison, Hugh Frayne, Thos. Clark, Thos. Mellor, Wm. W. Clark, S. E. Heberling, Thos. Van Lear.

Local and Federated Bodies—P. H. Cummins, James P. Archibald, Ernest Bohm, R. E. Woodmansee, W. A. Davis, E. T. Flood, S. I. esias, Joseph W. McFadden, Ernest J. Dix, Martin T. Joyce, Anton Johannsen, Robert Maloney, S. H. Weaver, C. C. Douglass, Gustav Dible.

Committee on Building Trades—Wm. D. Huber, Stephen J. Fay, Herbert Cramp-ton, F. M. Ryan, F. J. Kennedy, F. Gen-genback, Frank Feeney, Isaac Coombe, Wm. J. McSorley, Walter V. Price, J. C. Skemp, Herman Lillen, P. C. Winn, J. M. Cummins, P. F. McCarthy.

Committee on Boycotts—Homer D. Call, James Lucas, Wm. Penje, H. E. Gud-brandsen, Geo. W. Digel, Wm. C. Wulfr, H. J. Conway, J. F. Carsey, J. W. Mc-Cain, P. H. Molloy, Hugo V. Koch, A. B. Grout, A. McAndrews, Thos. H. Flynn, Thos. J. Mumford.

First Vice-President Duncan was called to the chair during the reading of President Gompers' annual report. The delegates listened to the report with the greatest interest, and interrupted President Gompers frequently with hearty applause.

At the conclusion of the reading the report was referred to the proper committee.

The reports of Secretary Morrison and Treasurer Lennon were then read and referred to the proper committees.

The convention was then adjourned to 9 a. m., Tuesday, November 13th.

The following are the reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer:

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

Minneapolis, Minn., November 12, 1906.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow Trade Unionists: With the opening of this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, the twenty-fifth chapter of its existence will be written, and in the writing of its memorable pages in this great city of the Northwest, we are all to be engaged. That we may be imbued with the intelligence and the responsibility to write these pages aright; that they may record the doing of a work well done, that shall have its benign influence upon our people of to-day, and be of lasting benefit to human kind for all time to come, is the hope and prayer of all thinking, sincere men.

The quarter of a century of the existence of our Federation has been beset by difficulties which have often seemed insurmountable. By constant, consistent and persistent application and concentration of our efforts along trade union lines, we have steadily but surely advanced onward and upward, and have aided in the substantial improvement of the material, moral, political and social condition of the working people, aye, of all the people.

Each recurring convention of the American Federation of Labor has not only encouraged the men and women of labor, but has implanted hope for a better day, and has done much in fulfillment of that better day. Each convention has instilled thought and devised action that have pressed home upon modern society Labor's demands for justice and right. Each recurring convention has attracted the keen interest of all observers, thinkers, and all lovers of the human family. I am quite sure that all will agree that I am safe within the limits of truth in stating that at no previous convention of our great movement have hopes, courage, expectancy and interest been so thoroughly aroused and centered as upon this gathering—consummating as it does the quarter of a century of the existence of the American Federation of Labor.

Justified by experience as well as by my knowledge of the delegates that constitute the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, I not only bid you welcome to this great council, the parliament of American labor, but I feel confident that you will prove faithful, competent and true to the great trust reposed in you by the toiling masses of America. Coming as you do fresh from the fields of industry, the factory, the work-shop, the mills and the mines, in close touch with the wealth-producers, fully conscious of the wrongs they endure and keenly feel, fully realizing the rights and justice to which they so naturally aspire, none are placed in a position to deal so capably and effectually with the solution of these problems as are you, my fellow-delegates. Too many of the burdens and the wrongs of ages, the result of prejudice, bigotry and greed, are yet borne by the myriads of workers. Despite the progress and achievements, it is the mission and the bounden duty of the much-abused, misunderstood and misrepresented organized labor movement of our country and our time to lighten burdens, abolish wrong and attain the rights too long denied.

The composite character of our movement is made up of workers, not shirkers. We realize the duty of man to work, to produce wealth, not merely for existence, but that shall contribute toward and bring as its own reward, all those necessities and contributory elements which go to make up the highest possible developed manhood and citizenship; that shall accord the fullest happiness, equality and right to womanhood; that shall throw its protecting arm around the young and the innocent

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children, safeguard them from cupidity and avarice and give them the fullest opportunity of the home, the schoolroom, the playground—the opportunity of growing into the intelligent, humane, and liberty-loving manhood and womanhood of the future.

Without detracting one iota from any association, there can be no question among thinking men that the modern labor movement has done, is doing, and will undoubtedly do, more in the interest of mankind and to humanize the human family than all other agencies combined. Although primarily devoting our efforts to our great membership, yet there can not be a declaration made or an action taken for the protection, advancement and improvement of our own membership but which will have a corresponding beneficent effect, not only upon the yet unorganized workers, but upon all the masses of the people.

Yet, despite the necessary beneficent results which follow and have their being from the result of our movement, it is attacked and vilified as is no other institution on earth. Its achievements are belittled, its motives aspersed, its mistakes magnified, its driftwood held up as the highest type of the manhood it develops. While we can expect nothing better than antagonism, vicious and malicious misrepresentation at the hands of those who represent neither conscience nor humanity, but rather greed and avarice, and whose only object is the almighty dollar, yet we have the right to insist upon fair treatment in the discussion of the labor movement we have the honor to represent. We may not perhaps reasonably object to those who oppose our movement, making their opposition manifest, but we have the right to protest, and do most emphatically, against the wilful and malicious misrepresentation of our movement and the philosophy upon which it is based.

Nothing has been brought to Labor upon a silver platter. The progress and achievements, the material advantages secured, have been those which Labor conquered by organization, by self-sacrifice, by consequent growing intelligence and determination of the wage-workers themselves. That this has proven true in the past is clearly manifest, and it follows that by a close adherence to that course in the future will the toiling masses daily draw nearer the full noon-day of their disenfranchisement. Conscious of the duty devolving upon us, thoroughly imbued with high aims and noble purposes, and satisfied beyond all peradventure of final triumph, let us all nerve ourselves to the high resolve to approach our labor, to dare and do that which will bring light, hope, and encouragement into the lives and the homes of our people.

It is made the duty of the president of the Federation to submit an annual report of his acts and doings, the work in connection with the general labor movement, the progress, if any, which has been made, and all matters pertaining to the welfare of labor. It is, perhaps, needless to say here that to which I have often called attention, that notwithstanding my earnest desire to carry out this command, it is utterly impossible, not only for the reason that all the actions and the work can not be detailed or referred to, time and space forbidding, but also for the further fact that much of that which I might otherwise report has by custom become to be incorporated in the report of the Executive Council. I shall, however, as succinctly as I can, report to you upon some of, the most important subjects which should receive your attention and which, I hope, may receive your careful and fraternal consideration.

TRADE UNION GROWTH.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1906, we issued from the American Federation of Labor the following charters:

International Unions.....	6
State Federations.....	4
City Central Bodies.....	53
Local Trade Unions.....	167
Federal Labor Unions.....	87
Total.....	317

The charters issued to international unions were as follows: Lake Pilots' Protective Association of the Great Lakes, Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada, Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of America, Inter-

national Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters (re-issued), Switchmen's Union of North America.

State Federations as follows: Colorado, North Carolina, Maryland, West Indies.

The City Central Bodies receiving charters within the year will be given in detail in the Secretary's report. The titles of all our affiliated organizations, and the names and addresses of their executive officers, are published regularly in the directories we print and circulate semi-annually.

There were affiliated to the American Federation of Labor by charter, September 30, 1906:

International Unions.....	*119
State Federations.....	36
Central Labor Bodies.....	538
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	759

From this report and from the financial report, which will be submitted to you, it will be observed that despite the bitter antagonism of the worst elements in the capitalist forces and the relentless war upon our movement which they have undertaken to wage, as well as the attempt of those who mask under pretended friendship for labor, and their efforts at undermining and dividing our organization, our movement steadily forges to the front, is augmented by large numbers of the previously unorganized, and by affiliation brings into the fold of our brotherhood international, state, city and local unions.

OUR MOVEMENT NOT PERFECT, BUT PROGRESSIVE.

The stoutest advocates and defenders of the trade union movement and our Federation do not pretend that we have reached the acme of perfection.

That the trade union movement and our Federation is the highest and best developed working class movement thus far evolved, no thinking man can successfully dispute.

That we are improving and perfecting our organizations and making them more effective to protect and promote the best interests of all the toilers in every field of activity and opportunity, is clearly manifest.

TRADE UNIONS NATURAL DEVELOPMENT.

There are some who would divide existing forces of organized labor under the pretense that the trade union movement does not expand its effort to cover all the workers of a given industry, who would dismember our trade unions of to-day under the devious notion that all the workers in a given industry, regardless of trade or calling, could then be organized into what they are pleased to term an industrial union. They evidently imagine that the trade union movement was "made to order" in a mold, that it is a fixture. They are entirely oblivious of the fact that the trade union movement in its origin, growth, workings and development is, primarily and historically, the movement of the wage-workers, by the wage-workers, for the wage-workers; that its growth and expansion are apace with the growth and advancement of the wage-earners, and that the co-operation of the workers in a given industry and of all industry must come through a natural, orderly and well-defined course as a result of necessity and experience.

The trade union movement sets no hard and fast lines for itself. It reckons with the workmen as they are, and not as it would wish them to be. It undertakes to deal with them and the problems confronting them so that they may make, as they are making, the trade union movement broader, more comprehensive and effective for their own good as well as for the common good of all.

In the past, ay, even in our own time, we have witnessed the inauguration of movements of a so-called industrial character and which proved to be movements that

*The 119 international unions above enumerated consist of approximately 77,500 local unions of their respective trades and callings.

did not move, the most conspicuous of which was the Knights of Labor, whose policy of industrialism and antagonism to the trade union movement proved its own undoing.

Our experience has demonstrated that drastic efforts to prematurely bring workmen of kindred trades into co-operation or amalgamation have aroused greater hostility and resentment and driven them farther apart. The policy pursued by our movement is to encourage the feelings of amity and fraternity among the men in the different organizations of labor of a given or a kindred industry, and to inaugurate an alliance so that in time an amalgamation may result in one comprehensive organization. The number of affiliated organizations under the titles of "International Unions" and "Amalgamated Associations" now in existence, in which the fullest development on this line has been established, is the best testimony of the wisdom and the practicability of the course and policy pursued by the trade union movement for which the American Federation of Labor stands. Recent doings of so-called "industrialists" present the other view. Who can hesitate in his choice?

CITY CENTRAL BODIES—THEIR IMPORTANCE AND DUTY.

The general and public discussion of the needs and the demands of Labor is in the several localities pressed home upon the people in their respective vicinities by our local labor movement, the central bodies and state federations. Our international trade unions and the American Federation of Labor are dependent upon local central bodies to carry out the programme or policy decreed by the general labor movement. The financial support which central bodies contribute is necessarily meagre, for by their very nature and make-up a large revenue can not be expected from them; but the practical assistance they can and generally do render the labor movement in executing the plans devised for the protection and promotion of the interests and rights of the toiling masses is incalculable. They are not only the local municipal councils of industry dealing with sociological problems, but they are also the concrete power to enforce and execute within the jurisdiction of their existence the judgment of the highest court in the realms of labor of America, the American Federation of Labor.

In many countries there are numerous central bodies similar to those on our continent, but in none is there that close affiliation, that common concert of action, that general manifestation of fraternity and solidarity to carry into execution the general aims and aspirations of labor, as are found in the American Central Labor Unions, Trades Assemblies, Local Federations, in fact, all local Central Bodies known by any name.

Having so high an estimation of the great opportunities and power for good of our central bodies, realizing the splendid work which they perform, we can not be unmindful that in a number of instances, not a large number, but quite too many, there has been a disregard for the general polity, the decisions rendered, and the constitutional rights and declarations of international trade unions and of the American Federation of Labor.

Of course, no one having experience in our movement and who is a faithful, thinking trade unionist, could expect, or would hope to see the men of labor become absolutely plastic, and that upon a course being determined by the American Federation of Labor absolute conformity and compliance by all our fellow-unionists would immediately result.

In a voluntary movement such as ours differences of opinion resulting from local conditions and environments may often conduce to divergent action. So long as such actions find their manifestations in local movements and not essentially in conflict with the general interests and rights which are not hostile to declared policies, decisions and the constitutional law of the American Federation of Labor, they should not only be left free to act, but should be encouraged in their independent course. When, however, the final word has been spoken by the court of last resort of Labor, composed of the representatives of the intelligent organized wage-earners of America, to these at least conformity by our central bodies is essential to the safety and the well-being of the labor movement.

The constitution of the American Federation of Labor does not forbid a local belonging to an international unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor from being represented in a central body, providing the international is not hostile to the

trade union movement or to the American Federation of Labor. We aim so to conduct our movement as to benefit our fellow-workers, organized and unorganized, affiliated or unaffiliated, and to endear the American Federation of Labor to them, so that the unorganized may realize the advantage of participating in the benefits and may share the responsibilities of associated effort, and that thereby the organized but unaffiliated international unions may take their places in the family of international trade unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. But no central body should under any circumstances give representation or encouragement to any local organization which for any reason has seceded, or has been suspended from, or has demonstrated its hostility to, a bona fide international union, and especially when such an international union is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. It is gratifying to be in a position to report that there is a constantly increasing manifestation of loyalty and faithful adherence by our central bodies to the general trend, policy, decisions and laws of the American Federation of Labor, but the greatest good can not be accomplished nor the largest degree of success achieved so long as there is even one central body which for any reason hampers or blocks the consummation of the attainment of the common concert of action.

It is also gratifying to be enabled to state that a very large number of our central bodies have adopted the recommendation made by the last convention of incorporating in their constitutions provisions specifically setting forth the time when adjournment of the meeting must take place: that no special meeting of the body shall be held within twenty-four hours from the time of any regular meeting; and they have thereby relieved themselves from the complaints indulged in, whether justified or not, that meetings were sometimes purposely prolonged beyond a seemly hour, when a number of delegates were forced by circumstances to leave the meeting, when, it was alleged, some of the most important business was transacted. The matter is again here mentioned in the hope that all central bodies will soon adopt a similar law upon the subject.

The central bodies are so important a part of our labor movement, they have done so much, are in a position to accomplish so much more, and our appreciation of them is so great, that I can not fail to urge upon them to take such action as will insure the greatest degree of perfection and efficiency for the common good of all.

OUR LOCAL UNIONS—THE DEFENSE FUND.

A number of our local trade unions and federal labor unions have consolidated and brought about larger membership in a lesser number of our directly affiliated locals, while a score or more have become attached to existing or newly-formed internationals. The laws governing the defense fund have been liberally interpreted and administered and aid given our directly affiliated locals in contests in which they were engaged. These have been of substantial benefit in aiding the members of these locals in maintaining themselves during contests, largely achieving the purpose for which these trade disputes were inaugurated; but by far, the greater benefit to the members has been, that because of the defense fund they have necessarily placed themselves in direct and prompt communication with our office, which has enabled us to give them the benefit of our advice and experience. In addition, it may be said that many of the conditions demanded by our men have been secured by our organizers being directed to proceed to the disturbed district, by whose aid they were achieved without cessation of work, while at other times beneficent results have been secured through a conciliatory policy and the adjustment of the contest.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

A number of affiliated international organizations and also some local unions labor under a mistake as to the financial assistance to which they are entitled under both Articles X and XIII of our constitution. One international union appealed for financial assistance from the defense fund created specifically for the members of local trade and federal labor unions as provided in Article XIII. On the other hand, some local trade and federal labor unions appealed for support under the assessment provision of Article X. Of course, in the first instance the claim is based clearly upon a misapprehension of the provisions of Article XIII, but in the second the language is likely to mislead. It provides that the Executive Council has the power to declare

an assessment "in the support of an affiliated organization engaged in a protracted strike or lock-out."

The word "organization" does not distinguish between national or international, local trade or federal labor unions, though the purpose of the article is clearly intended to be for national and international unions engaged in protracted trade disputes, while Article XIII was established specifically and exclusively in the interests of the local trade and federal labor unions.

With a view of removing any doubt as to the intention of the law, I recommend that the word "organization" in Section 1, Article X, be stricken out, and the words "national or international union" be substituted in lieu thereof.

I also recommend that Article X be transposed to become Article XII, and that Articles XI and XII become Articles X and XI, respectively, and that the caption of the transposed Article XII be changed to read as follows: "Assessment in Defense of National and International Unions."

CANADIAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

It is with extreme gratification that I can report to you that the labor movement of Canada is growing and fully keeping pace with the movement on the remainder of the North American continent. Other than the fact that at the last meeting of the Dominion Trade and Labor Congress the clear-cut trade union movement with all that it stands for was emphatically and clearly set forth, there is no especial feature requiring reference or comment at this time. The fraternal delegate from our Canadian fellow-unionists, Mr. Samuel Landers, is with us, and in his formal address to this convention he will unquestionably deal comprehensively with any essential features to which your attention may be necessary.

We have continued to our Canadian brothers our annual financial assistance for legislative purposes as well as our organizer directly commissioned by the American Federation of Labor and those from our affiliated unions. There is now almost entirely eliminated the element in Canada which undertook to divide the organized workers of the Dominion from those of all America. It must be a source of pride to us all to know that now, as never before, the hosts of organized labor of the American continent recognize the identity of their interests and stand shoulder to shoulder in the common bond of unity and fraternity in defense and for the promotion of the common rights of and justice due to all.

PORTO RICAN SITUATION.

The organization of the working people of Porto Rico has been largely extended. Early in the year an advance in wages was secured for a large number of workmen both in the industries and in agriculture. Later a general strike occurred among the agricultural laborers. The same was endorsed by the Executive Council as provided by the constitution and the sum of \$4,044 transmitted to them in their support.

It was reported to us, that, owing to brutal attacks of the police who broke up meetings of peaceable workmen who were on strike; to the personal attacks and assaults on our men, it was impossible for the strikers to counsel with each other and hold meetings and that they were therefore compelled to declare the strike off. Formal complaint was lodged here, reciting in detail, the action of the police and the authorities at Porto Rico. These were forwarded by me to the President, who sent a copy of them to the Porto Rican authorities, and the principal officer in charge of those alleged to have been guilty of tyrannical and brutal conduct. They made answer denying the charges in toto. These were transmitted by the President to me, I forwarded copies to our representatives in Porto Rico, who answered, controverting each point and re-asserting in detail every charge and allegation made in the first instance, all of which was formally sworn to. These in turn I transmitted to the President who has them under consideration. All the documents in the case will be turned over to the proper committee to whom this matter will be referred.

The people of Porto Rico, and particularly the working people of that island, should continue to receive our earnest solicitude, sympathy and support in their efforts for the amelioration of their condition, and for the attainment of their rights under our republic.

PRINTER'S EIGHT-HOUR CONTEST AND VICTORY.

The International Typographical Union has practically enforced the eight-hour work-day in that trade. It has been involved in a strike of its members since September 1, 1905. In a recent letter Secretary Bramwood, of the I. T. U., writes that "since that time at least 200 of our local unions have had trouble on this account. Some of them were out for only a day or two. We have had about twelve thousand men upon the strike roll from the first of this year. * * * Of the two hundred or more unions involved in the eight-hour difficulty, at least one hundred were completely successful. * * * We, therefore, have five thousand on strike, two thousand working under unexpired contracts, and over thirty-nine thousand enjoying the eight-hour day. Our success has been achieved by the unions that are still fighting for the eight-hour day, and the outlook for their ultimate victory is excellent."

The strike has now been on nearly fifteen months, the membership cheerfully contributing for nearly a year ten per cent of their earnings which has been recently reduced to seven per cent. As an evidence of the spirit of the international union, I desire to quote a resolution adopted at a conference called by President Lynch of the presidents of the several unions in strike-bound cities, and which resolution was subsequently endorsed by the I. T. U. convention by unanimous vote:

"Resolved, That the chairman and secretary of the meetings of presidents and representatives of presidents of unions on strike convey to the eight-hour committee of the International Typographical Union Convention the judgment of the struck city representatives that there shall be no cessation of the vigorous prosecution of the eight-hour strike until the shorter work day is established in every city under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union."

"Experience has invariably shown that with the reduction in the hours of labor has come material, intellectual and moral improvement in the condition of the workers. Despite this self-evident fact, however, our opponents have never halted in their claim that more leisure from the burdens of daily toil would prove the incentive to its abuse and the indulgence of intemperate and immoral habits. Labor realizing that neither argument nor proof convinced our opponents, changed its first declaration of "Eight Hours for Work, Eight Hours for Rest, and Eight Hours for Recreation and Improvement," to "Eight Hours for Work, Eight Hours for Rest, and Eight Hours for What We Will."

In the inauguration of this strike of the printers, they adopted as their watchword: "We propose to sell to the employers eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen."

That watchword has been changed as follows:

"We are selling, to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we are doing as we please with the remaining sixteen."

This altered watchword shows at once the change that has come in the printing trade, the practical achievement of the eight-hour day.

From the result of the assessment levied by the American Federation of Labor we have contributed to the strike fund of the I. T. U. the sum of \$52,619.12. Though it is a small sum when compared to the amounts expended for that contest, yet it was an earnest of our desire to be helpful to our brothers engaged in one of the greatest contests ever conducted by a trade union. And its great benefit was that our contribution came at a time of great moment.

The union printers deserve the highest commendation for the splendid struggle which they have made and are making and for the great achievements they have won. Whatever may come or go, the International Typographical Union has irrevocably established the great boon of the eight-hour work-day in the printing craft.

TEXTILE WORKERS' ADVANCEMENT.

The textile workers of our country were for years compelled to suffer reduction in wages. They came to look with resignation upon each recurring season with its attendant reduction in wages. Encouraged by the declaration of our Boston convention relative to wage-reductions, they took heart and firmly resolved to resist. It was a great contest in which much suffering was endured; but aided

financially and morally by our movement, their contest ended by agreement. Since then they have secured substantial increase in wages, and this in turn has extended the power and influence of the organization of the trade until its members and their organization itself are in a position to undertake the further extension to the entire craft of the beneficent influences of the organization. You feel, I am quite convinced, pride and satisfaction at having been, to a considerable degree, instrumental in aiding in bringing about so marked a change in the conditions of the textile workers. I may add that they hold in grateful and revered remembrance the efforts which we have made in their behalf. As the workers in one industry are dependent upon the others, so will the textile workers require, as they will also be enabled to give, the assistance in every way within their and our power in the interests and for the advantage of all.

UNIVERSAL EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY.

In view of the great productive power of our people, the great concentration of industry and development and use of machinery and the propelling power in industry, the thought that always presses home to the toiling masses must inevitably be a reduction of the hours of labor to the establishment of a general enforcement of the normal work day of eight hours.

There can be neither justification nor excuse in our time for longer deferring the ideal and practical universal work day of eight hours. Neither industry nor economy requires a longer work day. As a matter of fact, the history of industry demonstrates beyond cavil or doubt that an eight-hour work day brings in its wake greater industrial development and commercial expansion, a higher and a better manhood, and makes for the social uplift.

I recommend that a special committee of this convention be created for the purpose of giving its special attention to this subject for the general enforcement of an eight-hour work day.

LABOR'S "NO WAGE REDUCTION" POLICY, WISE AND HUMANE.

To-day labor is very generally employed. From the authentic reports received at our office the state of unemployment would indicate that whereas for the year 1905 the unemployed was about three per cent, yet from the indications for the present year it will be about two and three-quarters per cent. Of course, so long as there is one wage-earner unemployed through no fault of his own, so long is there a great wrong from which he suffers, and just so long will it be the mission of the trade union movement to right it.

In this world of ours, and especially in our own country, with the wonderful fertility and extent of our land, the magnificent ingenuity of our people, and particularly the tremendous energy and industry of our workers, there should not be any workers who are workless.

Some have taken umbrage to their souls and loudly proclaimed that they are the cause for the better general conditions of employment of the working people of our country. Without discussing the hypothesis upon which they base these claims, we assert and emphatically re-affirm that whatever improvement in a material, moral, social, and political way has come to the toiling masses of America, is due to their own efforts in their more thorough organization, their higher intelligence and their positive determination to aid and stand by each other in the contention and struggles for the common uplift.

It was but a few years ago when the working people of our country were confronted with a condition similar to that which was previously repeatedly presented to the toilers in similar situations. Had we acquiesced or consented to the policy presented to us by the representatives of the captains of industry, we would have experienced all the poverty, misery and suffering incident to lack of employment, and a constantly decreasing opportunity for employment resultant from reductions in wages, one following close upon the other.

It is due to the firm and unequivocal declaration of America's organized workers, and their positive repetition since, that wage reductions will be resisted to the uttermost, that we have averted the usual industrial crisis and emerged from it with greater industrial and commercial activity than ever before.

In several countries the people are confronted with the great problem of an immense number of unemployed workers. In some form or other they are endeavoring to ascertain the cause and to find a means to assuage it. Often in the history of our own country have our people been confronted with the same problem.

If we adhere firmly to the policy, establish and maintain it as a fixed principle in the industrial affairs of America, that at any and all hazards we will resist any attempt at wage reductions, we shall establish not only a new economic principle, but a new philosophy by which industrial panics and crises will be obliterated, and we shall set an example for the whole world to follow.

A reduction in wages compels retrenchment in the household economy of the workmen affected. In other words, it curtails their consuming power which necessarily results in the discharge from employment of those workers who were formerly employed in the production of the very articles theretofore used and consumed. Then follow reductions in wages, resulting as in the first instance; and this process of wage reductions, of retrenchment in household economies, of more discharges from employment ensues, bringing in its wake poverty, misery and suffering, stagnation and an industrial panic, until the lowest ebb is reached and a turn in the industrial tide begins.

There is neither economy nor wisdom, judgment nor humanity, in such misconduct and misconception of industry's affairs or duties. And if, perchance, our captains of industry fail to profit by the lessons and experience of the past, then at least the wage-earners of America will teach the lesson from which the human family will reap untold blessings.

It is not presumed that all of Labor's contentions and struggles can result in immediate victory; yet none can dispute that every justified battle undertaken by Labor has been fraught with advantage, and that particularly every defensive struggle of Labor's rights has had a potent influence to check deterioration in the condition of the workers.

Employers will hesitate long before inaugurating an industrial struggle when they are conscious of the fact that the toiling masses will defend any encroachment upon their standard of life against their being forced back from the position they now occupy in civilization.

If labor shall resist all attempts at reductions in wages, some battles may be lost; but these would be reduced to a minimum in the same degree as it is clearly understood that it is our firm resolve that we will rather resist and lose than not to resist at all.

At present we are confronted with no immediate danger or threat that the employers of labor contemplate reductions in wages. There is not now even an excuse for such a course. It, therefore, all the more commends itself to our judgment that during this year of comparative industrial tranquility and more general employment of our people, that we write on our banners, beside the watch words and slogans which have carried the toilers along the road of progress to victory, that which for ages has been the missing word in our social progress: "No reduction in wages for American labor; we will resist to the uttermost."

CARPENTERS—WOOD WORKERS.

At the Pittsburg convention an agreement was entered into between the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers to the effect that each organization should select representatives to meet in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on January 25, 1906, and that I should meet with them in an advisory capacity. The meeting was held in Indianapolis on that date, and representatives of both organizations were present. This conference remained in session nearly a week, the controversy was discussed by both sides and propositions were submitted, but upon which no agreement was possible.

Acting in an advisory capacity a proposition was submitted by me to the representatives of both organizations, which is as follows:

"That a trade agreement be entered into so that co-operation and unity may be accomplished with the ultimate object of amalgamation." This proposition was lost.

I next submitted the following proposition:

"That the duly constituted international officers of both organizations shall within thirty days submit to their respective memberships, the following questions:

- (a) Shall the officers of the U. B. and the A. W. arrange, subject to ratification, terms for amalgamating both organizations?
- (b) Shall a trade agreement be entered into by the officers of the U. B. and A. W.?"

These propositions were both lost.

Every effort was made to bring about an amicable arrangement and understanding between the representatives of both bodies but without avail, and the difference stands now in identically the same position that it was in at the time of the Pittsburg convention.

SEAMEN—LONGSHOREMEN.

The last convention adopted the report of the committee which called for the selection of two representatives of each organization to meet in conference and they to agree upon the selection of a fifth person, who should act as umpire; and a desire was expressed by both sides to this controversy that the President of the American Federation of Labor should act in such capacity.

The conference was held in Erie, Pa., covering a period of three days and no agreement was reached between the contending parties. In view of a contest existing between the organizations and their employers, it was deemed inappropriate to make an award pending those contests. Since then, my time has been so completely taken up with matters of the most momentous character that it has been absolutely impossible for me to carefully examine the testimony and to make a fair, impartial or comprehensive report or award.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

At our request Congressman Gardner, of New Jersey, introduced our perfected Eight-Hour Bill. With the legislative committee I appeared before the Committee on Labor of the House, to which the bill had been referred.

We were asked if we desired to submit evidence or arguments in support of the bill. Recognizing that all which could be said either in favor of or in opposition to the bill, had already been presented to previous congresses; that the same was in the official printed hearings, we declined. We called attention to these hearings and records, as well as to the questions which the same committee of the last congress asked the Department of Commerce and Labor to investigate and answer, and which were answered in the form that they were incapable of intelligent response.

Realizing further the policy of the opposition to our bill, we believed we were justified in taking no further time, and we insisted that no further time should be given to the opposition, for the reason they could not submit a new thought or a new fact upon which to base their opposition.

The committee, however, made up as it was, by the Speaker hostile to the interests of labor, ordered hearings of which a number were held.

The representatives of the hostile interests were given unlimited time, and finally exhausting themselves, one of their leading counsel was permitted to deliberately sit down and read the testimony and arguments printed in the hearings of the committee in previous congresses, reading "ancient history" in order to kill time and to try thereby to kill the bill.

By a mere accident the minority members of the committee had a momentary majority of the quorum present, and upon their vote the bill was ordered to be reported to the House with recommendation that it pass.

The bill was reported favorably but too late in the session to permit its consideration.

The bill will be in that position at the coming session of Congress.

It is recommended that the passage of the bill in the House and Senate and its enactment into law be urged with all the insistency and influence and power that we can bring to our command.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW VIOLATIONS.

It will be remembered that we have often had occasion to file complaints with the various departments of the Federal Government on account of the violations of the provisions of the Eight-Hour Law, and that particularly since the Judge-Advocate General of the Army gave it as his opinion that "it is not the duty of the Secretary of War to institute proceedings for the violations of the act of 1892 (eight-hour law)," the heads of the various departments have been guided by that opinion.

This matter was presented to the President in letters and in Labor's Bill of Grievances. The President issued an order directing that when complaints are made of the violations of the eight-hour law that it be referred to the Commissioner of Labor, by him investigated and the result to be presented to the heads of departments under which the alleged violation occurred. The President issued a subsequent order, under date of September 19, of which the following is a copy:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I. All Departments of the Government under the supervision of which public works are being constructed are hereby directed to notify the representatives stationed at such public works to report at once to their respective Departments all cases in which contractors or sub-contractors on works now under construction have required or permitted laborers or mechanics in their employ to work over eight hours in any one calendar day.

II. All Government representatives in charge of construction of public works are further directed that it is part of their duty to report to their respective departments each and every case in which laborers or mechanics are required or permitted to work over eight hours a day on the works under supervision of such Government representatives. Wherever reports showing work in excess of eight hours a day are received by any department they are to be referred to the Department of Justice for appropriate action.

III. All departments of the Government under the supervision of which public works are being constructed by contract are further directed to have their respective legal officers prepare and forward to the President a list of such statutes and executive orders as have a direct bearing on contracts for the construction of public works, and with which bidders on such works should be made acquainted.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, September 19, 1906.

It will be observed that the President upholds Labor's contention that it is the duty of the officers of our government to enforce the eight-hour law and to prosecute its violators.

ANTI-INJUNCTION MEASURES.

Early in the first session of this Congress Mr. Little, of Arkansas, introduced in the House our old bill to limit and define the issuance of injunctions, the necessity for which had grown out of the abuse of the injunction process in labor disputes. In consequence of later and still further invasion by some of the courts of the rights and liberties of the working people both as workers and citizens, we were advised by competent counsel that our old bill, if enacted, would prove insufficient and ineffective. With the consent of the Executive Council the Hon. Thomas C. Spelling, an attorney of high legal attainments, drafted a bill comprehensive in scope and character. The same was approved by the Executive Council and at our request was introduced in the House by Congressman George A. Pearre, of Maryland.

Together with Mr. Spelling and other representatives of labor, I appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House, Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, conspicuously leading the opposition to Labor's contention and aiding the attorneys who represented the opponents to Labor in our demand for a recognition of the principle and right of being guaranteed equality with all other citizens before the law in the courts of our country.

In connection with the efforts to secure relief from the abuse of the injunction process and particularly in labor disputes, we are confronted with the evident good intentions of some Congressmen and others, who seem to favor a bill that would provide the giving of "notice" to the other party before an injunction is issued. While upon the surface this suggestion has all the appearance of fairness, yet it will be observed that it provides the legal statutory authority for the issuance of injunctions, as well as making the judge, sitting as a court of equity, the arbiter of the questions in dispute.

We protest against the issuance of these injunctions, for they have no warrant in law and are the result of judicial usurpation and judicial legislation rather than of Congressional legislation.

In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes, if those acts are criminal or unlawful, there is now ample law and remedy covering them. From the logic of this there is no escape.

No act is a crime unless there is a law designating it and specifying it to be a crime.

No act is unlawful unless there be a law on the statute books designating and specifying it to be unlawful; hence, it follows that,

No act is criminal or unlawful unless there is a law prohibiting its commission, and it further follows that,

An injunction never was intended to apply and never should be applied, and in fact never is applied in such cases, other than in disputes which arise between workmen and their employers.

It is agreed by all, friends and opponents alike, that the injunction process, beneficent in its inception and general practice, never should, and legally cannot, be applied where there is another ample remedy at law.

Again we assert that Labor asks no immunity for any of its men who may be guilty of any criminal or unlawful act.

It insists upon the workers being regarded and treated as equals before the law with every other citizen; that if any act be committed by any one of our number, rendering him amenable to the law, he shall be prosecuted by the ordinary forms of law and by the due process of law, and that an injunction does not lawfully and properly apply and ought not to be issued in such cases.

The injunction process as applied to men engaged in a dispute with employers, includes the allegation of criminal or unlawful acts, as a mere pretext, so that the lawful and innocent acts in themselves may also be incorporated and covered by the blanket injunction. And the performance of the lawful and innocent acts in themselves despite the injunction renders them at once guilty of contempt of the court's order which is summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

It is common experience that a long period of agitation and teaching is required to obtain any legislative relief from established wrong and oppression.

While no federal statute corrective of judicial excesses in the use of the injunctive process can be reported, yet there can be no doubt that progress has been made toward that desirable consummation. Most of the state courts, and some of the United States courts are now giving more attention to the emphatic protests of organized labor and weighing more carefully the arguments presented by attorneys representing Labor, as well as those of publicists, against the disposition to interfere by a resort to this extraordinary process in trade disputes.

But we must not, as we value our dearest rights and most important interests, relax our efforts because of the check thus given by our educational work.

While we have caused the judiciary to stay its hand occasionally and to be less ready to usurp legislative functions by the enactment of these special prohibitory decrees, the fact must not be overlooked that the corporations and others who have benefited by abuses of judicial process and opposed us at every step in our efforts to obtain anti-injunction legislation have not been idle, and will not be. We must continuously and persistently press upon one Congress after another, session after session, our claim for the rectification of this abuse.

There has been a constantly increasing reflex action among the people, especially among the more intelligent class, favorable to our side in this contention. While the basest of motives have in many cases stood in our way, greater obstacles have been the ignorance and indifference on the part of those whose duty it was to consider our grievances and weigh our arguments.

As speech after speech is made and argument on argument presented, a greater proportion of minds become receptive, and these in turn will present our cause to others. So we confidently expect that thus in the near future the entire sordid lump of Congressional and Senatorial obstinacy will be leavened with a spirit of justice, our appeals heeded and a fair measure of relief granted.

While it is regrettable that none of our bills to limit the power of courts to issue injunctions can be reported to have passed, yet we feel that a more hopeful

spirit is justified by the situation and by many circumstances, all of which it would be difficult or impossible to set forth within reasonable space.

The particular bill endorsed by the Executive Committee, and which is commended to your favorable consideration, is the Pearre Bill, deriving its name from its introducer. Objections on alleged constitutional grounds are always urged when reformatory legislation is proposed, whether by Labor or by other forces especially if corporate interests are to be affected. But the Pearre Bill is so clearly constitutional that the principal opposition has been directed at its policy. One of its provisions forbids interference by the courts to prevent the carrying out of agreements to do lawful acts. Such have often been enjoined upon the pretext that they became illegal and amounted to conspiracies, merely because men, having met together, agreed to do those lawful acts. Thus men have been enjoined as "boycotters" from warning the public as to the inferior quality of goods, and from asking the public not to purchase goods made by a particular company or firm.

Another provision forbids the mere right to do business being considered as constituting property as a basis for issuing an injunction. Most of the abuses by the courts have arisen from the fallacious idea that the employer's right to pursue his avocation was something more than a personal right, like, for instance, the laborer's right to work for wages.

But the arguments in support of the bill cannot be here enlarged upon. They ought to be obtained, however, in printed form and studied by every trade unionist. When we, ourselves, fully understand what we require, and why, our fight will be more than half won.

A concise explanation of the bill and an answer to all objectors have been prepared under my supervision. Printed copies can be had upon application by mail to the address of the American Federation of Labor at Washington. The cost will be small.

The merits of the bill were earnestly and fully presented before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, by counsel as well as by the officers of the American Federation of Labor. The opposition, comprising many of the great labor employing corporations and trusts of the nation, was fully represented, officially as well as by lawyers. It was clear, even to the most unfriendly members of the Judiciary Committee, that not even the array of talent opposing us could answer our arguments. We were therefore defeated, as far as the first session of the present Congress is concerned, by a resort to dilatory tactics. After two months of time-killing argument and stage play the essential provisions of the bill were referred to a subcommittee of three members. But the fight for a favorable report will not be abandoned, and sooner or later it will be won.

Together with Secretary Morrison, Vice-President O'Connell and Mr. Spelling, early in the year I had a conference with the President and some correspondence regarding this subject matter of both his recommendation and our (Pearre) bill to limit the issuance of injunctions. I have asked and have obtained from the President another conference upon the subject of injunction and other legislation of interest to Labor which, it is currently stated, he will recommend to Congress in his forthcoming annual message. The conferrees with the President were Vice-President O'Connell, Secretary Morrison, Attorney Spelling and myself. The conference occurred November 7th; hence, too late to be included in this formal report.

DANGER OF REVERSAL OF CHINESE EXCLUSION POLICY.

In my reports to several conventions it became necessary to call attention to the status of the Chinese Exclusion Law and the efforts made to defeat the purpose of the effective existing law upon that subject. The situation so far as this question affected the Hawaiian Islands has been changed, so that there is not now to any appreciable extent a mooted question but that it is settled for that territory.

That the position which Labor took upon that subject last year eliminated the contention of Hawaii, and so far as it affects that island, there can be no question. But in other respects, the apprehension expressed at the Pittsburg convention in regard to the Chinese Exclusion Law has been fully borne out and still confronts us.

It is necessary to refer briefly to a few incidents having a bearing upon this subject. In his last annual message to Congress, the President recommended that our laws and treaties should be framed so as to put Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds; not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors, preachers and the like, in the excepted class, but to state that we will *admit* all Chinese, except Chinese coolies, whether skilled or unskilled.

A few days thereafter a great conference was held in New York City which, from the lack of either information or understanding upon the subject, came near the point of endorsing that position. The conference finally adopted by almost unanimous vote the declaration for the enforcement of the existing satisfactory law and treaty upon the subject. It is with considerable pride that I can state that it was due to a few representatives of Labor, myself included, that the first declaration was repudiated and the latter endorsed.

A bill to change the law in accordance with the President's recommendation was introduced in the House and very seriously pressed.

Last December, with a number of friends, I had an interview with the President, when his attention was called to the fact that if his recommendation were enacted into law the entire policy of our government and people would be changed.

The existing Chinese Exclusion Law provides in general terms that all Chinese shall be excluded from the United States and its possessions. Then the law proceeds to specify those who are exempt from the operations of the law, those who may come to our shores.

The recommendation of the President would, if enacted into law, in general terms specify that *all Chinese shall be admitted* to the United States and its possessions, and it then specifies those who would be exempt, and *those who may not come*. That is, the Chinese coolies.

Your attention is called to the fact that the burden of proof now devolves upon the Chinese of the exempt classes to legally show their right to come to the United States, its territories, or its possessions.

If, on the other hand, the policy were reversed by the enactment of the President's recommendation, it would devolve upon the United States to legally and conclusively show that all Chinese coolies and laborers, no matter how great the numbers, and no matter how great their deception, who would swarm to our country or its possessions, would not be legally entitled to enter.

I have no right to say that the President has changed his opinion upon the subject as the result of the conference referred to when it was brought to his attention how difficult and almost impossible it would be to exclude Chinese coolies and laborers, whether skilled or unskilled, if the burden of proof were placed upon our government, but that he has increased in the new view and the new light in which the subject was placed before him, is beyond question.

That there have been a large number of Chinese coolies and laborers who have entered both the United States and its possessions since the issuance of the executive order last year, is manifest. In addition, it may be interesting to know that the Commissioner-General of Immigration testified before a congressional committee that he was directed to enforce the Chinese Exclusion Law with less rigor.

It is now currently reported that there is being negotiated a treaty between the United States and China with a view of modifying and repealing existing law. Of course, it is not the intent or purpose of our Chinese Exclusion Law to bar the coming of bona fide students, business or professional men, or those who desire to travel for pleasure or information. Experience has, however, demonstrated the necessity for such safeguards from imposition, that the essential feature for the exempt classes who may come to our shores, is that they shall clearly show that they do not belong to the excluded class, the coolies and laborers.

The American people do not object to the Chinese because they are Chinese; they know from their own experience, as well as from the experience of ages of the peoples of other countries, that the Chinese coolies and laborers can not assimilate with our race; that their civilization, and ours as well, can not co-exist; that the physical conditions, the standard of life, the progress of our people, will not only be endangered but undermined and destroyed.

We join with all our people in the desire to ensure fair treatment to those who may lawfully come to our shores from China, but the deceptive character and means

resorted to by Chinese coolies and laborers so as to enable them to come to the United States and its possessions in violation of law, leave us no alternative but to emphatically enter our protest, and by all honorable means at our command, whether by law or by treaty, to prevent the reversal of our policy which now in a measure safeguards us from the possibility of being overwhelmed by the coming of the hordes of Chinese.

The matter in its entirety is submitted to you for such advice and action as your judgment and the necessities of the case require.

CONVICT LABOR REGULATION BILL.

The bill to enable the states to protect themselves from the evils of convict labor coming into competition with the free labor within their own borders was reported to the House and occupies that position on the calendar.

It may be necessary to repeat here briefly what has often been stated in regard to Labor's position upon the subject of convict labor. We recognize the economic wisdom and the humane purpose in finding employment for those confined in our penal institutions, but we protest against the labor of society's derelicts and unfortunates being made a source of profit for the state or its contractors to the detriment of the inmates of the state and of the people generally.

We particularly protest against that policy being pursued by any one or more states for their own profit or the profit of their contractors by dumping the products of convict labor upon the markets of the states in which the people have either partially or wholly solved that problem for themselves.

If states which now inconsiderately and inhumanly encourage crime for their own profit or for the profit of contractors were compelled to sell the product of their convicts within their own states, they would soon be confronted with the condition that would compel a better system to protect their own people from that evil.

Incidentally, it may be noted that there has always been, and is now, proportionately to population, a larger number of men convicted of crime in those states which pursue the contract system of labor as compared to other states, where the convict labor system is fairer to the people and more humane to the convicts. And it is additionally interesting to know that where a particular industry is carried on in a penal institution, a very much larger number of men are arrested, charged with, and convicted of, crime of that particular industry. In other words, the system not alone makes convicts of men who would otherwise and under other conditions continue to be law-abiding, but the tendency is also to make common misdemeanors, criminal offenses, in which long and unjust sentences are imposed, in order to furnish "convicts" to perform the particular labor in the prisons.

We should not alone direct our attention to have the states abolish the old and brutal condition of convict contract labor, but also to press for its enactment the bill before Congress by which the states may protect themselves from the unwisdom, the selfishness, and the brutal disregard in this respect of other states.

PANAMA CANAL LABOR.

A plain sense of duty requires that I should make a formal statement of facts relative to the changed conditions which now obtain and are in course of determination in the construction of the Panama Canal. The Panama Canal Commission, entrusted with its construction, almost at the outset assumed an attitude of indifference or hostility to the position which Labor declared to be essential and proper in regard thereto.

At the Boston convention the declaration was made in favor of the construction of the canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. We regarded it as the most important public work ever assumed by this or any other nation, and a resolution was adopted urging, that inasmuch as we have in our country "hundreds of thousands of laborers of the Italian and other southern races, adapted in every way to the class of work to be undertaken at Panama," that therefore, the workmen of the United States should be employed in the construction of the inter-oceanic canal.

Those in charge of the construction of the canal seemed bent upon the policy the reverse of this; in other words, they seemed to have no other conception than

that our government should become the sponsor of "cheap laborers" in this great public work. We endeavored to be of assistance to the work of the commission, and urged at several conferences that the Panama Canal be built by, and as a monument to, the ingenuity, enterprise, and industry of the American people.

In so far as Labor is concerned, the commission seems to have directed its attention to all other climes and countries rather than to our own, and has manifested its purpose to disregard the eight-hour law, upon the premise that the Panama Canal Zone is not an American possession; that the canal is not an American public work.

The Attorney-General, however, rendered a contrary opinion and held that the eight-hour law of the United States applied. Bent upon the pursuit of its policy, the commission prevailed upon those in control of legislation to try and carry out its design.

When the Urgent Deficiency Bill was under consideration in the House, a rider thereto was offered, to abolish the eight-hour law so far as it applied to the Panama Canal construction. This being new legislation, it required unanimous consent for its adoption. Objection was entered and it was ruled out. Then those in control of the House formulated a new rule and forced its adoption, permitting this special and new legislation; and, under the whip and spur of those in control, the following amendment was passed abolishing the eight-hour law, so far as it applies to the Panama Canal:

"The provisions of the act entitled 'An Act relating to the limitations of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia,' approved August 1, 1892, shall not apply to alien laborers employed in the construction of the Isthmus Canal within the canal zone."

Every effort was made to prevent the enactment and approval of this amendment, but without avail.

It will be observed that the language employed appears to abolish the eight-hour law so far as "alien" laborers are concerned; but the fact of the matter is that the eight-hour law is now dead in its practical application so far as all workmen are concerned, whether alien or American. Letters received by us from American workmen in the Canal Zone complain, that they are not only required and permitted, but are compelled, to work as much as sixteen hours a day. It is not difficult to appreciate the enormity of so long a work day, particularly in such a torrid zone and miasmatic atmosphere as prevail along the Panama Canal strip.

When it was announced last year that the Commission intended to disregard or would urge the annulment of the eight-hour law on the Panama Canal, it was also then announced in the press that the commission would employ Chinese coolies. With Vice-President O'Connell, I called upon Chairman Shonts, of the commission, to discuss his eight-hour abolition contention and to protest against the employment of Chinese laborers. We were unable to persuade Mr. Shonts from his anti-eight-hour position, but he emphatically assured us that there was no intention to employ Chinese in the canal construction, and that they would not be employed thereon.

There are now under consideration contracts for the employment of thousands of Chinese on the Panama Canal, and at wages of as low a figure as nine and a quarter cents per hour.

Labor contends that quite apart from the consideration of the policy for which our country has declared against the competition of Chinese coolie laborers with our own working people, that the laws of the land are equally binding upon and must not be violated by the Government or its agents.

The Chinese Exclusion Law provides that the Chinese laborers shall not come to the United States, its territories or possessions.

In the Attorney-General's opinion upon the eight-hour law, to which I have already referred, he held that the Panama Canal is an American public work and the eight-hour law applied thereto. If that position be true, and surely, we all affirm it, then it follows that the Panama Canal strip is American territory, American possession, and the bringing of Chinese laborers there is in plain violation of law.

We recognize the importance of and the great value involved in the construction and completion of this great enterprise, and we earnestly hope for, and wi!

gladly aid in, its completion; but we can but protest that the great, generous and broad-minded American people should not be placed in such a position of brutality and parsimony so far as wages, hours of labor and conditions of employment are concerned. Where our people are so liberal and fair in all things else, they can not and will not consent to assume the attitude of sordid, heartless employers.

Our fellow-workers have in their meetings and elsewhere frequently expressed their judgment upon this subject, but since the inauguration of the changed policy, this is the first convention of the American Federation of Labor. The entire subject-matter is, therefore, laid in your hands for the expression of your judgment.

SHIP SUBSIDY—COMPULSORY NAVAL SERVICE.

With the Legislative Committee and the representatives of the Seamen's Union, Mr. Andrew Furuseth, I appeared before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on several occasions conveying the Federation's protest against the passage of the so-called Ship Subsidy Bill, particularly upon the ground that it contained provisions which practically made conscription (compulsory naval service of seamen) a condition precedent to their employment on privately-owned vessels.

It may be necessary here to call attention to the fact that the advocates of the bill questioned the accuracy of our contention on this latter point and asserted that the naval service required, is of a voluntary character.

It is true that the language employed in the bill gives the superficial appearance that such service, if undertaken, would be voluntary; but upon an examination of the language and its practical application there is no escape from the conclusion that it means, and is intended to mean, compulsory naval service in time of peace or war as a condition upon which seamen can find employment in privately-owned vessels; in other words, that seamen would be required to sign articles enlisting in the naval reserve before they would be permitted to earn their own livelihood; to support those dependent upon them.

For your information I quote the provisions of the bill bearing upon this subject. The bill is known as Senate 529 of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. The provisions referred to are as follows:

"That **there shall be enrolled** in such manner and under such requirements as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, from the officers and men now and hereafter employed in the merchant marine and fisheries of the United States, including the coastwise trade of the Atlantic and Pacific and the Great Lakes, such officers, petty officers and men as may be capable of rendering service as **members of a Naval Reserve** for duty in time of war. * * * These members of the Naval Reserve shall be **enrolled for a period of four years**, during which period they shall be subject to render service on call of the President in time of war. They shall also possess such qualifications, receive such instructions, and be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. * * *

"A vessel shall not be entitled to the subvention (subsidy) above provided for **unless during the period of employment** in the foreign or deep-sea fisheries the following proportions of the crew of the vessel after the dates specified **shall have been enrolled in the Naval Reserve.**" (The distinction in type is mine simply to bring out the fact conspicuously to the reader.)

The bill then proceeds to prescribe the continual increased proportion of the constantly increased number of those seamen employed in privately owned vessels "who shall have been enrolled in the Naval Reserve."

It will be observed that the bill provides that enrollment of seamen is compulsory; that it prescribes that they shall be enrolled for a period of four years, compelled to render service in time of war, and subject, in times of peace to the instructions and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. And, further, that the vessels cannot receive the subsidy unless there is a constantly increased number of seamen who shall have been enrolled in the naval service. It is not difficult to understand that if the owners of vessels can only receive the subsidy upon the condition that their seamen shall have enrolled themselves in the naval service, that these owners will insist upon their seamen signing the articles of enlistment in order that they may be employed.

In passing, it may not be amiss to say that the working men of our country, the organized working men, are no less patriotic than any of our citizens in other

walks of life. In all the great events and vicissitudes, when the honor, the interests, and the safety of our country have been at stake, none more promptly, zealously and patriotically enlisted and offered their services and lives under the flag of the Republic than did the men of Labor. We have lost none of our love for and devotion to our country. The past is but a presage of what the toilers of America will do, should the necessity ever arise, but we cannot refrain from entering an emphatic protest against an attempt to subvert a principle of civilized government, and particularly Republican institutions, by a system of conscription and compulsory military or naval service, especially in times of peace, even if conscription and compulsory service are hidden disingenuously behind the subterfuge that they are voluntary.

The entire subject is commended to your careful consideration to determine the course which shall be pursued by your representatives.

IMMIGRATION BILL.

An immigration bill was discussed by Congress containing several features urged by Labor. It passed the Senate, was considered by the House, and due to the unwarranted and undignified and hostile course pursued by the Speaker and the small coterie of his followers, it was defeated. The Speaker manuevered the passage of a rule which, for the first time in the history of parliamentary practice, made it impossible for the members to demand a roll-call of the votes upon the question, and thus members were given the opportunity, under the lash of the Speaker, to escape their accountability to their constituents. This convention should make known to the country its position and desires upon this important question.

DENATURED ALCOHOL FREE.

The bill providing for the taking off of taxes of alcohol when denatured, asked for by the painters and others and endorsed by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, has become a law, with a provision that the denaturing of alcohol shall take place in distilleries specified by the internal revenue officers of the government.

RAILROAD MEN'S HOURS OF LABOR LIMITATION BILL.

Thousands of the traveling public and thousands of railway employees are killed or maimed every year on our railroads. It is not generally known that railroad employees are often required to work so many hours continuously as to render them in an unconscious or semi-conscious condition; it may not be generally known that many of the so-called "accidents" on railways are primarily due to the long hours of service without sleep or rest of railroad men. Having due regard for the exigencies which arise in railroading, and realizing that in their operation a hard and fast rule of a normal work-day may not be feasible, labor being convinced that there is a specific time beyond which railroad workmen should not be required to render continuous service, caused a bill to be introduced in Congress prohibiting the employment of railway employees more than sixteen hours continuously in any one day. I regret to say that little or no progress has thus far been made on this bill. I confidently believe that you will authorize and direct every effort to be made to secure the enactment of this humane, necessary measure.

RAILROAD ARBITRATION (1898) ACT'S ESSENTIAL FEATURE VOID.

In 1898 Congress passed what is known as the "Erdman Arbitration Act," and it was approved by President Cleveland on June 1st of that year. The vital feature of this law is Section X, which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, for any employer subject to the provisions of the act, or any agent, officer or receiver of such employer, to "require any employee, or any person seeking employment, as a condition of such employment, to enter into an agreement, either written or verbal, not to become or remain a member of any labor corporation, association, or organization," or to "threaten any employee with loss of employment, or unjustly discriminate against any employee because of his membership in such a labor corporation, association or

organization;" or to "require any person seeking employment, as a condition of such employment, to enter into a contract whereby such employee or applicant for employment shall agree to contribute to any fund for charitable, social or beneficial purposes; to release such employer from legal liability for any personal injury by reason of any benefit received from such fund beyond the proportion of the benefit arising from the employer's contribution to such fund;" or "after having discharged an employee, to attempt or to conspire to prevent such employee from obtaining employment, or who shall, after the quitting of an employee, attempt or conspire to prevent such employee from obtaining employment."

This law applies to common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and is an attempt on the part of Congress to prevent, so far as it could constitutionally act, the evils of discrimination against men because of their membership in labor organizations, blacklisting, and other such evils, familiar to union men. This power of protection was exercised in this law by Congress to the full extent of its jurisdiction. Congress could only deal with the employees of those corporations that are amenable to the regulations of interstate commerce.

On October 16, 1899, an indictment was found by the federal grand jury for the District of Massachusetts against Hugh J. Hill, a chief train dispatcher on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, for violation of the tenth section of the "Railroad Arbitration Act" in discrimination against a member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and threatening him with loss of employment, because of his membership in such organization. The railroad company demurred to the indictment on the ground, among others, that the tenth section of that law "is unconstitutional and void because not within the power of Congress to enact as a regulation of interstate commerce."

The case came on for trial in October, 1900 before District Judge Francis C. Lowell, at Boston. Judge Lowell refused to hold that the law is unconstitutional, and in an admirably fair and reasonable charge he gave the case to the jury to be determined upon the facts. The jury failed to agree, and owing to the fact that an agreement was entered into between the railroad company and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers a short time after the trial, the case was never re-tried.

A few months ago the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company began discriminating against members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers because of their membership in the organization, in direct violation of the provisions of Section X of the Railroad Arbitration Act. The cases are exactly on a par with the previous case against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, and the same points are involved. The officers of the organization at once took steps to protect its members, by invoking the aid of the law against the railroad company and its offending officials. Suits were filed in the Eastern and Western Districts of Kentucky and the Northern District of Alabama, seven in all. One of these cases, brought before Judge Evans in the Western District of Kentucky, has recently been decided, and although the judge had the precedent of Judge Lowell's decision to guide him, he declared the law unconstitutional and void.

This decision came at a time when the Attorney-General was preparing to file a supplemental brief on behalf of the Government, to intervene to protect the integrity of the law. As there is no right of appeal in a criminal case, nothing further can be done with this particular suit, but the others that are still pending will be carefully watched, and every effort will be made to obtain a favorable decision.

If the decision of Judge Evans is generally held to be good law, there is no longer any protection in that law for union men who may be employed by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. Men belonging to labor organizations can be discharged with impunity, simply because of their membership. They can be discriminated against and blacklisted and there is no federal law on the subject that will give them any protection.

In passing it may be well to state that this "Erdman Arbitration Act," in its inception, was drawn by Attorney-General Olney, with the assistance of former Commissioner of Labor Wright, and some of the representatives of the steam railroad brotherhoods. Our Legislative Committee and I protested against its enactment in the shape in which it was being then urged, and warned the representatives of the railroad men against its dangerous provisions. After some years of conferences and correspondence upon the subject, finding that we were unable to persuade our

friends from pursuing a mistaken course in regard to that bill, we succeeded in having eliminated from it any provision applying to other than railroad men, and we aided also in the elimination of some of its other vicious features. It was enacted then, and, as already stated, it became law June 1, 1898. It now transpires that the principal feature in that act which was of some substantial advantage to the railroad men has been declared void.

I recommend that this convention invite the representatives of the railroad organizations to a conference for the purpose of determining upon a course of action arising out of the decision nullifying that most important clause of the act referred to.

EMPLOYERS' LIMITED LIABILITY LAW.

Congress passed a limited employers' liability law, of which the following is a copy:

"An Act relating to liability of common carriers in the District of Columbia and Territories and common carriers engaged in commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations to their employees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every common carrier engaged in trade or commerce in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or between the several States, or between any Territory and another, or between any Territory or Territories and any State or States, or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, shall be liable to any of its employees, or, in the case of his death, to his personal representative for the benefit of his widow and children, if, any, if, none, then for his parents, if none, then for his next of kin dependent upon him, for all damages which may result from the negligence of any of its officers, agents, or employees, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency due to its negligence in its cars, engines, appliances, machinery, track, roadbed, ways, or works.

Sec. 2. That in all actions hereafter brought against any common carriers to recover damages for personal injuries to an employee, or where such injuries have resulted in his death, the fact that the employee may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery where his contributory negligence was slight and that of the employer was gross in comparison, but the damages shall be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employee. All questions of negligence and contributory negligence shall be for the jury.

Sec. 3. That no contract of employment, insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity for injury or death entered into by or on behalf of any employee, nor the acceptance of any such insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity by the person entitled thereto, shall constitute any bar or defense to any action brought to recover damages for personal injuries to or death of such employee: *Provided, however,* That upon the trial of such action against any common carrier the defendant may set off therein any sum it has contributed toward any such insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity that may have been paid to the injured employee, or, in case of his death, to his personal representative.

Sec. 4. That no action shall be maintained under this Act, unless commenced within one year from the time the cause of action accrued.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this Act shall be held to limit the duty of common carriers by railroads or impair the rights of their employees under the safety-appliance Act of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and March second, nineteen hundred and three.

Approved, June 11, 1906."

It will be observed that the law applies exclusively to the employees of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. Your representatives aided the legislative committeeman of the railroad brotherhoods to secure its enactment. We realized that though it did not include other employees engaged in interstate commerce, yet it was the best which could be obtained at the time, and that it will prove a basis upon which to extend its provisions in the future.

WOMAN AND CHILD WORKERS' INVESTIGATION.

A joint resolution was introduced in Congress directing the Department of Commerce and Labor to make an investigation and report upon the industrial, social, moral, educational, and physical conditions of woman and child workers in the United States. The resolution passed the House and is now before the Senate. The bill encountered considerable opposition in the House, particularly at the hands of Congressman Crumpacker, of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Census, who sought to mislead the members into the belief that the sociological investigation contemplated by the bill would be an "unnecessary duplication" of a formal statistical table of figures gathered by the Census Bureau.

Representatives of Labor gave every assistance to press the passage of the

resolution for a comprehensive investigation. In an interview with the President we presented this matter to his attention, and he communicated with Mr. Crumpacker, the Census Bureau and the Commissioner of Labor, insisting that a comprehensive sociological investigation be made; that this was not contemplated in the statistical record of the Census Bureau, and that such an investigation was by no means unnecessary nor would it be a duplication.

Under modern conditions of industry, where so many women, and particularly children, are employed under conditions which not only stunt the physical and mental growth and development, but undermine and destroy the moral and social fibre of those who should make up the manhood and womanhood of the people, the citizenship of the future, it is essential that a thoroughly comprehensive investigation should be made so that the condition we know to exist may be equally known to all our people. It should be made so that such a course may be pursued as shall best safeguard the womanhood and childhood of our time from the avaricious exploitation now in vogue.

While much has been done, there is still much more to be done by Labor in the interest of the woman and child workers of our country. No one thing would be more helpful than such a congressional investigation as that to which I have already referred, particularly if it be conducted genuinely, so as to ascertain the facts; humanely, in the interests of the economic, physical, moral and social welfare of woman and child workers; patriotically, to promote the physical, intellectual, moral and social growth, so as to secure a higher and a better citizenship for the mainstay and the perpetuation of the institutions of our Republic.

We should not only emphasize our position upon this subject but also direct the representatives of our Federation to secure the passage of the resolution for the congressional investigation and to aid in every possible manner, in order that the investigation may be fraught with beneficent results.

BARGE-TOWING REGULATION BILL.

At several conventions was discussed the total disregard of human life as practiced by some vessel owners, in the carrying trade, who often send to sea and along our coasts one steam vessel towing a number of heavily laden barges which in stress and storm are cut adrift, leaving the few poor souls on these unseaworthy crafts without any power of propulsion, the helpless men generally finding a watery grave. At our request Congressman Hearst, of New York, introduced a bill in the House providing that no vessel shall tow more than one other vessel fifty miles out at sea, unless such towed barges or vessels are properly manned and possess the power of self-propulsion. No progress on this bill has been made.

LABOR'S POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Much interest has been aroused regarding the active campaign inaugurated and carried on by the American Federation of Labor in the recent past. Labor's opponents assumed to regard our actions as an unwarranted invasion of their domain; that the working people have no right to exercise their sovereign power of citizenship to punish politically those who are hostile or indifferent to our rights and interests, or to stand in advocacy of those who have proven themselves as friends and who have sympathetically supported the measures we deem requisite to secure the enactment of laws having for their purpose the abolition of inequalities and injustice and the protection and promotion of those rights to which Labor is so justly entitled. They accused us of "threatening" Congressmen with our political ill will, as though people of other interests do not advocate and support the election of those who favor those interests, and threaten with political defeat those who are opposed to them. Evidently, it is not understood that the ballot in itself is the weapon with which the constitution has invested the citizen, not only to threaten, but to carry that threat into execution.

We are not unmindful of the fact that laws in the interests of labor have been enacted, but these have been fragmentary in character and of insufficient importance. When we contemplate the alacrity with which our Congresses respond to the demands of special interests, by the prompt granting of charters, franchises, immunities, special privileges, and special and class legislation, that are winged into enactment by legislative flights, while any measure in the interests of the

toiling masses progresses as if with a leaden heel; that particularly in recent years slower progress has been made than heretofore; that the toilers' appeals and petitions are treated with indifference and contempt, it is not surprising that the men of labor throughout our country have become impatient and have manifested that impatience.

The American Federation of Labor has often declared and often emphasized that as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls of every election.

That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workingmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary, that will not govern us by arbitrary injunction of the courts, nor act as the pliant tool of corporate wealth.

Frequently our conventions have voiced their sentiments, views and demands relative to labor measures and the means and methods by which to attain them. From the rank and file among the workers of our country have come impatient inquiries as to the possibility of labor legislation at the hands of Congress, and the request to know whether the time is not opportune to conduct a campaign that will impress upon the minds of those who are juggling and disregarding the legislative interests of America's workers, the necessity for a more decent regard for those rights and interests.

By authority of the Executive Council I invited the presidents of our international unions to meet with the Executive Council at headquarters to consult and devise ways and means by which the position of labor in regard to our rights and interests might be discussed and formulated. That conference was attended by one hundred and seventeen presidents or representatives of presidents of the International Trade Unions of our country together with the Executive Council, and the now well-known Bill of Labor's Grievances was drawn up. In a body we presented it to the President, the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on March 21, 1906.

The colloquies which ensued and the treatment accorded Labor's representatives are well known. It was quite evident that a large part of the meaning of the presentation of that document was misunderstood.

It is not necessary here to incorporate the entire Bill of Grievances, but I quote the closing paragraphs because of their explanation of the events which followed. They are as follows:

"We present these grievances to your attention because we have long, patiently, and in vain waited for redress. There is not any matter of which we have complained but for which we have in an honorable and lawful manner submitted remedies. The remedies for these grievances proposed by Labor are in line with fundamental law, and with the progress and development made necessary by changed industrial conditions.

Labor brings these its grievances to your attention because you are the representatives responsible for legislation and for failure of legislation. The toilers come to you as your fellow-citizens who, by reason of their position in life, have not only with all other citizens an equal interest in our country, but the further interest of being the burden-bearers, the wage-earners of America. As Labor's representatives we ask you to redress these grievances, for it is in your power so to do.

Labor now appeals to you, and we trust that it may not be in vain. But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and the support of our fellow citizens."

The appeal for relief which Labor requested was not heeded. Those in charge of our congressional affairs disclosed clearly what had been long realized that the gentlemen misrepresenting the people attempt to substitute adroitness for patriotism, trickery, shiftness and special pleadings for constructive statesmanship; that their course outrages the life, the interests and the welfare of the people. True to

our declaration, Labor appealed not only to the working people, but to all the American people, that this republic of ours shall continue to be of, for, and by the people, rather than of, for, and by the almighty dollar.

Later, the plan of campaign was formulated and the inspiring watch word adopted that:

"We will stand by our friends and administer a stinging rebuke to men or parties who are either indifferent, negligent or hostile; and, wherever opportunity affords, secure the election of intelligent, honest, earnest trade unionists, with unblemished, paid-up union cards in their possession."

With the details of the campaign the Executive Council in its report will deal more comprehensively. At this writing prior to November 6th it is not possible to make a statement of the full results. Nor do I care to indulge in prophecy. I can say, however, that every honorable effort has been made to carry out the noble and humane purposes of labor; that already a great moral victory has been won.

The campaign has fulfilled one of its most important missions; it has instituted a great and much needed educational work—a work manifold in character.

First, as to Congress itself; if we have not elected a single trade union member, we still have the encouraging prospect of a new Congress with many members, who certainly must have been previously classed as indifferent, now pledged to Labor's interests. Accepting the statements of those who have not been actively hostile to Labor's interests, when they say that this campaign has led them to look more carefully into the legislation which Labor asks, when such Congressmen voluntarily assure us that hereafter they will give friendly and sympathetic consideration and vote for Labor's measures, may we not take their assurances in good faith, for the time at least, and at an early day hope to see the fruits of this change of heart?

The other educational work, and, of course, the one which is responsible for many seeing the light, is the change which we have already accomplished in public opinion.

Despite the attitude of the hostile portion of the press, we know from various authentic sources that there has been among all our people a general awakening in behalf of Labor's just demands. In the Congressional and legislative campaign throughout the country, the major portion of all discussions and contentions has centered upon the questions of labor and the rights and the justice it presses home upon society.

It is not surprising that many good citizens heretofore only had a vague notion of Labor's demands and the sound logic upon which they were based; but the launching of our campaign, aye, even the denunciation by the hostile portion of the press, has caused a great accession of public interest.

Discussion means that all sides of a question come in for a hearing. The desire of the general public to know what our campaign is about has given Labor's representatives a greater opportunity than ever before to present our claims and to show that they are founded upon justice, a patriotic and humane desire to help all our people. The American desire to deal honestly and fairly with propositions which merit such treatment, helps our cause beyond measure.

It is surprising to many who have not hitherto studied the subject to find that while we made a clear-cut and definite campaign on certain issues, including, for instance, the eight-hour and anti-union bills; these and all Labor's demands seriously concern every citizen, irrespective of whether he be a member of organized labor or whether he is a wage-earner.

Truth is an eternal verity, and our cause needs only to be understood in order to win the support of all sympathetic, patriotic and right-principled men.

We gain by every discussion. We gain even by every hostile attack which provokes comment and gives an opportunity to show what is the truth in regard to our cause. The discussion of the specific measures which Labor advocates has led to a consideration of the basic, economic propositions and philosophy upon which such demands are founded. Many so-called statesmen no less than the multitude of private citizens have found that our campaign has forced a more careful study of problems which heretofore have been passed over with conventional phrases which cover ignorance of important subjects.

We repeat, a great educational work was begun many years ago, and has

been continually carried on day after day as well as in our recent campaign. It will continue until full justice has been accorded to Labor.

Labor's demands can no longer be dismissed with contempt. A man may not agree with us, but he must now show why he does not and the logic is always on our side because we are right.

Our campaign was started late and without any of the machinery or the preparation which ordinarily distinguishes political campaigns. Our members and friends have been obliged to cope with local problems in most instances in whatever manner seemed best. Many good citizens outside of our ranks have given earnest, untiring efforts to aid and supplement the good work which has been done throughout the country.

From headquarters we gave all possible help, yet this could not in many cases be as much as we desired to give, because we were hampered by a lack of funds and the necessary general work of our movement had to be carried on with the same application and industry as though there were no campaign of national importance in full swing. When you shall hear the report of the campaign funds at Labor's disposal, it will be seen how narrow were our resources and how malicious the suggestion of a hostile press that we had a two million dollar fund.

It is worthy of note that the organization of workmen has received a marked impetus during the months of the campaign. This is another evidence of its educational value. The workers who had not heretofore understood the purpose of our movement began to take an interest when they heard the demands of Labor so persistently discussed, even by our opponents. To look into the subject of organization always must mean that the man who has not heretofore belonged to a union will be convinced that his own best interests are conserved by standing shoulder to shoulder with his fellows in the labor movement for the important, economic, industrial, political and social advancement carried forward by the organized hosts of labor. Our members have shown great unselfishness in abandoning even for the time being internal dissensions for the establishment of the great principles involved.

While at this writing no definite results can be predicted, I feel confident that we have enough Congressmen elected and pledged to the rights of Labor and the people as to make it impossible for another "hostile or indifferent" Congress to treat labor's demands in the future as they have been treated in the past.

And in passing it may not be amiss to express the opinion that in the pending session of the present Congress the lessons of Labor's campaign will have a salutary influence.

Some criticism has been indulged in that we did not lay bare for the edification of our opponents all our plans in the various districts. Surely, no reason could be assigned for giving them such an advantage. What is the method of our opponents but that of the utmost secrecy as to ways and means? In our case, there was nothing of a questionable nature to conceal. It was simply ordinary good policy and wisdom for Labor to keep its own counsel and let the results demonstrate whether we have even partially successfully appealed to the support of our fellow-citizens.

If Labor's efforts shall have proven not to have fulfilled its highest hopes, we shall not be greatly disappointed; we know that the tollers will not be downcast. Our membership will take advantage of every opportunity which presents itself to exercise all their rights and functions as workers, as men, as citizens, undismayed by any temporary set-back. Our movement is not only of and for to-day; it stands for eternal justice now and for all time.

There has been no departure in our campaign from the well defined policy of the American labor movement as exemplified by our trade unions and the American Federation of Labor. We should and will, with your authority, continue to take advantage of every opportunity which presents itself to call upon our fellow-workers and our thinking and sympathetic fellow-citizens, to aid us in the great uplifting work of humanity, to attain right and justice, and to abolish wrong; but it is earnestly pressed home upon your experience, your wisdom and your conscience that no hard and fast rule be established that will in the slightest impair the great economic power of our movement; for, after all is said and done, there is no escape from the conclusion that in all the activities

in the life of the wage-workers, there is no effort within measuring distance so potent to accomplish tangible results in the material, economic, moral, or social conditions as the great economic power of the trade union movement which recognizes the identity, the fraternity, the solidarity of Labor.

LABOR'S ECONOMIC POWER—THE MOST POTENT.

As time goes on the concensus of opinion is agreed that the exercise by labor of its economic power is, after all, certainly the greatest power which can be wielded. In a discussion quite immaterial to the point of this part of my report, the Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, in a recent report, says:

"Trade unions possess to-day, through the influence of their immense membership, a capacity to affect seriously the welfare of the community, should they resolve to utilize all their energies and means toward the accomplishment of a definite object. No better illustration of this is needed than the recent great coal strike. Whether the unions are right or wrong in their claims and demands, is immaterial in this discussion. The fact is that they are powerful organizations and may become controlling agencies in the community."

It does not affect the point that the author of that quotation states that the trade unions may affect "seriously" the welfare of the community, or that he with an apparent impartiality presents the possibility that it is probable that the trade unions may be wrong as well as right in their claims. The fact is that if our movement may affect "seriously" the welfare of the community, it must inevitably "seriously" promote the general welfare, and that, as a matter of fact, inasmuch as the labor movement acts in the interests and for the benefit of the great masses of the people, it necessarily follows that despite any incidental error or mistake in its high and great purposes, it is in the right.

However, the quotation is simply given as an additional evidence to that which is manifest among the thinking men the world over, that the trade unions possess in their make-up, character and capacity the power and influence that are possessed by no other organization on earth.

It is the possession of this power and the consciousness of its possession and the wisdom, care and responsibility in its exercise, that have made the trade union movement as understood and expressed by the American Federation of Labor the tower of strength it is, earning and deserving as it does the confidence, respect and well wishes, not only of the wage-workers, but of so large a part of our people.

Thinking men now realize that which we have always contended, that labor's economic, corrective and constructive policy makes for the uplift of all the people.

SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.

It was with profound grief that we learned of the terrible disaster which befell the people of San Francisco and vicinity. Desirous of expressing our material sympathy for the people of that stricken district, with the consent of the Executive Council, I issued an appeal to organized labor for financial aid for the relief of the sufferers.

There are in San Francisco twenty-five local unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. From the fund contributed by our other directly affiliated local unions we made donations to the local unions and the central body of San Francisco, as well as to the organizations in Santa Rosa and San Jose, which suffered loss by the earthquake, of an amount proportionate to the membership upon which they had paid per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor. We also appropriated a sufficient sum from the general fund of the American Federation of Labor to place these organizations in good standing up to August 1st, and, wherever it was necessary, furnished to them free of cost new charters and supplies.

Because the international unions necessarily had the best facilities to communicate with their members in the stricken cities, I urged, and they pursued, the course of sending their contributions to the local unions of their respective crafts.

It was my purpose to make a complete report of the amounts contributed directly by the international unions to their local unions and for the relief of the individual sufferers. This can be done only in part. Only thirty-two international

unions out of our one hundred and nineteen sent me reports. From these it is shown that the total amount contributed is \$155,732.90. In some instances the international unions have later made further donations. Then again circular appeals were sent out by the international unions to their membership, and the executive officers were unable to give the amounts raised by these means. The local unions of the country also made many contributions direct, that were not reported to the executive officers of their international organizations.

When these facts are taken into consideration, together with the further fact that all the international unions remitted per capita tax, etc., against their San Francisco locals, it can be readily understood that the above figures do not by any means indicate the amount contributed by the thirty-two international unions which reported, not taking into consideration those organizations which have made generous contributions but which did not report to us.

The catastrophe which befell our people in San Francisco and vicinity by reason of the earthquake and resultant conflagration was too appalling to admit of adequate description, and particularly any attempt at description at my hands.

The fortitude with which the people there conformed themselves to the awful surroundings occasioned by the calamity, the bravery with which they endured privations, the zeal and energy and enterprise with which they are rebuilding a greater and a more beautiful city by the Golden Gate, manifest the attributes of the highest civilization and heroism. No little credit is primarily due for the order maintained during that great trying time, and for the Phoenix-like rehabilitation, to the men constituting the well organized labor movement and to the chief executive of the stricken city of San Francisco, a trade union mayor whom the consensus of opinion accords to have been the man of the hour.

Of course, in the rebuilding of San Francisco the number of workmen in the building trades has been largely augmented; but from reports made to our headquarters, it is clearly shown that there is now an abundant number there to perform the work required, and that it is inadvisable for workmen to go there in the hope of finding further employment; that the cost of living, including rent, has largely advanced, and that an over-abundance of workmen would necessarily tend to lower wages, particularly when they can not find employment.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE.

Pursuant to the instructions of the last convention, we published in pamphlet form the address delivered at Pittsburg on the subject of tuberculosis, together with the diagrams there exhibited and the advice and warning given for the prevention and arrest of that terrible plague among our people. The result of our efforts has been greatly appreciated, not only by the working people, but also by others particularly engaged in the great effort to eradicate from our lives the terrible ravages due to consumption.

All who have given this subject of tuberculosis their deepest and best thought agree that sufficient and nutritious food, lessening of the hours of burdensome toil, pure air and better sanitation, are the most important considerations and effective elements for the prevention or the cure of tuberculosis. To obtain these conditions for the workers, not even our opponents have disputed that the trade union movement is the most potential.

I recommend that our effort in all directions to relieve humanity from this great scourge be continued unabated.

SCHOOL ROOMS FOR EVENING MEETINGS.

In some localities Central Labor Bodies have secured the partial use of school-rooms for the evening meetings of unions; but much progress on this line has not been made. There is a constantly growing desire among our membership to hold their meetings in halls on the premises of which there is no sale of intoxicants. There is, however, in nearly all centres a dearth of sufficient halls suitable for meeting rooms other than those with saloon attachments.

In the interest of sobriety and morality, I again urge that this convention strongly recommend to our affiliated organizations throughout the country that they inaugurate a movement which shall permit the use of our public schoolrooms for the evening meetings of our labor organizations.

AN OUTRAGE—A TRAVESTY ON THE LAW.

It becomes my duty to refer to a great travesty upon justice toward Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, president, secretary and executive board member of the Western Federation of Miners, who, without an opportunity for defense in the courts of the state of Colorado, were practically kidnaped from that state and taken to Idaho upon the charge of complicity in the killing of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho.

No self-respecting, humane man can have any sympathy either with killing or the policy of killing, whether of a high official or one of the submerged in the social strata.

Civilization presumes the highest regard for human life.

The meanest man in all our country is guaranteed rights which neither state nor nation is warranted in taking from him, even though he be suspected of or charged with crime. Every man in our country is assumed to be innocent of any crime until he has been proven guilty and so pronounced by a jury of his peers; and until Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have been proven guilty, after a fair and impartial trial, the law holds them innocent. Their abduction from their homes and their state is a crime against justice, liberty and the rights of man.

It may not be amiss here to recite the practice in criminal cases where a person charged with crime escapes to or resides in another state.

The governor of the state in which the alleged crime has been committed may make demand upon the governor of the state in which the person charged with the crime is located for the surrender of the person so charged.

That the person demanded has always been accorded the right to be heard before such demand or requisition has been complied with, and that he or others in his behalf may obtain a writ of habeas corpus, by which the courts of the state may hear, review and determine:

Whether the requisition papers are ample or authentic;

Whether the grounds of complaint are sufficient;

Whether there exists an illegal or improper design, under the forms of law, to take a citizen away from his home and from his state, and to take him to a foreign state for an ulterior purpose.

In other words, the practice and the law are that a person shall be protected by the government of the state in which he lives against being deprived of his life or his liberty without due process of law, or being handed over to the government of another state without an opportunity of setting up even a preliminary defense, so as to show that he has the right to the protection of the state against the untenable demand of another.

All these safeguards guaranteed by law were flagrantly disregarded, and Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were surrendered without a moment's preparation or opportunity to avail themselves of their lawful rights and railroaded to an Idaho prison.

Right here we should say that under our government the states are as much foreign to each other in the administration of their criminal law as is, say, for instance, a foreign country to the government of the United States, except that in the former, the state, the state governors and courts are the arbiters, and in the latter the President of the United States and the potentates of the foreign countries and their representative courts are the determining officials.

Is it conceivable that the President of the United States would have surrendered an American citizen to a foreign government upon its requisition without giving him an opportunity to avail himself of his lawful rights and a chance to show that some mistake, some terrible mistake, has been made?

Suppose such a citizen might be able to show that a conspiracy had been entered into by some foreign power to get him into its jurisdiction and domain with the ulterior purpose of taking his life or depriving him of his liberty,

Would and should not an American citizen be given the chance to show these?

If these contentions are true, and no liberty-loving, right-thinking American will dispute it, then it follows that this course should also have been pursued by the governor of Colorado, and that he should not have done as he has done, allow the practical kidnaping of these men.

The entire proceedings in this case thus far have been characterized by high-

handed outrage and violation of the constitutional and statutory guarantees, and are repugnant to the conception of human justice as understood and accepted by our American life, our American manhood, since the foundation of our republic.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF UNION CARDS.

As per instructions of the last convention to the Executive Council and by authority of my colleagues, I communicated with the officers of trade unions of other countries, and our own included, for the purpose of encouraging the international interchange and acceptance of cards, and the acceptance of the same in unions of similar trades without the payment of initiation or entrance fee. The result of that correspondence will be submitted to you more fully in the Executive Council's report. Reference is made here merely to state, that considerable progress has been made in this direction, and to impress the fact upon the minds of all that through the labor movement, more than by any other human effort, is gradually but certainly being accomplished the breaking down of national hatred and prejudice, born of ignorance, and also the establishing and practical application of the principle of human brotherhood.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD.

The unemployed cotton operatives of Lancashire, during our civil war, protested against the British government's undertaking to raise our blockade of the southern ports; they preferred to suffer rather than to have the raw cotton brought to England to give them employment. Had the policy of the British government been carried out, it would have meant the power of that country being allied with the southern forces. Our Lancashire workmen's protest was effective to compel Britain's neutrality. They preferred to suffer rather than permit the dismemberment of our American union and the maintenance of human slavery.

After the close of our civil war the unions of labor were the first to re-establish fraternal relations between the men of the North and South.

The workmen of Great Britain compelled fair treatment to the valiant Boers.

The American Federation of Labor secured the abolition of slavery and peonage in Hawaii, and urged American intervention to free Cuba.

The toilers of France and Germany materially contributed to the prevention of the recently threatened hostilities between the peoples of their respective countries.

The interchange of fraternal delegates between the organized labor movement of various countries, representing as they do the ambassadors from and to the parliaments of labor, the many other means employed to aid and encourage the wage-earners of the world, all have tended and are tending toward the better understanding so essential to international peace and human progress. As such ambassadors of labor of Great Britain and of Canada, to this parliament of American labor, we extend a most cordial and fraternal greeting to J. N. Bell, Allen Gee, and S. L. Landers.

It is our earnest hope that their mingling and stay with us may be mutually profitable to the cause in which we have the honor to be enlisted and which portends so much to the well-being of all the people.

ORGANIZERS' SPLENDID WORK.

It is but scant recognition of our more than twelve hundred volunteer organizers to say that without their aid, much of the success attending our movement would be lost. These men, without reward or hope of reward, devote their evenings, and days, which others devote to rest or recreation, to the great cause of promoting the welfare of the toiling masses.

And the special or salaried organizers perform their arduous duties zealously, giving general satisfaction, bringing to them the consciousness of work well done.

Though it may be true that here and there a labor man may go wrong, I assert that, taking man for man, among the representative labor men of our country, they will be found as earnest, honest, faithful and unselfish as can be found in the professions or in any other walk in life.

It is strange that our opponents would judge every other association of men by the best that they produce, while holding up to contumely the worst who may

Incidentally flit across the path of labor, and holding these up as typical of the best that our great movement produces.

A constant and persistent application of the best that is in us to help our fellows, to instill into the hearts and minds of the toilers the necessity and the righteousness of helping to bear our brothers' burdens, will overcome ignorance and prejudice and will accord to our men the honor and encomium of the great uplifting work of humanity, well done.

LABOR PRESS, ITS GREAT SERVICE.

I wish I could state more strongly and emphatically the appreciation we all feel for the great work of the labor press of America, the great service it renders to the cause of labor and humanity. Often struggling under most adverse and disadvantageous conditions, the men conducting the labor press of America perform a heroic and self-sacrificing service. They deserve and should receive, from the toiling masses of our country, more generous support, not only financially, but morally.

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

It is not necessary to report at length regarding our official magazine, the *American Federationist*. The subject has been dealt with in detail in former reports. Through the columns of its monthly issue I have endeavored to maintain or improve its matter and make-up. It has been a great aid to us in disseminating, not only the principles of the cause for which we stand, but the philosophy upon which it is based.

During the recent campaign it was as expectantly anticipated and eagerly scanned by opponents as by friends. It is seldom but that some of the editorials in the *American Federationist* are not reproduced, both in the labor press and in the daily press. It is authoritatively quoted, and has a great clientele of readers and students. It should be our purpose to endeavor to extend its already wide circulation.

CONCLUSION.

To my colleagues of the Executive Council I owe a deep debt of gratitude for their advice and co-operation. To the officers and the rank and file of our great international unions I can not find language adequately to express the deep appreciation I feel for the support they have rendered our cause and the efforts which I have been enabled to put forth to advance it.

I can not claim that this report is comprehensive, or that it is even satisfactory to myself. It is simply a summary of a few of the important incidents and doings in connection with our movement, the movement which stands for and typifies the noblest impulses and the highest aspirations in man.

I am conscious simply of this one thing: That, without regard to self, whatever has been the light given me and whatever the strength with which I have been endowed, all have been given to the most potent and momentous reform and humanizing force of our time, the organized labor movement of America.

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.



To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

FELLOW WORKMEN—I have the honor to submit a report to you of the receipts and expenditures for the past twelve (12) months, beginning October 1, 1905, and ending September 30, 1906.

Financially, as well as otherwise, the Federation has had a prosperous year. It is with satisfaction that I report at the close of this fiscal year \$113,549.63 in the treasury, a few hundred dollars less than the high-water mark in the history of the Federation. The total receipts from all sources are \$217,815.18, divided as follows: Per capita tax, \$103,043.88; supplies, \$12,887.84; AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, \$25,912.87; International Typographical Union assessment, \$32,613.12; Textile assessment, \$2,056.10; defense fund, \$15,553.02; premium on bonds, \$731.33. The expenses are \$218,540.04, as follows: From general fund, \$124,818.24; AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, \$23,863.12; defense fund, \$13,643.40; premium on bonds, \$591.16; International Typographical Union assessment, \$32,613.12.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenses for twelve (12) months, ending September 30, 1906:

RECEIPTS.

MONTHS.	Tax.	Supplies.	Federationist.	I. T. U. Assess t.	Textile Assess t.	Defense Fund.	Premiums.
1905.							
October.....	\$14,069 60	\$524 05	\$1,691 61	.....	\$292 35	\$1 313 52	\$0 25
November.....	3,804 49	790 91	3,064 88	\$9,215 95	475 71	1,182 11	15 00
December.....	8,980 14	996 40	1,808 57	31,233 07	2 77	1,223 43	43 73
1906.							
January.....	8,124 05	2,031 79	1,641 80	7,269 92	3 05	1 372 27	61 55
February.....	5,553 35	1,011 48	1,131 98	936 16	35 00	1,051 73	23 50
March.....	10,554 78	693 65	1,637 48	610 87	5 37	1,337 40	23 00
April.....	7,481 96	2,140 97	1,414 52	389 45	1 47	1,182 60	176 50
May.....	7,839 52	872 86	1,298 50	14 05	1 74	1,124 25	154 25
June.....	6,069 00	562 02	1,774 98	1,356 31	56	1 230 00	80 75
July.....	9,230 88	848 52	1,807 39	623 96	651 42	*2 234 35	64 00
August.....	11,814 16	1,471 43	1,540 63	134 52	5,2 96	1,105 25	23 25
September.....	14,525 55	943 76	7,100 42	634 16	174 00	1,208 51	44 25
Totals.....	\$108,046 88	\$12,887 84	\$25,912 87	\$52,619 12	\$2,056 10	\$15,556 02	\$730 33

EXPENSES.

