

*Laber Omnia Vincit.*

Report of Proceedings of the  
19th Annual Convention

.....of the.....

**American Federation of Labor**



HELD AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

December 11th to 20th Inclusive, 1899.



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**OFFICERS**  
**OF THE**  
**American Federation of Labor.**

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SECRETARY :

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## DELEGATES

TO THE

### NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Bakers and Confectioners International Union, Journeymen.....	1	31	Henry Gers, 198 Champlain St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Barbers National Union, Journeymen.....	1	40	W. E. Klapetzky, Box 155, Cleveland, Ohio.
Bicycle Workers, International Union of..	1	9	J. F. Mulholland, 403 Valentine Building, Toledo, Ohio.
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of	1	5	Harry A. McKnight, 1460 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.
Blowers' Association of the U. S. and Canada, Glass Bottle .....	2	21	D. A. Hayes, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bollermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of.....	1	21	Ed. A. Agard, Fairbury, Ill.
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	1	27	W. J. Gilthorpe, Wyandotte Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.
Boot and Shoe Workers Union.....	1	28	J. L. Feeney, 26 "I" St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Brewery Workers', International Union of United.....	3	48	Jno. F. Tobin, 620 Atlantic Av., Boston, Mass.
Brickmakers National Alliance.....	1	36	W. E. Trautmann, 82 Benton St., Springfield, Mass.
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	3	36	Julius Zorn, 1314 Walnut St., Cincinnati Ohio.
Brickmakers National Alliance.....	1	35	Ed. Ward, 12 D St., Boston, Mass.
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	3	10	Chas. Hank, Blue Island, Ill.
Carpenters and Joiners Amalgamated Society of.....	1	67	P. J. McGuire, Lippincott Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
	3	67	S. J. Kent, Lincoln, Neb.
	1	66	O. E. Woodbury, 135 W. 60th St., Chicago, Ill.
Carpenters and Joiners Amalgamated Society of.....	1	18	Luke Grant, 487 S. Robey St., Chicago, Ill.
Carvers, International Association Wood..	1	12	Geo. H. Thobe, 513 Russell St., Covington, Ky.
Cigarmakers International Union.....	4	68	Samuel Gompers, New York City, N. Y.
	4	64	Geo. A. Whitaker, Box 654, Salt Lake City, Utah.
	4	67	Thos. F. Tracy, 14 Hudson St., Boston, Mass.
	4	67	Jno. C. Darnell, 1118 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Clerks' International Protective Association.....	2	38	Max Morris, 2807 Champa St., Denver, Col.
	2	87	Jno. R. O'Brien, County Clerk's Office, Buffalo, N. Y.
Coopers' International Union.....	1	27	Daniel Hanrahan, So. Omaha, Neb.
Cutters' League of America, Window Glass.	1	8	C. A. Gabler, Brownsville, Pa.
Drivers', International Union Team.....	1	17	Geo. Innis, 313 Franklin St., Detroit, Mich.
Electrical Workers, National Brotherhood of.....	1	20	Thos. Weesler, 365 Franklin Av., Cleveland, Ohio.
Engineers, International Union of Steam.	1	18	Geo. Beinke, 605 Logan St., Toledo, Ohio.
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	1	11	C. L. Shamp, Kansas City, Kan.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Garment Workers of America, United.....	2	{ 21 21	T. J. Crouchley, Brooklyn, N. Y. Alex. Reid, Philadelphia, Pa.
Granite Cutters' National Union of.....	2	{ 24 24	James Duncan, 200 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
Hatters of America, United.....	2	{ 24 30	Wm. J. O'Brien, 885 8d Av., New York. James P. Maher, 46 Townhill Av., Danbury, Conn.
Horseshoers, of U. S. and Canada, International Union of.....	1	30	Jno. W. Sculley, S. Norwalk, Conn.
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	1	20	Thos. O'Rourke, Jr., 369 Abbott St., Detroit, Mich.
Iron and Steel Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	1	80	Geo. W. Brown, 532 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of.....	1	10	T. J. Shaffer, 326 4th Av. Pittsburg, Pa.
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	2	{ 65 46	Peter Smith, 907 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky. Daniel J. Keefe, 3029 Lowe Av., Chicago.
Machinists, International Association of .....	3	{ 65 45 45	Henry C. Barter, Chauvin P. O., Mich. James O'Connell, Corcoran Bldg., Washington. Geo. H. Warner, 91 Center St., New York. James J. Creamer, 19 China St., Richmond, Va.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated.....	1	17	Homer D. Call, 124 Linden St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers.....	1	48	James Cullen, 756 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mine Workers of America, United.....	4	{ 100 100 100 100	John Mitchell, Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. W. C. Pearce, Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Fred Dilcher, Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Jno. M. Hunter, Springfield, Ill.