MONTHS.	General.	Federationist.	I. T. U. Assess t.	Defense Fund.	Premiums.
1905.					
October.....	\$12,887 67	\$3,886 46	.....	\$400 00	\$45 40
November.....	12,277 21	3 07	.....	712 00	.....
December.....	11,822 76	1,777 32	\$41,663 44	1,719 50	17 00
1906.					
January.....	11,685 70	1,684 09	6,052 50	68 00	35 16
February.....	8,510 42	2,715 91	.....	46 50	.....
March.....	12,049 47	2,846 87	.....	416 00	79 50
April.....	10,695 74	3,104 78	.....	9*2 40	.....
May.....	9,711 22	1,965 66	.....	5,864 00	155 40
June.....	7,557 53	1,369 25	3,304 54	*2,762 00	131 83
July.....	10,186 32	2,515 66	.....	618 00	90 00
August.....	9,244 49	1,9*3 13	763 28	63 00	49 25
September.....	8,183 71	2,757 86	885 36	.....	31 00
Totals.....	\$124,818 24	\$26,868 12	\$62,619 12	\$13,643 40	\$591 16

*\$1,052.00 returned July 9, 1906, from Agricultural Workers of Arceibo, P R

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

RECEIPTS.		
Balance on hand October 1, 1905.....		\$114,285 46
Per capita tax.....	\$108,046 88	
Supplies.....	12,887 84	
American Federationist.....	25,912 87	
Assessment, I. T. U.....	52,619 15	
Assessment, Textile Workers.....	2,056 10	
Defense fund.....	15,556 02	
Premiums.....	736 35	
	217,815 18	
EXPENSES.		\$332,080 64
General.....	\$124,818 24	
American Federationist.....	26,898 12	
Assessment, I. T. U.....	52,619 12	
Defense fund.....	13,643 40	
Premiums.....	591 16	
	218,540 04	
Balance on hand, October 1, 1906.....		\$113,540 60
RECAPITULATION.		
In General Fund.....		\$16,71 58
In Defense Fund.....		96,829 02
		\$113,540 60

The following is the grouping under their several heads of the detailed monthly expenses:

Appropriations:		
Laundry Workers of Troy, N. Y.....		\$1,000 00
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.....		500 00
Chain Makers National Union.....		250 00
International Fur Workers' Union.....		100 00
Sugar Workers, No. 10,519, San Francisco, Cal. (per capita tax).....		75 00
Milkers' Union, No. 8,861, San Francisco, Cal. (per capita tax).....		75 00
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,241, Carpentersville, Ill. (per capita tax).....		24 20
Bootblacks, No. 10,175, San Francisco, Cal. (per capita tax).....		16 75
Laborers' Protective Union, No. 8,944, San Francisco, Cal. (per capita tax).....		16 50
Alaska Salmon Packers, No. 12,000 (per capita tax).....		14 35
Soap, Soda, and Candle Workers, No. 10,385 (per capita tax).....		14 00
Servants' Protective, No. 11,733, Mayaguez, P. R. (per capita tax).....		12 60
Women's Protective Union, No. 11,956, Maricao, P. R. (per capita tax).....		12 00
Machine Hands, No. 11,933, San Francisco, Cal. (per capita tax).....		8 00
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers, No. 10,330, San Francisco, Cal. (per capita tax).....		5 25
Ship Sealers, No. 11,950 (per capita tax).....		3 90
Rent.....		2,100 00
Refund of premiums on bonds, supplies returned, excess per capita tax, etc.....		204 24
Premiums:		
Bonds, local.....		591 16
Treasurer's bond.....		100 00
Fire insurance.....		45 00
Secretary's bond.....		20 00
Newspapers and magazines.....		110 44
Stamped envelopes.....		941 60
Freight and express.....		1,089 84
Telegrams, etc.....		780 42
Supplies and printing for affiliated unions.....		12,085 84
Postage stamps.....		3,705 18
Legislative expenses.....		1,433 35
Office fixtures.....		439 02
Organizing literature and printing.....		873 75
St. Louis exhibit.....		160 00
Expenses of fraternal delegates to British Trades Union Congress.....		800 00
Expenses entertaining fraternal delegates from Great Britain.....		214 61
Pittsburg Convention:		
Printing daily proceedings.....		1,330 55
Badges, decorations, etc.....		374 56

Committee rooms.....	484 08
Stenographers.....	428 50
Printing and supplies.....	181 45
Rent of hall.....	450 00
Messengers and assistant secretary.....	164 00
Printing proceedings.....	1,705 09
Binding proceedings.....	140 00
Expenses Minneapolis convention.....	247 25
Expenses secretary attending Pittsburg convention.....	94 50
Salary:	
President.....	3,000 00
Secretary.....	2,500 00
Treasurer.....	200 00
Clerk hire.....	9,537 12
Stenographers.....	10,304 34
Janitor services.....	42 60
Office supplies and printing.....	3,911 80
Expenses:	
Executive Council meetings.....	2,701 95
President.....	775 42
Secretary.....	141 49
Auditing and credential committee.....	200 50
Defense fund: Strike benefits.....	13,212 00
Assessment: International Typographical Union.....	52,619 12
Organizing expenses.....	59,104 06
Printing and publishing THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.....	26,868 12
Total.....	\$218,540 04

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 1881 TO 1906.

I herewith furnish a table, giving the receipts and expenditures for the past 25 years.

YEAR.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1881.....	\$174 00	\$154 00
1882.....	268 20	252 25
1883.....	690 19	352 32
1884.....	357 42	543 20
1885.....	584 03	450 54
1886.....	474 11	635 08
1887.....	1,989 82	2,074 39
1888.....	4,512 55	3,993 67
1889.....	6,838 40	6,578 33
1890.....	23,849 74	21,070 57
1891.....	17,702 36	13,190 07
1892.....	17,834 51	18,324 69
1893.....	20,864 62	21,383 36
1894.....	15,346 43	17,302 08
1895.....	13,751 75	15,612 42
1896.....	16,290 18	15,452 95
1897.....	18,639 92	19,113 83
1898.....	18,894 15	19,197 17
1899.....	38,757 13	20,599 22
1900.....	71,125 82	68,373 39
1901.....	115,230 89	118,708 39
1902.....	144,498 21	119,086 74
1903.....	247,802 96	196,015 57
1904.....	220,965 97	203,901 15
1905.....	207,417 62	196,170 10
1906.....	217,815 18	218,540 04
Totals.....	\$1,440,646 16	\$1,327,105 56

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$1,440,646 16
Expenses.....	1,327,105 56
Balance on hand, October 1, 1906.....	\$113,540 00

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

CHARTERS.

During the twelve months ending September 30, 1906, fees have been received for 317 charters issued to National and International, State, Central, Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

Of this number six were granted to the following National and International Unions:

Lake Pilots Protective Association of the Great Lakes.
Lithographers International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada.

Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.
Steel Plate Transferers Association of America.
International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.
Switchmens Union of North America.

State Branches as follows:

Colorado, North Carolina, The West Indian Federation of Labor, Maryland.

City Central Bodies as follows:

Alabama:	Louisiana:	East Liverpool,
Montgomery.	Baton Rouge.	Elvira.
British West Indies, Trinidad:	Maine:	Middletown.
Port-of-Spain.	Bideford and Saco.	Oregon:
California:	Massachusetts:	Baker City.
Contra Costa County,	Fall River,	Pennsylvania:
Hanford.	Milford.	Altoona.
Pasadena.	Michigan:	Freeland.
Canada:	Alpena.	Greensburg,
Kingston, Ontario,	Marine City.	Harrisburg.
Lethbridge, Alberta.	Missouri:	Mahanoy City.
Colorado:	Cape Girardeau.	Oil City.
Trinidad.	Nebraska:	Ridgway.
Florida:	South Omaha.	Porto Rico:
Sanford.	Nevada:	Aguadilla.
Illinois:	Reno.	San Juan.
Cartersville.	New Hampshire:	Vicques.
Chicago.	Lebanon.	Yaeco.
Depue.	New Jersey:	Rhode Island:
Germantown.	Atlantic City.	Woonsocket.
Toluca.	New York:	Tennessee:
Indian Territory:	Albany.	Jackson.
Tulsa.	North Carolina:	Texas:
Iowa:	High Point.	Port Arthur.
Waterloo.	Rocky Mount.	Vermont:
Kansas:	North Dakota:	White River Junction
Topeka.	Fargo.	Virginia:
Winfield.	Ohio:	Clifton Forge.

CHARTERS ISSUED, 1897-1906.

YEAR.	In-ternational.	State.	Central.	Trade Unions.	Federal Unions.	Total.
1897.....	8	2	18	154	35	217
1898.....	9	0	12	129	53	203
1899.....	9	1	25	303	101	449
1900.....	14	5	96	484	250	849
1901.....	7	4	123	575	207	916
1902 (eleven months).....	14	6	127	598	279	1,024
1903.....	20	3	171	743	396	1,333
1904.....	11	5	99	179	149	443
1905.....	3	1	67	143	73	287
1906.....	6	4	53	167	87	317
Total.....	101	31	801	3,475	1,630	6,038

Federal Labor Union..... 87

Local Trade Union..... 167

Total..... 254

CHARTERS REVOKED, SUSPENDED AND DISBANDED.

REVOKED—Federal Labor Union, 6482, St. Louis, Mo. DISBANDED—Internationals: International Association of Blast Furnace Workers, Mattress, Spring and Bedding Workers' International Union, International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers; Centrals, 29; Locals, 106. SUSPENDED—Internationals: Amalgamated Rubber Workers of America, Tack Makers' International Union Centrals, 89; Locals, 240. Affiliated with Internationals, 21.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

45

MEMBERSHIP.

To more forcibly bring to the attention of the delegates the remarkable growth in the membership during the past nine years, I have prepared the following table, showing the voting strength of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor for the years 1898 up to and including 1906. This table is based upon the average membership reported or paid upon to the American Federation of Labor by affiliated organizations:

ORGANIZATION,	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Actors' National Protective Union.....				3	5	11	11	11	11
Allied Metal Mech. Int.....	7	9	22	45	61	113	70	70	70
Amal. Asso. of Marine Water Tenders, etc.....						†	†	†	†
American Agents' Association.....	7	9							
Bakers and Confectioners' International.....	21	31	45	64	102	154	162	120	106
Barbers' National Union.....	30	40	69	116	160	208	236	227	231
Bill Posters.....						10	13	14	14
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	3	5	15	35	43	70	105	100	82
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.....	22	27	51	73	95	178	190	134	128
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	94	43	47	88	146	297	320	320	321
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	26	28	36	53	70	81	65	66	68
Bottle Blowers' Asso. of U. S. and Canada.....		42	42	47	59	61	66	70	75
Brass and Composition Metal Workers.....									
Brewery Workers' National Union.....	100	107	183	255	291	300	305	340	360
Brickmakers' Alliance, National.....	5	10	14	17	41	55	73	41	64
Broommakers' Union, International.....	1	3	4	8	9	11	11	10	10
Brushmakers' International Union.....							7	7	5
Building Employees of America, Int. Union of.....							8		
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated.....	16	18	20	26	32	45	50	48	43
Carpenters and Joiners, United Bro. of.....	200	200	200	400	800	1090	1554	1432	1637
Carriage and Wagon Makers.....	5	7	13	25	31	49	55	32	31
Carvers' Union, International Wood.....	9	12	18	20	23	24	21	16	16
Car Workers, International Association of.....				10	24	128	102	50	49
Cement Workers.....						55	44	38	42
Chainmakers' National Union.....			2	4	6	6	6	6	6
Cigar-makers' International Union.....	206	270	321	339	347	383	405	414	391
Clerks, Order of Railway.....			5	6			†	†	†
Clerks, International Protective Assn., Retail.....	50	75	200	250	300	500	500	500	500
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.....						20	25	29	21
Clothingmakers, Special Order of.....					60				
Commercial Telegraphers.....						10	20	20	20
Compressed Air Workers' Union, International.....							12	12	13
Coopers' International Union.....	15	27	38	49	57	72	71	56	55
Coremakers' International Union.....	7	10	12	12	12		6	6	6
Curtain Operatives, Amalgamated.....	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	3
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers' Int'l Union.....	20	20	45	73	115	183	210	210	210
Electrical Workers, International Bro.....							21	22	22
Elevator Constructors.....							170	175	175
Engineers, National Union of Steam.....	12	18	27	48	65	142			
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....	19	18	18	18	19				
Engineers, National Bro. of Coal Hoisting.....		5	7	10	8	9			
Firemen, International Bro. of Stationary.....		11	24	41	62	143	180	122	123
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen.....							33	31	31
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.....							21	21	9
Foundry Employees, International Bro. of.....							10	10	10
Furniture Workers of America, International.....									
Fur Workers, International Association of.....							3	4	
Furnace Workers and Smelters of America.....				14	9	15	15	15	14
Garment Workers of America, United.....	43	42	74	152	243	457	457	319	240
Glass Workers' National Union.....	70	75	80	72	71	89			
Glass Flatteners' Asso. of N. A., Window.....	5	6	6				†	†	†
Glass Cutters' League of America, Window.....	8	8					†	†	†
Glass Workers' International Assn., Amal.....			2	3	7	20	17	17	16
Glass Workers of America, Amal. Window.....									58
Glass House Employees' International Assn.....						6	6	2	2
Glass Snappers, Window.....						9	11	12	10
Glove Workers.....						30	20	17	11
Gold Beaters' Protective Union, National.....	5	5				3	3	3	3
Grinders' National Union, Table Knife.....	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Grinders and Finishers, Pocket Knife Blade.....								2	3
Granite Cutters' National Union.....	46	48	59	70	82	94	99	103	113
Hatters of North America, United.....	60	60	60	73	80	85	85	85	85
Heat, Frost, General Insulators, and Asbestos.....							9	7	3
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.....							83	85	50
Horseshoers of United States and Canada.....	20	20	21	23	28	44	42	42	41
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.....	25	20	48	103	191	391	494	387	315
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Amal. Assn.....	80	80	80	80	150	150	135	160	100
Iron Workers, Bridge and Struc., Intl. Assn.....				60	†	160	115	100	100
Jewelry Workers' International.....			9	9	10	24	24	7	4
Ladies' Garment Workers, International.....				20	21	30	22	18	13
Lathers, Intl. Union of, W. W. and Metal.....				14	23	44	59	45	40
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....	4	10	21	32	42	46	40	40	40
Leather Workers of America, Amal.....				3	22	36	25	10	10
Lithographers' Intl., P. and B. Assn.....									20

ORGANIZATION.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Longshoremen's Assco. of United States.....	80	130	200	250	347	400	500	478	340
Machinists' Union of America, International.....	100	136	225	325	355	488	557	485	500
Machine Printers and Color Mixers.....						4	4	4	5
Maintenance of Way Employees, Intl. Bro. of.....					46	87	123	120	120
Marble Workers, International Association of.....					5	12	6	19	17
Mattress, Spring and Bedding Workers.....							15	15	††
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.....	10	17	32	55	84	253	344	62	50
Metal Workers' Intl. Assco., Amal. Sheet.....		15	29	45	66	126	153	130	129
Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers, etc.....	42	48	50	56	84	128	128	103	100
Metal Workers' International Union, United.....			10	21	43	87	96	†	†
Mine Workers of America, United.....	160	400	1010	1891	1854	2173	2577	2619	2379
Mine Mgrs. and Assnts. Mutual Aid Assco.....					4	4	4	4	**
Mineral Mine Workers, United.....	7	6	5	4	3	7	**	**	**
Moulders' Union of N. A., Iron.....	120	150	150	150	250	300	300	300	450
Musicians, American Federation of.....	60	60	62	81	97	140	220	308	354
Oil and Gas Well Workers' Union, Intl.....			4	5	3	4	4	4	††
Painters of America, Brotherhood of.....	43	45	280	280	348	536	607	542	555
Paper Box Workers, International Union of.....							12	9	7
Papermakers, United Brotherhood of.....	1	1	4	18	41	107	88	50	35
Patternmakers' National League.....	13	15	22	23	23	29	37	36	40
Pavers and Hammermen, Intl. Union of.....						9	12	10	12
Paving Cutters' Union of U. S. A.....				1	2	9	12	13	15
Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A. Intl.....							17	22	22
Piano and Organ Workers' Union.....					57	65	99	90	80
Pilots' Association.....						5	*	*	*
Pilots' Association of the Great Lakes, Lake.....									10
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, etc.....	40	40	45	87	128	152	165	150	150
Potters, Stoneware.....	1	1	1			††	††	††	††
Powder and High Explosive Workers.....					4	7	7	5	6
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....		13	22	29	49	63	58	56	56
Potters' National Union of America.....							c	c	c
Printing Pressmen, International.....	58	72	91	100	119	144	160	170	166
Printers, Plate of U. S. A., National.....	4	4	6	7	7	9	10	11	12
Print Cutters.....						3	3	4	4
Printers, Machine Textile.....						4	4	4	4
Quarrymen's National Union.....	4					††	††	††	††
Quarry workers' International.....						12	26	36	38
Railway Clerks.....						13	6	††	††
Railway Employees' Amal. Assco., Street.....	30	30	35	43	98	256	300	300	300
Railway Expressmen.....						14	3	††	††
Rubber Workers.....						10	2	1	†
Saw Smiths' Union of America.....					3	3	3	3	3
Seamen's Union of America, Intl.....	40	40	42	82	99	139	201	195	194
Shingle Weavers.....						13	14	16	17
Shipwrights, Joiners, and Calkers.....						26	34	24	20
Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers.....				21	42	80	65	46	55
Slate and Tile Roofers.....						5	7	6	5
Slate Workers.....						8	8	9	18
Spinners' Association, Cotton Mule.....	24	21	24	27	26	25	25	22	22
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.....		20	18	15	15	†	*	*	54
Steel Plate Transferers' Assco. of America.....									1
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of N. A.....				13	16	16	17	15	15
Slove Mounters' International Union.....	6	6	9	13	16	16	17	15	15
Switchmen's Union of North America.....							1	2	2
Shoemakers.....									††
Tailors' Union of America, Journeyman.....	50	50	73	93	109	138	150	160	166
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.....	17	47	94	138	320	840	783	402	402
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad.....	80	80	80	80	95	150	150	150	150
Textile Workers of A., National Union of.....	25	22	34	27	106	150	105	100	100
Theatrical Stage Employees, National.....	23	30	30	38	44	45	50	55	60
Tile Layers and Helpers, Intl. Union.....	2	3	4	7	11	14	17	14	19
Tin Plate Workers, Intl. Protective.....		17	21	20	21	18	16	14	14
Tip Printers.....							2	2	2
Tobacco Workers' Union of America.....	46	41	60	43	41	52	56	54	55
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty, Intl.....			3	3	5	16	15	13	9
Tube Workers of United States and Canada.....						5	15	††	††
Typographical Union, International.....	280	310	329	365	393	435	467	467	438
Upholsterers, International Union of.....			13	13	13	25	30	28	26
Watch Case Engravers, International.....			5	5	4	4	3	3	2
Watch Case Makers, International.....				3			d	d	d
Weavers, Elastic Goring.....	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Wire Weavers' Protective, American.....			2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Wire Drawers of America, Fed. Assco. of.....	3	5					††	††	††
Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.....								11	12
Wood Workers, Amalgamated.....	51	68	121	151	184	273	283	200	150
Centrals.....	81	117	218	324	425	549	567	601	538
Locals.....	146	163	349	469	678	828	853	286	245
State Branches.....	10	11	16	21	27	29	32	34	36

* Charter revoked. † Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax. †† Disbanded.
 ‡ Merged with Machinists. ** Withdrew.

CHARTERS.—Reports from the Secretaries of 112 of our 119 International Organizations furnish us with the information that there has been issued during the past year 2,328 charters; 1,913 charters surrendered—1,422 of the charters surrendered were locals of International Unions and 491 affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor. Of the latter number 331 were suspended for non-payment of per capita tax; 21 were ordered to join newly formed International Organizations, 138 disbanded and 1 charter revoked.

STRIKES.—Full and complete reports have been received from 112 International Organizations and from a number of local unions, which show that there were 87 strikes, in which there were 91,530 involved. Of that number 63,812 were benefited and 11,887 not benefited. The total cost of strikes reported on was \$3,182,854.66.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Char- ters issued.	Char- ters surren- dered.	Gain in mem- ber- ship.	No. of strikes won.	Strikes com- pro- mised.	Strikes pend- ing.	Strikes lost.	Reduc- tion in hours per day.	Gain in wages.	No. in- vol- ved.	No. ben- e- fited.	No. wor- st- ed.	Dona- tions to other unions.	Cost of strikes
A. F. of L.	317	491		28	10	11	5			1,071			\$3,500 00	\$14,572 00
Actors	3	2		2	2				33 1/2 %	500				200 00
Asbestos Workers.	6	3	264	5	3			1	50c per day	210				
Bakers and Confectioners.	9	38		28	14	4	10			1,012	900	312	2,857 00	23,257 50
Barbers.	24	22	416									12		1,000 00
Bill Posters	4	3	10											
Blacksmiths	7	6		16	12		4		15c per hr	278	290			28,413 65
Boiler Mks. and Iron Ship Bldrs.	10	59	109	31	10	6				1,062	1,426	52		28,743 00
Book and Shoe Workers	10	9		12	2		10			636	420	30	15,000 00	5,685 14
Brewery Workers	9	9		11	7	1	2			480	2,398		5,635 00	75,800 80
Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Wks.	7	2	2,000	6	2	2	2		20 %	2,398	2,398			7,844 00
Bridge and Structural Iron Wks.	22	39	1,545	6	6		1			3,000				25,000 00
Broommakers	7	2		1			1							
Brushmakers	12	56		2	1		1		20 to 65 %	123	47			300 00
Carriers	213	22,659		2									6,000 00	27,785 00
Carpenters, Amalgamated	8	3	1,900				2				1,240			2,000 00
Carriage and Wagon Workers	11	8		5	4									
Carters	1	1	100	4	2		2		10 %	136	68	68		4,281 83
Car Workers	33	27	1,500	5	3	1	1			2,500	2,400	100		900 00
Cement Workers	20	20	2,000	1	1				4 to 5 %	3,000	3,000			9,000 00
Chainmakers	2	2		1			1			10,180	10,123	57	5,003 00	9,829 83
Chgmakers	12	150		100	52	6	7							
Cigar-makers	85	4		21	7		13			637	623	314		11,335 00
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers			2,000											
Commercial Telegraphers	1	1	50							750	200	500		7,000 00
Compressed Air Workers			259	27	9	7	11		50c per day					
Coopers	12	16							10 %					

ORGANIZATION.	Char- acters issued.	Char- acters surren- dered.	Gain in mem- ber- ship.	No. of strikes won.	Strikes surren- dered.	No. of strikes lost.	Strikes pend- ing.	Strikes lost.	Reduc- tion in hours per day.	Gain in wages.	No. in- volved.	No. ben- e- fited.	No. wors- ed.	Dona- tions to other unions.	Cost of strikes.
Curtain Operatives, Lace Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	443	338	443	338	11,677 90		
Electric Workers.	50	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	120,000 00		
Elevator Constructors.	14	6,000	25	18	7	7	7	7	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	980 18		
Engravers, Watch Case.	1	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	3,350	3,350	3,350	3,350	7,338 00		
Firemen, Watch Case.	19	11	9	8	1	1	1	1	35	15	35	15	300 00		
Fitters and Helpers, Steam.	12	1,200	2	1	1	1	1	1	430	382	430	382	185 00		
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.	7	250	3	1	1	1	1	1	10,000	3,000	10,000	3,000	400 00		
Foundry Employes.	5	1,400	1	1	1	1	1	1	5 1/2 wks	5 1/2 wks	5 1/2 wks	5 1/2 wks	400 00		
Freight Handlers.	10	1	12	2	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	60 00		
Fur Workers.	20	84	500	12	2	2	2	2	5 1/2 wks	5 1/2 wks	5 1/2 wks	5 1/2 wks	30,000 00		
Garment Workers, United.	9	11	500	8	2	2	2	2	486	486	486	486	1,000 00		
Garment Workers, Ladies.	8	3	500	8	8	8	8	8	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	825 00		
Glass Bottle Blowers.	1	3	300	1	1	1	1	1	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	845 00		
Glass House Employes.	1	8	90	4	3	3	3	3	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	2,000 00		
Glass Snappers.	10	9	300	1	1	1	1	1	2,100	40	2,100	40	8,387 01		
Glass Workers, Amalgamated.	3	3	194	14	12	12	12	12	150	150	150	150	1,337 68		
Glass Workers, Window.	3	3	90	4	3	3	3	3	800	800	800	800	12,000 00		
Gold Beaters.	13	3	500	14	12	12	12	12	250	250	250	250	4,500 00		
Grinders, Pocket Knife Blade.	3	3	90	4	3	3	3	3	575	1,500	575	1,500	25,535 25		
Hatters.	60	1	991	1	1	1	1	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	400 00		
Hod Carriers.	12	4	100	5	4	4	4	4	2,481	1,649	2,481	1,649	168 00		
Horse Shoers.	75	22	1,094	17	4	4	4	4	784	117	784	117	9,327 00		
Hotel and Restaurant Employes.	2	75	75	20	20	20	20	20	2,279	2,279	2,279	2,279	22,058 00		
Jewelers, Workers.	54	7	800	10	6	6	6	6	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	137,144 99		
Jewelry Workers.	2	11	1,027	15	5	5	5	5	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	143,069 58		
Lathers.	50	10	1,027	15	5	5	5	5	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,500	200 00		
Laundry Workers.	54	7	800	10	6	6	6	6	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,150 00		
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.	7	11	55	2	2	2	2	2	100	100	100	100	6,305 00		
Leather Workers, Amalgamated.	47	19	16	3	3	3	3	3	800	800	800	800	16,450 00		
Lithographers.	50	18	1	30	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	920,895 18		
Mach. Printers and Color Mixers.	40	18	1	30	1	1	1	1	4,000	2,500	4,000	2,500	432,021 59		
Machinists.	50	18	1	30	1	1	1	1	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	57,000 00		
Maintenance of Way Employes.	4	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	200 00		
Marble Workers.	17	"	889	23	3	3	3	3	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,150 00		
Meat Cutters and Butcher Wkms.	23	12	500	14	6	6	6	6	600	600	600	600	6,305 00		
Metal Polishers.	49	15	500	14	6	6	6	6	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	16,450 00		
Mine Workers, Sheet.	19	18	2,500	69	13	13	13	13	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	920,895 18		
Mine Workers, United.	19	34	2,500	69	13	13	13	13	4,000	2,500	4,000	2,500	432,021 59		
Moulders, Iron.	38	34	2,500	69	13	13	13	13	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,150 00		
Musicians.	38	34	2,500	69	13	13	13	13	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,305 00		
Painters.	170	106	5,418	100	59	59	59	59	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	920,895 18		

**BENEFITS PAID TO MEMBERS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DURING
THE PAST YEAR.**

ORGANIZATIONS.	Death benefits.	Death benefits, members' wives.	Sick benefits.	Traveling benefits.	Tool insurance.	Unemployed benefits.
Actors.....	\$500 00		\$000 00			
Bakers and Confectioners.....	700 00	\$150 00	3,576 54			
Barbers.....	14,020 00		38,720 15			
Bookbinders.....	3,500 00					
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	13,400 00		78,509 55			
Bridge and Structural Iron Wkrs	10,800 00					
Carpenters, Brotherhood.....	202,284 57	25,550 00	80,000 00			
Carvers, Wood.....	2,450 00				488 72	
Car Workers.....	300 00		405 00			
Chainmakers.....	200 00			800 00		
Cigar-makers.....	162,818 42		165,917 80	55,293 93		35,168 50
Clerks.....	5,719 00					
Compressed Air Workers.....	1,000 00		1,150 00	200 00		
Curtain Operatives, Lace.....	1,400 00	300 00				
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.....	25 00					
Electrical Workers.....	8,100 00					
Engravers, Watch Case.....				80 00		
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.....				300 00		250 00
Foundry Employes.....			2,315 00			
Freight Handlers.....	10,000 00				25 00	500 00
Fur Workers.....	100 00			67 00		27 00
Glass Bottle Blowers.....	47,885 20					
Glass House Employes.....				100 00		
Glass Snappers.....			200 00	500 00		
Glass Workers, Amalgamated.....	845 10					
Glass Workers, Window.....	30,000 00					40,000 00
Granite Cutters.....	23,480 45					
Grinders, Table Knife.....	200 00					
Hatters.....	26,000 00					
Hotel and Restaurant Employes.....	19,000 00		17,432 00			
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.....	4,900 00					
Jewelry Workers.....	900 00		1,848 00			
Lathers.....	3,700 00					
Leather Wkrs. on Horse Goods.....	2,036 30		12,105 00			
Lithographers.....	15,832 75					
Machinists.....	900 00					
Maintenance of Way Employes.....	29,375 00					
Meat Cutters and Butch. Wkmm.....	2,950 00					
Metal Polishers.....	5,389 75					
Metal Workers, Sheet.....	10,500 00					
Molders, Iron.....	62,748 65		173,134 50			3,625 26
Painters.....	54,447 50	11,500 00				
Pattern Makers.....			6,136 76		5,257 37	
Paving Cutters.....	900 00		500 00			
Photo-Engravers.....	1,050 00					
Piano and Organ Workers.....	3,400 00		5,363 31			
Plumbers.....	6,500 00		29,475 00			
Print Cutters.....	599 00		376 00			12 00
Printers, Machine Textile.....	450 00					
Printing Pressmen.....	11,000 00					
Quarry Workers.....	850 00					
Railway Employes, Street.....	13,100 00		23,000 00			
Sawsmiths.....	300 00					
Slate and Tile Roofers.....	1,900 00					
Slate Workers.....	800 00	200 00				
Spinners, Cotton Mule.....	600 00	200 00				
Stage Employes, Theatrical.....	17,500 00		13,000 00			
Stereotypers and Electrotypes.....	1,920 00					
Stove Mounters.....	2,000 00					
Switchmen.....	138,375 00					
Tailors.....	12,740 00					
Tobacco Workers.....	1,500 00		8,118 00			
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.....			150 00			
Typographical Union.....	35,840 00					
Weavers, Goring.....	200 00					
Weavers, Wire.....	299 00		798 00			
Totals.....	\$994,974 79	\$37,900 00	\$663,436 61	\$57,340 93	\$5,771 09	\$79,582 74

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

- Actors' National Protective Union.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 2; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 500. 33½ per cent total gain in wages. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$500; sick benefits, \$600. Donations to other unions, \$1,500. Cost of strikes, \$200.
- Asbestos Workers.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 264. Number of strikes, 5; won, 2; compromised, 3. An average gain in wages of 50 cents per day. Two locals secured a reduction of one hour per day. No reductions in wages in the past year.
- Bakery and Confectionery Workers.**—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 38. Number of strikes, 28; won, 14; compromised, 4; lost, 10. Number of persons involved, 1,012; benefited, 900; worsted, 312. Gains: recognition of union shop. Advantages gained without strike: union shops using label. Improvements in the conditions of members in the past 10 years: shorter hours and better pay and abolishment of night work in a number of cities. Death benefits, \$700; death benefits, members' wives, \$150; sick benefits, \$3,576.54. Donations to other unions, \$2,857. Cost of strikes, \$29,287.50.
- Barbers.**—Charters issued, 24; surrendered, 22. Gain in membership, 416. General gain in wages and hours without strike. Death benefits, \$14,020; sick benefits, \$38,726.15.
- Bill Posters.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 10. Number of strikes 1. Number of persons involved, 12; worsted, 12. Cost of strike, \$1,000.
- Blacksmiths.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 6. Number of strikes, 16; won, 12; pending, 4. Number of persons involved, 275; benefited, 260. Gains in wages from 2 to 10 per cent. Nine-hour day established. Reduction in hours of labor, increased wages, and better conditions are among improvements accomplished in the past 10 years.
- Boiler Makers.**—Charters issued, 71; surrendered, 56. Gain in membership, 109. Number of strikes, 31; won, 10; compromised, 8; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 1,062; benefited, 1,426; worsted, 52. Average of 15 cents per hour gain in wages. Reduction of ¼ hour per day in ten cities. Gains in other respects: Better working conditions, shop rules, etc. Advantages gained without strike: Increase in wages and better conditions on Wabash and Great Northern District. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Forty per cent improvement, as an average, in the conditions of the members in the past ten years. Cost of strikes, \$28,443.65.
- Bookbinders.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 12, including lockouts; won, 2; pending, 10. Average wages have been increased 25 per cent and hours of labor reduced from 10 to 9 in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$3,500. Cost of strikes, \$8,935.
- Boot and Shoe Workers.**—Number of strikes, 11; won, 7; compromised, 1; lost, 2; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 696; benefited, 420; worsted, 36. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Material improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$13,400; sick benefits, \$78,509.55. Donations to other unions, \$15,000. Cost of strikes, \$5,695.14.
- Brewery Workers.**—Charters issued, 9 and 22 branches; surrendered, 2, and 3 branches. Gain in membership, 2,000. Number of strikes, 6; won, 2; compromised, 2; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 480. *Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Material increase in wages and hours of labor reduced 3 and 4 per day. Donations to other unions, \$5,635. Cost of strikes, \$75,800.86.
- Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers.**—Charters issued, 22; surrendered, 39. Gain in membership, 1,545. Number of strikes, 6; won, 6. Number of persons involved, 2,398; benefited, 2,398. About 20 per cent total gain in wages and reduction of one hour per day. Gains in other respects: recognition. No reduction in wages in the past year. Cost of strikes, \$7,844.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 1, pending. Number of persons involved, 3,000. Advantages gained without strike: increased wages in some localities. Hours reduced from 10 and 11 to 8, and 75 per cent increase in wages are among improvements accomplished in the past 10 years by the organization. Death benefits, \$10,800. Cost of strikes, \$25,000.
- Brushmakers.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 56. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; pending 1. Number of persons involved, 123; benefited, 47. One lockout, involving 26 members, terminated successfully. Total gains in wages, 20 to 65 per cent. Reductions in the hours of labor, from 10 and over to 9. Gains in other respects: Better sanitary conditions. Offers of reduction in wages have been successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$300.
- Car Workers.**—Charters issued, 33; surrendered, 27. Gain in membership, 1,500. Number of strikes, 5; won, 3; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 2,500; benefited, 2,400; worsted, 100. Resistance to piece work in B. R. and P. shops at Rochester, N. Y., resulted in compromise "that it was not compulsory." Death benefits, \$200; sick benefits, \$405. Cost of strikes, \$300.

- Carpenters, Amal.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 1,900. 2 strikes against open shop pending. One lockout compromised. Cost of strikes, \$2,000.
- Carpenters, Brot.**—Charters issued, 213; surrendered, 176. Gain in membership, 22,934. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$203,284.57; death benefits, members' wives, \$25,550; sick benefits, \$80,000. Donations to other unions, \$6,000. Cost of strikes, \$77,795.
- Carriage and Wagon Workers.**—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 5; won, 4. Number of persons involved, 1,450; benefited, 1,340. Gains in wages, 10 per cent in some places. Fifty hour week established in Toronto, Ont.; 9-hour day established in Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., and Watertown, Conn. Saturday half-holiday secured for six months in Boston, Mass. San Francisco secured 8-hour day and minimum rate of wages, involving an increase of 12 per cent.
- Carvers, Wood.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 100. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 136; benefited, 68; worsted, 68. Reduction of 2 hours. Members in New York City received an increase of 50 cents per day, and in Boston, \$2 per week. Death benefits, \$2,450; tool insurance, \$488.72. Cost of strikes, \$4,281.83.
- Cement Workers.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 20. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. One lockout compromised. Number of persons involved, 3,000; benefited, 3,000. Advances in wages of 5, 12½ and 25 cents per hour. Hours reduced in Granite City, Ill., from 11 to 8. Advantages gained without strike; advance in wages in St. Louis.
- Chainmakers.**—Charters surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 1, pending. Two hundred and twenty-five persons involved. From 4 to 5 per cent gains in wages. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Wages have been increased 30 per cent in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$300; traveling benefits, \$800. Cost of strike, \$9,000.
- Car Makers.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 10. Number of strikes, 100; won, 84; compromised, 6; lost, 7; 1 disapproved. Number of persons involved, 10,180—7,835 union, 2,345 non-union; benefited, 10,123; worsted, 57. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$162,818.82; sick benefits, \$165,917.80; traveling benefits, \$55,293.93. Strike benefits, \$9,820.83.
- Clerks.**—Charters issued, 85; surrendered, 150. Advantages gained without strike; reduced hours and increased wages. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully rejected. Death benefits, \$5,719. Donations to other unions, \$5,003.
- Coat Hat and Cap Makers.**—Charters surrendered, 4. Number of strikes, 21; won, 7; compromised, 1; lost, 13. Number of persons involved, 637; benefited, 323; worsted, 314. Cost of strikes, \$11,335.
- Commercial Telegraphers.**—Gain in membership, 2,000. Twenty union shop schedules signed in last 18 months without strike. In little over three years' existence the union has been successful in bettering the conditions of the members very materially without strikes.
- Compressed Air Workers.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 1. Gains in wages, 50 cents per day. General improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$1,000; sick benefits, \$1,150; traveling benefits, \$200. Donations to other unions, \$350.
- Coopers.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 16. Gain in membership, 229. Number of strikes, 27; won, 9; compromised, 7; lost, 11. Number of persons involved, 750; benefited, 200; worsted, 500. Ten per cent total gains in wages. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. An increase in wages of about 30 per cent and hours of labor reduced 1 per day are among improvements accomplished in the past 10 years.
- Curtain Operatives, Lace.**—Gain in membership, 6. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 443; benefited, 338. Reduced working hours to 8 instead of 10 during June, July and August. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$1,400; death benefits, members' wives, \$300. Cost of strikes, \$11,677.90.
- Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 14. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 100; benefited, 100. Hours reduced from 60 to 50 per week in 5 years. Death benefits, \$25.00.
- Electrical Workers.**—Number of charters issued, 50; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 6,000. Number of strikes, 25; won, 18; compromised, 7. Number of persons involved, 10,000; benefited, 10,000. Reductions in hours of labor, from 10 and 12 to 9-hour day and from 9 to 8-hour day. Gains in other respects: Conditional agreements. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$8,100. Cost of strikes, \$120,000.
- Elevator Constructors.**—Charters issued, 1. Advantages gained without strikes; gain of 5 per cent in wages for 1,000 members. Decrease of 2 hours per day and 25 per cent increase in daily wages are among improvements over conditions 10 years ago.
- Engineers, Steam.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 29. Number of strikes, 8; won, 5; pending, 3. Cost of strikes, \$980.18.

- Barbers, Watch Case.**—Charters surrendered, 3. Eight per cent increase in wages. Traveling benefits, \$80. Donations to other unions, \$102.
- Firemen, Stationary.**—Charters issued, 19; surrendered, 11. Number of strikes, 9; won, 8; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 3,520; benefited, 3,520. From 10 to 15 per cent gains in wages. Reduced hours from 12 to 8 for 1,154 men, 800 of whom secured the reduction without strike. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. As a result of the past ten years' effort, three-quarters of the trade work 8 hours instead of 12. Cost of strikes, \$7,520.
- Fitters, Steam and Hot Water.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 1,200. Increase in wages gained without strike.
- Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 250. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 35; benefited, 15. Fifteen per cent gain in wages. Gains in other respects: Unionized 20 mills without strike. Attempts to reduce wages have been resisted—still pending. Secured 8-hour day in 32 mills and many increases in wages in the past ten years. Traveling benefits, \$300; unemployed benefits, \$250. Donations to other unions, \$300. Cost of strikes, \$400.
- Foundry Employees.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 9. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 430; benefited, 322; worsted, 48. A gain of 5 cents per day in wages and a reduction of one-half hour per day secured. Improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years: wages are almost double and the nine-hour day established for 98 per cent of the members. Death benefits, \$750; sick benefits, \$2,315. Donations to other unions, \$185. Cost of strikes, \$3,750.
- Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's.**—Advances in wages have been obtained in five cities. Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 1,400. One-half hour reduction in daily hours of labor for five months for 4,000 men. Gains in other respects: Time and a half for overtime. In the past three years wages increased about \$20.00 per month per member. Death benefits, \$10,000; tool insurance, \$25; unemployed benefits, \$500. Donations to other unions, \$400.
- Gar Workers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 53. Reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$100; traveling benefits, \$67; unemployed benefits, \$27. Donations to other unions, \$50.
- Garment Workers, Ladies.**—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 11. Reduction of 5 hours per week secured for 250 members, and 3 hours a week for 1,000 members.
- Garment Workers, United.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 24. Gain in membership, 590. Number of strikes, 12; won, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 10. Number of persons involved, 10,000; benefited, 3,000; worsted, 7,000. Reduction in hours of labor for 300 members. Reductions in wages have been successfully resisted in two cases. Material improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years—shorter hours; better wages and shop conditions. Cost of strikes, \$30,000.
- Glass Bottle Blowers.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 500. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Conditions of members grow better each year. Death benefits, \$47,885.20. Donations to other unions, \$875.
- Glass House Employees.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 2. Traveling benefits, \$100.
- Glass Workers, Amalgamated.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 9. Number of strikes, 1, pending. Number of persons involved, 486. Twenty per cent increase in wages, and hours reduced from 10 to 9, and in two cities to 8, are among improvements over conditions ten years ago. Death benefits, \$845.10.
- Glass Workers, Window.**—Gain in membership, 300. Advance of 10 per cent in wages, secured without strike. Offers of reduction in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$30,000; unemployed benefits, \$40,000. Donations to other unions, \$2,000.
- Glass Snappers.**—Charters surrendered, 8. All strikes won. Attempts to reduce wages have been resisted, resulting in compromise, by which the full reduction did not go into effect. Sick benefits, \$300; traveling benefits, \$500. Cost of strikes, \$1,000.
- Glove Workers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 3. Gains in wages: Five per cent in Wisconsin. Donations to other unions, \$60.
- Gold Beaters.**—Charters issued, 2. Gain in membership, 194. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Material improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years. Donations to other unions, \$325.
- Granite Cutters.**—Charters issued, 13; surrendered, 3 (owing to completion of jobs.) Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 14; won, 12. Number of persons involved, 2,100. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$23,480.45. Donations to other unions, \$3,425. Cost of strikes, \$3,867.91.
- Grinders and Finishers, Blade.**—Charters issued, 3. Gain in membership, 90. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 60; benefited, 40. From 5 to 15 per cent gains in wages. Reduction in hours of labor from 10 to 9 in several factories. Advantages gained without strike:

- Advance in prices in all factories where members are employed. Donations to other unions, \$22. Cost of strikes, \$1,337.66.
- Grinders, Table Knife.**—No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$300.
- Hatters.**—Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 150; benefited, 150. Offers of reductions in wages and open shop policy have been successfully resisted. Hours have been shortened from 10 to 8 and wages increased by about 75 per cent in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$26,000. Donations to other unions, \$5,000. Cost of strikes, \$12,000.
- Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.**—Charters issued, 60; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 991. Number of strikes, 5; won, 4; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 800; benefited, 800. 5 to 7½ per cent gains in wages. Hours reduced from 10 to 9, and 9 to 8. Advantages gained without strike; 5 per cent increase in wages. General improvement in wages and hours marks a very successful year. Donations to other unions, \$2,000. Cost of strikes, \$1,500.
- Horse Shoers.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 100. Number of strikes, 6 won, 6. Number of persons involved, 250; benefited, 250. From 25 to 50 cents per day gain in wages. Reductions in hours in 3 cities, affecting about 40 men. Cost of strikes, \$4,500.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees.**—Charters issued, 75; surrendered, 32. Gain in membership, 1,694. Number of strikes, 5; won, 4; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 575; benefited, 1,500. Five per cent gain in wages. Reduction of 2 hours per day. Gains in other respects: Better sanitary conditions. Offers of reduction in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$19,000; sick benefits, \$17,432. Donations to other unions, \$1,352.24. Cost of strikes, \$2,600.
- Iron and Steel Workers.**—Number of strikes, 17; won, 4; pending, 13. No reductions in wages in the past year. As a result of the past ten years' effort, working conditions have been materially bettered, while daily earnings have raised on an average. Death benefits, \$4,900. Donations to other unions, \$386.40. Cost of strikes, \$25,535.25.
- Jewelry Workers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 75. Death benefits, \$900; sick benefits, \$1,848. Donations to other unions, \$640.
- Lathers.**—Charters issued, 54; surrendered, 7. Gain in membership, 800. Number of strikes, 26; won, 20; compromised, 6. Number of persons involved, 2,500. Death benefits, \$3,700. Donations to other unions, \$165. Cost of strikes, \$400.
- Laundry Workers, Shirt, Waist and.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 1,037. Number of strikes, 10; won, 6; compromised, 1; lost, 2; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 2,481; benefited, 1,649; worsted, 800. Gains in other respects: Union shops, reduction of rent for machines and power in factories. Advantages gained without strike: Seventeen and one-half per cent increase for 200 members, 12 per cent for 200 members, and 10 per cent for 1,500 members. Offers of reductions in wages have been resisted, resulting in compromise. Shorter hours, better wages and better sanitary conditions are among improvements accomplished in the past ten years. Cost of strikes, \$9,327.
- Leather Workers on Horse Goods.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 11. Number of strikes, 15; won, 5; compromised, 1; lost, 7; pending, 2. Number of persons involved, 784; benefited, 117; worsted, 382. About 2 per cent gain in wages. Reduction of one hour per day in 3 cities. Gains in other respects: renewed agreements with slight increases, benefitting 1,498 persons. Advantages gained without strike; signed agreements in 31 cities. Reduction in wages in one instance; other offers of reductions successfully resisted. Vast improvement in conditions of members over ten years ago. Death benefits, \$2,030; sick benefits, \$12,105. Donations to other unions, \$845. Cost of strikes, \$22,056.
- Lithographers.**—Gain in membership, 55. Number of strikes, 2, pending. Number of persons involved, 2,279. One hundred and eighty-eight shops conceded 48-hour week. As a result of the past ten years' effort, hours have been reduced from 60 to 53 per week throughout the United States, and wages increased on an average about 20 per cent. Death benefits, \$15,832.75. Cost of strikes, \$127,144.89.
- Machine Printers and Color Mixers.**—The organization has secured an agreement whereby the Saturday half-holiday is granted for four months each year. Donations to other unions, \$1,000.
- Machinists.**—Charters issued, 50; surrendered, 19. Number of strikes, 30; won, 20; compromised, 3; lost, 4. Number of persons involved, 3,000; benefited, 2,500 directly, indirectly the whole trade. Wages increased generally. Gains in other respects: Working agreements with 85 firms. Establishment of nine hour day, increased wages and general improvement in conditions of employment are among the benefits realized by the organization in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$29,375. Cost of strikes, \$143,069.58.
- Maintenance of Way Employees.**—Charters issued, 40; surrendered, 18. Number of strikes, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 2,000; benefited, 2,000. Advances in wages secured

- without strikes. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$10,000. Cost of strikes, \$10,000.
- Marble Workers.**—Charters issued, 4. Gain in membership, 16. Number of strikes, 1, compromised. Number of persons involved, 100; benefited, 100. No reduction in wages in the past year. Donations to other unions, \$1,500. Cost of strikes, \$200.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.**—Charters issued, 17; revoked, 19. Number of strikes, 3; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 800; benefited, 400; worsted, 400. Strikes against reductions in wages were successful. Death benefits, \$2,950. Cost of strikes, \$1,120.
- Metal Workers, Sheet.**—Charters issued, 49; surrendered, 15. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 14; won, 6; pending, 8. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 700; worsted, 300. About 10 per cent increase in wages. Outside of the disturbances mentioned, the year has been a prosperous one for the members. Gains in other respects: Better working rules. In the past ten years, wages have been increased from 10 to 40 per cent and the 8-hour day established for 90 per cent of the membership. Death Benefits, \$10,500. Cost of strikes, \$16,450.
- Metal Polishers.**—Charters issued, 23; surrendered, 12. Gain in membership, 839. Number of strikes, 23; won, 9; compromised, 5; lost, 9. Number of persons involved, 600; benefited, 400; worsted, 100. One hour average reduction. Gains in other respects: Better sanitary conditions. Most of the improvements in the conditions of the members gained without strike. Offers of reductions in wages successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$5,389.75. Donations to other unions, \$1,000. Cost of strikes, \$6,205.
- Mine Managers and Assistants.**—Advances in wages secured by agreements. Gains in other respects shorter hours generally. No reductions in wages in the past year.
- Mine Workers, United.**—Charters issued, 187; surrendered, 164. Cost of strikes, \$920,895.15.
- Molders, Iron.**—Charters issued, 19; surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 69; won, 13; lost, 3; pending, 53. Number of persons involved, 4,000; benefited, 2,500. Advantages gained without strike. advance in wages and shorter hours. Death benefits, \$62,748.65; sick benefits, \$173,134.50; unemployed benefits, \$3,625.20. Cost of strikes, \$452,031.59.
- Musicians.**—Charters issued, 36; surrendered, 34. Gain in membership, 2,500.
- Painters.**—Charters issued, 179; surrendered, 106. Gain in membership, 5,416. Number of strikes, 100; won, 90; compromised, 5; lost, 5. Advantages gained without strike: increased wages and shorter hours in 100 localities. No reduction in wages in the past year. Wages advanced one-third, and hours reduced 15 per cent are among improvements accomplished in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$54,447.50; death benefits, members' wives, \$11,500. Donations to other unions, \$57,000.
- Paper Box Workers.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 450. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 900; benefited, 400. Gain of 25 cents a day as a result of one strike. Hours reduced, 1 per day. Cost of strikes, \$450.
- Paper Makers.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 22. Have 8-hour day in several mills and 9-hour day in 42 mills. No reductions in wages in the past year. Donations to other unions, \$500.
- Pattern Makers.**—Charters issued, 3. Gain in membership, 400. In the past ten years advances in wages have been secured of from 10 to 50 per cent, hours reduced from 10 to 9, and other conditions improved. Sick benefits, \$6,136.76; tool insurance, \$5,257.37. Donations to other unions, \$3,353.15. Cost of strikes, \$3,483.74.
- Pavers and Rammermen.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 700. Number of strikes, 1; compromised. Number of persons involved, 20; benefited, 60. Advantages gained without strike: agreement with one firm.
- Paving Cutters.**—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 570. Number of strikes, 7; won, 6. Number of persons involved, 470; benefited, the whole membership. Death benefits, \$900; sick benefits, \$500. Cost of strikes, \$1,929.98.
- Photo-Engravers.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 68. Number of strikes, 12; won, 2; pending, 10. Number of persons involved, 142. Conditions improved in 11 cities without strike. Offers of reduction in wages have been successfully resisted. Satisfactory improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$1,050. Donations to other unions, \$84. Cost of strikes, \$6,217.75.
- Piano and Organ Workers.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 7. Number of strikes, 1; number of persons involved, 50. Advantages gained without strike: wages increased generally. Death benefits, \$3,400; sick benefits, \$5,963.31. Donations to other unions, \$4,000. Cost of strikes, \$7,000.
- Plate Printers, Steel and Copper.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 25.
- Plumbers.**—Charters issued, 59; surrendered, 36. Gain in membership, 1,135. Number of strikes, 44; won, 39; compromised, 3; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 1,524. Death benefits, \$6,500; sick benefits, \$29,475. Cost of strikes, \$56,979.

- Potters, Operative.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 206. Number of strikes, 2; pending. Advantages gained without strike: 10 per cent increase in wages, for sanitary mould-makers. Increased wages, shorter hours, improved working conditions and limitation of apprentices are among the improvements secured in ten years. Donations to other unions, \$22. Cost of strikes, \$3,672.05.
- Powder and High Explosive Workers.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 93. Number of strikes, 1; pending. Number of persons involved, 65. Advantages gained without strike: 10 per cent advance in wages and shorter hours. No reductions in wages in the past year. Improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years: very good—signed contracts with nearly all employers and using union label. Cost of strike, \$300.
- Print Cutters.**—Charters issued, 1. Members enjoyed steadier employment during the past year. In the past ten years wages have been raised from \$12 and \$16, to \$20 per week and hours lowered from 10 to 12 a day to 55 pe week. Death benefits, \$599; sick benefits, \$376; unemployed benefits, \$12. Donations to other unions, \$124.50
- Printers, Machine Textile.**—No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$450.
- Printing Pressmen.**—Charters issued, 28; surrendered, 9. Gain in membership, 2.2. Number of strikes, 3; won, 1; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 770; benefited, 640; worsted, 130. Fifteen per cent gain in wages. Secured eight-hour day for 800. Death benefits, \$11,000. Cost of strikes, \$10,128.
- Quarry Workers.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 1,000. Number of strikes, 14; won, 14. Number of persons involved, 1,200; benefited, 1,200. Ten to twenty-five per cent gains in wages. Hours reduced from 9 to 8. Gains in other respects: Straight union jobs. Death benefits, \$850. Donations to other unions, \$225. Cost of strikes, \$3,500.
- Saw Smiths.**—Increases in wages secured without strike. Death benefits, \$300.
- Seamen.**—Charters issued, 2. Number of strikes, 1. Number of persons involved, 3,000. Advantages gained without strike: better conditions on Lakes. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Increase in wages averaging 20 per cent, improvement by legislation, better food and quarters are among advantages secured in the past ten years.
- Shipwrights.**—Charters issued, 13; surrendered, 13. Number of strikes, 9; won, 4; compromised, 1; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 578; benefited, 361; worsted, 122. Average of 30 cents per day gain in wages. Strike in San Francisco declared off, employers promising to grant increase of \$1.00 per day on January 1, 1907; Memphis, Tenn., obtained an advance of 5 cents per hour; Tampa, Fla., secured eight-hour day with same pay without strike. Gains in other respects: recognition of unions. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Donations to other unions, \$440.
- Slate and Tile Roofers.**—Number of charters issued, 3; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 7. Number of strikes, 6; won, 5; lost, 1. Death benefits, \$1,900.
- Slate Workers.**—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 2,100. Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 6,000. Hours reduced from 10 to 9 in the Bangor (Pa.) district. Death benefits, \$800. Death benefits, members' wives, \$200. Donations to other unions, \$200. Cost of strikes, \$12,000.
- Spinners, Mule.**—Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 150; benefited, 150. Five per cent increase in wages gained for 2,150 members without strike. Death benefits, \$600; death benefits, members' wives, \$200. Donations to other unions, \$5,000. Cost of strikes, \$300.
- Stage Employees.**—Charters issued, 8. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 12; won, 8; pending, 4. Number of persons involved, 800; benefited, 500. Advantages gained without strike: Wages increased in 20 cities. Offers of reduction in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$17,500; sick benefits, \$13,000. Donations to other unions, \$15,000. Cost of strikes, \$15,678.95.
- Steel Plate Transferrers.**—Charters issued, 2. Gain in membership, 3. All demands have been acceded. Donations to other unions, \$25.00.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers.**—Charters issued, 11. Gain in membership, 118. Material improvement in the condition of the members in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$1,920.
- Stove Mounters.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 45. Number of strikes, 2. Number of persons involved, 25. Advantages gained without strike: better prices at several places. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Better wages and abolishment of helper system are among improvements accomplished in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$2,000. Cost of strikes, \$670.
- Street Railway Employees.**—Charters issued, 24; renewed, 6; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 5; won, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 522. Death benefits, \$13,100; sick benefits, \$23,000. Cost of strikes, \$2,908.

- Switchmen.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 866. Number of strikes, 3; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 20; worsted, 200. Vast improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$138,375.
- Tailors.**—Charters issued, 23; surrendered, 12. Gain in membership, 800. Number of strikes, 16; won, 13; compromise, 1; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 800; benefited, 735; worsted, 65. Six per cent gain in wages for 75. Five thousand members secured 5 per cent increase in wages without strike. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$12,740. Cost of strikes, \$9,676.50.
- Textile Workers.**—Charters issued, 49; surrendered, 18. Gain in membership, 1,000. Ten per cent advance in wages gained without strike.
- Tile Layers and Helpers.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 247. Number of strikes, 3; compromised, 1; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 100; benefited, 50; worsted, 50. Many locals received advances in wages without strike.
- Tin Plate Workers.**—Recovered 10 per cent in wages lost 2 years ago. Increased wages, hours reduced from 12 to 8, and better working conditions are among improvements accomplished in the past 10 years.
- Tip Printers.**—Gain in membership, 10. Results achieved in the past 10 years are very encouraging. Donations to other unions, \$75.
- Tobacco Workers.**—Gain in membership, 120. Chief gain this year is the more extended use of the label. As a result of organized effort in the past ten years, hours of labor have in some instances been reduced from 10 to 8 and wages increased from 7½ to 10 per cent. Death benefits, \$1,500; sick benefits, \$8,118. Donations to other unions, \$500.
- Typographical Union.**—(Report from June 1, 1905, to May 31, 1906.) Charters issued, 43; surrendered, 91; gain in membership, 2,119. In August, 1905, the general strike for the inauguration of the eight-hour day throughout the trade was declared, affecting at least 200 local unions, of which 100 unions were completely successful, in some instances the men being out only one or two days. 39,000 members are now enjoying the eight-hour day. There are about 100 unions still involved, aggregating about 5,000 men, 2,000 of whom are working under unexpired contracts. Partial success has been achieved by the unions that are still fighting, and the outlook for their ultimate victory is excellent. In addition to this there were 19 strikes on other issues, involving 16 local unions, with results as follows: Won, 7; lost, 6; compromised, 1; pending, 4; results not reported on, 1. Number of persons involved, 256; 111 returned to work when settlement was made; 72 displaced; 73 involved in the pending disputes. Cost of strikes to May 31, 1906, \$1,563,729.10. Since that date expenses from the defense fund have averaged about \$150,000 a month. In addition to this the local unions that retained the 10 per cent assessment for the support of the eight-hour strike have collected and expended for strike purposes in the neighborhood of \$150,000 per month. Death benefits, \$35,840.00.
- Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 4. Number of strikes, 5; won, 1; pending, 3; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 600; benefited, 120; worsted, 135. Sick benefits, \$150. Donations to other unions, \$55. Cost of strikes, \$1,880.
- Upholsterers.**—Charters issued, 7. Number of strikes, 9; won, 6. Number of persons involved, 600; benefited, 500. 10 to 20 per cent gain in wages, and hours reduced 1 and 2 per day. Among advantages accruing to members in the past ten years, 30 out of 41 locals have reduced the hours of labor from 10 to 9 and 8 per day, and abolishment of piece and contract work in many cities. Cost of strikes, \$5,235.
- Weavers, Goring.**—Number of strikes, 1. Death benefits, \$200. Donations to other unions, \$52. Cost of strikes, \$1,982.67.
- Weavers, Wire.**—Gain in membership, 16. Material improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years. No reduction in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$239; sick benefits, \$788. Donations to other unions, \$97.14.
- Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.**—Charters issued, 9. Gain in membership, 415.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

ORGANIZERS.

The following list of organizers, who were engaged in various States under salaries from the American Federation of Labor, shows that there has been expended for organizing work during the past twelve months \$59,194.06. Of this amount \$3,040.81 was paid to district or volunteer organizers in sums ranging from \$5 to \$50 for organizing local trade or federal labor unions, and adjusting strikes and grievances of local unions affiliated directly or indirectly with the American Federation of Labor.

NAME OF ORGANIZER.	STATE WHEREIN WORK WAS DONE.	Amount Received.
1. M. G. Hamilton.....	Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Maine.....	\$2,900 00
2. James Leonard.....	Arkansas, Missouri, Ohio.....	2,600 55
3. T. H. Flynn.....	Pennsylvania, Ohio.....	2,600 00
4. H. Robinson.....	New York, Connecticut, New Jersey.....	2,600 00
5. J. D. Pierce.....	New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois.....	2,560 00
6. Stuart Reid.....	New York, Washington, D. C., Massachusetts, Maine.....	2,550 36
7. R. Braunschweig.....	Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana.....	2,450 00
8. E. T. Flood.....	Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Maine.....	2,400 00
9. Jacob Tazelaar.....	Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Maine.....	2,400 00
10. Cal Wyatt.....	Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio.....	2,400 00
11. C. O. Young.....	Washington, Oregon, British Columbia.....	2,350 00
12. Jno. A. Flett.....	Canada, British Columbia, Northwest Territory.....	2,200 00
13. Hugh Frayne.....	Pennsylvania.....	2,200 00
14. H. M. Walker.....	Oklahoma, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Kansas.....	2,150 00
15. S. Iglesias.....	Puerto Rico.....	2,132 40
16. W. E. Terry.....	Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island.....	2,050 00
17. C. W. Woodman.....	Texas.....	1,844 07
18. P. H. Strawhun.....	Illinois, Missouri.....	1,750 00
19. H. L. Eichelberger.....	Maryland.....	1,468 87
20. Jno. Golden.....	Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, Penn- sylvania, New York.....	1,244 00
21. C. F. Davis.....	Ohio, Pennsylvania.....	1,152 95
22. J. J. Fitzpatrick.....	Illinois.....	993 50
23. C. H. Gram.....	Oregon.....	960 55
24. W. C. Hahn.....	Pennsylvania.....	943 26
25. T. F. Tracy.....	Ohio, New York, Massachusetts.....	900 00
26. Jas. Sexton.....	New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania.....	833 70
27. M. Donnelly.....	Illinois, Ohio.....	606 55
28. F. McCarthy.....	Massachusetts.....	573 21
29. J. J. Towey.....	Pennsylvania.....	553 85
30. E. E. Smith.....	Pennsylvania.....	432 85
31. E. J. McTighe.....	Georgia.....	307 02
32. Jas. Brown.....	Virginia.....	213 75
33. W. H. Roberts.....	Maine.....	202 80
34. J. Durrak.....	New York.....	200 00
35. T. M. Hyder.....	Colorado.....	192 10
36. E. A. Perkins.....	Indiana.....	190 77
37. S. G. Cunningham.....	Illinois.....	178 50
38. J. G. O'Neile.....	Minnesota.....	150 00
39. James Stoughton.....	New York.....	140 57
40. T. I. Kidd.....	Kansas.....	139 95
41. J. B. Lennon.....	Illinois.....	133 77
42. Cornelius Ford.....	New Jersey.....	123 35
43. F. C. Roberts.....	North Carolina.....	121 80
44. M. Goldsmith.....	Ohio.....	109 82
45. W. D. Mahon.....	New York.....	100 00
46. Nellie Mahoney.....	Illinois.....	100 00
47. H. M. Randall.....	Alabama.....	96 20
48. Julius Aybar.....	Puerto Rico.....	92 50
49. Jerome Jones.....	Georgia.....	84 00
50. F. L. Rist.....	Ohio.....	80 00
51. W. Cullen.....	Virginia.....	64 70
52. J. F. Morris.....	Illinois.....	50 98
53. Thomas Sheehan.....	Nova Scotia.....	50 00
54. C. M. Randall.....	Arkansas.....	50 00
	Paid to District Organizers in amounts less than \$50.....	3,040 21
	Total.....	\$59,194 06

UNION LABELS.

There are now 54 labels and 10 cards issued by the following organizations, which have been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor:

ORGANIZATIONS USING LABELS.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| American Federation of Labor. | Glove Workers. | Plate Printers |
| Bakers and Confectioners. | Gold Beaters. | Powder Workers. |
| Boilermakers. | Hatters. | Pressmen, Printing. |
| Blacksmiths. | Horseshoers. | Print Cutters. |
| Boot and Shoe Workers. | Jewelry Workers. | Sawsmiths. |
| Brewery Workers. | Lathers. | Shingle Weavers. |
| Brickmakers. | Leather Workers. | Shirt, Waist and Laundry |
| Broommakers. | Leather Workers on Horse | Workers. |
| Brushmakers. | Goods. | Stove Mounters. |
| Carriage and Wagon Workers. | Machine Printers and Color | Tailors. |
| Carvers, Wood. | Mixers. | Textile Workers. |
| Cigarmakers. | Machinists. | Tip Printers. |
| Cloth Hat and Cap Makers. | Marble Workers. | Tobacco Workers. |
| Coopers. | Metal Polishers. | Travelers' Goods and Leather |
| Engravers, Watch Case. | Metal Workers, Sheet. | Novelty Workers. |
| Flour and Cereal Mill Employes. | Moulders. | Typographical. |
| Fur Workers. | Painters. | Upholsters. |
| Garment Workers, United. | Paper Box Makers. | Weavers, Wire. |
| Garment Workers, Ladies. | Papermakers. | Wood Workers. |
| Glass Workers. | Piano and Organ Workers. | |

ORGANIZATIONS USING CARDS.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Actors. | Firemen, Stationary. | Musicians. |
| Barbers. | Hotel & Restaurant Employes. | Stage Employes, Theatrical. |
| Clerks. | Meat Cutters and Butcher | Teamsters. |
| Engineers, Steam. | Workmen. | |

The following crafts and callings are using the American Federation of Labor label: Artificial Limb Makers, Badge and Lodge Paraphernalia Workers, Bottlers (Soda, Mineral Water and Liquor) Coffee, Spice and Baking Powder Workers, Cloth Spongers and Refinishers, Carbonic Gas Workers, Cigarmakers' Tools, Nail (Horseshoe) Workers, Neckwear Cutters and Makers, Oyster Workers, Paint Workers, Photographic Supply Workers, Poultry and Stock Foods, Soap Workers, Starch Workers, Suspender Makers, Steel Case Makers.

SAN FRANCISCO FUND.

When the report of the earthquake and fire in San Francisco was received at headquarters, President Gompers issued an appeal to all local unions to appropriate funds to assist the sufferers. He requested that money donated be forwarded through International officers of their particular craft. There was received at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, from unions directly affiliated, \$1,464.60. Of this amount, \$1,200 was forwarded to the secretaries of local trade and federal labor unions of that city, as soon as they were located. A number of local unions have not, as yet, been heard from. There remains a balance of \$164 in this fund, which will be distributed pro rata among the local unions, as soon as they are reorganized. The Executive Council ordered the issuance of new charters and outfits, free of cost, to all unions whose charters and books were destroyed by fire. The following is an itemized statement of the moneys received and forwarded:

RECEIPTS.

Trades and Labor Assembly, Sandusky, Ohio.....	\$10 00
Federal Labor Union, No. 12,012.....	10 00
C. F. Davis, York, Pa.....	5 00
Steel and Copper Plate Cleaners, No. 8,810.....	15 00
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants, No. 11,773.....	10 00
Oil and Gas Well Workers, No. 12,004.....	50 00
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,620.....	2 00
Federation of Trades, York, Pa.....	25 00
Federal Labor, No. 7,481.....	10 00
Federal Labor, No. 9,436.....	6 00
Last Makers, No. 9,771.....	10 00

Horse Nail Makers, No. 9,656.....	10 00
Federal Labor, No. 8,000.....	5 00
Lamp Lighters, No. 11,943.....	25 00
Federal Labor, No. 8,806.....	25 00
Central Labor, Scranton, Pa.....	50 00
Horse Nail Makers, No. 7,180.....	25 00
Federal Labor, No. 11,761.....	1 20
Trades and Labor Council, Lowell, Mass.....	25 00
Suspender Makers, No. 9,560.....	25 00
Central Labor, Manchester, N. H.....	10 00
Printers' Roller Makers, No. 10,638.....	10 00
Trades and Labor Council, Kokomo, Ind.....	10 00
Federation of Labor, Geneva, N. Y.....	5 00
Trades and Labor Council, Leavenworth, Kans.....	10 00
Federal Labor, No. 7,187.....	20 00
Laborers' Prot., No. 9,523.....	5 00
Central Labor, Concord, N. H.....	10 00
Federal Labor, No. 8,564.....	5 00
New York Transfer Co.'s Emp. Prot., No. 11,824.....	10 00
Trades and Labor Assembly, New Athens, Ill.....	5 00
Federal Labor Union, No. 11,045.....	10 00
Federal Labor Union, No. 6,925.....	10 00
Indurated Fibre Workers, No. 7,185.....	5 00
Federal Labor, No. 11,449.....	5 00
Local No. 25, United Textile Workers of America.....	124 00
Amalgamated Lace Curtain Operatives of America.....	200 00
Central Labor Union, Lebanon, Pa.....	5 00
Suspender Workers, No. 8,144.....	5 00
Suspender Workers, No. 11,294.....	10 00
Central Labor Union, Cairo, Ill.....	5 00
Federal Labor, No. 8,769.....	5 00
Cotton Mule Spinners Association, New Bedford, Mass.....	100 00
Trades and Labor Assembly, Chicago Heights, Ill.....	10 00
Waste Handlers, No. 8,964.....	5 00
Central Labor, Fremont, Neb.....	3 00
National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers.....	100 00
Federal Labor Union, No. 11,953.....	218 65
Hospital Employees, No. 10,768.....	40 00
H. R. Bulluck, secretary-treasurer, Rocky Mount, N. C.....	5 00
Tin, Iron, Steel and Granite Ware Workers, No. 10,943.....	5 00
Federal Labor Union, No. 11,423.....	9 25
Trades and Labor Council, Peekskill, N. Y.....	5 00
Federal Labor Union, No. 9,770.....	5 00
Local No. 48, International Association Car Workers.....	15 00
Local No. 322, Bro. Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America.....	15 50
Total.....	\$1,464 60

EXPENSES.

Wm. McCabe, Secretary San Francisco Labor Council.....	\$250 00
J. A. Byers, Santa Rosa Central Labor Council.....	100 00
J. A. Byers, Federal Labor Union, No. 10,185.....	25 00
Julius Selmer, Secretary Milkers' Protective, No. 8,861.....	100 00
H. A. Harby, Secretary Barber Shop and Bath House Employes' Union, No. 11,963.....	25 00
J. H. Bowling, Secretary California State Federation of Labor.....	100 00
J. A. Alphonso, President Salmon Packers, No. 12,000.....	25 00
C. A. Shuttleworth, Secretary Janitors, No. 10,367.....	25 00
David Barry, Secretary Soap, Soda, and Candle Workers, No. 10,385.....	50 00
John Driscoll, Secretary Undertakers, No. 9,049.....	50 00
C. H. Hatch, Secretary Sall Makers, No. 11,775.....	50 00
H. S. Cleveland, President Gas Workers, No. 9,840.....	100 00
Henry Woodville, Ship Sealers, No. 11,950.....	50 00

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

J. Karn, Secretary Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers, No. 10,333.....	50 00
C. M. Moffit, President Baggage Messengers, No. 10,167.....	25 00
D. McLennon, F. S. Machine Hands, No. 11,933.....	50 00
Ethel Humphrey, Secretary Bottle Calmers, No. 10,535.....	25 00
C. W. Peck, Secretary Sugar Workers, No. 10,519.....	100 00
L. N. Devincenzi, Secretary Paste Makers, No. 10,567.....	25 00
John Murphy, President Laborers' Protective, No. 8,944.....	25 00
M. Sebattino, Secretary Bootblacks' Protective, No. 10,175.....	50 00

Total \$1,300 00

RECAPITULATION.

Received	\$1,464 60
Paid out.....	1,300 00
Balance in fund, October 1, 1906.....	\$164 60

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

While the expenses for publishing the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST exceeds the receipts \$955.25 during the fiscal year, the receipts for the past three years give a surplus of \$1,741.43 over and above expenses charged to that account.

The following is a statement for the fiscal year, followed by a comparative statement for three years:

RECEIPTS.

Advertisements and subscriptions, etc..... \$25,912 87

EXPENSES.

Attorney's fees.....	\$175 94
Cartoons.....	25 00
Clippings.....	55 00
Commissions.....	14,308 45
Cuts.....	72 80
Hauling.....	43 20
Printing FEDERATIONIST.....	8,728 82
Printing Bulletins.....	61 10
Postage stamps.....	747 95
Postage pound rate.....	326 53
Refunds acct. paid twice.....	75 00
Salaries.....	2,025 23
Contributions.....	108 00
Printing for FEDERATIONIST.....	120 00

\$26,868 12

RECAPITULATION.

Expenses.....	\$26,868 12
Receipts.....	25,912 87

Excess of expenses..... \$955 25

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THREE YEARS.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
1904-5.....	\$32,639 29	\$30,609 02
1905-6.....	25,726 57	24,929 86
1906-7.....	25,912 87	26,868 12
Totals.....	\$84,279 33	\$82,497 90

Receipts.....	\$84,279 33
Expenses.....	82,497 90
Surplus.....	\$1,781 43

LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

We have 759 local trade and federal labor unions in good standing, and a defense fund of \$86,839.02 to take care of the members in case of strike or lockout. Many strikes that would have cost the American Federation of Labor many thousands of dollars were averted through the organizers of the American Federation of Labor, adjusting the differences and securing conditions desired by the unions. A great number of strikes and lockouts were adjusted prior to the time that members became eligible to receive strike benefits. The most costly strike was that of the Agricultural Workers of Arecibo, P. R. A number of the unions there whose members were on strike were not eligible to benefits, but seven unions, with a membership of 182, were entitled to strike benefits. They were paid seven weeks' benefits amounting to \$5,006. Of this amount \$1,052 was returned (the strike having been declared off prior to the last check reaching Porto Rico), thus reducing the cost of the strike of Agricultural Workers to \$4,044. Aside from the strike in Porto Rico, eight unions received strike benefits. The following is a list of amounts received into and paid out of the defense fund during the fiscal year:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts for Defense Fund.....	\$15,556 02
Less amount paid to Agricultural Workers of Arecibo, Porto Rico, and returned	1,052 00
Total	\$14,504 02

EXPENSES.

	Average membership.	Weeks.	Amount.
Numbers 11693, 11687, 11696, 11708, 11689, 11694, and 11688, Agricultural Workers, Arecibo district, Porto Rico	182	7	\$5,096 00
No. 11667, Pipe Cutters, New York, N. Y.	83	6	2,004 00
No. 8156, Cigar Factory Tobacco Strippers, Boston, Mass.	153	3	1,840 00
No. 11594, Hat Trimmers, Wabash, Ind.	34	10	1,372 00
No. 10694, Stone Planermen, Bedford, Ind.	64	5	1,296 00
No. 7546, Vegetable Ivory Button Makers, Springfield, Mass.	28	6	680 00
No. 9560, Suspender Makers, New York, N. Y.	17	6	408 00
No. 11761, Federal Labor Union, Cement City, Mich.	8	10	336 00
No. 9022, Coal Handlers, Lawrence, Mass.	11	4	180 00
Appropriations:			
Chain Makers National			250 00
International Fur Workers of United States and Canada			100 00
Federal Labor Union No. 7241, Carpentersville, Ill.			12 10
Servants Protective Union, No. 11733, Mayaguez, Porto Rico.			6 30
Womens Protective Union, No. 11956, Maricao, Porto Rico.			6 00
Refunds:			
Federal Labor Union No. 9644, Albion, Mich.			50 00
Pavers No. 5611, New York, N. Y.			4 50
Pavers No. 7602, St. Louis, Mo.			2 50
			\$13,643 40
Returned by Agricultural Workers of Arecibo, Porto Rico, and re-deposited in Defense Fund.....			1,052 00
Total.....			\$12,591 40

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand October 1, 1905.....	\$94,916 40
Receipts for Defense Fund for 12 months.....	\$14,504 02
Expenses from Defense Fund for 13 months.....	12,591 40
	\$1,912 62
Total in Defense Fund October 1, 1906.....	\$86,839 02

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HEADQUARTERS.

The following statement shows that during the twelve months ending September 30, 1906, there has been issued from headquarters an average of 1,248 letters, circular letters, and packages per day, as follows:

Packages of supplies forwarded by express and post.....	3,433
Packages of literature and miscellaneous supplies for organizers and others.....	69,567
Official and circular letters in two-cent envelopes.....	80,714
Circulars and circular letters in one-cent envelopes.....	226,815
Total.....	380,529

LABOR REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE.

Two appeals were issued to the local unions for funds to assist the Labor Representation Committee to carry out the A. F. of L. political program. The officers of the local unions were directed to forward the appropriations to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor. Full and complete report of the amounts received and disposition of same will be made to the Executive Council.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to express through the delegates present my appreciation for assistance and expressions of good will I have received from the organizers, the officers of the unions, and my colleagues of the Executive Council during the time I have been Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

With the close of this year I will have served the Federation as Treasurer for sixteen years. The experience has been of great value to me, and I sincerely trust that my services have in some measure at least been of real worth to the trade unions of our continent.

During the sixteen years marked changes have taken place in our organization. Then we were struggling to maintain our existence. Now the Federation is as strong as the everlasting hills. Then the advice and help of the Federation was sought for by but few of our unions. Now none of our International Unions make any great trade movement without the approval and co-operation of the American Federation of Labor. At that time the decisions of our Conventions were lightly considered by many labor men and many unions, and while the time has not yet arrived where all unions acquiesce in decisions rendered, yet during the sixteen years marked progress has been made in this direction, and the findings and policies as now declared by the Federation have a weight and influence in the affairs of America that hardly the most sanguine could have anticipated sixteen years ago. Sixteen years ago our income was twenty-four thousand for the year; now it is about three hundred thousand, with a corresponding increase in membership. In my own trade we have secured for our members an average advance in wages of at least twenty per cent. If all our unions have done as well, who can estimate or even dream of the benefits that have accrued to the working people through the efforts of the trade union movement as embodied in the American Federation of Labor. What has it brought in the way of better homes, better food, a less number of children of our members in the factory, mill, or shop? A wider, better, more enjoyable and comfortable life. Who will or can measure the work of the trade union, either in the world of industry, in our social surroundings, or in moral growth? To have seen a part of this work and accomplishments should nerve us to still greater efforts in the future.

To the officers and to the members, one and all, I bid you be of good cheer. Do not take to heart the lamentations of the pessimists. "The world of labor do move," and the movement is forward, not backward. We have accomplished much that is good and that will last, and the substantial old trade union ship still sails on the industrial seas, with all her machinery intact, and still carries her passengers to ports of safety; and the prophets of sixteen years ago, who prophesied

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

our early destruction and demise, have long since been forgotten. The American Federation of Labor still lives and works, serves the interests of the working classes, and will continue to do so in the years to come.

Your confidence as expressed by my repeated re-election is appreciated by me more than I can express in words. I wish you one and all God-speed in all your efforts for a life that shall from year to year add to those real benefits to you and yours that make life happier and more useful.

INCOME.		EXPENSES.	
1905.		1905.	
October 1.....	Balance in hand..... \$112,265 46	October 31.....	\$17,219 53
	Received of Secretary Morrison:	November 30.....	13,359 28
October 31.....	17,812 38	December 31.....	56,997 02
November 30.....	18,529 09	1906.	
December 31.....	44,299 15	January 31.....	19,515 45
1906.		February 28.....	11,278 83
January 31.....	90,428 66	March 31.....	15,388 86
February 28.....	9,748 92	April 30.....	14,682 92
March 31.....	14,867 55	May 31.....	17,696 28
April 30.....	12,783 87	June 30.....	15,106 20
May 31.....	11,305 17	July 31.....	13,380 58
June 30.....	11,079 92	August 31.....	12,107 16
July 31.....	15,436 43	September 30.....	11,807 93
August 31.....	16,589 40		
September 30.....	24,924 64	Total expenses.....	\$218,540 04
Total funds.....	\$330,080 64		
Total funds.....	\$330,080 64		
Deduct total expenses.....	218,540 04		
Leaves in hands of treasurer.....	\$111,540 60		
Certificates of deposit in possession of President Samuel Gompers:			
Five certificates, Third National Bank, Bloomington, Ill, each \$5,000.....	\$25,000 00		
Six " " McLean County Bank, " " " \$5,000.....	30,000 00		
Two " " State National Bank, " " " \$5,000.....	10,000 00		
Two " " German-American Bank, " " " \$5,000.....	10,000 00		
Two " " Corn Belt Bank, " " " \$5,000.....	10,000 00		
Total on certificates.....	\$85,000 00		
State National Bank, open account.....	21,953 95		
McLean County Bank, " " ".....	2,544 91		
Third National Bank, " " ".....	2,041 74		
Total in hands of treasurer.....	\$111,540 60		
Total in hands of secretary.....	2,000 00		
Total funds.....	\$113,540 60		

During the sixteen years I have been treasurer my accounts show the total of funds handled to be \$1,400,957.70.

Fraternally submitted,

Bloomington, Ill., October, 1906.

JOHN B. LENNON,

Treasurer



SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, November 13th, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Dunn, Law, Richardson, Comerford, Cumming, Larger, Hagan, Walsh, Warner, Price, Freeman, Downey, Wilson, Holton, Carey, Wilson, (Jas.), Dix, Shepard, Lambert, Mahon, Sands, Kirk, Hawley, Heberling, Raasch, Powell, Stevenson, Colbert, Morgan, Byrno, Stoner, Rothwell, Grant, Campbell, Lyon, Zihiman, Hedley, Hassard, Ford, Perkins, (R. W.), Maupin, Porter, Guye, Corless, Fitzpatrick, (J. B.), Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Cragon, Barnes, (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro, Wille.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the preceding session was dispensed with.

President Gompers, in a brief speech, thanked the delegates for their close attention to, and interest in, the long reports read during the preceding session.

First Vice President Duncan, for the Executive Council, read the following report:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. NOV. 13, 1906.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of The American Federation of Labor:

Greeting:—

In conformity with custom, the Executive Council submits to you herewith its annual report upon such matters as have been referred to us; those which have required our action, and all of which may require your attention and consideration during this Convention.

The Executive Council has held five meetings during the year, the first meeting having been held at Pittsburg immediately after the adjournment of the Pittsburg Convention. The next three meetings were held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor dur-

ing the weeks beginning March 19th, June 18th, September 17th. The fifth meeting was held in this city today. We shall hold such additional meetings during the time of this Convention as circumstances may warrant or necessity require, but we should prefer that all matters requiring our attention should be deferred until the meeting we shall hold in this city immediately after the close of the Convention, unless these matters are of such nature as require them also to be submitted to you.

During the year, the Executive Council has voted by letter or telegram upon various questions submitted by President Gompers. Eighty-three propositions have been thus submitted during the year.

CHARTERS GRANTED AND DENIED.

During the year we have issued charters to six international unions as follows:

Lake Pilots' Protective Association of the Great Lakes.

Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada.

Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

Steel Plate Transferers' Association of America.

International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters' and Helpers of America (Re-issued).

Switchmen's Union of North America.

We have also issued charters to four State Federations of Labor; 53 Central Labor Unions; 167 Local Trade Unions, of which there are no national and international unions of their trade, and 87 federal labor unions.

While we are pleased with the growth and progress made as indicated by the number of charters issued, we also desire to report that some applications for charters have been denied; while others are being held in abeyance pending adjustment of jurisdiction with existing international organizations.

ORGANIZATION.

To the full limit of the financial resources of the American Federation of Labor, we have kept a corps of special organizers at work in the various sections of the country, but our funds have not been by any means equal to the demand made for such work.

We desire to express our approval of the effective and intelligent work which has thus been accomplished in behalf of our great movement.

The reports submitted to you show that organized labor has not only maintained its own during the past year, but has made considerable progress.

Several members of the Executive Council have, during the year, whenever possible, attended conventions of affiliated national and international unions, and we have endeavored by every means within our power to bring every possible influence to bear to induce those unaffiliated organizations to place themselves under the beneficent fold of the American Federation of Labor. It is true that the unaffiliated unions are few in number, but it is none the less to be regretted that they have thus far followed the mistaken policy of remaining aloof from the great family of trade unions.

We, therefore, recommend the continuation of every effort to organize the yet unorganized and bring about the affiliation of the yet unaffiliated.

APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

During the year we received appeals for financial assistance from various organizations, some of which requested that assessments be levied, and others desired that a circular appeal endorsed by the Executive Council should be sent out to all affiliated organizations. By reason of existing conditions, we did not consider it expedient to levy any new assessments, but we issued a number of appeals, which were productive of good results.

We can not too strongly urge upon our organizations not only the advisability but the necessity of providing and building up in time of peace a strong treasury which can be drawn upon by their members during the period of trade disputes and disturbances. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that not only strikes and

lockouts have been lost by reason of the absence of a strong treasury, but that such trade controversies and disturbances could have and would have undoubtedly been averted, had the employers known in advance that there was a strong treasury back of the men to support them when out of employment.

We want to again strongly recommend to our international unions that the dues of the membership of their local unions should not be less than \$1.00 per month. The funds of the unions are under their own control and direction to be used exclusively to protect and promote the interests of their respective memberships.

A. F. OF L. AND UNION LABEL EXHIBITS.

As previously reported, our exhibits at Paris, Buffalo and St. Louis were highly recommended and were awarded Grand Prizes and medals, all of which have been received. We now desire to report that the American Federation of Labor Exhibit at the exposition in Tourcoing, France, has been awarded the Grand Prize.

An urgent invitation has been received from the management of the Jamestown, Virginia, exposition which opens in May, 1907, for the American Federation of Labor to make full and complete exhibit. A similar invitation is also received from the management of the International Maritime Exposition of Bordeaux, which will be held May-November, 1907.

At several meetings of the Executive Council, we discussed at length the holding of an Exhibit of union-made and union-labeled products, and their method of production. We hoped to have the Exhibition in this city during the time of the holding of this convention. We placed the making of arrangements in the hands of Vice President Max Morris, but, owing to lack of time and want of ample quarters, we were unable to complete arrangements.

We recommend, however, that an Exhibition, including a union label exhibit, be held at Jamestown, Virginia, and that in connection therewith, there be given as full and complete an exhibit as possible of union-made and union-labeled products, and that all labor organizations be requested to aid us in making this the best exhibition of the history, work, methods and achievements of the American Labor Movement.

UNIFORM DESIGN OF ALL UNION LABELS.

In conformity with the action of the Pittsburg Convention we gave considerable thought, attention and investigation to the matter of a uniform design of all union labels. Acting upon our instructions, President Gompers had voluminous correspondence with the officers of the organizations issuing the union labels. Very few of them favored abandoning their own labels for the purpose of adopting a universal label. We found this adverse sentiment so nearly general that we then authorized the correspondence to inquire whether the organizations would consent to some universal design (seal or label of the A. F. of L.) upon the label of the international unions. To this responses were made by 33 international unions issuing union labels. 11 were in favor, 11 opposed, and 11 undecided.

In connection with this subject, Treasurer Lennon sought the legal advice of Hon. Henry Cohen, attorney-at-law, who gave him the following opinion, and which we have the authority to quote. It is as follows:

"I have not had any reason to change from my view of six years ago regarding a universal label, and do not think it desirable from either legal reasons or those of policy. A cigar maker, for example, would not spend one-tenth of the money or the energy to advertise a universal label affixed to cigars, that he does now, and so it would be with the other label crafts. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and the feeling of common interest has not been able to overcome this.

"A universal label would hardly get the protection of the law, as the statutes are now framed.

"The new suggestion of having the A. F. of L. seal on all the labels would necessitate re-registration of all the labels, as it would make such a change in the present labels as to require it. This would be certainly the case with small labels where the question of finding a place for the A. F. of L. seal would be difficult. I do not see how we could put it on without increasing the size of many labels, a very undesirable thing to do. With the Typographical Union Label, I see no chance for it at all.

"The question of legality of the seal being on the labels would not make any difference, as far as I can see.

"Two labels that now differ, such as the Garment Workers and the Tailors, would, by the adoption of the seal, acquire a strong point of resemblance. In the absence of a clear understanding on the part of both organizations, such resemblance would make more trouble of the kind that was threatened a year or more ago.

"The affiliation of an organization with the A. F. of L. is not so close that any property right it may have in a label need or ought to be shared with it.

"The handling of two million men under one head even now presents many difficulties and serious problems, and there is the possibility that things may reach a point where the organization will be unwieldy. It, therefore, seems to me that the policy of the Federation should be not to engage in any activities that may further raise questions between the various unions affiliated, but rather it should attend to those very general things common to all the unions in their relation with the outside world.

"The miner or sailor who has no label is, I think, just as loyal to the various labels now as he would be were the A. F. of L. seal thereon, as the affiliation of the organizations is just as well known now as it will be then."

Without determining this matter finally, that is, without making any final recommendation to close this subject, we authorized Treasurer Lennon and Vice President Valentine to arrange for a conference of the delegates of all international unions issuing union labels, and who have delegates due to this Convention, the conference to be held during the early part of this week, and we further recommend that this entire subject be referred to that conference with a request that it be reported to the Convention at the earliest possible date during our session.

DEMAND FOR UNION LABEL PRODUCTS.

Resolution No. 80 of the Pittsburg Convention was referred to the Executive Council for such action as may be deemed practical. Correspondence was entered into with a desire to ascertain the extent

of the demand for union label products. We learn that there is a general increase in such demand. This information is best obtainable from the officers of organizations issuing labels. They are in the best possible position to know the status of such demand. It can not be ascertained from any particular locality other than in a general and vague manner unreliable for statistical information.

Our affiliated unions are expending considerable money and energy in advertising and creating a demand for union labelled goods. We, for the A. F. of L., are encouraging this by all means within our power, by our union label bulletin, by our literature, by our organizers, by urging our fellow workers and friends, and great good is accomplished. The union label stands not only for higher wages, more reasonable hours of employment, but generally for the quality of the articles as well as the sanitary conditions under which such articles are produced. In the label trades it is the insignia which distinguishes the product of fair labor under comparatively fair conditions as against the unfair, sweat shop, convict labor product or even the product of young and innocent children.

We sincerely hope that all will take up with renewed energy and constantly increase the demand made for union labelled products.

UNION LABEL BULLETIN.

Acting upon the directions given by the Pittsburg Convention, we authorized the republication of the union label bulletin, and now desire to report that 30,000 copies have been printed.

The Bulletin now gives the reproduction in colors of all the union labels which have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor up to June, 1906. Since that time we have endorsed the union label of one organization, that of the International Shingle Weavers' Union of America, and this is the only label which is not reproduced on the Bulletin.

There was sent to each organization a copy of the Union Label Bulletin without charge, this, in addition to the large number of the last issue, we distributed free.

For the information of the delegates it would be well to state that the Bulletin can be obtained at headquarters at the rate of \$35.00 per thousand or \$4.00 per hundred.

INDEBTEDNESS OF AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.

Some affiliated international unions have cultivated the habit of neglecting to pay the small per capita tax to the A. F. of L. required by the constitution, as well as having failed to pay the assessment for the Textile Workers and the Printers. It is true that a few of these have been in hard straits, and wherever necessary we have pursued a course of the highest consideration for conditions which obtain.

We say, that neglecting the payment of per capita tax is largely a matter of habit. Some organizations instead of paying the per capita tax of one-half cent per member and paying it monthly, have allowed time to pass when the small indebtedness and obligations have accumulated into what many of them have declared they were not in a position to pay.

We repeat that the financial obligation to the A. F. of L. is exceedingly small, when there is taken into consideration the immense amount of splendid work done in the interests of the men connected with the labor movement and from our small income. We cannot allow the full financial obligations to bear upon some international unions which pay promptly and regularly, and be neglected by others.

We, therefore, at our June meeting adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That all organizations that have failed to pay the Textile Workers' Assessment levied by the San Francisco convention, in 1904, and in connection with which specific arrangements for payment of same were made in order to seat their delegates in the Pittsburg convention and which have not been complied with, be notified, that if it is not paid on or before August 1, 1906, their organization will be suspended from membership in the American Federation of Labor.

RESOLVED, That the United Garment Workers' International Union be notified that unless it shall have been placed in good standing, one month before the convening of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, the member of their organization who was elected delegate to said congress at the Pittsburg convention, will be disqualified to act as delegate, by Section 2, Article X, and by Section 3, Article XI, of the constitution of the A. F. of L. which read as follows:

"Sec. 2, Article X. Any union, international, national, or local failing to pay within sixty days the levies declared in accordance with Section 1, shall be deprived of representation in convention of

the American Federation of Labor, and in city central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 3, Art. XI. Any organization affiliated with this federation not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears it shall become suspended from membership in the Federation, and can be reinstated only by a vote of the convention when such arrearages are paid in full, as provided in Section 2, of this article."

RESOLVED, That President Gompers select one of the following members of A. F. of L. to fill vacancy, providing the United Garment Workers' Union fails to place itself in good standing: Messrs. Harmon, Young or Blackman of the State Federation of Labor of Washington.

We submit this matter to the consideration of this convention, and strongly urge upon all affiliated organizations to pay their per capita tax and their financial obligations as they arise, and thus avoid the accumulation of indebtedness which appear to involve a large expenditure of money.

In connection with this subject we take pleasure in reporting that, since the adoption of the course indicated, in the resolutions already quoted, several organizations have paid their indebtedness and placed themselves in good standing. Among these organizations was the United Garment Workers of America, and the member of that organization, elected by our Pittsburg convention as fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress, Mr. Thos. A. Rickert capably and faithfully acted in that capacity.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF UNION CARDS—FOREIGN UNIONS.

Acting upon the authority of the Pittsburg Convention (Resolution No. 159) we directed President Gompers to carry out its purpose; that is, to correspond with the trade unions of foreign countries for the purpose of urging an interchange of union cards between unions of kindred crafts and callings.

A large number of replies were received from the officers of the various unions, who, with one or two exceptions, were favorable to the adoption of the plan. A number of them objected to the specific requirement of any number of years membership in an organization being requisite before such cards would be accepted.

We are of the opinion that some specific time is necessary, otherwise a non-unionist either here or in any other country could immediately before departing from his own country become a member of the organization in another country, and then, upon the mere presentation of a card, become entitled to full benefits of membership. There ought to be some evidence of bona fide union membership for even a brief period before the holder should be entitled to international recognition and admission to the union of another country without payment of initiation or entrance fee.

We report in a condensed form the statements made by the officers of the organizations responding to the questions. They are as follows:

General Commission of Labor Union of Germany: Favorable to proposition so far as it does not conflict with agreement they have entered into with unions of America. Hopes A. F. of L. will omit time limit or shorten it.

Union of Harbor Workmen of Germany. Favorable as a whole, but time limit should not be more than one year.

Central Union of Commerce and Transportation Workers of Berlin: The recognition of cards system already established.

Central Union of Retail Clerks' Association of Germany reports that a member of a recognized union is admitted free, and they would appreciate the same privilege being extended to its members by the American organization.

Central Union of Hat and Fur Industry, Altenburg: Favorable under following condition: The existence of an agreement which holds good between the trade organizations of the two countries, admitting members without compensation and eliminating the time limit.

Painters, Varnishers, Plasterers and White-washers, Hamburg, Germany, report that such agreement exists between the principal organizations of Germany, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Servia and Switzerland, but similar proposition was turned down by the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. Favorable to proposition.

Central Union of Shoemakers, Germany: Favorable to interchange of cards (agreement already exists with Boot and Shoe Workers of America) but opposed to time limit.

Central Labor Union of Textile Workers of Germany: Favors proposition if length of membership be reduced to one year.

Union of Printers and Lithographers of Germany: Favors reducing time of membership to one year.

Central Union of Carvers of Germany: Favors reducing time of membership to one year.

German Wood Workers' Union: Favors the establishment of a mutual traveling relief fund as exists in Austria, Switzerland and Denmark, and reducing the time limit of membership.

German Furriers' Union: Favors shortening time limit, at least, of young members.

German Union of Lithographers and Engravers: Advises an agreement with the organization in America in existence, but favors eliminating time limit entirely.

Union of Tobacco Workers of Germany: Favorable to the proposition.

Paperhangers' Union of Germany: Favors reducing time limit to one year.

Union of Cigar Sorters of Germany: Admits members from foreign countries to full rights without payment of fee.

Carpenters' Union of Germany: Favors agreement with American organization and time limit reduced for younger members.

Amalgamated Operative Lace-makers of Nottingham, England: Report that this system exists between lace makers of England, France, Scotland and Spain; that the organization admits American lace makers holding paid-up cards, although American organization refuses to admit members of English organization without substantial fees.

Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association, London, England: Accepts membership card of any bona fide trade unionist in the trade from any part of the world.

Masons' Union of the Netherlands: Admits to membership those holding credentials and proof of membership without further question.

Metal Workers' Union of the Netherlands: Reports that entrance fee to their organization is without any payment.

Swedish Wood Workers of Stockholm: Report that those holding paid-up cards are admitted without entrance fee, pro-

viding they have been members of the trade organization for not less than six months.

National Union of Boot and Shoe Workers of Great Britain: Reports that it is the custom of the organization to accept a clear card of membership without entrance fee.

Federation of Municipal Labor of Copenhagen: Reports that a member of a bona fide union is admitted without payment of initiation fee.

National Amalgamated Union of Labor of New Castle-on-Tyne, England: Reports that this policy has been followed for many years.

Norwegian Brick Layers' Union: Reports an agreement with the organizations of Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Austria and Hungary which provides for admission to membership without payment of initiation fee, and Americans holding clear cards will be granted the same privilege.

Printers and Transferers' Trade Protective Society, Burslem, England: Favorable to proposition.

Saddler, Bag and Trunk Makers' and Harness Makers' Union of Vienna, Austria: Favorable to proposition.

Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Glasgow, Scotland: Favorable to proposition. Already working on this principle with members in England.

Hollow-ware and Sanitary Pressers' Union, Hanley, England: Reports that that organization admits any member without initiation fee who is a bona fide member of a trade union of the trade.

Amalgamated Society of Lace Pattern Weavers, Nottingham, England: Favorable to proposition. Further reports that a score or more members of the Society required to pay \$20 and more initiation fee in the United States.

Amalgamated Society of Enginemen, Trainmen, Boilermen and Firemen of Stockton-on-Tees, England: Favorable to the proposition.

Felt Hatters' and Trimmers' Union of Manchester, England: Reports that this system has been established for many years.

Industrial Workers of Vienna, Austria: Favorable to proposition.

Amalgamated Union of Clothiers Operatives of Leeds, England: Favorable to proposition.

National Union of Dock Laborers in Great Britain and Ireland: Reports matter will be submitted to executive committee and favorable action assured.

Netherlands Seamen's Union: Reports no expense in this way from new members, except payment for statutes and rules.

Associated Iron Molders of Scotland: Report such a system in vogue between that organization and the English Society of Iron Molders.

Operative Potteries Engravers' Union of Burslem, England: Favorable to proposition.

Bricklayers' Union of Denmark: Favorable to the proposition.

Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers of Great Britain: Favorable to proposition.

Midland Counties Bleachers, Dyers, Scourers and Trimmers Federation of Leicester, England: Favorable to proposition.

Association of Porcelain Makers of Austria: Favorable to proposition.

United Organization of Bookbinders of Austria: Favorable to proposition.

Central Association of Sculptors and Molders of Austria: Favorable to the proposition.

Danish Organization of Labor: Reports that matter will have to be submitted to the convention of the organization to be held in April, 1907.

Amalgamated Musicians' Union of Manchester, England: Reports that such a system has already been established.

Labor Unions of Luxemburg, Belgium: Report that this system has already been established.

Iron Molders' Association of Denmark: Favorable to proposition with the exception of time limit.

Danish Ship Carpenters: In sympathy with the proposition.

Danish Butchers' and Meat Cutters' Union: Favorable to proposition.

Street Pavers' Association of Copenhagen: Favorable to proposition.

Norwegian Iron Molders' Union of Christiania: Favors proposition and time limit of six months.

Norwegian Stone Cutters' Association: Reports this system already established.

Wood Workers' Union of Norway: Favors accepting members free, holding paid-up card regardless of length of membership.

Confectioners' Association of Norway: Favors proposition.

Granite Cutters' Union of Halmstead, Sweden: Favorable to proposition.

German Bookbinders' Union, Berlin: Favorable to proposition with the exception of time limit.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers, London, England: Calls attention to the various benefits paid by that organization and says: "Should any of our members go to your country and join branches on the lines suggested in your letter they would be called upon to forego these benefits." Further statement is made that members from this country will be recognized as fellow trade unionists and treated accordingly if we are prepared to do likewise to their members.

AMERICAN UNIONS.

Cigarmakers' International Union: Accepts cards from members of foreign trade unions providing that they extend same courtesy.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America: Reports that an initiation fee of not less than \$14 is exacted from members of foreign unions and if they have continuous membership of one year and of good standing they become entitled to all privileges and benefits.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union: Favorable, but this question does not effect the organization to any great extent.

United Mine Workers of America: Reports the establishment of such a system between the U. M. W. of A. and European coal miners' unions.

Brotherhood of Cement Workers: Reports that matter will be submitted to the next convention for action.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees: Reports that matter will be submitted to executive board for action.

Watch Case Engravers' Association: Reports they have no unions in Canada.

National Mine Managers and Assistants: Reports no locals under the British or any other flag except the stars and stripes.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners: Reports the matter will be submitted to the executive board for consideration.

National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery: Reports matter will be reported to next convention for consideration. Later: Convention favorable to proposition but finally decided to allow delegates to A. F. of L. Convention to use own judgment.

Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union: Favorable to proposition.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers: Favorable to proposition.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union: Reports this question already covered by constitution. Favorable.

Plano and Organ Workers' Union: Reports members in good standing from foreign countries accepted without payment of initiation fee provided they join within four weeks after their arrival in this country.

Granite Cutters' Association: Reports that members from foreign countries of good standing are charged initiation fee of ten dollars.

Journeyman Tailors' International Union: Favors proposition.

International Typographical Union: States that this system has been established for a number of years.

Boilermakers' and Iron Ship Builders' International Union: Favorable to proposition.

NOT FAVORABLE.

Amalgamated Stevedores Labor Protection League of London, England: Does not favor the proposition.

Elastic Goring Weavers' Amalgamated Association: Does not favor proposition at present time.

There are several of the organizations which are under the impression that the acceptance of a card by the organizations of this country would carry along with it the placing of those members who are accepted, in the same beneficial standing as is now in vogue in the various national and international unions in America. This, of course, is the proposition that will have to receive the consideration of the various organizations affected. But for the admittance into membership of members from Europe in the organizations of their craft in this country, that is a matter

which must of necessity be determined by the American International Trade Unions for themselves.

STEAM FITTERS—CHARTER.

Having in mind the recommendation passed at the last Convention of the American Federation of Labor recommending to the Executive Council that a charter be granted to the Steam Fitters, when an application was received we found ourselves between a vote of the Convention recommending that a charter be issued and our constitution not entirely in harmony therewith. We, therefore, invited the representatives of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America and the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, to select three representatives of their respective organizations to meet three members of the Executive Council at the office of the A. F. of L. for the purpose of endeavoring to arrange an amalgamation of both organizations, and failing in that, to endeavor to secure a working agreement or arrange for such mutual understanding between the organizations in interest as shall be found to merit the support of both.

The conference was held at Washington, May 21. The representatives of the E. C. were President Gompers, Vice President O'Connell, and Secretary Morrison. For five days daily conferences were held, but despite the best efforts which could be put forth neither amalgamation, a working agreement or understanding could be reached.

Being unable to bring about the amalgamation or adjustment of the differences between the two bodies in question, and having in mind the recommendation of the Pittsburg Convention to issue a charter to the Steam Fitters, after prolonged consideration and deliberation of the subject, the Executive Council decided to restore to the International Association of Steam Fitters the conditional charter which that organization formerly held, and which was revoked at one of our previous conventions.

BREWERY WORKERS—ENGINEERS—FIREMEN.

The controversy in regard to engineers and firemen working in breweries is car-

ried on unabated, despite recommendations and decisions of the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

We have used our best efforts to bring about an adjustment of this difficulty, but without success.

CARPENTERS—WOOD WORKERS.

The controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Wood Workers has become very acute. President Gompers, in accordance with the instructions of the last Convention, devoted several days to a conference with the representatives of both organizations, but they were unable to agree either upon a working agreement, co-operation or amalgamation.

Not only has the strife become more bitter between the membership of these respective organizations, but it has resulted in one of them declaring unfair a firm in which the other organization has an agreement for the conducting of a union shop under union conditions. When a jurisdiction dispute between two organizations reaches such an acute stage, that it not only involves the membership but also employers who are decidedly inclined to be fair toward labor and particularly toward organized labor, it reaches a stage which makes us halt and think whether such a course does not vitiate much of the good resulting from our organized effort. Surely, the interests of our fellow workers are not advanced by such a procedure.

We are at a loss as to the course to pursue other than to impress upon all the necessity of making heroic efforts for the purpose of adjusting inter-union differences whether of jurisdiction or otherwise. In any event, fairly inclined employers should not be placed in a position of becoming innocent sufferers from our internal contentions.

SEAMEN—LONGSHOREMEN.

The controversy relative to the Seamen and Longshoremen was investigated and an effort made at adjustment by arbitration, but President Gompers has been so engrossed with important duties requiring his consideration and always immediate attention that he has been unable to reach the matter, in order to give a fair and comprehensive award.

LAKE PILOTS.

An application for charter was received from the Lake Pilots' Association of the

Great Lakes which was granted. It was not then known that this same association held charter from the International Longshoremen's Association, and protest was lodged by the International Seamen's Union against the Lake Pilots' Association continuing in affiliation with the International Longshoremen's Association and at the same time with the American Federation of Labor.

The International Seamen's Union also claimed to have Lake Pilots members of the Seamen's organization. The Executive Council heard the representatives of the Pilots and others upon the subject, and then adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That in the matter of the affiliation of the Pilots of the Lakes, who are now connected with the A. F. of L. as a national union, and at the same time a component part by charter with affiliated national unions, it is the sense of the Executive Council that it is unwise to continue more than one affiliation, and request the Pilots to choose which affiliation they desire to maintain and surrender all others, so that all pilots shall be a solid body, either in a national union of their own, affiliated with the A. F. of L. or, as a component part of but one international union now affiliated with the federation.

RESOLVED, That organizations in interest be notified of the above decision.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS—AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

The dispute between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, which we hoped had been adjusted under the award of Mr. A. Strasser, who acted as advisor and umpire in the case, has been renewed.

Representatives of both organizations met in Chicago in February, and were in session many days. They were, however, unable to agree upon a general proposition either under Mr. Strasser's award or of their own. A plan of amalgamation was drawn up and submitted to a referendum vote of both organizations. We have been officially advised that no agreement has been reached, and we have received from the Secretary of the United Brotherhood, the request for the revocation of the charter now held by the American District of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. This has come to us too late to be reported upon fully to this Convention.

PAINTERS—CAR WORKERS.

Shortly after the close of the last Convention the officers of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers of America, and the International Association of Car Workers, were officially notified of the action of the Convention, and they were urged to carry out the instructions contained in the resolution adopted upon the subject of the controversy between them. Considerable correspondence resulted in the effort to adjust this difference, but thus far without much practical result. For your information we quote an excerpt from letter received from the officers of the Car Workers. It is as follows:

"While it was the decision of that convention that Car Painters are not eligible to membership in our organization, we are not, at present, in a position to enforce that decision owing to the fact that our members are not fully organized in the railroad shops throughout the country, and at our inception the Painters' Organization had never put forth any effort, only in isolated cases to organize the Painters in those railroad shops, and the men naturally, being eager to organize them, they came under our banner, believing that they could gain some advantage by so doing. Since organizing the painters, the Painters' Organization have put forth their appeal that they are entitled to such men, but I have no knowledge at present of where they have put forth any effort to organize them, but just wish to take them away from us.

"We are not operating any 'closed shops,' as it is very hard to get a railroad corporation to abide by a 'closed shop.' Therefore, we are not in a position to command those men to join the Painters' Organization, and from personal conversations which I have had with painters employed in railroad shops, they believe that their interests are best served in our organization."

We report upon this subject in its present status for your information.

PAPER MAKERS—PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS.

At our March meeting an application for a charter for the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' International Union was received, the President and Secretary of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers of America appearing in opposition.

After hearing all parties in interest we decided that both parties should come together in a convention to be held in Dayton, Ohio, and that a representative of the Executive Council attend that Convention for the purpose of bringing about a satisfactory amalgamation. The

Convention was held in Dayton, Ohio, on May 14th, Secretary Morrison representing the Executive Council. The result desired was not accomplished.

At the June meeting the matter was again brought up. We decided that a conference should be held between the representatives of both organizations for the purpose of coming to an understanding in regard to jurisdiction, which would permit the issuance of the charter and if it failed to come to an understanding, the disputed points be decided by arbitration.

A question of jurisdiction having arisen in a paper plant in Maine, the representatives of both organizations appeared before an arbitration committee of three, among whom was an organizer of the A. F. of L., Mr. T. F. Tracy. This committee met in Boston and it was suggested by a representative of the Pulp and Sulphite Workers that the whole question of jurisdiction be arbitrated by this committee. The representatives of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers claimed that the late convention in Dayton, Ohio, had instructed them by resolution to enter into no negotiations with any other organization in the paper making industry and that it was impossible to consider the request. It was finally agreed that all hostilities should cease and that the President of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers should submit the proposition to a referendum vote of the membership for their favorable recommendation. We understand that this referendum vote was taken, but was averse to the proposition.

Prior to the time arriving for the reconvening of the arbitration board, it became evident that the organizer of the Federation, on account of other important business, would be unable to take any further part in the arbitration. The name of another organizer, Mr. Frank McCarthy, was suggested to the representatives of both organizations to take his place. Replies were received from the Presidents of contending organizations approving the name submitted. The arbitration board again met in Boston on September 15th, and although President Carey, in a communication dated September 13th, stated: "We have no objection whatever to offer to his acting as arbiter," upon the assembling of the board of arbitration, he immediately entered a protest against the change.

The representatives of the Pulp and Sulphite Workers submitted the following propositions to the representatives of the Paper Makers, which they refused to accept:

"First: We will agree to give to the Paper Makers' Organization all 'third hands, fourth hands and fifth hands.' All employes employed in fine mills; also rope cutters and rotary men in these mills, if the American Federation of Labor grants a charter to us at once.

"Second: We also agree that if the American Federation of Labor, after due deliberation, believes that the 'finishers and beatermen' should belong to the Paper Makers' Organization to transfer them to that body, providing the charter is issued."

But to neither of these propositions would the representatives of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers agree.

We have not yet given up hope of bringing about some better understanding in regard to the matter, but the E. C. would be pleased to have the advice and assistance of this convention.

F. L. U. NO. 6482—CHARTER REVOKED

Complaints were made as to the bona fide existence and makeup of F. L. U. No. 6482, of St. Louis, Mo. It is alleged that the Federal Labor Union seldom, if ever, held meetings, and that the membership was below the number required either to receive or hold a charter, and that eligibility of even those to hold membership in an organization affiliated by charter to the A. F. of L., was questionable. A thorough investigation of the charge was ordered by us, which demonstrated the facts as set forth in the complaint, that those who were bona fide wage earners should rightfully belong to the international unions of the crafts and callings. The charter of F. L. U. No. 6482 was thereupon revoked by us.

Later the St. Louis Trades and Labor Council requested that the entire matter be re-opened. We were not averse to complying but decided that it could be done only upon the presentation of new evidence, and that if such new evidence was received, the case would be again re-opened and considered. The officers of the St. Louis Central Body were so informed. No new evidence of any sort has been submitted since.

PRINTERS' STRIKE—ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

It is with much gratification that the report can be made of the success and

practical establishment of the eight-hour work day in the printing trade. The American Federation of Labor has endeavored, to the fullest, to aid the International Typographical Union in this most meritorious contest. In addition to the report which President Gompers makes upon this subject, attention is called to the fact that while the printers' eight-hour strike was at its height, during the early part of the year, the Employing Printers' Association conducting the contest against the I. T. U., systematically arranged for and carried out a plan to lure printers in England to come to the United States via Canada. The matter was first called to the attention of President Gompers by Mr. James M. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union, who in turn laid the complaint before the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who declared it to be the purpose of his Department to prevent the violation of the alien contract labor feature of the United States immigration laws. We have just been informed that the Manchester Guardian of England, of recent date, published a cablegram from Canada as follows:

"A strike of lithographic printers has begun at Montreal, Canada. A representative of the Employers sailed by the steamer 'Empress of Ireland' yesterday to bring skilled hands from England to replace the strikers."

Inasmuch as the lithographers are on strike in several parts of the United States, as well as Canada, for the introduction of the eight-hour work day, it is not much, if any stretch of the imagination, when we say that we have reason to believe that the effort to secure lithographic printers from England to take the place of the men of the same craft in Canada, is intended that they should be brought to the United States for the same purpose.

We shall not only endeavor to impress upon the minds of the printers, but of all workmen, to refrain from injuring the interests of their fellow workmen, regardless where they may be located, for the interests of the working people are identical the world over, and the common polity and policy should be pursued for the protection and advancement of all. In addition, we should insist upon the enforcement of the laws enacted to protect labor from such unfair means being employed as in the cases named.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—LEGISLATION.

We authorized the appointment early in the year of Mr. James F. Grimes as Legislative Committeeman to further the legislation before Congress and to urge legislation affecting the interests of labor. Later Mr. Grimes resigned and we appointed Mr. J. D. Pierce. Several of the members of the Executive Council aided in legislative work. A limited Employers' Liability Law and the Denatured Alcohol Bill have been enacted.

Labor was much disappointed at the failure to secure justice, relief and redress at the hands of Congress. These matters are more fully covered in President Gompers' report to this Convention. It was quite evident that both under the rule of the House of Representatives as manipulated by those in control of that Body, as well as by the make-up of the committees appointed by the Speaker, no progress was possible.

We authorized President Gompers to issue invitations to presidents of our international unions to meet us in conference at Washington during our Executive Council session in March. One hundred and seventeen presidents or representatives of presidents were in attendance. The entire situation was gone over and the following document was formulated and signed by the one hundred and seventeen representatives of the International Unions, together with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. For your full information we incorporate it here in our report under the title by which it has become known, "Labor's Bill of Grievances."

LABOR'S GRIEVANCES.

Washington, D. C., March 21, 1906.

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States;

Honorable Wm. P. Frye, President Pro Tempore, United States Senate;

Honorable Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker, House of Representatives, United States.

Gentlemen: The undersigned Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and those accompanying us in the presentation of this document, submit to you the subject matter of the grievances which the workmen of our country feel by reason of the indifferent

position which the Congress of the United States has manifested toward the just, reasonable and necessary measures which have been before it these past several years, and which particularly affect the interests of the working people, as well as by reason of the administrative acts of the executive branches of this Government and the legislation of the Congress relating to these interests. For convenience the matters of which we complain are briefly stated, and are as follows:

The law commonly known as the Eight Hour Law has been found ineffective and insufficient to accomplish the purpose of its designers and framers. Labor has, since 1894, urged the passage of a law so as to remedy the defects, and for its extension to all work done for or on behalf of the Government. Our efforts have been in vain.

Without hearing of any kind granted to those who are the advocates of the Eight Hour Law and principle, Congress passed, and the President signed an appropriation bill containing a rider nullifying the Eight Hour Law and principle in its application to the greatest public work ever undertaken by our Government,—the construction of the Panama Canal.

The eight-hour law, in terms, provides that those entrusted with the supervision of government work shall neither require nor permit any violations thereof. The law has been grievously and frequently violated; the violations have been reported to the heads of several departments, who have refused to take the necessary steps for its enforcement.

While recognizing the necessity for the employment of inmates of our penal institutions, so that they may be self-supporting, labor has urged in vain the enactment of a law that shall safeguard it from the competition of the labor of convicts.

In the interest of all of our people, and in consonance with their almost general demand, we have urged Congress for some tangible relief from the constantly growing evil of induced and undesirable immigration, but without result.

Recognizing the danger of Chinese immigration, and responsive to the demands of the people, Congress, years ago, enacted an effective Chinese exclusion law; yet, despite the experience of the people of our own country, as well as those of other countries, the present law

is flagrantly violated, and now, by act of Congress, it is seriously proposed to invalidate that law and reverse the policy.

The partial relief secured by the laws of 1895 and 1898, providing that seamen shall not be compelled to endure involuntary servitude, has been seriously threatened at each succeeding Congress. The petitions to secure for the seamen equal right with all others have been denied, and a disposition shown to extend to other workmen the system of compulsory labor.

Under the guise of a bill to subsidize the shipping industry, a provision is incorporated, and has already passed the Senate, providing for a form of conscription, which would make compulsory naval service a condition precedent to employment on privately-owned vessels.

Having in mind the terrible and unnecessary loss of life attending the burning of the Slocum in the Harbor of New York, the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro at the entrance to the bay of San Francisco, and other disasters on the waters, too numerous to mention, in nearly every case the great loss of life was due to the undermanning and the unskilled manning of such vessels, we presented to Congress measures that would, if enacted, so far as human law could do, make impossible the awful loss of life. We have sought this remedy more in the interests of the traveling public than that of the seamen, but in vain.

Having in mind the constantly increasing evil growing out of the parsimony of corporations, of towing several undermanned and unequipped vessels called barges on the high seas, where, in case of storm or stress, they are cut loose to drift or sink, and their crews to perish, we have urged the passage of a law that shall forbid the towing of more than one such vessel unless they shall have an equipment and a crew sufficient to manage them when cut loose and sent adrift, but in vain.

The Anti-Trust and Interstate Commerce laws enacted to protect the people against monopoly in the products of labor, and against discrimination in the transportation thereof, have been perverted, so as to invade and violate their personal liberty as guaranteed by the Constitution. Our repeated efforts to obtain redress from Congress have been in vain.

The beneficent writ of injunction in-

tended to protect property rights has, as used in labor disputes, been perverted so as to attack and destroy personal freedom, and in a manner to hold that the employer has some property rights in the labor of the workmen. Instead of obtaining the relief which labor has sought, it is seriously threatened with statutory authority for existing judicial usurpation.

The Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives was instituted at the demand of labor to voice its sentiments, to advocate its rights, and to protect its interests. In the past two Congresses this Committee has been so organized as to make ineffectual any attempt labor has made for redress. This being the fact, in the last Congress, labor requested the Speaker to appoint on the Committee on Labor members who, from their experience, knowledge, and sympathy, would render in this Congress such service as the Committee was originally designed to perform. Not only was labor's request ignored, but the hostile make-up of the Committee was accentuated.

Recently the President issued an order forbidding any and all Government employes, upon the pain of instant dismissal from the Government service, to petition Congress for any redress of grievances or for any improvement in their condition. Thus the constitutional right of citizens to petition must be surrendered by the Government employe in order that he may obtain or retain his employment.

We present these grievances to your attention because we have long, patiently, and in vain waited for redress. There is not any matter of which we have complained but for which we have in an honorable and lawful manner submitted remedies. The remedies for these grievances proposed by labor are in line with fundamental law, and with the progress and development made necessary by changed industrial conditions.

Labor brings these, its grievances, to your attention because you are the representatives responsible for legislation and for failure of legislation. The toilers come to you as your fellow-citizens who, by reason of their position in life, have not only with all other citizens an equal interest in our country, but the further interest of being the burden-bearers, the wage-earners of America. As labor's representatives we ask you to redress

these grievances, for it is in your power so to do.

Labor now appeals to you, and we trust that it may not be in vain. But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and the support of our fellow citizens.

This document was presented to President Roosevelt, President pro tempore of the Senate, Mr. Frye, and Speaker Cannon of the House.

No progress was made upon legislation which labor asked either included in the Bill of Grievances or otherwise.

Then again on January 29, an Executive order was issued by the President of the United States upon the subject of the right to petition of government employes. The order is as follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The Executive order of January 31, 1902, is hereby amended by adding "or independent Government establishments," after the words "Departments" in the third and ninth lines.

As amended the order will read as follows:

All officers and employes of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the Executive Departments or independent Government establishments, and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest any other legislation whatever, either before Congress or its Committees, or in any way save through the heads of the Departments or independent Government establishments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the Government service.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, January 25, 1906.

Congress adjourned without heeding our petition or granting the relief requested. We then acted upon the declaration of the conference of March 21st as contained in the Bill of Grievances, and appealed to the conscience and support of our fellow unionists and citizens, and we outlined, drafted and issued a document relative to a campaign, of which the following is a copy:

A. F. OF L. CAMPAIGN PROGRAM.

Washington, July 22, 1906.

To all Organized Labor and Friends in the United States:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: Events in the industrial affairs of our people have rapidly changed and are rapidly changing. The trade union movement, as expressed by the American Federation of Labor, has kept and proposes to keep pace therewith.

The wheels of industry can not be halted or turned back, nor should they be, even if that were possible. Welcoming industrial progress, labor must be ever alert to meet new conditions, recognizing that eternal vigilance is the price of industrial as well as political liberty.

The working people can not hope to maintain their rights or a progressive position in the varying phases of modern society unless they organize and exercise all those functions which, as workmen and citizens, it is their privilege and their duty to exercise.

Labor makes no demand upon government or society which is not equally accorded to all the people of our country. It can and will be satisfied with nothing less.

The position of organized labor upon the question of political action by the working class, their friends and sympathizers, has often been declared, but was more clearly set forth in the following declaration, unanimously adopted by the Nashville Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in 1897, and often reaffirmed since:

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth.

"Resolved, That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the work-

ing people may act as a unit at the polls at every election."

We have been ever-watchful to carry the purposes of that declaration into effect. At times we met with partial success, yet, within the past few years claims and promises made in platforms or on the hustings by political parties and politicians, and especially by the present dominant party, have been neither justified nor performed. Little attention has been paid to the enactment of laws prepared by us and presented to Congress for the relief of those wrongs and the attainment of those rights to which labor and the common people are justly entitled and which are essentially necessary for their welfare.

Several Presidents of the United States have, in their messages to Congress, urged the passage of equitable legislation in behalf of the working people, but Congress has been entirely preoccupied looking after the interests of vast corporations and predatory wealth.

Congressmen and Senators in their frenzied rush after the almighty dollar have been indifferent or hostile to the rights of man. They have had no time and as little inclination to support the reasonable labor measures, the enactment of which we have urged, and which contained beneficent features for all our people without an obnoxious provision to any one.

Patience ceased to be a virtue, and on March 21, 1906, the representatives of labor presented a Bill of Grievances to the President and those responsible for legislation or the failure of legislation in Congress, reciting the failure or refusal of the party in power to adopt or enforce legislation in the interests of the toiling millions of our country. After setting forth labor's grievances and requests and urging early action, we closed that now-famous document with this statement:

"But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and support of our fellow-citizens."

The relief asked for has not been granted. Congress has turned a deaf ear to the voices of the masses of our people; and, true to our declaration, we now appeal to the working people, aye, to all the American people unitedly to demonstrate their determination that this Republic of ours shall continue to be of,

for and by the people, rather than of, for and by the almighty dollar.

The toiling masses of our country are as much, if not more, interested in good government than our fellow-citizens in other walks of life. In line with the contention herein stated, the American Federation of Labor made its declaration of political policy as already quoted above. And in line therewith we hope, and have the right to expect, to arouse the citizenship of our common country, interested in good government, to the apathy or hostility of the party in power to the real interests of the people, so that men more honest, faithful and progressive may be elected as the people's representatives.

Attention is called not only to congressional and legislative indifference and hostility to the interests of labor, but also to the interests of the large mass of all our people. The press for months has been burdened with exposures of the corruption and graft in high circles. The great insurance companies, the trusts, the corporations, the so-called captains of industry, have indeed become the owners of the legislators of our country. Public officials, many of whom have the cry of "stop thief" nearest the tip of the tongue, have been elected through these very agencies and the contributions from them.

If it has come to a condition in this, the greatest and wealthiest nation on earth, that the almighty dollar is to be worshipped to an extent of forgetting principle, conscience, uprightness and justice, the time has arrived for labor and its friends to raise their voices in condemnation of such degeneracy, and to invite all reform forces to join with it in relegating indifference to the people's interests, corruption and graft to political oblivion; to raise the standard of legislation by the election of sincere, progressive and honest men who, while worshipping money less, will honor conscience, justice and humanity more.

We recommend that central bodies and local unions proceed without delay by the election of delegates to meet in conference, or convention, to formulate plans to further the interests of this movement, and in accordance with the plan herein outlined at the proper time and in the proper manner nominate candidates who will unquestionably stand for the enactment into law of labor and progressive measures.

The first concern of all should be the positive defeat of those who have been hostile or indifferent to the just demands of labor. A stinging rebuke to them will benefit not only the toilers but the people of the entire country.

Wherever both parties ignore labor's legislative demands a straight labor candidate should be nominated, so that honest men may have the opportunity in exercising their franchise to vote according to their conscience, instead of being compelled either to refrain from voting or to vote for the candidate and the party they must in their innermost souls despise.

Where a Congressman or State Legislator has proven himself a true friend to the rights of labor he should be supported and no candidate nominated against him.

This movement must not degenerate into a scramble for office. It should be a determined effort, free, absolutely, from partisanship of every name and character, to secure the legislation we deem necessary and essential to the welfare and happiness of all our people. As the present objects of this movement are purely in the line of legislation, all efforts should be concentrated upon the election of members of Congress and the various State legislatures.

To make this—our movement—the most effective, the utmost care should be taken to nominate only such union men whose known intelligence, honesty and faithfulness are conspicuous. They should be nominated as straight labor representatives and stand and be supported as such by union men and their friends and sympathizers, irrespective of previous political affiliation.

Wherever it is apparent that an entirely independent labor candidate can not be elected, efforts should be made to secure such support by indorsement of candidates by the minority party in the districts and by such other progressive elements as will insure the election of labor representatives.

All observers agree that the campaign of our fellow-workmen of Great Britain has had a wholesome effect upon the government, as well as the interests of its wage-earners, and the people generally of that country. In the last British elections 54 trade unionists were elected to Parliament. If the British workmen, with their limited franchise, accomplished so

much by their united action, what may we in the United States not do with universal suffrage?

In order to systematically carry out the policy and work necessary to this campaign, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has selected the following members as the "Labor Representation Committee:"

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
JAMES O'CONNELL,
FRANK MORRISON.

Those earnestly engaged in our movement must, we repeat, be guided by the fact that the principles for which we stand must be of primary consideration, and office, secondary. We ask our fellow-workers and friends to respond to this call and to make of it a popular uprising of honest men, and to see to it that the best, most conscientious men of labor or their supporters are chosen as their representatives.

Reports and returns should be made to the headquarters of the Labor Representation Committee (which will be located in the offices of the American Federation of Labor), who will give the best possible information and advice on uniform procedure.

Whatever vantage ground or improved conditions have come to the workers of our country were not brought to them on silver platters; they are the result of their better organization and their higher intelligence; of the sacrifices they have made and the industrial battle-scars of many contests. The progress of the toilers has not been due to kindness or consideration at the hands of the powers that be, but achieved in spite of the combined bitter hostility of mendacious greed, corporate corruption, legislative antagonism and judicial usurpation.

Labor men of America, assert your rights! And in addition to strengthening your faith and loyalty to your organization on the economic field, exercise your full rights of citizenship in the use of your ballot. Elect honest men to Congress and to other halls of legislation, and by so doing you will more completely and fully carry out your obligations as union men, and more than ever merit the respect of your fellow-citizens.

Labor demands a distinctive and larger share in the governmental affairs of our country; it demands justice; it will be satisfied with nothing less.

We selected the Washington resident members of the Executive Council, Messrs. Gompers, O'Connell and Morrison, as the labor representation committee of this campaign, and are gratified to be enabled to say that the work has been conducted to our entire satisfaction.

We authorized an appeal for financial contributions to conduct the campaign, and decided that no contributions should be received from any candidate for office. The total amount received and expended from the campaign fund is as follows:

Receipts	\$8,056.89
Expenditures	7,834.11
Balance	\$222.78

We have decided to publish and mail to contributors a printed financial statement of the receipts and expenditures of the campaign. Others may also obtain copies of the statement upon making application therefor to our headquarters, forwarding a two-cent postage, covering the cost of mailing.

In connection with this campaign, we issued a text book setting forth the grounds upon which our movement was conducted, and the justice and philosophy upon which our cause is based. The American Federationist also fully discussed the measures involved in the campaign.

Some of our opponents have insisted that the campaign inaugurated by labor was a departure from the course our movement has pursued in the past. This is scarcely within the purview of the knowledge of what our movement has done, for what it stands, and how it has been conducted.

Labor has never stood for what our detractors assert, "no politics in the union." The fact is that we have declared against partisan politics. This has been scrupulously adhered to during the entire existence of our movement, the recent campaign included. From the time of the inception of our Federation in Pittsburg, in 1881, we have declared for the political rights of labor. We have not only not failed to press them home upon Congress and the Legislatures, but we have even exercised our political power for the purpose of securing the political and economic rights of labor. At nearly every convention, the exercise of our political power was determined.

In 1886 the convention endorsed the statement that the then recent political action of the organized workers of the country was regarded with pleasure and recommended to labor throughout the country persistence in those efforts to the end "that labor may achieve its just rights through the exercise of its political powers." That convention also resolved upon a "most generous support of the independent political movement of the working men."

In 1895 in New York, the American Federation of Labor made this declaration:

"That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and the workmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demand of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth.

"That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls of every election."

At Detroit in 1899 the A. F. of L. convention made the following declaration:

"Resolved, That this Federation recommend that the various central and local bodies of labor in the United States take steps to use their ballots, their political power, on independent lines, as enunciated in the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor."

At Scranton in 1901, the convention adopted the following:

"We assert it is the duty of all trade unions to publish in their official journals, to discuss in their meetings, and the members to study in their homes, all questions of public nature, having reference to industrial or political liberty, and to give special consideration to subjects directly affecting them as a class, but we as vigorously submit that it is not within the power of this organization to dictate to members of our unions to which political party they shall belong or which party's ticket they shall vote."

In 1902, the New Orleans convention adopted the following:

"RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to prepare bills concerning such legislation by congress as is desired, and especially concerning the

subjects of Oriental immigration, government by injunction, eight-hour work day, and the involuntary servitude of children, that copies of these bills, when prepared, shall be sent to the executive officers in each of the state federations of labor, where such federations exist, and in other cases to such persons or organizations as may be selected, with instructions in each case providing that the bills for the desired legislation shall be submitted to the county conventions of all political parties, with the request for an endorsement of same by such conventions, and instructions from them to their delegates and nominees to act in accordance with such endorsement; that such further steps will be taken as will secure the nomination by state conventions, and the election by state legislatures, of only such men for the House of Representatives and the United States Senate, as are fully and satisfactorily pledged to the support of the bills prepared by the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor; that it shall be the duty of the officers upon whom the responsibility of promoting the proposed legislation shall devolve, to give the results of their work, as shown by the actions of the conventions and the pledges of candidates, the greatest publicity, to the end that all trade unionists may know who their friends are."

Resolutions and declarations of a similar character have been made since.

It will be observed that the instructions contained in the resolution of the 1902 convention were to ascertain and prepare the membership for just such a campaign as has been recently inaugurated. The labor movement is a movement of the wage workers for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of the wage-earners, and to work for the betterment of our people. It has not kept out of politics. We could not if we would. We can and do avoid, and must avoid, if we aim to further the interests of the working people, constituting our movement into a political party.

The wage-earners as trade unions exercise their political rights and power primarily to defend hostile legislation and to prevent acts on the part of the government hostile to labor and to labor's interest and advancement; to secure such action at the hands of the government which can be secured by trade union action alone; to give the trade union movement full and free right in the exercise of its lawful and natural functions.

We indulge ourselves in these references, not because we deem them necessary as a vindication of the course pursued by labor, but to record historically in our official proceedings some of the incidents and declarations of the work

of the labor movement, so that friends may be in a position to defend the aspersions of the hypercritical as well as of the open and avowed antagonists.

A close adherence to the policy declared for and enunciated by trade unions all over the country, and as understood and expressed by the American Federation of Labor, will bring to the toilers the greatest possible success with the least possible injury or danger to their interest or cause.

The trust and confidence which labor has reposed in us have not been violated, and have been used exclusively in the interests of the working people of our country. We feel assured that any Executive Council to which you may entrust the affairs of labor, will strictly adhere to the course that will bring the greatest benefit to the toiling masses.

ECONOMIC AND SANITARY INVESTIGATIONS.

Upon the recommendation of the committee on Education of the Pittsburg convention, the convention adopted a resolution directing an investigation to be made in regard to the subjects of apprenticeship, the displacement of labor by machines, child labor, the graduates of the trade schools, manual training schools and schools of technology, and unsanitary condition of home and workshop.

In compliance with your request, we authorized President Gompers to appoint committees in Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Boston, Chicago and New York to make the investigations. These committees are not yet prepared to make any report. We recommend that the work be continued during the coming year, and a report of the investigations made either to the next convention of the A. F. of L. or if convenient, prior thereto, to be published in our official magazine, the American Federationist.

WOMAN AND CHILD WORKERS' INVESTIGATION.

The last convention adopted a resolution (No. 39) urging a congressional investigation of the subject of women workers, and the social and economic condition of women employed in manufactures, and in commercial pursuits. Later it was deemed advisable to urge that the subject matter of the employment of children in these pursuits should also be covered by the investigation.

A bill was introduced with this object in view by Congressman Gardner, of Massachusetts. The bill passed the House, and is now pending before the Senate. The matter is more fully referred to in the report of President Gompers, and we recommend that this convention authorize your Executive Council to endeavor to secure the passage of the resolution for the investigation.

INCREASE IN POSTAL RATES.

Our attention being called to the fact that an effort was being made to increase the postal rates on second-class matter under which would come the publications of the various trade journals, we appointed a sub-committee to appear before the sub-committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to protest against any such change in the postal rates.

Hearings were given in New York which it was impossible for our committee to attend. Further hearings will be given in Washington beginning November 26th, which will be attended by the committee consisting of the Washington resident members of the Executive Council. President Gompers communicated with the members of the labor press of the country, calling their attention to the proposed legislation upon the subject of increasing the postal rates of second-class mail matter, and we recommend that this convention take further action upon the subject.

LABOR AND FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS CO-OPERATING.

The last convention recognizing the fact that the farmers organizations in various parts of the country had expressed a desire for closer affiliation with labor, declared that we should investigate the matter further with a view of co-operating "upon offensive and defensive lines." We authorized President Gompers to appoint a representative of the A. F. of L. to be present at the convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, held at Dallas, Texas. Organizer C. W. Woodman, of Fort Worth, member of the International Typographical Union, was entrusted with that mission. He conveyed the fraternal greetings of the American Federation of Labor, and promised in return for reciprocal relations that labor would give preference to the product of the farm, when such products are the result of farmers

belonging to their respective organizations. In turn the convention adopted the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, There is evidence that a printing trust exists in Texas, and that same is now employing 'rat' and 'scab' labor and has been robbing the counties of Texas, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That we recommend to the county, district and local unions of the state, that they demand of their commissioners the adoption of a label resolution demanding the International Typographical Union Label on all county printing, and, that we ask our members to buy only label goods—the same being union made—when it is possible to get them."

A very friendly feeling exists between the Farmers' organizations and the American Federation of Labor and every effort should be made to keep up these harmonious relations.

We recommend that the Executive Council have the authority to appoint a fraternal representative to visit their forthcoming conventions, both national and state, to deliver addresses showing the practical workings of the different trade unions.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

Requests having been received from the Rev. Chas. Stelzle that he be seated as a fraternal delegate from his convention, the Executive Council would recommend as follows: That the Rev. Chas. Stelzle be seated as a fraternal delegate from the Department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, without vote, under the same condition as fraternal delegates are received from the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, the Woman's International Union Label League and the Woman's National Trade Union League.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS 1881-1905 —REPRINTED.

Upon your authority we have had reprinted and bound 400 complete volumes of the official proceedings of the convention of the American Federation of Labor since its formation in 1881. We have set the price of the complete sets at \$15.00. This will about cover the cost of the reprinting, binding, mailing, or expressage.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Applications to place the following firms upon the unfair list of the Ameri-

- can Federation of Labor have been made to and approved by the Executive Council from October 1, 1905, to October 1, 1906.
- American Holst and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn. (International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.)
- American Iron & Steel Company's Works, Lebanon and Reading, Pa. (Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.)
- Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Co., Corning, N. Y. (International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.)
- J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y. (United Brotherhood of Paper Makers.)
- Far West Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash. (International Shingle Weavers' Union of America.)
- Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa. (Coopers' International Union of North America.)
- Grays Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash. (International Shingle Weavers' Union of America.)
- Gleeson, Thomas E., Newark, N. J. (American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.)
- Hutton Brick Co., Kingston, N. Y. (International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.)
- Ideal Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. (Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of N. A.)
- Kern Barber Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo. (International Association of Machinists.)
- Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collinwood, Ohio. (American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.)
- Mockett, J. N., Toledo, Ohio. (Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.)
- New York Knife Co., Walden, N. Y. (Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.)
- Peckham Manufacturing Co., Kingston, N. Y. (International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.)
- Philadelphia Inquirer. (International Typographical Union.)
- Portland Peninsular Cement Co., Jackson, Mich. (Federal Labor Union No. 11,761, Cement City, Mich.)
- Raymondville Paper Co., Raymondville, N. Y. (United Brotherhood of Paper Makers.)
- Reddington Hotel, Wilkes Barre, Pa. (Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America.)
- St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash. (International Shingle Weavers' Union of America.)
- T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Co., Riverside, N. J. (Watch Case Engravers' International Association of America.)
- DROPPED WITHOUT NOTICE.
- Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N. Y.
- American Hardware Co., New Britain, Conn. (P. & F. Corbin-Russell & Erwin Co.)
- American Circular Loom Co., New Orange, N. J.
- Atlas Tack Co., Fairhaven, Mass.
- Brumby Chair Co., Marietta, Ga.
- Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Co., Newark, N. J.
- Columbus Buggy & Harness Co., Columbus, Ohio.
- Davenport Pearl Button Co., Davenport, Iowa.
- Diamond Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.
- William Demuth & Co., New York City.
- B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.
- Harbison & Walker Refractory Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
- Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Mo.
- Iver Johnson Arms Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
- Kokomo Rubber Co., Kokomo, Ind.
- Lehmaier-Swartz & Co., New York City.
- Merrimac Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.
- Novelty Advertising Co., Coshocton, Ohio.
- National Elevator & Machine Co., Honesdale, Pa.
- Northwestern Coöperage & Lumber Co., Ohio and Michigan.
- Palmer Manufacturing Co., Poplar Bluff, Mo.
- Page Needle Co., Chicopee Falls, N. H.
- Russell Manufacturing Co., Middletown, Conn.
- J. N. Roberts Co., Metropolis, Ill.
- T. N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.

St. Johns Table Co., St. Johns, Mich.
 Sattley Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Ill.
 Terre Haute Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind.
 Trinity County Lumber Co., Groveton,
 Texas.
 Underwood Typewriter Co., Hartford,
 Conn.
 Union Lumber Co., Ft. Bragg, Cal.
 William Cooperage Co., Poplar Bluff, Mo.
 Williams Basket Manufacturing Co.,
 Northampton, Mass.
 H. B. Wiggins Sons Co., Bloomfield, N. J.

FAIR LIST.

Philadelphia Demokrat.

CONCLUSION.

There have been a large number of matters in connection with our organizations and our movement with which we have had to deal during the past year. Did we attempt to burden this report with a simple enumeration of them, it would be too voluminous either to read or to be considered within the limit of time at the disposal of the convention. Some of these may be brought to your attention during the progress of our proceedings, either by the representatives of the organizations interested, or by us. Many of them have been printed in the American Federationist in the excerpts from the official proceedings of our Executive Council meetings.

We have to the fullest endeavored to perform our duties faithfully, and with the single purpose to advance the interests of the toiling masses of our country, and to bring honor and credit to the great movement and cause which we have the honor in part to represent.

Fraternally submitted,
 SAMUEL GOMPERS,
 JAMES DUNCAN,
 JOHN MITCHELL,
 JAMES O'CONNELL,
 MAX MORRIS,
 D. A. HAYES,
 DANIEL J. KEEFE,
 WM. D. HUBER,
 JOS. F. VALENTINE,
 FRANK MORRISON,
 JOHN B. LENNON,

Executive Council American Federation
 of Labor.

President Gompers.—The different parts
 of the report of the Executive Council

will be referred to the proper committees.

Delegate Robinson asked a question of personal privilege that he be allowed to make a statement in regard to the Minneapolis Tribune. Permission being granted, he stated that the pressmen had a grievance against The Tribune, and asked the delegates to refrain from buying that paper until the grievance was adjusted.

President Gompers announced the appointment of Delegate E. J. O'Brien as Assistant Secretary; Delegate S. J. Spencer, as Sergeant-at-Arms; and Delegate E. G. Hall, as Messenger.

President Gompers formally introduced to the convention Fraternal Delegates J. N. Bell and Allen Gee, of the British Trades Union Congress, and Samuel L. Landers, of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. He then presented each of the fraternal delegates with a gold badge of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Farrell, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Credentials recommends that the following delegates be seated, their organizations having paid all arrearages:

Federal Labor Union 11624, Spokane, Wash. A. W. McCallum, 2 votes.

Marble Workers' International Association. W. V. Price, 17 votes.

Vermont State Federation of Labor. D. A. Bruten, 1 vote.

Philadelphia, Pa., Central Labor Union. Chas. Leps, 1 vote.

Duluth, Minn., Federated Trades Assembly. J. Shartel, 1 vote.

Porto Rico Free Federation of Workmen. Santiago Iglesias, 1 vote.

Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades. Substitute J. B. Hewitt, for L. P. Marquardt, 1 vote.

Riggers' Union 11561. Jos. McFadden, 1 vote.

Virginia State Federation of Labor. W. A. Davis, 1 vote.

Norfolk, Va., Central Labor Union. Jas. O'Conor, 1 vote.

Ohio Federation of Labor. Jno. P. Sheridan, 1 vote.

Kenosha, Wis., Trades and Labor Assembly. Edward Kleiman, 1 vote.

Post Office Clerks' 8708. Edward B. Goltra, 1 vote.

Having received the following telegram from Thomas L. Hughes, Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

"Chicago, November 12, 1906.

Emmet T. Flood, Care American Federation of Labor Convention:

Our per capita tax to the Federation is paid. Typographical assessment owing. Check on the way to cover this amount.

THOMAS L. HUGHES."

We recommend that the delegates of this organization be seated as follows: Emmet T. Flood, Thomas Barry, Peter J. Donaghue, Lawrence A. Grace, J. E. Toone, with 402 votes.

We recommend that the delegate of the Carriage and Wagon Workers, Henry C. Stein, be seated with 31 votes on the following telegram:

"Chicago, November 12, 1906.

H. C. Stein, Care National Hotel, Minneapolis.

Will forward necessary money to Morrison. Wire address.

CHAS. BAUSTIAN."

On the matter of the non-payment of the Typographical Assessment by the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, its delegates appeared before the committee and explained, that owing to the illness of its financial officer, they have been unable to pay same, but if allowed to be seated that they will guarantee that the assessment will be paid inside of 90 days. Owing to the explanation offered the committee recommends the seating of the delegates of this organization, J. W. Smiley and Mrs. D. S. Hyde, with 55 votes.

On the protest of the Carpenters' District Council, of Buffalo, against the seating of the delegate from the Trades and Labor Council of Erie County, the committee finds that the Council is in good standing with the American Federation of Labor, although the matter of protest is of long-standing, and they recommend the seating of the delegate, and the subject matter of the protest be referred to the Grievance Committee to report on later.

The committee finds that the Kewanee, Illinois, Trades and Labor Assembly owes dues for August and September, 1906. We recommend that its delegate be unseated until paid.

The committee finds that the New Orleans, La., Central Labor Union owes dues for April, 1906, and succeeding months. We recommend that its delegate be unseated until paid.

The committee finds that the Rockmen's Union 10631, owes the Textile and Typographical assessments. We recommend that its delegate be unseated until same are paid.

We have examined the credentials of C. G. Billings and W. J. Matthews, representing the American Society of Equity (Farmers' Union), and recommend that they be seated, without vote.

On the matter of the protests of the Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' International Union, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, the American Federation of Musicians, and the Theatrical Stage Employes against the seating of the delegate of the New York City Central Federated Union, the committee finds that the protests are not in order before them, as the New York City Central Federated Union is in good standing in the American Federation of Labor, and consequently their delegate is entitled to a seat in the convention, and the committee so recommends, with the further recommendation, that all of the protests above mentioned be referred to the Grievance Committee, as being within the scope of that committee's deliberations to report to the convention thereon.

MARTIN P. HIGGINS, Chairman,
THOS. S. FARRELL, Secretary,
GARRY KELLY.

A motion was made and seconded that the report be adopted as read, and that the delegates recommended by the committee be seated.

Treasurer Lennon asked that the motion be divided, and that a separate vote be taken on the unseating of the delegates recommended by the committee.

President Gompers ruled that the motion could properly be divided.

The motion to seat the delegates recommended by the committee was carried.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon, action on the unseating of the delegates recommended by the committee was deferred and the matter re-referred to the committee.

Delegate Cable, for the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, reported as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 26th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor: Greeting.

We, your Committee on Rules and Order of Business beg leave to submit the following report:

RULES.

We recommend the adoption of the following rules for the government of the convention:

Rule 1. The convention shall be called to order at 9 a. m., remain in session until 12 o'clock noon. Reassemble at 2 p. m. and continue in session until 5:30 p. m., except on Saturday, which shall be a half-holiday.

Rule 2. If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order he shall, at the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order is decided.

Rule 3. Should two or more delegates rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4. No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks except it be to call him to a point of order.

Rule 5. A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same question until all who wish to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so.

Rule 6. A delegate shall not speak more than twice upon a question without permission from the convention.

Rule 7. Speeches shall be limited to ten minutes, but the time of the speakers may be extended by vote of the convention.

Rule 8. A motion shall not be open for discussion until it has been seconded and stated from the chair.

Rule 9. At the request of five members the mover of a motion shall be required to reduce it to writing.

Rule 10. When a question is pending before the convention, no motion shall be in order except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which motions shall have precedence in the order named.

Rule 11. Motions to lay on the table shall not be debatable.

Rule 12. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall receive a majority vote.

Rule 13. Any delegate failing to present his card within 30 minutes after the convention is called to order shall be marked absent, but in the event of unavoidable absence, he may so report to the Secretary and be marked present.

Rule 14. It shall require at least twelve members to move the previous question.

Rule 15. All resolutions shall bear the signature of the introducer and the title of his union.

Rule 16. No motion or resolution shall be voted upon until the mover or introducer has had a chance to speak if he or she so desires.

Rule 17. No resolutions shall be received after Thursday's session, November 15th, without unanimous consent of the convention.

Rule 18. Roberts' rules shall be the guide on all matters not herein provided for.

Rule 19. The main body of the hall shall be reserved for delegates.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading minutes of previous session, which will be dispensed with unless called for.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Reports of Officers.
4. Reports of Regular Committees.
5. Reports of Special Committees.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. New Business.
8. Election of Officers.
9. Good of the Federation.
10. Adjournment.

Any alteration or correction shall be made to the Secretary in writing.

J. A. CABLE, Chairman.

J. C. SHANESSY, Secretary.

C. L. SHAMP,

JOHN J. GANNON,

JOHN FAHY.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER.

W. B. MACFARLANE,

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

Delegate Hart moved the adoption of the report as read. (Seconded.)

Delegate Robinson moved as an amendment that no sessions be held on Saturday.

Delegate Driscoll moved as an amendment that that part of the report providing for adjournment at noon on Saturday be stricken out.

Delegate Johannsen moved that that part of the report providing for adjournment at noon on Saturday be voted on separately.

The motion was seconded and carried.

A motion to adopt the section of the committee's report providing for adjournment at 12 o'clock on Saturday was discussed by Delegates Robinson, Driscoll, Johannsen, Guerin, Kelly, Sullivan and Foster.

The motion was then carried by a vote of 128 to 70.

The report of the committee as a whole was then adopted.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

"New York, November 12, 1906.

"To the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention, A. F. of L.:

"Best wishes and greetings to the officers and delegates assembled.

"I. HASCHKINS, Treas.,
"United Garment Workers of America."

"San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 12, 1906.

"Samuel Gompers, Convention Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Japanese and Korean Exclusion League sends greetings to American Federation of Labor. May your deliberations rebound to the protection and advancement of the American people and the preservation of American soil to our posterity in all ages.

"G. A. TVIETMOE, President."

Delegate Kelly, for the Auditing Committee, reported as follows:

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 13, 1906.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: The committee appointed under the laws of the Federation by Pres-

ident Gompers to audit the accounts of that body, begs leave to submit the following report:

The total income of the Federation from all sources, from October 1, 1905, until September 30, 1906, inclusive, was \$217,815.18, as follows:

Per capita tax.....	\$108,046.88
Supplies	12,887.84
American Federationist.....	25,912.87
Assessments	54,875.22
Defense Fund	15,556.02
Premiums	736.35

Total receipts for the year...\$217,815.18
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1905.... 114,265.46

Grand Total

The expenses from October 1, 1905, until September 30, 1906, inclusive, was \$218,540.04, as follows:

General Fund	\$124,818.24
American Federationist	26,868.12
Assessments	52,619.12
Defense Fund	13,643.40
Premiums	591.16

Total

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1906...\$113,540.60

We find certificates of deposit and bank deposits (certified by the cashiers of each bank) to correspond with the above account, as follows:

In the hands of Treasurer John B. Lennon, \$111,540.60, deposited in banks at Bloomington, Ill., and in possession of Secretary Frank Morrison, \$2,000, deposited in Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.

President Gompers has in his possession and properly executed, seventeen (17) certificates of deposits of \$5,000 each, which the committee examined, finding them correct, and numbered as follows: 3337, 3376, 370, 371, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 22141, 22142, 69013, 68921, 68920, 68919, 68198.

All of the above certificates, bearing interest at 2 per cent, are deposited in various banks, at Bloomington, Ill., as follows:

State National Bank, 2 certificates, \$5,000 each.....	\$10,000.00
Corn Belt Bank, 2 certificates, \$5,000 each	10,000.00
Third National Bank, 5 certificates, \$5,000 each	25,000.00

McLean County Bank, 6 certificates, \$5,000 each	30,000.00
German American Bank, 2 certificates, \$5,000 each	10,000.00
Cash accounts as follows:	
State National Bank, Bloomington, Ill.	\$21,953.95
Third National Bank, Bloomington, Ill.	2,041.74
McLean County Bank, Bloomington, Ill.	2,544.91
Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.	2,000.00
<hr/>	
Total amount on hand, October 1, 1906	\$113,540.60

In conclusion, the committee desires to express its admiration for the simplicity with which the accounts of the Federation are kept by the financial officers, and the clerical force under their guidance, and at the same time, thank them sincerely for the many courtesies extended to the committee in aiding them verify the vast amount of detail surrounding their labors while at Washington attending to the task allotted to them.

Fraternally submitted,

MARTIN P. HIGGINS, Chairman.
THOS. S. FARRELL, Secretary.
GARRY KELL"

Delegate Klapetzky, on behalf of the Barbers' Union of Minneapolis, announced that the barber shop at the hotel where the headquarters of the convention was established, was not a union shop. He stated that the local union had endeavored to unionize the shop, but were not successful.

President Gompers instructed Delegate Klapetzky to have the local union present a list of the union barber shops which would be read in the convention.

There being no other business to come before the convention, President Gompers announced that resolutions would be received.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No 1—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The complications growing out of disputes between associations of employers and the international unions

of the many different industries of the country entail constantly the need of the most thorough and systematic co-operation; and,

WHEREAS, The issues causing the disputes in the original beginning are vitally of the same character, no matter what industry involved, it must be self-evident that a more concrete and systematic method of executive administration should prevail in any final attempts at adjustment before negotiations are broken off by strike or lockout; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention endorse the liberal use of conciliation, mediation and arbitration in attempted adjustments of differences between international unions and employers' associations, before resorting to strike; and be it further

RESOLVED, That in negotiations between any international union and an association or associations of employers, involving any issue likely to directly involve in its extension any other affiliated international union of the American Federation of Labor, the President of the American Federation of Labor, or his appointed representative, shall be in attendance to act in an advisory capacity, to the end that hastily and ill-advised conflicts be avoided.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 2—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The conditions imposed upon men working on contracts let by the government of the United States for its Postal, Army, or Navy Departments, are seldom, if ever, in full conformity with the laws provided to make the Government a decent employer; and,

WHEREAS, Work, so made, has been repeatedly proven to be inferior to the articles manufactured in the shops of the government at no higher cost; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the General Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to begin such action as will hasten legislation providing that all articles of general use in the government service be manufactured in shops and arsenals of its own.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 3—By Delegate E. Gerry Brown, of the Brockton (Mass.) Central Labor Union:

RESOLVED, That a committee of such number as the convention may determine be appointed to report the results of political action initiated by organized labor in the various states of the recent campaign; also, to consider and report what kind of organization is most effective whereby labor, when it desires, can take political action as an auxiliary force without endangering or committing unions as organizations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 4—By Delegate F. C. Lippert, of the Trades and Labor Assembly, Sioux Falls, (S. D.):

WHEREAS, The labor conditions of South Dakota have been on the down grade for some time past, and all but the old and tried unions are threatened with complete extinction by the organization of citizen's alliances, business men's associations, etc., with which the now organized bodies are unable to cope without assistance; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we respectfully ask the Executive Council to be instructed to appoint an organizer under salary to work in the state of South Dakota for a period of three or six months, as the Executive Council deems advisable.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 5—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, It is required by the authorities at the United States Rock Island arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., that all men engaged as journeymen in the saddlery shops be required to accept and make work under a minimum wage of two (\$2) dollars per day, for the supposed purpose of determining their skill and general efficiency, before being graded into the classes arranged by these authorities; and,

WHEREAS, This condition works great injury to the men already graded; and,

WHEREAS, All journeymen employed at the arsenals of the United States are required to pass the civil service requirements, thus already establishing their mean standard of skill, and therefore entitling them to better recompense for their labor than the minimum as established by the authorities hereinbefore mentioned; and,

WHEREAS, As a local branch of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, all, or nearly all of the members of which are employed at the Rock Island arsenal have complained of this condition; and,

WHEREAS, There are other trade suffering under the same or similar conditions in the several shops of the United States Army Ordnance Department; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor, appoint at this convention a committee of three delegates, before which all delegates of international unions having members affected by the conditions in question, shall and are hereby instructed to appear and confer with such committee, to the end that the committee as herein provided shall be competent to make such tangible report to this convention, suggesting ways and means that will enable this convention to act intelligently and begin necessary efforts to completely overcome all the detrimental conditions complained of.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 6—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, It is evident to the members of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods that the union stamp of this organization is not receiving the deserving support of members of other international unions; and,

WHEREAS, There are but a few trade unionists who can directly assist in increasing the sale of union stamp harness, saddles, collars, horse boots and other saddlery products, it must necessarily devolve upon all trade unionists to indirectly urge and encourage the demand for the union stamp on saddlery goods; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this convention again endorse the union stamp of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods; and, be it further

RESOLVED, By this convention, that the General Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and is hereby instructed to arrange a systematic campaign of advertising among its affiliated organizations, suggestions that will tend to indirectly encourage the demand for the union label products that are not directly used or consumed by members of organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 7—By Delegates Henry Fischer and A. McAndrews, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been, and is still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "Twin Trust"; and,

WHEREAS, The said trust controls a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the tobacco workers in pushing a boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Trusts; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the tobacco workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Trusts.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 8—By Delegates Henry Fischer and A. McAndrews, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions, by union men; and

WHEREAS, The tobacco workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust-made tobacco; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Minneapolis, Minn., re-endorse the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby requested, to demand the blue label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 9—By Delegate Gustav Dible, of the Detroit (Mich.) Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The condition throughout the state of Michigan regarding union labor is not as satisfactory as might be desired, and

WHEREAS, The introduction of an organizer by the American Federation of Labor, with a view to cementing our forces throughout the state, would result in great benefit, and

WHEREAS, In the city of Detroit particularly the various employers' associations have been vigilantly fighting organized labor of Detroit systematically and have publicly stated that they intended to establish the so-called open shop in all crafts, hoping thereby to destroy our organization, and

WHEREAS, The Detroit Federation of Labor has instructed its delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to request that convention to impress upon the Executive Council the necessity of placing an organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Michigan for a period of three months, at least; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention does hereby request the Executive Council to concur in the suggestion of the Detroit Federation of Labor and place an organizer in Michigan for a period of three months, or longer if possible.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 10—By Delegate Marcel Wille, representing Milklers' Union No. 8861:

WHEREAS, This label is bringing good results in the way of unionizing the dairies of San Francisco and the surrounding counties, and

WHEREAS, The withdrawal of this label at this time would prove detrimental to this union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the San Francisco Labor Council in regular meeting assembled this 26th day of October, 1906, that we urge the coming convention of

the American Federation of Labor to endorse the label of the Milklers' Union, No. 8861; and, be it further

RESOLVED, To forward a copy of these resolutions to the proper authorities of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 11—By Delegate John F. Ream, of the Iowa State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Iowa Federation of Labor, at its convention held in Ottumwa, in May, 1906, condemned Federal Judge Smith McPherson for his unfair and unjust treatment of the striking machinists of the Santa Fe railroad, and his evident partiality to that corporation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the action of the Iowa Federation is hereby endorsed, and the Executive Council is urged to continue its efforts in the next session of congress for the passage of the anti-injunction bill.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 12—By John F. Ream, representing Iowa Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that our postal laws should be so amended as to provide for carrying small parcels through the mails; and the Executive Council is hereby instructed to do its utmost to secure such legislation at the next session of congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 13—By Delegate F. C. Lippert, of the Sioux Falls Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, The Sterling Mfg. Co., of Chicago, now has a contract with the state of South Dakota, by which a great number of convicts of said state are employed in the manufacture of shirts for said company; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the products of the said Sterling Mfg. Co. shall be placed on the unfair list and receive publicity in the "We do not patronize" column in the American Federationist.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 14—By Delegate Charles Lavin, of the Wilkes Barre, (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Several local unions in this vicinity have gone out of existence during the past three years for want of proper attention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Central Labor Union of Wilkes Barre and vicinity request the convention about to convene at Minneapolis to instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to appoint a general organizer, a resident of Wilkes Barre, who will be recommended by the Central Labor Union of Wilkes Barre and by the Building Trades Council of Wilkes

Barre, knowing that the trade union movement in this section of the state is to a great extent on the wane, we request the appointment of an organizer who would be equal to the emergency, as such an organizer is essential at this time.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 15.—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias:

WHEREAS, The United States congress refuses to recognize the citizens of Porto Rico as such and guarantee them full constitutional rights—the absolute right to be American citizens—and refuses to extend such rights to the Porto Ricans, and

WHEREAS, The only hope of the working people and all the people of the Island of Porto Rico for improvement lies in the wise and beneficent and fair policy which the government of the United States has in its power to confer and should by right confer; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor urges upon the congress of the United States the extension of the principle of self-government to the people of Porto Rico; that the President of the American Federation of Labor cause to be introduced into congress a bill having for its purpose the establishment of self-government for Porto Rico; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That inasmuch as the Foraker act under which the present government of Porto Rico is established provides that the executive officers of the different departments of Porto Rico shall constitute the "Executive Council" of the island, and the Council exercises the functions of both a legislative and executive character, we urge an amendment to said act which shall give to the people of Porto Rico the right to elect the Executive Council instead of as now its members are appointed by the President of the United States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in the meantime and at any time, when any officer of the Government of Porto Rico is appointed by the President of the United States, the said appointee shall be a Porto Rican or an American bona fide resident of Porto Rico; be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor demands that the national house of representatives recognize the people of Porto Rico as American citizens, and guarantee them the same rights and privileges possessed by the people of all other states and territories of this great nation; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That this convention of the American Federation of Labor pledges to the working people and all the people of Porto Rico its sympathy, co-operation and best efforts to secure for them the relief and the just rights to which they are entitled.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 16.—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias, of the Free Federation of Workmen, Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, It was resolved by the Twenty-fourth Annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and recommended to the National and International Associations of Meat Cutters, Barbers, Boot and Shoe Workers and Ladies' Garment Workers', and others in the United can Federation of Labor, recommended to the National and International Associations of Meat Cutters, Barbers, Boot and Shoe Workers and Ladies' Garment Workers', and others in the United States, to have their constitutions translated into the Spanish language, as well as some leaflets and pamphlets for the purpose of organization and agitation among the workmen of Porto Rico, Cuba and Central America, in order that they may become familiar with American methods and be enlightened upon the subject of benefits accruing from affiliation with the A. F. of L. which was changed to read that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. have translated into Spanish the constitutions and some leaflets of the trades unions mentioned; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary for the good of unionism in Porto Rico that the above resolution be carried out; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all the recommendations which were made by the twenty-second annual convention be carried out.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 17.—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias, Free Federation of Workmen, Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican delegate submits for consideration in this convention the important economical question directly affecting the agricultural workers of Porto Rico, referring to the buying of coffee in Porto Rico by the members of the American Federation of Labor all over the United States and Canada; and

WHEREAS, It is absolutely right to ask and secure effective protection to the Porto Rico coffee among the united American workmen, as it protects our brother coffee workers of Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, In the twenty-second annual convention, your Committee on Resolutions advise that the organized coffee producers and workmen use the label of the A. F. of L. to distinguish their product and further recommend that the purchasers of coffee give their preference to the coffee bearing said label; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor give absolute recognition and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico to be consumed or bought by all the union workmen in the United States and give truth and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico over the coffee from foreign countries among trades unions.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 18—By Delegate Ernest Bohm, of the New York Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is unalterably opposed to the open shop system of wage slavery, as propagated by Parry and Post, their allies and organizations; and

WHEREAS, The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have been on strike against the open shop since August 10, 1905; and

WHEREAS, The said strike was endorsed by the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Every honorable means has been employed by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to make a just and equitable settlement with their employers without avail as the employers we have arrayed against us is the most powerful combination of capital that a labor organization has ever been called upon to combat. They have shown by their attitude that they are determined to destroy our organization, and thus be able to cut wages, lengthen hours and otherwise depress the House-smiths and Bridgemen of the United States and Canada. They are aided in this by all the associations they are connected with financially, morally and otherwise; and

WHEREAS, The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers are just as determined to stay intact and function in the interests of the Iron Workers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be aided to the full extent of the American Federation of Labor's ability; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the convention levy a general assessment of one cent per member for four weeks on the affiliated unions, to be paid at once, for the relief of the Bridgemen; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the convention request the presidents of the various Building Trades to meet in committee to devise ways and means for instituting a concerted move against the open shop in the Building Trades; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its Executive Council, draw up a bill that will repeal the tariff law on steel products, and the Central Bodies and state branches to use their political power with congress for this purpose.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 19—By Delegate Robert S. Maloney, of the Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The city of Lawrence, Mass., is destined to become the greatest textile center in the new world; and

WHEREAS, We are confronted by the fact that there are twenty-five different nationalities, making the problem of organization a very difficult one; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to assist the Textile Workers' Unions in the effort to organize this great industrial center.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 20—By Delegates Wm. J. McSorley and Frank C. Roth, of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, do hereby protest against the action of the Central Federated Union of New York City in refusing to seat Local No. 271 of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union in that body in place of the Independent Lathers' Union of New York City, which has seceded from the International Union and has done everything within its power to antagonize our organization; and

WHEREAS, We are of the opinion that had the Central Federated Union of New York City complied with the laws of the A. F. of L., as set forth in Article 4, Section 5, and Article 12, Section 1, and unseated this seceding local it would have been re-affiliated with the International Union long before this; and

WHEREAS, We have used every honorable means to induce them to re-affiliate with the International Union which they have absolutely refused to do, it is our opinion that they will continue in this course just as long as they are harbored by the Central Federated Union of New York City in preference to the bona fide local of the International Union in that city; and

WHEREAS, They have been instructed by the Executive Council and the Pittsburgh convention to comply with the law as it applies to Central Bodies, which they have absolutely ignored; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the convention ascribed instruct the President of the A. F. of L. to notify the Central Federated Union of New York City to unseat the seceding local and seat Local No. 271 of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Central Federated Union of New York City, failing to comply with the instructions of the convention within thirty days from the date of the adoption of this resolution, the President of the A. F. of L. shall stand instructed by the convention assembled to revoke the charter of said Central Federated Union and immediately proceed to formulate a new Central Body in that city in accordance with the constitution of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 21—By Delegates Wm. J. McSorley and Frank C. Roth, of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union do hereby enter protest against the action of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, inasmuch as they are encroaching on the jurisdiction claims of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, which were approved of and conceded to us by the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid tactics are directly against the policy and principles of the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have at no time ever presented any claim of jurisdiction to the A. F. of L. covering the work that comes under the jurisdiction of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The action of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers at their Toronto convention by claiming the work which comes under the jurisdiction of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union is a direct violation of the laws of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED That the A. F. of L. in convention assembled, go on record as disapproving of the action of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers encroaching on the jurisdiction claims of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the convention assembled instruct the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to refrain from encroaching upon the jurisdiction claims of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 22—By Delegates A. A. Myrup, Rudolph Schirra, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The twelfth convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, held in New York on Oct. 15, 1905, adopted one label only for bread, crackers and candy; and

WHEREAS, The adoption of this label has caused a change in the make-up of the label, by the insertion of the label of the Typographical Union on the face of the former label, thereby causing a re-registration; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. re-endorse and recognize this label as the only label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 23—By Delegates A. A. Myrup and Rudolph Schirra, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The boycott placed on the products manufactured by the Cracker Trust, known as the National Biscuit Co., with main offices at Chicago, Ill.,

and having branches throughout the country; and

WHEREAS, It is the chief custom of this concern to hire non-union and child labor, trying to disrupt the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union by discriminating against the members; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L. reaffirm the boycott on this concern, and through its President request all its affiliated organizations to instruct their members not to buy any product bearing the stamp of the National Biscuit Company.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 24—By Delegates Rudolph Schirra and A. A. Myrup, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed, and re-endorsed, by the annual conventions of the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Co. still refuses to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L. reaffirm the boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and instruct the incoming Executive Council to do all in their power to force the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 25—By Delegate Whitlam, of the Cleveland (O.) Trades and Labor Council:

RESOLVED, That we do hereby earnestly request the delegates to report to their respective locals that "Standard" sewing machines are unfair. The Standard Sewing Machine Co. having been placed on the "unfair list" of the A. F. of L., after repeatedly refusing to make any adjustment of, or to submit to arbitration, the grievances of the machinists and other metal working trades on strike at the factory of said firm. We further request that all locals give these facts as wide publication as possible to the end that their members and friends may withdraw their patronage from the Standard Sewing Machine Co. until an equitable adjustment of the difficulty is secured.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 26—By Geo. B. Hagan, of the Firemen's Association of Chicago, No. 12270:

WHEREAS, The members of the fire departments of Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg,

Pa., Alleghany City, Pa., Scranton, Pa., Omaha, Neb., Houston, Tex., and Tampa, Fla., have affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The members of these organizations are so affiliated for the purpose of improving their own conditions of life and the improvement of conditions of organized labor in general; and

WHEREAS, The members of the fire department of the City of Chicago have carried on a continuous fight for the adoption of the so-called two-platoon system; and

WHEREAS, The long fight for the two-platoon system can be made a glorious victory for the organized firemen of Chicago if properly encouraged at this time; and

WHEREAS, The two-platoon system, for fire departments, reduces the hours of labor, increases the rate of pay and emancipates the firemen from a species of slavery that is a disgrace to the municipalities permitting its existence; and

WHEREAS, The adoption of the two-platoon system in the fire departments throughout the country, would permit the members of the fire departments to enjoy the common privileges of American workmen; increase their usefulness as citizens and enable them to enjoy the benefits of the home and association with wives and children; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, by its delegates in regular convention assembled, does hereby most heartily endorse the two-platoon system, as the most humane for the fire departments throughout the country and urges upon all municipal officers, fire department chiefs and fire department officers and members of fire departments, the necessity of uniting in a universal demand for the adoption of the two-platoon system in the fire departments of their respective cities; be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be given to the press and copies sent to the mayors and legislative bodies of all municipalities; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 27—By Delegate A. R. Saylor, of the Wilmington (Del) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The condition of organized labor in Wilmington, Del., has come to such a deplorable state for the lack of proper representation of the American Federation of Labor, and we feel that with proper support much good would be accomplished here, if not thoroughly organizing the city; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we earnestly desire an official representative of the American Federation of Labor to devote his time to the work here in this city; and, further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled do order the organizers to devote their

whole time to the organizing of Wilmington until such time as the city shall be successfully organized.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 23—By Delegate Gustave Dihle, Detroit (Mich.) Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, We believe that the widest publicity should be given to the declaration of principles and the platform of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the platform and the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor be printed in the official proceedings of this convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 29—By Delegate Sam De Nedrey, C. L. U., Washington, D. C.:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has, at each annual convention for the past ten years, adopted resolutions denouncing anti-scalping laws and injunctions designed to prevent the sale of railroad transportation by others than appointed agents of railway corporations, and the use of such transportation by others than the original purchasers; and

WHEREAS, The railway companies of the country, controlled by passenger associations and mileage bureaus, continue to force upon travelers obnoxious contracts containing non-transferable provisions, requiring signatures and descriptions of the purchasers, and assume a right to confiscate such transportation if found in the hands of other than the original purchasers; be it

RESOLVED, That the voice of this Federation continue to be raised against the monstrous injustice of this system of robbery and graft, and that its power and influence be exerted to the securing of the adoption of laws by the legislatures of the various states, and by the congress of the United States, requiring that all railroad tickets and mileage be transferable and good to bearer.

RESOLVED, That resolutions heretofore adopted denouncing anti-scalping laws, city ordinances and injunctions, prohibiting ticket brokerage, be, and they are hereby re-affirmed.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 30—By C. P. Burgess, of the Eureka (Cal.) Central Federated Trades:

WHEREAS, The need for concerted movement in forwarding the sale of products of organized labor bearing the label has become a pressing and recognized one; and

WHEREAS, The position of the various organizations which have adopted the label can be materially strengthened and their power more effectually brought to bear in the manufacturing world through such proposed concerted action; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor create a Sales Depart-

ment for the purpose of sending out salesmen to act also as label league organizers and educators, and that a Committee be appointed to secure contracts with manufacturers and dealers handling label goods, and to supervise and direct the Sales Department under such regulations as from time to time may be found ex-

pedient to put in force for the careful and efficient management of such a department.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

The convention was then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p. m.

SECOND DAY—Afternoon Session

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Tuesday, November 13, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Dunn, Kelly, Law, Richardson, Betchold, Largent, Faulkner, Tarr, McCabe, Wulff, Barter, Walsh, Warner, Price, Donnelly, Call, Freeman, Wilson, Miller, Carey, Wilson, Dix, Shepard, Quick, Lambert, Sands, Kirk, Hawley, Heberling, Flood, Hibbert, Raasch, Morgan, Perkins (E. A.), Byrne, Stoner, Rothwell.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the preceding session was dispensed with.

President Gompers—As none of the committees are ready to report at this time resolutions will be received.

The following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 31—By Marcel Wille, of the Milkers' Protective Union No. 8861:

WHEREAS, The Milkers' Protective Union No. 8861, of San Francisco, Cal., through a misunderstanding, adopted a label of its own design, and,

WHEREAS, This label is bringing good results in the way of organizing the men of their craft in and around the city of San Francisco, and,

WHEREAS, It would be detrimental to this union to withdraw their label at this time, and,

WHEREAS, Milkers' Union No. 8861, is now engaged in organizing the milkers throughout California, Oregon and Nevada, with a view to perfect a National Union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, at their 26th annual convention, grants the Milkers' Union No. 8861 the privilege to use their own label for one year, by which time a National organization must be perfected.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

President Gompers—The next order of business will be the report of our fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, and I wish to introduce to you Delegate Frank K. Foster, who will read the report.

Delegate Foster presented the following report:

REPORT OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

To the Officers and Members:

Your representatives chosen as fraternal delegates to the thirty-ninth session of the British Trades Union Congress by the Pittsburg convention of this organization, respectfully submit the following report:

The Congress met in Liverpool, on Monday, Sept. 3, and was attended by 491 delegates, representing 1,554,000 organized workers, the largest number yet affiliated. It should be noted that the basis of representation in the Congress is one delegate for each 2,000 members and that trades councils and central labor bodies are not permitted to send delegates.

A somewhat formidable array of mayors, those of Liverpool, Bootle and Birkenhead, united in extending a civic welcome to the Congress.

The opening address of the President of the Congress, Mr. D. C. Cummings, was sound and statesman-like. He referred to the successes won at the last general election and to the fact that over thirty members of Parliament were present at the convention. He made an urgent plea for unity of action and the subordinating of individual ambitions to the general welfare. He expressed a hopeful opinion as to the ultimate passage of a satisfactory trades disputes bill and workmen's compensation act.

At the outset of this report it may be well to call your attention to the fact that the British Trades Union Congress devotes its deliberations almost exclusive-

ly to the consideration of legislative affairs and its program is therefore bare of many issues which lend variety if not harmony to the business of our own Federation conventions. It deals, for instance, with little propaganda of organization among the respective trades, the labor agitation is an almost unknown quantity, it does not undertake to assist financially its affiliated bodies in periods of industrial disputes; its soul is not vexed by the virulence bred of our chronic jurisdiction contests. Indeed, an attempt to introduce an instance of jurisdiction claims was quickly side-tracked and the Congress left free to pursue what the delegates evidently considered affairs of greater pith and moment, i. e., questions of legislation and of parliamentary reforms.

We recognized in this latter class of measures several hardy annuals with which we felt on terms of comfortable intimacy by virtue of our experiences in this body. One of these, the proposition for the establishing of courts of compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes, precipitated an animated debate and the bringing out of much conflicting testimony as to the working of the plan in New Zealand. The proposition was, by a card vote, defeated by 938,000 to 541,000, a larger majority against it than that of the previous year.

That our British brethren are, however, endowed with a magnificent optimism as to the possibilities and resources of state aid was amply evidenced by the practically unanimous passage of a demand for the establishment by the government of a national system of old age pensions, to be universal in its application to all citizens, men and women, on attaining the age of 60 years, the pension to be at the rate of at least five shillings per week, and the entire cost to be contributed by means of Imperial taxation. It may be also added that this proposition is embodied in the program of the Parliamentary Committee.

Considerable discussion was had over resolutions demanding that the government establish a minimum wage rate in public and municipal employment, it being freely charged that non-union conditions had largely prevailed. A demand was endorsed that a minimum wage rate of thirty shillings per week be established.

Despite the opposition of the Durham Miners, the Congress again went on record in favor of establishing an eight-hour day in the mines by legal enactment.

The principle of compulsory state insurance is also endorsed by the Congress, and the Parliamentary Committee reported that the government has promised to take the question up with a view to thorough investigation.

Several amendments to the present Workmen's Compensation Act were endorsed, and it was reported that a most satisfactory bill is now pending. The bill applies to all classes of workmen except policemen, domestic servants and outworkers.

A resolution was passed asking the labor group in Parliament to introduce a bill providing for the "nationalization of

all railroads, canals, mines and minerals in the United Kingdom."

The question of the unemployed received considerable attention, and a system of public works as a means of relief was advocated. It may be mentioned that the government has recently placed the sum of \$1,000,000 at the disposal of the local government board as a means of temporary relief for the unemployed.

After defeating the proposition for several previous years, the Congress voted to establish a monthly labor journal.

Possibly the paramount question before the Congress and the one that this convention will feel the greatest interest about, because of it being closely allied with our own position in regard to the courts of this country, was the Trades Disputes Bill, which has passed its second reading and is now before committee in Parliament.

We take it that the delegates to this body are sufficiently familiar with the inspiration and record of this bill to render unnecessary the detail of its history. You are all aware that it is the outcome of the Taff Vale decision which threatened the extinction of the trade union treasuries of Great Britain, at least as a militant weapon, that the failure of past governments to provide an adequate legislative remedy for this condition of affairs contributed very materially to the causes which brought about the political upheaval at the last general election, and that the returning of a large number of members of Parliament with trades union cards in their pockets, together with a huge Liberal majority, has resulted in the rehabilitation of the Trades Disputes Bill and its passage to a second reading in a form approximating that desired by the Trades Union Congress.

We herewith submit, as a matter of record, the bill as it now stands amended in committee:

A bill (as amended in committee) to provide for the regulation of Trades Unions and Trade Disputes. -

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The following paragraph shall be added as a new paragraph after the first paragraph of section 1 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875:—

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable as a tort."

2. (1) It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend, peaceably and in a reasonable manner, at or near a house or place where a person resides or works

or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information, or of persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

(2) Section seven of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, is hereby repealed from "attending at or near" to the end of the section.

3. An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable as a tort on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labor as he wills.

4. An action against a trade union, or any branch thereof, whether of workmen or masters or against any members of officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union for the recovery of damages in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court; provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of such unions to be sued in the events provided for by the Trades Union Act, 1871, section nine.

5. (1) This Act may be cited as the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, and the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876, and this Act may be cited together as the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1906.

(2) In this Act the expression "trade union" has the same meaning as in the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876.

The direct bearing of this bill upon the subject of our judicial relations in this country seem to warrant at this time a few brief citations from the analysis made of it by an eminent member of the Massachusetts bar, the Hon. George Fred Williams, acting in behalf of the Boston Central Union. He says:

"Clause 1 of the bill provides that an act done in combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless it would be actionable, if done by one person." This provision is an extension of the act of 1875, which provided that such a combination should not be deemed criminal unless it would be a criminal offence if done by one person.

"The government now proposes to exempt from civil action all acts in the nature of a so-called conspiracy to do things which would not be actionable if done by one person.

"Considering that the labor unions, before Congress, have not even been able to secure the enactment of the terms of the English statute relating to criminal conspiracy, the present attitude of the English government is in marked contrast with that of our United States Congress."

Clause 2 of the government's bill relates to "picketing" and provides that "the trade union or persons acting in

their own behalf, in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute, may establish pickets in a peaceable and reasonable manner if it is done with the object of obtaining or communicating information or persuading some person to work or to abstain from working. The bill contains no provisions as to the consent of any person to such efforts to obtain information or persuade other persons not to work. This is a remarkably open and liberal provision for picketing and would appear to place the burden upon the employer of proving that the object of the pickets was other than that of obtaining information or persuading workmen.

Clause 3 provides that an act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable as a tort on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labor as he wills.

This is a most remarkable attack upon the whole basis of the former English law relating to actions of tort arising out of labor disputes. It also directly denies the law now established in Massachusetts in these respects:

First: The law which has been adopted here from the English decisions making it a tort and a basis for injunction to conspire to break a contract of employment or to actually break a contract of employment.

Second: The law which gives to an employee or employer a cause for maliciously interfering with his trade, business or employment.

Third: The law which gives to an employee or an employer a right of action for an interference with him in disposing of his capital or labor as he wills.

The fourth clause of the English bill was substituted in Parliament with the consent of the government for its original measure and provides as follows:

"An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members thereof or on behalf of themselves and the members of the trade union for the recovery of damages in respect to any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union shall not be entertained by any court, provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of such unions to be sued in the events provided for by the Trades Unions Act of 1871, Section 9."

This clause is intended to set aside the law established in the Taff Vale decision and is certainly a most remarkable provision, inasmuch as it exempts trade unions from actions for damages in respect of any tortious act. In other words, it is an entire denial of a right of action against a trade union for liability in tort. It even goes so far as to exempt members thereof. Indeed, as the bill now stands an amendment has been accepted

by the government including in the exemption not only the trade union but any branch of the trade union or any officers thereof.

"These propositions for trade union legislation are the most remarkable in the history of the world and should be watched with intense interest by the labor interests of this country.

"It is evidently the purpose of the present government to eliminate a great part of the established litigation over trade disputes and to leave the forces which are struggling for the mastery in trade disputes a free field for conducting their controversies, without the interference of the courts."

The Trades Union Congress, after a discussion of the report of the Parliamentary Committee, bearing upon this subject, with which it appeared to be mainly in accord, passed a resolution to the effect that no bill would be satisfactory which did not secure complete immunity of the funds of the union from litigation upon trade disputes.

The reports of the various fraternal delegates to the Congress contained much matter of interest to your representatives, especially that of Mr. Issac Mitchell, Secretary of the General Federation of Trades, an organization which is perhaps

more nearly akin to the A. F. of L. than any other, as it is an alliance between the trades for economic movements and mutual defence.

This organization now has a membership affiliated of over 501,000, increasing over 100,000 during the past year, and has 105 societies affiliated. It has over \$700,000 in its reserve fund and its running expenses are practically defrayed by the interest on its investment. As this organization was not formed until 1899, its rapid growth would seem to indicate that the trades unionists of Great Britain are fully satisfied that it has a broad and legitimate field for its activities.

Through the courtesy of Secretary Mitchell, we were furnished with a copy of the report of C. Legien, International Secretary of the National Central of Trades Unions, issued from Berlin in December, 1905, which gives the progress of Federation and Union movements in the various European countries and Great Britain. We deem this information of sufficient value to append a few extracts from the report and Secretary Legien's tabulated statement:

In the 13 countries tabulated, not including France and Belgium, the reports show a total of 4,226,738 trade unionists, as follows:

COUNTRY	Number of Trade Union members		Belonging to the National Central Organization are					
	Altogether	Females	Central Federations		Local Societies		Together	Of these Females
			Number	Members	Number	Members			Members
Great Britain	1889590	?	100	469590	...	...	469590	10340
The Netherlands	37221	2680	14	5521	26	1150	5671	...
Denmark	89788	?	47	66930	14	573	67503	?
Sweden	104999	7012	30	81680	1	56	81736	6023
Norway	16227	?	10	8598	11	445	9043	221
Germany	1466625	?	63	1052108	...	...	1052108	48604
Austria	205651	14415	45	189121	446	16530	205651	14415
Hungary	53169	2099	17	47657	27	5512	53169	2099
Servia	2332	55	21	2932	...	...	2932	55
Bulgaria	41862	?	22	26784	38	1672	1672	27
Switzerland	260102	?	20	175102	?	85000	260102	?
Italy	56900	?	9	23933	184	32967	56900	?
Spain								
	4226738	...	398	2149956	747	143905	2293861	81784

Adding the estimate number in France and Belgium compiled from other sources, we have a grand total of 4,962,314, of which number about 82,000 are women.

The report of Secretary Legien goes on to state "that the international union of Trade Unions, which until now only existed among European countries, will soon extend to the most important countries of other continents, especially to the United States of America and Australia."

The wishes of our American comrades as to the mode of delegation to the international conferences, as well as the time of these, conveyed to us in a letter from Mr. Gompers, have been fulfilled by the fourth conference at Amsterdam. So the American Federation of Labor will find no more hindrance to its affiliation to the international secretariat of the national Trade Union central organizations and its participation in the international conferences.

In England the General Federation formed the only national economic Trade Union center, the Parliamentary Committee, annually elected by the Trade Union Congress, sees to the political interests of the workers, while the Labor Representation Committee with which one-half of the Trade Unions are affiliated, is making preparations for the election of workers' representatives for Parliament.

In the Netherlands a national center of Trade Unions based on the principle of class struggle besides the National Arbeids-Secretariaat has been formed.

Besides Trade Union rights the latter wants to bring about, through legislation, an improvement in the position of the workers, whilst the Trade Unions joined together in the Arbeids-Secretariaat do not want to have anything to do with agitating for legislation favorable to the workers. The newly formed national center has already the greater number of Trade Unions, amongst which is the strongest organization, the Diamond Workers' Federation. There are furthermore three religious national centers, the Christian Workers' Secretariate, the Roman Catholic People's Association, and the General Federation of Dutch Workers. The Trade Union movement in this country shows great division.

In Denmark there is besides the S  m-virkende Fagforbund, a Federation of Christian Trade Unions, which is however quite unimportant. Nothing can be ascertained of its work and extension.

In Sweden there is no other national center of Trade Unions besides the Landsorganisation i Svege, and in Norway, besides the Abeitdernes faag. Landsorganisa-tion i Norge.

In Germany there are three other national Trade Union centers besides the General Commission of Trade Unions; The center of the Christian Trade Unions, that of the Hirsch-Dunker Trade Societies (Liberal Bourgeois), and that of the local societies (Anarcho-Socialist).

These national centers are in strongest opposition to one another and fight continually, their political opinions being very different. In cases of strikes, however, the members of these organizations generally go forward together, but, sometimes these fights lead to differences, and it has happened that in cases of strikes of the members of central federations, the Hirsch-Dunker and Christian Trade Unions have put blacklegs at the disposal of the employers.

In Austria there is no national center besides the Trade Union Commission. A commission of Czech speaking workers formed in 1896 in Prague has lately tried to bring about a union of the Czech workers in special organizations, to extend over the whole country and under the Prague Commission. The Congress of Austrian Trade Unions, at which the representatives of Czech speaking workers also took part, refused to accept this effort of national division of the Austrian Trade Union movement.

In Switzerland, besides the Swiss Trade Union Association, there exists the na-

tional center of Christian Trade Unions. These have organizations with together 20,000 members belonging to them. Whether this account, made by the Christian Trade Union paper, The Worker, is correct cannot be ascertained. In French Switzerland there is further a society calling itself the Roman Trade Union Association, which has but a few sections with a small number of members.

In Italy there exists no national center besides the Segretariato centrale della Camera delle Federazione di resistenza.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The co-operative union was represented in the congress by Mr. James Johnston. The magnitude of this movement is scarcely appreciated on this side of the Atlantic. According to the statement of its representative, it now has a membership of 2,250,000, a capital of \$150,000,000, and a trade of \$500,000,000 per annum. The movement indicated by these figures cannot be ignored in considering the economic conditions in Great Britain.

THE ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN.

Although but two women delegates were in attendance at the congress, yet all the evidence points to the fact that in the organization of women workers the British movement has quite exceeded the American. The annual report of the Women's Trades Union League shows that that body alone has added over 11,000 members during the past year. The League is also active in legislative work and in securing the legal rights of working women.

ORGANIZATION NOT A KINDRED ONE.

In considering the outside influences which more or less affect British Trades unionism, it may be permissible to note that the Citizen's Alliance of this country is antedated in England by the "National Free Labour Association," which in its fourteenth annual report boasts of being "the greatest labour supply association in the world." It claims, in the fourteen years of its existence to have enrolled over 600,000 workers and to have defeated over 546 "senseless strikes." Not knowing whether the veracity of its official statements is of the same choice quality as that of its American counterpart, the Citizen's Alliance, we refrain from comment, merely noting the fact that certain low down streaks of human cussedness manifest themselves on either side of the Atlantic.

THE POLITICAL PROGRAM.

It is probable that no phase of the British Trades Union movement has been watched with keener interest by American trades unionists than its political program, which resulted in the election of a large number of trades unionists to parliament and contributed materially towards changing the political complexion of the government at the last general election. While it is true that for over thirty years trades unionists have been

elected to parliament by their unions and supported while there from the union funds, the year 1906 was the first to witness the return of labor candidates in such large numbers. The part played by the Trades Union Congress in bringing about this result was as follows:

After the adjournment of the congress of 1905, the Parliamentary Committee, believing that the time was ripe for a vigorous campaign for desired legislation, circularized the various industrial centers upon pending legislation and asking for a conference with the local representatives for the purpose of furthering this end.

This was followed by the distribution of a million copies of a manifesto alleging that the resolutions of the congress could only be made law by the return of labor members to parliament and urging wage earners to vote only for candidates pledged to the trades union program, which embraced the following measures:

The principles embodied in the Trades Disputes bill.

The amendment of the Compensation Act, so as to give compensation to all workers in every trade from the date of the accident.

The amendment of the Truck Act, to prevent stoppages of any description from wages.

The amendment of the Unemployed Act, so that employment can be found, at Trade Union rates, for those unable to obtain work.

The abolition of enforced Chinese labor in South Africa.

The establishment of a State Pension Fund at 60 years of age.

An extension of the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

The Returning Officers' Fees to be a charge upon the National Exchequer.

Adult Suffrage, and the establishment of an eight-hour working day.

Acting under Standing Order No. 11, the Committee also endorsed the candidature of every labor candidate who furnished a satisfactory answer to the following questions:

(1) Are you in general agreement with the reforms endorsed by the Trade Union Congress?

(2) Has your candidature been endorsed—

- (a) By a bona fide Trade Union?
- (b) By the General Federation of Trade Unions? or
- (c) By the Labor Representation Committee

Fifty-three parliamentary candidates were thus endorsed and thirty-one of them were returned as members of parliament, including eight members of the Parliamentary Committee.

The Labor Representation Committee to which reference is here made, has general charge of the political machinery used in the conduct of an election. It was formed as the result of a call issued

by vote of the Trades Union Congress by the Parliamentary Committee and originally contemplated membership of delegates from the congress, the Independent Labor party, the Co-operative Societies and the Social Democratic Federation.

The co-operators decided not to participate as yet; the Social Democratic Federation came in, but shortly withdrew, thus leaving the L. R. C. made up of delegates from the two first named bodies.

As to the numerical strength of the various political parties at the last general election, President Cummins in his annual address quoted from the parliamentary guide as follows:

Liberal votes, 2,417,979.

Unionist votes, 2,200,898.

Combined Labor votes, 473,987.

Social Democratic, 41,820.

We are credibly informed by those in a position to speak with accuracy that of the combined Labor vote that probably nine-tenths are from members of trades unions.

Your delegates have been repeatedly interrogated since their return to this country as to their opinion of the labor political movement in Great Britain, as to its ultimate effect upon the trades unions themselves, and as to the comparative conditions surrounding such a movement in Great Britain and America.

We are clearly sensible of the fact that our mission abroad was that of fraternal delegates, not that of critical analysts. It may, nevertheless, be quite within the scope of our mission to recite briefly some purely personal impressions received by us upon the points covered by these interrogations during the superficial observation which the limited time at our disposal could, of course, only permit us to make.

Your delegates are agreed in the opinion that, so far as the form which it has taken in Britain is concerned, the political labor movement is in an experimental, not to say tentative, stage. In other words, while there can be little doubt as to the existing widespread determination of trade unionists to obtain legislative reforms, there is no such unanimity as to the choice of the machinery by which this end shall be accomplished. The Labor vote made itself felt as a tremendous power in the last general election. But there were other contributory causes which brought about the result at the polls and should these causes be removed, as seems now likely, the future of a class party with unionists forming the bulk of the membership seems at least problematical. In fact, the rearrangement now going on in the labor group in parliament emphasizes this doubt.

Our British brothers have certain advantages over American trades unionists in electing members of their national legislative body. By reason of the prevailing system of choosing constituencies they can utilize the strength of the various industrial centers in a manner we cannot do. There is, moreover, a greater homogeneity in their membership, a

greater uniformity of race and creed and outlook than in our many sided and much diversified membership. All this has to be taken into account in seeking comparisons.

As near as we could ascertain, the trades union treasuries contribute at least seven-eighths of the fund from which the Labor Representation Committee draws the sinews of war with which to conduct the political campaign. On the other hand in the selection of candidates it appears that the proportion has been reversed. This may be interpreted in one of two ways: either that the British Socialists possess an unusually large number of candidates of eminent fitness for office, or that they are much more skilful in playing the political game than the pure and simple trades unionists.

Scarcely one-third of the British trades unionists are, as yet, contributing to this political fund, and in the unenrolled majority are to be found many of the older and more powerful unions.

It was suggested to your delegates from several sources—and we report the suggestion for what it is worth, as naturally the truth of the statement was beyond our opportunities for verification—that the fact that so many of the trades union officials and leaders were either holding public office or were prospective candidates therefor, by no means contributed to the economic efficiency of the trades union position held by them. While it may be and doubtless is true that political ambitions are not apt to exactly harmonize with the routine of clerical and executive duties, we nevertheless prefer to believe that the calibre of British union leaders is such as to cause them to rise superior to the personal considerations which might reasonably be expected to influence the ordinary office seeker.

One phase of the British political movement as it affects the trades union movement, from which we are happily free in the deliberation of this body, arises out of the fact that the political program adopted by the Trades Union Congress embraces a demand for secular education.

The trade union section of the Catholic Federation has issued a vigorous protest against this section of the program, in which it says "that there are quite enough reforms on which all can be united. The question now arises if it is possible for those of us who are Catholics and who place our faith and the faith of our children to conscientiously take any part in the policy outlined. We cannot do so in justice to our religious convictions." The manifesto also points out that it is not reasonable to expect Catholics to contribute to a fund for carrying on a campaign for secular education.

We repeat, in leaving this branch of our report, our previous opinion, that while the trades union political movement in Great Britain is in a very interesting experimental stage, yet its lines are by no means fixed, nor is the movement by any means committed to the creation of a separate and distinct party machine upon class lines; nor, moreover, in our judgment will it become so identified. Nearly three generations of trades union teaching has taught the British trades unionist the value of an independent ballot and the methods by which this independent ballot can be advantageously used, but in our judgment he is by no means arrived at that stage when he is convinced of the wisdom of identifying his trades union organization with that of any political party, no matter by what name it calls itself.

Note—Since the above paragraph was written the Miners' Federation whose conference closed on Oct. 5, voted, 101,714 to 92,222 to abstain from joining the Independent Labor party and to maintain their own representation in parliament.

We desire, in conclusion, to express our sincere appreciation of the uniform courtesy and hospitality extended to us both by the officials of the congress and by individual unionists. We are under deep obligations to the members of the Parliamentary Committee who did all in their power to make our stay in Liverpool a pleasant one. Also to the members of the Association of Fraternal Ex-Delegates to America, present at the congress who extended us especial courtesies.

In Glasgow Mr. David Fulton of the Pattern Makers' Association showed us true Scottish hospitality. Fraternal Ex-Delegate Mr. William Mosses, accompanied us to London, acted as guide to places of historic interest and incidentally safeguarded your unsophisticated delegation from the wiles of the metropolis. While in the latter city we were the recipients of personal courtesy from Mr. William M. Thorne, M. P., from the Right Honorable John Burns, and many others.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK K. FOSTER,
JAMES WILSON.

Treasurer Lennon asked for a meeting of all delegates representing label trades, to be held in the hall immediately after the adjournment of the convention, to consider the question of a universal label.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon, the convention was adjourned at 3 o'clock to meet at 9 a. m., Wednesday, November 14.

THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, November 14, 1906, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Myrup, Schirra, Dunn, Tobin, Baine, Murphy, Kemper, Law, Richardson, Tracy, Fay, Ketter, Winn, Ricc-ert, Larger, Hayes, Tarr, Wulff, Roth, Barter, Walsh, Warner, Grout, Freeman, Bradley, Carey, Wilson, Dix, Gund, Shep-ard, Mahon, Commons, McMorro, Sands, Kirk, Hawley, Heberling, Flood, Grace, Hibbert, Raasch, Powell, Morgan, Enten-za, Byrne, Stoner, Sheridan, Hewitt (J. A.), Rothwell, Joyce, Campbell, Zihlman, Hedly, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Porter, Guye, Fitzpatrick, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Saylor, Biddle, Wood- mansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro.

The reading of the minutes was dis- pensed with.

Delegate Farrell, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

The Committee on Credentials recom- mends the seating of the following dele- gates:

Kewanee, Ill., Central Labor Union, A. J. Whitney, 1 vote.

Oelwein, Iowa, Central Labor Union, J. C. Crellin, 1 vote.

Rockmer; Protective Union 10631, Tito Pacelli, 3 votes.

Nashville, Tenn., C. L. U., M. J. Noonan, 1 vote.

And the seating of Fred A. Paulltsch as the third delegate from the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; John T. Smith, as the additional delegate from the Cigarmakers' International Union, and C. E. James, as proxy for C. L. Baine, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; to substitute the name of Stephen C. Hogan for that of Walter V. Price as delegate from the Marble Workers' International Associa- tion.

We have examined the credential of W. Wes. Tubbs, of the American Society of Equity (Farmers' Union), and recom-

mend that he be seated as fraternal dele- gate from that body without vote.

On the protest of the Boilermakers' against the Baltimore Federation of Labor and against the Boston C. L. U., as those matters deal largely with the protests the committee reported on this morning, we recommend that it be referred to the Grievance Committee, as well as the protest of Riggers' Union No. 11561.

We have examined the credentials of Thomas Emmerton, T. S. Morrell, N. C. Crawley, P. L. Scritsmier, C. N. Luce, as fraternal delegates from the Ameri- can Society of Equity, and we recommend that they be seated without vote.

On motion of Delegate Dold the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Furuseth, for the Committee on President's Report, reported as fol- lows:

The Committee on President's Report desires to make a partial report, and con- cur in the recommendation of the Presi- dent to appoint a special committee to consider the question of an eight-hour day.

On motion of Delegate Dihle the report of the committee was received and the recommendation concurred in.

Delegate Foster—The Committee on President's Report also recommends that that part of the report relating to a change in the constitution be referred to the Committee on Laws.

On motion the report of the committee was received and the recommendation concurred in.

Delegate Foster—The committee also recommends that that part of the Presi- dent's report relating to jurisdiction dis- putes between the Carpenters and Wood- workers, the Seamen and Longshoremen, and others, be referred to the Committee on Grievances.

On motion the report of the committee was received and the recommendation concurred in.

Delegate Kellington, of the local arrangements committee, invited all the delegates and ladies present to take part in a trolley ride through the Twin Cities on Wednesday afternoon.

Delegate Lavin—I move that the invitation be accepted by the delegates.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Collins, of St. Paul, invited the delegates to be present at a meeting to be held in the People's Church, St. Paul, Friday evening, November 16th. He stated that the meeting would be addressed by many prominent labor leaders.

Delegate Sullivan—I move you that the invitation be accepted in the spirit in which it is extended.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Treasurer Lennon moved that the fraternal delegates from the American Society of Equity be given an opportunity to speak. (Seconded.)

Vice President Duncan—I desire to amend the motion by adding, and that inasmuch as there are nine delegates from the Farmers' Organization here for the purpose indicated by Brother Lennon's motion, that a special committee of nine be appointed to confer with them upon this important subject and report back to the convention.

The amendment was seconded and carried, and the original motion as amended was carried.

Vice President O'Connell in the chair.

Treasurer Lennon was delegated to escort the nine delegates from the Farmers' Organization to the platform.

Mr. M. Wes. Tubbs was introduced by the President, and said:

Mr. President, Delegates and Ladies: It affords me the greatest pleasure to come before this convention of the American Federation of Labor. I have a most excellent text on the subject of equity from the remarks of Delegate Duncan, when he insisted that a committee be appointed to meet with us to get in tangible form a proposition for your consideration. I know that the farmers may be a little late in recognizing organized labor. The American Society of Equity is the pioneer farmers' organization in coming before the world with a proposition that will benefit every legitimate industry. Former organizations of

farmers sought to benefit themselves by pulling other industries down. They sought to benefit themselves largely by buying their commodities at a lower price; they established stores and buying agencies, and communicated with firms all over this broad land in an endeavor to find a place where they could get these commodities cheaper than they could at home. The American Society of Equity teaches that the farmer can benefit himself by benefiting others. We try to combat the idea that the farmer must fight everybody else to benefit himself. That belief among the farmers has been the hardest proposition for our organizers to overcome, as is proven by the tens of thousands of letters passing through my hands. We try to make the farmer understand that he must cooperate with other industries. Our proposition will benefit the laboring man as much as it will the farmer and the business man. It will benefit everyone all along the line, because it is a recognized fact that as the farmers prosper all other industries prosper. We come before you and before the world with the proposition that the farmers' prosperity does not depend upon a small saving in the commodities he buys, of which you are the manufacturers. If he buys them at a smaller price than he has been paying he is likely to lower your wages. We come before the world with the correct proposition that it is the commodity he sells from which he gets his money.

We have a plan whereby the farmer can secure profitable prices for his products continuously during the entire year, from the time the first bushel is harvested until the last bushel goes to the consumer, maintaining an equitable price to the consumer at the same time. At the present time in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, as well as in other states, as fine apples as you ever saw are selling for twenty-five cents a bushel, while you have been paying that much a peck. Seventy-five cents on every bushel of apples is thus taken from the pockets of the hard working farmer and the hard working consumer. This prevents the farmer from being able to buy the products of your manufacture, and it prevents the poorer laborers of the country from enjoying one of the best fruits ever produced. There is a way to remedy this condition of affairs and at the same time benefit every legitimate industry. As we

have with us a man who has given this matter more study than I have, I shall give way to him that the proposition of co-operation with us may be put before you plainly. He will show you how to get these products of the farm at an equitable price, and at the same time give to the farmers the product of your toil at an equitable price.

The President introduced Mr. N. C. Crawley, Secretary of the Society of Equity in Wisconsin, who said:

Mr. President and Delegates: I hope you will bear with us while we, in our own way place this proposition before you. We do not intend to show that the proposition will be entirely for your interest, nor do we intend to show that it is entirely for our interest. Self-interest, my friends, is always the first interest in every human heart, but I think I can prove in a few words that our interests are nearly identical. The laboring people of this country are one, I care not whether they are producers on the farm or in the factories, mills and workshops, and they create the wealth. You, through your glorious organization, have accomplished for yourselves wonderful things. Perhaps many of your members do not as yet realize what it has accomplished. You have controlled the labor situation as the Society of Equity is trying to control the commodities which represent the farmers' labor. Many men say to us that we are looking for fat offices, that we are grafters—just as your worthy leaders have been accused in the past. Such people do not recognize the fact that if it were not for such leaders your members would today be on a level with Russian peasants and Chinese coolies.

I have been told by many farmers that the law of supply and demand governs the price of labor as well as the price of the farmers' products. That is all bosh. They have forced on the statute books in Washington laws to prohibit the importation of Chinese laborers, to prevent the importation of pauper labor from other countries and to prohibit child labor in the factories. Who did that? What was it done for? Your labor organization did it to control the supply of labor, and may God bless you for doing it!

I think I know as much about the labor movement as many laboring men themselves, and I am working hard to

bring our farmers up to the same standard of intelligence and business methods. Your organizations may raise the price of your labor to ten or even fifteen dollars a day, but as long as there is a robber and a parasite between you and us that will avail you nothing. We may organize the farmers and control the product of our toil until we get the price we ask, but it will avail us nothing in the end. The man who controls the wheat would get it back by making you pay that much more for it. Then, when you put your labor higher the manufacturer raises the price of his goods, and it will then come back again to the farmer and the farmer will pay the freight. There is only one way whereby the consumer and the producer can get justice, and that is for them to do their own business. The commission houses, the boards of trade, and the speculators are robbing both of us. We are getting twenty-five cents a bushel for apples, twenty-two cents a bushel for potatoes and twenty cents a pound for butter—What are you paying? We are getting two or three cents a pound for prime beef—What are you paying? We are selling hay for eight dollars a ton one hundred miles from Chicago—What are you paying? Gentlemen, it is so all along the line. There is no man under the blue dome of heaven who has a right to price a commodity except he who produces it and he who consumes it. Any other man who attempts to set a price on a commodity becomes a speculator. A speculator will use all the power at his command to serve his own interests. The only way he can do this is to force the man of whom he buys to sell at starvation prices, and to force the consumer to whom he sells to pay the highest price. Gentlemen, every time they force me down they cut off my purchasing power. Every dollar they filch from the farmer they filch as well from the men who manufacture the commodities I purchase. We have thirty-five million consumers on the farms of this country. What do we consume? Your clothing, your shoes, your hats, your machinery. Statistics show that the farmers of the United States buy three-fourths of the manufactured goods of the United States. If that be a fact the men between you and me, the men who are forcing my purchasing power down, are cutting off your employment or your chance of employment.

You may put your wages up to five dollars a day, but in the end it will avail you nothing. Our farmers' sons and daughters are becoming intelligent. We cannot keep them on the farm. You have cut out contract labor, but there is one thing you will never be able to regulate, and that is to cut off the pauper labor of the farms from taking your places when you are on strike.

This is a question of vital importance. Eight million farmers who were the employers of labor in the United States have been put on a basis where they cannot go into the markets of the world and ask you to work for them. It is impossible for them to pay you proper wages; but place us in a position where we can get a remunerative price for our labor and we can go into the markets of the world for help, then we can keep our sons and daughters on the farm.

Gentlemen, there is much to do. We do not ask to come into your organization and dictate to you. Your branch of organization should be led wholly and solely by your own leaders and supported by your own crafts. We stand here as two countries in harmony and at peace with each other, and with the feeling that we can have business concord. I can pledge one hundred thousand farmers in the state of Wisconsin before next July who will guarantee that if organized labor throughout the country will meet them half way and assist them in doing up the worst parasites that ever disgraced the United States—the gamblers on the boards of trade and the speculators—we will bear on our brawn and help you to bear on yours the stamp of honorable manhood. (Applause.)

We have another question that interests us all. We are not in politics. You may go into politics, we have nothing to say to that. We say that when we want legislation enacted we do not necessarily have to go to the polls, but we can discuss laws and measures for our mutual interest in conventions, then send our lobbyists to that august body, the Senate, and invite them to come into the country and do business for the country, or do as old "Pitchfork" Tillman says, "get the whipping post and go after them." The only way to get legislation is to go to the law-making bodies with a petition asking for what you want, and make them give it to you or make them suffer. God knows we need this legisla-

tion! In the United States the agriculturist is confronted with this proposition: "You have too much of the products of your farms; you have a surplus; you can only get such and such a price." Think of that, and at the same time think of the starving millions in the great cities being told that there is a scarcity! Are we men, or are we slaves? The commission men in Chicago go into conventions and say to the farmers, "If you don't join the Northwestern Shippers' Association and pay three hundred dollars for membership you will have to pay a fifteen-dollar tax on every car of potatoes you send to Chicago."

Now, gentlemen, this is what we ask your co-operation on. If you appoint a committee to meet us we will map out a plan of co-operation between us that will be of benefit to every creator of the products of the soil and to every man that is employed in the shops, the mills and the factories of the country. This wealth is all created by us and advanced by you. No man on earth can create a dollar of wealth except the tiller of the soil. You never can create by destroying another thing to build. We create the wealth, you advance it and make it more valuable by manufacture. Now, gentlemen, this wealth is yours and ours by right. We will ask that every man in between us shall get a fair remuneration for his services, but we want a fair share for ourselves. We don't want the wealth we have created to pass into the hands of a few speculators and gamblers and have it used to corrupt the legislative bodies and the courts we have created to make laws for us and to protect us.

This is one of the most pleasurable occasions of my life, this occasion on which I am allowed to come before you to speak on a proposition that will be of benefit to both you and ourselves.

President Gompers—I think I am safe in saying that, apart from any tangible proposition which may result in an understanding or agreement between the American Society of Equity, composed of the organized farmers of our country, and the organized wage earners in other industries, apart from any hope we may entertain for its fullest consummation, I think the very presence of these representatives of the organized farmers of our country in a convention of the rep-

representatives of the organized wage earners' in other industries, bodes for the great good of all our people. That it may be the harbinger of greater alacrity and swiftness in the movement to protect and uplift our common people I am sure is the hope of every man and woman here. It will be our constant hope, prayer and work to bring to the fullest realization the hopes for a common concert of action that shall advance the interests of all.

I think it would be only proper for me to take a few minutes more of your time to make reference to one or two particular points referred to by the gentlemen who have addressed us. One is in regard to the law of supply and demand. That is one of those fetiches always held up to the working man when there is any effort made on his part to take advantage of his increased intelligence and of an opportunity that will bring him some better reward for his labor. This law of supply and demand is rolled under the tongues of our so-called economists like a sweet morsel. It is repeated parrot-like by their spokesmen and defenders and apologists as a cause for all the evils resulting from modern mismanagement of industry. They always tell us the law of supply and demand is an immutable law, so immutable it is impossible to ever change or regulate it. When they say that they have the workingman in mind; they have in mind that it cannot be changed or regulated or interfered with by labor. They have no objection at all, not only to interference, but unwarrantable interference on their own part with the ordinary operations of the law of supply and demand.

Reference was made to the workmen in our movement who secured the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Law and the law to protect the workmen against aliens coming over here under contract to tear down the standard of life of the American working man. Before that they did not permit the ordinary operations of the law of supply and demand to have its workings in our own country, but they scraped the face of the earth to bring in the scum as an element to tear down; to interfere with the operation of the law of supply and demand.

The formation of trusts, of corporations that undertake at any time to shut down operations in any one plant is an inter-

ference with and the control of, the law of supply and demand.

The cornering of the market—what is that but interference with the law of supply and demand? The shutting down of a given industry in order to obtain a more favorable market for the product held—is not that an interference with the law of supply and demand?

As a matter of fact, the law of supply and demand would, if permitted to continue in its operations naturally, have prevented the people from emerging from barbarism; it would have interfered with the development of the progress of the people. The progress we have made from all time has been through the increase of human intelligence to overcome the evils resulting from the law of supply and demand. And it is the organizations of labor that have done most to protect the working man and the people generally from the evils of the so-called natural operations of the law of supply and demand. I will state it to you in another way. We propose, the labor movement proposes, to match our intelligence, to match our manhood and our right as against the machinations of the greedy captains of industry.

There is so much I could say, but I do not wish to occupy more of your time now. We are profoundly grateful for and appreciative of the visit of our friends, the organized farmers. In the past the farmers failed to understand our movement, and, therefore, did not help in our great uplifting work. Now, they are going to do something to help along the common weal. As representative of the farmers I want to thank you for your cordial wish for co-operation, which we hope will be successful in the cause of humanity.

Delegate W. D. Ryan—We have with us this morning W. B. Wilson, Congressman-elect. I move that we have a few words from him.

President Gompers appointed Delegates Duncan and O'Connell to act as a committee to escort Delegate Wilson to the platform.

Delegate Wilson made a brief speech on the subject of labor legislation, and was greeted with hearty applause.

Treasurer Lennon—Pursuant to a motion made here yesterday, there was a meeting of the delegates of the label trades after the adjournment of the con-

vention. A report is ready if it is desired.

Delegate Cable, Secretary of the meeting, reported as follows:

REPORT OF MEETING OF LABEL TRADES.

Minneapolis, November 13, 1906.

Meeting was called to order by Delegate John Lennon.

On motion Delegate Lennon was made chairman of the meeting and Delegate J. A. Cable, Secretary.

The question of adopting a universal label, or a design to be used on all labels was thoroughly discussed, pro and con, by the delegates present. It was contended by some that such a label or design would be impractical, but it was strongly contended by others that some plan should be adopted which would make it easier for the purchaser to distinguish the genuine union label from the counterfeit on all union made products.

The meeting resulted in the adoption of a motion that we believe the subject to be worthy of further consideration and recommend that it receive careful consideration for one more year and that it be taken up again at the next convention of the A. F. of L.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN B. LENNON, Chairman.
J. A. CABLE, Secretary.

On motion the report of the committee was received and adopted.

President Gompers appointed the following committees:

Special Committee on Conference with the American Society of Equity—D. A. Hayes, John A. Vohl, John T. Smith, Chas. Lavin, A. W. McCallam, John B. Lennon, D. A. Bruten, A. J. Kugler, E. H. Basenberg.

Special Committee on Eight Hours—J. J. O'Neil, James Burns, Wm. B. McFarland, Jos. Valentine, A. Grant, Geo. Finger, I. Coombe, Thos. G. Badgley, H. C. Raasch, J. Mahlon Barnes, John H. Walker, Richard Braunschweig, Frank Freeman, C. A. Anderson, H. J. Whitlam.

Delegate E. A. Rickert, fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, reported as follows:

Mr. President and Delegates to the 26th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Herewith I present to you my report as fraternal delegate from this body to the twenty-second convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held at Victoria, British Columbia, during the month of September of this year.

At the outset, I desire to say that the aggressiveness, vigor and success of the trade union movement in Canada is of the identical calibre as that of the United States, and were it not for the fact and consciousness of having crossed a boundary line which separates the two governments, I would hardly be aware that I was attending a labor convention other than in our own territory.

The general complexion, of the trades and labor congress is made up of local, international trade unions and central labor unions and is purely a legislative body similar to our state federations of labor, but on a more extensive scale.

Being a Federal Body, it looks after labor, educational and other legislation in the interest of the wage earners in the entire Dominion. Instead of Provincial Federations of Labor, as we have our individual State Federations, the Congress elects Provincial executives for the various provinces, composed of a Vice President and three executive members, the four, as a rule, representing different parts of the Province. To these executives all matters pertaining to that province are referred. They are supposed to meet during the year, wait on the Provincial Parliament, and guard the interest of the workers in their jurisdiction and report back to the Congress, the parent body bearing all financial expenditure in connection with the work.

The Congress has been in existence over twenty-five years, but this is the first time in its history a convention was held in the extreme Western part of Canada, nearly three thousand miles from the city of Toronto. The distance and great cost naturally prevented many of the local unions in the East from sending delegates, and it was thought at first that the representation would be small, but the active work of the General Organizer of the Congress several months previous to the convention, the liberal aid and affiliation of the many international unions of its entire membership resulted in about the usual attendance of delegates, which materially aided in bringing about a most

successful convention from every viewpoint.

This new Western section with its thousands of miles of area, its natural resources of fisheries, mineral and forest wealth, is destined to become a great acquisition to the great Dominion of Canada, which will add materially to its population, its financial and commercial growth, not omitting the great possibilities of advancement and expansion of the Canadian labor movement.

I use the term "Canadian labor movement," but by this do not in the least degree refer to a Canadian movement minus international affiliation, as, personally, I do not think the sentiment of National or purely Canadian unionism exists outside of the notion of a few individuals who, perhaps, find it profitable to espouse such a cause.

Of this I am in a positive position to speak, having attended the biennial convention of our own International Union in Toronto; then traveled the entire Canadian continent, spent a week at the Victoria convention and never heard purely Canadian unionism mentioned.

The Canadian Congress, while it is a purely legislative body, deals with label and other minor matters in connection with its affiliated international local unions, but is entirely free from such vexatious questions as jurisdiction and other disputes, and hence, is free to devote its energy to matters pertaining to the passage or opposition of legislation in the interest of the Canadian wage-earners.

At the Victoria session, there were about one hundred delegates present, seventy representing international local unions and the balance central labor bodies. The constitution of the Congress is so arranged as not to permit the affiliation of any local union which does not belong to its national or international union, where there is such in existence.

During the session of the Congress, many important resolutions were presented, among which was an appeal to the Federal Parliament for the appointment of a member of the Cabinet as Minister of Labor, to devote his entire time to the Department of Labor which at present is being looked after by the Postmaster General, assisted by a Deputy Minister of Labor. A resolution asking the entire

abolition of the Dominion Senate, claiming it was a useless appendage as far as Canadian legislation was concerned, especially since it is being used as a refuge for worn-out politicians who are appointed for life, and who have, on every occasion, shown their venom and hostility to organized labor and the many measures in its interest. Such bills as the Union Label bill giving legal status and possibilities of registration and protection against counterfeiting, imitation, or the fraudulent use of trade union labels, which was passed in the House of Commons, was killed in the Senate; the bill referred to by previous delegates to make it a criminal offense for a resident of the United States, or one other than a British subject ordering a strike in Canada, punishable by fine or imprisonment, emanated from, and was passed in, the Senate.

Although one of the planks of the platform of the Congress stands out cardinal-ly, "The Abolition of the Senate," yet the Executive Council and Congress attorney reiterated the principle, and the convention decided to continue to agitate to secure its entire abolition.

A resolution asking the increase of from \$500 to \$1,000 poll tax on Chinese entering Canada, aiming at their ultimate exclusion was unanimously endorsed and will be presented to Parliament. Assisted immigration of all sorts was roundly condemned, whether from Europe or Great Britain. A resolution asking for an eight-hour day in all public works subsidized by public moneys was introduced, and will be presented in the form of a bill by the President of the Congress, Alphonse Verville, M. P., during the next session of Parliament. While referring to the Hon. Mr. Verville, I might say it reflects credit on the trade unionists of his home city, Montreal, to have elected him to represent them in the House of Commons, and greater for his fellow delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress to have elected and re-elected him as its president without opposition.

One entire day of the convention's time was spent in discussing the political policy the Congress should pursue in the future.

The result of the British labor victories, the announcement of the A. F. of L. political policy, and the election of the Congress President to the House of Com-

mons undoubtedly gave the trade union element in Canada an impetus along these lines and the consensus of opinion was that a labor party should be formed. Many resolutions were introduced on the subject, and the Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions was instructed to take these and consider them all and prepare a suitable recommendation to the Congress for adoption, which they did, and submitted the one which was adopted on division by only seven dissenting votes; these seven votes came from ultra socialists who claimed there was already a labor party in the field (the Canadian Socialistic Party), hence, there was no need of another.

The resolution adopted and referred to is as follows:

1. That this congress endorse the idea of sending representatives of labor to parliament and to the local legislatures for the direct purpose of conserving the interests of the working people of this country.
2. That such action as may be necessary to attain this object shall be independent of this congress.
3. That the platform of principles of this congress be recommended as the platform to be adopted by those engaged in this independent effort.
4. That immediately upon the adjournment of this convention the provincial executives of this congress take the preliminary steps to summon a convention of the trade unionists of their respective provinces, and those in sympathy with organized labor, for the purpose of forming the necessary association to carry on thereafter the work of electing labor men.
5. That upon such conventions being summoned and convened the functions of the provincial executives in this regard shall cease.

The platform of principles of the Trades Congress embodied in the resolution contains the following planks:

1. Free compulsory education.
2. Legal working day of eight hours and six days to a week.
3. Government inspection of all industries.
4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
5. A minimum living wage, based on local conditions.
6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, lighting, etc.
7. Tax reform, by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values.

8. Abolition of the Dominion senate.

9. Exclusion of Chinese.

10. The union label to be placed on all manufactured goods, where practicable, and on all government and municipal supplies.

11. Abolition of child labor by children under fourteen years of age; and of female labor in all branches of industrial life, such as mines, workshops, factories, etc.

12. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices.

13. Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes.

14. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies and abolition of municipal wards.

15. Direct legislation through initiative and referendum.

16. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.

Since the convention, I am given to understand that conventions have been called and already purely labor candidates are in the field where constituencies were open by the resignation or death of members of parliament.

In conclusion, I desire to say the loyalty of the Canadian trade unionist is unwavering and evidenced by the fact that the mention of President Compers' name, or the name American Federation, brings spontaneous applause.

The fraternity exhibited, the treatment accorded to your representative could not have been more courteous and kindly had he been in his own household or among his most loving friends. I have reason to believe that, with the increase of population, commercial and financial activity in the Dominion of Canada, the international trade union movement there, will expand and increase in membership and usefulness, that the American Federation of Labor will even be prouder of the trades congress than it is today.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. A. RICKERT,

Fraternal Delegate.

On motion the report was received and made a part of the proceedings of the convention.

The grievances referred by the Committee on Credentials to the Committee on Grievances were presented to the chairman of that committee by Secretary Morrison.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 32—By Delegate T. M. Guerin, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

To amend Section 7, of Article 9, by striking out all matter on the third and fourth lines after the word "shall," and inserting the following: "be \$5 per day for traveling expenses and \$3 per day for hotel."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 33—By Gustav Dihle, of the Detroit Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Detroit Federation of Labor has instructed its delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor shall execute the mandates of the two previous conventions of that body in regard to the question of jurisdiction between the International Union of Steam Engineers and the United Brewery Workers.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 34—By Delegate A. E. Kellington, of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor at its 23rd annual convention at Boston, Mass., placed all products of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., of Minneapolis on the "We do not patronize" list; and

WHEREAS, This action was reaffirmed at the twenty-fourth annual convention at San Francisco, Cal.; and

WHEREAS, It was proven to President Gompers when he, in person, made an investigation of the controversy between the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes and the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., May 23rd to 25th inclusive, 1905, that the union in interest was justified in their action; and

WHEREAS, President Gompers recommended that the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes be continued until such time as the company may be better disposed to arrive at a better understanding with the union in interest, the same being concurred in by the Executive Council at their Scranton meeting, June 14th, 1905; and

WHEREAS, The action of the above mentioned union was again reaffirmed at the twenty-fifth annual convention at Pittsburg, Pa.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we the delegates to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled in Minneapolis, Minn., reaffirm our former action of placing the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. on the "We do not patronize" list and urge that every honorable means be used to have patronage withdrawn from the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. until they will show a

spirit of fairness in dealing with organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 35—By Delegates F. M. Ryan, Garry Kelly and W. J. McCain, of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

WHEREAS, The United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies, such as the American Bridge Co., the Illinois Steel Co. and others, and with the combined assistance of the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Association of Erectors, have for the past fifteen months been waging a war of extermination against the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union; and

WHEREAS, The above named combination have declared for the "open shop" in the bridge and structural iron industry, and have for the past fifteen months, and are now vigorously trying to enforce the "open shop" policy on the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union have vigorously, manfully, determinedly and in a straightforward trade-union way opposed the "open shop" policy of this giant combination; and

WHEREAS, This long protracted struggle has drained our International and Local treasures; and

WHEREAS, The strike of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was indorsed by the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor do levy an assessment on all affiliated organizations in the sum of one cent per member, per week, and for a period of four weeks, for the benefit of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate S. G. Fosdick, of the Colorado State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, It is recognized that the union label is the most potent weapon in the hands of trades unionists, and that a consistent demand for the union labels of all crafts will go far to remedy that lack of solidarity and fraternalism which exists among trades unionists, as manifested by the fact that many members of organized labor are indifferent or careless in the matter of purchasing union-made goods, thereby failing to avail themselves of their most powerful weapon—the combined purchasing power of trades unionists; and

WHEREAS, It is the further belief that the individual efforts of trades unionists

to advance the interests and use of their own labels have not met with the success that worthy cause merits; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that the organization of Label Leagues composed of delegates from all labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and organized on the lines of central bodies, as illustrated by the Union Label League of Denver, for the purpose of advancing the interests of all labels recognized by the American Federation of Labor, be indorsed; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor recommend to all affiliated unions that they use their best efforts to secure the organization of such leagues in cities where subordinate unions exist, and that such local organizations form a national organization, and through the medium of a national publication use their combined influence for the furtherance of the label agitation; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Blue Cross Button adopted by the Colorado State Federation of Labor be recognized as the official emblem of Label Leagues.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 37—By Delegate J. G. Brown, of the International Shingle Weavers' Union:

WHEREAS, The International Shingle Weavers' Union of America has, while prosecuting a very necessary and important strike, had its treasury depleted and its membership scattered and disorganized, making it imperative that unless assistance be rendered this young but progressive organization of the west, must become a prey to the unscrupulous association of employing mill men bent upon its disruption and annihilation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor authorize and empower President Gompers to appoint a special organizer of the Shingle Weaving craft, for a period of nine months, unless said organization shall become sooner able to maintain itself alone.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 38—By Delegate Joseph McFadden, of the Riggers' Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That the charter of the Riggers' Protective Union of New Jersey be revoked for the following reasons:

The Riggers' Protective Union of New York, New Jersey, Elizabeth and vicinity, No. 11561, A. F. of L., hereby protests against the charter recently granted to the so-called Riggers' Protective Union of New Jersey, and demands that it be canceled and withdrawn.

Our reasons for demanding such action are briefly as follows:

First: It encroaches upon territory over which our Local, by the terms of its charter, has exclusive jurisdiction.

Second: It was formed by men who had been expelled or suspended from our Local, or were not in good standing.

Third: The prevailing rate of wages maintained by our Local is \$3.50 per day and \$6 per day for foremen. These men are competing against us and injuring the cause of union labor, by working for a wage as low as \$2.50 per day and \$3 per day for foremen.

Fourth: The men belonging to this union are largely employed by the only unfair boss in this locality and worked for him at a time when we were on strike.

Fifth: This Local is not affiliated with a single Central Local Body, or with any Local Central Body.

Sixth: We stand ready to take in the members of this Local whenever they comply with our constitution and by-laws.

Seventh: It is our belief that they never could have procured their charter, except through false and fraudulent misrepresentations to the officials of the American Federation of Labor.

Eighth: To continue their charter under these circumstances would work an injustice to the cause of labor and injure every loyal member of our union.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 39—By Delegate John Cardiff, of the Drain Layers and Helpers' Union:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Greeting: The Drain Layers and Helpers' Union of the city of Chicago, desire to take this opportunity to enter its emphatic protest against continuing in force the charter granted to an organization known as "The Water Pipe Extensior Laborers," organized some months ago and granted a charter through the influence of John J. Fitzpatrick, organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Chicago, Ill. The work which these men claim and as a matter of fact are doing at the present time has been done by the Drain Layers and Helpers' Union for the past twenty-five years at a wage scale of from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per day.

WHEREAS, The members of the Water Pipe Extension Laborers are doing the same work at a wage scale of \$2.25 per day. As this is a matter of vital importance to us, we sincerely trust that the American Federation of Labor will revoke the charter of the Water Pipe Extension Laborers.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 40—By Delegate R. Glockling, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:

WHEREAS, All books printed in languages, other than the English language, together with pamphlets and manufactures of paper and card, printed or embossed, are admitted into the United States free of duty; and

WHEREAS, Like products printed or embossed in the English language are admitted on a 25 per cent rate of duty, both classes referred to aggregating approximately \$4,000,000 worth of goods per year admitted into the United States, thus denying to American bookbinders, printers, etc., employment to this extent, due to their unwillingness to work under conditions prevailing in Europe; and

WHEREAS, The large disparity existing between countries referred to and the United States tend to degrade the American wage standard and encourage vicious conditions attendant upon low wages; and

WHEREAS, The rapid increase of foreign immigration is thereby increasing the demand for the goods herein referred to; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That it be an instruction to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to seek the imposition of an increased duty on books, etc., printed in English, the same duty to apply also to such as are printed in the foreign languages, as will the more adequately balance the wage standards of European and American bookbinders, etc., to the end that the higher standard of American living may be conserved.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 41—By Delegates Thomas H. Flynn and W. L. A. Johnson, of the Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders:

WHEREAS, The Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union of this country are now engaged in a struggle for the maintenance of its organization on the lines of several of the great railway systems and in the ship yards and on the Atlantic coast of this country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby requested to direct the organizers of the A. F. of L. to give special attention to the work of organizing members of this craft and to render all possible assistance to the officers of this organization in their work.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 42—By Delegate O. A. Anderson, of the Texas State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Texas State Federation of Labor repeatedly has endeavored to have an organizer appointed to work in the Texas field, and considering the thousands of unorganized toilers in the state it is recognized what great

possibilities there is for work for such an organizer, and what good would result to the movement in general from same; and

WHEREAS, The Texas State Federation of Labor has received petitions from all parts of the state, where local organizers have not been in a position to cover the field to work for the advancement of the cause; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention in regular session assembled instruct the incoming Executive Council as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention to appoint an organizer to work in the Texas field, and keep him there as long as in their judgment it may advance the cause of the Federation sufficiently to justify his retainer there.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 43—By the International Typographical Union Delegation:

RESOLVED, That government ownership and control of telegraph be made a preferred measure; that the legislative committee be directed to co-operate with the International Typographical Union Committee stationed at Washington in pushing the work among the membership, and the committees of both houses of congress, and that all organizations represented in the Federation be requested to take the necessary steps toward putting into practical effect the measure we have been striving for for years, and which will come up before the next session of congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 44—By Delegate Anton J. Engel, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union has always had jurisdiction over the Carpet Upholsterers or Layers, and said jurisdiction having been recognized and approved of, by the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Some of the Carpet Layers' Unions have seceded from the Upholsterers' International Union, owing to assessments that were levied to assist members on strike, and some of these seceding unions had formed an International Union of Carpet Mechanics, and tried to secure a charter from the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, This matter was brought to the attention of the San Francisco convention by Resolution No. 27, and the San Francisco convention recommended that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. use its efforts to have the Upholsterers, Carpet Layers and Mattress Makers become members of one organization; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council reported at the Pittsburg convention that the Carpet Layers' International Union had made application for a charter, and

was refused one, and advised to become part of the Upholsterers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The advice of the San Francisco convention and of the Executive Council having been ignored by the Carpet Layers, they made application for charters as local unions to the Executive Council, which has granted them charters as local unions, notwithstanding former decisions, and the fact that these unions are dual, and indebted for taxes and assessments levied by both the American Federation of Labor and the Upholsterers' International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the granting of these charters are not in accordance with the principles and policy of the American Federation of Labor, as it fosters and encourages secessions, and formations of dual organizations, which are detrimental to the best interests of the labor movement; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be and is hereby instructed to at once revoke all charters issued to such Carpet Mechanics' Local Unions as have been granted such charters, and as seceding unions be expelled from such Central Bodies that they may be connected with, which are chartered by the American Federation of Labor, until such a time when they will abide by the former decision of the San Francisco convention and Executive Council.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 45—By Delegate George Bechtold, of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees:

WHEREAS, The Bucks Stove & Range Co., of St. Louis, Mo., which is owned and controlled by J. W. Van Cleave, President of the Manufacturers' Association, has persistently discriminated against members of the Foundry Employes' Union to the extent of discharging every man as soon as it became known that he was a member of said union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the product of the above named factory be placed on the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 46—By Delegate Charles Muendlein, of the Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, The controversy between the Engineers and Firemen and the Brewery Workmen's Union in this city created by the Brewery Workmen's International Union by instructing their members to scab on the Engineers and Firemen when they were compelled to strike to maintain their conditions in local breweries on June 28, 1904; and

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. has taken action on this matter and that the strik-

ing Engineers and Firemen should be reinstated within sixty days after adjournment of the Pittsburg convention and also ruled that the Brewery Workmen's International Union should not initiate in their organization any more engineers and firemen, and as the A. F. of L. officers instructed the Trades and Labor Assembly to use its influence and power to have the decision of the Pittsburg convention complied with; and

WHEREAS, The representative of the Trades and Labor Assembly succeeded in getting an agreement between the locals involved in the trouble and the brewery proprietors which was to the effect that all striking Engineers and Firemen should be reinstated and the local Brewery Workmen agreed that they would not strike to prevent this from being done unless they were compelled to do so by their International Union, and the Engineers and Firemen also agreed that in case the national officers of the United Brewery Workmen compelled their local members to strike to prevent the laws of the A. F. of L. from being enforced, they, the Engineers and Firemen would withdraw their members to prevent any loss or damage to the Brewery proprietors by the stoppage of the breweries until such time as the A. F. of L. would either compel the Brewery Workmen to comply with their laws or annul their charter.

With this understanding between all local parties concerned the brewery proprietors complied with their part of the agreement and reinstated the striking Engineers and Firemen on Feb. 1st. A few hours after this was done the officers of the International Brewery Workmen's Union arrived in this city and compelled the local Brewery Workmen to go on strike on account of the reinstatement of the Engineers and Firemen.

In the presence of the Brewery proprietors and the representatives of the Central Body and Engineers and Firemen Mr. Kemper of the Brewery Workmen's Union declared that he as a national officer had sanctioned said strike to prevent the rulings of the A. F. of L. from being enforced.

When this was done the Engineers and Firemen complied with their part of the agreement with the Brewery proprietors by withdrawing their members to prevent damage and loss on account of a strike. Since this strike the Brewery Workmen's Union have further violated the laws of the A. F. of L. by compelling the Engineers and Firemen of New Athens, Ill., brewery, who for years were members of the local Engineers and Firemen's Union, to join their organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we as a Central Body, in order to restore peace and harmony in the labor movement, request the A. F. of L. to force the International Brewery Workmen's Union to comply with its laws or annul their charter.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 47.—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, As Local Branch, No. 11, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods has recommended the following for presentation to the twenty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor through the regularly elected delegate of its International Union:

WHEREAS, The officers of the American Federation of Labor have advised union men to enter into politics and vote for men who have union cards and who promise, if elected, to work and vote for legislation beneficial to the workers; and

WHEREAS, And candidate or any political ticket and platform, or any political program that does not stand in its entirety for the workers is of little benefit to the workers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By Local Branch No. 11, International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, that we recommend to the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that a committee of five members of the convention be elected to investigate the platforms of all political parties and recommend the political party for support by unionists affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, whose platform embraces and declares for most of the legislation organized labor is contending for." Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a committee of five delegates be elected to inquire into and "investigate the platforms of all political parties and recommend the political party for support by unionists affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, whose platform embraces and declares for most of the legislation organized labor is contending for."

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 48.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, A great number of working men throughout the United States are still toiling over six days in the week at long hours per day, without getting one full day's rest every week, very much to their physical and moral detriment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we ask all the legislatures of the respective states to stop this cannibalism within their borders, and to compel every employer to grant his employes a rest of at least thirty-six consecutive hours every week; also, be it

RESOLVED, That we request the state legislatures to enact laws compelling every manufacturer to give to the Bureau of Commerce and Labor and to the Labor Department of his respective state, all the data pertaining to the hours of labor, wages and other conditions which the Bureau of Commerce and Labor and the respective state Labor Departments may

deem necessary in the execution of their duties, particularly data as to the number of persons working over six days per week, and the number of hours of such work, experience having shown that the present laws in this direction are not sufficiently stringent.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 49.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The present factory system is compelling an increased employment of women, who, because they are women, are asked to work for a wage insufficient for a decent living; and

WHEREAS, The very conditions of women's employment are often such as to destroy health of body, character and mind; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon all working women the imperative necessity of organization, not only for their own benefit, but also for the protection of their fathers, brothers and children.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The judiciary of today is one of the modern agencies of the capitalistic class for the subjugation of the masses; and

WHEREAS, Especially the federal judges, who are appointed by the president from the circles of corporation lawyers upon the recommendation of prominent business men and plutocrats, are as a rule, the worst and the most unjust of the multitude of unjust judges; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we call upon the legislatures of the respective states and upon congress for a speedy reform of our antiquated and corrupt system of dealing out justice, which is tyrannical and antiquated from the police court up to the supreme court of the United States; and furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, We hereby express it as the sentiment of the convention of the A. F. of L. that all judges, including the federal judges, be elected by the people of their respective districts or states, and that no judge shall be elected for a longer term than four years, with the privilege of being re-elected from time to time if the people so desire.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 51.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Indirect taxation puts the burden upon the workmen of America, who, like proletariats of other countries, have large families and therefore are taxed entirely out of proportion

whenever they buy any necessities of life; first, because they are poor, and whenever they buy, they pay as much tax as the rich; second, by reason of usually having large families they multiply the indirect taxes they pay; and

WHEREAS, It ought to be the duty of wise and just legislators to put the burden where it properly belongs—upon the shoulders of those able to pay; and

WHEREAS, The present mode of taxation, which is absolutely plutocratic and inhuman, has materially aided our big capitalists in accumulating huge fortunes; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby protests against a system of taxation which is entirely in favor of the small class of exploiters and against the wage class of producers. We demand the abolition of all indirect taxes, with the exception of land taxes, where only the small properties of the producers ought to be exempt. We declare in favor of an income tax gradually increasing with the income and are also in favor of an inheritance tax which is to increase in percentage with the size of the inheritance.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 52—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor communicate with certain national unions for the purpose of placing organizers on special duty in those localities where the employers' associations and Citizens' alliances are opposing the organizations of the wage earners.

RESOLVED, That the National Unions be requested to assist financially in the work of organization in those localities.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 53—By Delegate E. Gerry Brown, of the Brockton (Mass.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The bankers of Wall Street and its contributing territory are now seeking under the seductive title of "currency reform" a further extension of the special privilege to take from the wealth production of the country without rendering a just equivalent; and

WHEREAS, The assumption has been in the past and undoubtedly will be at present that the only factor to be consulted in congressional hearings in framing currency or money laws is the financial interests who obtain through legislation the power to unjustly tax the people and thereby concentrate wealth in the hands of a few who possess the special privilege and who from its piratical proceeds continue to influence congressional action for their own piracy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in national convention assembled reaffirms its oft-repeated declarations of fundamental principles on which money and currency legislation should be based. It declares that it seeks only the common welfare and aims only to protect the many wealth producers against indirect taxation by the few bankers for their private benefit and against monopoly which in its onward rush owns the banking interests of the country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we demand for the representatives of labor and the man, in all congressional hearings that they be accorded as full, free and impartial reception as is accorded to the representatives of bankers and the dollar; remembering Abraham Lincoln's declaration that "both man and the dollar are worthy of consideration; but in case of a conflict, then the man first." Labor representatives have the true knowledge of the needs of the wealth producers, the banking interests act for the wealth distributors. The immoral charges of the latter against the former must have "no further extension"; it is again the "irrepressible conflict" and the "higher law."

RESOLVED, That a copy be forwarded to the proper congressional committee.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 54—By Delegate J. W. Smiley, of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union has been engaged in a struggle for better conditions for the past five years with the collar and shirt manufacturers' association of Troy, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, The said collar and shirt manufacturers have refused to deal with or recognize an officer or agent from the ranks of organized labor, and refused to confer with President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation with a view to settling the differences between this association and organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Believing that organized labor and its friends recognize the attitude of said manufacturers' association as a direct challenge to all unions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the following firms be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor:

Cluett, Peabody & Co., (Arrow Brand Collars and Monarch and Cluett Shirts.)

United Shirt & Collar Co., (Lion Brand, Shirts and Collars.)

Van Zandt, Jacobs Co., (Tri-Angle Brand Collars.)

Geo. P. Ide Co., (Gold and Silver Brand, Shirts and Collars.)

Searle Mfg. Co., Tim & Co., and Hall, Hartwell Co., all of Troy, N. Y.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 55—By Delegate J. W. Smiley, of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, There are employed in the laundries of the United States a large number of wage earners of both sexes, estimated at 300,000; and

WHEREAS, In a great number of cities these employes are engaged in direct competition with Chinese and Japanese labor, who work long hours for small wages; and

WHEREAS, We recognize that the conditions of employment in various laundries are detrimental to the general health and morals of said employes and realizing the absolute necessity of the organization of this craft, in order to avoid Asiatic competition and assist in the elevation of our fellow wage earners; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to appoint a Laundry Worker on its paid staff of organizers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 56—By Delegate J. J. O'Neill, of the San Francisco Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The workers in the sugar-making industry of this country are practically unorganized except in the extreme western section; and

WHEREAS, The fact that workers in this industry are unorganized except in one section of the country operates to a great extent to the detriment of the organized sugar workers, especially so because this great industry is practically controlled by two corporations closely related, thereby making the efforts of the organized workers to maintain fair conditions exceedingly difficult; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby directed to instruct A. F. of L. organizers to make special efforts to organize the workers in the sugar-making industry, to the end that those who are now organized may be enabled to maintain the conditions they have secured through organization.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 57—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that the influx of Asiatic and enslaved masses of people to come in competition with white nations in fields and work shops has a tendency to permanently lower the standard of living, the grade of culture and the ambitions and ideals of the white proletariat in competition with them; and

WHEREAS, The importation especially of the Mongolian coolie is caused only

by the innate desire of our greedy capitalists for cheap labor, without considering that our nation's vitality and future is destroyed thereby or not; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby declares against the importation of coolie and Mongolian labor of any kind, and we demand that congress enact laws to include Korean and Japanese coolie labor in the exclusion act now in force against the Chinese.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 58—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The present insurance system in the United States is notorious as a method of graft and exploitation; and

WHEREAS, In spite of the tremendous wealth which is accumulated by the insurance corporations, the life and property of the wage workers receive but scant protection; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we demand that some plan of compulsory life and other insurance be enacted, either by the states or by the nation, in such a manner as to give adequate security to the toiling masses of the people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 59—By Delegate Sam De Nedrey, C. L. U. District of Columbia:

RESOLVED, That inasmuch as there is an earnest effort being made to establish an effective organization among the employes of the railway express companies of America, it is the sense of this convention that our Executive Council, through the President of the American Federation of Labor, give all possible aid to this movement to organize the railway expressmen into an International Brotherhood, and that an organizer should be deputized to give especial attention to this work.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 60—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Because of the increasing number of industries using machinery, and of the employment of many men, women and children who have to toil long hours in the production of some article for the world's use, causing them oftentimes to exhaust nearly all of their strength to keep up the pace demanded by their employer; and

WHEREAS, The machinery used in such production is not properly guarded with appliances for the safety of those employed, owing to the fact that the employer holds that profits take precedence

over the security of his employes from injury or accidental death; and

WHEREAS, Provisions have been made by the legislative bodies of several states by enactment of laws, which, if properly enforced, would reduce the number of accidents to the wage earner, but because of the penalty of the states the inspection of the industries is inadequate; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through the Executive Council take such steps as are needed to bring before the next state legislatures, bills providing for additional factory inspectors.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 61—By Delegates W. J. McSorley, L. I. U.; Jos. N. Weber, A. F. of M.; M. Donnelly and Homer D. Call, A. M. C., and B. W. of N. A.; T. H. Flynn, W. L. A. Johnson and George F. Dunn, I. B. of B. M., I. S. B. and H. of A.; Phillip Kelly and Lee M. Hart, International Theatrical Stage Employes; J. C. Skemp, J. P. Archibald, Geo. Finger and John Lucas, of the Brotherhood of Painters:

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of New York, a regular chartered Central Labor organization of the A. F. of L., has in total disregard of the laws of the A. F. of L., violated Article 4, Section 5, and Article 12, Section 1, of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., by admitting delegates from local unions of New York City not affiliated with their National or International Unions, and by refusing affiliation and representation to bona fide local unions of the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, The delegates of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America were denied admission and delegates from a dual organization seated; and

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union has seated delegates from several seceding organizations of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, and Butchers' Workmen of America who have formed a dual national organization; and

WHEREAS, The delegates of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America were illegally suspended, and are denied admission, while delegates from a dual organization are seated; and

WHEREAS, The delegates of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Inter-

national Union were denied admission and delegates from a dual organization seated; and

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union arbitrarily suspended Local Union No. 310 of the American Federation of Musicians for refusing to violate their legitimate trade union contracts, and refusing to go on strike against the specific orders of their International Union; and

WHEREAS, The New York Local No. 1, of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, who have been affiliated with the Central Federated Union for twenty years, were arbitrarily suspended, and their delegates unseated for refusing to violate their agreement and go on strike without the consent of their International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L. order the Central Federated Union of New York to at once suspend any and all dual and seceding unions now affiliating, and unseat their delegates; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Central Federated Union be ordered to recognize and seat the delegates from the various National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. now denied recognition and admission; and, be it further

RESOLVED, Inasmuch as the local unions, presenting this resolution have ever upheld the laws of the A. F. of L. as well as the Central Federated Union, that the suspension be removed and their delegates seated; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That unless the Central Federated Union of New York shall comply with these orders within a period of thirty days after the adjournment of this convention, that the charter of the Central Federated Union of New York be and is hereby revoked by its failure to comply with the requirements of this resolution, and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. is hereby ordered to organize a new Central Labor Union for New York City, to be composed of such local unions of National and International Unions now affiliated with the A. F. of L., Local Trades and Federal Labor Unions of the A. F. of L., and such other Local Trades Unions as are not antagonistic to the A. F. of L. or the National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

The convention was adjourned to meet at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 15th.

FOURTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 15th, President Gompers in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

Absentees—Dunn, Law, Richardson, Smith, Cable, Fenevy, Healy, Shamp, Bechtold, Koch, Rickert, Langer, Tarr, Driscoll, Fitzpatrick, Wulff, McSorley, Walsh, Freeman, Skemp, Archibald, Lucas, Wilson, Mumford, Dix, Shepard, Lambert, Sands, Kirk, Clark, Heberling, Flood, Barry, Donaghue, Grace, Hibbert, Raasch, Powell, Engel, Morgan, Byrne, Stoner, Iglesias, Berger, Rothwell, Joyce, Campbell, Hedly, Failor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Porter, Guye, McCullen, Glenn, Cooney, McSwiggen, Summerville, De Nedrey, Hill, Woodmansee, Cragen, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, D'Alessandro.

President Gompers—The chair desires to make reference to committees of several of the subjects in the report of the Executive Council, as follows:

That part of the report of the Council on the subject of organization is referred to the Committee on Organization.

That part referring to appeals for financial assistance is referred to the Committee on President's Report.

The question of the American Federation of Labor and Union Label exhibits is referred to the Committee on Labels.

The matter headed "Carpenters and Woodworkers" is referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The question of the Lake Pilots is referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The matter of the Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill workers is referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The matter of the Printers' strike and alien contract labor is referred to the Committee on President's Report.

The matter referring to legislative committees and legislation, including the subject of the political campaign, is referred to the Committee on President's Report.

The question of economic and sanitary investigation is referred to the Committee on Education.

The matter referring to the investigation of the work of women and children is referred to the Committee on Education.

The matter referring to an increase in postal rates is referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The matter referring to labor and farmers' organizations is referred to the special committee of nine to confer with the delegates from the American Society of Equity.

The matter referring to the reprint of convention proceedings is referred to the Committee on Education.

The matter referring to the "We don't patronize" list is referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

In connection with the matter referred to the Grievance Committee in regard to the dispute between the Carpenters and the Woodworkers, the chair is in receipt of a letter from the Woodworking Manufacturers' Association, of Chicago, through Mr. Benzinger, its secretary. This will be referred to the committee having the matter in charge.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

May the convention be harmonious and may success attend its efforts.

HENRY ABRAHAMS,

Secretary Boston C. L. U.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

The Lincoln Commercial Club, representing the business interests, extends to your organization a cordial invitation to hold its next annual meeting in Lincoln, Nebraska.

W. S. WHITTEN.

Delegate Farrell, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

We, the Committee on Credentials, recommend the seating of George E. Horgan, of the Fireman's Association, No. 12270, with one vote.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

President Gompers—In accordance with an announcement made yesterday, and in accordance with our custom for many years, the hour has arrived when we will hear, formally, from the delegates from the British Trades Union Congress and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. I do not know that any words in which I might express myself now could add to the sincerity and cordiality of the welcome we have extended the fraternal delegates and that we propose to extend to them so that their stay among us may be both pleasant and interesting as well as profitable. I have the pleasure of introducing to you as the first speaker one of the delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, Brother J. N. Bell.

Mr. Bell—Mr. Chairman and Friends: I wish in the first place to thank you for the kindly way in which I have been received, not only this morning, but ever since I set foot on American soil.

The country I come from is, as you know, a very small one. Notwithstanding the smallness of the island there is in it room for something like two million trade unionists, and of these something over a million and a half are affiliated with the British Trades Congress, and my colleague, Mr. Gee, and I are commissioned to convey to you their fraternal greetings and to wish you success in the great work you are carrying on. I think it no small privilege to be permitted to associate myself in this way with the international aspect of trade unionism. I am not one of those who think that the mere conveyance of fraternal greetings is a small matter and one of comparatively little importance. I think, on the contrary, that the more people you send over to us and the oftener we send fraternal delegates to you the better we will get to know and to understand each other, and the more fraternity there is on the part of the trade unionists of the world the less chance will there be of politicians making party capital out of the imaginary differences of the people of the world.

Indeed, I venture to say that the cause of international peace will be in a better way for solution, by being entrusted to the trade unions, than it will by being committed to any other hands, for our interests as trade unionists in the different countries are the same, and sooner or later we cannot fail to recognize that fact.

Although I am not commissioned to say it, I cherish the hope that the day will come when we will get beyond the stage of conveying fraternal greetings. I hope the day is not far distant when the trade unions of Great Britain and of America will discover ways and means of drawing yet closer together and of helping each other actually and actively. One of the things that most interested me since coming to the convention was the report, read by Mr. Duncan, of the correspondence with trade unions in other countries upon the subject of a mutual recognition of cards. I was very much interested to find there was a communication from my own society. I was not aware of such correspondence until I heard it read here. I hope that is only the beginning of greater efforts in that direction. I hope the day may come when in times of great stress, when capitalism in either of the countries imagines it has its heel on the neck of trade unionism, the trade unions in the other countries will come actively to the assistance of those engaged in the struggle, and that, as a result of such assistance, victory may come to them.

Before I left home I had the impression that the problems confronting you here are, in the main, the same as those confronting us in England. I have had that impression deepened by listening to the address of President Gompers at the opening session of this convention. I think it will not be without interest if I refer to a few of these questions. I suppose you have heard that we are interesting ourselves in England in the subject of Chinese labor. We have not got Chinese labor in England, but we have it in South Africa, and we have had the privilege of paying for fetching it there. We have turned one government out of office very largely because of its action in connection with that question, and I sincerely hope that it may not be necessary to turn yet another government out

of office because of a refusal to deal with the subject in the way we think they ought to deal with it. At first I was under the impression your Chinese labor problem was no nearer than Panama; but I find it is much closer—that you have it here in your midst. Without pretending to know much of the ins and outs of your Chinese question, I think I know sufficient of the ways of capitalism to be aware that the Chinaman is not brought here for his own benefit, nor for yours; nor because of any sentimental regard for his right as a human being. He is brought here simply because he is cheap. That is why he is brought into South Africa, and that is why we object to his presence there. They will tell us that Englishmen cannot do the work in South Africa that is being done by the Chinese laborers, but we will tell them we will do it as soon as we get a chance. I don't know what excuse they give for having the Chinese here.

Secretary Morrison—The same.

Mr. Bell—Then, I think your answer will be the same.

For very many years we have been advocating the eight-hour day, and when I come here I find you are concerned over the same problem. I am pleased to know that in one of your most powerful trades it is now practically established. We attempted to secure what we call "Fair Wage Clauses" in our government contracts, and in the work the government may do itself. We have been more or less successful in getting resolutions to that effect passed, in the House of Commons, but they are always seeking some means to get rid of their own resolutions. You know there is all the difference in the world between coming around at election time and promising things and carrying them into effect when you are in office. If I am not mistaken you seem to have something similar here. I have learned from reports I have read that an eight-hour law that applies in the United States of America to its citizens does not apply to them when they go to Panama. Again we have the proof that our problems are the same.

When I was in Canada I found our people very wrath over the subject of our sending people over there to take their places when they were on strike.

That was not done with the good will of the British trade unionists. The British workmen were deceived as to the purpose for which they were brought to Canada.

You have your problem of alien pauper labor and so have we. The last government we had undertook to exclude the pauper aliens from the British Isles. They said they would not have the paupers of continental Europe dumped on our soil for the British to support out of our taxes, and, above all, they would not have them come in to lower the standard of life for the British workman. That sounded very nice, and I am afraid some of us were deceived by it. There was one man among us, however, who, like a good many of his countrymen, had his "doots," and that was Kier Hardie. He moved, in the House of Commons, that the employers should be prevented from bringing in workmen from the continent of Europe to take the places of British workmen on strike. One might have imagined that, considering the anxiety of the capitalists to keep up the standard of living of the British workman, they would have hailed that with pleasure, but they would not have any of it; the pauper alien is welcome when there is trouble on hand. We got a bill through the House of Commons, but when it went to that venerable iniquity they call the House of Lords they threw it out. Here again the same problem seems to confront us on both sides of the Atlantic.

I notice that you have trouble here as to the status of trade unionism when it comes before your law courts. Here it is a question of injunctions. I don't know whether this injunction business was invented in Great Britain or in America, but the legal mind in both countries seems to be pretty much the same. I suppose the lawyers in this country are of pretty much the same opinion as the lawyers in Great Britain, and that is, that the trade unions have too much money and that some of it ought to go into the pockets of the legal profession. At any rate they succeeded with us in getting the judges to interpret the law in a fashion contrary to that which was supposed to be the correct rendering of it for thirty years before, and we got the infamous Taff Vale decision. If we do not walk carefully today the funds of the labor organizations are at the mercy

of any unscrupulous employer who can get an equally unscrupulous lawyer to assist him. The judges have given so many extraordinary and contradictory decisions that there is no lawyer in the British Isles today who can tell us what the law in regard to trade unions is. We are seeking to get it amended or made clearer, and that is one of the reasons why Mr. Shackleton, who was to have been here, was not able to come. He is in the House of Commons looking after the bill.

There is one more subject we have in common. I am one of those who for sixteen years past have been trying to persuade the trade unionists of England to go into politics. At first it was said that if we introduced politics into the trade unions men of different creeds and parties would fall out and trade unionism would be injured. But the time came when those of us who thought we should go into politics received very powerful assistance. That was when the judges interpreted the law against us. The judges, of course, did not intend to assist us, but they did. There was nothing left for the trade unions but to enter politics, whether they liked it or not. We determined if we entered politics it should not be under the auspices of either of the great political parties, but would have a party of our own. We did so, and found the money to run that party, and as a consequence we are in a position to control it. About a million of trade unionists are now affiliated with the National Labor Party, and we have joined with us in that party two Socialist societies, the British Fabian Society, a small one, but one that exerts great influence through its literature—and the Independent Labor Party. Despite its name the latter is an out-and-out Socialist organization. We have found there that the differences that divide Socialism and trade unionism are, after all, not so very great. The trade unionist wants as large a share of what he produces as he can get, and the Socialist wants all he produces. The trade unionist says the Socialist is demanding a great deal and that his prospect of getting it all is small, but after he does not think the Socialist is unreasonable in asking for all. In the meantime the trade unionist is willing to be content with what he can get. The Socialists, on the other hand, admit there is reason in what the

trade unionists say. Although the Socialist cannot get the trade unionist as far as he wants him to go he is willing to travel the same road as long as it is possible for them to travel together.

When the election came the Socialist candidates were supported by the trade unionists, and the trade union candidates were supported by the Socialists. To that policy is to be ascribed the great measure of success that awaited us, a success that went far beyond our anticipations, and which has laid the foundations for a real and lasting labor party in Great Britain. The Social Democratic Federation, to which Mr. Foster referred in his report, refused to join with the National Party. That society has a number of able men in its ranks, but it failed to secure the return of any one of them to the House of Commons at the general election.

In addition to the thirty men we have returned through the National Party there are about twenty labor men in the House of Commons who ran more or less under the auspices of the Liberal Party. It is only fair to say they did not oppose the election of our candidates and we did not oppose theirs and for the most part we have been able to work amicably together.

You may ask if all this has injured trade unionism along other lines. So far as I can judge there has been no bad effect; on the contrary, the success that has awaited us at the election has quickened interest generally in the labor unions in our country. The inspiration we had in the general election came; it is only fair to say, from the Socialist ranks. On the other hand, the organized and disciplined battalions of trade unionists were what enabled us really to rout the enemy. We are cheered to know that, not only in our own country, but in this country also, trade unions are able to do something in the political field. We also know that in all the countries in Europe this great struggle is going on. It matters not where you turn, in Germany, in France, in Austria, in Spain, aye, even in Russia itself, we find the same struggle going on and we have to adopt the same tactics to beat the enemy. In whatever country the struggle is going on we can feel assured the workers of the other countries are looking on with sympathy and with a hope that the day will come when the workers

in all the countries will stand together to secure a common victory. Whether that be so or not, at least this can be said that there must be no turning back, there must be no faint-heartedness. If we cannot secure today what we are seeking for we must look forward to securing it tomorrow.

President Gompers introduced Fraternal Delegate Allan Gee, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: I understand, Mr. Chairman, that we were made delegates to this convention. We are very grateful for that, and we are delighted, so far, with our visit to America. I have yet to see some of the centers I came to see, where manufacturing is carried on, where textile industries, especially, are carried on, but when I visit them I know I shall be as heartily welcomed as I have been at any place I have yet touched.

Like my friend, Bell, I want to convey to you the fraternal greetings of the British trade unions. We feel, as you do, that the cause of labor is the cause of humanity; we feel that the workers' cause is the cause of progress and reform, and we believe that except the trade union movement travels on evolutionary lines rather than revolutionary lines we will never get to where we are aiming. May I say at this time that I am very sorry Mr. Shackleton is not able to be present with you at this convention. He certainly would have liked to have been here to convey the greetings of the British trade unionists himself, and I am afraid that you are having here this morning a rather poor substitute for Mr. Shackleton. However, you must take the will for the deed.

I am looking forward to the time, not when we will be sending fraternal delegates from England to America or from America to England, but to the time when we will be having a real international congress of all trades, when we will all meet together, because all the some problems really lie at the root of our separate congresses. I am getting on in life, yet I am looking forward to the day when we will have congresses, not with fraternal delegates in attendance, but congresses where we will discuss the same problems for every country. It may be said that that will be a very huge undertaking. Friends, capital gets over difficulties of that descrip-

tion. Only a year or two ago the chambers of commerce of the Empire met in Canada. The only thing I presume which prevents us from having a similar congress is the question of cost; but I am looking forward to the time when we will get over that little difficulty and meet in one common congress to discuss the general economic and political questions belonging to the workers of the world.

My friend, Bell, touched upon some of the questions which necessarily come before workers wherever they meet. There is one question I would like to touch upon, and that is the question of militarism. I remember quite a number of wars of my own time, and I have read of others, and I know that war to the workers simply means fighting the battle and paying the bill; that whether our country wins or loses labor has to pay both in blood and money for everything. When the war was on in England, I said we had no right to touch South Africa, that South Africa belongs to the people there and not to England. I can say for the trade unionists that we are not prepared to go in for conscription or for anything that tends in that direction. We are not prepared to see introduced into our schools military drill. All we desire is that our children while they are in school shall be taught to do justly, to act rightly, to walk straightly and to see that they love their neighbors as themselves. We are therefore, not prepared to accept this principle of militarism which to some people is the one end of their lives. If Lord Roberts wants to make fighting a trade he must not do it with my children; if he wants to go to war he must take his own children and not mine, because it is well understood in our country that if there are any plums in the army the children of the workers do not get them. If there is any special pay the rich man's child gets it, and as a rule the poor man's child does the fighting while the other one gets off scot free.

I heard what was said by the Chairman and one or two other speakers on the subject of the eight-hour day. In England today, although we are crying out for an eight-hour day, the trade I represent, being not well organized, does not work an eight-hour day, but very frequently a sixteen-hour day. It may be said here that the English law prohibits a sixteen-hour day. The law of Eng-

land only prohibits women and children from working more than ten hours a day; and if nature will permit it an adult male can start to work at six o'clock on Monday morning and work until twelve o'clock on Saturday night and no law be broken. We want to see a fifty-five hour week for the male operatives, and when we have that we will have gone a long way towards securing an eight-hour day. I found, when I arrived in this country that you have a somewhat similar state of affairs prevailing here. But I found something else, something I hope will soon be abolished. During a very short visit in Lawrence, Massachusetts, I found that the men could go to work in the morning and work until ten o'clock at night. The women are prohibited from doing that, but the women and children can go into the mills after six o'clock at night and work until ten o'clock, and in some cases all night. That is wrong, horribly wrong. I was assured by the management of that particular mill that it was a very nice thing for the women and children in that locality. He assured me he had very little difficulty in getting women who looked after their homes, all day, who did a full day's work in their homes, to come in there and work until ten o'clock at night to earn fifty cents. Just fancy women and children desiring such a state of things! He must have taken me to be a lobster or something of that kind. I am glad to know there is an immediate prospect that that state of things will be done away with.

We have this system of overtime in England, and the law permits it; but where trade unionism is strong such a state of things does not prevail. In Lancashire, where there are 106,000 men, women and young persons engaged in weaving, such a thing as working overtime is not permitted. The workmen's organization is so strong it prevents it; but even there, even where they are strongly organized, there is a tendency on the part of the employers to still do a little overtime. I will explain. The mill will start at six in the morning and is expected to run until half past eight, but the engines instead of being stopped at that hour will run until twenty-five minutes at nine, and probably start three or four minutes before nine. This goes on regularly through the week, and I am told that four thousand persons

more could be employed on one part of the industry, the card room, to turn out the same production if this state of affairs were not permitted.

There was one note in your address, Mr. Chairman, with which I was pleased and delighted. You spoke about no reduction in wages. I hope that will be the cry of every workman all over the globe. We must not go back, we must not accept reductions in wages, we must fight for all we are worth, and I personally, like my friend Bell, say that we can keep back reductions of wages by our votes, and we are going to do it. So far as entering into general politics is concerned, I hardly think it is necessary to do more than practically acquiesce in what Mr. Bell has said. The British Trade Union Congress at one of our sessions decided that we should start a National Labor Party. That organization has proved up to the hilt that it was the right and proper policy for us to pursue. I don't know whether it is the best policy for you or not; I don't know your particular circumstances and I don't understand your politics at all, I did hear something about primaries, but have found out that they are merely the caucus meetings of the political parties. We are fighting shy of the caucuses of the political parties. I hope the British trade unions will never try to carry out the caucus system. Everybody has a right to be nominated for any particular position and go to the vote. Therefore I am not in favor of the caucus as it is understood, yet I understand these primaries are pretty much the same. I do not know what line you should take in politics, but I will tell you this: I hope if you start in politics you will keep out bribery and jobbery. Have nothing to do with the man or the party that wants to spend money to get into power, because they are rotten. These are my own personal sentiments, and I have no wish whatever to dictate what line you shall take on the question.

There was one point Mr. Bell did not touch upon. He did not refer to one of the things that is of the utmost importance to the workers. Today the workingman of England is face to face with this situation: He may or he may not be able to save a little money. That depends largely upon the man and the circumstances surrounding him, and in

a great many instances the workman does not find it possible to save anything for his old age. Now we expect to have an old age pension carried in England. Even the political parties are now conceding that it is just as necessary that the industrial soldier should have a pension as it is that the military or naval workman should have one; that it is just as necessary that the industrial workman should be saved from going to the workhouse; that it is just as necessary that he should be saved from looking forward to starvation or to dependence upon what his family, out of their small earnings, can spare for him when he gets in the sere and yellow age. Probably before this parliament is dissolved we will have this old age pension.

Another thing Mr. Bell did not speak of is the great co-operative movement we have in England. So far as I can see the American workman does not take kindly to co-operation. Why this is I cannot understand. In England \$400,000,000 is thus invested, we are doing a trade of \$100,000,000 a year, and we have two and one-fourth million members of the co-operative societies. Co-operative societies are the handmaids of the trade unions. What could we not do if the workers would once take hold of this and not only be distributors of goods, but producers of goods? We want to ourselves become producers. There is one little concern on productive lines in the little town I hail from which makes woolen and worsted goods for men's wear. The articles of association prevent it from paying more than five per cent, but for twenty years, with the exception of one year when it paid four, it has paid five per cent. It has established the eight-hour day for its employees, they never work overtime, and, what is more, whether they work short time or regular time they get their full wages every week for fifty-two weeks in the year. If this can be done in one industry it can in others with careful management and judicious persons at the head of affairs.

Now, friends, I think I must draw my remarks to a close, and I want to say once more how pleased I am to have met you gentlemen on this side of the Atlantic. I regret that time will prevent me from seeing more of your beautiful country than can be crammed into five or six weeks from the time I left home;

but I am perfectly certain that whatever your sentiments may be, so far as I am concerned, I shall have nothing but the kindest remembrances of my stay amongst you.

President Gompers—I take great pleasure in presenting to you Mr. Samuel L. Landers, Fraternal Delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Mr. Landers—Mr. President Gompers and Delegates to the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor: As a matter of form and, perhaps, precedent, it is customary for a fraternal delegate to express his great pleasure at the privilege of being with you, but I desire to say that while I may follow the precedent in this respect, yet no form of language can express my inner feelings of deep appreciation of being permitted, through the method of the exchange of fraternal delegates, to mingle with you and meet, face to face, the leaders of the highest thought and most advanced agency for the uplifting of humanity on this continent, the American labor movement.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which honored me with being its representative at this convention, has given me specific instructions to convey to you not alone their fraternal greetings and best wishes for future success, but a renewed pledge of fealty and loyalty to the American Federation of Labor.

The recent and twenty-second session of the congress, held at Victoria, B. C., was one of the most successful in its history in spite of the fact that it had gone into an entirely new territory, where the major portion of the local unions are only recent acquisitions to the labor movement.

Canada has its immigration problem and one perhaps as perplexing as that of the United States inasmuch as all newcomers into this country are classed as foreigners and subject to immigration laws, while the thousands who come into Canada from other parts of the British empire are considered British subjects and admitted while yet they are from a labor standpoint undesirable immigrants.

We have our Chinese and Japanese problems. We do not enjoy entire exclusion of the Chinese, but somewhat over a year ago have succeeded in having the head tax on Chinamen entering Canada raised from \$50 to \$500, and thus far only

one Chinaman is known to have paid the tax since this law went into force.

An imperial treaty between England and Japan did not permit of restrictive laws in regard to the little brown men, but the Japanese government undertook to limit the emigration to Canada to so many per year; and while, in a measure, the cheap Chinese and Japanese coolie labor has been restricted in our Western country, another coolie and cheap labor problem has appeared on the scene during the last year; that of the Indian coolie from British India, Hindoos and Sikhs, who are arriving in shoals, every steamer bringing large numbers. They are finding employment in the lumber camps at half the wages usually paid. The country has become familiar with the Chinaman and Japanese as an obnoxious immigrant, but the Hindoo is novel and startling, considering that there are millions of these in India and all are British subjects.

The Indian coolie is of exactly the same type of laborer as the Malay, Japanese and Chinese coolie. He has the same capacity for living on next to nothing, and working like an animal. In his own country he gets about 6 cents a day and his endurance is quite as great as other coolie labor.

They have been reaching Canada in numbers averaging 3,000 a month and it is reported that there are over 50,000 camped in and around Hong Kong awaiting transportation to Canada by outgoing steamers.

The cause of this sudden Indian coolie immigration into Canada is said to be the result of the efforts of the mill, mine and cannery owners of British Columbia, who, having had their other means of cheap labor cut off, resorted to securing such from another source and by securing coolies from British India expect to defeat the immigration laws.

The Trades Congress attorney believes, under our present immigration law there can be a measure of restriction as undesirable immigrants if the immigration department would put the health test clause into force, as it is said the majority are physically unsound by reason of venereal and other diseases—by reason of practices among the Indian coolies they are absolutely unfitted, hence should be excluded from Canada, not be permitted to lower the moral or industrial standard of its people. This matter will be

placed before parliament during the coming session.

In conclusion I desire to dwell for a few moments on the now almost threadbare question of purely Canadian versus international affiliated trade unions. A recent happening which has given the question considerable publicity in the press of England and Canada, and, I regret to say, has been copied largely by the labor press of the United States, makes it imperative that I as the fraternal delegate from Canada should say something on this question. I refer to the recent visit to Canada of one of the Labor members of the British House of Commons, Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P.

Mr. Macdonald paid a flying visit through Canada, and since his return to England has been writing articles to the London Chronicle and Labor leaders which have been decidedly detrimental to our cause, and the vexatious feature of the matter is that his journalistic criticisms are not founded on fact.

One of his criticisms being "the Canadian labor movement to be successful must first go through a nationalizing fire." Again he states: "It is grim comment on what passes as imperialist sentiment that in the province where imperialism is said to be at its lowest ebb, Quebec, the trade union movement is organized nationally, and suspicion of the United States finds expression in independent Canadian labor organizations, whilst in those provinces supposed to be most British organized labor pays fees to United States headquarters.

We certainly do not impute to Mr. Macdonald an intentional endeavor to injure our movement in Canada, but rather statements and arguments made in ignorance of the actual facts and the result of a superficial knowledge.

Had he have given this question more time and consideration, he would have said, as Brother Bell, to whom I explained the situation the other day, when he said to me:

"I understand clearly the necessity of your international affiliation, the real fact is you Canadian trade unionists have annexed the sympathy and support of the American Federation of Labor, without which you could not exist."

It is certainly regrettable that British labor members of parliament would come to Canada, spend about a week or

ten days in our country and go, figuratively speaking, express speed from coast to coast and take a snap shot judgment of the Canadian workers and the Canadian labor movement, and his arguments be used by our enemies to its detriment, and I desire, as a Canadian trade unionist, to ask my British colleague fraternal delegates to make it clear to our brothers across the waters that we emphatically protest against such unfair criticisms, whether they come through friend or foe.

Never in the history of the labor movement in Canada was there a greater absence of anything savoring of a severance of our international ties nor a more loyal feeling toward the A. F. of L. and the labor movement in the United States.

We have implicit confidence in its leaders and its policy and will continue to fight, side by side, for freedom, brotherhood and justice, recognizing neither boundary lines nor flags.

Permit me to thank you for the kindly and patient hearing you have accorded me. I desire again to extend fraternal greetings from the trade unionists and wage earners of the Dominion of Canada.

President Gompers announced that as it was near the hour for adjournment he would defer making responses to the addresses of the fraternal delegates until later in the day.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 62—By Delegate James Duncan, of the G. C. I. A.:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor at its convention at Minneapolis, urges upon the members of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives the duty of making a favorable report upon Joint Resolution 86, which provides for submitting to the legislatures an amendment to the constitution of the United States allowing women to vote; and

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor urges upon all members of congress and senators the duty of adopting said joint resolution; and

RESOLVED, That the Secretary is hereby instructed to forward to President Roosevelt and to the speaker copies of these resolutions as well as to the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary in the House of Representatives.

RESOLVED, That this convention requests its delegates to use every opportunity during the coming short session

of congress to bring to the attention of congressmen of their respective states the merits of joint resolution 86 and to urge favorable action upon it.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 63—By Delegate James Duncan, of the G. C. I. A.:

WHEREAS, The delegates to the Minneapolis, Minnesota, convention of the A. F. of L., Nov. 1906, in convention assembled, believe that action which makes for the peace of nations is intimately bound up with the welfare of the workers of all nations, and that labor should make an organized effort to aid the movement for arbitration of international disputes; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to send a copy of this resolution to each local union affiliated thereto and to each local union of affiliated national and international bodies, also to every affiliated central body and state branch and notify them that it is the sense of this convention that each local union, central and state body should communicate with their representatives in congress asking whether they belong to or are in sympathy with the arbitration group and requesting them and the President of the United States to give the support of our government to the resolutions of the Interparliamentary Union, regarding the subjects to be discussed at the second Hague conference, to the end that there shall be established:

- 1 Immunity of private property at sea in time of war.
- 2 A general arbitration treaty.
- 3 A periodic world assembly.
- 4 Impartial investigation of all difficulties before hostilities are engaged in between nations.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 64—By Delegate James Duncan, of the G. C. I. A.:

WHEREAS, There has not been any immigration legislation since our last convention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this convention, that last year's immigration resolutions, and the previous demand for more adequate restrictive immigration laws, be reaffirmed.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 65—By Delegate E. L. Jordan, of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America:

WHEREAS, Macey & Co., of New York, have persistently refused to recognize or adjust legitimate grievances presented to them by and through the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America; and

WHEREAS, They have ignored the Union Plate Printers and have supplanted the latter with scab men and even women, in the positions formerly held by Union Plate Printers, and have espoused and conducted an open shop the past three years against the protest of the International Union of Plate Printers and the appeals of the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That said firm of Macey & Co be declared unfair, unreasonable and callous to the just demands of organized labor, and that their conduct has been fraught with great injury and loss to the journeymen plate printers of New York city and the trade in general; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor now in session in Minneapolis, Minn., do hereby place said firm of Macey & Co. on the unfair list of this organization.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 66—By Delegate J. W. Kline, of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers:

WHEREAS, The matter of jurisdiction over Carriage and Wagon Blacksmiths over which said craft, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers does, and always has claimed jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, We hold that a mistake was made in issuing them a charter in violation of Section 11, Article IX, of the A. F. of L. constitution which provides that no charter shall be granted to any organization, if the jurisdiction claimed therein is trespassing on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without their written consent; and

WHEREAS, This consent was never given, neither were we consulted in the matter; and

WHEREAS, At the Pittsburg convention, the Grievance Committee recommended, and it was passed, that the incoming Executive Council take the matter up at their next meeting and carry out the article in the constitution as above quoted, they having failed to arrive at a decision; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this twenty-sixth annual convention now assembled, grant to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, full jurisdiction over the Carriage and Wagon Blacksmiths, their helpers and finishers.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 67—By Delegate A. Johannsen, of the Chicago Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, It is well known that the postal clerks, quite a number of whom are regularly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are the most over-

worked and underpaid employes of the government; and

WHEREAS, The postal clerks have to labor daily an uncertain number of hours for an uncertain annual wage due to the absence of a fixed hour and wage law; and

WHEREAS, The past few years has seen an advance in the price of necessities, especially in large cities where postal clerks are mostly employed, and they have received no increase in wages to meet this advanced cost of living as have mostly all other classes of workers; and

WHEREAS, These conditions have obtained for years and the postal clerks as a body have been unable to correct the abuses and grievances in the matter of hours and wages by reason of the endless rules and regulations hedged about them by the department and by the executive order the effects of which are that the clerks cannot seek remedial legislation directly or indirectly, or petitioning congress to redress their grievances; and

WHEREAS, In view of the aforesaid conditions of the postal clerks and their inability to speak for themselves without incurring official displeasure, be it

RESOLVED, That the legislative committee of the A. F. of L. be instructed to address an appeal to the chairman of the post roads committee in the United States senate and the house of representatives looking toward the correction of the abuses of the men in this branch of the government service.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 68—By Delegates Jos. F. Valentine, E. J. Denney, Geo. M. Digel, Valentine Barie and John Bradley, of the Iron Molders' Union of North America:

WHEREAS, A law recently enacted by the legislature of the state of Alabama, known as the "anti-boycott law," is very stringent and sweeping in character; and

WHEREAS, The provisions of the law prevents even the right of the individual citizen, or citizens collectively, to declare the goods of any concern unfair upon penalty of fine and imprisonment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to go into a thorough investigation of the provisions of the so-called anti-boycott law of the state of Alabama; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the said Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be authorized and instructed to test the constitutionality of this law, if, after a careful consideration of the same, it be found practicable to do so.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 69—By Delegate W. D. Mahon, of the Railroad Telegraphers:

WHEREAS, No progress can be made by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and

Butcher Workmen in packing houses where the strike took place in 1904 because the packers seem to be and the Butchers believe they are very antagonistic towards their union;

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee of three, one of which shall be a member of the Executive Board, to meet with the packers and ask them to define their policy toward organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 70—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union;

WHEREAS, The disaster to the passenger steamer "Rio Janeiro" at the entrance of San Francisco bay, the "General Slocum" in New York harbor and the "Valencia" on Vancouver Island, B. C., where each upon investigation traced to an inefficient and insufficient crew; and

WHEREAS, So far no efforts have been made to prevent the recurrence of such disasters except by providing that passenger vessels shall carry better and more life-saving appliances, sufficient number of skilled men to handle them being left out; and

WHEREAS, Representative Golden of New York has introduced a bill, H. R. 12472, to remedy this defect; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled that this bill be endorsed and that congress be respectfully requested to enact the same into law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 71—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Ocean steamers under the American flag still continue to carry Chinese as firemen, sailors and cooks and stewards, signed in Hongkong, China; and

WHEREAS, This is in violation of the Chinese exclusion act, American ship being American soil, and in violation of Section 4463 Revised Statutes of the United States as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States, it being held that a crew that does not understand the English language or the language of the officers in command of such vessel is an inefficient crew; and

WHEREAS, These facts have been repeatedly brought to the attention of the President of the United States and the appropriate executive departments; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council be instructed to bring this matter before the President of the United States with the respectful request that the law be enforced.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 72—By Delegates Ryan, Kelly, McCain, of the International As-

sociation of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

WHEREAS, The United States Steel Corporation, and its subsidiary companies, together with the National Erectors' Association and the National Manufacturers' Association, have and are for the past fifteen months been pursuing a policy that is inimical to our usefulness as an organization; and

WHEREAS, The Steel Trust and its allies are and have been preaching and as far as in their power practicing free and unlimited competition in the purchasing of labor for the erection of their work; and

WHEREAS, The policy of open shop or unrestricted competition in labor that we have to sell is a hardship on us and a benefit to them; and

WHEREAS, The United States Government, by the Dingley tariff law restricts all competition and makes competition prohibitory in some cases in the manufacture and sale of the product the United States Steel Co. make, fabricate, and erect; and

WHEREAS, The steel they make here in the United States is sold at higher prices here than in foreign lands, the prices differ up to one-fourth and one-half less per ton than in the home market; this is clearly against the best interests of the workers, and the people in general and for the good of the few millionaires in the steel trusts; and

WHEREAS, The said trust is using all its financial and physical strength and its monopoly of steel to crush the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and the firms that are fair to them, out of existence on the one hand by the open or non-union shop and on the other by declaring an embargo on companies that are fair; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council be instructed to draw up, or cause to be drawn up, immediately a bill that will repeal the tariff law on all steel products such as are manufactured by the steel trust, said bill to get the full pressure of organized labor behind it, to-wit: Central Bodies, State Federations and the undivided support of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 73—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, There is no legal load line established by the United States; and

WHEREAS, Advantage is taken of this neglect to overload vessels to such an extent as to destroy their buoyancy and to make them unseaworthy; and

WHEREAS, This has become especially prevalent on the Great Lakes since the deepening of the channels and harbors, vessels built to draw 16 feet loaded, now often loaded down to 18 feet or more; and

WHEREAS, Several of these overloaded vessels are during each recurring season lost with all hands; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor use its best efforts in furthering legislation which will check such overloading.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 74—By Delegate F. M. Ryan:

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that contractors on government work do not always pay the prevailing rate of wages; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention instruct the Executive Council to formulate and cause to be introduced in congress a law making it obligatory to have inserted in all government contracts, a clause requiring that all contractors on government work pay the prevailing rate of wages in the district in which the contracts are to be carried to completion and in the districts where material entering into said contract is being formulated.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 75—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The freedom won by other working people has under the plea of necessity been denied to seamen, leaving them subject to involuntary servitude, i. e., penal punishment for violation of a civil contract to labor; and

WHEREAS, Laws forbidding combination amongst seamen while in port have been, and now are used to prevent wages of seamen from rising to correspond with men of equal skill working on shore and corresponding to the increase in prices and a growing standard of living; and

WHEREAS, These conditions have made it impossible for seamen to marry; and

WHEREAS, These conditions are preventing boys from seeking the sea, and men from remaining at sea, to the detriment of our merchant marine and the serious danger to our national safety and prestige; and

WHEREAS, Representative Spight of Mississippi has introduced a bill to remedy these evils; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor urge upon congress an early and favorable consideration of this bill.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions

Resolution No. 76—By the Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The Sherman anti-trust law was so drawn as to furnish an excuse to bring organizations of labor within the scope of its provisions, penalizing combination of labor in place of monopoly of labor products; and

WHEREAS, This has served as a justification for the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes; and

WHEREAS, Representative Hearst of New York has introduced a bill to remedy this defect in the law; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that this amendment be endorsed and that congress be urged to give to it an early and favorable consideration.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 77—By Delegate William H. Frazier, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The pilotage laws of Virginia compel owners of coastwise sailing vessels to pay a tonnage of 10c per ton per annum as pilot fees; and

WHEREAS, No services by pilots are performed or deemed necessary; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its Executive Council request the Virginia State Legislature to so amend the pilotage laws as to remove from shipping this burden which seems to have no justification; and, further

RESOLVED, That the Pilots' Association be requested to assist in amending said laws which now serve as a reason for an attack upon and may possibly lead to the abolition of compulsory pilotage in other states where it is necessary for the safety of property and human life.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 78—By Delegate William H. Frazier, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The federal inspection laws exempt steamboats from compulsory employment of skilled pilots, to the great and unnecessary increase in the risk to property and life; and

WHEREAS, Sailing vessels are compelled to pay such pilotage thereby putting them under burdens, which should be borne by all vessels, whether sail or steam; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that congress be requested to repeal the law exempting steamships from taking on board skilled bar-pilots and to so distribute the burden on commerce that it shall be borne in just proportion by all vessels and that property and life be properly protected.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 79—By Delegate Robt. S. Maloney, of Lawrence, (Mass.), Central Labor Union:

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Organization be empowered to consider and report recommendations or suggestions on organization for political action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 80—By Delegate Thomas J. Mulhern, of the Boston Newsboys' Union No. 9077:

WHEREAS, Boston Newsboys' Protective Union No. 9077, after five years' experience in the labor movement, have proven that unions of newsboys, under the guidance of the American Federation of Labor, are practical and can become permanent; and

WHEREAS, In the city of Boston, Newsboys' Union No. 9077 has been, and is of a great benefit to the newsboys, both in bettering the conditions in their vocation and in the education of their members, thereby gaining the respect of the labor movement and the general public in their vicinity; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that the Executive Council request its organizers, also the State Federations and Central Labor Bodies throughout the country, to make a special endeavor during the coming year to organize the newsboys throughout the country.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 81—By Delegate Mary Kennev O'Sullivan:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor at its convention at Minneapolis, urges upon the members of the Judiciary Committee of the house of representatives the duty of making a favorable report from joint resolution 86 which provides for submitting to the legislatures an amendment to the constitution of the United States allowing women to vote; and

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor urges upon all members of congress and senators the duty of adopting said joint resolution; and

RESOLVED, That the Secretary is hereby instructed to forward to President Roosevelt and to the speaker, copies of these resolutions, as well as to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary in the house of representatives.

RESOLVED, That this convention requests its delegates to use every opportunity during the coming short session of congress to bring to the attention of the congressmen of their respective states the merits of joint resolution 86 and to urge favorable action upon it.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 82—By Jos. N. Weber, Owen Miller, Frank Spiegel, Representing the A. F. of M.:

WHEREAS, The amendment to the Alien Contract Labor Act exempting "professionals" from its provisions, has resulted in the treasury department deciding that musicians are professionals under the Act as amended, therefore exempt from its provisions; and

WHEREAS, This interpretation of the "Alien Contract Labor Act" has resulted in opening the ports of the United States to the indiscriminate importation of mu-

sicians from not only Europe, but from the entire world, flooding this country with cheap musicians, who, in competition with resident musicians, can and do take engagements under conditions and for remuneration that an American musician cannot possibly accept; and

WHEREAS, This evil has grown to that extent that during the summer seasons nearly all the summer gardens, resorts, etc., are supplied with so-called "Royal Italian," "Royal Hungarian," "Royal Hawaiian," and in some instances little children from six to twelve years of age are dressed in fantastic uniform, given some outlandish title, and utilized in place of resident musicians; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor urge upon all affiliated bodies to extend to the American Federation of Musicians every possible assistance in eradicating this unfair practice which is threatening to drive the American musician out of business; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. is hereby instructed to lend every possible aid to the A. F. of M. in an endeavor to so amend the Alien Contract Labor law so that its provisions shall be applied to musicians.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 83—By Delegate R. J. Riddell, of the Metropolitan Association Double Drum Hoister Runners' Union No. 11275.

WHEREAS, The charter granted by the American Federation of Labor to the Metropolitan Association Double Drum Hoister Runners No. 11275, did permit our organization to do all hoisting on excavating and all work in that line operated by skeleton engines; and

WHEREAS, The International Steam Engineers' Union, through I. U. M. 184 of New York city has attempted to dispute our rights under the charter granted to this work, which if carried into effect would mean the destruction of our union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the right of the Metropolitan Association Double Drum Hoister Runners No. 11275 to continue to perform the work as granted by the charter, be herewith re-endorsed.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 84—By Delegate Tony Entenza, of the Florida State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, That owing to the fact that a great many factories are moving their interest into the south and throwing the tide of immigration in that direction; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council

to place a paid organizer in the state of Florida for a period of six months.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 85—By Delegate William Corless, of the Scranton, (Pa.), Central Labor Union:

RESOLVED. That the American Federation of Labor send a representative into the colonies of the Australian Federation to make a study of labor con-

ditions existing there; and particularly as to the labor political movement, and labor legislation secured during recent years in the colonies; said representative to report the results of his labors at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

The convention was then adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Thursday, Nov. 15. President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Noschang, Fischer, Dunn, Walls, Law, Macfarlane, Richardson, Kennedy, Cumming, Mangan, Flannery, Koch, Rickert, West, Driscoll, Fitzpatrick, Wulff, McSorley, Roth, Smiley, Barter, Wild, Walsh, Price, Donnelly, Call, Freeman, Mitchell, Wilson, Fahy, Dempsey, Denny, Miller, Carey (J. T.), Wilson, Dix, Shepard, Quick, Lambert, Mahon, Sands, Kirk, Hart, Kelly, Hawley, Heberling, Hibbert, Raasch, Powell, Morgan, Eyne, Iglesias, Rothwell, Joyce, Grant, Campbell, Zihlman, Farley, Heddy, Burgess, Failor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Whiteman, Maloney, Maupin, Lang, Porter, Bohm, Guye, Leps, Glenn, Cooney, McSwiggen, Summerville, Hill, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro, Mulkern.

President Gompers—I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to say that we were exceedingly interested in the splendid addresses, in the large amount of information given us, in the expressions of fraternal good will and the hope of still further cementing the bonds of fraternity and brotherhood, conveyed to us by our fraternal delegates this morning. It goes without saying that it reached the very depths of our hearts.

The question was asked some years ago why we call our trade unions international, and whether they take in European countries. We have answered no, not at any rate, for the present. The title "international" when applied to our trade unions, includes the North American continent, which, though politically not one and identical, yet commercially and practically is practically one.

There is little hesitancy on the part of employers to move their establishments from one American country to another, while we hope that there will be at some day not too far distant that parliament of labor of the world and the establishment of the fraternity of man, still for the present we propose to have the parliament of labor of the North American continent. We are allied with each other the

same as though we were in different cities or different states or provinces in either of the countries. It is not a United States labor movement, it is not a Porto Rican labor movement, it is not a Hawaiian labor movement, it is not a Canadian labor movement, it is the labor movement of the North American continent, and apart from any sentimentality, the practical necessity for the protection and the promotion of our material interests compels us to so conduct our movement.

We have heard from the fraternal delegate from Canada that the members of our common movement there received as large, if not larger, returns from their investments in the payment of dues to the general unions than do the members residing in the United States. That may be due to certain industrial conditions which may pass away within a brief period. These things fluctuate, but as they fluctuate we are all of us willing to bear our own burdens and make our own contributions in the interest of the common good. I venture to say there is as large a number of trade unionists living in Canada who are officers and members of executive boards who hold high and responsible positions in the American trade union movement, as there are in proportion to the active trade unionists in the United States.

I wish to call attention, perhaps in the way of correction rather than any particular statement of facts, to the question of the eight-hour day. The International Typographical Union has been in the movement for sixteen months to establish the eight-hour day.

It is an erroneous impression that the International Typographical Union is the first trade in America to fight for the eight-hour day. As a matter of fact, as early as the sixties a few of our unions established the eight-hour day, and the stonemasons of New York maintained the eight-hour day through the industrial crises of 1873 and 1877.

Through the impetus given by the American Federation of Labor to our affiliated organizations quite a large number of them enjoy the eight-hour day. The building trades very nearly all of them enjoy the eight-hour day in nearly every city on the North American continent.

The trade of which I have the honor to be a member established the eight-hour day in 1886.

As a result of the strike of 1897 of the bituminous miners they established the eight-hour day on April 1, 1898, which is now practically universally in force in the entire bituminous mining industry. They tried to secure it for the anthracite miners. There is a sporadic effort going on all the time to establish this, but the impetus being given the movement will cause it to go on uninterrupted and unabated until the eight-hour day is written upon the banners of labor everywhere.

I know I but feebly express the sentiments of the delegates to this convention when I speak of the esteem in which the fraternal delegates are held, and the cordial welcome we wish to extend them. Our hearts are open, and if you don't enter it is your own fault, not ours. We want you to feel that you are one of us, not strangers. A man with a clear-cut union card, one who honestly believes in it—I don't mean the man who takes his card as a necessity, he belongs to the movement and we must carry him along—but the man who views everyone of his actions from the moral and equitable standpoint of his union card, the man whose life is prompted by all the hopes and aspirations that are certainly expressed in his clear-cut union card—that is the union man we want to tie to us and that we want to tie to. The great rank and file of our American labor movement want you to know that when you are with us you are one of us, that there are none better than you in our hearts, in our hopes, in our desire to make you welcome and to make you feel that you are in your own home and in your own house.

Delegate Farrell, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

We, your Committee on Credentials, beg leave to report favorably on the credentials of A. L. Urlick, of the Des

Moines Trades and Labor Assembly, and recommend that he be seated.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Vice President Duncan in the chair
Treasurer Lennon—The special committee appointed yesterday to meet the delegates of the American Society of Equity is ready to submit a report.

The following report was presented by the special committee:

Minneapolis, Minn., November 15, 1906.
To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Conference with the representatives of the National Union of the American Society of Equity, representing the farmers, submits the following report:

The farmers' representatives submitted the following as the action of their late convention, held in East St. Louis, Ill.

"Whereas, the object of the American Society of Equity is to secure equitable prices based on the cost of production for all farm products, and that in thus protecting the producer in the fruits of his toil, its purpose is to do equity by all;

Therefore, it is not the purpose of the society to exclude any honest classes in the benefits of this movement; on the contrary the movement has been planned wide and deep to embrace ALL, and extend the benefits of equity to the consumers of farm products as well as to producers.

Should the time come when steps are taken by organizations, industrial or otherwise, to organize the consumers of farm products of our cities and towns on the lines of equity in the prices of commodities and necessities of living, the American Society of Equity will be willing under its constitution and in every practicable way and in accordance with strict business principles to co-operate with, sympathize with and promote the same.

While the American Society of Equity disapproves, and even condemns all violation of contract and all arbitrary breaking of pledged agreements on the part of associations of organized industry, nevertheless the American Society of Equity recognizes the right of labor to organize for its right and welfare, and that such organization has lifted up and dignified labor, guaranteed the excellence of its product, saved the workman from serfdom, secured him a fair proportion of wages for work done, lessened the hours of his toil, saved his children from unduly early toil and saved posterity through from becoming a race of degenerates.

Believing these assertions to be true, then should organized consumers in any

of the labor organizations decide to cultivate friendly and trade relations with the producing classes—farmers—and for this purpose decide to establish agencies, exchanges, etc., or other means of directly meeting the producing classes and receiving their products at first hands, the American Society of Equity will be more than willing to co-operate to the end that consumers may secure the necessities of life at equitable prices.

We believe this reciprocal benefit movement, once started, will result in an almost immediate outlet for perishable products, and moreover will prove a sheet anchor to the labor unions now organized and the greatest possible power for future organization work.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. POTTHAST.

The Joint Committee discussed at length as to ways and means to bring about a better feeling and a more active co-operation between the toilers of the cities and the mine, and the tillers of the soil on the farm, the garden and the orchard. Your Committee finds that while all citizens, both organized and unorganized, are fundamentally equally interested in eliminating injustice to all classes of producers, that the only element of society in a position to do or even attempt to do anything practical in furthering the interests of either the wage-earner or the farmer, are the trade unions on the one hand, and the farmers' organization on the other. As usual the organized must bear the burdens of all and bear the brunt of the fight to improve the conditions of those who toil in our cities, and relieve the farmers from the unjust burdens they now bear, from the unjust extortions of transportation and the middle men who now handle the produce of the farmer. Therefore, your committee recommends the passage of the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That we call upon the wage workers still outside the folds of our union to affiliate therewith, and we urge the unaffiliated farmers to cast their lot with the farmers' organization, in order to promote the mutual interests of both; and

RESOLVED, That we recommend to our members everywhere to demand the products of the farm, garden and orchard, that bear the label of the farmers' organization, as the farmers have assured us they will do by products bearing the labels of our trade unions; and

RESOLVED, In order to carry into effect this mutual understanding that our local unions and city central bodies when called upon by the representatives of the farmers' organization, appoint committees to co-operate with them in the effort to promote the demand for union

labeled products, and that a fraternal interchange of delegates be continued between the trade unions and the farmers' organization, both at national and state conventions.

Respectfully submitted,

Federation Committee:

D. A. Hayes, John A. Vohl, John T. Smith, Chas. Lavin, A. W. McCullum, John B. Lennon, A. J. Kugler, D. A. Bruten, E. H. Basenberg.

Farmers' Committee:

M. Wes. Tubbs, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. John F. Twohy, St. Louis, Mo.; N. C. Crawley, Baraboo, Wis.; P. L. Scritsmier, Bloomer, Wis.; Thos. Emmerton, Bloomer, Wis.; C. O. Billings, Eau Galle, Wis.; T. S. Morrell, Cedar, Minn.; W. J. Mathews, Colfax, Wis.

Vice President Hayes—I move the adoption of the report of the special committee. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Hayes spoke at some length in favor of the report, and said in part: The principal object of our committee is to get before the members of the trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor the object the farmers have in view. Therefore, we have outlined a plan that will result, if followed, in much good, especially if this body will send delegates to the next state conventions of the farmers and to their next national convention which will be held next October. Another thing I want to emphasize is the necessity of state federations taking an interest in this matter and sending fraternal delegates to the state conventions of the farmers' organization. This American Society of Equity promises to encourage the purchase of goods bearing the union label. This means the advertisement of the label.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate De Nedrey, and both Delegates De Nedrey and McMorrow asked if the movement would tend to prevent the shipment of young men from the farms into the cities to take the places of men belonging to labor unions who were on strike. The question was answered affirmatively by several members of the committee representing the American Society of Equity.

Treasurer Lennon discussed the report at some length, and said in part: There has come into the farmers' movement

for organization within the last year or two, new ideas and principles. Whoever heard of the Grange or the Farmers' Alliance proposing to patronize the product of the trade unionists that bore the union label? Whoever heard of either of these organizations trying to bring about co-operation as to industrial affairs between themselves and the trade unionists? But this organization and one or two others, particularly in Texas, are building organizations on the lines of trade unionism as near as the conditions of their toil and their labor will permit, and they are starting with the idea of co-operation as to industrial affairs with the trade unions as they exist in our Federation, making an entirely different proposition from the farmers' organizations that have existed during the past forty or fifty years.

Delegate McMorrow discussed the question at some length and asked that the delegates from the American Society of Equity state more clearly the position they intended to take with reference to sending young men to take the places of strikers in the city. He asked that they state their position more clearly in regard to other matters.

Delegate Mahon asked if the gentleman represented the farm laborers or the farm owners. The reply was that they represented the farm owners.

Delegate Lavin spoke at length in favor of the adoption of the report, and urged the necessity of co-operation with the farmers' societies. He asked that no complaint be made of the course pursued by farmers' societies in the past, but, that the offer of the American Society of Equity to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor be accepted in the spirit in which it was made.

During the course of his remarks in replying to the questions asked, Fraternal Delegate Crawley said:

We can get together on a business basis and we can establish a trade between us whereby I can go into the open markets of the world and say to you, "I will pay you the wages that any corporation or trust in the world will pay you." Without our product you cannot live. We are willing to distribute this wealth equally between us, we are willing to cut out the men who stand between us, the men who are educating you and others that

the farmers are your only enemies. That is an old chestnut that should not be tolerated among intelligent men. If you are satisfied to pay \$1.25 a bushel for potatoes in the city when we can guarantee to give them to you for eighty or ninety cents, pay it, we will not force our price on you. If you are willing to concentrate our wealth in the hands of a few speculators and gamblers who never toil or labor, and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these, we are willing to allow you to do so, but we will organize the farmers to a man and not one pound of produce will leave our hands until we are paid remunerative wages for it. We realize that will cause disruption between you and ourselves, and we do not wish to do it. This is a case of reciprocity. Ask yourselves if it is better to pay the speculator's price for farm products or to meet with us once a year and determine what is a just and equitable price.

The question was further discussed by Delegates W. B. Wilson, Anderson, Mahon, Kemper, Tarr, Lynch, O'Sullivan and Warner.

Delegate Wilson spoke strongly in favor of the adoption of the report, and said it was a question of whether or not the trade unionists would enter into an agreement with the farmers' societies whereby the sale of union goods would be promoted, at the same time the sale of the farm products at a remunerative price was promoted.

Delegate Anderson spoke of the co-operation between the trade unionists and the farmers' societies of Texas, and commended it very enthusiastically. Delegate Lynch spoke in the same way, and praised the farmers' societies of Texas for help given the Typographical Union in their effort to establish the eight-hour day for their organization in that state.

Delegate Kemper made a strong plea for the adoption of the report of the committee.

The discussion was closed by Fraternal Delegate Twohy, who spoke at length of the benefit that would accrue to both organizations through meeting in conventions.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then carried.

Delegate Mahon—I rise to make an explanation of my vote. I want to be recorded as voting against the proposition. A matter of this kind should not be entered into hastily. It is too serious a matter to the trade unions of this country to be taken up hastily.

Delegate McKee, for the Committee on Secretary's report, reported as follows:

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 15, 1906.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

We, your committee, to which was referred the report of the Secretary, beg leave to report as follows:

After carefully reviewing the report of the Secretary and taking into consideration the increased expenses incidental to the progress we have made, it gives us great pleasure and satisfaction to find that on the last day of the fiscal year just ended, there was on hand the substantial balance of \$113,540.60.

The immense value of the tabulated statistics, showing the progress made by the affiliated organizations, the gains made by the organized workers in wages and better conditions, is something hard to over-estimate, as it not only gives information as to the progress made, but serves as an inspiration to still greater effort in the future. We, therefore, reaffirm the recommendations of former committees, that this feature of the Secretary's report be continued, and we most earnestly urge upon the Secretaries of all affiliated unions, the absolute necessity of being prompt, diligent and accurate in furnishing the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor with all data, as to the condition of their membership and all change in wages, hours of labor, working conditions, etc., so that this feature may be made as complete and authentic as possible.

The report shows that there was issued from headquarters 380,529 packages, consisting of letters, circular letters, packages of supplies, etc., an average of 1,248 per day. This in itself indicates the vast volume of work that must necessarily be performed under the direction and supervision of the Secretary, and when taken into consideration, with the multiplicity of duties devolving upon him, in the way of keeping a record of the various funds, answering correspondence,

tabulating statistics, etc., it can readily be seen that this amount of work can be handled only by one of marked and masterful ability.

We desire to compliment the Secretary upon his magnificent report, which is both concise and thorough.

Fraternally submitted,

T. J. DUFFY, Chairman.
R. A. MCKEE,
JOHN J. PFEIFFER.
GEO. H. WARNER.
C. J. HARRINGTON.
HENRY KETTER.
JOHN BRADLEY.
VALENTINE BARIE.
H. A. STEMBURGH.
GEO. BECHTOLD.
JOHN T. DEMPSEY.

A motion was made and seconded that the report be adopted as read.

Delegate Kemper—I have no objection to the report, but I believe the committee might have mentioned the fact that it would be more valuable to the American Federation of Labor if the International and local bodies paid their per capita tax in full and promptly, rather than furnish data. I believe it is an absolute necessity that the American Federation of Labor be furnished with the sinews of war to carry on the work it is organized to do.

Delegate McKee—We did not mention that because the laws of the organization are specific on that point, and the recommendation of this committee would not make them any more emphatic.

Delegate Bradley—There were so many good things that could be said of the Secretary that it would take up too much of your time to go over it. When you think of the number of letters and packages sent out and consider all the extra work entailed through the political campaign, you will agree he is entitled to all the praise we can give him.

The motion to adopt the report was then voted on and carried.

Delegate O'Sullivan called the attention of the convention to the fact that the 15th of November was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Johannsen—I move that a committee of three be appointed to draw up suitable resolutions on the death of

P. J. McGuire, one of the founders of this organization. His death occurred within the year. (Secured.)

Vice President Duncan—If it is the disposition of the convention to have a committee of that sort instructions should be given to bring in a word on the death of another of the founders of this movement, Charles E. McNeil, who has died since our last convention.

The motion was voted on and carried.

Vice-President Duncan—The President will appoint the committee later.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 86—By Delegate Anton J. Engel, of the Upholsterers' International Union of N. A.

WHEREAS, The yellow label of the Upholsterers' International Union of N. A. on mattresses represent mattresses made under fair conditions by union men; and

WHEREAS, The yellow label of the Upholsterers' International Union being the only union label now in use on mattresses makes it the only proof of fair conditions, and distinguishes union from non-union mattresses; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, endorses the yellow label of the Upholsterers' International Union, and be it further

RESOLVED, That members of affiliated unions be and are hereby requested to demand the yellow label on all mattresses they may purchase, thereby showing their loyalty to the cause of union labor.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 87—By Delegates W. L. A. Johnson and Thos. F. Flynn, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America.

WHEREAS, The evils and inequalities that have crept into our industrial system by reason of the employment of child labor is evident throughout this country today as shown by the efforts that are being made in the several states to secure the enactment of laws prohibiting such employment; and

WHEREAS, The pernicious and far-reaching effects the merciless crushing out of the American child life in the mills and factories of our country crystallizing its life-blood into dollars upon the altar of commercialism is a national disgrace to our boasted civilization that cries out to heaven for a remedy—and

WHEREAS, In many states the efforts put forth to correct this evil have resulted in the enactment of a few laws

that are conflicting, impractical and ineffectual in regulation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. in convention assembled endorse a national child labor law that will be uniform in its operation throughout the country; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee be instructed to co-operate and assist the national child labor association committee in securing the enactment of such a law, by the next Congress.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 88—By Delegate Charles H. Leps, of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union.

WHEREAS, For years Philadelphia has been known as one of the most poorly organized of the large cities of the country; and

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Union of the said city, has since its organization, always been to the front in enforcing the decisions and laws of the American Federation of Labor, despite the fact that it has often been to its detriment to do so; and

WHEREAS, A much smaller proportion of Philadelphia's 1,300,000 inhabitants are organized than that of several other cities who have organizers assigned them; and,

WHEREAS, It is the belief of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia if the following is passed that the work accomplished will pay the American Federation of Labor for the expense incurred; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention recommend to the Executive Council that a paid organizer be assigned or one appointed to be stationed in the city of Philadelphia for at least one year.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 89—By Delegate A. W. McCallum, of Federal Labor Union No. 11624.

RESOLVED, That in a city of less population than 100,000 but one charter be issued for a "Federal Labor Union" and that where more than one do now exist in different cities under a charter of the A. F. of L. that steps be taken by this convention to have them merged with the senior organization.

Referred to the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 90—By Delegates Grace, Toone and Flood, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

WHEREAS, Local No. 85 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, located at San Francisco, Cal., have more than a year ago seceded and left our International Union, and

WHEREAS, The Trades and Labor Council of that city have been notified of the facts, both by our International Union and the American Federation of Labor; and up to the present time have refused to unseat the delegates representing the seceding organization, or even considering our grievance of the International Union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates assembled at the 26th annual convention shall instruct the San Francisco Labor Council to unseat the delegates of the above named union in compliance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 91—By Delegates of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

WHEREAS, The General Council of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, in session in Chicago, November 7th, 1905, received numerous protests from local unions against the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for failing to carry out the specific instructions of the San Francisco convention, relative to the revocation of the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' of America; and

WHEREAS, Said General Council gave the delegates from the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union to the Pittsburg convention explicit instructions to ask for a strict compliance with the decision of said convention, which ordered the revocation of the charter of the United Brotherhood in the event of the United Brotherhood failing to adhere to the Downey Decision, and

WHEREAS, It was agreed between the Wood Workers and Carpenters' delegates to the Pittsburg convention that the said request should be withdrawn and that a conference should be held in the city of Indianapolis during the following January for the purpose of devising ways and means to bring about a solution of the lamentable controversy that has not only been injurious to the organizations involved, but that has been detrimental to the general labor movement. It being understood that the integrity and entity of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' should not be impaired; and

WHEREAS, The conference, consisting of four Woodworkers' representatives, four Carpenters' representatives and the President of the American Federation of Labor failed to come to any satisfactory understanding, a sub-committee consisting of

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
WILLIAM D HUBER,
D. D. MULCAHY,

Presidents of the American Federation of Labor, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Wood Workers, respectively, were appointed to devise some method by which an understanding could be reached; and

WHEREAS, The proposition submitted by the committee was rejected by a vote of six to two; two carpenters voting against it; the understanding being that a majority of both delegations should favor a proposition before its being adopted; and

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters, through their officers and agents, acting under instructions of their general officials, have maintained a persistent warfare against the Amalgamated Union, going so far as to encourage secession; the open shop and boycotting union concerns for no other reason than because they had written agreements with the Amalgamated Wood Worker Unions. Their tactics has had a tendency to disorganize labor forces and assist those hostile to the joint trade agreement and thus contribute towards a possible tendency among employers in favor of the open shop; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention order the immediate suspension of the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. That said charter remain suspended until they agree in writing to abide by the Downey Award—an award which was approved by the Boston convention and was re-approved by the convention held in San Francisco.

Referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 92—By Delegates of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

WHEREAS, The New York Central Federated Union rendered a decision against Local No. 172, Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, which in effect, deprives them of the right to organize within the jurisdiction granted by charter and by decision of A. F. of L. conventions, and the Executive Council, and by an arbitration tribunal provided by A. F. of L. convention, or stand expelled from the New York Central Federated Union, and

WHEREAS, An appeal was taken by the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union to the Executive Council, A. F. of L., against the decision of the New York Central Federated Union; and

WHEREAS, The entire subject was placed in the hands of Mr. W. J. O'Brien for investigation and report. Which report is alleged to have been against the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union and in favor of sustaining the action of the New York Central Federated Union, and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of A. F. of L. dismissed the appeal of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union and sustained the action of the New York Central Federated Union, and

WHEREAS, The decision of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., was based solely on the report of Mr. W. J. O'Brien, thus subjecting members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union to being deprived of their legal right on report of an investigation of a question of restriction and not on a question of jurisdiction, and

WHEREAS, Members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union have a chartered legal right to organize the workers in the case at issue without interference, and

WHEREAS, The officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union filed formal notice of appeal with the Executive Council and a stay of proceedings has been conceded by the New York Central Federated Union; and therefore,

RESOLVED, That the decision of the Executive Council be reversed and that the appeal of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union from the decision of the New York Central Federated Union be sustained and the New York Central Federated Union be ordered not to attempt to restrict the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union in organizing within the proper jurisdiction.

Referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 93—By Delegate J. B. McCabe, of the Gold Beaters' National Protective Union.

WHEREAS, The Gold Beaters National Protective Union have been for the past months, engaged in a bitter struggle against the bosses' combination, who are vigorously attempting to introduce the open shop and the sweating system, and

WHEREAS, The following three firms have been most industrious in an attempt to destroy our organization, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the following firms be placed upon the "We don't patronize list," and all interested unions, especially the Bookbinders' International Union, be urged to render all possible assistance in the premises. The firms are: J. J. Keeley, 117 Third avenue, New York City, N. Y.; F. W. Ronskelb, 103 Arch street, Boston, Mass.; R. E. Hastings, 819 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 94—By Delegates A. A. Myrup and Rudolph Schirra, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

WHEREAS, The National Master Bakers' Association, at their convention held Sept. 7th, 1906, in New York City, made a renewed vigorous attack on the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers by proclaiming themselves for the inauguration of the open shop in the various parts of the country, and

WHEREAS, Said National Master Bakers' Association in the aforesaid mentioned convention had a representative of the Anti-Boycott League make a furious attack on the American Federation of Labor, especially its President, calling him anarchist and other vile names which is an insult, not only to him, but to all organized labor; and

WHEREAS, The efforts of the Master Bakers for the inauguration of the open shop has put the organization of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' into many a hard struggle, and

WHEREAS, In Racine, Wis., a baking employer named Scultz, who was placed on the unfair list by our local and Federated Trades Council of that city for running an open shop, sued organized labor of that city for \$20,000 damages, and was awarded \$6,000 damages by Judge Fowler, and

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

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

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

WHEREAS, By the foregoing statement it is plain to be seen that the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' is picked out as the victim for the open shop all over the country, and

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

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor assembled in its 26th annual convention in the city of Minneapolis, to denounce the actions of the National Master Bakers, the Pacific Coast Master Bakers and the Santa Clara County Master Bakers' Associations, and assist the organization of Bakery Workers, morally by only purchasing bakery goods bearing the label of the B. & C. W. I. Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, To instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to issue a circular letter in connection with a copy of this resolution to all affiliated bodies, calling upon all organized labor to assist the bakers in their fight against the open shop.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 95—By Delegates A. A. Myrup and Rudolph Schirra, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

WHEREAS, The Master Bakers' Association, in convention assembled Sept. 9 to 11th, 1906, in New York City, did vigorously attack officers of the American Federation of Labor and especially the Bakery Workers' International Union, and

WHEREAS, The above named convention did pass a resolution declaring for the open shop; and

WHEREAS, The Master Bakers' Association, through its subordinate branch, the California Bakers' Association, has commenced active operation in knocking out all members in the unions of California; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation in convention assembled take active and direct means to uphold the dignity of the officers of the A. F. of L. and defend organized labor from the merciless black-list and conspiracy of the employers; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a special organizer be placed at disposal of the Bakery Workers' International Union by the A. F. of L.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 96—By Delegate Thomas H. Lockwood, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union.

WHEREAS, The Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union have adopted an International Label, and

WHEREAS, The Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union believe that by the use of this label fair manufacturing firms engaged in the production of pocket knives will receive great benefit by its use, that the firms now considered unfair will be brought into harmony with our craft and a most effective blow will be given all such firms such as may exist, which produce unfair-made pocket knives.

WHEREAS, We believe the manufacturers have combined to keep this label off the market with the exception of a small number; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-sixth annual convention, do hereby endorse and approve of the said label of the Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union and that it pledges its hearty support and the support of all its affiliated bodies in their endeavor to bring about the full recognition of the said label in the manufacture of pocket knives.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 97—By Fraternal Delegate Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, of the National Women's Trade Union League.

WHEREAS, The standard of wages, hours and general conditions of the workers of America is threatened by no greater danger than that of the competition of non-union working women and girls; and

WHEREAS, It has been fully demonstrated beyond a doubt that women, when

educated in the movement, make strong, intelligent, active and loyal trade unionists; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council appoint a national woman organizer.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 98—By Fraternal Delegate Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, of the National Women's Trade Union League.

WHEREAS, A bill authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report on the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of woman and child workers in the United States is now a privileged question in the House and ready to be called up in the Senate, and

WHEREAS, The fact that over three million women at an average age of eighteen years, unorganized and without the power to legislate for themselves—have come into the industrial field, many of them working under conditions that will unfit them for the duties of home and motherhood, and

WHEREAS, Organized labor has always stood for equal justice and equal pay for equal work, we, the members of the American Federation of Labor, in the interest of the future of workers do most earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity of passing this bill.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 99—By Delegate J. J. O'Neill, of the San Francisco Labor Council.

WHEREAS, Bids have been called for by the Panama Canal Commission for the supply of 2,500 Chinese laborers to work on the Panama Canal under conditions which virtually constitute involuntary servitude; and

WHEREAS, The employment of imported Chinese on the Panama Canal under the conditions designated by the Panama Canal Commission would clearly be a violation of the Chinese Exclusion Law, the Contract Labor Law and the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and

WHEREAS, The precedent which will be established should the plans of the Panama Canal Commission, with respect to the employment of Chinese be consummated will inevitably tend to encourage attempts to establish a system of contract labor in the states of the Union, and will result in nullification of our Chinese Exclusion policy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in twenty-sixth annual convention assembled, that we earnestly protest against the contemplated violation of the Chinese Exclusion Law, the Contract Labor Law, and the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States by the Panama Canal Commission, acting apparently with the con-

sent and approval of the Executive Department of the Federal Government.

RESOLVED, That we commend and endorse the address to the American people on this subject issued by the San Francisco Labor Council and hereby direct the Executive Council to take up this matter with the Executive of the government at the earliest day practicable and urge compliance with the laws and policy of our country in the construction of the Panama Canal.

Referred to the Committee of Resolutions.

Resolution No. 100—by Delegate J. J. O'Neil, of the San Francisco Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The grave menace to our institutions—governmental and industrial—which Chinese labor constituted prior to the enactment and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Law is insignificant when compared with the evils that are certain to follow unrestricted immigration to the United States and its territories of Japanese; and

WHEREAS, Official records show that immigration of Japanese to our country is rapidly increasing; therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That we reaffirm the position on the subject of Oriental immigration taken by this Federation at its twenty-fifth annual session as expressed in the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit:

The immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean laborers; and

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

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization of these Oriental races in 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, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further,

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

Referred to Committee on Resolutions, tions.

Resolution No. 101—By Delegate J. J. O'Neil, San Francisco Labor Council:

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

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

WHEREAS, The postoffice clerks who have organized are endeavoring to have Congress enact legislation which will secure for the postoffice clerks an eight-hour workday and improvement with respect to their wages; therefore, be it

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

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 102—By Delegates F. C. Gengenback and P. H. Malloy, American Brotherhood of Cement Workers:

WHEREAS, The charter which was granted to the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers by the American Federation of Labor and their trades' jurisdiction claim approved; we find that other organizations affiliated with this body encroaching and objecting to said jurisdiction, we are desirous to maintain what we claim and was conceded to this organization, we hope that this assemblage will amicably settle the dispute of the various crafts and the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 103—By Delegates F. C. Gengenback and P. H. Malloy, of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has agreed to aid and assist the

American Brotherhood of Cement Workers in the work they are now engaged in; namely, that of organizing the unorganized cement workers throughout the country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor place an organizer to work in conjunction with the above named organization.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 104—By Delegate John F. Tobin, of the Boot and Shoe Workers:

WHEREAS, A. E. Nettleton, shoe manufacturer, of Syracuse, New York, has made repeated attempts to destroy Local Union No. 159, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, by discriminating against its members, using trifling infractions of shop rules, as an excuse for discharging union members, and substituting non-union persons pledged not to join the union, and

WHEREAS, These methods of persecution reached a climax three months ago in a duly authorized strike, involving 235 employees, about one-half of whom are women who have made a most determined and successful struggle so far, notwithstanding the active support of the National Association of Manufacturers in behalf of the firm, to the end that organized labor and its friends as well as the shoe dealers may be informed upon this case, we request that the A. E. Nettleton firm be placed on the unfair list in case the usual attempt at adjustment by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. meets with failure.

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be requested to act immediately in this matter.

Referred to the Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 105—By Delegate John F. Tobin:

WHEREAS, The second Hague Conference is to give the world an unprecedented opportunity to promote world organization and prevent war; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention, hereby requests all state and central and local unions to write to their Congressmen and inquire whether they have not joined or will not join the Arbitration Group in Congress and whether they will not do all in their power to promote the approval, by our government, of the recommendations of the Interparliamentary Union regarding the second Hague Conference, to the end that there be established: (1), a general arbitration treaty; (2), immunity of private property at sea in time of war; (3), proportional limitation of armaments; (4), a stated World Assembly; (5), impartial investigation and report to the world of causes of war between two nations before hostilities can be declared; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this convention respectfully requests the President of the United States to use his utmost efforts

toward the acceptance of the recommendations of the Interparliamentary Union at the Hague Conference; and be it further

RESOLVED, That each International, State, Central and Local union be requested to ask President Roosevelt to accept in their entirety the recommendations of the Interparliamentary Union.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 106—By Delegate Winn, of the International Association of Steam Engineers:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declares in favor of making Election Day a holiday in law and fact, in order that the laboring man shall have the proper amount of time to vote, and support for public office "our candidates."

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 107—By Delegate C. C. Douglas, of Pittsburg (Pa.) Iron City Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades of the City of Pittsburg has been engaged in a struggle for the maintenance of their organization and against the open shop policy, and

WHEREAS, The Manufacturers Association and the Employers of Building Trades Association are using all methods for the destruction of the Building Trade Movement of the City of Pittsburg, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor, immediately after the adjournment of this convention, be authorized to call a meeting of all representatives of Building Trades organizations to meet at a given date in the City of Pittsburg to devise ways and means of overcoming this desperate battle.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 108—By Delegate Tito Pacelli, Rockmen's Protective Union No. 10631, A. F. of L.:

WHEREAS, The employers of the excavating industry of New York City and vicinity, are continually resorting to underhanded methods to divide the respective unions directly interested in the said industry by promising to recognize only the so-called "Unions of Skilled Mechanics," thereby throwing out the unskilled workers who are the most numerous in membership, thereby creating unfriendly relations between all the union men and placing the employers in a position to fight them all; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor at its twenty-sixth annual convention request the Safety and Portable Engineers of New York through the International Union of Steam Engineers; the Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners' Union; the Double Drum Hoister Runners' Union, to confer and co-operate with the Rockmen's Union, and the Exca-

vators' Union, of New York, before signing agreements with the employers; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the unions herein named be notified to get together for the purpose outlined in these resolutions.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 109—By Cigar Makers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, That the product of the American Tobacco Company, or the American Cigar Company is on sale in nearly all the cities and towns of America; and

WHEREAS, That child labor is extensively employed in their factories; be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor re-indorse the Blue Label of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. The label when placed on a box of cigars is a guarantee that the contents of same are union made, and represent fair wages and sanitary condition; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That all trade unionists, their friends and sympathizers of labor's rights, urge and request the sale of union made cigars and all other goods bearing the union label in the respective localities.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 110—By Delegate Tony Entenza, of the Florida State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The question of the labor conditions in Panama has attracted the attention of the nation, and all reports of said conditions are at variance, none giving a proper report of the "eight hour law," either on government construction, or private contract, let it be

RESOLVED, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor vote to send a committee of two, for a two or three weeks "labor" investigation of affairs, along the canal zone of Panama, and let it be further

RESOLVED, That the report of this committee be given to the press of the country.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 111—By Fraternal Delegate Mrs. Chas. Hank, of the Woman's International Union Label League:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, through their officers, and organizers, have rendered valuable assistance to the Woman's International Union Label League in the past by organizing Leagues, and educating the women to the value of the Union Label, which symbolizes the best there is at present, we therefore, desire to express our appreciation and most hearty thanks for the valuable assistance rendered, believing that the Union Label can only partly per-

form its mission without the assistance of the women; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled instruct, their organizers to continue to work for the education and organization of women into Label Leagues, believing this the best method in bringing about desired results.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 112—By Delegate Stephen C. Hogan, of the International Association Marble Workers:

WHEREAS, In certain localities especially Chicago, Ill., local trades unions affiliated through their National and International Associations with the American Federation of Labor have gone on strike and otherwise discriminated against other trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and in favor of independent unions; and

WHEREAS, If such discriminations are allowed to continue it will prove harmful to the best interests of the labor movement and will tend to disrupt the solidarity of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, All organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should at all times render their full assistance and support to, and not discriminate against each other to the detriment of any affiliated organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, request all National and International Association to instruct their locals in all sections to assist in every way possible, all trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through their national or international associations to render full support to each other, and cease their discriminations; be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council on receiving a complaint from the general office of any national or international association of any violation of this resolution, use every means in their power to assist in the abolishment of disruptive methods and use their influence to advance the interests and aims of all affiliated national or international associations by requesting that such discriminations cease.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 113—By Delegate D. A. Bruten, of the Vermont State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The state of Vermont is being rapidly changed from an agricultural to an industrial commonwealth, and there are thousands of workingmen and women employed in various trades who are not conversant with the benefits derived through trades unionism, and as the Vermont Branch of the American Federation of Labor has repeatedly employed its

treasury in sending its organizer through the state; and

WHEREAS, Great good was done in Vermont as the result of Organizer Reed's ten days' work; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to send a general organizer into Vermont during the months of May and June, 1907.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 114—By Delegate Daniel L. Russell, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Western Union Telegraph Company, a concern composed of numerous telegraph companies, originally independent, none of which prospered while operating separately, but which, however, got together half a century ago and, deciding that competition was the death of trade, formed the gigantic corporation which has since become so notorious; and

WHEREAS, Despite the fact that, because of organization, the Western Union Company has never once failed to fully and promptly pay all its dividends during the fifty years of the company's existence that which lifted the separate companies from debt and despondency and made the united companies wonderfully prosperous—organization has ever and always been denied to the corporation's employes; and

WHEREAS, During the past fifteen years, through the introduction of type writers and the establishment of a telegraphic shorthand system, which system compels telegraphers to memorize many thousands of difficult and arbitrary contractions of English words and phrases, telegraphy now demands severer physical effort, shatters the nerves of many workers unable to bear the exhausting nervous strain incident to the business and requires higher mental attainments than in bygone days; notwithstanding this, it is remarkable, yet true, with some exceptions, that while the telegrapher's earning capacity and utility has increased his remuneration has decreased; and

WHEREAS, The Western Union Company not only continues to curtail the freedom of its employes by discharging them without hearing or notice for daring to openly seek membership in the organization of their craft, the last and only hope of telegraphers, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, but the company has also, recently, through the forms of intimidation nearly always practiced on defenseless workers by conscienceless employers, tried to force its employes to take the places of men who are leaving the service of the Associated Press because of unbearable working conditions; therefore, let it be

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled confirm its action of last year in placing the Western Union Telegraph Company on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 115—By International Typographical Union Delegation:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor place the National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio, on the unfair list, on account of the hostility of the above company to Dayton Typographical Union No. 57, in enforcing the eight-hour work day.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 116—By Delegate John J. Whitehead, of the Bill Posters' and Billers' National Alliance:

WHEREAS, The A. Van Buren and New York Bill Posting Companies, upon consolidating, demanded that the union bill posters repudiate their union, as a condition of further employment with these firms, thereby causing the men to go on strike for recognition, which they have failed to secure; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the action of the National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers in declaring the A. Van Buren and New York Bill Posting Companies unfair, be endorsed and these firms published in the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 117—By Delegate Frank H. McCarthy, Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, There are thousands of unorganized workers of various occupations in Massachusetts; and

WHEREAS, We believe that by having a permanent organizer in that state working in conjunction with the Massachusetts State Branch and the Central Labor Unions, great work in the line of organizing will be accomplished; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention direct the Executive Council to assign a permanent organizer to Massachusetts for a term of one year.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 118—By Delegate Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor is taking measures to have erected a monument to the memory of the late George E. McNeil; and

WHEREAS, The great work and endeavor in behalf of humanity by the late George E. McNeil having been national in its scope, the monument to be erected to his memory by organized labor should be representative of the esteem and high appreciation of the services of the late George E. McNeil held by organized labor of our country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor donate the sum of \$100 to the George E. McNeil monument fund.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 119—By Delegate Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the convention of the American Federation of Labor urge its legislative committee to assist in every way possible, the International Typographical Union in its efforts to cause the United States government to own and control a telegraph and telephone system, believing that it is time active steps were being taken by the United States congress to give attention to the repeated demands of labor, that the people of our country should be given opportunity to enjoy at a lower cost these essentials to our daily business and social life, and which are now controlled by two of the greatest monopolies in history, the Bell Telephone Co., and the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 120—By Delegate Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The plank of land monopoly in the platform of the American Federation of Labor declares that occupancy and use should be the only title to land; and

WHEREAS, Such an arrangement would give to the occupiers of valuable city lots a great advantage over those who would have to use less valuable locations and it would not prevent land owners from partially using valuable land in order to get hold of it for speculation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the following change in plank 10 of the platform of the American Federation of Labor be approved by this convention: The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding, by taxation of all land according to its value and the exemption from taxations of all the products of labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 121—By Delegates Thomas O'Donnell and John Golden, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, Three million women at an average age of eighteen years, have come into the industrial field unorganized, and without power to legislate for themselves, and

WHEREAS, A bill has been introduced into Congress authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report upon the industrial condition of women and child workers in the United States, be it, therefore

RESOLVED, That this convention of the A. F. of L. go on record as heartily approving of the bill, and earnestly urge its passage by Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 122.—By Delegates John Golden and Thomas O'Donnell, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, The Wool Sorters, of Lawrence, Mass., Barre, Mass., Manchester, N. H. and Providence, R. I., being a well organized body, and affiliated with the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, Many foreign wools are imported into this country under the class skirted and graded so as to evade the extra duty, and otherwise deprive the Wool Sorters of this country of their means of livelihood; and

WHEREAS, All wools advanced in value by any other process except skirted are only admitted on double duty; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L., be and hereby is instructed to see to it that steps be taken at the next session of Congress when a revision of the tariff may be made to have skirted wools so fixed by duty that we may have a proper protection for our labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 123—By Delegates John Golden and Thos. O'Donnell, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, According to the latest statistics two million children under the age of sixteen years are employed in various occupations in this country; and

WHEREAS, A large proportion of these children are of tender years, with no protection whatever as to hours of labor or working conditions, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention go on record as favoring the passage of such laws (both national and state) as will properly safeguard the children of the future against the grasping greed of the unscrupulous capitalist, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committees of the A. F. of L. and the various state branches be instructed to use their best efforts with their respective Representatives in Congress and State Legislatures to secure the passage of such laws as will bring about the abolishment of child labor in its entirety.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 124—By Delegates John Golden and Thos. O'Donnell, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, There are over 550,000 persons employed in the various textile mills of this country, the majority of whom are working long hours and under adverse conditions; and

WHEREAS, A large number of those employed are women and children, thereby making the work of organizing them necessarily slow and difficult; and

WHEREAS, On account of the many concessions obtained during the past year, and the promising condition of the textile

industry in many of its branches, the United Textile Workers are putting forth their best energies to bring about a better organization among those employed in this industry; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention of the A. F. of L. go on record as instructing the incoming Executive Council to render all possible assistance to the United Textile Workers in their earnest endeavor along this line, and providing such assistance is given that the work be placed in the hands of some one well versed in the many intricacies and technicalities that surround this great industry.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 125—By Delegates T. A. Rickert, General President, B. A. Langer, General Secretary, Sarah Hagan, M. A. McMahon, of the United Garment Workers:

WHEREAS, The firm of B. Kuppenheimer & Company, of Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of ready-to-wear clothing, who are members of the National Wholesale Clothiers' Association and Labor Bureau in connection therewith, whose aim and object is the disruption of United Garment Workers of America, and

WHEREAS, One of the conditions of employment with this firm is that its applicants must apply to the said Labor Bureau, and no employe is permitted to be a member of the Union, and

WHEREAS, The Biennial Convention of United Garment Workers of America, held in the City of Toronto, Canada, placed this firm on the unfair list and the delegates of the American Federation of Labor were instructed to present this resolution to the A. F. of L. convention, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the firm of B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of ready-to-wear clothing, be placed on the unfair list of the A. F. of L.

Referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 126—By Delegate Lawrence Johnson, of the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has declared for the eight-hour workday, and it is one of its established principles to work for its further advancement, and

WHEREAS, In line with this policy and believing it to be for the best interest of labor that the eight-hour day should be accomplished by the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association, and having made a step in the direction of bringing about the inauguration of an eight-hour workday in their trade, which has been refused by the employers, thereby bringing about a strike in that industry, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the

American Federation of Labor held in Minneapolis, Minn., heartily endorse the strike inaugurated by the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association for an eight-hour day, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon the members of our affiliated organizations to give them their full financial and moral support in their effort to establish in their trade an eight-hour workday.

Referred to Special Eight-Hour Committee.

Resolution No. 127—By Delegates from the Teamsters, Engineers and Firemen's International Unions:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Brewery Workers have continuously refused to comply with the decisions rendered by the New Orleans, Boston, San Francisco and Pittsburg conventions of the A. F. of L. concerning the jurisdiction of the Teamsters, Engineers and Firemen, and

WHEREAS, All efforts made by the representatives of the Teamsters, Engineers, Firemen and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to have the International Union of Brewery Workers comply with decisions of preceding conventions at various meetings of the Executive Council have failed to accomplish any result, and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. have reported to this convention that the controversy has gone on unabated despite the recommendations and decisions of the conventions of the A. F. of L., therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L. that the charter of the International Union of Brewery Workers is hereby revoked until such time as they comply with the decision of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 128—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to send a general organizer into that favored burgh of the Manufacturers' Alliance, Beloit, Wis., for the term of six months, and that the national and international unions concerned be requested to co-operate.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 129—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The capitalist class, not satisfied with the control of the machinery of the state and the judiciary, and although having the militia and the police at its command, is in many cases also hiring armed thugs from the detective agencies in large cities for the purpose of creating trouble in cases of strikes and lockouts, and

WHEREAS, Particularly in the case of the strike of the molders in Milwaukee where this method has been resorted to of late, a striker was killed by the hired soldatesca of the manufacturers only recently, and

WHEREAS, Such cases of murder are becoming rather common all over the country, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, The American Federation of Labor in convention assembled calls upon all the affiliated bodies and Trade Union men in general to use their best efforts to secure such legislation in the various states of the Union as will forbid the hiring and the employment of armed bodies of men by private persons or private corporations for any purpose or under any name whatsoever.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 130—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people—workmen in uniform have been thus arrayed against workmen out on a strike, and ordered to shoot down their brothers, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby instruct all affiliated bodies to hold absolutely aloof from any connection with the militia until the military system in vogue in Switzerland, or a similar system is adopted in the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 131—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, Mr. Samuel Gompers, and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, a few months ago had issued a circular enumerating laborers' grievances, and telling how shamefully the modest supplications of the representatives of labor have been treated by the Republican and Democratic politicians in Congress; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council, have called upon the trade unions of the country to take up politics, on "non-partisan lines" that is to fight at the ballot box the Republican and Democratic Congressmen who have not kept the promises to labor, by voting for other Republican and Democratic Congressmen who make new promises to labor; and

WHEREAS, The union men of this country are not doing their duty to themselves and their families, and to the producing class whenever they vote for their representatives of the Republican, the Democratic, or any other capitalistic party, because if these representatives are honest and consistent they must be on the side of the capitalists and cannot be on the side of labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That true labor politics can never be non-partisan, and must always be partisan. And it must always be partisan to labor; and, furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That only by uniting politically on class lines in like manner as we are now economically organized on class lines, can the American proletariat compel recognition of its rights and finally secure the full product of labor to the workers.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 132—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, Labor creates all values, or makes them useful and accessible to mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wage earners to save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery, and indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age; and

WHEREAS, It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere, and in every possible way; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wage worker in the United States who has earned no more than \$1,000 average wages per year, a pension of not less than \$12.00 per month at the age of 50, and thereafter for the rest of his or her natural life; provided, however, that such wage earner is a citizen of the United States, and has lived in this country for at least 21 years continuously at the time the application is made.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 133—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, The trade autonomy in unionism is but the application to the labor movement of the outworn principle of individualism, and

WHEREAS, The development of modern machinery, and industrial processes on a large scale is in fact creating identity of interests among many crafts hitherto only slightly related; and

WHEREAS, Under our present form of trades organizations every national trades union organization looks out with jealous care for its own organization, bitterly fighting every new-comer in the field; and

WHEREAS, This contention over trade jurisdiction between National and International Unions is becoming more and more acute and cannot be settled under the present form of organization of the American Federation of Labor, but it will

if continued, very soon disrupt the organizations of the great workers of America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urgently recommend the application of the principle of industrial organization to those crafts which are bound with others by the use of the same machinery, by contact in the same productive process, or, by working for a common employer, or, for the same group of organized employers; and be it further,

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor urge upon the various international craft organizations immediate settlement of jurisdiction questions by mutual conferences, by interchange of cards, by allied councils, etc., and the substitution of a modern alignment of the United working class against the growing capacity of manufacturers' and citizens' alliance organizations.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 134—By Coopers' Delegation.

WHEREAS, Through the co-operation of the trade unionists in general, and especially the members of the brewery workers' union, the label of the Coopers' International Union is fairly well established in the brewing industry, and

WHEREAS, Owing to the lack of proper support by the union men in some other industries the label is not recognized, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. in convention assembled, re-affirms its endorsement of the Coopers' Union label and calls upon the union men of the country to make a special effort to establish the coopers' label, especially on barrels used for flour, meal, oat meal, whiskey, alcohol, printers' ink, fish, pickles, sauerkraut, fruit of all descriptions, and any other articles packed in, or sold from cooperage packages.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 135—By Delegates Frank J. Kennedy, Thomas G. Badgley and Theo. B. Clark, Representatives of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, Steam Fitters Helpers' of the United States and Canada.

WHEREAS, A conditional charter has recently been issued or re-issued to the International Association of Steam, Hot water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers', and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid conditional charter is a direct trespass on the jurisdiction claims of the United Association of Plumbers', Gas Fitters', Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers', of the United States and Canada and was unconstitutionally issued and in direct violation of Section Eleven (11), of Article Nine (9), of the American Federation of Labor constitution, which reads:

"No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any

National or International Trade or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by that applicant and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions without the written consent of such unions. And it is further provided that should any of the members of such National or International Trade or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade or profession provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor." Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That for the best interests of all, the aforesaid charter be forthwith revoked and the above mentioned International Association of Steam Fitters, Etc., be directed to affiliate with the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, Etc.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 136—By Delegate H. E. Gudbrandsen, of the International Photo-Engravers' Union.

WHEREAS, The craft of Photo-Engravers are not organized in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and

WHEREAS, We believe it would be of great interest and benefit to organized labor on both sides of the Atlantic and to the International Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A. in particular, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention suggest to our fraternal delegates from Great Britain that they cause the matter to be taken up on their return to their homes, or as soon as it can be conveniently done, and that the International Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A. be asked to co-operate in the matter of organizing the Photo-Engravers of Great Britain and Ireland.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 137—By Delegate M. P. Higgins, of the I. P. P. and A. U.

The efforts of the American Federation of Labor in organizing the workers of our land has brought tremendous influence for good.

In the carrying on of this work are engaged a body of men known as organizers of the American Federation of Labor, who, with the organizers of the International and National Unions, and other affiliated organizations, composing the Federation, have done magnificent work in creating this great organization of labor.

Wages and hours, together with conditions and circumstances, are the prime efforts of all who lend their endeavors towards bringing those things about.

In the matter of wages and of hours, the organizers alone work longest and are but poorly paid. To that end, it is but just that they too, be among those who are entitled to consideration for service given; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the sum of \$3.00 per day be allowed the organizers of the A. F. of L. for hotel accommodations, and incidental expenses, while in the employ of the Federation, as a means of aiding them to live while on the road in a manner in keeping with the dignity of their position.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 138—By Delegate A. Johansen, of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, Under date of Oct. 15th, 1906, a circular letter declaring Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company unfair was issued by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

WHEREAS, The Grievance Committee and the Executive Board of the Chicago Federation of Labor, after investigation, found that this firm employed in its several departments only union men; and

WHEREAS, Ten or twelve organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were represented in the Chicago plant in the said Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 26th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor declare the boycott of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. to be without any justification whatsoever; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company is hereby declared to be fair and entitled to be so regarded by organized labor generally.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 139—By Delegate M. E. McSwiggen, of the Jefferson County Trades and Labor Assembly.

WHEREAS, The American Flint Glass Workers' Union, an International Body of skilled mechanics connected with the flint glass industry of North America, was one of the first international organizations to affiliate with the A. F. of L. and for twenty-two years maintained its loyal membership in the same; and

WHEREAS, Said American Flint Glass Workers' Union, through some dissatisfaction, withdrew from the A. F. of L. in 1903, and

WHEREAS, The worthy President, Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., deploring the fact of said withdrawal, earnestly solicited an early return to the A. F. of L. ranks, which appeal has been complied with, and three delegates, elected at their last annual convention, are now upon the ground, awaiting the pleasure of this convention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention recommend to the Executive Council the granting of the charter applied for by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 140—By Delegate M. E. McSwiggen, of the Jefferson Co. Trades and Labor Assembly.

WHEREAS, There are present in this city three gentlemen representing the American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America, an international organization, who were among the very first to affiliate with the A. F. of L., and for twenty-two years maintained its loyal membership in the same, and who, through dissatisfaction on matters pertaining to their craft, in 1903, withdrew from the A. F. of L. and are now applying for charter upon the solicitation of President Gompers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the above mentioned representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union be granted the right of the floor of this convention, for the purpose of presenting their claims and desires to the delegates.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 141—By Delegate Walter West, of the Amalgamated Glassworkers' International Association of America:

WHEREAS, The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company of New York City, who had signed an agreement through the Decorative Glass Manufacturers' Association of New York, of which they were members thereof, and which agreement does not expire until September, 1908; and

WHEREAS, The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has of recent date withdrawn from the aforesaid Manufacturers' Association; and

WHEREAS, The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has refused to sign an individual agreement embodying the same conditions as that signed by the Manufacturers' Association with Local No. 36 of the Decorative Glassworkers' Protective Association, members of the A. G. W. I. A., and

WHEREAS, The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has put on non-union men which is a violation of the agreement heretofore signed by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company; and

WHEREAS, The refusal of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company to sign an individual agreement with Local 36, which stipulates that no one but those holding union cards of Local 36 shall be employed in the Art Stained Glass Department of their establishment; and

WHEREAS, The act of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company in refusing to sign an agreement is a declaration for the open-shop; and

WHEREAS, Local 36 of the D. C. W. P. A., through no fault, curse or act of theirs, is not responsible for the breaking of the agreement by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company; and

WHEREAS, By the breaking of the agreement, and the refusal to sign an individual agreement, Local 36 has therefore been obliged to withdraw its members from said establishment; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, through its official journal, "The Federationist," does advertise the

products, merchandise, etc., of the aforesaid company; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. G. W. I. A. does respectfully request and petition the A. F. of L. Executive Council to refuse advertisements of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company for their official journal. It is further

RESOLVED, That the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. will be placed on the "unfair list" and we request that its products be not purchased, and it is hereby

RESOLVED, That the same shall continue until such time as the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. does sign an agreement with Local 36 of the A. G. W. I. A., either individually or as heretofore.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 142—By Delegate Herbert S. Whiteman, of the Jamestown (N. Y.) Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The two millions and a half of trade unionists in America representing millions of consumers, whose aggregate purchasing power will reach \$2,000,000,000 annually; and

WHEREAS, It is recognized that the union label—the emblem of honest toil—is indeed a powerful but peaceful and humane weapon in the hands of trade unionists, and that a consistent demand for union labeled products does not only prevent strikes, but will also abolish sweatshop, convict and child labor and thus prevent industrial panics from time to time; and

WHEREAS, To greatly increase the sales of union labeled products, and to enable the trade unionists to learn where they can purchase same; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in the twenty-sixth annual convention assembled instruct its officials, to suggest to all Central Bodies to obtain a list of all union labeled articles handled by merchants in their respective localities, and that said bodies to have same published from time to time in a (pocket size) union label bulletin, giving the list of union labeled articles, and names of each merchant handling same, for distribution among members and friends of organized labor in their respective localities for information, and that the expense for such bulletins be met by organizations publishing same.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 143—By Delegates Louis Kemper, John Sullivan, A. J. Kugler and Geo. Kolb:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor declares itself for the most democratic and broadminded form of organization; and

WHEREAS, This includes the right of the membership individually and collectively, of voicing their sentiments and opinions and casting their votes or ballots accordingly; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this the twenty-sixth convention herewith inaugurates the

initiative and referendum and that in future, no law, change of constitution, or decision of a convention, Executive Board session, election of officers or representatives, or organizers of the A. F. of L. shall be put in force until the membership at large has been made acquainted with the question in controversy, and has, in addition thereto, had an opportunity to vote on said disputed question or election; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the decision of such referendum be final and binding on all parties concerned.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 144—By Delegate John Bradley, of the Iron Molders' International Union of N. A.

RESOLVED, This, the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be held, commencing on the third Monday in September, 1907.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 145—By Sam De Nedrey, of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia.

WHEREAS, The bona fide residents of the District of Columbia have been for three decades past, and are now denied the right of suffrage by Congressional enactment, though heavily taxed, and forced to live under an appointive form of government; and

WHEREAS, An earnest effort is now being made by the organized workers of the District of Columbia, and their friends to secure the right of government by elective franchise, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, hereby endorse the proposition to give to the bona fide residents of the District of Columbia the right of self-government, and direct that the officers of the American Federation of Labor give all assistance possible to secure such self-government.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 146—By Sam De Nedrey, of the Washington C. L. U. of the District of Columbia.

WHEREAS, The labor papers published in the cities and towns of the United States and Canada, as official organs of Central Labor Unions, and as private enterprises, have in most instances a struggle for existence, for lack of subscribers and advertisers, and as they tend to educate and assist the labor movement by publishing official accurate labor news that the public press of most cities and towns will not permit in its columns, it becomes the duty of every labor organization and every individual member of organized labor to encourage and foster such labor papers by liberal patronage and every assistance that can be possibly rendered; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, The International and

National Organizations, the State Federations, Central Labor Unions, and Federal Labor Unions are herewith requested to not only assist such bona fide labor journals in their respective localities, by endeavoring to increase the circulation of said journals, but also by patronizing the job printing offices where such papers are printed in preference to all others, as such printing offices are thorough union establishments in every department, and by so doing tend to increase the influence that a bona fide labor journal generally has on a community in assisting and advocating the cause that we are banded together as union men to uphold.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 147—C. L. Tarr, A. W. G. Workers of America.

On account of the vast and unlimited harm being done to the wage-earner throughout this country by the trusts and corporations controlling the prices of living commodities, and

WHEREAS, the wages have not increased proportionately as the cost of living has raised; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its President and executive officers be authorized and committed to any course either political or otherwise that may be the means of counteracting or of utterly destroying all trusts and corporations, inimical to the welfare of the wage-earner, and to this end the funds of the A. F. of L. may be used at the discretion of the President and Executive Board.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 148—By Delegates F. J. McNulty, S. J. Fay and W. E. Kennedy, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

WHEREAS, It is the intention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical

Workers to endeavor to have the Telephone and Telegraph Companies declared common carriers and brought under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Law; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to render all assistance possible to the I. B. E. W. to have such a law enacted.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 149—By Delegates F. J. McNulty, S. J. Fay and W. E. Kennedy, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

WHEREAS, The American Telephone and Telegraph Company (Bell system), with its ramifications extending throughout the United States, does persistently discriminate against the I. B. E. W.; and

WHEREAS, The I. B. E. W. is at present involved in difficulty with said corporation in twenty-five states in defense of the right to form and maintain an organization; and

WHEREAS, The present strife is apt to extend to all states and territories in the near future; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled does hereby endorse the position assumed by the I. B. E. W. against the aforesaid company in defense of the principle of organized labor and all affiliated organizations be notified to render the Electrical Workers all possible aid in this struggle; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be empowered to levy an assessment on all affiliated unions, if necessary, to prevent this gigantic corporation from defeating the Electrical Workers through lack of funds.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

The convention was then adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. Friday, November 16th.

FIFTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Friday, November 16th, President Gompers in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

Absentees—Dunn, Murphy, Law, Richardson, Healy, Koch, Rickert, Larger, Farr, Wulff, Walsh, Creamer, Warner, Freeman, Fahy, Dempsey, Denny, Wilson, Dix, Shepard, Mahon, Commons, McMor-row, Kirk, Heberling, Flood, Hibbert, Raasch, Powell, Morgan, Entenza, Byrne, Stoner, Iglesias, Berger, Rothwell, Muendlein, Campbell, Zihlman, Hedly, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Kleiman, Porter, Guye, Fitzpatrick, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Saylor, Riddell, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, D'Alessandro.

Secretary Morrison read telegrams from P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and from E. Coatsworth, Mayor of Toronto, inviting the American Federation of Labor to hold its next convention in the city of Toronto, Canada.

Secretary Morrison also read a communication from the Anti-Vaccination Society, of St. Paul, asking permission for a member of that society to address the convention at some time during its sessions.

It was moved by Delegate Guerin, and seconded, that the request be complied with.

Delegate Foster spoke against granting the request, and on motion of Delegate W. D. Ryan the entire matter was laid upon the table.

Vice-President Duncan, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, announced that resolutions containing the same subject matter were being considered by two or three committees, and favored an early adjournment that the committees might meet and have some of the resolutions re-referred.

Delegate E. Gerry Brown opposed an early adjournment, and moved that the convention go into an informal session, if there was no regular order of busi-

ness, and under the ten-minute rule give delegates an opportunity to express their opinions upon the subject of political action by the organization. (Seconded.)

The motion was discussed by Delegates Dold, T. L. Lewis, Duncan, Lippert, Walker and Brown.

Secretary Morrison—I do not remember a convention in which some committee has not received resolutions that should not have come before it. When the resolutions are introduced the chairman takes the word of the delegates introducing them as to the subject-matter. Resolutions that have been referred to the wrong committees have been reported back and re-referred to the proper committees.

The motion offered by Mr. Brown was voted on and lost.

Delegate Jere L. Sullivan—If a resolution is referred, through an error, to the wrong committee, has not the chairman the right to withdraw it and re-refer it to the proper committee?

President Gompers—Certainly.

Delegate Hawley asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution from the Switchmen's Union of North America.

No objection being offered, the resolution was introduced and referred to the Committee on Organization, as Resolution No. 150.

Resolution No. 150—By Delegate Hawley, of the Switchmen's Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Switchmen's Union of North America is a trade union, representing the men employed in the hazardous occupation of switching cars; and

WHEREAS, The said union is affiliated with this great body, the American Federation of Labor, and, therefore entitled to its protection; and

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which is an industrial organization, is trying to annihilate the Switchmen's Union by means, which can scarcely be termed honorable; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we pledge our loyal and earnest support to the Switchmen's Union in its efforts to improve the conditions of the switchmen; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we insist on the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen ceasing its attacks on the Switchmen's Union; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, here assembled recognize the Switchmen's Union as the only organization legally representing the switchmen, and having jurisdiction over the railroad yards of this country.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Vice-President Hayes asked the consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution by Delegate A. L. Faulkner, of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of North America.

No objection being offered the resolution was introduced and referred to the Committee on Organization as Resolution No. 151.

Resolution No. 151—By Delegate A. L. Faulkner, of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America:

WHEREAS, Past the guns of old Fort Sumpter into the harbor that first heard the roar of rebel batteries in '61, a shipload of alien workmen was landed on American soil at the expense of the great state of South Carolina, aided and abetted by Hon. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Labor of South Carolina, sanctioned officially by Sargent, Commissioner General of Labor; Neill, Commissioner of

Labor, and Assistant Commissioner of Labor Stump; and

WHEREAS, Five hundred and eighty-seven immigrants were landed on November 4, 1906; another boat load is scheduled to arrive on December 23d, and still another some time in January, after which Charleston is to become a regular port of entry for imported labor under state supervision; and

WHEREAS, There is every reason to assume that the contract labor law was flagrantly violated in Charleston, South Carolina, November 4, 1906, and that other violations will speedily follow unless checked by prompt interference of organized labor through the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its President and Executive Council, shall make the fullest possible investigation relative to the importation of alien labor by the state of South Carolina, and will use every effort to prevent any violation of the contract labor law and to punish all other offenders; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we condemn the attitude toward organized labor of Commissioner General Sargent, Commissioner of Labor Neill, and Assistant Commissioner of Labor Stump, who were present and permitted the landing of immigrants at Charleston, South Carolina, Sunday, November 4, 1906, as being antagonistic to the interests of American labor and an exhibition of their laxity as government officials to honorably perform the duties of their respective offices in protecting the interests of American labor on American soil.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of Delegate Hart the convention was adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m., Saturday, November 17th.

SIXTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Saturday, November 17th, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Dunn, James, Law, Richardson, Comerford, Betschold, Koch, Rickert, Lurger, Wulff, Walsh, Ireland, Freeman, Denny, Miller, Archibald, Carey (D. A.), Wilson, Dix, Shepard, Frazier, Kirk, Heberling, Hibbert, Raasch, Powell, Morgan, Byrne, Stoner, Berger, Rothwell, Whitlam, Campbell, Zihlman, Hedly, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Whitney, Porter, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Cardiff, Woodmansee, Cragon, McCallum, Jones, D'Alessandro.

Fraternal Delegate Stelzle, from the Department of Labor of the Presbyterian Church, read the following communication:

The Presbyterian Brotherhood, in its first convention at Indianapolis, joins with the Brotherhood of Labor as represented in the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Minneapolis in devotion to the ideal of life given by the Great Master: "If any would be great among you, let him be your servant. For even the son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

The Secretary was instructed to incorporate the communications in the proceedings of the convention.

Secretary Morrison read an announcement that services would be held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 10:30 Sunday, November 18th, at which Dr. Ryan would preach a sermon touching on the subject of the church and the labor question. He also read an announcement that Mr. Frank K. Foster would address a men's mass meeting to be held at Fowler M. E. church, Sunday evening, November 18th, his subject to be "The Trades Union as an Ethical Force." Also an announcement that Delegates Charles Stelzle and John Mitchell would speak at the Auditorium at 3 o'clock p. m., Sunday, November 18th.

The Committee on Credentials recommended that William M. Maupin, of the Central Labor Union, of Lincoln, Nebraska, be seated and given one vote.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate W. D. Ryan, Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions, made the following partial report:

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 2 be amended to read as follows, and that it be concurred in as amended:

Resolution No. 2.—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The conditions imposed upon men working on contracts let by the government of the United States for its Postal, Army, or Navy Departments, are seldom, if ever, in full conformity with the laws provided to make the government a decent employer; and

WHEREAS, Work, so made, has been repeatedly proven to be inferior to the articles manufactured in the shops of the government at no higher cost; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to hasten legislation providing that such articles of general use in the government service as can be manufactured in shops and arsenals of its own be so manufactured.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 3 be referred to the Committee on President's Report, and recommended that said committee handle the subject matter contained therein. The resolution was so referred.

The committee concurred in Resolution No. 5 for the appointment of a committee, the committee to report to this convention.

Resolution No. 5.—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, It is required by the authorities at the United States Rock Island Arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., that all men engaged as journeymen in the sad-

dery shops be required to accept and make work under a minimum wage of two (\$2) dollars per day, for the supposed purpose of determining their skill and general efficiency, before being graded into the classes arranged by these authorities; and,

WHEREAS, This condition works great injury to the men already graded; and,

WHEREAS, All journeymen employed at the arsenals of the United States are required to pass the civil service requirements, thus already establishing their mean standard of skill, and therefore entitling them to better recompense for their labor than the minimum as established by the authorities hereinbefore mentioned; and,

WHEREAS, As a local branch of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, all, or nearly all of the members of which are employed at the Rock Island arsenal, have complained of this condition; and,

WHEREAS, There are other trades suffering under the same or similar conditions in the several shops of the United States Army Ordnance Department; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor, appoint at this convention a committee of three delegates, before which all delegates of international unions having members affected by the conditions in question, shall and are hereby instructed to appear and confer with such committee to the end that the committee as herein provided shall be competent to make such tangible report to this convention, suggesting ways and means that will enable this convention to act intelligently and begin necessary efforts to completely overcome all the detrimental conditions complained of.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee concurred in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 12—By John F. Ream, representing Iowa Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that our postal laws should be so amended as to provide for carrying small parcels through the mails; and the Executive Council is hereby instructed to do its utmost to secure such legislation at the next session of congress.

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

Delegate Ream spoke at some length in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee. The motion was then adopted.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 25, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 26—By Geo. B. Hargan, of the Firemen's Association of Chicago, No. 12270:

WHEREAS, The two-platoon system, for fire departments, reduces the hours of labor, increases the rate of pay and emancipates the firemen from a system of employment that is unjust to firemen and unsafe to the municipalities permitting its existence; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, by its delegates in regular convention assembled, does hereby most heartily endorse the two-platoon system, as the most humane for the fire departments throughout the country and urges upon all municipal officers, fire department chiefs and fire department officers and members of fire departments, the necessity of uniting in a universal demand for the adoption of the two-platoon system in the fire departments of their respective cities.

On motion of Delegate Ramsay the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in Resolution No. 28, because the members knew of no platform or declaration of principles that has ever been adopted by the American Federation of Labor, excepting those which have always appeared in the printed reports of the official proceedings.

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

The question was discussed at length by Delegates Mahon, Brown, Johannsen, Ryan and Duncan.

Treasurer Lennon—I move that the report of the committee, together with the resolution and the platform promulgated by the Denver convention of the American Federation be referred to the committee on President's Report, with instructions to report back to this convention. (Seconded.)

The motion to refer was discussed by Delegates Mahon, Walker and Johannsen. It was then voted on and lost.

A motion by Delegate Brown to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Resolutions with instructions to report back to the convention what are the principles of the American Federation of Labor, was carried.

Vice President Duncan—The Committee on Resolutions has not yet reached what are called the "Peace Resolutions." Miss Mary McDowell is here today, and as she will not be able to remain until we reach the peace resolutions and report on

them, the committee asks that she be allowed to speak at this time.

Miss McDowell was introduced, and spoke in part as follows:

Mr. President and Delegates—I am here principally for the purpose of begging again your interest in the women workers. There are over three million women workers ever with you, but there is such a small representation of women here that one wonders whether really you are caring for their interests the way you ought to. I want to beg you to stand for that investigation we are asking the government to make into the conditions under which the women and children work in the United States. Most of these workers are girls, and some of them are working at piece-work that you know is a menace to their health. I think the employers and the men and women themselves are ignorant of what the effect of night work, piece-work, heavy work and work under bad moral conditions is upon the girls' lives. We want to know some of these things. I get tired of hearing people lay at the door of working women all sorts of accusations. I want to know whether they are true or not. I don't want working women to be gossiped about as we are hearing them gossiped about all the time. We want the whole country to care about this thing.

England made such an investigation as we are asking. The investigation was made by the government, and they are all the time gathering facts. We have not considered until now what an important thing is the coming into the industries of so many women. We don't want a census, we want a sociological investigation that will show the relation of their work to their health.

What is the relation of all this to universal peace? I did not intend to talk on this subject, but Miss Jane Addams could not come. She is anxious that the working men of the world should stand for peace. If you in your powerful strength insist that our government take a stand for universal peace—that we stand for that convention at The Hague—it will have great influence. I think the propositions you wish to stand for will come up in the form of a resolution next week. No one but you people suffer from wars. It is the women and children and the working men who suf-

fer. As our English brother said, you pay the taxes for the war, and you pay with your blood for that war.

I am sure you will pass this resolution which means so much for the working people. Why should we seek to outdo England with our navy? Why should we try to build a ship greater than her Dreadnaught? Let England have it if she wants it, but let us compete with England on a level that is higher than building battleships; let us spend our money for that which is instructive and upbuilding, not destructive to the people we need in our country. We don't want you turned into naval cadets and soldiers with bayonets; we want your hands for that work which will build a nation of men and women that will keep our ideals where they belong.

The Committee on Resolutions continued its report, and recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 29—By Delegate Sam De Nedrey, C. L. U., Washington, D. C.:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has, at each annual convention, for the past ten years, adopted resolutions denouncing anti-scalping laws and injunctions designed to prevent the sale of railroad transportation by others than appointed agents of railway corporations, and the use of such transportation by others than the original purchasers; and

WHEREAS, The railway companies of the country, controlled by passenger associations and mileage bureaus, continue to force upon travelers obnoxious contracts containing non-transferrable provisions, requiring signatures and descriptions of the purchasers, and assume a right to confiscate such transportation if found in the hands of other than the original purchasers; be it

RESOLVED, That the voice of this Federation continue to be raised against the monstrous injustice of this system of robbery and graft, and that its power and influence be exerted to the securing of the adoption of laws by the legislatures of the various states, and by the congress of the United States, requiring that all railroad tickets and mileage be transferable and good to bearer.

RESOLVED, That resolutions heretofore adopted denouncing anti-scalping laws, city ordinances and injunctions, prohibiting ticket brokerage, be, and they are hereby re-affirmed.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 40—By Delegate R. Glockling, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:

WHEREAS, All books printed in languages other than the English language, together with pamphlets and manufactures of paper and card, printed or embossed, are admitted into the United States free of duty; and

WHEREAS, Like products printed or embossed in the English language are admitted on a 25 per cent rate of duty, both classes referred to aggregating approximately \$4,000,000 worth of goods per year admitted into the United States, thus denying to American Bookbinders, Printers, etc., employment to this extent, due to their unwillingness to work under conditions prevailing in Europe; and

WHEREAS, The large disparity existing between countries referred to and the United States tend to degrade the American wage standard and encourage vicious conditions attendant upon low wages; and

WHEREAS, The rapid increase of foreign immigration is thereby increasing the demand for the goods herein referred to; be it, therefore

RESOLVED, That it be an instruction to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to seek the imposition of an increased duty on books, etc., printed in English, the same duty to apply also to such as are printed in the foreign languages, as will the more adequately balance the wage standards of European and American Bookbinders, etc., to the end that the higher standard of American living may be conserved.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 43 be concurred in. A motion was made, and seconded, that the report of the committee be concurred in. Secretary Morrison requested Delegate Furuseth to amend his motion, to make it read "One of the preferred," instead of "The preferred." Delegate Furuseth said the amendment was satisfactory, and the committee accepted the amendment. The question was discussed by Delegate Furuseth, who moved that the resolution be amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 43—By the International Typographical Union Delegation:

RESOLVED, That government ownership and control of telegraph be made one of the preferred measures; that the legislative committee be directed to co-operate with the International Typographical Union Committee stationed at Washington in pushing the work among the membership, and the committees of both houses of congress, and that all organizations represented in the Federation be requested to take the necessary steps toward putting into practical effect the measure we have been striving for for years, and which will come up before the next session of congress.

The amendment was seconded and carried, and the report of the committee as amended was adopted.

Resolution No. 47 was referred by the committee on Resolutions to the Committee on President's Report.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 48 be concurred in, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 48—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, A great number of working men throughout the United States are still toiling over six days in the week, working long hours per day, without getting one full day's rest every week, very much to their physical and moral detriment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we request the state legislatures to enact laws requiring manufacturers to give to the department of Commerce and Labor and to the Labor Departments of their respective states all the data pertaining to the hours of labor, wages and other conditions which the Department of Commerce and Labor and the respective state Labor Departments may deem necessary in the execution of their duties, particularly data as to the number of persons working over six days per week, and the number of hours of such work, experience having shown that the present laws in this direction are not sufficiently stringent.

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

The question was discussed by Delegates Barnes, Duncan, Wilson (W. B.), Paultsch, Lavin, Johannsen, Duffy and Stemburgh.

On motion of Delegate Shanessy debate was closed.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then carried.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 50 be concurred in when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 50—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, We hereby express it as the sentiment of the convention of the A. F. of L. that all judges, including the federal judges, be elected by the people of their respective districts or states, and that no judge shall be elected for a longer term than four years, with the privilege of being re-elected.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 51 be concurred in when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 51—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin, State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, It is the duty of legislators to put the burden of taxation where it properly belongs, and

WHEREAS, The present mode of taxation has materially aided in accumulating huge fortunes; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor declares in favor of an income tax gradually increasing with the income and is also in favor of an inheritance tax which is to increase in percentage with the size of the inheritance.

It was moved by Delegate Shanessy and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Barnes, W. B. Wilson, Ryan, Furu-
seth and Anderson.

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

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 53 be non-concurred in.

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

The question was discussed by Delegates E. G. Brown, Farr, Ryan, Guerin, Walker, Barnes and De Nedrey.

A motion was then made and carried that the resolution be again referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The committee announced that Resolutions Nos. 99 and 100 were referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Delegate Maupin asked the privilege of the floor for the purpose of extending an invitation to the American Federation of Labor to hold its next convention in Lincoln, Nebraska. He stated that he would place in the hands of the Secretary invitations from the governor of Nebraska, the mayor of Lincoln and from W. J. Bryan, of Lincoln.

Delegate Gund asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered the following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 152—By Delegate William F. Gund, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

WHEREAS, The Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company have locked out certain members of the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20, because of their being Union men and standing for union principles, and

WHEREAS, The Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company has demonstrated that it is antagonistic to organized labor and will not employ members of the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20, and

WHEREAS, The Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly of Minneapolis and Hennepin County, the State Blue Label League of Minnesota, and the Minnesota State Federation of Labor have endorsed the action of the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20 in their efforts to unionize the pressmen of the Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we give the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20 our united moral support in their efforts to unionize the pressmen of the Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Delegate Kennedy, of the Electrical Workers asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. Objection was offered, and the resolution was not introduced.

Delegate H. E. Gudbrandsen asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered the following resolution was introduced.

Resolution No. 153—By H. E. Gudbrandsen, of the International Photo-Engravers' Union.

WHEREAS, The photo-engraving craft, comparatively speaking is still in its infancy and subject to great improvement in both methods and means of producing plates for printing purposes; and

WHEREAS, It is just and most desirable that the members of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America be permitted to enjoy and protected in enjoying the benefits and advantages acquired by a larger experience and greater knowledge of the technique of their craft; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the jurisdiction of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America extend to and include, not only any and all present methods and means, or parts thereof, of producing engravings for printing purposes, but extend to and include any and all other methods and means, or parts thereof, as future experience will develop.

Referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate Lavin moved that the rules be suspended and that the convention convene for business at 2 p. m.

Secretary Morrison—The committees have all announced meetings for this afternoon, and if this motion is carried it will prevent them from doing a great deal of work.

President Gompers declared the motion out of order.

The convention was then adjourned to meet at 9 a. m., Monday, November 19th.

SEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, November 19th, Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

Absentees—Kline, Dunn, Law, Conway, Aught, Lockwood, Wulff, Walsh, Freeman, Daley, Dix, Kirk, Heberling, Dahlman, Flood, Grace, Hulbert, Raasch, Powell, Morgan, Byrne, Stoner, Rothwell, Zihlman, Hedly, Fallor, Hassard, Perkins (R. W.), Whitney, Porter, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

"Mr. W. A. Davis, Representative from Virginia to the American Federation of Labor convention:

"Please say to President and members of American Federation of Labor that Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Business Men's Association extend greetings and a cordial invitation to hold the next annual meeting in Norfolk. Free hall will be furnished on Exposition grounds. American Federation of Labor Day at Exposition should be a great event.

"(Signed) C. Brooks Johnston, Board of Governors; W. W. Moss, President Chamber of Commerce; J. W. McCarrick, President Board of Trade and Business Men's Association; M. Umstadter, President Retail Merchants' Association."

The Secretary read a long letter from C. Brooks Johnston urging the convention to select Norfolk as the city in which to hold the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. In his letter Mr. Johnston stated that the management of the Exposition had recognized organized labor by inserting a clause in their contract whereby nothing but organized labor should be employed in the construction and maintenance of the Exposition buildings.

Delegate Ryan, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

The committee recommend non-concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 58—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The present insurance system in the United States is notorious as a method of graft and exploitation; and

WHEREAS, In spite of the tremendous wealth which is accumulated by the insurance corporations, the life and property of the wage workers receive but scant protection; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we demand that some plan of compulsory life and other insurance be enacted, either by the states or by the nation, in such a manner as to give adequate security to the toiling masses of the people.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 60 be concurred in after being amended to read as follows, and that the matter be referred to the various state branches for action.

Resolution No. 60—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Provisions have been made by the legislative bodies of several states by enactment of laws, which, if properly enforced, would reduce the number of accidents to the wage earner, but because of the penury of the states the inspection of the industries is inadequate; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through the Executive Council, take such steps as are needed to bring before the next state legislatures, bills providing for additional factory inspectors.

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

Delegate Berger spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution as introduced.

President Gompers moved as an amendment to the report of the committee that it go to the various state branches with

the endorsement of the convention. (Sec-
onded.)

The committee accepted the amend-
ment. The report of the committee as
amended was then adopted.

The committee recommended that the
following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 62—By Delegate James
Duncan, of the G. C. I. A.:

RESOLVED, That the American Fed-
eration of Labor at its convention at Min-
neapolis, urges upon the members of the
Judiciary Committee of the House of
Representatives the duty of making a
favorable report upon Joint Resolution
86, which provides for submitting to the
legislatures an amendment to the con-
stitution of the United States allowing
women to vote; and

RESOLVED, That the American Fed-
eration of Labor urges upon all members
of congress and senators the duty of
adopting said joint resolution; and

RESOLVED, That the Secretary is
hereby instructed to forward to President
Roosevelt, and to the Speaker, copies of
these resolutions as well as to the Chair-
man of the Committee on Judiciary in the
House of Representatives; further

RESOLVED, That this convention re-
quest its delegates to use every oppor-
tunity during the coming short session
of congress to bring to the attention of
congressmen of their respective states
the merits of joint resolution 86 and to
urge favorable action upon it.

On motion of Delegate Bahlitz the re-
port of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Res-
olution No. 67 be concurred in.

Delegate Sullivan (J. L.) asked if the
resolution referred to the clerks in post-
offices or the railway mail clerks, and
asked if they were affiliated with the
American Federation of Labor by nation-
al or local charters.

Secretary Morrison—This refers to the
postoffice clerks. I move that we strike
out the word "Postal" and insert the
word "Postoffice."

After some discussion the committee
added to the resolution the words "and
Postoffice Clerks."

President Gompers stated that a con-
siderable number of postoffice clerks were
affiliated directly with the American Fed-
eration of Labor. He also stated that
some time ago the local unions of post-
office clerks directly affiliated, together
with some others not affiliated, joined
in making application to the office of the
American Federation of Labor for the
issuance of a national charter, and that

at a meeting of the Executive Council,
recently held, the issuance of such a
charter was authorized as soon as the
officers returned to the office.

The question was discussed by Dele-
gates Sullivan (J. L.), and O'Neill.

The resolution as amended reads as
follows:

Resolution No. 67—By Delegate A. Jo-
hannsen, of the Chicago Federation of La-
bor:

WHEREAS, It is well known that the
postal and postoffice clerks, quite a num-
ber of whom are regularly affiliated with
the American Federation of Labor, are
the most overworked and underpaid em-
ployees of the government; and

WHEREAS, The postal and postoffice
clerks have to labor daily an uncertain
number of hours for an uncertain annual
wage due to the absence of a fixed hour
and wage law; and

WHEREAS, The past few years has
seen an advance in the price of necessi-
ties, especially in large cities where pos-
tal clerks are mostly employed, and they
have received no increase in wages to
meet this advanced cost of living as have
mostly all other classes of workers; and

WHEREAS, These conditions have ob-
tained for years and the postal and post-
office clerks as a body have been unable
to correct the abuses and grievances in
the matter of hours and wages by reason
of the endless rules and regulations
hedged about them by the department
and by the executive order, the effects of
which are that the clerks cannot seek
remedial legislation directly or indirectly,
or petition Congress to redress their
grievances; and

WHEREAS, In view of the aforesaid
conditions of the clerks and their inability
to speak for themselves without incurring
official displeasure, be it

RESOLVED, That the legislative com-
mittee of the A. F. of L. be instructed to
address and appeal to the chairman of the
post roads committee in the United States
senate and the house of representatives
looking toward the correction of the
abuses of the men in this branch of the
government service.

The report of the committee as amended
was then concurred in.

The committee recommended that Res-
olution No. 68 be referred to the Execu-
tive Council, with the recommendation
that the Executive Council co-operate
with the Alabama State Federation of
Labor with a view to putting into effect
the purpose of the resolution.

Resolution No. 68—By Delegates Jos.
F. Valentine, E. J. Denny, Geo. M.
Digel, Valentine Barie and John Bradley,
of the Iron Molders' Union of North
America;

WHEREAS, A law recently enacted by the legislature of the state of Alabama, known as the "anti-boycott law," is very stringent and sweeping in character; and

WHEREAS, The provisions of the law prevent even the rights of the individual citizen, or citizens collectively, to declare the goods of any concern unfair upon penalty of fine and imprisonment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to go into a thorough investigation of the provisions of the so-called anti-boycott law of the state of Alabama; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the said Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be authorized and instructed to test the constitutionality of this law, if, after a careful consideration of the same, it be found practicable to do so.

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 70—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The disaster to the passenger steamer "Rio Janeiro" at the entrance of San Francisco bay, the "General Slocum" in New York harbor and the "Valencia" off Vancouver Island, B. C., where each, upon investigation traced to an inefficient and insufficient crew; and

WHEREAS, So far no efforts have been made to prevent the recurrence of such disasters except by providing that passenger vessels shall carry better and more life-saving appliances, sufficient number of skilled men to handle them being left out; and

WHEREAS, Representative Golden of New York has introduced a bill H. R. 12472, to remedy this defect; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled that this bill be endorsed and that congress be respectfully requested to enact the same into law.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 71—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Ocean steamers under the American flag still continue to carry Chinese as firemen, sailors and cooks and stewards, signed in Hongkong, China; and

WHEREAS, This is in violation of the Chinese exclusion act, an American ship being American soil, and in violation of Section 4463, Revised Statutes of the United States as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States, it being held

that a crew that does not understand the English language or the language of the officers in command of such vessel is an inefficient crew; and

WHEREAS, These facts have been repeatedly brought to the attention of the President of the United States and the appropriate executive departments; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council be instructed to bring this matter before the President of the United States with the respectful request that the law be enforced.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 73—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, There is no legal load line established by the United States; and

WHEREAS, Advantage is taken of this neglect to overload vessels to such an extent as to destroy their buoyancy and to make them unseaworthy; and

WHEREAS, This has become especially prevalent on the Great Lakes since the deepening of the channels and harbors; vessels built to draw 16 feet loaded, are now often loaded down to 18 feet or more; and

WHEREAS, Several of these overloaded vessels are during each recurring season lost with all hands; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor use its best efforts in furthering legislation which will check such overloading.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 74 when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 74—By Delegate F. M. Ryan, of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that contractors on government work do not always pay the prevailing rate of wages; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention instruct the Executive Council to formulate and cause to be introduced in congress a law making it obligatory to have inserted in all government contracts, a clause requiring that all contractors on government work pay the prevailing rate of wages in the district in which the contracts are to be carried to completion.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 75—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The freedom won by other working people has, under the plea of necessity, been denied to seamen, leaving them subject to involuntary servitude, i. e., penal punishment for violation of a civil contract to labor; and

WHEREAS, Laws forbidding combination amongst seamen while in port have been, and now are used to prevent wages of seamen from rising to correspond with men of equal skill working on shore and corresponding to the increase in prices and a growing standard of living; and

WHEREAS, These conditions have made it impossible for seamen to marry; and

WHEREAS, These conditions are preventing boys from seeking the sea, and men from remaining at sea, to the detriment of our merchant marine and the serious danger to our national safety and prestige; and

WHEREAS, Representative Splight of Mississippi has introduced a bill to remedy these evils; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor urge upon congress an early and favorable consideration of this bill.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 76—By the Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The Sherman anti-trust law was so drawn as to furnish an excuse to bring organizations of labor within the scope of its provisions, penalizing combination of labor in place of monopoly of labor products; and

WHEREAS, This has served as a justification for the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes; and

WHEREAS, Representative Hearst of New York has introduced a bill to remedy this defect in the law; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that this amendment be endorsed and that congress be urged to give to it an early and favorable consideration.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 77—By Delegate William H. Frazier, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The pilotage laws of Virginia compel owners of coastwise sailing vessels to pay a tonnage tax of 10c per ton per annum as pilot fees; and

WHEREAS, No services by pilots are performed or deemed necessary; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its Executive Council request the Virginia State Legislature to so amend the pilotage laws as to remove from shipping this burden which seems to have no justification; and, further

RESOLVED, That the Pilots' Association be requested to assist in amending said laws which now serve as a reason for an attack upon and may possibly lead to the abolition of compulsory pilotage in other states where it is necessary for the safety of property and human life.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 78—By Delegate William H. Frazier, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The federal inspection laws exempt steamboats from compulsory employment of skilled pilots, to the great and unnecessary increase in the risk to property and life; and

WHEREAS, Sailing vessels are compelled to pay such pilotage thereby putting them under burdens which should be borne by all vessels, whether sail or steam; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that congress be requested to repeal the law exempting steamships from taking on board skilled bar-pilots and to so distribute the burden on commerce that it shall be borne in just proportion by all vessels and that property and life be properly protected.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee referred Resolution No. 79 to the Committee on President's Report.

The committee reported that Resolution No. 81 contained the same subject-matter as Resolution No. 62, and recommended that no further action be taken.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 82—By Jos. N. Weber, Owen Miller and Frank Spiegl, representing the American Federation of Musicians.

WHEREAS, The amendment to the Allen Contract Labor Act exempting "professionals" from its provisions, has resulted in the treasury department deciding that musicians are professionals under the Act as amended, therefore exempt from its provisions; and

WHEREAS, This interpretation of the "Allen Contract Labor Act" has resulted in opening the ports of the United States to the indiscriminate importation of musicians from not only Europe, but from the entire world, flooding this country with cheap musicians, who, in competition with resident musicians, can and do take engagements under conditions and for remuneration that an American musician cannot possibly accept; and

WHEREAS, This evil has grown to that extent that during the summer seasons nearly all the summer gardens, resorts, etc., are supplied with so-called "Royal Italian," "Royal Hungarian," "Royal Hawaiian," and in some instances little children from six to twelve years of age are dressed in fantastic uniform, given some outlandish title, and utilized in place of resident musicians; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor urge upon all affiliated bodies to extend to the American Federation of Musicians every possible assistance in eradicating this unfair practice which is threatening to drive the American musician out of business; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. is hereby instructed to lend every possible aid to the American Federation of Musicians, in an endeavor to so amend the Allen Contract Labor law so that its provisions shall be applied to musicians.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the fourth paragraph of Resolution No. 87 be stricken out, and the last paragraph amended to read:

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee be instructed to co-operate with and assist the National Child Labor Committee in securing the enactment of a law in the several states prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

President Gompers—Organized labor has always taken the initiative, and has largely borne the brunt of the battle for the restriction, the limitation, and the abolition of child labor, and should scarcely be placed in the position of co-operating with and assisting another committee in doing what it has taken the initiative in.

The committee further amended the last resolution by striking out the words "and assist."

On motion of Delegate Brown (E. G.), the words "altar" and "crystallizing" were amended to read "counter" and "coining."

Delegate Wilson (W. B.), moved to amend the report of the committee by reinserting in the last resolution the words "by the next congress." After some discussion the amendment was lost.

The question was discussed by Delegates Walker, Johnson, Barnes (J. M.), Brown (E. G.), Wilson (W. B.), Berger, Furuseth, Ryan (W. D.), Ramsay, Pailitsch, Secretary Morrison and President Gompers.

The resolution as amended by the committee and by the convention is as follows:

Resolution No. 87—By Delegate W. L. A. Johnson and Thos. F. Flynn, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America.

WHEREAS, The evils and inequalities that have crept into our industrial system by reason of the employment of child labor is evident throughout this country today as shown by the efforts that are being made in the several states to secure the enactment of laws prohibiting such employment; and

WHEREAS, The pernicious and far-reaching effects, the merciless crushing out of the American child life in the mills and factories of our country, coining its life-blood into dollars upon the counter of commercialism is a national disgrace to our boasted civilization that cries out to heaven for a remedy; and

WHEREAS, In many states the efforts put forth to correct this evil have resulted in the enactment of a few laws that are conflicting, impractical and ineffectual in regulation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee be instructed to co-operate with the national child labor association committee in securing the enactment of a law in the several states prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

The report of the committee as amended was concurred in.

Delegate McSwiggen desired to be recorded as voting in favor of the amendment offered by Delegate Wilson.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 98—By Fraternal Delegate Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, of the National Women's Trade Union League.

WHEREAS, A bill authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report on the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of woman and child workers in the United States is now a privileged question in the House and ready to be called up in the Senate, and

WHEREAS, The fact that over three million women, at an average age of eighteen years, unorganized and without the power to legislate for themselves—have come into the industrial field, many of them working under conditions that will unfit them for the duties of home and motherhood, and

WHEREAS, Organized labor has always stood for equal justice and equal pay for equal work, we, the members of the American Federation of Labor, in the interest of the future of workers do most earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity of passing this bill.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 101—By Delegate J. J. O'Neil, of the San Francisco Labor Council:

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

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

WHEREAS, The postoffice clerks who have organized are endeavoring to have Congress enact legislation which will secure for the postoffice clerks an eight-hour workday and improvement with respect to their wages; therefore, be it

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

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be referred to the Executive Council:

Resolution No. 110—By Delegate Tony Entenza, of the Florida State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The question of the labor conditions in Panama has attracted the

attention of the nation, and all reports of said conditions are at variance, none giving a proper report of the "eight-hour law," either on government construction, or private contracts; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor vote to send a committee of two, for a two or three weeks' "labor" investigation of affairs, along the canal zone of Panama, and let it be further

RESOLVED, That the report of this committee be given to the press of the country.

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

The question was discussed by Delegates Entenza, Barnes, Brown (E. G.), French, Dold, O'Neil and Walker.

Delegate Dold moved to amend the report of the committee by referring the resolution to the Executive Council with the endorsement of the convention. (Seconded.)

Delegate Barnes (J. M.) moved as a substitute that two representatives of organized labor be elected at the regular election of officers, said committee to investigate labor conditions in the canal zone.

The chairman declared the motion not germane to the motion before the convention.

The amendment offered by Delegate Dold was adopted, and the report of the committee as amended was adopted.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 111—By Fraternal Delegate Mrs. Chas. Hank, of the Woman's International Union Label League:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, through their officers and organizers, have rendered valuable assistance to the Woman's International Union Label League in the past by organizing Leagues, and educating the women to the value of the Union Label, which symbolizes the best there is at present, we therefore, desire to express our appreciation and most hearty thanks for the valuable assistance rendered, believing that the Union Label can only partly perform its mission without the assistance of the women; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled instruct their organizers to continue to work for the education and organization of women into Label Leagues, believing this the best method in bringing about desired results.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 118—By Delegate Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor is taking measures to have erected a monument to the memory of the late George E. McNeil; and

WHEREAS, The great work and endeavor in behalf of humanity by the late George E. McNeil having been national in its scope, the monument to be erected to his memory by organized labor should be representative of the esteem and high appreciation of the services of the late George E. McNeil held by organized labor of our country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor donate the sum of \$100 to the George E. McNeil monument fund.

Delegates Driscoll and Foster spoke of the life and work of George E. McNeil.

The report of the committee was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The following resolution was referred to the convention without recommendation by the committee:

Resolution No. 119—By Delegate Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the convention of the American Federation of Labor urge its legislative committee to assist in every way possible, the International Typographical Union in its efforts to cause the United States government to own and control a telegraph and telephone system, believing that it is time active steps were being taken by the United States congress to give attention to the repeated demands of labor, that the people of our country should be given opportunity to enjoy at a lower cost these essentials to our daily business and social life, and which are now controlled by two of the greatest monopolies in history, the Bell Telephone Co. and the Western Union Telephone Co.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

The committee reported that the subject matter of Resolution No. 121 was covered by Resolution No. 98, and recommended that no further action be taken.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 122—By Delegates John Golden and Thomas O'Donnell, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, The Wool Sorters of Lawrence, Mass., Barre, Mass., Manchester, N. H. and Providence, R. I., being a well organized body, and affiliated with the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, Many foreign wools are imported into this country under the class skirted and graded so as to evade the extra duty, and otherwise deprive the Wool Sorters of this country of their means of livelihood; and

WHEREAS, All wools advanced in value by any other process except skirted are only admitted on double duty; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L., be and hereby is instructed to see to it that steps be taken at the next session of Congress when a revision of the tariff may be made to have skirted wools so fixed by duty that we may have a proper protection for our labor.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported that the subject matter of Resolution 123 was covered by Resolution No. 87, and recommended that no further action be taken.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Grout, for the Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 138 was referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 25, and that the President of the American Federation of Labor furnish the labor periodicals a list containing the names of machines manufactured by this concern and request them to give same as much publicity as possible.

Resolution No. 25—By Delegate Whitlam, of the Cleveland (O.) Trades and Labor Council:

RESOLVED, That we do hereby earnestly request the delegates to report to their respective locals that "Standard" sewing machines are unfair. The Standard Sewing Machine Co. having been placed on the "unfair list" of the A. F. of L., after repeatedly refusing to make any adjustment of, or to submit to arbitration, the grievances of the machinists and other metal working trades on strike at the factory of said firm. We further request that all locals give these facts as wide publication as possible, to the end that their members and friends may withdraw their patronage from the Standard Sewing Machine Co. until an equitable adjustment of the difficulty be secured.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee made the following report on Resolution No. 65: Inasmuch as this grievance is in the hands of the Executive Council and negotiations are now pending, the committee recommends that the same be continued.

Resolution No. 65—By Delegate E. L. Jordan, of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union:

WHEREAS, Macey & Co., of New York, have persistently refused to recognize or adjust legitimate grievances presented to them by and through the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America; and

WHEREAS, They have ignored the Union Plate Printers and have supplanted the latter with scab men and even women, in the positions formerly held by Union Plate Printers, and have espoused and conducted an open shop for the past three years against the protest of the International Union of Plate Printers and the appeals of the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That said firm of Macey & Co. be declared unfair, unreasonable and callous to the just demands of organized labor, and that their conduct has been fraught with great injury and loss to the journeymen plate printers of New York city and the trade in general; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor now in session in Minneapolis, Minn., do hereby place said firm of Macey & Co. on the unfair list of this organization.

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

Delegate Jordan spoke at some length in favor of the resolution, and moved as an amendment to the report of the committee that if Macey & Co. refuse to give a satisfactory answer to the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, they be placed on the unfair list without further consideration.

The amendment was seconded and carried, and the report of the committee as amended was adopted.

The committee made the following report on Resolution No. 45:

A majority of the committee recommends reference to the Executive Council in accordance with Article 9, Section 4 of the Constitution.

A minority of the committee recommends immediate action for the follow-

ing reasons: The attitude of the president of the company towards organized labor is well known, he being president of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance of St. Louis, and first vice president of their national association. At the present time the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers are out on strike, and have been since August 29th, to resist an increase of working hours from nine (which they worked under for eighteen months) to ten per day. Mr. Van Cleave withdrew his patronage from a printing firm, that had done his work for a year, when it granted the eight-hour day to its employes, and issued a circular to all business men calling upon them to do the same. This leaves no doubt as to his attitude towards organized labor.

Resolution No. 45—By Delegate George Bechtold, of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes:

WHEREAS, The Bucks Stove & Range Co., of St. Louis, Mo., which is owned and controlled by J. W. Van Cleave, president of the Manufacturers' Association has persistently discriminated against members of the Foundry Employes' Union to the extent of discharging every man as soon as it became known that he was a member of said union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the product of the above named factory be placed on the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Bechtold moved the adoption of the minority report.

President Gompers stated that the minority report was in conflict with the constitution, and, therefore out of order.

It was moved by Delegate Morris that the majority report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded.)

Delegate McCullen moved as an amendment to the report of the committee that the report be approved by the convention, and that the Executive Council be instructed to take action at the earliest possible moment. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Delegates Owen, Denny, McCullen and Conway.

The amendment offered by Delegate McCullen was adopted, and the report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

The committee reported concurrence in the following resolution, and recommended its adoption:

Resolution No. 7—By Delegates Henry Fischer and A. McAndrews, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been, and is still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "Twin Trust"; and

WHEREAS, The said trust controls a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the tobacco workers in pushing a boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Trusts; and, be it further

RESOLVED That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the tobacco workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Trusts.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported concurrence in the following resolution, and recommended its adoption:

Resolution No. 114—By Delegate Daniel L. Russell, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Western Union Telegraph Company, a concern composed of numerous telegraph companies, originally independent, none of which prospered while operating separately, but which, however, got together half a century ago and, deciding that competition was the death of trade, formed the gigantic corporation which has since become so notorious; and

WHEREAS, Despite the fact that, because of organization, the Western Union Company has never once failed to fully and promptly pay all its dividends during the fifty years of the company's existence—that which lifted the separate companies from debt and despondency and made the united companies wonderfully prosperous—organization—has ever and always been denied to the corporation's employees; and

WHEREAS, During the past fifteen years, through the introduction of typewriters and the establishment of a telegraphic shorthand system, which system compels telegraphers to memorize many thousands of difficult and arbitrary contractions of English words and phrases, telegraphy now demands severer physical effort, shatters the nerves of many workers unable to bear the exhausting nervous strain incident to the business and requires higher mental attainments than in bygone days; notwithstanding this, it

is remarkable, yet true, with some exceptions, that while the telegrapher's earning capacity and utility has increased his remuneration has decreased; and

WHEREAS, The Western Union Company not only continues to curtail the freedom of its employes by discharging them without hearing or notice for daring to openly seek membership in the organization of their craft, the last and only hope of telegraphers, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, but the company has also recently, through the forms of intimidation nearly always practiced on defenseless workers by conscienceless employes, tried to force its employes to take the places of men who are leaving the service of the Associated Press because of unbearable working conditions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled confirms its action of last year in placing the Western Union Telegraph Company on the unfair list.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution; that the President of the American Federation of Labor make an attempt to bring about a settlement, and if unsuccessful take steps to make this declaration of unfairness effective.

Resolution No. 34—By Delegate A. E. Kellington, of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor at its 23rd annual convention at Boston, Mass., placed all products of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., of Minneapolis on the "We do not patronize" list; and

WHEREAS, This action was reaffirmed at the twenty-fourth annual convention at San Francisco, Cal.; and

WHEREAS, It was proven to President Gompers, when he, in person, made an investigation of the controversy between the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees and the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., May 23rd to 25th inclusive, 1905, that the union in interest was justified in its action; and

WHEREAS, President Gompers recommended that the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees be continued until such time as the company may be better disposed to arrive at a better understanding with the union in interest, the same being concurred in by the Executive Council at their Scranton meeting, June 14th, 1905; and

WHEREAS, The action of the above mentioned union was again reaffirmed at the Twenty-fifth annual convention at Pittsburg, Pa.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we the delegates to the twenty-sixth annual convention of

the American Federation of Labor assembled in Minneapolis, Minn., reaffirm our former action of placing the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. on the "We do not patronize" list and urge that every honorable means be used to have patronage withdrawn from the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. until they will show a spirit of fairness in dealing with organized labor.

On motion of Delegate J. L. Sullivan the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolutions Nos. 23 and 24, after the amendment of the third paragraph of No. 24, by substituting the word "induce" for the word "force," and further recommends that the President of the American Federation of Labor make an effort to bring about an adjustment of this long-standing controversy, and, if unsuccessful, that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated to make this declaration of unfairness effective.

Resolution No. 23—By Delegates A. A. Myrup and Rudolph Schirra, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The boycott placed on the products manufactured by the Cracker Trust, known as the National Biscuit Co., with main offices at Chicago, Ill., and having branches throughout the country; and

WHEREAS, It is the chief custom of this concern to hire non-union and child labor, trying to disrupt the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Work-

ers' International Union by discriminating against the members; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirm the boycott on this concern, and through its President request all its affiliated organizations to instruct their members not to buy any product bearing the stamp of the National Biscuit Company.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 24—By Delegates Rudolph Schirra and A. A. Myrup, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed and re-endorsed, by the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Co. still refuses to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L. reaffirm the boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and instruct the incoming Executive Council to do all in its power to induce the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The convention was adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

SEVENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Kline, Dunn, Law, Comerford, Koch, Tarr, Wulff, Johnson, Keefe, Freeman, Wilson, Gudbrandsen, Dix, Mahon, Commons, Kirk, Heberling, Barry, Raasch, Powell, Gebelein, Morgan, Byrne, Stoner, Davis, Rothwell, Grant, Ott, Zihlman, Hedly, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Whitney, Porter, Clindinst, O'Connor, Chaney, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro.

Delegate Grout, for the Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:

Inasmuch as Resolutions Nos. 54, 104, 116, 125, 115 and 13 have not gone through the proper channels, as per Article 9, Section 4, the committee refers them to the Executive Council.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Frazier, for the Committee on Treasurer's Report, read the following:

We, your Committee on Treasurer's Report, beg leave to submit that we have found that the Treasurer's report coincides with that of the Secretary and Auditing Committee.

It is impossible for us to examine the funds of the Federation, as they are not here, and as they have already been examined by the Auditing Committee, we see no necessity for further examination by us.

We wish to congratulate the American Federation of Labor in the selection of such an efficient Treasurer, and the fact of his re-election for the past sixteen successive terms as guardian of the funds of the Federation attest to the trust imposed.

WM. H. FRAZIER, Chairman.
A. BABLITZ,
C. L. TARR,
FRANK C. ROTH,
J. D. M'KINLAY,
PHILIP KELLY,
A. A. MYRUP,
J. G. BROWN,
P. J. DOWNEY.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Robinson, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 49—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The present factory system is compelling an increased employment of women, who, because they are women, are asked to work for a wage insufficient for a decent living; and

WHEREAS, The very conditions of women's employment are often such as to destroy health of body, character and mind; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon all working women the imperative necessity of organization, not only for their own benefit, but also for the protection of their fathers, brothers and children.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the following resolution for the reason that the national unions referred to are not specifically named:

Resolution No. 52—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor communicate with certain national unions for the purpose of placing organizers on special duty in these localities where the employers' associations and Citizens' Alliance are opposing the organizations of the wage earners.

RESOLVED, That the National Unions be requested to assist financially in the work of organization in those localities.

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

The question was discussed by Delegates Berger and West.

Delegate Furusetth moved that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with the favorable recommendation of the convention.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be referred to the Executive Council, the Council to communicate with the unions named in the resolution with a view to having the request complied with, if possible:

Resolution No. 16—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias, of the Free Federation of Workingmen, Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, It was resolved by the twenty-fourth convention of the American Federation of Labor, recommended to the National and International Associations of Meat Cutters, Barbers, Boot and Shoe Workers and Ladies' Garment Workers, and others in the United States to have their constitutions translated into the Spanish language, as well as some leaflets and pamphlets for the purpose of organization and agitation among the workmen of Porto Rico, Cuba and Central America, in order that they may become familiar with American methods and be enlightened upon the subject of benefits accruing from affiliation with the A. F. of L. which was changed to read that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. have translated into Spanish the constitutions and some leaflets of the trades unions mentioned; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary for the good of unionism in Porto Rico that the above resolution be carried out; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all the recommendations which were made by the twenty-second annual convention be carried out.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 108—By Delegate Tito Pacelli, Rockmen's Protective Union No. 10631:

WHEREAS, The employers of the excavating industry of New York City and vicinity, are continually resorting to underhanded methods to divide the respective unions directly interested in the said industry by promising to recognize only the so-called "Union of Skilled Mechanics," thereby throwing out the unskilled workers who are the most numerous in membership, thereby creating unfriendly relations between all the union men and placing the employers in a position to fight them all; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor at its twenty-sixth annual convention request the Safety and Portable Engineers of New York through the International Union of Steam Engineers; the Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners Union; the Double Drum Hoister Runners' Union, to confer and co-operate with the Rockmen's Union, and the Excavators' Union, of New York, before signing agreements with the employers; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the unions herein named be notified to get together for the purpose outlined in these resolutions.

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

The question was discussed by Delegates Walker, McKee and Robinson.

A motion, by Delegate McKee, that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Grievances was lost.

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

Resolution No. 30 was referred by the Committee on Organization to the Committee on Labels.

The committee recommended that Resolutions Nos. 4, 9, 14, 19, 27, 37, 41, 42, 55, 56, 59, 88, 95, 97, 103, 113, 117, 124 and 128, all referring to the appointment of organizers, be referred to the Executive Council for careful consideration, and to comply as far as possible with the requests.

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

Delegate O'Sullivan asked that Resolution No. 97 be considered separately, and spoke at some length in favor of the appointment of a woman organizer.

Delegate Brown (E. G.), for the committee, argued that all should be treated alike; all were worthy; and he hoped that all amendments would be voted down and committee's recommendation adopted.

Delegate Lavin asked that Resolution No. 14 be considered separately.

A motion to amend was made and seconded that Resolution No. 97 be considered separately.

Delegate Diehle moved as an amendment to the amendment that Resolution No. 9 be considered separately.

The question was discussed by Delegates O'Sullivan, Lavin, Morris, Flood, Stein, Lennon, Diehle, Johanssen and Driscoll.

Delegate Driscoll moved as a substitute for the whole that each resolution mentioned by the committee be considered separately.

On motion of Delegate Dold debate on the question was closed.

The substitute and the amendments were voted on and lost.

Delegates Brown (J. M.) and Lavin asked to be allowed to speak on the resolutions introduced by them.

The President ruled that inasmuch as the convention had decided that debate should close, no further discussion on any of the resolutions named by the committee was in order.

Delegate Barnes (J. M.) arose to a point of order, and stated that the rules provided that the introducer of a resolution shall be given an opportunity to be heard before action is taken.

President Gompers—Your chairman is subject to the will of the convention, and the convention has voted to close debate on this question.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was then carried by a vote of 108 to 55.

Delegates Sarah Hagan and D. S. Hyde desired to be recorded as voting in favor of the motion to consider Resolution No. 97 separately.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 18 be referred to the Committee on Laws.

Delegate Wilson, of the Committee on Laws objected to the reference of the resolution to that committee. He stated that the duty of the Committee on Laws was to consider only laws for the organization.

President Gompers referred Resolution No. 18 to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Ramsay asked permission to read two telegrams received by him. No objection being offered, Delegate Ramsay read the following:

New York, Nov. 19, 1906.

"D. G. Ramsay, care A. F. of L. convention:

"Letter received. Have no suggestions. Would like to see President Gompers' political movement receive endorsement.

"H. B. Perham."

New York, Nov. 19, 1906.

"D. G. Ramsay, care A. F. of L. convention:

"Important business engagements will prevent my getting to convention. Extend greetings and best wishes to the delegates; also congratulations on stand

taken by Federation on late election. Hope same policy will be pursued in future.

"L. W. Quick."

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

"Samuel Gompers, President:

"On behalf of the people of Tampa, including organized labor, I cordially invite the American Federation of Labor to hold its next convention in Tampa, Florida.

"S. M. Sharkman."

"Samuel Gompers, President:

"The American Federation of Labor is specially invited to hold its next convention in Tampa, Florida.

"W. H. Frecker, Mayor."

"Samuel Gompers, President:

"The Star, a paper employing only union labor, asks the American Federation of Labor to hold its next meeting in Lincoln, Neb.

"The Lincoln Star."

The Secretary also read a letter from the Georgia State Federation of Labor, signed by its president and secretary-treasurer, urging that the next convention be held in Atlanta, Ga.

The following communication was read by the Secretary:

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 16, 1906.

To the President and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

We, the delegates of the American Society of Equity in re co-operation and affiliation of our society with the American Federation of Labor, wish to record our appreciation and gratitude for the courtesy and consideration extended us and the recognition given our proposition for mutual reciprocity, organization and trade relation, and, therefore, we are glad to pledge ourselves to the patronage and support of the labels of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and expect the same for ours.

Very gratefully submitted,

Thos. L. Emmerton, State President of the American Society of Equity.

Thos. L. Emmerton, Sec'y Dept. of Fruits and Perishable Products.

Rev. John T. Twohy, L.L.D., St. Louis, Mo.

President Gompers appointed the following committee to draft a suitable memorial resolution on the death of P. J. McGuire and George E. McNeil: Delegates D. D. Driscoll, P. F. Holton, Victor Berger, A. Johannsen and Charles Stelzle.

President Gompers introduced Mr. Gleason, president of the local Aerie of Eagles, who invited the delegates to use the headquarters of the Eagles' organization while in the city; also to attend a smoker and entertainment at 45 Fourth street south on Wednesday evening.

On motion of Delegate Dold the convention was adjourned to 9 a. m. Tuesday, November 20th.

EIGHTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Tuesday, November 20th, Vice-President Mitchell in the chair.

Absentees—Noschang, Kline, Dunn, James, Walls, Law, Huber, Richardson, Gengenback, Cable, Winn, Cumming, Mangan, Bechtold, Koch, Rickert, Tarr, Wulff, Walsh, Warner, Ireland, Groat, Freeman, Wilson, Miller, Spiegl, Skemp, Archibald, Lucas, Gudbrandsen, Badgley, Dix, Gund, Garvey, Kirk, Hart, Heberling, Flood, Barry, Donaghue, Grace, Raasch, Powell, Mulcahy, Gebelein, Braunschweig, Morgan, Fosdick, Byrne, Stoner, Rothwell, Joyce, Grant, Ott, Whitlam, Zihlman, Hedy, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins, (R. W.), Whitney, Porter, O'Connor, Crellin, Glenn, Cooney, Sumnerville, Hill, Saylor, Botham, Woodmansee, Barnes (E. E.), Jones.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

Samuel Gompers, President:

The C. F. U. of New York in today's session unanimously decided to request your honorable body to support the demands made by the Actors' Protective Union for the moral aid of the musicians and the theatrical stage hands in their efforts to establish union conditions in the Metropolitan Opera House as promised by Mr. Conreid to Mr. Gompers one year ago. The position the C. F. U. has taken in the matter can be explained by our Delegate Bohm. An injury to one is the concern of all. With fraternal greetings and best wishes for the success of the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

JAMES P. HOLLAND,
President C. F. U.
JOHN HENRY,
Secretary C. F. U.

Secretary Morrison also read a communication from the secretary of the Trades Union Base Ball League, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Delegate Robinson, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

The Committee reported that it approved of the following resolution, because it is the policy of the American Federation of Labor to act along lines recommended by it:

Resolution No. 112—By Delegate Stephen C. Hogan, of the International Association Marble Workers:

WHEREAS, in certain localities, especially Chicago, Ill., local trades unions affiliated through their National and International Associations with the American Federation of Labor have gone on strike and otherwise discriminated against other trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and in favor of independent unions; and

WHEREAS, if such discriminations are allowed to continue it will prove harmful to the best interests of the labor movement and will tend to disrupt the solidarity of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, All organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should at all times render their full assistance and support to, and not discriminate against each other to the detriment of any affiliated organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, request all National and International Associations to instruct their locals in all sections to assist in every way possible, all trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through their national or international associations to render full support to each other, and cease their discriminations; be it further

RESOLVED, That the General Executive Council on receiving a complaint from the general office of any national or international association of any violation of this resolution, use every means in their power to assist in the abolishment of disruptive methods and use their influence to advance the interests and aims of all affiliated national or international associations by requesting that such discriminations cease.

On motion the report of the Committee was concurred in.

The Committee non-concurred in the following resolution, because it would be encroaching upon the autonomy of the various international organizations to adopt it:

Resolution No. 1—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The complications growing out of disputes between associations of employers and the international unions of the many different industries of the country entail constantly the need of the most thorough and systematic co-operation; and

WHEREAS, The issues causing the disputes in the original beginning are vitally of the same character, no matter what industry involved, it must be self-evident that a more concrete and systematic method of executive administration should prevail in any final attempts at adjustment before negotiations are broken off by strike or lockout; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention endorse the liberal use of conciliation, mediation and arbitration in attempted adjustments of differences between international unions and employers' associations, before resorting to strike; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That in negotiations between any international union and an association or associations of employers, involving any issue likely to directly involve in its extension any other affiliated international union of the American Federation of Labor, the president of the American Federation of Labor, or his appointed representative, shall be in attendance to act in an advisory capacity, to the end that hastily and ill-advised conflicts be avoided.

On motion the report of the Committee was concurred in.

The Committee concurred in the following resolution, and recommended its adoption:

Resolution No. 136—By Delegate H. E. Gudbrandsen, of the International Photo-Engravers' Union:

WHEREAS, The craft of Photo-Engravers are not organized in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and

WHEREAS, We believe it would be of great interest and benefit to organized labor on both sides of the Atlantic and to the International Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A. in particular; be it

RESOLVED, That this convention suggest to our fraternal delegates from Great Britain that they cause the matter to be taken up on their return to their homes, or as soon as it can be conveniently done, and that the International Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A. be asked to co-operate in the matter of organizing the Photo-Engravers of Great Britain and Ireland.

On motion the report of the Committee was concurred in.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 84 take the same course as the other resolutions referred to the Executive Council on Monday.

On motion the report of the Committee was concurred in.

The Committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 80—By Delegate Thomas J. Mulhern, of the Boston Newsboys' Union No. 9077:

WHEREAS, Boston Newsboys' Protective Union No. 9077, after five years' experience in the labor movement, has proven that unions of newsboys, under the guidance of the American Federation of Labor, are practical and can become permanent; and

WHEREAS, In the city of Boston, Newsboys' Union No. 9077 has been, and is of a great benefit to the newsboys, both in bettering the conditions in their vocation and in the education of their members, thereby gaining the respect of the labor movement and the general public in their vicinity; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that the Executive Council request its organizers, also State Federations and Central Labor Bodies throughout the country, to make a special endeavor during the coming year to organize the newsboys throughout the country.

On motion the report of the Committee was concurred in.

The Committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 69—By Delegate W. D. Mahon:

WHEREAS, No progress can be made by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in packing houses where the strike took place in 1904 because the packers seem to be and the Butchers believe they are very antagonistic toward their union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee of three, one of which shall be a member of the Executive Council, to meet with the packers and ask them to define their policy toward organized labor.

On motion the report of the Committee was concurred in.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 150 be amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 150—By Delegate Hawley, of the Switchmen's Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Switchmen's Union of North America is a trade union, representing the men employed in the hazardous occupation of switching cars; and

WHEREAS, The said union is affiliated with this great body, the American Federation of Labor; and, therefore entitled to its protection; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we pledge our loyal and earnest support to the Switchmen's Union in its efforts to improve the conditions of the switchmen; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, here assembled recognize the Switchmen's Union as the only

organization legally representing the switchmen, and having jurisdiction over the railroad yards of this country.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the Committee be concurred in.

The motion was discussed by Delegates Urlick, Van Lear, Flannery, Hawley and Anderson.

A motion was made and seconded that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to endeavor to bring about a harmonious adjustment between the Switchmen's Union and the other organizations mentioned. (Lost.)

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

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 133 be amended by striking out all except the first five lines of the last paragraph, and reported concurrence in the resolution in its amended form.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the Committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Berger, who moved that the resolution as read be adopted.

The question was further discussed by President Gompers, who moved as an amendment that the word "craft" be stricken out and the word "trade" inserted. The amendment was accepted by the Committee.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Walker, Barnes, (J. M.), Furseeth, Bablitz, Paulitsch and Duncan.

The resolution as amended is as follows:

Resolution No. 133—By Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor urge upon the various international trade organizations immediate settlement of jurisdiction questions by mutual conferences.

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

Delegate Berger—I wish to go on record as protesting against the vote. I know my name is attached to the resolution, but I wish to protest against it in its present form.

Resolution No. 35 was referred by the Committee to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 137 was referred to the Committee on Laws.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Delegate Foster for the Committee on President's Report submitted the following:

We commend to the studious attention of American wage earners the able, comprehensive and statesmanlike brief for the trade-union movement contained in the annual address of President Gompers. We congratulate this organization that its progress warrants the note of optimism which the address sounds throughout. The chief executive of this body is not and does not need to be an apologist for the cause he represents. The growth of this Federation is not merely numerical. It has an inheritance of good deeds done, a present of active ability, a future of potential possibilities.

We concur in the President's assertion as to the mobility of trades unionism. What we *will* we can. To transform inertia into determination, ignorance into intelligence, disunion into a cohesive associated effort, is the legitimate and practical propaganda of this Federation, and it has most assuredly justified its mission. The wage-earners of America are better educated economically, broader-minded fraternally, and more independent in the exercise of their powers as citizens because of the existence of the Federation and its affiliated national, state, central and local bodies.

The federative principle is a powerful force in promoting the solidarity of labor. Back of all organization is the individual with his personal bias, prejudice and temperament. In our annual conventions the labor representatives of the continent get knowledge of each other's ideas and personalities. The curse of labor has been the division and misunderstanding existing among men of different races and creeds. In removing this misunderstanding what other influence has accomplished so much as the association of men carrying the union card? We desire to emphasize what the President has said as to the value of our central bodies. They do for each locality an even greater work in

this direction than a national body can accomplish.

We re-indorse the recommendations as to rules regulating the conduct of meetings of central bodies.

Concurred in.

CANADIAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

We heartily approve the President's expressed sentiment as to the kindly and fraternal relations existing between this body and its affiliated bodies over the line, a line which we hope will ever continue to be imaginary so far as the interests of wage-earners are concerned.

Concurred in.

PORTO RICAN SITUATION.

We approve the assistance rendered our brothers of Porto Rico during their strike, and we recommend that this convention declare its earnest sympathy with the expressed desire of the Free Federation of Labor for the attaining of local self-government.

Concurred in.

PRINTERS' EIGHT-HOUR CONTEST.

We feel certain that every delegate to this convention will join in the President's commendation of the protracted and victorious struggle of the I. T. U. for the eight-hour day. No battle of greater significance was ever fought upon the bloodless field of industrial warfare. We recommend that the union label of the printers be formally inserted in the eight-hour flag of trades-unionism.

Concurred in.

TEXTILE WORKERS.

We unite with the President in congratulating the textile workers in the progress they have made since the dark day when their cause was laid before the San Francisco Convention.

Concurred in.

NO WAGE REDUCTION.

We approve as wise, expedient and foresighted the declaration for a no-wage reduction policy. The commodity of labor is not inanimate, for it is a part of a human life. The commercial world has too long reckoned with it as a thing. Trades-unionism should declare in form,

as it has in fact, that the labor seller is not an inert piece of merchandise, but the product of all civilization has given to the world, with the power to think and to act. The higher thought has taught him to reach out for the things which make life worth living. He refuses to be longer juggled with by mercantile and speculative acrobats. He says, "Make your future profits out of something else than my flesh and blood. I am going at least to keep what I have got and to get as much more as I can. Reckon it, then, as a fixed factor in your business calculations that labor's share in the joint product shall never more be scaled downward."

Concurred in.

NATIONAL EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

We approve the recommendations of the President, that the enactment of the eight-hour bill now favorably reported to Congress be urged with all the power at the disposal of the Federation.

Concurred in.

INVESTIGATION OF WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR.

We endorse heartily the recommendation of the President for the support of the bill now before the Senate providing for an investigation by the Department of Commerce and Labor as to sociological conditions attending the labor of women and children.

Concurred in.

RAILROAD MEN'S HOURS OF LABOR AND ARBITRATION.

We concur in the view of the President that both the public safety and the welfare of the employes demand the limitation by law of excessive hours of railway service. We also recommend that the suggestion be adopted for the calling of a conference with the representatives of the railroad organizations to determine what shall be done to remedy the situation arising out of the Evans' decision which practically vitiates the railway arbitration act of 1898.

Concurred in.

SAN FRANCISCO.

We recommend approval of the sentiments expressed in the President's report

towards our afflicted membership in San Francisco and rejoice in the evidence of fraternity shown to them in the contributions made and assistance rendered.

Concurred in.

TUBERCULOSIS.

We approve the recommendation that continued effort be directed toward the prevention of tuberculosis.

Concurred in.

SCHOOL ROOMS.

We approve the recommendation that local and central bodies be urged to take up in their respective localities the question of obtaining the use of public school rooms for evening meetings of organized labor.

Concurred in.

MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE.

We recommend that this convention voice its most emphatic protest against the violation of individual and states rights committed in the method of imprisonment of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Concurred in.

EXCHANGE OF CARDS.

We recommend that the convention, while recognizing the full right of affiliated organizations to make such regulations as to foreign union card holders as it sees fit; yet urge that a policy of liberality and fraternity be pursued in this regard.

Concurred in.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

We reaffirm the doctrine of international brotherhood and urge the trade unionists of America to join in promoting all movements having for their purpose the elimination of the cruel barbarism of war.

Concurred in.

HIGH DUES.

We endorse the recommendation of the Executive Council to the international unions, to establish dues of not less than \$1 monthly. A well-filled treasury is a much surer guarantee of genuine union-

ism than a lofty declaration of principles based on a bargain counter system of dues. A unionism that is not worth 25 cents a week had best be sent to the junk heap.

Concurred in.

CONVICT LABOR.

We are in accord with the President's statement of the position of this organization as to convict labor, and recommend the endorsement of legislation for the protection of those states which have eliminated the profit-making element in their system of employing convicts from the influx of convict contract-made goods from other states.

Concurred in.

LABOR PRESS.

We endorse what is said by the President as regards the Labor Press. It should be encouraged by all union men so that it can be made more successful, and suggest that our members and friends give it a more substantial support.

Concurred in.

Delegate Furuseth, for the Committee on President's Report, submitted the following:

We have carefully considered the President's report regarding the issuance of injunctions as used in labor disputes; we endorse what he has said, the efforts that have been made and the bill drafted and introduced. We urge upon every trade-unionist, friend of free institutions and of human liberty, the earnest and careful consideration of the use now being made of the equity power given to our courts. This power comes to our courts from the irresponsible sovereigns of the old world, when, by the sovereign delegated to the Court of Chancery, it was gradually so extended and abused that in England it became necessary to prohibit its use except for the specific protection of property and property rights when such were in immediate danger and there was no other adequate remedy at law. This was the practice in England at the time our Constitution was adopted and it was with all the limitations and safeguards then and there provided and in use that it was adopted into our system and conferred upon our judges. If, under the mistaken idea that thus shall we pre-

vent crime, it be permitted to invade criminal jurisdiction, it will absorb the whole domain, destroy trial by jury, the indictment by grand jury and all other safeguards which society has found it necessary to place around those accused of crime. If it be permitted to extend itself so to deal with personal rights, it will, being absolutely an irresponsible power, be used to destroy all personal liberty. The theory upon which it is used in labor disputes seems to be that conducting of a business is a property right, that business is property and that the earning power of property engaged in business is itself property which can and ought to be protected by the equity power in the same way and to the same extent as property, tangible property, itself. Inasmuch as the earning capacity of property used in business depends either upon the labor employed or patronage enjoyed, such theory would carry with it an admission that in our country the ownership of the tools of production gives to the possessor thereof a vested right in so much labor as will make his business profitable or in so much patronage as will give him an assured income on his investment.

If this theory shall be finally accepted, a corporation running a department store and having destroyed and absorbed all competitors may, through the assistance of a judge sitting in equity, prevent any other corporation or individual from entering its field and by competition reducing its income. Your committee believes that there is no tendency so dangerous to personal liberty, so destructive of free institutions and of a republican form of government as the present misuse and extension of the equity power through usurpation by the judiciary; and therefore urge the speedy enactment of the so-called Pearie Bill into law, and we further recommend that 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 their expressions are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question, repudiated.

Concurred in.

We note what the President has to say upon the efforts now being made to reverse the policy of Chinese exclusion.

We share the apprehensions expressed, and endorse the efforts made to resist the opening up of this country to emigration from, or colonization by, either Mongolians or Hindoos from the continent of Asia, and we urge that every effort be made not only to keep out the Chinese, but the Japanese, the Koreans and the coolies from British India.

We submit that this is absolutely necessary not only to preserve our civilization, our standard of living, but our race.

They are alien in race, in religion, in their mode and manner of thought and action, and with their highly developed race consciousness, they come here not to be absorbed but to absorb.

Their teeming millions have been produced by sacrificing production to population, while the Occident has in the last century followed the directly opposite policy. The introduction of the power-driven machinery of the Occident into China, Japan and India, applying thereto the highly skilled hand labor of those countries, will necessarily reduce millions of their people to idleness and want; if permitted they will come here bringing with them their customs, their vices, their perseverance in patient toil, and their low standard of living.

Their earning capacity being out of proportion to their ordinary needs, their fecundity will increase, while the inevitable reduction in our standard of living will, with us, cause later and fewer marriages, fewer children, thus bringing about the gradual deterioration and destruction of our race.

It was the argument of the trader and the wealth gathered by him through trading in sugar, rum and slaves that opened up this country to the negro, and kept it open in spite of the earnest protest of thoughtful men, and which created in our midst the race antagonism which we now have, the struggles which have been and the still greater ones that seem coming.

If the sale of petroleum and other products shall be deemed sufficient cause for opening our ports and our country to the hordes of Asia, little room will be left in coming ages for our race in this land. Backed as these hordes are by great military powers, capable of and eager to extend their population and their dominion, the danger seems so great and the result so inevitable that exclusion, peremptory and absolute exclusion, is the only remedy.

The Mongolian and the Aryan never could assimilate, and in the industrial struggle for life the former was the invariable victor. His chances of succeeding here and now, are better than at any other time or place owing to the cleavage in our own population brought about by the struggle between the employers of labor and the working people. For these reasons every effort should be made not only to keep the Chinese exclusion laws intact, but to extend them to all the native races of Asia.

The proposed importation of Chinese laborers under contract for service on the Panama canal seems to us to be not only a violation of the alien contract labor law and the Chinese exclusion law, but since they are to be bound not to leave the canal zone, also a violation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution forbidding slavery and involuntary servitude within the United States or in any place subject to their jurisdiction. Freedom has been defined as the right of locomotion, to freely, without let or hindrance move from place to place. These laborers are not to be permitted to leave the canal zone; to prevent that, in this instance as in South Africa, there is no doubt that stockades will be used. The stockade or the zone will in either case be a prison, the difference will be in its size, not in its nature. If the canal cannot be built except by the reintroduction of involuntary servitude in the United States or within its jurisdiction, then it is better that it be not built at all.

Concurred in.

We have read and examined with care what the President says about the subsidy bill, and also the bill itself. We find that the bill provides for an enlistment of the seamen in the naval service, and, in fact makes employment on a subsidized vessel conditional upon such enlistment. It is equal to a law which would make it necessary for a carpenter, a miner, a molder, or any other tradesman to become a member of and remain in the National Guard before he could work at his trade within the State in which he lives.

The theory upon which the bill is drawn and the reasons given by its advocates, are that we have not the vessels needed as auxiliaries to the navy, and not at all the men needed to man the navy in

time of war. Accepting these contentions as facts it is contended as reasons therefor that the cost of building a vessel in an American shipyard and the cost of sailing a vessel under the American flag in the foreign trade is so much higher than that under other flags that a subsidy is necessary. It is further contended that with an adequate subsidy we shall have more vessels, and having more vessels we shall have all the native or naturalized seamen needed.

That we have not now the necessary number of native or naturalized seamen needed for the merchant marine and the navy is a fact not disputed; it is patent to all who are at all acquainted with maritime conditions. The American boy is not seeking the sea as a means of livelihood, and the American man at sea is seeking and finding more agreeable and more remunerative employment on shore.

There is employed at present, according to the census, about 120,000 men as seamen or deep-sea fishermen under our flag, and among the seamen from ten to fifteen per cent are either natives or naturalized, the rest are men owing allegiance to other flags and not subject to draft upon order of the President.

If the seamen and fishermen employed in our fisheries and our coastwise and lake trade were either native or naturalized Americans, the number of men necessary for the navy could at any time be obtained. The difficulty, therefore, lies not so much in the number of men as in the number of men available, and the primary cause is that for some reasons the American does not seek the sea or remain there. If the American does not seek the coastwise trade, where there is no competition with the foreign vessels and small wages, and onerous conditions are not caused thereby or an excuse therefor, there seems to be no reason why he should seek employment in the foreign trade where the ship owner has the reason of competition for the wages and conditions which he imposes upon the seamen. The American ceased to go to sea because he could do better on shore than he possibly could at sea, where, no matter what his industry and thrift, he could not and cannot earn sufficient upon which to keep a family.

As to the cost of operating a vessel under the American flag the contention that American vessels in the foreign trade provide better quarters, more and better

food, that they carry more men, and pay more wages than vessels under other flags, is not based upon facts. When the steamers "Paris" and "New York" were placed under the American flag the number of firemen and coal passers and of able and ordinary seamen was reduced.

The wages of sailors and marine firemen depend upon the port in which they are engaged and the voyage they are about to make, and not at all upon the flag under which the vessel sails, and our law, enacted in 1884, gave to the ship owner the right to hire his crew in a foreign port, bring them to the United States and back to a foreign port without re-shipping them in the United States. This puts him on an absolute equality as to wages, exclusive of officers with any country with which he trades. He pays English wages if he trades with England, French wages if he should with France and Chinese wages if he trades with China; the law gives him this privilege and he avails himself of it to the fullest extent.

The other costs of operating a vessel are, coal, lubricating oils, and provisions; like other vessels, he buys it where it is cheapest. If it be a sailing vessel it consists in spars, canvas, ropes and blocks, and these things we furnish to other nations to a very large extent.

Since the organization of our government no industry has been as well cared for through absolute authority over the men employed therein, through immunities granted and special privileges conferred, as has been the merchant marine. By law enacted in 1790 the seaman was made the property of the vessel upon which he served. If he sought to withdraw himself from the servitude of his master he could be and he was arrested, put in prison, there to remain until called for by such master. If he succeeded in escaping from his service and his master he could be and he was pursued from State to State, or from one country into another, forcibly returned to his master and compelled to continue the labor on pain of imprisonment. When involuntary servitude was taken off the negro, by war and the Thirteenth Amendment, and the Statutes revised accordingly, the vessel's ownership of the seaman remained undisturbed. Conditions as to quarters on board, food and working hours were by Congress left at the discretion of the owner. Some improvements have been

made but the seamen's status yet remains that of a serf or a peon. He is still compelled to live in a place six feet long, six feet high and two feet wide. In this place he has to eat, to live, and to sleep, when off duty. It has been described as too large for a coffin and not large enough for a grave. He is still compelled to sign away in the foreign trade a certain sum of the wages to be earned in order to obtain employment. He must obey any order from the master or any other officer or go to prison. But if crippled for life by injury thereby received he has no remedy. He must, in obtaining employment, compete with the unskilled and destitute, not only in this country, but from all nations and races. The vessels are under-manned, both as to skill and number, and the ship owner is resisting every improvement by every means within his power.

In the meantime the ship owners have been relieved of: Risks arising from acts of God or dangers of the sea through a system of insurance; arising from piracy through the present perfect policing of the seas; from those arising from popular local disturbances through damages paid by such localities or States; of liabilities to the shipper, passenger or seaman through limited liability laws and judicial decisions; of taxes on floating property by several states; of fees to be paid for the enforcement of navigation laws, except in some unimportant instances; of care and cure of sick seamen, cost of which is now borne by the public treasury, and the burial of dead seamen who are handed over to the coroner and then buried by the community; of the duty to carry a certain number of citizens in the crew of the vessel; of the duty of training men for the sea service now done by foreigners or in training ships at public expense. In addition to this he may carry as many or as few men as he pleases, with such skill or lack of skill as he chooses; he may carry as much cargo on deck and load his vessel to any depth that he thinks profitable. There are no laws or regulations on these subjects.

He may hire, and, in a foreign port in the foreign trade, by assistance of the police, keep the cheapest men that can be found in any part of the world.

Under our coastwise navigation laws he has an absolute monopoly of all trade from one American port to another.

Under the act of 1892 he may make contracts to carry the mail through which he receives more pay for this service than he pays in wages to every man and boy employed on his vessel as a seaman in any capacity.

Having been relieved of risks and liabilities, and having been given immunities as have been herein mentioned, and having driven the American from the sea, thereby weakening our navy, and now employing and thereby training foreigners and men of alien and antagonistic races, making them ready to be employed by other navies, he insists upon continuing these conditions, while he urges Congress to further tax the whole American people to help him carry on his private business.

Your committee recommends that the American Federation of Labor reiterate and emphasize its condemnation of any such legislation and especially against this bill with its un-American provision for conscription.

Concurred in.

Your committee has seen several unsigned copies of leaflets purporting to give "facts about the shipping bill," which have been sent to locals of national labor organizations in advocacy of its passage. They appear to be sent out by an organization calling itself the Marine Trades Council of New York and Vicinity. From the list of membership published by itself it has ne'er a mariner in it. Your committee can understand that those who are to share in the "benefits" of this legislation when enacted may be willing to make some sacrifices to obtain it, and we presume that they have so labored with this "Marine Trades Council" that it thinks itself engaged in work prompted by high and patriotic motives.

We note and endorse what the President says about the disregard of human life in sending a number of vessels, improperly manned and without motive power of their own, to sea in tow of steamers, from which, in stress of weather they are cut loose, the men on the same too often finding a watery grave. We are informed, as we believe credibly, that the majority of these barges are owned by the coal carrying railroads who use this method to the detriment of legitimate shipping, thereby compelling small ship owners to accept rates so unremunerative as to destroy the earning capacity of such

property. This practice being destructive of legitimate shipping as well as of human life, we hope that Congress will give an early and favorable consideration to this bill under which the practice will be stopped.

Concurred in.

Delegate Brown, (E. G.)—Moved that the session be extended until the reading of the report of the Committee on President's Report was concluded, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

Delegate Russell asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered the following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 154—By Delegate Daniel L. Russell, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Associated Press has done everything in its power to discourage the attempts of the telegraphers in its employ to organize for their advancement and protection; and

WHEREAS, The Associated Press has formed a sympathetic alliance with the Western Union Telegraph Company to block the progressive efforts of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America; and

WHEREAS, Because a committee of union telegraphers recently requested an adjustment of manifestly unfair hours and salaries, the Associated Press Board of Directors rescinded a resolution passed more than two years ago granting telegraphers free typewriters and a two weeks' vacation each year with full pay; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor denounce the Associated Press for its unjust treatment of its telegraphers, and recommends, that unless the Executive Council can bring about an amicable understanding between the Associated Press and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, the Executive Council shall, after full and impartial investigation, consider the advisability of placing the Associated Press upon the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Winn asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, the following was introduced:

Resolution No. 155—By Delegate P. C. Winn, of the International Union of Steam Engineers:

RESOLVED, That the Firemen's Union (City Fire Department) of Chicago be in-

formed that the International Union of Steam Engineers has jurisdiction over the Engineers in the said Department.

Referred to Executive Council.
The convention was adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

EIGHTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Absentees—Noschang, Fischer, Dunn, Kelly (Garry), Law, Huber, Richardson, Russell, Babilitz, Kennedy (W. E.), Fay, Gunning, Mangan, Koch, Rickert, West, Tarr, Wulff, Johnson, Walsh, Warner, Hogan, Call, Freeman, Digel, Archibald, Finger, Gudbrandsen, Dix, Kirk, Heberling, Dahlman, Flood, Barry, Raasch, Powell, Mulcahy, Gebelein, Braunschweig, Morgan, Byrne, Sweeney, Stoner, Rothwell, Grant, Zihlman, Hedly, Burgess, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Kleinman, Whitney, Van Lear, Porter, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragan, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan.

Delegate Foster continued the report of the Committee on President's Report, as follows:

LABOR'S POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

We have considered at some length, and with great care, that part of the report of President Gompers and the Executive Council bearing upon this subject, together with the various resolutions having reference to the same general topic.

We recommend that the action taken by the Executive Council during the past campaign be heartily indorsed; that we declare the issuance of the bill of grievance was amply justified by the contingency which had arisen, and that we express our approval of the energetic campaign carried on against the enemies of labor with the small means at the disposal of the officers of the Federation. We recommend that this convention join in protesting against the attempt made to deprive public employes of the constitutional right of petition for redress of grievances.

In the various resolutions submitted to it, your committee finds itself con-

fronted with a somewhat comprehensive task. In one, for instance, it is asked to provide a plan by which some specific party may receive the indorsement of our movement. In another we are asked to determine the most effective plan of political organization, etc.

It seems necessary, therefore, in our judgment, to submit for your consideration, the question of the general relation of the Federation to the political issue. What is the true function of this organization? What are its powers, limitations and duties? How far may it properly take the initiative in political affairs? With what authority, if any, may it assume to speak for the millions enrolled in its membership? Where is the line where interference begins with the freedom of action of the individual, guaranteed by the constitution of most of our affiliated bodies. How far is it either wise or expedient to attempt the identification of an economic and political movement in the same organization?

These are very serious questions, not to be lightly answered, for in failing to answer them rightly, at least two of our predecessors, on the lines of national labor organizations, passed quickly into decadence.

Our space is all too brief for attempting even barest detail. We shall assume, therefore, that trade-unionism in teaching the paramount importance of questions affecting the lives and homes of the labor seller, also teaches the citizen that the use of his ballot should be determined by these issues, rather than by those put forward for purely political reasons. This teaching has borne fruit. Never in the history of the republic were there so many independent labor voters as today, and the number is increasing.

We rejoice that this is so and claim for

the educative influence of our union a large share of the credit.

There is the great vital fact that more men are free men, politically, than ever before. The method in which they shall use this freedom is a secondary matter. The detail of political organization to be followed out in this or that locality may safely be left to local judgment.

We regard with pleasure the recent political action of the organized workingmen of the country and by which they have demonstrated that they are determined to exhibit their political power. We are in full accord therewith and recommend to organized labor throughout the country that they persist in their efforts to organize as an independent political force to the end that labor may achieve its just rights through the exercise of the ballot.

We apprehend that there is no more need for this organization handing down patent plans for utilizing this independent spirit than there is for its interference with local autonomy in the conduct of trade affairs. We, therefore non-concur in the proposition that this convention shall indorse any political party or any plan for the formation of a political party.

Our members in each territorial division, state, municipal, congressional or assembly, know best how to use the independent ballot. Our corresponding divisions of state and central bodies may safely be trusted to take the initiative as to methods. Let the principle be proclaimed in every community that associated labor will hold hostile individuals and parties responsible for the defeat of labor measures, and if there be really an independent spirit among our membership it may be entrusted to work out to our ways of achieving results.

We are, however, of the opinion that it is the legitimate function of this organization to carry on an aggressive educational campaign and to furnish all possible assistance upon these lines, whether by statistics, literature, committees before legislatures, speakers upon the public platform, etc.

We recommend the adoption of the suggestion that information should be collected as to the results of the campaigns initiated during the last election, and we further recommend that the Executive Council be entrusted with this work.

We hold, with the President, that the economic function and power of trade unionism is by far its greatest instrument for good. We further hold that the solidarity of our movement must not for a moment be permitted to be endangered by the attempt to identify it with a partisan political movement. We must have with us, in our economic movement, men of all parties as well as of all creeds, and the minority right of the humblest man to vote where he pleases and to worship where his conscience dictates must be sacredly guarded. We may properly furnish him the facts as they occur in the legislative field, the records of legislators, etc., and then leave him to use his own political judgment.

Your committee, therefore, does not feel called upon to even ask this convention to say whether an independent labor party is a desirable thing or not. Our membership can settle that matter for themselves. We do say, however, that the attempt to delegate any authority, by this convention, to form political organizations on any specific lines, would to that extent identify the Federation of Labor with a party movement and inevitably vitiate one of the most fundamental principles of trade-unionism. Political movements are ephemeral. The trade-union movement is not alone for today, its existence is too valuable to be staked on success in the political arena. The political wooden horse bears within it those who would destroy the walls of our now impregnable defense. At the risk of repetition, we desire to make the position clear, which we ask this convention to assume. We are not a political party. We disclaim political *party jurisdiction*. We set up no claim of authority over the political acts of our membership. We could not if we would, for all the political authority we might assume, would not vitiate the protection due every man from the union which grants him his card. If we are to create new tests of regularity in unionism we must first obtain new power from the affiliated bodies which make up the Federation.

On the other hand, as shown by citations from previous proceedings in the report of the Executive Council, the Federation has repeatedly declared for the independent use of the ballot for the purpose of securing legislative and judicial reform. In the struggle for office for the

mere sake of office, our movement should have no part.

We are legitimately concerned as to those measures which affect our legislative and judicial rights.

We, therefore, recommend to trade-unionsists everywhere the duty of independent voting and the formation of such organizations outside the trade-union as, in the judgment of the membership, in each locality, may be deemed most effective.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK K. FOSTER,
Chairman

A. FURUSETH,
Secretary
M. M. DONNELLY,
DAVID A. CAREY,
HENRY OTT,
SAM. DE NEDREY,
JEROME JONES,
WM. TEMPLEMAN,
THOS. F. TRACY,
G. W. SAVAGE,
E. J. DENNEY,
P. J. McARDLE,
JAMES J. CREAMER,
R. GLOCKLING.

Delegate Ryan, (W. D.)—I move that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded.)

Delegate Lavin—The committee came to certain conclusions about fifteen minutes ago, and then went on and discussed the proposition. They non-concur in the policy of this organization to go into an independent political movement. I want to say now, in opening the discussion, that, while a large majority of the delegates may think and feel that the proposition suggested by the committee is the proper one, yet there is a great problem this convention today should settle for good or ill. The secretary stated that there was a vast army of men connected with this organization. There is a vast army of working men who are not connected with this organization, but whose interests are partly centered in this organization. They have aspirations that they look to this organization to crown in this political action. While you stand neutral you will always remain where you are now.

Notwithstanding the laudation that has been heaped upon the Executive Council for its action preceding the last election, it terminated on election day in a miserable failure compared with what could

be done. I have no doubt the Executive Council did what it thought was best for the interests of the movement. We have, today, in the United States the power in the hands of the working people, and we can well afford to go into political action. The Executive Council or this convention can issue forth to the world today a declaration of principles upon which all the states and localities may stand, and they can issue forth the groundwork for a labor party platform upon which all working people, union men and non-union men alike, can stand and work together. The working people will then control the government, and legislation will be along working-class principles only. The man who is not a working man should be outlawed and out-legislated. When you adopt a policy of party principles along these lines for the working people of the country, you will have rallied to your stand every working man—young and old, black and white, skilled and unskilled; and the phalanx rushing into politics will be so strong and powerful there will be no interests in the country able to withstand it.

I say, with all due respect to the opinions of men who profess to know, and probably do know, more about the labor world and the political world than I do, that I have never yet discovered in any part of the world that men who had power yielded any of it until it was wrested from them by a greater power. And while you stand, today, divided between two old parties, looking for your friends in these old camps, you will never succeed in marching one foot forward. You may succeed in getting in a man here and there who is friendly to your cause, but he will be a very small factor in a national or state legislature.

We find men in this convention with brains enough, almost, to control the universe in a human sense, but they form conclusions and work from the top down, so they must necessarily find a premise that will correspond with the conclusions they have reached. Now, I want you people to come together and start from bottom principles first and work up, and by always having first principles for a foundation you will wind up at a logical conclusion, but not otherwise. As it is we are in the habit of forming conclusions, and necessarily the premises must be founded upon men.

Delegate Dold—The question now before the house being of such vast importance, and the report of the committee being so exhaustive, I believe better action could be had if further discussion of the question could be deferred until such time as the report of the committee could be printed and placed in the hands of the delegates. I move that that be done.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Barnes (J. M.).

Delegate Maloney—I move as an amendment that discussion of this report be made a special order of business for tomorrow.

Delegate Dold accepted the amendment as part of his motion.

The question was discussed by Delegates Lennon, Brown (E. G.), and Dold.

On motion of Delegate Hart, debate on the motion was closed.

The motion was voted on and lost by a vote of 131 to 90.

Delegate Berger—Mr. Chairman and Delegates; I rise to put in a substitute for a part of the report. I will say that this is one of the best reports it has ever been my pleasure to listen to in any convention of the American Federation of Labor. Most of the report I endorse with all my heart and soul. It is a splendid piece of work. There is one part, however, I cannot endorse, and that is the part upon political action. The report not being before me, I do not know where my substitute will fit, but probably somewhere in the last three or four paragraphs. I would like to have that part stricken out, and the following inserted:

RESOLVED, That true labor politics can never be non-partisan, and must always be partisan. And it must always be partisan to labor; and, furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That only by uniting politically on class lines in like manner as we are now economically organized on class lines can the American proletariat compel recognition of its rights and finally secure the full product of labor to the workers.

Vice President Duncan—The chair decides the substitute not in order. Section 8 of Article 3 of the laws governing this convention provides that party politics, whether they be Democratic, Re-

publican, Socialist, Populist, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no place in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The substitute offered by Delegate Berger declares for party politics, and has no place on the floor of this convention unless you direct your Committee on Laws to report a change in the laws.

Delegate Berger—My substitute being knocked out, I will have to work on new lines.

Mr. Chairman, I will begin by asking for a definition of what a party is? A party is a political expression of economic conditions. But many people take it the other way. Many people think we can create a millennium by politics. As long as any class has economic strength, that class will also have political strength. Now, it is not our intentions, Mr. President, at this time, or at any other time, to tie the American Federation of Labor to any political party. I am known to be a Socialist, but under no circumstance would I ask for an endorsement of the Socialist Party by this convention. We don't want it, to begin with. Furthermore, your endorsement would not do us any good. You have no means of compelling the trade-unionists of the country to vote the Socialist ticket. In Milwaukee and in Wisconsin, as long as the trades council of Milwaukee and the State Federation endorsed our party, we did not get the votes. Since we quit getting their endorsements, we have been getting the votes. We want men, not resolutions. As far as resolutions are concerned, I know something about resolutions. Our worthy chairman gets shivers down his back whenever he sees me coming.

Vice President Duncan—I did not say that.

Delegate Berger—You did not say it but you shivered. Our worthy chairman, who is a good fellow, although we do not agree on most questions, gets to shiver once a year, but I want to tell you the capitalistic class in Milwaukee are shivering all the time. I am a live Resolution there; I have resolved to abolish the system there; I am a walking resolution. But I say as long as you are in politics at all, you must work on absolute labor lines. As long as you vote the Republican and Democratic tick-

ets you are working on the lines of the capitalistic class. You say you will bring pressure to bear on the Republicans and Democrats, that you will make them promise to stand for labor. I have never known a Republican or Democrat who would not promise everything before election, but they never kept those promises after election. They have broken every promise they have ever made in the past; but if you want more promises you can get them; they have more promises just as good.

You know what kind of a deal you get before Congress. A great many of these people have promised you things. I say a union man who is voting for any of the capitalists' tickets is not doing his duty.

I know the building up of a political organization on class lines is not an easy thing. I have been through it. We have built up our organization from nothing to 19,000 votes, and have elected six members of the legislature. We had only five members two years ago. We never had any labor legislation that amounted to anything in Wisconsin until those five men were elected, and then we passed nine very good laws. Now that we have six members, we will pass other laws.

How about the political action of our President, Sam Gompers? How about Littlefield? How about Joe Cannon and the rest of them? Two men have been elected to Congress, but the miners elected them. It was not the action of the Executive Council.

The reason for this change in the policy of the Executive Council was because they had success in the political movement in England. I am afraid our Executive Council would never have gone into politics if they had not had the example of England before them. They did not go into politics this time because it was necessary or good; they did it because similar action was taken in England. We were rolling up our pants because it was raining in England.

A year ago this question of politics was tabooed in our convention in Pittsburg, but a few months later the Executive Council was in politics. Mr. Gompers is not Keir Hardie—Keir Hardie could make it go. The English Trade Union Congress did make it go; they

elected fifty men, thirty of whom were Socialists. Our fraternal delegate said the enthusiasm came from the Socialists, while the trade unions furnished the battalions.

Now, I am not asking the American Federation of Labor to make any alliance with the Socialists; I don't want such an alliance; I would oppose it on our side of the house. We don't want any alliance until the entire sentiment of the American unions has changed.

We should profit by the example, not only of England, but of Germany, Italy and France. We don't amount to anything in this country politically. Your committee is treated like a foot-ball by Congress. They don't respect you or care what you do.

In France, the trade unions are the biggest power in existence today. Look at Germany! It was a German trade unionist that prevented a war between France and Germany. Compare our influence when we go hat in hand, begging for this or that other little law, begging for enforcement of the eight-hour law that Congress passed in 1848. We don't ask for the endorsement of any political party, no matter what that party is. We don't ask for the endorsement of the Socialist party, but we ask for action on class lines, and only on class lines. We say that as long as you elected Democrats to Congress, no matter how good men they are—and my friend Wilson is a most excellent type of man—but he will be under the control of the Democratic chief, Williams. That is what he will be, and you will find that out. Within a year or two he will either do as the Democratic bosses say or he will not be in it. He will not amount to much.

On motion, Delegate Berger's time for speaking was extended.

Delegate Berger—Suppose you elect a dozen or two dozen men to Congress, who are Republicans, you will simply have sent Cannon some more troops. You elected a Republican in Milwaukee, and defeated a Social Democrat. The Social Democrat is a member of the Typographical Union. He is also a member of the Central body, yet his opponent, Mr. Cary had a letter from Mr. Gompers as an endorsement. Mr. Cary has not worked at his trade for a long time; he is a professional politician. He is sheriff

of the county, but purchases non-union bread for the prisoners in the jail. I do not impute any ill-will to Mr. Gompers in this matter; he simply had not investigated. If he had asked the Milwaukee Central body for its opinion he would not have made that mistake. If you go on like this, your independent action will amount to nothing; you simply furnish some more recruits for the capitalist party.

Lay aside your prejudices, overlook the fact that I am a Socialist—as you have done a couple of times—and if the matter does not appeal to you, vote against it. If it does appeal to you, vote for it. I am in favor of action on class lines, or no political action at all.

Delegate Bruten—Delegate Berger says the Socialists do not want the endorsement of the working people of this country. If this convention decides to put a working man in the field in the State of Wisconsin to run for Governor, and the Socialists put up a candidate for Governor, which one would you vote for?

Delegate Berger—That is very easily answered. I am a Socialist, and I am going to vote the Socialist ticket, because I believe it is the best ticket. But we will treat an independent labor party with friendly consideration, I assure you.

Delegate Bruten—I claim that answer is evasive. I don't think Delegate Berger is consistent when he takes the stand he does in advising you to take political action, for he is not willing to abide by that action.

Delegate Walker—The Chair ruled against a proposition providing for an independent working class party being inaugurated, but entertained, under the same rule, a recommendation from the Committee that no such party be inaugurated. If the provision for one being created is not in order, because the laws provide that politics of that character shall not be discussed here, while the language is not couched in just that way, the real intent of the report of the Committee is to that effect and cannot be under the same ruling in order before this convention. However, I am willing to take what I can get and do the best I can to get what I am entitled to.

As a member of the Socialist party, I want to state my position. If the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor should turn down the report of the Committee and agree as a labor movement to start a national labor party and put a ticket in the field, if the Socialist party did not act in cooperation with you, I would leave the Socialist party and vote for the labor ticket. From what little experience I have had in the economic and political movement, I am convinced there is not one working man or working woman who does not want just as much as I do to get better wages, shorter hours and better conditions of work, and I know the only reason they ever act in a way that prevents them from getting those things, is because they do not understand what they are doing. I know that just as soon as I or any one else can show them a different line of action in the trade movement, economically or on the political field, that will give them better results than they are getting by their present line of action, you will not need to request them to come in and act. They will come in themselves and will strive to get every one else into the same movement.

As one, I am willing to sink my personal interests always when it is a question of the best interests of the majority, and I believe if we could ever get the laboring people together into that sort of a movement, no matter by what name you call it, they will be able to get the full value of their labor. I would rather have, if I believed in the Socialist party alone, and wanted to fight alone for sentimental reasons for that party, the adoption of the report of the Committee than the adoption of the proposition offered by Delegate Berger. I know what it means. If you should form a party here, in the next Socialist convention Dan De Leon and everyone else will have hammers out, and you know you fellows cannot do that work as artistically as they can. I want to be in a position where we can get results along reasonable lines; I want to offer an opportunity for people on both extremes to come in with us. I think if you will set aside that part of the Committee's report, form a national labor party, have it conducted by the labor movement of this country, and affiliated with the Farmers' movement, we may be in a position in a short time to go down to Washington in a different manner from the way

we go now and get results that are different from those we have got in the past.

Delegate Brown (E. G.)—I have a slight amendment I desire to offer to the report of the Committee, but it will be in line with the report. I repudiate the idea of Brother Berger, whether it be meant as a reflection or a compliment, that our honored President, Mr. Gompers, ever dragged us or sent us into politics. We went into politics ourselves. We were ready to go. You cannot see that, Mr. Berger. Well, listen to me and you may see some other things before I get through. The moment we took political action, there were no people who had more shivers down their backs than the people in the Socialist party. The moment we took political action on trade-union lines, a great majority of their votes left them. In Massachusetts they had 25,000 votes last year. I am not a particularly bright individual, I am not entitled to their support, they didn't vote for me, but for the principles I represent, but there were only 6,000 left in Massachusetts on the Socialist side; the rest of them were behind the trade-union movement. I don't care about Wisconsin—I suppose it is on the map—but there is also another center in the universe that is on the map, where the Socialists marched up with the independent political movement.

I am in line with the report that this question be entrusted to the locals, the central bodies and the state bodies. True, I would have been glad to have conferred with other states for education. I would like to have known from other states where they had successes and where they had failures, but it is too late now. We have had no opportunity, and therefore I am in line with that report with one exception. There are no hammers to be thrown because of what we achieved. If we did not elect a man here and there it was not the fault of any individual, but because our organization was not perfected. I have no doubt but that it will be perfected. It has been decided by the wisdom of this committee, or by the wisdom exhibited by my friend Foster—I always listen attentively when he speaks. I feel he has obtained a consensus of opinion, but, Brother Foster and men of the committee, there is one thing you have left out. You thanked

the Executive Council, you approved of the bill of grievances—what are you going to say to the men behind the guns? I want to say something, but I hesitate to approach a structure that was so symmetrically reared as that of Brother Foster's, symmetrical from corner stone to turret. I hesitate to add anything to it, but I will offer this amendment, even if it is only used as a bouquet to lay beside the structure:

"We regard with pleasure the recent political action of the organized working men of the country, and by which they have demonstrated that they are determined to exhibit their political power. We are in full accord therewith, and recommend to organized labor throughout the country that they persist in their efforts to organize as an independent political force, to the end that labor may achieve its just rights through the exercise of the ballot."

If this follows the thanks given to the Executive Council, it will not mar the structure. This is not touched on in the report of the Committee. It does not say whether we did right or wrong, whether we should continue or not. Brother Foster, I am sure, will either accept this or rise and show why it should not go in. This will take in, not only organized labor, but the working man outside, and not only the working man, but the middle class, because they believe we are honest, because they believe we have their interests at heart. It will take in the farmer as well. It is idle to say here that you ever controlled this movement or that you can stop it. I am perfectly in accord, therefore, with what will be done by the convention, but I hope this tribute will be incorporated. I offer it as an addition to the report.

The amendment was seconded by Delegate Walker.

Delegate Foster—There is no objection on my part, and I do not think there will be any on the part of any member of the Committee to this addition to the report.

Delegate Paulitsch—Mr. Chairman and Delegates: Quite a lot of stress has been put upon the statement of some of the Socialists upon this floor, and the inference is that they want to drag the American Federation of Labor into the Social-

ist movement or party. It has also been stated on the floor that if a Socialist votes for a Socialist candidate and against a labor candidate he will be inconsistent. What, then, becomes of the Republican in the ranks of the labor movement who will vote for the Republican candidate against a Democratic candidate out of the ranks of the labor movement, but nominated by the Democratic party? Or what consistency is there in the dyed-in-the-wool Democrat that will vote against the candidacy of a Republican out of the ranks of labor who is nominated by the Republican party? Of course that is no sin, but if a poor Socialist does such a thing it is horrible, it is not right for him to use his ballot in the same way. I hold as a Socialist that as long as a majority of the Socialist movement says we should have a ticket in the field, no matter what sort of a vote it will get, it is my duty to stand by it.

Delegate De Nedrey—I rise to a point of order. The motion before the house is to concur in the report of the Committee. It has nothing to do with what the delegate is talking about.

Vice President Duncan—The delegate will confine himself to the subject before the convention.

Delegate Paulitsch—The statement is made that we have been quite successful in the methods we used to enter the political arena as political labor men. I am glad to know that the American Federation of Labor, through its Executive Council, issued this order to enter into independent politics. That took men out of the rut they had been in. It took them out of the Democratic and Republican parties and put them in an independent movement and gave them a chance for independent thought. I think this will develop their thoughts along independent lines faster than they would have developed in the surroundings governing them before this action was taken.

I hold that the success of the independent labor movement, as far as it has gone as an independent movement, is because of the agitation carried on for many years by the Socialists in the face of all the opposition they have had to contend with. There have been no daily papers of the magnificent circulation of

the New York Journal to come out clearly for our movement. I hope the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few has helped to bring out this independent thought among the working men.

What did we try to achieve by this independent movement? We tried to send men to congress to do something for the working class. The argument put forth was that the present congress was constituted of the representatives of the capitalist class, and that the pleading we had formerly gone to congress with was unsuccessful because these men were hostile to labor. That is why we went into independent politics. It is true we have not gone in on class lines. I probably do not go as far as Brother Walker went when he made his announcement, but the independent labor movement, if it shall become one, under the method of the Executive Council, or under the method of the Committee on President's Report, states clearly enough that it is going to get something by adhering to the old parties. If it takes the idea out of its platform that the moneyed class of this country has some interests and that they must be protected, and comes out and declares itself on class lines for class legislation in the interests of the working men, then certainly the Socialist movement will be in position to take control of it. The English movement, as the fraternal delegate said, went into independent labor politics, and in that form solicited the aid of the Fabian Society and the Independent Labor Party of England for its support. They were successful in electing a large number of members. When we have developed a movement of that character in this country, the Socialist movement will also have developed and they will be on common grounds. I believe the committee realizes it has gone far enough for the present. They have broken the ice, they have taken a step, and there is no doubt we will go into politics in this country in the same manner as the working people have gone into politics in England.

In the past it has been a crime even to talk politics in a trade-union organization. When I first joined my trade organization, the talking of politics was a crime against the constitution of that body. But we have changed all that, and this fall there was quite a lot of discus-

sion on independent politics, Heart politics, Republican politics, Democratic politics and Socialist politics, and we were not disrupted. The members then went and voted as they pleased, but the ice was broken, as I believe it has been broken in a great many other organizations. This is the road to progress; and I believe in a short time, those who take exception to our policy, will realize that our policy is the best. To be successful, we must organize politically as we have organized economically. I am sure no man here will say the Citizens' Alliance would be a good adjunct to our organization. That being true, why should we have the Parrys and the Posts run our politics? The last election proved that organized and unorganized men both were tired of the conditions that had prevailed and were ready to enter into an independent political movement.

Delegate Wilson, (W. B.)—I had not intended to enter into this discussion and would not have done so if my name had not been brought into it in a manner that was unsatisfactory to me. My friend, Berger, in discussing the question before the house intimated that when I became a member of congress I would be under the lash of the leader of the Democratic side of the house. I want to say for the information of Berger, who ought to know me better, and for the information of the other delegates to this convention, that neither as a member of congress, as a trade-unionist, nor as a private citizen, will I ever be under the lash of any one. It is true that, having been elected on the Democratic ticket, I am going to the Democratic caucus, and while there I shall endeavor as best I can to sway that caucus in the interest of labor legislation. But if I fail in that, and if that caucus undertakes to commit the Democratic congressmen in opposition to labor legislation, then it will become my duty, and a duty I will readily perform, to serve notice on that caucus of my opposition to its position and to withdraw therefrom.

Some of us seem to have very short memories, and as a result we hear, year after year, the statement made upon the floor of this convention that the trade-unionists have accomplished nothing by independent political action. As a matter of fact, we have accomplished a great deal. I can go back to the days of my

childhood and recall that, as a son of a coal miner, I was taken into the mines to mine coal before I was nine years of age. By independent political action and agitation on the part of trade-unionists that has been made impossible in every coal-producing state in the Union. When I first went into the mines we did not have a solitary law in any state of the Union relative to the sanitation of the mines. Men worked in the mines without ventilation, without any sanitary regulation, and without any inspection to require sanitary regulation. As a result of independent political action that condition is changed, and while we have not the sanitary conditions we ought to have, we have very much better sanitary conditions than prior to the time we took independent political action. What is true of the mines is true of the mills and the factories. In my boyhood days there were no sanitary regulations in any of our states relative to mills and factories. There were no inspection laws and there were no child-labor laws in those days. Those things have been brought about by independent political action and agitation. Years ago, our school system was very much inferior to the system we have today. The greatest force in furnishing us free text-books, in states where we have them, has been the independent political action and agitation of the trade-unions.

We could go along this line and cite a number of instances; but I simply make these citations to demonstrate that we have been making progress, and if we have not made greater progress than we have it has been due, not to the fact that we did not enter into partisan politics, but to the fact that we had millions of men and women who should have been associated with us in our trade-union movement who were outside of it. The trade-union movement brings together men and women who have common ideals along certain lines. They come together in their trade-unions because of those common ideals; but those same men and women may differ radically upon other subjects. The man who believes in a high protective tariff, the man who opposes him and favors a tariff for revenue, and the man who occupies any of the positions between these extremes, all agree in opposition to the tyranny of government by injunction. So while one

man may be nominated upon a Republican ticket, another upon a Democratic ticket, and another upon a Socialist ticket, all three having different ideas on certain lines, may be able to concentrate their efforts on lines along which the trade-union movement is working. Instead of committing this organization to a partisan movement, the proper thing to do is to urge our members to independent political action that will enable them to secure the adoption of those things we are commonly agreed upon.

There is one other point I want to bring out in justice to our trade-unions as well as the Executive Council. Mr. Berger made the statement that it was not the Executive Council that succeeded in securing the election of two members of congress from Pennsylvania; that it was the miners that did it. I am not here at this time to speak for Mr. Nicholls. When the occasion offers, Mr. Nicholls is perfectly able to speak for himself; but I do say for myself that if it had not been for the circular issued by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, I would not have been a candidate and consequently could not have been elected. The district I come from is not a large industrial district, in the sense in which industrialism is used. In that district, out of a total of between 30,000 and 40,000 votes, we have a total in the mining towns of 1,621 votes. In the city of Williamsport there are 37 different local unions of other trades. Normally, the city of Williamsport goes from 700 to 800 Republican. There is not a miner in Williamsport. The city of Williamsport goes normally from 700 to 800 Republican, and yet it gave to me, a Democratic candidate, because I was a trade-unionist, a majority of over 500. I want to give credit to the other trade-unions as well as the miners, although the miners stood loyally by me. In my opinion the proper course to pursue at this time is the course outlined by the committee. I am heartily in favor of it and hope it will be adopted.

Delegate Dold—I desire to offer an addition to the report of the committee. It reads as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and the same is hereby, instructed to submit to a vote of the affiliated national and international unions, local trade-un-

ions and federal labor unions, the following questions, the result of their votes to act as guidance for future political propaganda of the American Federation of Labor:

(1) Shall the past political policy of the Executive Council be continued?

(2) Shall an independent political party be formed?"

I offer this as an amendment to the report of the committee. (Seconded.)

Delegate De Nedrey—I rise to a point of order. There is no law giving the American Federation of Labor the right or the authority to have a referendum vote of the national and international bodies affiliated therewith.

Vice-President Duncan—I take it for granted in using the word referendum that Delegate Dold means that if the convention approves of his resolution, it shall go out and the different organizations can use their different means of ascertaining the opinions of their members.

Delegate Denny—I rise to a point of order. The report of the committee endorses independent political action. A motion has been made to concur in the report of the committee. This amendment would destroy the original motion.

Vice-President Duncan—The subject-matter is for the convention to act upon. If the amendment is voted down the question will come upon the report of the committee. If both are carried it will have the effect that, in addition to the declarations as given by the committee on President's Report, that subject-matter will be given to the unions for a vote.

Delegate Dold—The amendment intends to provide for a future political policy of the American Federation of Labor, if the plan is endorsed by the rank and file of the organization. Personally, I have always been in favor of an independent political party. In the organization I represent the membership differs vastly upon this proposition. We have Socialists, Anti-Socialists, De Leonites, pure and simple trade-unionists, and others, and they believe that no matter what political action may be taken by the American Federation of Labor, they should have some voice in saying how they shall comply with the rules and regulations of the American Federation of Labor. We are

loyal to the American Federation of Labor, and we ought to be loyal; but we believe we should have an opportunity to express at least our sentiments as to what the important policies of the American Federation of Labor shall be. There can be no harm in the submission of a proposition of this character to the membership. It would be absolutely useless to divide our forces in a political way—as much so as it would be to divide our forces in an economic way. If we can concentrate and center our forces upon one clear-cut proposition, whatever it may be, I believe it will appeal to all the organizations, and they will go shoulder to shoulder to make it a success. No matter what may be said here, some discontent has manifested itself among the various trade-unions of this country. I want to avoid that. I want them to use all the political independence they have in one channel. I want the other side to understand that we did not enter into this movement simply for diversion, simply to change our routine work; but that we mean business, and that it is a matter of absolute importance to us. I believe this can best be done by concentrating the opinions of our constituents. If it decides for the present policy, our organization will do all that it possibly can to carry it out. I do not want political independence only as far as legislation is concerned; I want the men who execute the laws to be elected by our votes, and we can only do that by concentrating our votes.

"Treasurer Lennon—I want to say to the delegates and to those they represent, that there is no political policy of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The policy that has been pursued by the Executive Council is that which has been formulated by the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and by the trade-unions of this country since there has been any central organization at all. The only thing we did recently was to accentuate, insofar as our influence might go, the power of the working men who are organized in this country along the lines that had been declared for, since the very foundation of the American Federation of Labor. In addition to that, the Executive Council, not even being desirous of going to the extent we did, upon our own volition and upon our own initiative, called in to be

consulted, the executive officers of all the international unions of this country. Most of these officials responded and joined with us in presenting the protests to congress, the President of the United States and the President of the Senate. They co-operated with us in declaring at the end of that protest that if, forsooth, they did not hear our protest, we would then call upon the working men of the country to exercise their right as citizens to carry forward the work the trade-unions had stood for for so long a time.

The report of the committee does—what? It leaves this matter in the hands and under the control of the states, the cities and those who may find it essential to control the action and take action along independent political lines as set forth by many declarations of the American Federation of Labor. Will that preclude the trade-unions of Milwaukee, for instance, if they desire, to take action along the line of the policy of the Socialist Party, from doing so? Not by any means. I wonder, however, if the trade-unionists of Milwaukee should meet in convention and decide to nominate trade-unionists without regard to their party affiliations, whether or not the Socialists would vote for them?

We hear all the time that the trade-union movement does not stand—insofar as politics are concerned, at any rate—for the class interests of the working people. I would like to ask some one what the trade-union movement does stand for if it does not stand for the class interests of the working people? If I thought it did not stand for that I would give what ability I possess and what energy is still left in me for some other cause. It is because of that belief I have in the depths of my heart that it is for the class interests of the working people that the trade-union has given its energies and is working now, as it has worked in the past and will continue to work in the future, is the cause of my being an active and aggressive trade-unionist. As to the charge that we have accomplished nothing, I think Brother Wilson has answered that.

I intended to arise only to correct the impression that there was a policy as instituted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. They simply gave emphasis to that which has been declared from the very foundation

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of the organization until the present time.

Delegate Finger—I am heartily in accord with part of the report of the committee. It seems, however, that we have to go through the same transition that the English trade-union movement has had to go through, according to the report of our fraternal delegate, Mr. Bell. If you will turn to page 68 of the proceedings and read his remarks, you will find that he said at first it was feared if they introduced politics into the trade-union movement it would disrupt it. I will quote exactly what he said:

"There is one more subject we have in common. I am one of those who for sixteen years past have been trying to persuade the trade-unionists of England to go into politics. At first it was said that if we introduced politics into the trade-unions men of different creeds and parties would fall out and trade-unionism would be injured. But the time came when those of us who thought we should go into politics received very powerful assistance. That was when the judges interpreted the law against us. The judges, of course, did not intend to assist us, but they did. There was nothing left for the trade-unions but to enter politics, whether they liked it or not. We determined if we entered politics it should not be under the auspices of either of the great political parties, but would have a party of our own. We did so, and found the money to run that party, and as a consequence we are in a position to control it. About a million of trade-unionists are now affiliated with the National Labor party, and we have joined with us in that party two Socialist societies, the British Fabian Society, a small one, but one that exerts great influence through its literature—and the Independent Labor party. Despite its name the latter is an out-and-out Socialist organization. We have found there that the differences that divide Socialism and trade-unionism are, after all not so very great. The trade-unionist wants as large a share of what he produces as he can get, and the Socialist wants all he produces. The trade-unionist says the Socialist is demanding a great deal and that his prospect of getting it all is small, but after all he does not think the Socialist is unreasonable in asking for all. In the meantime the

trade unionist is willing to be content with what he can get. The Socialists, on the other hand, admit there is reason in what the trade-unionists say. Although the Socialist cannot get the trade-unionist as far as he wants him to go he is willing to travel the same road as long as it is possible for them to travel together."

We have seen in this country that although labor cast its vote with the intention of bringing about beneficial results one result has been the injunctions issued by judges elected by our votes. We have seen in the past the fallacy of this independent political movement on labor lines, with each one working independently. In many instances we find we have suffered as a result of not being a contested whole in our action at the elections. When you merely present a vote of individuals in a locality it accomplishes the election of the man. In many cases the man does not represent your principles. If we were organized into one party advocating political action, the fact would be recognized that over two million votes could be positively relied on to refute all arguments brought forth by our opponents, usually our employers, and if we are going to continue the policy of each one voting for his own party, if we are going to continue the policy of calling ourselves labor men in labor politics, the result will be as it has been in the past. New York is now represented by a scab employer and other parts of the country are represented by other scab employers. They entirely ignore us between elections, and merely consider us when the election is on.

I fail to see how any one in the trade-union movement can presume that my interests are identical with the interests of the great corporation lawyers who are elected year in and year out by the working class, because I fail to see where the other class has the power to elect, as a majority of the votes of the nation belong to the working people. If we find that our trade-union movement does not progress politically because of the men elected to office, I fail to see it from any other point of view than that we have elected men who do not represent us and who apparently care naught about the votes of the workers. The reason we are organized into trade un-

ions is because we recognize our interest as a class; and having recognized the fact that we must subserve our interest as a class economically, does it not stand to reason that we must also recognize the fact that we must get our rights politically by organizing as a class? The time is ripe when we should cease this method of merely taking action individually. We should let it be understood that we are organized politically as a solid phalanx, and I feel confident that we will be a force that all the interests will be bound to recognize, a force that can assert our rights,—not go to the legislatures and beg for them.

Delegate Anderson—I would like to state for the people I represent that we were pleased with the action taken by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. When the news came flashing over the wires telling us that the time had come to take political action, we rose to the occasion. The time was short and we were not able to prepare as we would like to have done, but the results are telling all through that part of the country. The returns I have are not complete, but I am certain that in Galveston county we elected one member of the legislature; we elected our prosecuting attorney, we elected one county commissioner, and we elected a governor, who, although elected as a Democrat, stood before us and said the laboring men should be recognized. We have also enacted a child-labor law down there. It has been asserted on the floor of this convention that we would have to follow in the footsteps of our English brothers. I differ from those who made that statement. What we have done has been along the right lines, but I believe we can go farther. I think we should refer the amendment to the different organizations of this country so that they may act upon it. I certainly approve of the amendment.

Delegate Johannsen—As a member of the political campaign committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, I assure the delegates I am not prepared to make a political confession. It seems to me that the machinery of the American Federation of Labor has been very judiciously put into operation to shift the responsibility of political action from the Executive Council to the various local,

central and state bodies, and the international unions. For that I don't blame you. I am not quite sure whether there is a conspiracy between the Executive Council and the Socialist representatives; but it appears to me that the report of the Committee, in not favoring an independent political party is at least a step in that direction. If we had an independent political organization based upon class interests half the Socialists would have to go out of business. But why this matter should be considered so seriously is beyond my comprehension.

I think there has been some misrepresentation upon the part of some who have spoken in reference to the attitude of the fraternal delegates from England. I think one of them said when he made inquiries as to the political situation in Boston, he found they had primaries. Then he told us of Chicago—but you know what he said about that city. The only difference between Chicago and Boston is in the matter of elections. Really, there are no elections in Chicago; everything is done in the primaries. It seems to me that while it may be wisdom to meddle in politics, there is a very great danger of splitting our forces economically. Where is the common ground? Nearly every organization has a number of men who have different ideas and different ways of obtaining their success politically. I don't know how many professional politicians there are in this convention; I presume there are many; and if we are not to get to be professional politicians it would be best to leave the matter to the Executive Council. I am sure they will act carefully before they will accept any responsibility. They know something of politics, and they play the game to some extent. I presume, judging from the tremendous demands for organizers that have been made here, that perhaps it would be as well to devote more time to organizing—those who are yet unorganized than to give too much time to the consideration of political action.

Delegate Furuseth—I am not going to speak as secretary of the committee, because the report speaks for me as a member of the committee; but there is a phase of this matter as it has been discussed that I feel inclined to mix somewhat in. Several statements have been

made that I do not agree with: The idea has been expressed by several delegates that the working people have a majority of the votes. If you will take the trouble to look up the census and then take the map of the United States, as it is laid out in political districts, you will find your independent political party will not get a corporal's guard in Congress while you live. For that reason, and because of an insignificant number of men they will be of no utility whatsoever, I am totally opposed to it. I believe that organized labor should devote itself to defeating somebody, not particularly to electing anybody. I believe from the experience I have had that the individual congressman counts for very little. The policy of the party counts for very much, and unless you can influence that policy you are making no progress whatsoever.

What the working people have obtained in one century of agitation since the introduction of the ballot has been obtained by being against the government. They have acted as a dissatisfied party, as a party of protest, or a force of protest, which the politician could not place his finger on and segregate. For that reason I believe it is wise to make the party in power responsible for legislation and failure of legislation, regardless of what that party is called. The politician wants votes in order to be in power and there is nothing he fears so much as the silent independent vote that he cannot segregate and put his finger on. Now, it has come to this, that the congressmen in Washington care absolutely nothing for your opinions—because you sent in petitions and did not back your petitions with your votes. You passed resolutions, but you did not back your resolutions with your votes. As a result they said, "All waste paper, who cares?" Now, the action you have taken, making the party responsible for legislation is, in my opinion, a step in the right direction. You do not particularly need any party machinery for that. You need an understanding of what you want. You need freedom from party prejudice, so that you can vote for a Socialist if he has the best chance to beat the man who is now with the majority party, to vote for a Democrat if he has the best chance. If you will do that you will not need

to bother about a party organization in a national way, and you will get what has been denied to you for years.

Delegate Guerin—I am opposed to the amendment and believe that it is useless in its present form. The delegate laid great stress on the fact that he wanted the opinions of the national organizations, but he said nothing about the referendum. I don't know how you are going to get the sentiment of the organizations unless by putting it to the referendum. Our organization guarantees to every man freedom in politics. There is no one in our organization who has a right to abridge that, and we could not get an expression from our organization along this line. If it were possible to get the expression,—and the result of that expression were announced in the next convention of the American Federation of Labor—it would abridge the right of some of our members. I am in favor of the report of the committee without the amendment. I know we cannot accomplish anything for the benefit of the wage-workers until they get interested as individuals. The individual wage-worker must pay particular and careful attention to public affairs in order to bring about reforms. I believe we can do much by acting as the report of the committee recommends, because we are all familiar with conditions in our own localities.

Delegate Skemp—I want to say a few words in support of the amendment of Delegate Dold. I want also to call the attention of the last speaker to the fact that the amendment does not ask that any compulsion shall be used. We know that we cannot abridge the rights of the individual members of our organizations, but we can give them an opportunity to express their views upon this question if they so desire. It has been said if we enter the political field we can accomplish nothing, because members of organized labor are in the minority. Delegate Furuseth seems to forget that all previous independent movements in this country have drawn their strength, not from organized labor, but from the farmers. The day is coming, in fact, it is here now, when the farmers realize that their interests are common with ours and that we can depend upon securing greater support from the farmers' organizations than some organiza-

tions within the American Federation of Labor.

There seems to be a fear that the Executive Council went a little too far a year ago, and that we must now retrace our steps, and this is the means by which the Federation of Labor can back down a little and retrace its steps to the position occupied by it in the past. It appears to be the impression that the Executive Council, as Brother Lennon said, accentuated our attitude in the political field a little too forcibly prior to the last election. But we have decided to enter politics, and, notwithstanding what Delegate Brown says, that decision was made by the Executive Council, insofar as they upheld us in the political field prior to the last convention. I did my best to advance the movement, but I recognized the fact that the Executive Council acted too hastily. The Executive Council did not have sufficient funds, nor did it have a definite program, and consequently we could expect but small results. I supposed, however, that at this convention we could adopt a definite policy, a policy that would command the respect and co-operation of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. I still hope that such a policy will be adopted—a policy that will command the support of the rank and file of the labor movement. They are the men who will have to furnish the votes; but unless the policy comes from the foundation we cannot expect to accomplish much. We must have a constructive policy, one which will awaken the enthusiasm of the membership of the organization. The amendment by Delegate Dold is essentially democratic. It places the responsibility upon the rank and file. This organization is supposed to be essentially democratic. It is supposed to record the views and carry out the wishes of the rank and file of our organizations, and I fail to understand how a delegate can oppose a plan which gives the rank and file an opportunity to express their views on this question.

• Delegate Mahon—I used to ride in an air ship myself, but I fell out some years ago and came to. I have listened to the discussion this afternoon, and I see nothing new in the proposition from the one that has been before us from convention to convention and from year to year.

However, I have noticed one thing new. A great deal of reference has been made to the conditions of the workers in Europe. We have been told about Great Britain, Germany and different parts of the old world, yet I notice they are still coming to America. Now I want to say as an American, that I don't know anything about the environment of the people of the old world, but I do know something of the environment of the people of America, and I believe my country is yet the best one upon God's footstool. I want to resent the criticisms that come from those who come here, take a glance at our American conditions, and then tell us all about them. We will compare Chicago, as far as the hungry people are concerned, with London, Liverpool, or any other place in the world.

This political question is not a new one to us as trade-unionists. The policy outlined in the President's report is the only one we can follow when we come to analyze this proposition. It gives to the union men and to their supporters and friends of the different districts the opportunity they have always had of going ahead politically and building up their political parties and working out their political salvation. Our Socialist friends congratulate the trade-unions upon the step we took a year ago. That is no new step for the trade-unions. This American Federation of Labor has, in convention after convention, appealed to the voters to use the ballot independently, and so long as I have anything to do with a trade-union, I shall advocate that policy. It is easy to come here where a number of bright minds are brought together and express our opinions. Oh, yes, we could politically lick them in here today, we could do in here today just what we could do in our unions, sometimes, when we get over-enthusiastic and want to go out and lick the enemy. When we get on the outside and meet the enemy it is not so easy. We must follow the same careful policy that has always led us, —not so fast as our friend Berger would have us go,—but one that has led us safely. The trade-unions have lost nothing. From some of the remarks, one might imagine we had been standing still. When we began to organize our railroad men twelve years ago we were working 14 and 16 hours a day, with a maximum pay of fourteen cents an hour. Then

sands of our men today are working nine hours a day with a maximum pay of thirty cents an hour. In spite of that they presume to tell us we are not advancing at all. Such people have an idea that everything is going to come from legislation. There are many ways of legislating. The Amalgamated Railway men are legislating in their unions, not only once every 365 days, but every two weeks when they meet. Last year we secured through our organization over 175 written contracts, carrying with them one and one-half millions of dollars in advance of wages. Through our organization we are legislating every day. I have no objection to Socialism,—I have no objection to all they can do,—but I do object when it comes to disrupting our union and slandering the men who have built up this movement. The policy of the Executive Council last year demonstrated that the claims made by our Socialist friends are not true politically. They have been in the field working hard, but they have not corralled the vote. If the policies you have are right, appeal to the American working men and the American citizens in general, to come and vote with you; but let this movement of the workers go on in the even tenor of its way. We will not lay any stones in your way as you go along, but you must not try to disrupt our movement.

I oppose the amendment because I believe it will simply mean a Socialist agitation to disrupt our trade-union movement during the next year.

On motion of Vice-President O'Connell the report of the Committee on Grievances was made a special order of business for ten o'clock a. m. Wednesday.

On motion, the rules of order were suspended, and the convention voted to remain in session until the report of the Committee on President's Report had been acted upon finally.

Delegate Walker—I rise to a question of personal privilege. Delegate Mahon in his statement spoke of his Socialist friends as slandering the officials of this organization who are building it up. He said they claimed the movement had made no progress and that they are attempting to disrupt it. I do not want to use strong language, but, so far as that applies to me personally, I want to deny as emphatically as it is possible for me to do so, any statement of that kind.

Delegate Foster—This little exchange of fraternities between different representatives of political organizations is rather conclusive argument in support of the committee's report. It is not my purpose to discuss the question at issue, excepting insofar as the amendment relates to it. I think it is rather unfair to the committee to attach an amendment of that kind to its report. We tried to be as concise as possible and to make our meaning clear as to just what this body can do. We don't want to borrow trouble, and we have endorsed the action of the Executive Council, approved their bill of grievances and commended them for their work. The amendment contemplates asking a couple of million people, incidentally, whether they approve the past policy of the Federation. That is rather superfluous. Then, again, we have not had from any of the component parts of this organization a request to form an independent labor party. We have had some individual resolutions in here to that effect. Some people like trouble; they will go after it, but why should we assume a power we do not possess to go into the membership of the international unions and catechise them upon their preferences for an independent labor party. I suppose if we should poll the delegates sitting upon this floor, we might get a good many opinions as to what constitutes an independent labor party. We should not agree politically. The keynote was touched, as the response of the delegates showed, in the remarks of Delegate Mahon. The movement has done things; it has achieved practical reform and the power that has done this work, that is doing this work and is to continue this work, is too sacred to be chanced upon the cast of a political die; and we refuse and say plainly, no matter what the people of the Continent or Great Britain have done, we prefer to continue the policy of guarding the constitutional freedom of our members to vote how they please and we will not stake the existence of the economic trade-union movement upon any political party, no matter by what name it may be called. Is not that sufficiently definite? Why should we go out and ask the printers, the granite cutters, and other organizations, "Do you want us to form a political party?" The same gentleman says the growth should be upward, not from the top down, and those

who criticize and rail at the power assumed by our executive officers, the power, mind you, with which they are vested, why should they be troubled in mind and soul and heart and spirit because we have not gone from the top down and tried to stir up this question?

There are two distinct issues that ought to be kept clearly in mind. We have not properly before us the question of an independent political party, but we have before us the question of identifying this trade-union organization with an attempt to form a political party. It seems to me there is quite a waste of sentiment. We don't need to discuss the propriety of independent voting. We don't need to question the propriety of establishing a protesting party in the shape of an independent party. It is true that the wage-earners of America could never be anything else than a minority party. We have got to rely, not on that class spirit of hatred and bitterness for the success of that movement, but on the principles of justice and equity in the minds of a broader citizenship. And until we drive that spirit that appeals to class hatred out of the doors of our convention we will never win the fullest support for the measures that most deeply concern us. Machines are as nothing in comparison with the principles back of the trade-union movement. Methods are entirely subordinate. How many of you have read the early history of the trade-union movement? They made elaborate platforms. Ten men getting together can make a declaration of principles as roseate, as transcendental and as flamboyant as the gentleman from Milwaukee ever evolved from his brain in the wildest flights of his imagination. They proclaimed to the world that society was ready to be revolutionized. The spirit of humanity was not back of the movement, but it did grow and gain because men are always hoping to get something for nothing, walking around and looking up at the clouds, dreaming. It is much easier to dream dreams than to do hard work anywhere. Two great international labor organizations, after obtaining strength, went down to destruction. Why? Because they identified themselves with a political machine. The policy, twice tested, has proved futile. I am no prophet, and assume to be

no prophet, but I have fears for even that rock-ribbed structure of British trades-unionism. I do not believe the trade-union movement of Great Britain in the future is to develop itself into a class party. I do not believe it is the British temperament, and I do not believe success will follow that sort of movement. Circumstances bring parties into being to act as parties of protest, but from the little beginning our trade-unions have passed through periods of political destruction, and have continued to increase. It is now the hope of the wage-earners of America. Let it go forth to the world, my friends, that we will punish our enemies, but we will keep our trade-unions as they should be kept, the instrument to work out the economic salvation of labor by virtue of giving the workman control of the commodity he sells, the life which he lives and the conditions under which he works.

The amendment is destructive of the spirit of the report of the committee, and I trust it will not prevail.

Vice President O'Connell—I happen to be one of the men who were quite closely associated with the late campaign. I was one of the committee of three selected by the Executive Council to conduct the affair. I did not have the pleasure of hearing all the addresses on this subject as our committee did not come to the hall until four o'clock. I heard the amendment read, and it struck me as peculiar that this great convention, that the men who are here representing every phase of the trades-union movement of the country, who deal and treat with every subject, who pass upon resolutions and motions of every possible character and give back to our people the result—should not be able to settle this question. There is no question too great or too small to be decided here by the delegates; but now, when we have the question of politics—a side issue—to treat with, a delegate here moves that we are not competent in this convention to judge on the question. It is too big a question for us to decide here whether we shall or shall not go into politics! We will do all the other business, no matter how small or how great; we are big enough to handle that, but this question we are apparently too small to handle, and we must go back and ask our people at home

what we shall do. I say this convention is capable of judging what we shall do in the future. I maintain that the delegates here are able to decide what we shall do for the interests of our people at home. We are here and we have heard every discussion on the matter. We know what has been done in the past, and that is a very good guide for the future, and if we are not capable, after sitting down day after day and listening to arguments on various subjects, and this one in particular, of calmly and coolly judging what is best to be done for the people we represent, how do you expect them to judge it without any consideration at all?

It has been said here that the thing has been a failure. I can imagine who said that. The fellow said it who was saying all the time we are making failures, that we have cold feet all the time. He went into the campaign and said the men who were sent into one certain congressman's field to defeat him were traitors and renegades and impostors. He not only said it, but he circulated it in newspapers published by these people. He denounced us, and now he comes here to ask us to go into politics with him? We have not made a failure; we have made a most remarkable success. It is true we did not have the machinery and the funds to compete with the great organizations that have been in existence for years and years in this country, but by diplomatically manipulating and handling the machinery we had on hand we compelled hundreds of the so-called representatives of the people in this country to come to us and apologize and beg for mercy for the acts they had committed against the wage-earning class of this country in Congress. It is not always well to tell everything you know. There are some things a man cannot tell; it isn't good policy; it isn't good diplomacy; it isn't the tactics of a good politician, even. Some things have occurred during this campaign that would make splendid reading and would make our friends—if we could induce them to believe that for once we were honest, that for once we mean what we say—that would make their hair stand on end.

We have succeeded far beyond our expectations. We have, without any great effort, elected, I believe, about ten mem-

bers of Congress with trade-union cards in their pockets. I do not know how many state legislators have been elected. I do not know how far-reaching our movement is, because we have not had time to make an intelligent report on the matter.

Delegate Maloney—I rise to favor the report of the committee and to oppose the amendment offered by Delegate Dold. I very well remember the tactics that were used in the Boston convention by the Socialist party to get a declaration in favor of its principles. I feel confident that if the amendment offered by Delegate Dold is carried, it will mean that the Socialist party, from one end of this country to another, will go into the meeting rooms of the organizations and endeavor to have the American Federation of Labor declare for their principles. A good cause will always have good and wise tactics, while a bad cause will always employ mean and cruel tactics. You will find that from the time the Social Democratic party was first organized in Germany a record of miserable tactics, lying insinuations and foul blackmailing, has stamped the Socialist parties of this world as professional character assassins. I have read papers published by these organizations and have yet to find one kind word in behalf of the tried and true labor leaders representing the American Federation of Labor.

I have just these words to say, Mr. President, that it is time we aroused ourselves. We should have the good common sense and courage to stamp this political party once and for all as an enemy of the trade-union movement. That party it is that discredits our movement. Their leaders are a wrangling gang of peanut politicians, and their stock in trade is a tirade of abuse and vilifications against the leaders of other movements. I hope you will not pass the amendment and give them a chance to go into our organizations and try to have adopted the principles of the bitterest enemies organization has in America today—the principles of the Socialist party and the principles of the Socialist Labor party.

President Gompers—First, let me say something I want every delegate in this convention to know. I never for one

moment had a consultation with any member of the Committee on President's Report during this entire convention. I have not appeared before the committee, and have not directly or indirectly communicated with them concerning the subject-matter of my report. I say this so that you may understand there has been no effort on my part, either by reason, by argument, by persuasion, or in any other way, to influence the minds of the committee. I permitted them to discuss the report made by both the Executive Council and myself without in any way influencing their judgment. The report of the committee takes into consideration the report of the Executive Council upon the subject under discussion. To my mind, the report is comprehensive and is calculated to enhance our movement, to advance it, and to keep it on such lines as will absolutely safeguard it from any danger which might otherwise, and would inevitably, confront it.

Insofar as the amendment of Delegate Dold is concerned, let me say that if it was the result of his mature thought, he should have presented it before; if it was an afterthought, prepared since the committee submitted its report, the matter involved is too divergent for ample consideration by the delegates at this time. One part of it says the policy of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in the recent campaign, shall be submitted to the membership. It does not say what policy that is. Every man can in his own local union place his construction upon what that policy is. This campaign was not the policy of the Executive Council; it is the policy declared for, time after time, by the American Federation of Labor. It is the policy declared for in our local unions, in our central bodies, and in our state federation and international union conventions. You will notice that the report of the Executive Council calls attention to the successive steps and the successive declaration of policy of the American Federation of Labor, and the instructions given the Executive Council from time to time as to what policy it should pursue.

I want now to present to you some of the things that have been said, and some of the things that have been left unsaid, in this convention and elsewhere. I want at the outset to say to Delegate

Walker that I exclude him from the consideration of the matters I want to present. I believe he would act as he has declared he would in the event the labor movement determined upon any political party policy; but I call his attention to the fact that when he goes home he may find himself in the position in which another delegate to this convention found himself in quite recently. I refer to Delegate Whitlam of the Cleveland Central Body, who made a similar declaration.

A member of the local to which Mr. Whitlam belonged was nominated as a member of the Ohio legislature. Mr. Whitlam declared he was going to vote for the member of his union for the legislature and for that he was expelled from the Socialist party.

Let me call attention to the fact that the report of the committee deals, in the most practical way, with the very thing Delegate Dold has in mind in his amendment. It is that, practically, the subject-matter is referred to the central bodies and the local unions in the various localities to do what their judgment tells them to be wise, and to leave undone the things they believe to be unwise.

But to revert to the things that have been said and left unsaid here and elsewhere: I hold in my hand a clipping from a Socialist paper, and I want to call your attention to the statements made to a delegate to this convention. A week after the close of the Pittsburg convention of the American Federation of Labor, Delegate Berger of Milwaukee, who is the editor of the Social Democratic Herald, makes this complimentary reference to your humble servant, and to another:

"And most undoubtedly the American Federation of Labor shows signs of decay in spite of the mighty numbers marched forth in the reports of Gompers and Mitchell. All its proceedings are senile. Sam Gompers, the President and leading spirit, has more and more developed into an empty, self-complacent old fool."

I want you to note that complimentary reference.

He goes on to say further, "and Gompers never cared as long as President McKinley deigned to speak to him, or Mark Hanna slapped him on the back and called him a good fellow. Yes,

Gompers always was a good fellow—for the capitalists."

Further on he says:

"Gompers himself wants to uphold and protect the present capitalist system against the economic system of labor, against Socialism. That is his mission in life, besides holding a well-paid, fat and mighty easy office."

I hold in my hand copies of other papers of a similar calibre, with the names of which I shall not attempt to burden you. I want to call your attention to the similarity of language used by divergent persons. First I will read a clipping from the Social Democratic Herald of which our friend Berger is editor:

"It is the only kind of politics that pays—for the leaders."

Then I want to read a statement made by the Parry-Post official journal:

"Mr. Gompers is as strong in his great mission and is inspired by as lofty a purpose as his salary pays for." You will note how exactly similar are the views and expressions of the gentleman who wants to direct the policy of this organization and the views of Mr. Post in his official paper.

I quote this that you may know whether the men in the labor movement who are entrusted with its affairs are slandered at every opportunity that presents itself to these people.

Is it true that I have forced or dragged this movement into the political arena? Are all the declarations of this Federation reported to you as nothing? Is it not true that this is simply a parrot-like repetition of the accusations of every enemy in the capitalist class against our movement?

If other countries are to be compared to ours and to be held up as examples for us to follow, we ought to inquire into the tangible results achieved by the working men of those countries and the working men of our own. No man in this country or elsewhere is more dissatisfied and impatient with the results achieved than am I. It is because we are determined to secure the very best results for our working people that we pursue policies and make declarations and carry them into execution. This country of ours is not half good enough for the Ameri-

can working man and woman, and we intend to make it better; but because it has not attained the standard that we aim to achieve is no reason why we should befool our own nests.

We are asking from Congress and from our legislatures only the things we cannot secure ourselves, and one of the principal things for which we are contending is, what? A free play for the lawful and natural functions of the trade-union movement. And one of the great, conspicuous opponents to that right have we sought to defeat. Well, we did not defeat him, but it was not through any assistance of the party of which Mr. Berger is a member that our effort resulted, even in a moral victory. I shall not go into the details of that campaign, but men have said to me, and I shall say it here before this convention, as something I have not yet said, "How can you advocate the election of Mr. McGillicuddy? Mr. Littlefield's conspicuous opponent, the only man who had a chance to defeat him?"

Let me tell you. I never said one word in print or upon the platform that could be construed into an advocacy of the election of Mr. McGillicuddy. He was the only man who stood any chance of defeating Littlefield, if he was to be defeated at all. Mr. McGillicuddy had pledged himself to the American Federation of Labor to stand for the labor measures for which that organization stands. That was one of the things I could not say on the platform, for there was quite a disaffection in the district that might have remained for Mr. Littlefield votes which might otherwise be cast against him. Was I going to drag in that utterance and hurt the opportunity that presented itself of trying to defeat the man who was the sponsor for all the things against which our movement protests? Because this man was re-elected, even by a small vote, a few nights ago in New York City he denounced me and he denounced every man in this country who stands for a bill that will relieve us from the obnoxious injunction. Don't you think it would have been, not only a gracious act, but an act in the interest of the working class, and an act in the interest of our country, if for the time being the Socialist party had said:

"We will defeat this man by all means, and temporarily at least, we will cast our lots with you to do it."

But they did not do that.

I went into Indiana and one of the gentlemen who was most courteous to me and most cordial, a member of the reception committee, was our friend and brother Delegate Skemp. I spoke there, not for the Democratic candidate, but against Judge Crumpacker's election, because he had not only opposed special legislation in the interest of labor, but he had juggled with a measure and deceived the Congress of the United States with a pretended investigation of the labor condition of the women and children of our country. I confess my astonishment that Mr. Skemp should have seemed so pleased with my going to his district to pursue the course I did and then finding that he later attacked that very course.

Mr. Berger says I wrote a letter to Mr. Carey, candidate for Congress. I think that if Mr. Berger will refresh his memory he will admit that the letter addressed to Mr. Carey was favoring his nomination. I did not say a word after he had secured the nomination. Mr. Carey is a member in good standing of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The national officers of that organization declared he was trustworthy in every way and true to the interests of labor. Later I learned that he had been elected sheriff of the county and that he did not have the union label upon the bread he fed the prisoners. Surely, I regret that, but I remember also that in California there was a Congressman elected by labor, and by the people of one of the districts, Edward J. Livernash. No man in the entire history of legislation in any body stood more steadfastly or more ably than did Edward J. Livernash for the interests of labor. For more than four months he was engaged in arguing the case of street railway men before an arbitration board, and it is common knowledge to all those whom it may concern that he devoted that entire time without a dollar of compensation, practically speaking, without care of himself, to win that case. Then when he was coming away from a conference meeting to go to a public speaking, he went into a store to buy a collar. He went to a store which kept open later

than the union rule provided for, but he bought the collar in order to make a presentable appearance at the meeting labor was going to address in the interest of labor. That caused his defeat. The defeat of Congressman Livernash in the election two years ago gave labor the severest blow it ever received, as far as consideration at the hands of Congress is concerned. There is not a congressman who either favors or opposes labor who has not held that up to every one with whom he has come in contact, myself included.

It is said that light has dawned upon our benighted minds. Well, we are not beyond learning. The difficulty with some people is that they know it all. When a man reaches the stage where he knows it all, it is impossible for him to learn anything.

It is true we did not defeat as many men as we should like to have done, but I want to tell you what we did. We put the fear of God into them. We cut down their majorities, we cut down their pluralities, and I have Delegate Walker's statement for my warrant in saying that he, as candidate of the Socialists in Uncle Joe's district, as the candidate endorsed by the labor of the city and of the state, was approached by smiling Uncle Joe, both before and after the election. Uncle Joe was never more profuse. No man was ever more profuse in his declaration as to what he would do for labor than was Mr. Cannon. I refer to this to contrast it with the boastfulness of the man in the beginning.

I tell you this campaign has had magical results. I want to shake whatever reputation I have as a prophet that not only in the Sixtieth Congress will this campaign be felt, but it will be felt in the last days of the present Congress. Our opponents will not be so arrogant toward the representative of labor as they have been in the past.

It is an improper aspersion upon the honor and manhood of the representatives of this Federation to say that we ever bent the knee to any man, no matter whether he was a Congressman, a Senator or the President of the United States. The representatives of labor have manfully, and with whatever ability they are possessed, presented the cause of labor with dignity and strength of character, and under no circumstances have we ever truckled the good name of our

movement to any of them. Let any one who imagines we have, read the reports of the hearings, and I venture to say he will be imbued with the notion that we stood for what we believed to be right and for the measures we were instructed by you to advocate.

In my judgment, the report of the committee covers the subject fully, safely, and means progress and success, giving to us every opportunity to do that which will bring tangible results in the advancement of our movement.

Delegate Harrison—I want to add one sentence to the sentiments expressed by President Gompers. I want to implore you, I want to entreat you, not to crucify the cause of trade-unionism upon a cross of political activity.

Delegate Ramsay—A reflection was made upon one of the members of my organization—Congressman-elect Carey. I want to say that Mr. Carey was not responsible for the purchase of the non-union bread that was fed to the prisoners in the jail as charged by Mr. Berger, and he ought to know it.

On motion of Delegate Warner debate was closed.

The amendment offered by Delegate Doid was lost.

The motion to concur in the report of the Committee on President's Report was carried.

The convention was adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. Wednesday, November 21st.

NINTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Wednesday, November 21st, President Gompers in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

Absentees—Kline, Dunn, James, Casey (J. F.), Walls, Law, Richardson, Barnes (J. M.), Kennedy (W. E.), Comerford, McKee, Cumming, Koch, Tarr, Wulff, Johnson, Keefe, Walsh, Creamer, Warner, Ireland, Freeman, Wilson (W. E.), Dempsey, Wilson (Jas.), Gudbrandsen, Dix, Shepard, McMorro, Garvey, Kirk, Clark (W. M.), Heberling, Flood, Barry, Donaghe, Raasch, Powell, Fischer (H.), McAndrews, Morgan, Byrne, Stoner, Rothwell, Muendlein, Joyce, Grant, Campbell, Zihlman, Hedly, Burgess (Catherine), Failor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Whitney, Basenberg, Van Lear, Noonan, Porter, O'Neill, Fitzpatrick, Glenn, Summerville, Hill, Saylor, Botham, Voll, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro.

Delegate Furuseth, for the Committee on President's Report: Your committee has concluded consideration of the President's Report, and will now submit our recommendations on a number of resolutions referred to the committee.

The committee recommended as a substitute for the following resolution, That the Executive Council be instructed to tabulate the results of the last campaign from the labor standpoint, and that such tabulation be published:

Resolution No. 3—By Delegate E. Gerry Brown, of the Brockton (Mass.) Central Labor Union:

RESOLVED, That a committee of such number as the convention may determine be appointed to report the results of political action initiated by organized labor in the various states of the recent campaign; also, to consider and report what kind of organization is most effective whereby labor, when it desires, can take political action as an auxiliary force without endangering or committing unions as organizations.

On motion of Delegate Ryan (W. D.) the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 11—By Delegate John F. Ream, of the Iowa State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Iowa Federation of Labor, at its convention held in Ottumwa, in May, 1906, condemned Federal Judge Smith McPherson for his unfair and unjust treatment of the striking machinists of the Santa Fe railroad, and his evident partiality to that corporation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the action of the Iowa Federation is hereby endorsed, and the Executive Council is urged to continue its efforts in the next session of congress for the passage of the anti-injunction bill.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 4—By Delegate F. C. Lippert, of the Trades and Labor Assembly, Sioux Falls, (S. D.):

WHEREAS, The labor conditions of South Dakota have been on the down grade for some time past, and all but the old and tried unions are threatened with complete extinction by the organization of citizen alliances, business men's associations, etc., with which the now organized bodies are unable to cope without assistance; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we respectfully ask the Executive Council of the Federation of Labor to be instructed to appoint an organizer under salary to work in the state of South Dakota for a period of three or six months, as the Executive Council deems advisable.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 15—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias:

WHEREAS, The United States congress refuses to recognize the citizens of Porto Rico as such and guarantee them full constitutional rights—the absolute right to be American citizens—and refuses to extend such rights to the Porto Ricans, and

WHEREAS, The only hope of the working people and all the people of the island of Porto Rico for improvement lies

in the wise and beneficent and fair policy which the government of the United States has in its power to confer and should by right confer; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor urges upon the congress of the United States the extension of the principle of self-government to the people of Porto Rico; that the President of the American Federation of Labor cause to be introduced into congress a bill having for its purpose the establishment of self-government for Porto Rico; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That inasmuch as the Foraker act under which the present government of Porto Rico is established provides that the executive officers of the different departments of Porto Rico shall constitute the "Executive Council" of the island, and the Council exercises the functions of both a legislative and executive character, we urge an amendment to said act which shall give to the people of Porto Rico the right to elect the Executive Council instead of as now its members are appointed by the President of the United States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in the meantime and at any time, when any officer of the Government of Porto Rico is appointed by the President of the United States, the said appointee shall be a Porto Rican or an American bona fide resident of Porto Rico; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor demands that the national house of representatives recognize the people of Porto Rico as American citizens, and guarantee them the same rights and privileges possessed by the people of all other states and territories of this great nation; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That this convention of the American Federation of Labor pledges to the working people and all the people of Porto Rico its sympathy, co-operation and best efforts to secure for them the relief and the just rights to which they are entitled.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in Resolution No. 47, because the following had been considered and concurred in:

Resolution No. 63—By Delegate James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' International Association:

"WHEREAS, The delegates to the Minneapolis, Minnesota, convention of the A. F. of L., Nov. 1906, in convention assembled, believe that action which makes for the peace of nations is intimately bound up with the welfare of the workers of all nations, and that labor should make an organized effort to aid the movement for arbitration of international disputes; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby

instructed to send a copy of this resolution to each local union affiliated thereto and to each local union of affiliated national and international bodies, also to every affiliated central body and state branch and notify them that it is the sense of this convention that each local union, central and state body should communicate with their representatives in congress asking whether they belong to or are in sympathy with the arbitration group and requesting them and the President of the United States to give the support of our government to the resolutions of the Interparliamentary Union, regarding the subjects to be discussed at the second Hague conference, to the end that there shall be established:

- 1 Immunity of private property at sea in time of war;
- 2 A general arbitration treaty;
- 3 A periodic world assembly;
- 4 Impartial investigation of all difficulties before hostilities are engaged in between nations.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 64—By Delegate James Duncan of the G. C. I. A.:

WHEREAS, There has not been any immigration legislation since our last convention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this convention, that last year's immigration resolutions, and the previous demand for more adequate restrictive immigration laws, be reaffirmed.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported that the following resolution was covered by the report of the committee:

Resolution No. 79—By Delegate Robt. S. Maloney, of Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union:

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Organization be empowered to consider and report recommendations or suggestions on organization for political action.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported that it found the legislation asked for by the following resolution inexpedient:

Resolution No. 85—By Delegate William Corless, of the Scranton (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor send a representative into the colonies of the Australian Federation to make a study of labor conditions existing there; and particularly

as to the labor political movement, and labor legislation secured during recent years in the colonies; said representative to report the results of his labors at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

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

Delegate Corless spoke at length in favor of the resolution and also spoke of the condition of organized labor in Australia. The question was further discussed by Delegate Furuseth, who opposed the adoption of the resolution.

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

The committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 99, when amended to read as follows, and also recommended that the address by the San Francisco Labor Council that accompanied the resolution be published in the American Federationist:

Resolution No. 99—By Delegate J. J. O'Neil, of the San Francisco Labor Council:

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in twenty-sixth annual convention assembled, that we earnestly protest against the contemplated violation of the Chinese Exclusion Law, the Contract Labor Law and the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States by the Panama Canal Commission, acting apparently with the consent and approval of the Executive Department of the Federal Government.

RESOLVED, That we commend and endorse the address to the American people on this subject issued by the San Francisco Labor Council and hereby direct the Executive Council to take up this matter with the Executive of the government at the earliest day practicable and urge compliance with the laws and policy of our country in the construction of the Panama Canal.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in, and that the Legislative Committee be instructed to urge the passage of the bill now pending in Congress:

Resolution No. 100—By Delegate J. J. O'Neil, of the San Francisco Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The grave menace to our institutions—governmental and industrial—which Chinese labor constituted prior to the enactment and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Law is insignificant when compared with the evils that are

certain to follow unrestricted immigration to the United States and its territories of Japanese; and

WHEREAS, Official records show that immigration of Japanese to our country is rapidly increasing; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we reaffirm the position on the subject of Oriental immigration taken by this Federation at its twenty-fifth annual session as expressed in the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit:

The immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean laborers; and

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

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization of these Oriental races in 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, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further,

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

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 105—By Delegate John F. Tobin:

WHEREAS, The second Hague Conference is to give the world an unprecedented opportunity to promote world organization and prevent war; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention, hereby requests all state and central and local unions to write to their congressmen and inquire whether they have not joined or will not join the Arbitration Group in congress and whether they will not do all in their power to promote the approval, by our government, of the recommendations of the Interparliamentary Union regarding the second Hague Conference, to the end that there be established: (1) a general arbitration treaty; (2) immunity of private property at sea in time of war; (3) proportional limitation of armaments; (4) a stated World Assembly; (5) impartial investigation and report to the world of causes of war between two nations before hostilities can be declared; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this convention respectfully requests the President of the United States to use his utmost efforts toward the acceptance of the recommendations of the Interparliamentary Union at the Hague Conference; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That each International, State, Central and Local union be requested to ask President Roosevelt to accept in their entirety the recommendations of the Interparliamentary Union.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported the legislation asked for in the following resolution to be inexpedient.

Resolution No. 147—C. T. Tarr, A. W. G. Workers of America;

On account of the vast and unlimited harm being done to the wage-earner throughout this country by the trusts and corporations controlling the prices of living commodities, and

WHEREAS, The wages have not increased proportionately as the cost of living has raised; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its President and executive officers be authorized and committed to any course either political or otherwise that may be the means of counteracting or of utterly destroying all trusts and corporations, inimical to the welfare of the wage-earner, and to this end the funds of the A. F. of L. may be used at the discretion of the President and Executive Council.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Furuseth—That is all the report the committee has to make. I move the adoption of the report as a whole.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Iglesias asked the unanimous consent of the convention to make a motion. No objection being offered,

Delegate Iglesias moved that the President of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to send a cablegram to President Roosevelt, while he is in Porto Rico, acquainting him with the action of the convention and asking him to favorably consider the subject of self-government in Porto Rico; also to consider any action that will tend to the betterment of the people of that island.

The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous vote.

President Gompers—The hour of ten having arrived the special order of business will be taken up,—the report of the Committee on Grievances.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.), for the Committee on Grievances, reported as follows:

REPORT OF GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 21, 1906.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

We, your committee appointed to consider the grievances presented to this convention, have given a hearing to all parties interested, and after a careful review of the different subjects in dispute, present for your consideration the following report:

CARPENTERS—WOOD WORKERS.

The controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Wood Workers has become very acute. President Gompers, in accordance with the instructions of the last Convention, devoted several days to a conference with the representatives of both organizations, but they were unable to agree either upon a working agreement, co-operation or amalgamation.

Not only has the strife become more bitter between the membership of these respective organizations, but it has resulted in one of them declaring unfair a firm in which the other organization has an agreement for the conducting of a union shop under union conditions. When a jurisdiction dispute between two organizations reaches such an acute stage, that it not only involves the membership but also employers who are decidedly inclined to be fair toward labor and particularly toward organized labor, it reaches a stage which makes us halt

and think whether such a course does not vitiate much of the good resulting from our organized effort. Surely, the interests of our fellow workers are not advanced by such a procedure.

We are at a loss as to the course to pursue other than to impress upon all the necessity of making heroic efforts for the purpose of adjusting inter-union differences whether of jurisdiction or otherwise. In any event, fairly inclined employers should not be placed in a position of becoming innocent sufferers from our internal contentions.

Resolution No. 91—By Delegates of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The General Council of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, in session in Chicago, November 7th, 1905, received numerous protests from local unions against the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for failing to carry out the specific instructions of the San Francisco convention, relative to the revocation of the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

WHEREAS, Said General Council gave the delegates from the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union to the Pittsburg convention explicit instructions to ask for a strict compliance with the decision of said convention, which ordered the revocation of the charter of the United Brotherhood in the event of the United Brotherhood failing to adhere to the Downey Decision; and

WHEREAS, It was agreed between the Wood Workers and Carpenters' delegates to the Pittsburg convention that the said request should be withdrawn and that a conference should be held in the city of Indianapolis during the following January for the purpose of devising ways and means to bring about a solution of the lamentable controversy that has not only been injurious to the organizations involved, but that has been detrimental to the general labor movement. It being understood that the integrity and unity of the Amalgamated Wood Workers should not be impaired; and

WHEREAS, The conference, consisting of four Woodworkers' representatives, four Carpenters' representatives and the President of the American Federation of Labor failed to come to any satisfactory understanding, a sub-committee consisting of

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
WILLIAM D. HUBER,
D. D. MULCAHY,

Presidents of the American Federation of Labor, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Wood Workers, respectively, were appointed to devise some method by which an understanding could be reached; and

WHEREAS, The proposition submitted by the committee was rejected by a vote of six to two; two carpenters voting against it; the understanding being that a majority of both delegations should favor a proposition before its being adopted; and

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters, through their officers and agents, acting under instructions of their general officials, have maintained a persistent warfare against the Amalgamated Union, going so far as to encourage secession; the open shop and boycotting union concerns for no other reason than because they had written agreements with the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Unions. Their tactics have had a tendency to disorganize labor forces and assist those hostile to the joint trade agreement and thus contribute towards a possible tendency among employers in favor of the open shop; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention order the immediate suspension of the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. That said charter remain suspended until they agree in writing to abide by the Downey Award—an award which was approved by the Boston convention and was re-approved by the convention held in San Francisco.

With reference to the unfortunate controversy that has existed between the Carpenters and Wood Workers' Organizations, your committee is able to report that prospects for a permanent settlement of the differences are practically assured, as they have agreed upon the following proposition:

It is agreed between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood Workers that amalgamation shall take place upon the terms herein provided, and it is further agreed:

That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, or its representative, shall supervise the careful carrying out of this agreement, both in the letter and in the spirit, which is intended to harmonize and solidify the heretofore conflicting interests, and that any evasion or violation of the agreement by either organization shall merit the immediate revocation of the charter or charters; and the Executive Council is hereby instructed to act with promptness and firmness.

1. Complete amalgamation shall take place within two years from November 1, 1906.
2. The officers, or their successors and the organizers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers shall supervise and manage the

affairs of the Wood Workers' International Union until amalgamation takes place.

3. Wood Workers, such as are now claimed by the Amalgamated Wood Workers, shall, wherever practicable, be organized under a charter of either organization of their choice.

4. That Wood Workers and Carpenters may join in mixed locals under the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in centers where there are not sufficient numbers to maintain separate charters.

5. Local unions now attached to the organizations in interest shall remain in such affiliation until the consummation of the amalgamation.

6. In case of a strike or lockout, involving the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, after vote is taken and approved to amalgamate, if the funds of the Amalgamated Wood Workers are sufficient to support their members in the trade controversy, the funds of the United Brotherhood shall not be called upon to defray said expenses, but if the funds be insufficient and the proposed trade-movement or lockout be approved by the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood, it shall be supported out of the funds of the United Brotherhood.

7. All trade-agreements of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and United Brotherhood in force on November 1, 1906, shall be respected and lived up to by all concerned except the clauses specifying members of the United Brotherhood or members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers. New agreements shall not extend beyond November 1, 1908, the maximum period of this amalgamation. Members of either organization can work in shops where such agreements exist without violating this contract.

8. This agreement is subject to ratification by both organizations in accordance with their respective laws.

9. All hostilities of whatever nature between the two organizations shall immediately terminate and be withdrawn as an evidence of good faith, without discrimination to the members of either organization.

10. It is herewith agreed that this plan of amalgamation be submitted and recommended for adoption to both organizations by the Executive Officers representing each.

Signed for United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners by:

WM. D. HUBER,
T. M. GUERIN,
FRANK DUFFY;

Signed for Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union by:

D. D. MULCAHY,
RICH BRAUNSCHWEIG,
CHAS. F. GEBELEIN.

Witness: JOHN F. TOBIN.

Your committee recommends the endorsement by this convention of the agreement entered into by the representatives of the Carpenters and Wood Workers' Organizations.

Your committee further recommends that the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to immediately issue an official circular to the local unions of both organizations and parties interested, stating that all hostilities in connection with the controversy of the Carpenters and Wood Workers' Organizations shall cease forthwith.

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

The motion was discussed by Delegates Gebelein, Duffy, Johanssen, McKinlay, Lewis (T. L.), Braunschweig, Lucas, O'Connell and Tobin.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then carried, with but one dissenting vote.

Delegate Crampton—I desire to be recorded as neutral, reserving all rights in the premises.

SEAMEN—LONGSHOREMEN.

The controversy relative to the Seamen and Longshoremen was investigated and an effort made at adjustment by arbitration, but President Gompers has been so engrossed with important duties requiring his consideration and always immediate attention, that he has been unable to reach the matter, in order to give a fair and comprehensive award.

With reference to the jurisdiction dispute between the Seamen and the Longshoremen, your committee has decided that it has no jurisdiction over this case, for the reason that the arbitrator agreed upon by the two organizations has not yet rendered a decision.

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

Delegate Furuseth—I desire to move as an addition to the report: That this convention expresses its surprise and disapproval of the action of the Longshoremen in continuing throughout the country to use the name "International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers," in violation of the decision of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Harrison moved to lay the motion of Delegate Furuseth upon the table.

The chairman announced that Delegate Furuseth's motion had not been seconded.

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

PAINTERS—CAR WORKERS.

Shortly after the close of the last convention the officers of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and the International Association of Car Workers, were officially notified of the action of the convention, and they were urged to carry out the instructions contained in the resolution adopted upon the subject of the controversy between them. Considerable correspondence resulted in the effort to adjust this difference, but thus far without much practical result. For your information we quote an excerpt from a letter received from the officers of the Car Workers. It is as follows:

"While it was the decision of that convention that Car Painters are not eligible to membership in our organization, we are not, at present, in a position to enforce that decision, owing to the fact that our members are not fully organized in the railroad shops throughout the country, and at our inception the Painters' Organization had never put forth any effort, only in isolated cases, to organize the Painters in those railroad shops, and the men naturally, being eager to organize them, they came under our banner, believing that they could gain some advantage by so doing. Since organizing the Painters, the Painters' Organization have put forth their appeal that they are entitled to such men, but I have no knowledge at present of where they have put forth any effort to organize them, but just wish to take them away from us.

"We are not operating any 'closed shops,' as it is very hard to get a railroad corporation to abide by a 'closed shop.' Therefore, we are not in a position to command those men to join the Painters' Organization, and from per-

sonal conversations which I have had with painters employed in railroad shops, they believe that their interests are best served in our organization."

We report upon this subject in its present status for your information.

In regard to the controversy between the Painters and Car Workers' Organizations, your committee recommends that the Executive Council is instructed to carry into effect the decisions of former conventions on this subject.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

PAPER MAKERS—PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS.

At our March meeting an application for a charter for the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' International Union was received, the President and Secretary of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers of America appearing in opposition.

After hearing all parties in interest we decided that both parties should come together in a convention to be held in Dayton, Ohio, and that a representative of the Executive Council attend that convention for the purpose of bringing about a satisfactory amalgamation. The convention was held in Dayton, Ohio, on May 14th, Secretary Morrison representing the Executive Council. The result desired was not accomplished.

At the June meeting the matter was again brought up. We decided that a conference should be held between the representatives of both organizations for the purpose of coming to an understanding in regard to jurisdiction, which would permit the issuance of the charter and if it failed to come to an understanding, the disputed points be decided by arbitration.

A question of jurisdiction having arisen in a paper plant in Maine, the representatives of both organizations appeared before an arbitration committee of three, among whom was an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. T. F. Tracy. This committee met in Boston, and it was suggested by a representative of the Pulp and Sulphite Workers that the whole question of jurisdiction be arbitrated by this committee. The representatives of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers claimed that the late convention in Dayton, Ohio, had instructed them by

resolution to enter into no negotiations with any other organization in the paper making industry and that it was impossible to consider the request. It was finally agreed that all hostilities should cease and that the President of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers should submit the proposition to a referendum vote of the membership for their favorable recommendation. We understand that this referendum vote was taken, but was averse to the proposition.

Prior to the time arriving for the reconvening of the arbitration board, it became evident that the organizer of the Federation, on account of other important business, would be unable to take any further part in the arbitration. The name of another organizer, Mr. Frank McCarthy, was suggested to the representatives of both organizations to take his place. Replies were received from the Presidents of contending organizations approving the name submitted. The arbitration board again met in Boston on September 15th, and although President Carey, in a communication dated September 13th stated: "We have no objection whatever to offer to his acting as arbiter," upon the assembling of the board of arbitration, he immediately entered a protest against the change.

The representatives of the Pulp and Sulphite Workers submitted the following propositions to the representatives of the Paper Makers, which they refused to accept:

"First: We will agree to give to the Paper Makers' Organization all 'third hands, fourth hands and fifth hands;' all employees employed in fine mills; also rope cutters and rotary men in these mills, if the American Federation of Labor grants a charter to us at once.

"Second: We also agree that if the American Federation of Labor, after due deliberation, believes that the 'finishers and beatermen' should belong to the Paper Makers' Organization to transfer them to that body, providing the charter is issued."

But to neither of these propositions would the representatives of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers agree.

We have not yet given up hope of bringing about some better understanding in regard to the matter, but the Executive Council would be pleased to have the advice and assistance of this convention.

Previous conventions having decided that the Paper Makers' Organization had

jurisdiction over all their employes, working in paper mills, your committee recommends that the Executive Council is instructed not to grant a charter to the Pulp Makers and to call in such local charters as have been granted to Pulp Makers. The committee further recommends that the Executive Council have such local unions affiliate with the Paper Makers' Union.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

LAKE PILOTS.

An application for charter was received from the Lake Pilots' Association of the Great Lakes, which was granted. It was not then known that this same association held charter from the International Longshoremen's Association, and protest was lodged by the International Seamen's Union against the Lake Pilots' Association continuing in affiliation with the International Longshoremen's Association and at the same time with the American Federation of Labor.

The International Seamen's Union also claimed to have Lake Pilots members of the Seamen's organization. The Executive Council heard the representatives of the Pilots and others upon the subject, and then adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that in the matter of the affiliation of the Pilots of the Lakes, who are now connected with the A. F. of L. as a national union, and at the same time a component part by charter with affiliated national unions, it is the sense of the Executive Council that it is unwise to continue more than one affiliation, and request the Pilots to choose which affiliation they desire to maintain and surrender all others, so that all pilots shall be a solid body, either in a national union of their own, affiliated with the A. F. of L. or as a component part of but one international union now affiliated with the Federation.

RESOLVED. That organizations in interest be notified of the above decision.

The committee recommends that the action of the Executive Council, in recommending that the Lake Pilots belong to one organization and they to decide what organization they shall affiliate with, is approved.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

LATHERS VS. STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

Resolution No. 21—By Delegates Wm. J. McSorley and Frank C. Roth, of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union do hereby enter protest against the action of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, inasmuch as they are encroaching on the jurisdiction claims of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, which were approved of and conceded to us by the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid tactics are directly against the policy and principles of the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have at no time ever presented any claim of jurisdiction to the A. F. of L. covering the work that comes under the jurisdiction of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The action of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers at their Toronto convention by claiming the work which comes under the jurisdiction of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union is a direct violation of the laws of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. in convention assembled, go on record as disapproving of the action of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers encroaching on the jurisdiction claims of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the convention assembled instruct the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to refrain from encroaching upon the jurisdiction claims of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

During the hearing of this case, it was admitted that a conference might arrange a settlement of the jurisdiction of the respective organizations.

We recommend that a conference of one representative from each of the organizations affected, together with a representative of the American Federation of Labor, be held in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, within ninety days, to settle and agree upon the jurisdiction of the two organizations.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

RIGGERS' UNION NO. 11561 VS. NEW JERSEY RIGGERS' UNION.

Resolution No. 33—By Delegate Joseph McFadden, of the Riggers' Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That the charter of the Riggers' Protective Union of New Jersey be revoked for the following reasons:

The Riggers' Protective Union of New York, New Jersey, Elizabeth and vicinity, No. 11561, A. F. of L., hereby protests against the charter recently granted to the so-called Riggers' Protective Union of New Jersey, and demands that it be canceled and withdrawn.

Our reasons for demanding such action are briefly as follows:

First: It encroaches upon territory over which our Local, by the terms of its charter, has exclusive jurisdiction.

Second: It was formed by men who had been expelled or suspended from our Local, or were not in good standing.

Third: The prevailing rate of wages maintained by our Local is \$3.50 per day and \$6 per day for foremen. These men are competing against us and injuring the cause of union labor, by working for a wage as low as \$2.50 per day and \$3 per day for foremen.

Fourth: The men belonging to this union are largely employed by the only unfair boss in this locality and worked for him at a time when we were on strike.

Fifth: This local is not affiliated with a single Central Local Body, or with any Local Central Body.

Sixth: We stand ready to take in the members of this local whenever they comply with our constitution and by-laws.

Seventh: It is our belief that they never could have procured their charter, except through false and fraudulent misrepresentations to the officials of the American Federation of Labor.

Eighth: To continue their charter under these circumstances would work an injustice to the cause of labor and injure every loyal member of our union.

It developed, during the hearing of this case, that a proper effort had not been made by the unions affected to settle their differences.

The committee recommends that a conference be held, within ninety days, between a representative from each of the affected unions, together with a representative of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of settling the controversy.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

DRAIN PIPE LAYERS VS. WATER PIPE EXTENSION LABORERS.

Resolution No. 39—By Delegate John Cardiff, of the Drain Layers and Helpers' Union:

GREETING: The Drain Layers' and Helpers' Union of the city of Chicago, desire to take this opportunity to enter it:

emphatic protest against continuing in force the charter granted to an organization known as "The Water Pipe Extension Laborers," organized some months ago and granted a charter through the influence of John J. Fitzpatrick, organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Chicago, Ill. The work which these men claim and as a matter of fact are doing at the present time has been done by the Drain Layers' and Helpers' Union for the past twenty-five years at a wage scale of from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per day.

WHEREAS, The members of the Water Pipe Extension Laborers are doing the same work at a wage scale of \$2.25 per day. As this is a matter of vital importance to us, we sincerely trust that the American Federation of Labor will revoke the charter of the Water Pipe Extension Laborers.

Representative Cardiff of the Drain Layers' Union and Organizer Fitzpatrick appeared before the committee and agreed upon lines of jurisdiction.

Committee recommends subject-matter of this resolution be referred to parties interested for a final settlement within thirty days.

Delegate Lewis—I move that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded.)

The motion was discussed by Delegates Cardiff, O'Connell and Lewis (T. L.).

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

UPHOLSTERERS VS. CARPET LAYERS.

Resolution No. 44—By Delegate Anton J. Engel, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union has always had jurisdiction over the Carpet Upholsterers or Layers' and said jurisdiction having been recognized and approved of by the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Some of the Carpet Layers' Unions have seceded from the Upholsterers' International Union, owing to assessments that were levied to assist members on strike, and some of these seceding unions had formed an International Union of Carpet Mechanics, and tried to secure a charter from the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, This matter was brought to the attention of the San Francisco convention by Resolution No. 27, and the San Francisco convention recommended that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. use its efforts to have the Upholsterers, Carpet Layers and Mattress Makers become members of one organization; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council reported at the Pittsburg convention that the Carpet Layers' International Union had made application for a charter, and was refused one, and advised to become part of the Upholsterers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The advice of the San Francisco convention and of the Executive Council having been ignored by the Carpet Layers, they made application for charters as local unions to the Executive Council, which has granted them charters as local unions, notwithstanding former decisions, and the fact that these unions are dual, and indebted for taxes and assessments levied by both the American Federation of Labor and the Upholsterers' International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the granting of these charters is not in accordance with the principles and policy of the American Federation of Labor, as it fosters and encourages secessions, and formations of dual organizations, which are detrimental to the best interests of the labor movement; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be and is hereby instructed to at once revoke all charters issued to such Carpet Mechanics' Local Unions as have been granted such charters, and as seceding unions, be expelled from such Central Bodies that they may be connected with, which are chartered by the American Federation of Labor, until such a time when they will abide by the former decision of the San Francisco convention and Executive Council.

The committee recommends that the Executive Council be instructed to recall the charters of the Carpet Layers' Union within ninety days and to have a representative of the American Federation of Labor bring about a consolidation of the Carpet Layers' Union with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

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

The question was discussed by Delegates Stein, De Nedrey, Engel and Lewis.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Vice President Keefe in the chair.

SEVERAL NATIONAL UNIONS VS. CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION OF N. Y.

Resolution No. 20—By Delegates Wm. J. McSorley and Frank C. Roth, of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union do hereby protest against the action of the Central Federated Union of New York City in refusing to seat Local No. 271 of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union in that body in place of the Independent Lathers' Union of New York City, which has seceded from the International Union and has done everything within its power to antagonize our organization; and

WHEREAS, We are of the opinion that had the Central Federated Union of New York City complied with the laws of the A. F. of L., as set forth in Article 4, Section 5, and Article 12, Section 1, and unseated this seceding local it would have been re-affiliated with the International Union long before this; and

WHEREAS, We have used every honorable means to induce them to re-affiliate with the International Union which they have absolutely refused to do, and it is our opinion that they will continue in this course just as long as they are harbored by the Central Federated Union of New York City in preference to the bona fide local of the International Union in that city; and

WHEREAS, They have been instructed by the Executive Council and the Pittsburgh convention to comply with the law as it applies to Central Bodies, which they have absolutely ignored; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the convention assembled instruct the President of the A. F. of L. to notify the Central Federated Union of New York City to unseat the seceding local and seat Local No. 271 of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Central Federated Union of New York City, failing to comply with the instructions of the convention within thirty days from the date of the adoption of this resolution, the President of the A. F. of L. shall stand instructed by the convention assembled to revoke the charter of said Central Federated Union and immediately proceed to formulate a new Central Body in that city in accordance with the constitution of the A. F. of L.

Resolution No. 61.—By Delegates W. J. McSorley, L. I. U.; Jos. N. Weber, A. F. of M.; M. Donnelly and Homer D. Call, A. M. C., and B. W. of N. A.; T. H. Flynn, W. L. A. Johnson and George F. Dunn, I. B. of B. M., I. S. B. and H. of A.; Philip Kelly and Lee M. Hart, International Theatrical Stage Employes; J. C. Skemp, J. P. Archibald, Geo. Finger and John Lucas, of the Brotherhood of Painters:

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of New York, a regular chartered Central Labor organization of the A. F. of L., has in total disregard of the laws of the A. F. of L., violated Article 4, Section 5, and Article 12, Section 1, of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., by admit-

ting delegates from local unions of New York City not affiliated with their National or International Unions, and by refusing affiliation and representation to bona fide local unions of the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, The delegates of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America were denied admission and delegates from a dual organization seated; and

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union has seated delegates from several seceding organizations of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, and Butcher Workmen of America who have formed a dual national organization; and

WHEREAS, The delegates of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America were illegally suspended, and are denied admission, while delegates from a dual organization are seated; and

WHEREAS, The delegates of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union were denied admission and delegates from a dual organization seated; and

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union arbitrarily suspended Local Union No. 310 of the American Federation of Musicians for refusing to violate their legitimate trade-union contracts, and refusing to go on strike against the specific orders of their International Union; and

WHEREAS, The New York Local No. 1, of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, who have been affiliated with the Central Federated Union for twenty years, were arbitrarily suspended, and their delegates unseated for refusing to violate their agreement and go on strike without the consent of their International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L., order the Central Federated Union of New York to at once suspend any and all dual and seceding unions now affiliating, and unseat their delegates; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Central Federated Union be ordered to recognize and seat the delegates from the various National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., now denied recognition and admission; and, be it further

RESOLVED, Inasmuch as the local unions, presenting this resolution have ever upheld the laws of the A. F. of L. as well as the Central Federated Union, that the suspension be removed and their delegates seated; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That unless the Central Federated Union of New York shall comply with these orders within a period of thirty days after the adjournment of this convention, that the charter of the Central Federated Union of New York be and is hereby revoked by its failure to comply with the requirements of this resolution, and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. is hereby ordered to organize a new Central Labor Union for New York City, to be composed of such local unions of National and Internat-

ional Unions now affiliated with the A. F. of L., Local Trades and Federal Labor Unions of the A. F. of L., and such other Local Trades Unions as are not antagonistic to the A. F. of L. or the National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Your committee has carefully considered all of the complaints made against the Central Federated Union of New York City and finds that the Central Body has been guilty of violating the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

We recommend that the charter of the Central Federated Union be revoked January 1st, 1907, if in the meantime the Central Federated Union has not fully complied with the laws of the American Federation of Labor. If at the expiration of sixty days from date, the Central Federated Union has not conformed to the laws of the American Federation of Labor, then a new Central Body shall be chartered in strict conformity with the laws of the American Federation of Labor; and President Gompers is instructed to delegate some representative of the American Federation of Labor to see that this decision is carried out.

Delegate McSorley moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded.)

Delegate Kennedy (W. E.) asked if the passing of this resolution, as amended by the committee, would affect any central body that is refusing to seat a body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Lewis, chairman of the committee, answered that it would affect all matters of that kind.

The question was discussed by Delegates Sullivan (J. L.), Mulcahy, Hart, O'Connell, Bohm, Archibald, Faulitsch, Lippert, Lewis, McNulty.

On motion of Delegate Ireland debate was closed.

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

Delegate Bohm desired to be recorded as voting against the motion to concur.

BLACKSMITHS VS. CARRIAGE WORKERS.

Resolution No. 66—By Delegate J. W. Kline, of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers:

WHEREAS, The matter of jurisdiction over Carriage and Wagon Blacksmiths,

over which said craft the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers does, and always has claimed jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, We hold that a mistake was made in issuing them a charter in violation of Section 11, Article IX, of the A. F. of L. constitution which provides that no charter shall be granted to any organization, if the jurisdiction claimed therein is trespassing on the jurisdiction of an existing affiliated union, without their written consent; and

WHEREAS, This consent was never given, neither were we consulted in the matter; and

WHEREAS, At the Pittsburg convention, the Grievance Committee recommended, and was passed, that the incoming Executive Council take the matter up at their next meeting and carry out the article in the constitution as above quoted, they having failed to arrive at a decision; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this twenty-sixth annual convention now assembled, grant to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, full jurisdiction over the Carriage and Wagon Blacksmiths' their helpers and finishers.

With reference to the above resolution, the representatives of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Carriage Workers appeared before the committee and agreed to the following:

"J. W. Kline, representing the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Henry C. Stein, representing the Carriage Workers, respectfully request the Grievance Committee to report to the convention that they have agreed that a committee of two from the Blacksmiths and a like committee from the Carriage Workers, meet to adjust the present jurisdiction question. The above committee to select a fifth member."

Signed:

J. W. KLINE,
HENRY C. STEIN.

The Grievance Committee recommends that no further action be taken.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

ENGINEERS VS. DOUBLE DRUM HOISTERS.

Resolution No. 83—By Delegate R. J. Riddell, of the Metropolitan Association Double Drum Hoisters Union No. 1275:

WHEREAS, The charter granted by the American Federation of Labor to the Metropolitan Ass'n Double Drum Hoister Runners No. 1275, did permit our organization to do all hoisting on excavating and all work in that line operated by skeleton engines; and

WHEREAS, The International Steam Engineers' Union, through L. N. M. 184 of New York City has attempted to dispute our rights under the charter granted to do this work, which if carried into effect would mean the destruction of our union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the right of the Metropolitan Ass'n Double Drum Hoister Runners No. 11275 to continue to perform the work as granted by the charter, be herewith re-endorsed.

The committee recommends that a representative of the Double Drum Hoisters' Union and of the Steam Engineers' Union, together with a representative of the American Federation of Labor, hold a conference within ninety days for the purpose of adjusting the controversy now existing between the Engineers and Double Drum Hoister Runners' Union.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

CEMENT WORKERS.

Resolution No. 102—By Delegates F. C. Gengenback and P. H. Molloy, American Brotherhood of Cement Workers:

WHEREAS, That the charter which was granted to the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers by the American Federation of Labor and their trades' jurisdiction claim approved; we find that other organizations affiliated with this body encroaching and objecting to said jurisdiction, we are desirous to maintain what we claim and was conceded to this organization; we hope that this assemblage will amicably settle the dispute of the various crafts and the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

The committee recommends that in as much as the contending parties had made no effort to adjust their differences, that each organization select a representative to meet with a representative of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of settling their controversy. This conference to be held within sixty days.

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

The question was discussed by Delegates Stemburgh and Lewis.

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

PLUMBERS VS. STEAM FITTERS.

Having in mind the recommendation passed at the last convention of the

American Federation of Labor recommending to the Executive Council that a charter be granted to the Steam Fitters when an application was received, we found ourselves between a vote of the convention recommending that a charter be issued and our constitution not entirely in harmony therewith. We, therefore, invited the representatives of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America and the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, to select three representatives of their respective organizations to meet three members of the Executive Council at the office of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of endeavoring to arrange an amalgamation of both organizations, and failing in that, to endeavor to secure a working agreement or arrange for such mutual understanding between the organizations in interest as shall be found to merit the support of both.

The conference was held at Washington, May 21. The representatives of the Executive Council were President Gompers, Vice President O'Connell, and Secretary Morrison. For five days daily conferences were held, but despite the best efforts which could be put forth neither amalgamation, a working agreement, nor understanding could be reached.

Being unable to bring about the amalgamation or adjustment of the differences between the two bodies in question, and having in mind the recommendation of the Pittsburg convention to issue a charter to the Steam Fitters, after prolonged consideration and deliberation of the subject, the Executive Council decided to restore to the International Association of Steam Fitters the conditional charter which that organization formerly held, and which was revoked at one of our previous conventions.

Resolution No. 135—By Delegates Frank J. Kennedy, Thomas G. Badgley and Theo. B. Clark, Representatives of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada:

WHEREAS, A conditional charter has recently been issued or re-issued to the International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers, and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid conditional charter is a direct trespass on the jurisdiction claims of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, of the United States and Canada and was unconstitutionally issued and in direct violation of Section Eleven (11), of Article Nine (9), of the American Federation of Labor constitution, which reads:

"No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National or International Trade or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by that applicant and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions without the written consent of such unions. And it is further provided that should any of the members of such National or International Trade of Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor." Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That for the best interests of all, the aforesaid charter be forthwith revoked and the above mentioned International Association of Steam Fitters,

Etc., be directed to affiliate with the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, Etc.

Your committee, after hearing the statements of the representatives of the Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Executive Council, and recognizing that the action of the Pittsburg convention was the supreme authority of the American Federation of Labor, recommended to the Executive Council to grant a charter to the Steam Fitters.

The Grievance Committee, under the circumstances, endorses the action of the Executive Council in granting a charter to the Steam Fitters.

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

The hour for adjournment having arrived, consideration of the report of the committee was deferred until the afternoon session.

The convention was adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

NINTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Noschang, Flischer (Jacob), Kline, Cummins, Henry, Dunn, Glocking, James, Casey (J. F.), Walls, Law, Richardson, Kennedy (Wm. E.), Koch, Tarr, Lillien, Wulff, McSorley, Johnson, Walsh, Warner, Grout, Freeman, Gudbrandsen, Clark (Thos.), Dix, Mahon, McMorrow, Garvey, Kirk, Heberling, Flood, Barry, Raasch, Powell, Gebelein, Morgan, Byrne, Sweeney, Stoner, Rothwell, Joyce, Grant, Zihlman, Hedly, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Porter, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro.

President Gompers—The question before the convention is the motion to concur in the report of the committee on the question of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

The question was discussed at length by Delegates Kennedy (F. J.), Cummings, Clark, McCullen and Mangan.

On motion debate was closed.

Delegate Kennedy asked for a roll call on the motion to concur in the report of the committee, but the request was not supported by a sufficient number of delegates.

A request was made for a division. The motion was carried by a vote of 150 to 40.

Delegate Golden asked for and received permission to make an announcement, and said: "We have been asking for an advance of ten per cent for the Textile Workers. We have received a telegram which states that five per cent has been granted, and we intend to keep on agitating for the rest. That brings our increase up to twenty-four and one-half per cent since the San Francisco convention two years ago."

President Gompers—The story of a lost strike.

Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

It has been brought to the attention of the Grievance Committee by protests handed to the Committee on Credentials

and referred to us, that a number of the Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are violating the laws of that body by seating the representatives of dual and seceding organizations, or those who are antagonistic to the Federation and its affiliated bodies and illegally unseating or refusing to admit delegates, representing National or International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee recommends that the Executive Council be instructed to rigidly enforce the laws of the American Federation of Labor, governing the action of Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Any Central Body failing to comply with the laws shall have its charter revoked.

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

The question was discussed by Delegates Kennedy (W. E.), Anderson, Hawley, O'Connell, McNulty, Guerin, McCullen and Lewis.

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

Resolution No. 92—By Delegates Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

WHEREAS, The New York Central Federated Union rendered a decision against Local No. 172, Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, which in effect deprives them of the right to organize within the jurisdiction granted by charter and by decision of A. F. of L. conventions, and the Executive Council, and by an arbitration tribunal provided by A. F. of L. convention, or stand expelled from the New York Central Federated Union; and

WHEREAS, An appeal was taken by the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union to the Executive Council, A. F. of L., against the decision of the New York Central Federated Union; and

WHEREAS, The entire subject was placed in the hands of Mr. W. J. O'Brien for investigation and report. Which report is alleged to have been against the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union and

in favor of sustaining the action of the New York Central Federated Union; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. dismissed the appeal of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union and sustained the action of the New York Central Federated Union; and

WHEREAS, The decision of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., was based solely on the report of Mr. W. J. O'Brien, thus subjecting members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union to being deprived of their legal right on report of an investigation of a question of restriction and not on a question of jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, Members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union have a chartered legal right to organize the workers in the case at issue without interference; and

WHEREAS, The officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union filed formal notice of appeal with the Executive Council and a stay of proceedings has been conceded by the New York Central Federated Union; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the decision of the Executive Council be reversed and that the appeal of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union from the decision of the New York Central Federated Union be sustained and the New York Central Federated Union be ordered not to attempt to restrict the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union in organizing within the proper jurisdiction.

It has been brought to the attention of the Grievance Committee that certain Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor cause more or less friction in an endeavor to make wage contracts and adjust working rules. In order that there may be less cause for friction in Central Bodies, your committee recommends:

That the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to issue an official circular, notifying all affiliated Central Bodies that they must refrain from taking part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes or working rules of Local Unions, affiliated with National or International Unions, unless the laws of the Parent Body allow it, or such Central Bodies have been requested by or receive the consent of the National or International officers of the Unions affected.

The committee recommended that the recommendation of the committee be referred to the Committee on Laws for insertion in the constitution

The question was discussed by Delegates Lewis, O'Connell and Basenburg.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Shamp moved that the question of the Brewery Workers, Engineers and Firemen be made a special order of business for ten o'clock Thursday.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Glockling asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being made he offered the following:

Resolution No. 156—By Delegate Glockling, on behalf of the International Typographical Union Delegation, The International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union Delegation, and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders' Delegation.

WHEREAS, Recent action of Public Printer Chas. A. Stillings, indicates a policy, which tends to degrade the employes of the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., by the continuous issuance of orders under the plea of public interest that humiliates said employes and which will bring dissatisfaction, discord and disorganization among them, results, prejudicial to the best interests and efficiency of the Government Printing Office and hence the public interest; and

WHEREAS, A recent order issued by Printer Stillings is an indication of a future policy that warrants the assumption heretofore expressed and which is as follows:

"Text of order recently issued over the signature of Chas. A. Stillings, public printer.

"Foremen and chiefs of divisions shall immediately inform public printer in writing through the proper official channels as to the number of employes of all grades now under their direction whose services can be dispensed with because of inefficiency, ill health, tuberculosis or lack of work.

"This matter requires immediate attention and must be worked out conscientiously, carefully and correctly by every officer affected by this special order. These reports, bearing the endorsements, recommendations and opinions of the superior officers must all be received by the private secretary not later than Saturday noon, Nov. 17, 1906.

"Officers in doubt in regard to the scope of this special order and as to how to proceed shall apply for instructions to their immediate superior officer—i. e., foreman of printing, acting foreman of binding, foreman of press work, etc. It is suggested, in order that this matter may be taken up with uniformity and to insure the records of this office being kept absolutely clear, that each officer shall first prepare a list of the individuals whom he would recommend for dismissal, appending thereto a statement of each individual case upon a separate sheet of paper, giving in full the reasons why each employe should be separated from the service.

"As regards the analysis of the employees, it is suggested that the following points be considered carefully:

"First, efficiency; second, character; third, department; fourth, health and cleanliness; fifth, average attendance; sixth, length of service; seventh, desirability for the future; eighth, any special defects or objections which are in marked contrast to the average personnel of the forces in the division.

"The public printer will be enabled to judge by these reports as to how far officials in charge of divisions understand the output and general character of the individuals under them and as to what extent they can be relied upon as officers for the exercise of good sound business judgment, common sense and fairness.

"If the above points are carefully covered, coupled with the ideas and suggestions of the officers making the report, it is believed that the necessary reliable information can be secured upon which to base action." Be it, therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby are, instructed to make investigation into the general policy of Public Printer Stillings in its relation to the employes of the Government Printing Office, and to enter protest wherein such policy indicates tendency to humiliate or degrade such employes, or that tends to prejudice the standard and independence of an American citizen; and that heads of departments removed from positions by reason of refusal to stultify themselves in aiding in such methods be offered every protection possible by the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

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

Resolution No. 28 withdrawn from the committee by its author.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be referred to the Executive Council, with the exception of the last paragraph, which is to be considered in connection with Resolution No. 72:

Resolution No. 18—By Delegate Ernest Bohm, of the New York Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is unalterably opposed to the open shop system of wage slavery, as propagated by Parry and Post, their allies and organizations; and

WHEREAS, The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have been on strike against the open shop since August 10, 1905; and

WHEREAS, The said strike was endorsed by the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Every honorable means has been employed by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to make a just and equitable settlement with their employers without avail, the employers we have arrayed against us being the most powerful combination of capital that a labor organization has ever been called upon to combat. They have shown by their attitude that they are determined to destroy our organization, and thus be able to cut wages, lengthen hours and otherwise depress the Housemiths and Bridgemen of the United States and Canada. They are aided in this by all the associations they are connected with financially, morally and otherwise; and

WHEREAS, The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers are just as determined to stay intact and function in the interests of the Iron Workers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be aided to the full extent of the American Federation of Labor's ability; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the convention levy a general assessment of one cent per member for four weeks on all affiliated unions, to be paid at once, for the relief of the Bridgemen; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the convention request the presidents of the various Building Trades to meet in committee to devise ways and means for instituting a concerted move against the open shop in the Building Trades; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its Executive Council, draw up a bill that will repeal the tariff law on steel products and the Central Bodies and state branches to use their political power with Congress for this purpose.

Delegate Ryan (F. M.)—I move that the report of the committee be non-concurred in when it refers part of the resolution to the Executive Council.

Treasurer Lennon—It has always been held in our conventions that the reading of a report by a committee is really a motion to concur. That brings the matter before the convention, and the motion to concur is really made when the report is read. The motion to non-concur is therefore out of order.

The report of the committee was discussed at length by Delegates Ryan (F. M.), Brown (J. G.), and Kemper.

Delegate Kemper moved as an amendment that the same assessment be levied by the convention as was levied in the San Francisco convention for the Textile Workers, and that each and every organization be as prompt as possible in paying the assessment.

Treasurer Lennon—The chair will have to hold such a motion out of order at this

time. It is practically a negative motion and cannot be brought before the convention except by killing the motion to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegate Dold—I move that we add to the motion that the Executive Council be instructed to levy this assessment. (Seconded.)

The question was further discussed by Delegates Walker, Duncan, Dold, Carstiff, Skemp, Hart, Valentine, O'Connell,

Lynch, Wilson, Anderson, Furuseth and President Gompers.

On motion of Delegate Warner debate was closed.

The amendment offered by Delegate Dold was lost.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

The convention was adjourned to meet at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 22nd.

TENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 22nd, Vice-President Mitchell in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

Absentees—Kline, Dunn, James, Casey (J. F.), Law, Richardson, Tracy, Conway, Lobenberg, Mangan, Bechtold, Koch, Rickert, Farr, Maher, Lillien, Wulff, Johnson, Walsh, Warner, Call, Grouff, Freeman, Wilson (W. B.), Dempsey, Denny (E. J.), Miller, Gudbrandsen, Clark (Thos.), Dix, McMorrow, Garvey, Kirk, Clark (W. W.), Hawley, Heberlein, Flood, Barry, Raasch, Powell, Gebelein, Morgan, Entenza, Byrne, Sweeney, Stoner, Weaver, Iglesias, Rothwell, Joyce, Grant, Ott, Campbell, Zihlman, Hedly, Burgess (Catherine), Failor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Porter, Crellin, McCullen, Fitzpatrick, Cooney, Sumnerville, Hill, Saylor, Botham, Riddell, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, Mulkern.

Secretary Morrison read the following communications from various state and city officials and from different organizations asking that the 1907 convention be held in Norfolk:

Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Governor of Virginia; James G. Riddick, Mayor of Norfolk; J. W. McCarmick, President Business Men's Association, Norfolk; J. W. Brown, Jr., President Norfolk Convention League; W. G. Blick, President Retail Merchants' Association, Norfolk; James B. Doherty, Commissioner Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, Richmond; J. R. Sprague, President Merchants' Association, Newport News; Samuel R. Buxton, Mayor, Newport News; W. B. Livezey, President Chamber of Commerce, Newport News.

Communications were also read from J. W. Bidwell, Secretary Atlanta Federation of Trades; J. W. Campbell, Clerk of the Council, and S. D. Jones, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga., urging that the next convention be held in that city.

A communication was also read from Clarence Gaumer, Secretary of the Central Labor Union, Indianapolis, Ind., asking that the convention be held in that city in 1907.

Communications were read from Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Treasurer of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and from Mrs. Maud C. Stockwell, of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, thanking the convention for the passage of resolutions favoring woman suffrage.

Delegate Johannsen, for the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Local and Federated Bodies recommends that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 142—By Delegate Herbert S. Whiteman, of the Central Labor Council, Jamestown, N. Y.:

WHEREAS, The two millions and a half of trade unionists in America, representing millions of consumers, whose aggregate purchasing power will reach \$2,000,000,000 annually; and

WHEREAS, It is recognized that the union label—the emblem of honest toil—is indeed a powerful but peaceful and humane weapon in the hands of trade unionists, and that a consistent demand for union labeled products does not only prevent strikes, but will also abolish sweatshop, convict and child labor and thus prevent industrial panics from time to time; and

WHEREAS, To greatly increase the sale of union labeled products, and to enable the trade unionists to learn where they can purchase same; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in the twenty-sixth annual convention assembled instruct its officials, to suggest to all Central Bodies to obtain a list of all union labeled articles handled by merchants in their respective localities, and that said bodies have same published from time to time in a (pocket size) union label bulletin, giving the list of union labeled articles, and names of each merchant handling same, for distribution among members and friends of organized labor in their respective localities for information,

and that the expense for such bulletins be met by organizations publishing same.

P. H. CUMMINS,
Chairman
A. JOHANNSEN,
Secretary

C. C. DOUGLASS,
GUSTAV DIHLE,
JAMES P. ARCHIBALD,
S. H. WEAVER,
R. E. WOODMANSEE,
W. A. DAVIS,
E. T. FLOOD,
S. IGLESIAS,
J. W. M'FADDEN,
ERNEST J. DIX,
MARTIN T. JOYCE,
ROBERT MALONEY,
ERNEST BOHM.

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

The question was discussed by Delegate Lavin.

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

Delegate Kennedy (W. E.), for the Committee on Education, reported as follows:

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 22, 1906.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Education, to which some subject-matters were referred, reports as follows:

That part of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "Economic and Sanitary Investigations," also "Woman and Child Workers' Investigation" in the President's Report, we recommend to this convention to strongly urge congressional investigation, that every effort be made to that end by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

We also recommend that the committees already appointed by the President of the American Federation of Labor conduct investigations into the subject of apprenticeship, the displacement of labor by machines, child labor, the graduates of the trade schools, manual training schools of technology, and unsanitary conditions of home and workshop be continued, and, if deemed advisable, extended to other cities and industrial centers.

In regard to the reprint of the convention proceedings, we beg to say that this action must be of incalculable benefit for the present and particularly for the future. The history of the labor movement, especially of the Federation, must, of necessity, prove a potent factor in the study and understanding of the material, moral and social progress of the entire people. We learn that there was but a single copy of some of the earlier convention proceedings, and many requests for the same were received. There are now over four hundred complete bound volumes, which can be obtained from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at a moderate cost.

Your committee would also recommend strongly that all should secure and read the literature published by our Federation, as well as read the official monthly magazine, The American Federationist.

The study of the labor movement—its early history and the obstacles it had to overcome, to the splendid position it now occupies, must prove a great incentive and give a magnificent impetus in helping to overcome the difficulties in the path of the present and tend toward the achievement of the ultimate triumph of the great cause for which our movement stands.

In order to extend the propaganda work of the American Federation of Labor and also to furnish an authentic as well as a ready reference guide for speakers and writers on labor topics, your committee would further recommend the compilation and publication, under the supervision of the Executive Council, of a hand-book in cyclopedic form containing the essential principles of unionism and such other information as the Executive Council may deem necessary.

JOSEPH F. VALENTINE,
Chairman
W. E. KENNEDY,
Secretary

LEWELYN LEWIS,
E. L. JORDAN,
CHAS. DOLD,
JOHN MANGAN,
THOMAS H. LOCKWOOD,
DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
J. E. POTTS,
LAWRENCE JOHNSON,
FRANK SPIEGL.

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

Delegate Furuseth—I recommend to the labor movement the reading and careful study of a book called "Ancient Lowly," by Ward, or "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," by Thorold Rogers. I move this as an amendment. (Seconded.)

Delegate Berger—I move as an amendment to the amendment the reading of another book, "Industrial Democracy," by Sidney and Beatrice Webb. (Seconded.)

The amendment to the amendment was adopted, the amendment was adopted, and the motion as amended adopted.

Delegate Kennedy—The only resolution referred to this committee was Resolution No. 146. The committee recommends that from the "Whereas" be stricken out "as official organs of Central Labor Unions and as private enterprises," and the "Resolved" to read as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, the International and National Organizations, the State Federations and Federal Labor Unions, are hereby requested to assist such bona fide labor journals in their respective localities.

Delegate De Nedrey—I move that the report of the committee be non-concurred in.

Delegate Brown, (E. G.)—I move as an amendment that we add it to the report—the digest that is to be sent out by the Executive Council, which is provided for in the previous recommendation. (Seconded.)

The question, was discussed by Delegates De Nedrey and Lewis, (L.)

The amendment offered by Delegate Brown was then voted on and lost.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was lost.

Delegate De Nedrey moved the adoption of the resolution. (Seconded.)

Secretary Morrison—The proprietor of such a paper might make a contract with any printing office in the city to do the printing, and this might be construed to mean that such a contract would carry with it all the work of the unions.

I move that this be referred back to the committee with instructions to bring in a resolution along the line of requesting the assistance of the various labor organizations to the labor papers. (Seconded.)

The motion was discussed by Delegates Brown (E. G.), Lewis (L.), De Nedrey, Berger, Mangan and Mahon.

The motion to refer back to the committee was lost.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Lynch, Jones (J.), and De Nedrey.

Delegate De Nedrey moved to amend the resolution by adding "where such job offices are owned by the paper or labor organizations."

The motion was seconded by Secretary Morrison and carried.

The resolution as amended reads as follows:

Resolution No. 146.—By Sam De Nedrey, of the Washington C. L. U. of the District of Columbia:

WHEREAS, The labor papers published in the cities and towns of the United States and Canada, have in most instances a struggle for existence, for lack of subscribers, and advertisers, and as they tend to educate and assist the labor movement by publishing official accurate labor news that the public press of most cities and towns will not permit in its columns, it becomes the duty of every labor organization and every individual member of organized labor to encourage and foster such labor papers by liberal patronage and every assistance that can be possibly rendered; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, The International and National Organizations, the State Federations, Central Labor Unions, and Federal Labor Unions are herewith requested to assist such bona-fide labor journals in their respective localities, by endeavoring to increase the circulation of said journals, and also by patronizing the job printing offices where such job offices are owned by the paper or labor organizations, as such printing offices are thorough union establishments in every department, and by so doing tend to increase the influence that a bona-fide labor journal generally has on a community in assisting and advocating the cause that we are banded together as union men to uphold.

Vice-President O'Connell announced that the Committee on Grievances was not ready to report, and as the report of that committee had been made a special order of business for ten o'clock, asked an extension of time.

Delegate Grout, for the Committee on Boycotts, reported that the committee recommended that the following resolution be referred to the Executive Coun-

ell, with the recommendation that it be given immediate attention:

Resolution No. 93—By Delegate J. B. McCabe, of the Gold Beaters' National Protective Union:

WHEREAS, The Gold Beaters' National Protective Union has been for the past months, engaged in a bitter struggle against the bosses' combination, who are vigorously attempting to introduce the open shop and the sweating system, and

WHEREAS, The following three firms have been most industrious in an attempt to destroy our organization, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the following firms be placed upon the "We don't patronize" list, and all interested unions, especially the Bookbinders' International Union, be urged to render all possible assistance in the premises. The firms are: J. J. Keeley, 117 Third avenue, New York City, N. Y.; F. W. Ronskelb, 103 Arch street, Boston, Mass.; R. E. Hastings, 819 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

The resolution was discussed at some length by Delegate McCabe.

The report of the committee was then concurred in.

Delegate Johannsen, for the Special Committee, appointed to prepare memorial resolutions, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, During the present year organized labor has lost one of its oldest, ablest, and most vigorous champions in the person of P. J. McGuire, whose splendid abilities were ever exerted to further the interests of the weak and oppressed, and the noble principles for which the American Labor movement stands; and

WHEREAS, The marvelous mental gifts with which the late P. J. McGuire was endowed, combined with a keen perception and a comprehensive mind, contributed in no small degree to the successful launching of the eight-hour movement, the establishing of Labor Day, and the founding of this great American Federation of Labor; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, take this opportunity of expressing their sincere and heartfelt regret at the irreparable loss which the labor movement of America has suffered

in the death of P. J. McGuire, whose name and the history of the labor movement of this country are inseparable; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the American Federation of Labor and an engrossed copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow and family of our late colleague and co-worker.

Committee:

A. JOHANNSEN,
D. D. DRISCOLL,
CHARLES STELZLE,
P. F. HOLTON,
VICTOR L. BERGER.

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our ranks an able exponent of organized labor and an earnest worker in the cause of humanity in the person of George E. McNeil; and

WHEREAS, For more than fifty years Brother McNeil worked in the interest of labor reform with that sympathy and knowledge born of his own experience in the shop and factory, broadened by contact with men in all walks of life; and

WHEREAS, Brother McNeil gave cheerfully to the trade-union movement the best that was in him; was a pioneer and life-long worker for the establishment of the shorter workday, both with voice and pen; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention by a rising vote express its deep sense of gratitude for the noble work performed by our departed brother and its sorrow for the loss sustained by the labor movement in his death; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to convey to the family of our deceased brother the heartfelt sorrow of this convention and that these resolutions be made a part of our official records.

Committee:

A. JOHANNSEN,
D. D. DRISCOLL,
CHARLES STELZLE,
P. F. HOLTON,
VICTOR L. BERGER,

Delegate Stein moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded.)

Delegate Driscoll—I move that the McNeil resolution be amended to provide

for sending an engrossed copy of the resolution to Mr. McNeill's family.

The amendment was seconded and carried.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried by a unanimous rising vote.

Delegate Hart asked permission to address the convention, and after a brief address to the fraternal delegates from the British Trades-Union Congress and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, presented to Mr. Bell a handsome case of table silver, and a handsome gold watch to each of the other fraternal delegates, Mr. Gee and Mr. Landers. The gifts were presented on behalf of the delegates.

The fraternal delegates expressed their appreciation of the gifts, and each expressed the hope that even closer relations would be established between the labor movements of Great Britain, Canada and the United States.

Delegate Foster, on behalf of the delegates, presented to Miss Agnes Wilson a gold watch, stating that it was presented as a token of appreciation of the aid she had rendered to her father, Congressman-Elect Wilson, during the recent political campaign in Pennsylvania.

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

That no action be taken on Resolution No. 35, as the subject-matter contained there was covered in Resolution No. 18.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 72 and the last paragraph of Resolution No. 13 be non-concurred in.

Vice-President Duncan, Chairman of the Committee—The committee made a recommendation upon another resolution slightly touching upon the tariff, but not as a starting point nor a criterion for opening a tariff debate in this convention.

Resolution No. 72—By Delegates Ryan, Kelly, McCain, of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

WHEREAS, The United States Steel Corporation, and its subsidiary companies, together with the National Erectors' Association and the National Manufacturers' Association, have and are for the past fifteen months been pursuing a policy that is inimical to our usefulness as an organization; and

WHEREAS, The Steel Trust and its allies are and have been preaching and as far as in their power practicing free and unlimited competition in the purchasing of labor for the erection of their work; and

WHEREAS, The policy of open shop or unrestricted competition in labor that we have to sell is a hardship on us and a benefit to them; and

WHEREAS, The United States Government, by the Dingley Tariff law restricts all competition and makes competition prohibitory in some cases in the manufacture and sale of the product which the United States Steel Co. make, fabricate, and erect; and

WHEREAS, The steel they make here in the United States is sold at higher prices here than in foreign lands, the prices differ up to one-fourth and one-half less per ton than in the home market; this is clearly against the best interests of the workers, and the people in general and for the good of the few millionaires in the steel trusts; and

WHEREAS, The said trust is using all its financial and physical strength and its monopoly of steel to crush the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and the firms that are fair to them, out of existence on the one hand by the open or non-union shop and on the other by declaring an embargo on companies that are fair; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council be instructed to draw up, or cause to be drawn up, immediately a bill that will repeal the tariff law on all steel products such as are manufactured by the steel trust, said bill to get the full pressure of organized labor behind it, to-wit: Central Bodies, State Federations and the undivided support of the American Federation of Labor.

The last paragraph of Resolution No. 18 reads as follows:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its Executive Council, draw up a bill that will repeal the tariff law on steel products and the Central Bodies and state branches use their political power with Congress for this purpose.

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

The question was discussed by Delegates Ryan (F. M.), Foster, Duncan and Kelley.

Delegate Kelly moved that the convention adjourn, and the discussion of the resolution be again taken up at the convening of the afternoon session.

The motion was seconded and carried, and the convention was adjourned to 2 p. m.

TENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Absentees—Kline, Dunn, Law, Richardson, Bahlitz, Bechtold, Koch, Tarr, McCabe, Lillien, Williams, Wulff, McSorley, Johnson, Creamer, Warner, Call, Freeman, Bradley, Miller, Clark (Thos.), Dix, Mahon, Garvey, Kirk, Heberling, Raasch, Powell, Morgan, Byrnes, Stoner, Rothwell, Muendlein, Zihlman, Hedley, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perlman (R. W.), Kolb, Porter, Crellin, Glenn, Cooney, Summer-ville, Hill, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan.

Vice-President Duncan—The subject before the convention is consideration of the motion to adopt the report of the Committee on Resolutions on Resolution No. 72, and the last paragraph of Resolution No. 18.

The question was discussed by Delegates Kelley, McArdle and Williams.

Delegate Shanessy moved the previous question. The motion was seconded, but not carried.

President Gompers in the chair.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Lennon, Ramsay, McCain, Duffy (T. J.), Wilson (W. B.), Harrison and Brown.

Delegate Harrison moved that debate close. The motion was seconded but not carried.

The discussion was continued by Delegates Kennedy (W. E.), Kelly (P.), Furuseth, Lewis (L.), and Ryan (W. D.)

On motion debate was closed.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried by a vote of 97 to 56.

Treasurer Lennon—I move you that we now reconsider the vote by which the convention adopted the resolutions of the Bookbinders and the Wool Sorters, both of which deal with the tariff. (Seconded.)

Delegate Ramsay—I rise to a point of order. I object to the motion being made at this time. A motion cannot be made

to reconsider the two resolutions at the same time.

The point of order was not sustained.

Delegate Brown, (E. G.)—I arise to a point of order. The regular order of business is the report of the committee. The resolution to consider should be taken up as new business.

President Gompers—Without the consent of the convention to its introduction the motion cannot be entertained. The Committee on Resolutions has the right of way.

The committee recommended that the subject-matter of the following resolution be referred to the various state branches, with instructions to secure for the voters sufficient time to exercise their franchise on election day.

Resolution No. 106—By Delegate P. C. Winn, of the International Association of Steam Engineers:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declares in favor of making Election Day a holiday in law and in fact, in order that the laboring man shall have the proper amount of time to vote, and support for public office "our candidates."

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported that Resolution No. 120 had been withdrawn by its author.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 129 be amended to read as follows, and further recommended that the American Federation of Labor renew its oft-repeated opposition to the employment of armed thugs for the purpose of defeating organized labor in its efforts to better conditions, as guaranteed them under the constitution.

Resolution No. 129—By Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, The American Federation of Labor in convention assembled calls upon all the affiliated bodies and Trade Union men in general to use their best

efforts to secure such legislation in the various states of the Union as will forbid the hiring and the employment of armed bodies of men by private persons or private corporations for any purpose or under any name whatsoever.

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

The resolution was discussed by Delegates Berger, Basenberg, Bradley, DeNedrey and Lavin.

On motion of Delegate Warner debate was closed.

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

Vice-President O'Connell—I move you that the Committee on Grievances be now given the floor to make its final report.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Treasurer Lennon—I now renew my motion that the convention reconsider the vote by which the two resolutions of the Bookbinders and the Wool Sorters were adopted. (Seconded.)

Delegate Dold—I rise to a point of order. The motion includes two propositions. He can only make a motion to reconsider one.

President Gompers—The chair knows of no rule forbidding such a procedure.

Delegate Brown, (E. G.)—What order of business are we under?

President Gompers—The report of the Grievance Committee. The motion is not in order at this time.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.), for the Committee on Grievances, reported as follows:

TEAMSTERS, ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN, vs. BREWERY WORKERS.

The controversy in regard to engineers and firemen working in breweries is carried on unabated, despite recommendations and decisions of the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

We have used our best efforts to bring about an adjustment of this difficulty, but without success.

Resolution No. 33—By Gustav Dihle, of the Detroit Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Detroit Federation of Labor has instructed its delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of

Labor shall execute the mandates of the two previous conventions of that body in regard to the question of jurisdiction between the International Union of Steam Engineers and the United Brewery Workers.

Resolution No. 46—By Delegate Charles Muendlein, of the Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, The controversy between the Engineers and Firemen and the Brewery Workmen's Union in this city created by the Brewery Workmen's International Union by instructing their members to scab on the Engineers and Firemen when they were compelled to strike to maintain their conditions in local breweries on June 23, 1904; and

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. has taken action on this matter and that the striking Engineers and Firemen should be reinstated within sixty days after adjournment of the Pittsburgh convention and also ruled that the Brewery Workmen's International Union should not initiate in their organization any more engineers and firemen, and as the A. F. of L. officers instructed the Trades and Labor Assembly to use its influence and power to have the decision of the Pittsburgh convention complied with; and

WHEREAS, The representative of the Trades and Labor Assembly succeeded in getting an agreement between the locals involved in the trouble and the brewery proprietors which was to the effect that all striking Engineers and Firemen should be reinstated, and the local Brewery Workmen agreed that they would not strike to prevent this from being done unless they were compelled to do so by their International Union, and the Engineers and Firemen also agreed that in case the national officers of the United Brewery Workmen compelled their local members to strike to prevent the laws of the A. F. of L. from being enforced, they, the Engineers and Firemen would withdraw their members to prevent any loss or damage to the Brewery proprietors by the stoppage of the breweries until such time as the A. F. of L. would either compel the Brewery Workmen to comply with their laws or annul their charter.

With this understanding between all local parties concerned the brewery proprietors complied with their part of the agreement and reinstated the striking Engineers and Firemen on Feb. 1st. A few hours after this was done the officers of the International Brewery Workmen's Union arrived in this city and compelled the local Brewery Workmen to go on strike on account of the reinstatement of the Engineers and Firemen.

In the presence of the Brewery proprietors and the representatives of the Central Body and Engineers and Firemen Mr. Kemper of the Brewery Workmen's Union declared that he as a national officer had sanctioned said strike to prevent the rulings of the A. F. of L. from being enforced.

When this was done the Engineers and Firemen complied with their part of the agreement with the Brewery proprietors by withdrawing their members to prevent damage and loss on account of a strike. Since this strike the Brewery Workmen's Union have further violated the laws of the A. F. of L. by compelling the Engineers and Firemen of New Athens, Ill., brewery, who for years were members of the local Engineers and Firemen's Union, to join their organization, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That, we as a Central Body, in order to restore peace and harmony in the labor movement, request the A. F. of L. to force the International Brewery Workmen's Union to comply with its laws or annul their charter.

Resolution No. 127—By Delegates from the Teamsters, Engineers and Firemen's International Unions:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Brewery Workers have continuously refused to comply with the decisions rendered by the New Orleans, Boston, San Francisco and Pittsburg conventions of the A. F. of L. concerning the jurisdiction of the Teamsters, Engineers and Firemen; and

WHEREAS, All efforts made by the representatives of the Teamsters, Engineers, Firemen and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to have the International Union of Brewery Workers comply with decisions of preceding conventions and various meetings of the Executive Council have failed to accomplish any result; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. has reported to this convention that the controversy has gone on unabated despite the recommendations and decisions of the conventions of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L. that the charter of the International Union of Brewery Workers is hereby revoked until such time as they comply with the decisions of the A. F. of L.

Your committee endeavored to have the representatives of the above organizations try and agree among themselves on a settlement of their differences. We believe that the best interests of the rank and file of those organizations would be protected and promoted, if the Engineers, Firemen and Brewery Workers could mutually agree on a reasonable basis of a settlement of their differences. The representatives of these organizations failing to reach an agreement, your committee recommends the following:

1. All brewery employes now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed

as Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act co-jointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the Federation and all National, International, State, City Central and Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective.

6. Any of the organizations interested in this controversy violating the provisions of this report, the Executive Council is instructed to immediately revoke the charter or charters of the organization or organizations violating this decision.

Delegate Shamp—I move the adoption of the report of the committee. (Seconded.)

Vice President Duncan in the chair.

Delegate Valentine discussed the question at some length, and offered the following as a substitute for the report of the committee:

"RESOLVED, That all hostilities between the organizations interested cease and that at the expiration of the present contracts with the proprietors of the several breweries, the engineers, firemen and teamsters in the said breweries be permitted to decide as to whether they desire to affiliate with the organization of their craft or with the United Brewery Workers of America. The vote to be taken in such a way and under such conditions as will remove all coercion on the part of any of the organizations interested. The majority vote to govern and the decision reached to be final insofar as the American Federation of Labor is concerned.

Treasurer Lennon—I desire, as a privileged motion, to move that smoking cease during the remaining sessions of this convention. (Seconded.)

A motion was made and carried that the motion offered by Treasurer Lennon be laid upon the table.

A motion was made and seconded that the substitute offered by Delegate Valentine be adopted.

Delegate Kugler, in discussing the question, said in part:

One of the delegates said a large association of employers has been formed. In the brewery industry today a large combination has been formed, and these people are glad to see trouble among the employes. The other side in this dispute seems to think there is no way of stopping these jurisdiction disputes, except by revoking charters. People from different localities here say there is no trouble in their cities; but the other side speak of Belleville and St. Louis and call the brothers there scabs. Brother Kemper will explain the situation there.

In regard to living up to union principles, I want to tell you that in the

brewery industry today we do protect our members. The brewers know that when we are united we can enforce our demands, and for that reason they want the craft divided into five or six organizations. There is not an organization today that has worked itself up to a membership of 36,000 men that can show the record the Brewery Workmen can. It is impossible for these other organizations to harm the Brewery Workers, because the rank and file want to be members of our International organization. I want to tell you that the rank and file of the engineers and firemen in the breweries are in full sympathy with the Brewery Workers, for they know very well what has been accomplished by that organization in the last few years. We appreciate the good work that has been accomplished by you, but we want you to be fair to us.

The question was also discussed by Delegates Sullivan (T. J.), Winn and Leps.

Delegate Guerin—I would like to have some information. The report speaks of a vote of the majority of the men concerned. Does that mean a majority throughout the jurisdiction, in any given locality, or in any given brewery?

Delegate Lewis—Any given locality.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Kennedy (W. E.), Connolly, Flood and Sullivan (J.).

Further discussion was deferred until the session to be convened Friday morning.

The chairman appointed as a special committee, as provided for in Resolution No. 5, Delegates Frank Duffy, John J. Pfeiffer and E. J. McCullen.

On motion of Delegate Myrup the convention was adjourned to 9 a. m. Friday, November 23d.

ELEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m. Friday, November 23d, President Gompers in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

Absentees—Kline, Cummins, Dunn, James, McCain, Law, Richardson, Tracy, Koch, Rickert, Larger, Tarr, McCabe, Lawler, Lillien, Wulff, McSorley, Walsh, Warner, Hogan, Call, Freeman, Downey, Bradley, Mellor, Gudbrandsen, Clark (Thos.), Dix, Mahon, Commons, McMorrow, Garvey, Kirk, Heberling, Barry, Raasch, Powell, McAndrews, Morgan, Entenza, Byrne, Stoner, Weaver, Iglesias, Rothwell, Zihlman, Hedly, Burgess (Catherine), Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Basenberg, Porter, Crellin, O'Neill, Fitzpatrick, Glenn, Cooney, Hill, Saylor, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro, McFadden.

President Gompers—The consideration of Delegate Valentine's substitute for the report of the committee is the question before the convention.

Delegate Kugler—I see no mention of my part in the discussion of the question in the printed proceedings of yesterday, and I therefore ask the privilege of the floor at this time.

President Gompers—Inasmuch as you have spoken on the matter under discussion the privilege of the floor cannot be granted you the second time.

The question was discussed by Delegates Barnes (J. M.), Morton, Sullivan (J. L.), Berger and Lennon.

During his discussion of the question Treasurer Lennon said: "A statement I

made a year or two ago has been quoted incorrectly. What I said at that time was that I would not vote for the revocation of a charter, except for violation of fundamental principles of trade-unionism."

Later Treasurer Lennon moved as an amendment that paragraph No. 6 of the proposition of the committee be stricken out. (Seconded.)

The question was further discussed by Delegates Flannery and Healy.

Vice President Duncan in the chair.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Grace and Lyons.

At the expiration of the ten minutes allowed for his discussion, Delegate Lyons wished to continue his remarks. Objection was made, but later withdrawn at the request of Delegate Kemper.

The question was further discussed by Delegates West, Comerford, Kemper and McKee.

At the hour for adjournment Vice President Duncan announced that if Delegate McKee wished to complete his discussion at that time the convention would remain in session to hear him; if not, he could continue after the noon adjournment. Delegate McKee announced that he would continue his discussion of the question after adjournment.

The convention was adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

ELEVENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Kline, Cummins, Dunn, James, Law, Richardson, Cable, Koch, Lurger, Tarr, McCabe, Lillian, Wulff, McSorley, Walsh, Warner, Call, Freeman, Bradley, Spieg, Gudbrandsen, Dix, Mahon, Commons, McMorrow, Garvey, Kirk, Heberling, Barry, Raasch, Powell, McAndrews, Morgan, Walker, Byrne, Sweeney, Stoner, Rothwell, Zihlman, Hedly, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Porter, Crellin, Glenn, Cooney, Summer-ville, Hill, Saylor, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro, McFadden.

Delegate McKee continued his discussion of the amendment, offered by Delegate Valentine, to the report of the Committee on Grievances. The question was further discussed by Delegates Shamp, Ketter and Valentine.

President Gompers—I think the convention is about ready to vote. The question was discussed two hours yesterday, three hours this morning and one hour this afternoon. The question before the convention is the substitute offered by Delegate Valentine.

The substitute offered by Vice President Valentine was lost, on a viva-voce vote.

On the amendment offered by Treasurer Lennon, Delegate Kemper asked for a roll call; but the request was not supported by a sufficient number of delegates. A division was then called for, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 106 to 68.

Delegate Kemper asked for a roll call on the motion to adopt the report of the committee. A sufficient number of delegates supported the request, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll, which resulted as follows:

Ayes—Klapetzky, Noschang, Shanessy, Fischer (Jacob), Whitehead, Kline, Cummins, Henry, Dunn (Geo. F.), Flynn, Johnson (W. L. A.), Tobin, James, Murphy, Casey, Walls, Hank, Butterworth, Ryan (F. M.), McCain, Duffy (Frank), Guerin, Potts, Huber, McKinlay, Macfar-

lane, Swartz, Gengenback, Molloy, Conway, Morris, Lobenberg, Robinson (H.), Manning, Russell, McNulty, Kennedy, Fay, Feeney, Comerford, McKee, Ketter, Winn, Healy, Shamp, Morton, Cumming (J. M.), Mangan, Flannery, Rickert, Lurger, Hagan, McMahon, Hayes, Hoag, West, Duncan, Delaney, Coombe, Lockwood, Lawlor, Maher, Donovan, Stemburg, Lillian, Driscoll, Fitzpatrick (J. J.), Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (J. L.), Farrell, McSorley, Roth, Smiley, Hyde, Johnson (Lawrence), O'Connell, Creamer, Warner, Ireland, Frayne, Downey, Musicians' Delegation (89 votes), Skemp, Lucas, Mellor, Wilson (James), Jordan, Duffy (T. J.), Mumford, Higgins, Quick, Ramsay, Lambert, Mahon, Commons, Penje, Furuseth, Frazer, Harrington, Clark (W. W.), Hart, Kelly (P. J.), Hawley, Heberling, Robinson (Hugh), Flood, Barry, Donaghue, Grace, Toone, Golden, O'Donnell, Lynch, Morrison, Foster, Stevenson, Colbert, Engel, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Fosdick, Jones (Jerome), Ream, McCarthy (F. H.), Templeman, Gottlob, Sheridan, Anderson, Bruten, Muendlein, Joyce, Grant, Johannsen, Ott, Whitlam, Leon, Urick, Farley, Dible, Burgess, Bohm, O'Conor, Guye, Leps, Chaney, McCullen, Collins, Fitzpatrick (J. B.), Burns, Downey (T. J.), DeNedrey, Voll, Cardiff, Riddell, McCallum, Mulkern, Dunne (J. R.), Pacelli—7,775 votes.

Nays—Myrup, Schirra, Glockling, Kemper, Gannon, Sullivan (John), Kugler, Kelly (Garry), Crampton, Gompers, Tracy, Barnes (J. M.), French, Smith (J. T.), Bablitz, Kellington, Bechtold, McArdle, Williams, Lewis (Llewelyn), Pfeiffer, Keefe, Barter, Harrison, Wild, Walsh, Donnelly, Call, Groat, Freeman, Paulitsch, Mitchell, Wilson (W. B.), Lewis (T. L.), Ryan (W. D.), Fahy, Dempsey, Savage, Valentine, Denny, Bradley, Digel, Barie, Musicians' Delegation (265 votes), Finger, Holton, Doid, Clark (Thos.), Badgley, Kennedy, Gund, Shepard, Brown, Lennon, Dahlman, Fisher (Henry), McAndrews, Gebelien, Entenza, Walker, Weaver, Iglesias, Berger, Hewitt, Linxweiler, Shartel, Whiteman, Kleinman, Maloney, Kolb, Basenberg, Van Lear, Noonan, Lang, Clindinst, Freer, O'Neill, Corless, Lippert, McSwiggen, Lavin, Wille—5,630 votes.

Not voting—Law, Stein, Richardson, Cable, Koch, Faulkner, Tarr, McCabe, Wulff, Hogan, Archibald, Gudbrandsen, Dix, McCarthy (P. F.), McMorrow, Garvey, Kirk, Raasch, Powell, Morgan, Perkins (E. A.), Byrne, Connolly (C. P.), Sweeney, Stoner, Davis, O'Brien, Rothwell, Brown (E. G.), Campbell, Zihlman, Hedly, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Whitney, Maupin, Porter, Crellin, Douglas, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Saylor, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones (H. P.), Har-

gan, D'Alessandro, McFadden, Reid, Kelly (J. T.), Gee, Bell, Landers—577 votes.

Delegate Winn—I move you that we now affirm what is known as the "Lavery Amendment;" that applies to the Belleville and St. Louis scabbing affair.

President Gompers—Is not that the introduction of new matter? Is there objection to its introduction?

Objection being offered to the introduction of the motion, it was withdrawn.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.)—That concludes the report of the Committee on Grievances, except the reading of the names. The report is signed by the full committee: James O'Connell, chairman; John F. Tobin, W. E. Klapetzky, John Golden, F. J. McNulty, Chas. Delaney, Jos. N. Weber, C. P. Connolly, Frank H. McCarthy, T. J. Sullivan, Hugh Robinson, Harry P. Hoag, and T. L. Lewis, secretary.

Secretary Morrison—I move that the report of the committee be adopted as a whole.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Gompers introduced to the convention Rev. J. A. Ryan, professor of theology, St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul, Minn., and author of "A Living Wage." President Gompers introduced Father Ryan to the convention as being in sympathy with the toilers in all their aspirations. Father Ryan spoke eloquently of the benefits of organization to the working people, and very strongly advocated the closed-shop principle.

Treasurer Lennon—I desire now to offer a motion that this convention reconsider the vote by which we adopted the tariff resolution from the Textile Workers and the Bookbinders' organizations. (Resolutions Nos. 40 and 122.) Seconded.

Delegate McNulty asked that the President explain the proposition on which the vote was to be taken, as some of the delegates did not thoroughly understand it. President Gompers explained the question before the convention, and also the tenor of the two resolutions.

Delegate Kennedy (W. E.) asked that President Gompers explain to the delegates why a resolution asking that the tariff be lowered was killed. The President stated that as that matter had been discussed thoroughly the delegates understood it as well as the chairman did.

Delegate Ryan (F. M.) asked if it would be in order to ask Treasurer Lennon why he made the motion to reconsider. The President replied that it would not be in order.

The motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 79 to 75.

Delegate Johannsen—I have a communication from the Executive Council of the Woodworkers, in Chicago, asking if all hostilities are to cease between our organization and the carpenters. I would like to be enlightened by the delegates from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners as to whether they are ready to declare off all hostilities.

President Gompers—The President has had a conference with President Huber in regard to this subject, and Brother Huber stated that before I had called upon him for that purpose he had made up his mind that upon his return to their headquarters he would immediately proceed to make known to the organization throughout the country that hostilities of all sorts must cease at once.

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

The committee recommended that the following resolution be non-concurred in:

Resolution No. 130—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people—workmen in uniform have been thus arrayed against workmen out on a strike, and ordered to shoot down their brothers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby instruct all affiliated bodies to hold absolutely aloof from any connection with the militia until the military system in vogue in Switzerland, or a similar system is adopted in the United States.

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

The question was discussed by Delegates Berger, Vice-President Duncan and Delegate Barnes (J. M.).

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

The question was further discussed by President Gompers.

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

The committee reported that Resolution No. 131 had been referred to the Committee on President's Report and had already been acted upon.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be non-concurred in:

Resolution No. 132—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Labor creates all values, or makes them useful and accessible to mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wage earners to save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery, and indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age; and

WHEREAS, It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere, and in every possible way; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wage worker in the United States who has earned no more than \$1,000 average wages per year, a pension of not less than \$12.00 per month at the age of 60, and thereafter for the rest of his or her natural life; provided, however, that such wage earner is a citizen of the United States and has lived in this country for at least 21 years continuously at the time the application is made.

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

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate Berger.

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

On the following resolution the committee reported: The committee reaffirms the former favorable position of the American Federation of Labor relative to the subject matter contained in this resolution:

Resolution No. 145—By Sam De Nedrey, of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia:

WHEREAS, The bona fide residents of the District of Columbia have been for three decades past, and are now denied the right of suffrage by Congressional enactment, though heavily taxed, and forced to live under an appointive form of government; and

WHEREAS, An earnest effort is now being made by the organized workers of the District of Columbia, and their friends

to secure the right of government by elective franchise; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, hereby endorse the proposition to give to the bona fide residents of the District of Columbia the right of self-government, and direct that the officers of the American Federation of Labor give all assistance possible to secure such self-government.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported that Resolution No. 147 had been referred to the Committee on President's Report and had been acted upon.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 148—By Delegates Frank J. McNulty, S. J. Fay and W. E. Kennedy, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, It is the intention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to endeavor to have the Telephone and Telegraph Companies declared common carriers and brought under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Law; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to render all assistance possible to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to have such a law enacted.

Delegate Furuseth—I think the resolution should be recommitted to the committee. The legislative body of this government does not say what is a common carrier. What is a common carrier depends upon common law. The Associated Press was held to be a common carrier by the Supreme Court of the United States, and there is no doubt that in the matter came before the courts the telephone companies could be held to be common carriers. That particular phase of it, I think, has not been passed upon. I move that the resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Resolutions. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Delegate McNulty.

The motion to recommit to the committee was lost. The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

President Gompers—I wish to state for the information of the delegates that on November 7th Secretary Morrison, Vice-President O'Connell, the attorney of the American Federation of Labor and myself

had a conference with President Roosevelt in regard to matters affecting organized labor, particularly in regard to the anti-injunction bill. It is not necessary to state all President Roosevelt said. His mind seemed to be in a receptive mood, and he desired to have the real cause of complaint presented to him in proper form, that is, where injunctions have been issued that violated the rights of citizenship and manhood. The chair requests the officers of organizations and the delegates who have original injunctions of such a character to forward them to the office of the American Federation of Labor so that at the proper time they may be presented to President Roosevelt.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 149 be referred to the Executive Council when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 149.—By Delegates Frank J. McNulty, S. J. Fay and W. E. Kennedy, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, The American Telephone and Telegraph Company (Bell system), with its ramifications extending throughout the United States, does persistently discriminate against the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is at present involved in difficulty with said corporation in twenty-five states in defense of the right to form and maintain an organization; and

WHEREAS, The present strife is apt to extend to all states and territories in the near future; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled does hereby endorse the position assumed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against the aforesaid company in defense of the principle of organized labor, and all affiliated organizations be requested to render the Electrical Workers all possible aid in this struggle; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be empowered to levy an assessment on all affiliated unions, if necessary, as provided for in the Constitution, to prevent this gigantic corporation from defeating the Electrical Workers through lack of funds.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 151, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 151.—By Delegate A. L. Faulkner, of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its President and Executive Council, shall make the fullest possible investigation relative to the alleged importation of alien labor by the state of South Carolina, and will use every effort to prevent any violation of the contract labor law and to punish all offenders.

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

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—The parties introducing this resolution, we understand, left the city immediately after presenting it. Your committee had no opportunity to get any further information relative to the matter than is contained in the resolution. We do not believe the American Federation of Labor desires to have its Executive Council denounce the parties mentioned in this resolution, and afterwards investigate the statements and charges for the purpose of finding out whether or not they should be denounced. We are also loth to believe that Commissioner General Sargent, Commissioner Neill, or the other gentleman are guilty of the charges contained in the resolution.

Vice-President Hayes — Delegates Faulkner and Tarr, president and secretary of the Window Glass Workers, were here the first three or four days of the convention, but were called to Pittsburg to attend a conference of manufacturers. Before going they showed me this resolution. I advised them to consult with some of the resident officers at Washington as to the advisability of presenting the resolution. They asked me to explain why they were compelled to leave, and that is my principal object in speaking. At the same time I wish to approve of the report of the committee. It is the best that can be recommended at this time.

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

On motion of Delegate Warner the election of officers was made a special order of business for ten o'clock Saturday.

Delegate Driscoll moved that when the convention adjourned it be to reconvene at 8 p. m. The motion was seconded and carried.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 152—By Delegate William F. Gund, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union:

WHEREAS, The Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company has locked out certain members of the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20, because of their being union men and standing for union principles; and

WHEREAS, The Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company has demonstrated that it is antagonistic to organized labor and will not employ members of the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20; and

WHEREAS, The Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly of Minneapolis and Hennepin County, the State Blue Label League of Minnesota, and the Minnesota State Federation of Labor have endorsed the action of the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20 in their efforts to unionize the pressmen of the Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we give the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20 our united moral support in their efforts to unionize the pressmen of the Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Vice-President Duncan moved to reconsider the motion to convene at 8 p. m. The motion was seconded and carried.

The motion providing for a night session was then voted on and lost.

Delegate Furuseth moved that the rules of the convention be suspended as to adjourning at noon on Saturday.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Smiley—I have received a communication from Trenton, N. J., where one of our locals went on strike three months ago, that three of the lady members and one of the men have been indicted and convicted of conspiracy. They were convicted because they were doing picket duty. We want to call the attention of the delegates to the conditions that exist in that city.

Delegate Golden read the following telegram:

"Fall River, Mass., Nov. 23.

"Manufacturers have conceded our request for ten per cent advance Monday morning. His Honor, the Mayor, has been untiring in his efforts. Much credit is due him.

"JAMES FANSEY, President."

On motion of Delegate Driscoll the rules were suspended to allow the convention to remain in session until the

report of the Committee on Resolutions could be completed.

On Resolution No. 154 the committee reported as follows: The committee objects to the first "Resolved" because it asks the American Federation of Labor to make an investigation, but first asks that the Associated Press be denounced. The committee reports favorably on the resolution when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 154—By Delegate Daniel L. Russell, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Associated Press has done everything in its power to discourage the attempts of the telegraphers in its employ to organize for their advancement and protection; and

WHEREAS, The Associated Press has formed a sympathetic alliance with the Western Union Telegraph Company to block the progressive efforts of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America; and

WHEREAS, Because a committee of union telegraphers recently requested an adjustment of manifestly unfair hours and salaries, the Associated Press Board of Directors rescinded a resolution passed more than two years ago granting telegraphers free typewriters and a two weeks' vacation each year with full pay; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That unless the Executive Council can bring about an amicable understanding between the Associated Press and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, the Executive Council shall, after full and impartial investigation, consider the advisability of placing the Associated Press upon the unfair list.

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

The question was discussed by Delegates Russell, Mitchell, Lynch, Ramsay, Ryan (W. D.), Wilson (W. D.), Higgins and Duncan.

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

On Resolution No. 156 the committee reported: The committee believes the information at hand is too crude to warrant concurrence in the resolution. We, therefore, recommend that the subject-matter be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to immediately make such investigation as may be deemed necessary, and render the organizations interested such assistance as the investigation may warrant.

Resolution No. 156—By Delegate Glocking, on behalf of the International Typographical Union Delegation, The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union Delegation, and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders' Delegation:

WHEREAS, Recent action of Public Printer Chas. A. Stillings indicates a policy which tends to degrade the employes of the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., by the continuous issuance of orders under the plea of public interest that humiliates said employes and which will bring dissatisfaction, discord and disorganization among them, results, prejudicial to the best interests and efficiency of the Government Printing Office and hence the public interest; and

WHEREAS, A recent order issued by Printer Stillings is an indication of a future policy that warrants the assumption heretofore expressed and which is as follows:

"Text of order recently issued over the signature of Chas. A. Stillings, public printer.

"Foremen and chiefs of divisions shall immediately inform the public printer in writing through the proper official channels as to the number of employes of all grades now under their direction whose services can be dispensed with because of inefficiency, ill health, tuberculosis or lack of work.

"This matter requires immediate attention and must be worked out conscientiously, carefully and correctly by every officer affected by this special order. These reports, bearing the endorsements, recommendations and opinions of the superior officers must all be received by the private secretary not later than Saturday noon, Nov. 17th, 1906.

"Officers in doubt in regard to the scope of this special order and as to how to proceed shall apply for instructions to their immediate superior officer—i. e., foreman of printing, acting foreman of binding, foreman of press work, etc. It is suggested, in order that this matter may be taken up with uniformity and to insure the records of this office being kept absolutely clear, that each officer shall first prepare a list of the individuals whom he would recommend for dismissal, appending thereto a statement of each individual case upon a separate sheet of paper, giving in full the reasons why each employe should be separated from the service.

"As regards the analysis of the employes, it is suggested that the following points be considered carefully:

"First, efficiency; second, character; third, deportment; fourth, health and cleanliness; fifth, average attendance; sixth, length of service; seventh, desirability for the future; eighth, any special defects or objections which are in marked contrast to the average personnel of the forces in the division.

"The public printer will be enabled to judge by these reports as to how far officials in charge of divisions understand the output and general character of the individuals under them and as to what extent they can be relied upon as officers for the exercise of good sound business judgment, common sense and fairness.

"If the above points are carefully covered, coupled with the ideas and suggestions of the officers making the report it is believed that the necessary reliable information can be secured upon which to base action." Be it, therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby are, instructed to make investigation into the general policy of Public Printer Stillings in its relation to the employes of the Government Printing Office, and to enter protest wherein such policy indicates tendency to humiliate or degrade such employes, or that tends to prejudice the standard and independence of an American citizen; and that heads of departments removed from positions by reason of refusal to stultify themselves in aiding in such methods be offered every protection possible by the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—The convention a few days ago recommended to the committee Resolution No. 53, with certain instructions. In lieu of that resolution the committee presents the following:

ECONOMIC PROGRAM.

The aims, desires and aspirations of trade-unionists comprise all that is necessary or possible to the well-being of the human family and in the pursuit or accomplishment of which we cheerfully accept and, in fact, desire all the assistance which can be given our movement by all forces which stand for the betterment of mankind. In this position we are in close relationship to other reform bodies and with them agree, that not only should the burdens of toil be made lighter, but that each worker has an undeniable right to enjoy the full benefit of that which he or she produces. As trade-unionists we stand for greater liberty, and are determined so to act that the future shall be more congenial to the whole human family, and especially more bright and enjoyable to men and women bread-winners of North America, whom we directly, and indirectly represent.

We unhesitatingly announce that the trade-union movement herein represented is the most practical, safe and legitimate channel through which the working men and women of North America should continue not only to seek redress for

their wrongs, but by which they can strengthen their economic position until it will place labor in full possession of its inherent rights.

We declare that since the inception of our movement inquiry into the best form of government has been its guiding motive, and will so continue while there is a high moral desire to gratify, or an injustice to correct. Our meetings, local, national and international, are now and always have been, free to the discussion of any legitimate economic or political question, but, on the other hand, are as equally pronounced against partisan politics, religious dissensions, or race prejudices, and as success has followed these meritorious conclusions, we would be unfaithful to the duty we owe to mankind to do other than strongly recommend a continuance of the methods, the inculcation of which means the greatest amount of safety to our movement, with the least degree of danger.

In furtherance of our claim, namely, that our principles comprise the fullest and highest scope of human activity, and from time to time will be enhanced and advanced in accordance with the demands to satisfy human needs and desires, we recommend the following as a partial statement at this time of the economic demands of the American Federation of Labor:

1. Free schools and compulsory education.
2. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
3. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
4. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state or municipal work and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
5. Release from employment one day in seven.
6. The abolition of the contract system on public work.
7. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
8. The abolition of the sweat shop system.

9. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.

10. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.

11. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.

12. The passage of anti-child labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defence of them where they have been enacted into law.

13. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.

14. Suitable and plentiful play grounds for children in all cities.

15. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.

16. Qualifications in permits to build of all cities and towns, that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.

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

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

Delegate Barnes moved to amend by striking out the words "not only" in the sixth line of the second paragraph, and all after the word "wrong." (Seconded.)

Vice President Duncan—The resolution of Delegate Brown which caused this to be re-referred to the committee had reference to certain well known declarations of the American Federation of Labor, and directly associated them with a program and with the money question. His principal hobby was in connection with the money question. The committee looked over the declarations of the American Federation of Labor on this subject, and the preamble following and the program recommended by us is practically the same as that recommended by the New Orleans convention. We believe the public bath system is excellent, and we added to it that permits for buildings in

cities and towns should provide for bathrooms and bathroom attachments in the homes of the people. That is the new proposition.

Delegate Tobin—I move that action upon this resolution be postponed until tomorrow after it is printed. (Seconded.)

The amendment offered by Delegate Barnes was lost.

The motion to defer was carried.

The convention was adjourned at 6:45 to meet at 9 a. m. Saturday, November 24th.

TWELFTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Saturday, November 24th, President Gompers in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

Absentees—Kline, Cummins, Dunn, James, Casey, Walls, Hank (Chas.), McCain, Richardson, Lobenberg, Shamp, Koch, Tarr, McCabe, Lillien, Wulff, McSorley, Walsh, Creamer, Warner, Call, Grout, Freeman, Bradley, Miller, Carey (D. A.), Skemp, Duffy, Dix, McMorrow, Garvey, Kirk, Heberling, Flood, Barry, Raasch, Powell, McAndrews, Morgan, Byrne, Sweeney, Stoner, Rothwell, Muehleln, Campbell, Zihlman, Linxweiler, Urick, Hedly, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Porter, Crellin, Guye, Douglas, Glenn, Cooney, Sannerville, Hill, Saylor, Botham, Voll, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro.

President Gompers—The question before the house is the motion to concur in the report of the Committee on Resolutions' economic program read last evening.

Delegate Furuseth—I move to amend by inserting at the head of the first page, making it paragraph 1, and then changing all the rest of the numerals, the following:

The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime. (Seconded.)

Secretary Morrison—I move to amend by adding after the words "free schools" the word "free text-books." (Seconded.)

Both amendments were carried.

Delegate Furuseth—I move to amend by adding after the section now numbered 14, "the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall."

The amendment was seconded and carried. The motion as amended was carried.

Delegate Ryan—The committee desires to submit two short resolutions, in which we concur.

Resolution No. 157—By Committee on Resolutions:

The women delegates, wives and friends of delegates to this convention desire to thank the women of Minneapolis and St. Paul for the courteous hospitality shown them during their stay here, and beg to assure the resident women friends of organized labor in this vicinity that their efforts in behalf of the enjoyment of the visiting women have been appreciated to the fullest extent; therefore,

RESOLVED, That this convention hereby records this action, and returns its thanks for the kindness and courtesy shown the visiting women.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 158—By Committee on Resolutions:

RESOLVED, That this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, thanks the people of Minneapolis and St. Paul for their many tokens of official and social attentions. Business men, clubs, trade union officials, the great rank and file of organized labor, the acting mayor of the city, and the governor have all contributed their portion to make our stay in the "Flour City" both pleasant and instructive. We have enjoyed every moment of our sojourn in your Land of Laughing Water, and we shall carry back to our constituents—that great body of earnest, ambitious and achieving working men and women—the story of your many courtesies to their representatives.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES DUNCAN,
J. W. KLINE,
W. D. RYAN,
J. E. TOONE,
W. L. A. JOHNSON,
GEO. R. FRENCH,
JOHN SULLIVAN,
B. A. LARGER,
D. D. MULCAHY,
HENRY C. STEIN,
CHAS. HANK,
HENRY J. GOTTLÖB,
T. PACELLI,
T. M. GUERIN,
JOHN P. SHERIDAN.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

On motion of Secretary Morrison the report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted as a whole.

Delegate Flynn, for the Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows.

The committee recommends that Resolution No. 141 be referred to the Executive Council, as per Article 9, Section 4, and recommend that it be given immediate attention.

Resolution No. 141—By Delegate Walter West, of the Amalgamated Glassworkers' International Association of America:

WHEREAS, The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company of New York City, who had signed an agreement through the Decorative Glass Manufacturers' Association of New York, of which they were members thereof, and which agreement does not expire until September, 1908; and

WHEREAS, The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has of recent date withdrawn from the aforesaid Manufacturers' Association; and

WHEREAS, The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has refused to sign an individual agreement embodying the same conditions as that signed by the Manufacturers' Association with Local No. 36 of the Decorative Glassworkers' Protective Association, members of the A. G. W. I. A.; and

WHEREAS, The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has put on non-union men, which is a violation of the agreement heretofore signed by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company; and

WHEREAS, The refusal of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company to sign an individual agreement with Local 36, which stipulates that no one but those holding union cards of Local 36 shall be employed in the Art Stained Glass Department of their establishment; and

WHEREAS, The act of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company in refusing to sign an agreement is a declaration for the open-shop; and

WHEREAS, Local 36 of the D. G. W. P. A., through no fault, cause or act of theirs, is not responsible for the breaking of the agreement by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company; and

WHEREAS, By the breaking of the agreement, and the refusal to sign an individual agreement, Local 36 has therefore been obliged to withdraw its members from said establishment; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, through its official journal "The Federationist," does advertise the products, merchandise, etc., of the aforesaid company; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. G. W. I. A. does respectfully request and petition the A. F. of L. Executive Council do refuse advertisements of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company for their official journal. It is further

RESOLVED, That the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. will be placed on the "unfair

list" and we request that its products be not purchased; and it is hereby

RESOLVED, That the same shall continue until such times as the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. does sign an agreement with Local 36 of the A. G. W. I. A., either individually or as heretofore.

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

Delegate West—As the mover of that motion I would like to make an amendment to the first section, That the Amalgamated Glass Workers respectfully request and petition that the American Federationist and trade-union journals do not accept the advertisements of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company.

President Gompers—That would be placing the company upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor prior to any investigation or attempt at adjustment.

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

Delegate Flynn, for the Committee, continued the report, as follows:

At the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Pittsburg, attention was called to the large number of firms on the unfair list and the necessity of reducing the same so that we could make our declarations of unfairness effective. This committee finds that not many changes have occurred during the past year and believe that some action must be taken in order to secure the co-operation of the Labor Press. We can't expect the Labor Press to give the space it would require to publish the names of all of these firms, and without publicity the intent of the boycott is defeated.

We believe that some measure must be adopted to find out if the National, International or Local Unions who are responsible for the boycott are doing their duty to bring about the desired results. Therefore we recommend that the organizations that have firms on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, beginning January 1, 1907, report every three months to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor what efforts they are making to render the boycott effective. Failure to report for six months shall be sufficient cause to remove such boycotts as are not reported on from the

'We Don't Patronize' list of the American Federation of Labor.

HOMER D. CALL,
THOS. H. FLYNN,
WM. PENJE,
H. F. GUDBRANDSEN,
GEO. W. DIGEL,
WM. C. WULFF,
H. J. CONWAY,
J. F. CASEY,
J. W. McCAIN,
P. H. MOLLOY,
HUGO V. KOCH,
A. B. GROUT,
A. McANDREWS,
JAMES LUCAS,
THOS. J. MUMFORD.

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

The question was discussed by Delegate West, who asked if he was expected to submit a brief to the Executive Council giving the facts of the case.

President Gompers—The facts upon which the application is based must be set forth to substantiate the complaint, in order to allow the Executive Council to ascertain if a cause for complaint really exists.

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

Delegate Wilson (W. B.), for the Committee on Laws, reported as follows:

We, your Committee on Laws, beg leave to report as follows:

Resolution No. 32—By Delegate T. M. Guerin, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

To amend Section 7, of Article 9, by striking out all matter on the third and fourth lines after the word "shall," and inserting the following: "Be \$5 per day for traveling expenses and \$3 per day for hotel."

Resolution No. 137—By Delegate M. P. Higgins, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

The efforts of the American Federation of Labor in organizing the workers of our land has brought tremendous influence for good.

In the carrying on of this work are engaged a body of men known as organizers of the American Federation of Labor, who, with the organizers of the International and National Unions, and other affiliated organizations, composing the Federation, have done magnificent

work in creating this great organization of labor.

Wages and hours, together with conditions and circumstances, are the prime efforts of all who lend their endeavors towards bringing those things about.

In the matter of wages and of hours, the organizers alone work longest and are but poorly paid. To that end, it is but just that they too, be among those who are entitled to consideration for service given; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the sum of \$3.00 per day be allowed the organizers of the American Federation of Labor for hotel accommodations, and incidental expenses, while in the employ of the Federation, as a means of aiding them to live while on the road in a manner in keeping with the dignity of their position.

The committee recommended as a substitute for both of these resolutions that Section 7 of Article 9 of the Constitution be amended to read:

Section 7: The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council or speakers engaged by them shall be \$4.50 per day and traveling and hotel expenses.

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

Delegate Guerin—Does that give a limit for hotel expenses, or are they to be allowed to send in any bill they please?

President Gompers—The chair understands that the practice now in vogue in that respect will be undisturbed.

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

The committee recommended the non-concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 89—By Delegate A. W. McCallum, of the Federal Labor Union, No. 11624:

RESOLVED, That in a city of less population than 100,000 but one charter be issued for a "Federal Labor Union" and that where more than one does now exist in different cities under a charter of the American Federation of Labor that steps be taken by this convention to have them merged with the senior organization.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 143—By Delegates Louis Kemper, John Sullivan, A. J. Kugler and Geo. Kolb:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor declares itself for the most democratic and broadminded form of organization; and

WHEREAS, This includes the right of the membership individually and collectively, of voicing their sentiments and opinions and casting their votes or ballots accordingly; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this the twenty-sixth convention herewith inaugurates the initiative and referendum and that in future, no law, change of constitution, or decision of a convention, Executive Council session, election of officers or representatives, or organizers of the American Federation of Labor shall be put in force until the membership at large has been made acquainted with the question in controversy, and has, in addition thereto, had an opportunity to vote on said disputed question or election; and, be it further,

RESOLVED, That the decision of such referendum be final and binding on all parties concerned.

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

The question was discussed by Delegates Kemper and Wilson (W. B.).

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

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 144—By Delegate John Bradley, of the Iron Molders' International Union of N. A.:

RESOLVED, That the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be held, commencing on the third Monday in September, 1907.

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

The question was discussed by Delegates Bradley and Vice-President O'Connell.

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

President Gompers—The hour for the special order of business, the election of officers, has arrived.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon the special order was deferred to allow the committee to complete its report.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.)—The following part of the President's Report was referred to the Committee on Laws.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

A number of affiliated international organizations and also some local unions

labor under a mistake as to the financial assistance to which they are entitled under both Articles X and XIII of our Constitution. One international union appealed for financial assistance from the defense fund created specifically for the members of local trade and federal labor unions as provided in Article XIII. On the other hand, some local trade and federal labor unions appealed for support under the assessment provision of Article X. Of course, in the first instance the claim is based clearly upon a misapprehension of the provisions of Article XIII, but in the second the language is likely to mislead. It provides that the Executive Council has the power to declare an assessment "in support of an affiliated organization engaged in a protracted strike or lock-out."

The word "organization" does not distinguish between national or international, local trade or federal labor unions, though the purpose of the article is clearly intended to be for national and international unions engaged in protracted trade disputes, while Article XIII was established specifically and exclusively in the interests of the local trade and federal labor unions.

With a view of removing any doubt as to the intention of the law, I recommend that the word "organization" in Section 1, Article X, be stricken out, and the words "national or international union" be substituted in lieu thereof.

I also recommend that Article X be transposed to become Article XII, and that Articles XI and XII become Articles X and XI, respectively, and that the caption of the transposed Article XII be changed to read as follows: "Assessment in Defense of National and International Unions."

Your committee recommends that Section 1 of Article X be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of 1 cent per member per week on all affiliated unions, for a period not exceeding 10 weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of any affiliated national or international union engaged in a protracted strike or lock-out.

We further recommend that Article X become Article XII and that Article XI shall become Article X, and Article XII shall become Article XI.

We recommend that the caption of Article XII, as thus transposed, shall be "Assessment in Defense of National and International Unions."

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. LENNON, Chairman,
W. B. WILSON, Secretary,
D. A. HAYES,
MAX MORRIS,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
W. D. MAHON,
F. X. NOSCHANG,
D. G. RAMSAY,
F. T. HAWLEY,
LEE M. HART,
OWEN MILLER,
GEO. F. DUNN,
M. COMERFORD,
JOHN P. MURPHY,
THOS. SWEENEY.

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

Delegate Barnes (J. M.) discussed the question, and moved as an amendment to Section 1, as recommended by the committee, that the word "ten" be stricken out and the word "twelve" inserted in its place.

The motion was seconded and carried, and the report as amended was adopted.

The following recommendation was referred from the Committee on Grievances to the Committee on Laws:

It has been brought to the attention of the Grievance Committee that certain Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor cause more or less friction in an endeavor to make wage contracts and adjust working rules. In order that there may be less cause for friction in Central Bodies, your committee recommends:

That the president of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to issue an official circular, notifying all affiliated Central Bodies that they must refrain from taking part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes or working rules of Local Unions, affiliated with National or International Unions, unless the laws of the parent body allow it, or such Central Bodies have been requested by or receive the consent of the National or International officers of the Unions affected.

The Committee on Laws recommended the following new section of the Constitution, to be known as (new) Section 9 of Article XI.

No Central Body shall take part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes or working rules of Local Unions, affiliated with a National or International Union, unless the laws of the National or International Union permit, except upon the request or consent of the Executive Officer of the National or International union affected.

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

The question was discussed by Delegate Collins.

Vice-President O'Connell—The question before the convention was referred to the Committee on Laws by the Committee on Grievances to be incorporated in the Constitution. It was adopted by the convention when the Grievance Committee reported. I make this as a point of order. The matter is not before the convention for discussion.

President Gompers—The convention can, by a majority vote, instruct a committee to do anything it has the right to do, but to change the constitution of the American Federation of Labor requires a two-thirds vote.

The report of the committee was adopted, more than two-thirds of the delegates voting in the affirmative on the motion to concur in the report.

Vice-President Duncan—I offer as an amendment to the report of the committee that in Section 3 of Article III the word "grievance" be stricken out and the word "adjustment" inserted in lieu thereof, the committee to be then known as "Committee on Adjustment." (Seconded.)

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Kemper and Duncan.

The amendment was adopted, and the report of the committee as a whole adopted.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon the Constitution as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Penje obtained the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolution No. 159—By Wm. Penje, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, It is reported that on November 22, 1906, Kenesaw M. Landis, a United States Circuit Court Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, in a case brought upon an indictment for the violation of a United States Statute protecting seamen, refused to impose a penalty upon the violators of said statute, although the violators of the statute pleaded guilty to the said indictment in open court, and, in refusing to impose a penalty, stated that he would impose no penalty under any statute that was in conflict with his judgment, and he also stated that it was beneath the dignity of the United States Court to enter labor difficulties, and that upon above date he summarily of his own motion continued the said case indefinitely (this amounting to a final disposition of the case) although the prosecution was in the midst of its testimony and the defendants had all pleaded guilty to the criminal offense charged, and the prosecution protested against the indefinite continuance of the case; the action of the court being apparently founded on the fact that the seamen were interested and that the prosecuting witnesses were members of the Lake Seamen's Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed to proceed to Chicago and investigate these matters, and if the facts warrant it then this violation of a "square deal" be brought to the attention of the president of the United States; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That said committee shall report its findings to the Executive Council and shall be authorized in the name of the American Federation of Labor to request the attendance as witnesses of persons who can aid in determining what the facts were and what was done in the case herein referred to.

STATEMENT OF FACTS IN MATTER
OF UNITED STATES VS. ASPING,
SWEET AND JOHNSON.

The law under which complaints were made is as follows, as amended April 11, 1904: "If any person shall demand or receive either directly or indirectly from any seaman or other person seeking employment as a seaman or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever for providing him with employment, he shall for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not more than six months, or fined not more than \$500, or both." (U. S. Statutes Supplement 1905, page 532, or U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 30, page 763, Sec. 24.)

For U. S. decisions giving reasons for the above law and holding it constitutional and valid, see cases of: Patterson vs. The Eudora, 190 U. S. Reports 169, and the Kester, 110, Federal Reports 432.

July 17, 1906, defendants appeared before U. S. Commissioner Foote and waived examination and were held to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury, defendants giving new bail for appearance.

November 14, 1906, evidence of complainants heard by Grand Jury and the Grand Jury voted a true bill of indictment.

November 22, 1906, defendants arraigned before His Honor, Kenesaw M. Landis, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division. Defendants plead guilty.

Court partly hears one witness for prosecution and witness mentions something about "unfair"; Court inquires what "unfair" means.

Defendants' counsel advises court that a strike was on at the port to which the seamen were to go for employment. The Court at once declares: Parties must come into this court with clean hands, and decline to punish the confessed criminals (as the parties present understood) upon the ground that the prosecuting witnesses were members of the Lake Seamen's Union, and thereupon the case was ordered "Continued Generally," which Assistant U. S. District Attorney advises means that a final disposition of the case cannot be had, for the reason that it is indefinitely continued and the court has refused to enter a "Final Order," and it remains in this court so no other court can take it up and the law affords no method of appeal.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of Vice-President Huber the Committee on Building Trades was instructed to present its report.

Delegate Kennedy (F. J.), for the Committee on Building Trades, reported as follows:

We, your Committee on Building Trades, beg leave to submit the following report:

Resolution No. 107—By Delegate C. C. Douglas, of the Pittsburg (Pa.) Iron City Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades of the City of Pittsburg have been engaged in a struggle for the maintenance of their organization and against the open-shop policy; and

WHEREAS, The Manufacturers' Association and the Employers of Building Trades' Association are using all methods for the destruction of the Building Trades movement in the city of Pittsburg; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor, immediately after the adjournment of this convention, be authorized to call a meeting of all representatives of Building Trades Organizations, to meet at a given date in the city of Pittsburg, to devise ways and means of overcoming this desperate battle.

Your committee recommends that this matter be left in the hands of President Gompers, he to communicate with the

National Officers of the Building Trades, and should he find that a sufficient number of such officers can and will respond to his call, to issue the same.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Your committee desires to recommend the following for adoption:

Your committee finding that there exists almost total disregard for, and evasion of, the laws of states and the ordinances and by-laws of cities relative to the protection of human life, particularly that part of our citizenship engaged upon the constructive works and buildings in various parts of our country; therefore, we

Recommend that this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to collect from every available source contemporary experiences, violations of law, and present general conditions known to the International, National, State, Territorial, Central and Local Bodies of the American Federation of Labor.

We further recommend that it be required of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to lay before its legal advisors all matters obtained in accordance with the foregoing recommendation, requesting them to prepare a statutory form, which form shall be forwarded to State, Central and Local Organizations, to the end that earnest, simultaneous endeavor be put forth to make the statutory form part of the Code in every state, territory, possession or dependency of the United States.

Also, to the end that the matter may be as thorough as possible, we earnestly request that the nature and the legality of so-called Casualty Companies be ascertained, as experience has shown that these companies are engaged in operations which tend toward the defeat of the ends of justice and the proper protection of human life.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. HUBER, Chairman,
FRANK J. KENNEDY, Sec'y,
F. M. RYAN,
ISAAC COOMBE,
JAS. M. CUMMING,
F. C. GENGENBACK,
HERBERT CRAMPTON,
STEPHEN C. HOGAN,
J. C. SKEMP.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

President Gompers—The next order of business is the election of officers.

Delegate Higgins in the chair.

Delegate McCullen placed in nomination for President, Mr. Samuel Gompers, and said in part: Possibly the greatest writer and thinker the world will ever see caused one of the characters his imaginative genius brought into being to once say that "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them." The man whose name I have the honor of placing in nomination for this great office certainly was not born great; he certainly did not have greatness thrust upon him, but it is certain that he did achieve greatness. By his sterling qualities, by his manhood, by his courage and by his determination at all times to be right, to be fair and to be honest, he has, within the past twenty-five or thirty years, achieved a greatness which perhaps the delegates sitting here do not all fully realize. In choosing a man to administer the affairs of this great organization I believe we are called upon to choose one whose responsibilities are as great as those of the man called upon to administer the affairs of a nation. The administration of the affairs of this organization requires just as much judgment, wisdom, prudence and conservatism as is required in the administration of the affairs of a nation. I say that too much appreciation—too much honor,—cannot be paid to this man, who has administered the affairs of our organization so wisely in the past,—our present President, Samuel Gompers.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.)—It is a compliment to all of the present officers of the American Federation of Labor that scarcely a whisper of opposition has been heard to the re-election of any one of them during this convention. I think it is a well-merited tribute to the officers of the organization, and I arise to move that Delegate McCullen be authorized to cast the vote of this convention for the election of Samuel Gompers as President, and for the election of the various Vice-Presidents and the Secretary and Treasurer to the various positions they now occupy.

Chairman Higgins—Are there any objections?

Delegatè Berger—I object.

Chairman Higgins—Then the motion is not in order.

The nomination of President Gompers was seconded by Delegate Hart.

On motion of Vice-President Mitchell the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot of the convention for President Gompers. (Carried.)

Delegate Berger—I object, and wish to be recorded as voting against President Gompers.

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for Samuel Gompers for President.

Chairman Higgins—It is with considerable pride and pleasure I present to you your newly-elected President, your President of many years past, Mr. Samuel Gompers.

President Gompers made a short address in which he thanked the delegates for their renewed expression of confidence in him.

Delegate Golden placed in nomination for First Vice-President, James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' International Association, and said in part: I desire to place in nomination a man whose ability, whose courage and whose eloquence we have all been familiar with for many years. I do not think it needs any extended address from me to call your attention to these qualities, for they have been tested through many years of service for the American Federation. He is as honest, as sturdy, and as solid as the name of the organization he represents,—James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters.

The nomination was seconded by Delegate Barnes (J. M.), who moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot of the convention for James Duncan for First Vice-President.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for James Duncan for First Vice-President.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Mangan, in placing in nomination John Mitchell for Second Vice-President, said: Among the many names brought to the attention of the American people, through the medium of the trade-union movement, there stands, one particularly prominent, because of the ability and integrity of the man who bears it. Left to his own resources at

an early age he has proven his ability and resourcefulness since that time. In the prairie state of Illinois he has been honored by his own people, and particularly so by the men of his own craft. I do not think I need say more for the man who now occupies the position of executive head of the United Mine Workers of America. It gives me great pleasure to place in nomination John Mitchell for Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor.

On motion of Delegate Ramsay the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot of the convention for Mr. Mitchell for Second Vice-President.

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for John Mitchell for Second Vice-President.

Delegate Van Lear in placing James O'Connell in nomination for Third Vice-President said: It is a pleasure for me to ask the privilege of the floor at this time to place in nomination for Third Vice-President a man in whom I believe every person assembled here has confidence. I do not care to hold the floor to tell you the good qualities of my nominee; if I did I would have to repeat all the good things that have been said of the other nominees, and would then have to elaborate still more on his good qualities. I am sure that in the future, as in the past, he will stand firmly for what is just and right, and will use his best judgment on all occasions to give to us the greatest benefits that can come from our movement.

The nomination was seconded by Delegate Sullivan (T. J.), who moved that the Secretary cast one ballot of the convention for James O'Connell for Third Vice-President. (Carried.)

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for James O'Connell for Third Vice-President.

Delegate Harrison placed in nomination for Fourth Vice-President Max Morris, and said in part: I feel and esteem it a great pleasure to place in nomination a man who, while he has not served in this position as long as some of the other officers, cannot be surpassed for untiring energy and indefatigable zeal in the service of this great organization.

Delegate Fosdick—In behalf of the trade-unionists of Colorado, and as an appreciation of what has been done for us

in the past, as well as what we look forward to in our country, I take pleasure in seconding the nomination, and move the Secretary cast one ballot of the convention for Max Morris for Fourth Vice-President. (Carried.)

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for Max Morris for Fourth Vice-President.

In placing in nomination for Fifth Vice-President the name of Dennis A. Hayes, Delegate Ryan (W. D.) said in part: I shall not admit that I am not going to be able to set forth the qualifications of the man I intend to nominate for Fifth Vice-President. It is a noticeable fact that the number of ladies attending the conventions is yearly increasing, and as we have not as yet seen fit to select a lady for vice-president, we ought to at least select one member of the Executive Council, who, in looking after their welfare, will not get mixed up in any entangling alliances. I therefore desire to place in nomination D. A. Hayes.

Delegate Kennedy (W. E.) seconded the nomination, and moved that the Secretary cast one ballot of the convention for D. A. Hayes for Fifth Vice-President. The motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for D. A. Hayes for Fifth Vice-President.

Delegate Morton, in placing D. J. Keefe in nomination for Sixth Vice-President said: I desire to place in nomination for this position a man whom the people of the Prairie State know and admire. They have watched his career with interest ever since he became connected with the organization. He has organized one of the greatest labor unions in the country—an organization that now stands second to none. We who know him feel that he needs no eulogy, and I therefore take great pleasure in nominating D. J. Keefe, of the Longshoremen.

Delegate Flannery seconded the nomination, and moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot of the convention for D. J. Keefe for Sixth Vice-President. (Carried.)

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for D. J. Keefe for Sixth Vice-President.

Delegate Guerin, in placing in nomination for Seventh Vice-President the name of William D. Huber, said in part: I de-

sire to nominate for this position on the Executive Council a representative of an organization that, in the early days of the American Federation of Labor, gave to it one of the brightest minds of the labor movement. That man has now passed away, but we feel it a pleasure and a duty to give to the American Federation of Labor a representative of the Carpenters' Organization, that you may benefit by his wisdom and his judgment in your deliberations.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.) seconded the nomination, and moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot of the convention for W. D. Huber for Seventh Vice-President. (Carried.)

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for W. D. Huber for Seventh Vice-President.

In nominating Joseph F. Valentine for Eighth Vice-President, Delegate Wilson (J.) said in part: I desire to place in nomination a man who has not sprung up great in the labor movement, but who has grown great in it. He has grown with the growth of his own organization, and when his predecessor, bent with the cares of that great organization, laid down the work, he succeeded Martin Fox of the Iron Molders' Union as its President, and has become one of the most conservative men in the movement.

The nomination was seconded by Delegates Healy, Denny, Kemper and Winn.

Delegate Dible seconded the nomination and moved that the Secretary cast one ballot of the convention for Joseph F. Valentine for Eighth Vice-President.

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for Joseph F. Valentine for Eighth Vice-President.

In nominating John B. Lennon for Treasurer, Delegate Hugh Robinson said in part: No man is better known in this movement than the man I wish to nominate. In far away New Foundland Brother Lennon is well known, and his organization is the only one that has a representative from that colony in this convention. He has always had the respect, not only of his colleagues on the Executive Council, but of all the men he has fraternized with in these conventions, and in the conventions of his own organization. His name is almost a household word wherever this organization is known.

Delegate Berger seconded the nomination. The nomination was also seconded by Delegate Sullivan (J. L.), who moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot of the convention for John B. Lennon for Treasurer.

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for John B. Lennon for Treasurer.

In placing Frank Morrison in nomination for Secretary, Delegate Ramsay said in part: It affords me great pleasure to nominate a man who is eminently qualified to fulfill the important duties of Secretary of this body. The office of Secretary of this body is a very important one; it requires a person who can act promptly, a man who has patience and tact—for he has to perform many acts in the interest of the organization that the membership in general know very little of. I think if a flashlight were turned on the entire membership of the organization no one could be found who could more acceptably fill the office of Secretary of this American Federation of Labor than Frank Morrison.

Delegate Hart seconded the nomination, and moved that Mr. Gee, Fraternal Delegate from the British Trades-Union Congress cast one ballot of the convention for Frank Morrison for Secretary.

In performing this duty Mr. Gee made a pleasant speech, and thanked the convention again on his own and his colleague's behalf for the many kindnesses that had been shown them during the sessions.

As his election was announced each of the newly elected officers was called upon for a speech, and each responded briefly, thanking the delegates for re-election.

President Gompers announced that two fraternal delegates would be selected to represent the American Federation in the next British Trades-Union Congress convention, and one to represent the organization in the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress convention.

Delegate Foster placed in nomination Delegate John T. Dempsey, of the United Mine Workers. There being no further nominations, Delegate Connolly moved that the nominations close and the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot of the convention for Delegate Dempsey.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Duffy (Frank) placed in nomination for the second fraternal delegate to the British Trades-Union Congress Delegate W. E. Klapetzky, of the International Union of Journeymen Barbers.

There being no further nominations, on motion of Delegate Engel the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot of the convention for W. E. Klapetzky for delegate to the British Trades-Union Congress.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Vice-President Hayes placed in nomination for Fraternal Delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, Delegate Robert S. Maloney, representing the Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Golden.

Delegate Barnes (J. M.) placed in nomination Delegate Thos. A. Van Lear, representative of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly. Delegate Van Lear withdrew his name.

Delegate Johnson placed in nomination Delegate James A. Cable, of the Coopers' International Organization. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Templeman.

Secretary Morrison proceeded with the roll call, but at the conclusion of calling the national and international organizations Delegate Cable moved that a further calling of the roll be dispensed with and that Delegate Maloney be declared elected.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Basenberg wished to be recorded as voting against Delegate Maloney.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, Vice-President Mitchell moved that the rules be suspended and the convention remain in session until the completion of the business before it. (Seconded.)

The motion was discussed by Delegates Barnes (J. M.), Furuseth and Lewis (T. L.). It was then adopted by a vote of 100 to 80.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Vice-President Duncan—The next order of business is the selection of a city in which to hold our next convention.

Treasurer Lennon placed in nomination the city of Toronto, Canada.

Delegate Mahon placed in nomination Norfolk, Va.

Delegate Entenza placed in nomination Tampa, Florida.

Delegate Hogan placed in nomination Dayton, Ohio.

Delegate Jones placed in nomination Atlanta, Ga.

Delegate Iglesias placed in nomination San Juan, Porto Rico.

Delegate Wilson (James)—I move that the city receiving the highest number of votes be declared the choice of this body for holding our next convention.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary Morrison proceeded with the roll call, which resulted as follows:

For Toronto—Glockling, Pfeiffer, Dold, Typographical Union Delegation (87 votes), Shartel, O'Neill, Corless—278 votes.

For Norfolk—Myrup, Schirra, Klapetzky, Noschang, Schanassy, Fischer (Jacob), Whitehead, Kline, Cummins, Henry, Kemper, Gannon, Sullivan (John), Kugler, Hank, Butterworth, Ryan (F. M.), Kelly (Garry), McCain, Duffy (Frank), Guerin, Potts, Huber, McKinlay, Macfarlane, Swartz, Crampton, Stein, Gengenback, Molloy, Cigarmakers' Delegation (78 votes), Russell, Cable, Bablitz, Ketter, Healy, Shamp, Morton, Flannery, Hayes, Hoag, West, Lockwood, Lawlor, Maher, Donovan, Stemburgh, Lillian, Driscoll, Fitzpatrick (J. J.), Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (Jere L.), Farrell, McSorley, Roth, Smiley, Hyde, Machinists' Delegation (125 votes), Valentine, Denny, Bradley, Weber, Miller, Spiegl, Carey, Skemp, Archibald, Finger, Lucas, Holton, Mellor, Clark (Thos.), Badgley, Kennedy, Duffy (T. J.), Mumford, Quick, Ramsay, Lambert, Mahon, Commons, McMorrow, Garvey, Penje, Furuseth, Frazier, Harrington, Brown, Hart, Kelly (Philip), Hawley, Heberling, Robinson (Hugh), Dahlman, Flood, Barry, Donaghue, Grace, Toone, Golden, O'Donnell, Fisher (Henry), McAndrews, Engel, Mulcahy, Gebelein, Braunschweig, Fosdick, Entenza, Gottlob, Davis, Grant, Johannsen, Ott, Whitlam, Dihle, Burgess, Whiteman, Kleinman, Kolb, Basenberg, Noonan, Lang, Clindinst, Bohm, O'Connor, Leps, Freer, Chaney, Collins, Lippert, Fitzpatrick (J. B.), Denedrey, Riddell, Dunne (J. R.), Pacelli—7,015 votes.

For Atlanta—Dunn (Geo. F.), Flynn, Johnson (W. L. A.), Tobin, James, Murphy, Casey, Walls, Cigarmakers' Delegation (312 votes), Conway, Morris, Lokenberg, Robinson (Herman), Manning, McNulty, Kennedy, Fay, Feeney, Comerford, McKee, Winn, Cumming, Mangan, Rickert, Larser, Hagan, McMahon, Duncan, Delaney, Coombe, McArdle, Williams, Lewis (Llewelyn), Johnson (Lawrence), Keefe, Barter, Harrison, Wild, Walsh, Machinists' Delegation (375 votes), Donnelly, Call, Frayne, Downey (P. J.), Faulitsch, Mitchell, Wilson (W. B.), Lewis (T. L.), Ryan (W. D.), Fahy, Dempsey, Savage, Digel, Barle, Wilson

(James), Higgins, Gund, Shepard, Lennon, Typographical Union (351 votes), Jones (Jerome), Templeman, Weaver, Bruten, Lyon, Maloney, Burns, McSwigen, Downey (T. J.), Lavin—6,235 votes.

For San Juan—Iglesias—1 vote.

Not Voting—Law, Richardson, Kellington, Bechtold, Koch, Faulkner, Tarr, McCabe, Wulff, Hogan, Grout, Freeman, Gubbrandsen, Jordan, Dix, McCarthy, Kirk, Clark (W. W.), Raasch, Powell, Morgan, Walker, Perkins (E. A.), Ream, Byrne, McCarthy (F. H.), Connolly, Sweeney, Stoner, Sheridan, Anderson, Berger, O'Brien, Hewitt, Rothwell, Muendlein, Joyce, Brown (E. G.), Campbell, Zihlman, Linxweiler, Urlick, Farley, Hedly, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Whitney, Maupin, Van Lear, Porter, Crellin, Guye, Douglass, McCullen, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Saylor, Botham, Voll, Cardiff, Woodmansee, Cragon, McCallum, Barnes (E. E.), Jones (H. F.), Hargan, D'Alessandro, Wille, Mulhern, McFadden, Reid, Kelly (J. T.), Gee, Bell, Landers—453 votes.

Delegate O'Neill, for the Special Committee on the Eight-Hour Day, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor.

Your special committee on eight hours reports that it has given careful consideration to that section of the report of the President of this Federation which deals with the eight-hour question, and by reason of which this committee was created. While thoroughly approving of the sentiment expressed in that report favoring a universal eight-hour day, your committee does not find it practicable at this time to report a definite plan designed to give effect to the common desire to establish a shorter workday. This decision of your committee is to a great extent due to the fact that it has not at hand sufficient data on which to report other than general conclusions on the subject. Having in mind recent and pending contests of the organized workers for a shorter workday, as well as the benefits that accrue from its establishment, your committee favors action by this convention in the nature of a recommendation to its affiliated unions that have not yet secured the normal workday, that they devote their energies to securing a reduction of the hours of labor rather than an increase of wages. The history of the labor movement has demonstrated that reductions of the hours of labor can be maintained with less difficulty than can increases in wage rates, while

It is also true that increases in wage rates can be more readily secured after the workday has been shortened.

While strongly advising affiliated organizations to establish the normal workday as soon as practicable, we desire to impress upon their officials and members the absolute necessity of having a large treasury before undertaking to enter into a contest for a shorter workday. While organized labor can be uniformly depended upon to support, both morally and financially, shorter workday movements, it is not a wise nor a safe policy for an organization to depend wholly on such support. The eight-hour fight of the International Typographical Union affords an excellent illustration of the point your committee desires to make. That organization has received general and valuable support in its eight-hour contest from other labor unions, yet had not its members in the main financed this magnificent contest themselves its success would have been doubtful.

The success of the Typographical Union in its eight-hour struggle, has encouraged other organizations in the printing trade to determine to establish the eight-hour day for their crafts. The Lithographers are now engaged in a strike for eight hours, and the Bookbinders' Union, and the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union have determined to establish the eight-hour day in their respective crafts in 1907. These organizations have adopted the policy of the International Typographical Union and are building a defense fund to support their demand for an eight-hour day.

Your committee is of the opinion that concerted action to establish a universal eight-hour day is highly desirable, and in order that a definite step in that direction may be taken, we recommend that the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to secure from affiliated unions data concerning the workday which prevails in their respective trades and callings, their disposition to join in a concerted movement for a universal eight-hour day, and the preparations, if any, they have made to insure success of a demand for a normal workday.

We further recommend that the data obtained in conformity with the preceding recommendations be presented to a special committee on eight hours at the next convention of this Federation.

With respect to Resolution No. 126, introduced by the Lithographers' delegation, we recommend that it be concurred in. The resolution follows:

Resolution No. 126—By Delegate Lawrence Johnson, of the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has declared for the eight-hour workday, and it is one of its established principles to work for its further advancement; and

WHEREAS, In line with this policy and believing it to be for the best interest of labor that the eight-hour day should be accomplished by the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association, and having made a step in the direction of bringing about the inauguration of an eight-hour workday in their trade, which has been refused by the employers, thereby bringing about a strike in that industry; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Minneapolis, Minn., heartily endorse the strike inaugurated by the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association for an eight-hour day; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon the members of our affiliated organizations to give them their full financial and moral support in their effort to establish in their trade an eight-hour workday.

For the Committee:

J. J. O'NEILL,
Chairman.

Delegate Kemper—I move that the report of the committee be concurred in, and that all international, national, state and local bodies be requested to do their utmost to carry it into effect.

The motion was seconded and carried.

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

The committee concurs in the following resolution and recommends that the Executive Council take action, if possible, before leaving this city.

Resolution No. 159—By Delegate Wm. Penje, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, It is reported that upon November 22, 1906, Kenesaw M. Landis, a United States Circuit Court Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, in a case brought upon an indictment for the violation of a United States Statute protecting seamen, refused to impose a penalty upon the violators of said statute, although the violators of the statute pleaded guilty to the said indictment in

open court, and in refusing to impose a penalty, stated that he would impose no penalty under any statute that was in conflict with his judgment, and he also stated that it was beneath the dignity of the United States Court to enter labor difficulties, and that upon above date he summarily, of his own motion, continued the said case indefinitely (this amounting to a final disposition of the case), although the prosecution was in the midst of its testimony and the defendants had all pleaded guilty to the criminal offense charged, and the prosecution protested against the indefinite continuance of the case; the action of the court being apparently founded on the fact that the seamen were interested and that the prosecuting witnesses were members of the Lake Seamen's Union; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed to proceed to Chicago and investigate these matters, and if the facts warrant it, then this violation of "a square deal" be brought to the attention of the president of the United States; and be it further

RESOLVED, That said committee shall report its findings to the Executive Council and shall be authorized in the name of the American Federation of Labor to request the attendance as witnesses of persons who can aid in determining what the facts were and what was done in the case herein referred to.

STATEMENT OF FACTS IN THE MATTER OF UNITED STATES VS. ASPING, SWEET AND JOHNSON.

The law under which complaints were made is as follows, as amended April 11, 1904, "If any person shall demand or receive either directly or indirectly from any seaman or other person seeking employment as a seaman or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever for providing him with employment, he shall for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not more than six months, or fined not more than \$500.00, or both." (U. S. Statutes, supplement 1905, page 592, or U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 30, page 763, Sec. 24.)

For U. S. decisions giving reasons for the above law and holding it constitutional and valid, see cases of: Patterson vs. The Euroda, 190, U. S. reports, 169, and The Kester, 110, Federal reports, 432.

July 17, 1906, defendants appeared before U. S. Commissioner Foote and waived examination and were held to await the action of the Federal grand jury, defendants giving new bail for appearance.

November 14, 1906, evidence of complainants heard by grand jury and the grand jury voted a true bill of indictment.

November 22, 1906, defendants arraigned before His Honor, Kenesaw M. Landis, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division. Defendants plead GUILTY.

Court partly hears one witness for prosecution and witness mentions something about "unfair;" Court inquires what "unfair" means.

Defendants' counsel advises Court that a strike was on at the port to which the seamen were to go for employment. The Court at once declares: "Parties must come into this court with clean hands," and declined to punish the confessed criminals (as the parties present understood, upon the ground that the prosecuting witnesses were members of the Lake Seamen's Union), and thereupon the case was ordered "Continued Generally," which Assistant U. S. District Attorney advises means that a final disposition of the case cannot be had, for the reason that it is indefinitely continued and the Court has refused to enter a "Final Order," and it remains in this court so no other court can take it up and the law affords no method of appeal.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Driscoll, for the Committee on State Organization, reported as follows:

We, your Committee on State Organization, beg leave to report as follows:

First—We recommend that all State Organizations encourage the farmers to attach themselves to the Farmers' Society of Equity.

Second—That all organizers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to assist the Local and Central Bodies and encourage all organizations to affiliate with the State Branches wherever they exist, and assist in forming new branches.

Third—We would also recommend that all international officers be requested to advise their local unions to attach themselves to the State Branches.

Fourth—We also believe that if the different trade journals would, from time to time, call the attention of the General Organizations to the necessity of having

their locals attach themselves to the State Branches, it would be a good step in the right direction.

Fifth—It is a well known fact that the State Branches can render invaluable services from a legislative standpoint to the labor movement, as well as increasing the demand for union made goods.

Sixth—We also recommend that the Executive Council encourage and assist as far as possible in bringing about a more thorough organization of the State Branches.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. KEEFE, Chairman.
 JAMES WILSON,
 TIMOTHY HEALY,
 D. D. DRISCOLL,
 A. M. SWARTZ,
 D. F. MANNING,
 P. J. FLANNERY,
 S. G. FOSDICK,
 THOS. HARRISON,
 HUGH FRAYNE,
 THOS. CLARK,
 THOS. MELLOR,
 WM. W. CLARK,
 S. E. HEBERLING,
 THOS. VAN LEAR.

On motion of Delegate Duffy (Frank) the word "requested" was inserted in the third paragraph instead of the word "instructed."

The report of the committee as amended was then adopted.

Delegate Robinson, for the Committee Organization, reported as follows:

That Resolution No. 36 be referred to the Executive Council, the question to be investigated and a report made to the next convention.

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate S. G. Fosdick, of the Colorado State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, It is recognized that the union label is the most potent weapon in the hands of trades unionists and that a consistent demand for the union labels of all crafts will go far to remedy that lack of solidarity and fraternalism which exists among trades unionists, as manifested by the fact that many members of organized labor are indifferent or careless in the matter of purchasing union-made goods, thereby failing to avail themselves of their most powerful weapon—the combined purchasing power of trades unionists; and

WHEREAS, It is the further belief that the individual efforts of trades unionists to advance the interests and use of their

own labels has not met with the success that worthy cause merits; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that the organization of Label Leagues composed of delegates from all labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and organized on the lines of central bodies, as illustrated by the Union Label League of Denver, for the purpose of advancing the interests of all labels recognized by the American Federation of Labor, be indorsed; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor recommend to all affiliated unions that they use their best efforts to secure the organization of such leagues in cities where subordinate unions exist, and that such local organizations form a national organization, and through the medium of a national publication use their combined influence for the furtherance of the label agitation; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Blue Cross Button adopted by the Colorado State Federation of Labor be recognized as the official emblem of Labor Leagues.

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

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate Fosdick.

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

The committee recommended that the matter contained in the following Resolutions Nos. 139 and 140, having been decided upon by the Executive Council during the time of the convention, no further action be taken:

Resolution No. 139—By Delegate M. E. McSwiggen, of the Jefferson County Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, The American Flint Glass Workers' Union, an International Body of skilled mechanics connected with the flint glass industry of North America, was one of the first international organizations to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, and for twenty-two years maintained its loyal membership in the same; and

WHEREAS, Said American Flint Glass Workers' Union, through some dissatisfaction, withdrew from the American Federation of Labor in 1903; and

WHEREAS, The worthy President, Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, deploring the fact of said withdrawal, earnestly solicited an early return to the American Federation of Labor ranks, which appeal has been complied with, and three delegates, elected at their last annual convention, are

now upon the ground, awaiting the pleasure of this convention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention recommend to the Executive Council the granting of the charter applied for by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

Resolution No. 140—By Delegate M. E. McSwiggen, of the Jefferson County Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, There are present in this city three gentlemen representing the American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America, an international organization, who were among the very first to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, and for twenty-two years maintained its loyal membership in the same, and who, through dissatisfaction on matters pertaining to their craft, in 1903, withdrew from the American Federation of Labor and are now applying for charter upon the solicitation of President Gompers; be it

RESOLVED, That the above mentioned representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union be granted the right of the floor of this convention, for the purpose of presenting their claims and desires to the delegates.

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

The question was discussed by Delegates Barnes (J. M.), McSwiggen, Lewis (T. L.), Vice-Presidents Mitchell, Duncan and Hayes.

On motion debate was closed.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried

Delegate Robinson—This completes the report of the Committee on Organization.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman,
FRANK DUFFY, Asst. Chm.,
HERMAN ROBINSON, Sec'y,
JAMES WILSON,
BEN COMMONS,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
FRANK BUTTERWORTH,
WALTER WEST,
A. E. IRELAND,
M. F. NOONAN,
J. G. BROWN,
THOS. O'DONNELL,
E. GERRY BROWN,
E. J. McCULLEN.

Delegate Rickert, for the Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

The committee recommends concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 6—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of the International United

Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, It is evident to the members of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods that the union stamp of this organization is not receiving the deserving support of members of other international unions; and

WHEREAS, There are but a few trade unionists who can directly assist in increasing the sale of union stamp harness, saddles, collars, horse boots and other saddlery products, it must necessarily devolve upon all trade unionists to indirectly urge and encourage the demand for the union stamp on saddlery goods; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention again endorse the union stamp of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods and, be it further

RESOLVED, By this convention, that the General Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and is hereby instructed to arrange a systematic campaign of advertising among its affiliated organizations, suggestions that will tend to indirectly encourage the demand for the union label products that are not directly used or consumed by members of organized labor.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommends concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 8—By Delegates Henry Fisher and A. McAndrews, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions, by union men; and

WHEREAS, The tobacco workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust-made tobacco; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Minneapolis, Minn., re-endorse the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby requested to demand the blue label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommends concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 109—By Cigar Makers' Delegation.

WHEREAS, The product of the American Tobacco Company, or the American Cigar Company is on sale in nearly all the cities and towns of America; and

WHEREAS, Child labor is extensively employed in their factories; be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor re-endorse the Blue Label of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. The label when placed on a box of cigars is a guarantee that the contents of same are union made, and represent fair wages and sanitary conditions; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That all trade unionists, their friends and sympathizers of labor's rights, urge and request the sale of union made cigars and all other goods bearing the union label in their respective localities.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported that Resolutions Nos. 10 and 31 had been withdrawn.

The committee recommends concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 22—By Delegates A. A. Myrup, Rudolph Schirra, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The twelfth convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, held in New York on Oct. 15, 1905, adopted one label only for bread, crackers and candy; and

WHEREAS, The adoption of this label has caused a change in the make-up of the label, by the insertion of the label of the Typographical Union on the face of the former label, thereby causing a re-registration; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor re-endorse and recognize this label as the only label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommends concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 17—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias, Free Federation of Workmen, Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, the Porto Rican delegate submits for consideration in this convention the important economic question directly affecting the agricultural workers of Porto Rico, referring to the buying of Porto Rican coffee by the members of the American Federation of Labor all over the United States and Canada; and

WHEREAS, It is absolutely right to ask and secure effective protection to the Porto Rico coffee among the united

American workmen, as it protects our brother coffee workers of Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, In the twenty-second annual convention your Committee on Resolutions advise that the organized coffee producers and workmen use the label of the American Federation of Labor to distinguish their product; and further recommend that the purchasers of coffee give their preference to the coffee bearing said label; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor give absolute recognition and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico to be consumed or bought by all the union workmen in the United States and give truth and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico over the coffee from foreign countries among trades unions.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 30—By C. P. Burgess, of the Eureka (Cal.) Central Federated Trades:

WHEREAS, The need for concerted movement in forwarding the sale of products of organized labor bearing the label has become a pressing and recognized one; and

WHEREAS, The position of the various organizations which have adopted the label can be materially strengthened and their power more effectually brought to bear in the manufacturing world through such proposed concerted action; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor create a Sales Department for the purpose of sending out salesmen to act also as label league organizers and educators, and that a committee be appointed to secure contracts with manufacturers and dealers handling label goods, and to supervise and direct the Sales Department under such regulations as from time to time may be found expedient to put in force for the careful and efficient management of such a department.

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

The question was discussed by Delegates Burgess and Llarger.

Delegate Llarger moved that the Executive Council make an investigation as to the practicability of inaugurating a sales department, taking such action as the results of that convention shall warrant, and report to the next convention.

A motion to refer to the Executive Council was seconded and carried.

The committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 94, with the exception of the last paragraph, which it referred to the Executive Council with favorable consideration.

Resolution No. 94—By Delegates A. A. Myrup, Rudolph Schirra, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

WHEREAS, The National Master Bakers' Association, at their convention held Sept. 7th, 1906, in New York City, made a renewed vigorous attack on the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers by proclaiming themselves for the inauguration of the open shop in the various parts of the country; and

WHEREAS, Said National Master Bakers' Association in the aforesaid mentioned convention had a representative of the Anti-Boycott League make a furious attack on the American Federation of Labor, especially its President, calling him anarchist and other vile names which is an insult not only to him, but to all organized labor; and

WHEREAS, The efforts of the Master Bakers for the inauguration of the open shop has put the organization of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' into many a hard struggle; and

WHEREAS, In Racine, Wis., a baking employer named Schultz, who was placed on the unfair list by our local union and Federated Trades Council of that city for running an open shop, sued organized labor of that city for \$20,000 damages, and was awarded \$6,000 damages by Judge Fowler; and

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

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

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

WHEREAS, By the foregoing statement it is plain to be seen that the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' is picked out as the victim for the open shop all over the country; and

WHEREAS, The open shop in the baking industry not only means long hours

and small pay to the bakery workers, but, above all, unsanitary conditions of the bake shops, through which the entire public is to suffer; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor assembled in its twenty-sixth annual convention in the city of Minneapolis to denounce the actions of the National Master Bakers, the Pacific Coast Master Bakers and the Santa Clara County Master Bakers' Associations, and assist the organization of Bakery Workers, morally by only purchasing bakery goods bearing the label of the B. & C. W. I. Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, To instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to issue a circular letter in connection with a copy of this resolution to all affiliated bodies, calling upon all organized labor to assist the bakers in their fight against the open shop.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommends concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 86—By Delegate Anton J. Engel, of the Upholsterers' International Union of N. A.:

WHEREAS, The yellow label of the Upholsterers' International Union of N. A. on mattresses represent mattresses made under fair conditions by union men; and

WHEREAS, The yellow label of the Upholsterers' International Union being the only union label now in use on mattresses makes it the only proof of fair conditions, and distinguishes union from non-union mattresses; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, endorses the yellow label of the Upholsterers' International Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That members of affiliated unions be and are hereby requested to demand the yellow label on all mattresses they may purchase, thereby showing their loyalty to the cause of union labor.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommends concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 96—By Delegate Thomas H. Lockwood, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union:

WHEREAS, The Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union has adopted an International Label; and

WHEREAS, The Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union believe that by the use of this label fair manufacturing firms engaged in the production of pocket knives will receive great benefit by its use, that the firms

now considered unfair will be brought into harmony with our craft and a most effective blow will be given all such firms such as may exist, which produce unfair made pocket knives; and

WHEREAS, We believe the manufacturers have combined to keep this label off the market with the exception of a small number; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-sixth annual convention, do hereby endorse and approve of the said label of the Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union and that it pledges its hearty support and the support of all its affiliated bodies in their endeavor to bring about the full recognition of the said label in the manufacture of pocket knives.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommends concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 134—By Coopers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, Through the co-operation of the trade unionists in general, and especially the members of the brewery workers' union, the label of the Coopers' International Union is fairly well established in the brewing industry; and

WHEREAS, Owing to the lack of proper support by the union men in some other industries the label is not recognized; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled re-affirms its endorsement of the Coopers' Union label and calls upon the union men of the country to make a special effort to establish the coopers' label, especially on barrels used for flour, meal, oat meal, whiskey, alcohol, printers' ink, fish, pickles, sauerkraut, fruit of all descriptions, and any other articles packed in, or sold from coopeage packages.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommends concurrence in the following section of the report of the Executive Council, and further recommends that the Executive Council have full power to act:

"We recommend, however, that an Exhibition, including a union label exhibit, be held at Jamestown, Virginia, and that in connection therewith, there be given as full and complete an exhibit as possible of union-made and union-labeled products, and that all labor organizations be requested to aid us in making this the best exhibition of the history, work, methods and achievements of the American Labor Movement."

On motion the report of the committee, was concurred in.

The committee reported that Resolution No. 142 had been referred by the Committee on Labels to the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, and Resolution No. 36 to the Committee on Organizations, and had been acted upon.

Delegate Rickert—This concludes the report of the Committee on Labels.

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB FISCHER, Chairman,
F. A. RICKERT, Secretary,
MARTIN LAWLOR,
MICHAEL COLBERT
J. M. BARNES,
R. SHIRRA,
LEWIS KEMPER,
A. E. KELLINGTON,
E. T. WALLS,
HENRY FISHER,
J. L. SULLIVAN,
CHAS. GEBELEIN,
A. DAHLMAN,
J. M. SMILEY.

Delegate Kemper—I move you that this convention endorse the label of every organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that has a label, and, instead of listening to resolutions, that we go home and see that all these labels are supported. (Seconded.)

Delegate Mulcahy—I move as an amendment that we re-endorse all the labels that have previously been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

The amendment was seconded and carried, and the motion as amended was carried.

Delegate Burgess—I move that, in order to make our protestations of friendship for the farmers stand out as having been made in absolute good faith, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be requested to formulate some plan for directing central bodies to co-operate with local farmers' organizations, and to go as far as local conditions will admit of them opening exchanges or other means, as requested by the American Society of Equity.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—I think the delegates did act in good faith, and intend to do what they promised. I do not want the inference that they did not act in good faith to go out from this convention.

The motion offered by Delegate Burgess was seconded and carried.

Delegate Frank Duffy, for the special committee provided for in Resolution No. 5, reported as follows:

We, your special committee, appointed by President Gompers in accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 5, beg leave to report, that, on account of the short time allowed us for investigating the conditions as set forth in said resolution, we recommend that the matter be referred to the Executive Council for investigation, either by correspondence with the various organizations affected, or in such manner as they may decide. They to take whatever action may be found warranted by their investigation.

FRANK DUFFY,
EDW. J. McCULLEN,
JOHN PFEIFFER.

Fraternal Delegates Allan Gee and J. N. Bell, of the British Trades-Union Congress, and Samuel L. Landers, of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, made brief addresses to the convention, in which they thanked the delegates for the kindness and courtesies received at their hands, and repeated the fraternal greetings of their respective organizations.

President Gompers—A word in regard to this convention before declaring it adjourned. Some may have failed to understand how intensely vital are the questions discussed and formulated and determined by the American Federation of Labor, and may imagine, because the discussions are approached with deep interest and a manifestation of deep feeling, that therefore there is bitter personal hostility.

I know of no gathering in the world where men are more strongly committed to various interests than are the men in these conventions. I know of no legislative body where such strong charac-

teristics so generally prevail as among the men in the labor movement; and when we advocate, or oppose, or defend any pending proposition, we are prompted by deep-seated convictions and by the large interests committed to our care.

I have been very much impressed by the splendid self-restraint of the delegates in the convention, notwithstanding the fact of their strong convictions and the deep interest they had in the questions that were pending before them. I am sure, though there have been some manifestations of feeling, that outside of this convention men and women who differ strongly with each other, hold each other generally in the highest respect and esteem.

I have no desire to add to what I have already said, but I felt in duty bound to make these few remarks in this closing moment of our great convention. I know I but speak very faintly the feelings of the delegates to this convention when I say to our fraternal delegates, "You have been welcome among us. You have our hopes and wishes for a pleasant stay in our midst, and when you depart from our shores you will take with you the best wishes of the men and women in the labor movement of America—the men and women representing the reform forces of our country—to our British and Canadian brothers and sisters of labor."

Led by Fraternal Delegate Allan Gee, the delegates joined in the singing of Auld Lang Syne with enthusiasm. At its close three rousing cheers were given.

On motion of Vice-President O'Connell the convention was adjourned at 3:40 p. m., sine die.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary A. F. of L.

E. J. O'BRIEN,

Assistant Secretary.

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