Molders Union of North America, Iron....	3	{ 50 50 50	Martin Fox, Box 388 Cincinnati, Ohio. Joseph F. Valentine, Box 388, Cincinnati, Ohio. David Black, Box 388, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Musicians, American Federation of.....	2	{ 30 30	Owen Miller, 604 Market St., St. Louis, Mo. Stephe S. Bonbright, 15 Mercer St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Painters and Decorators of America, Brotherhood of.....	1	5	James H. Sullivan, 8 Pearl St., Baltimore, Md.
Pattern Makers, League of North America.	1	15	Jno. F. McBride, 1012 S. 22nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, United Association of.....	1	13	A. S. Hughes, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Pressmen's Union, International Printing.	2	{ 20 20 36	John Clinch, Palace Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Eugene O'Connor, St. Louis, Mo. Jos. E. Hofbauer, 535 Edmund Av., St. Paul, Minn.
Printers' Union, National Steel and Copper Plate.....	2	86	J. H. Bowman, 260 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Printers' Union, National Steel and Copper Plate.....	1	5	Archie H. Gibson, 132 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Seamen's Union, International.....	2	{ 20 20	Andrew Furuseth, San Francisco, Cal. William H. Frazier, Boston, Mass.
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Amalgamated.....	1	15	P. J. Downey, 45 Myrtle Av., Albany, N. Y.
Spinners' Association, Cotton Mule.....	1	21	Thomas O' Donnell, Box 203, Fall River, Mass.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers', National Association of.....	1	20	W. L. Onstott, 2834 Wallace St., Chicago, Ill.
Street Railway Employes', Amalgamated Association of.....	1	30	W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Bldg. Detroit, Mich.
Tailor's Union, Journeymen.....	2	{ 25 25	John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill. Jos. Bissett, Room 27 Hilsendegen Blk., Detroit, Mich.
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad.....	1	80	S. C. Mahaney, Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Textile Workers, National Union of.....	1	22	P. W. Greene, Phenix, Ala.
Theatrical Stage Employes' National Alliance.....	1	30	Lee M. Hart, State and Harrison Sts., Chicago, Ill.
Tile Layers' Union, International Mosale and Encaustic.....	1	8	John C. Eckel, 700 Superior St., Detroit, Mich.
Tin Plate Workers.....	1	17	Hugh J. Scanlon, 161 Sycamore St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Tobacco Workers' International Union....	2	{ 21 20	J. F. Donohue, 828 Mound St., St. Louis, Mo. John Witzel, 547 Roselane St., Louisville, Ky.
Typographical Union, International.....	4	{ 78 78 77 77	Samuel E. Donnelly, De Soto Blk., Indianapolis, Ind. Eugene F. O'Rourke, Herald Office, New York, N. Y. James G. Cain, 215 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Frank Morrison, Chicago, Ill.
Woodworkers' International Union, Amalgamated.....	2	{ 34 84	Thos. I. Kidd, Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill. Richard Braunschweig, 1019 N. Western Av., Chicago, Ill.
Connecticut State Branch.....	1	1	Martin Lawler, Bethel, Conn.
Illinois State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Charles Dold, 837 N. Irving Av., Chicago, Ill.
Massachusetts State Branch.....	1	1	Dennis D. Driscoll, 78 E. Canton St., Boston, Mass.
Missouri State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Samuel S. Harrison, Care Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.
New Jersey Federation of Trades and Labor Unions.....	1	1	Henry J. Gottlob, 256 Washington St., Newark, N. J.
Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades.....	1	1	Jerome Jones, Room 12 Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga.
Bay City, Mich., Central Trades Council..	1	1	Henry Bourdingno, Box 913, West Bay City, Mich.
Binghamton, N. Y., Central Labor Union.	1	1	W. H. Roche, 18 Sandford St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala., Trades Council.....	1	1	Jame H. Leath, care Daily News, Birmingham, Ala.
Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	John F. O'Sullivan, 95 Tyler St., Boston, Mass.
Canton, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly..	1	1	Homer Whalen, 345 Cass Place, Canton, Ill.
Champaign, Ill., Federation of Labor.....	1	1	R. E. Miller, Champaign, Ill.
Chicago, Ill., Federation of Labor.....	1	1	James Daley, 187 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Central Labor Council...	1	1	Thomas J. Donnelly, 733 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio, Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Max S. Hayes, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio, Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	James A. Cannon, Neil Av., Columbus, Ohio.
Detroit, Mich., Council of Trades and Labor Unions.....	1	1	D. D. Mulcahy, 101 Magnolia St., Detroit, Mich.
Erie, Pa., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	E. W. McCully, 346 E. 12th St., Erie, Pa.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	D. B. Hovey, 806 Third St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Hamilton, Ohio, Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Jos. C. Strategier, 831 Hanover St., Hamilton, Ohio.
Kansas City, Kans., Trades Assembly.....	1	1	Joseph Lambert, 711 S. Coy St., Kansas City, Kas.
Kewanee, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	C. F. Sullivan, Hotel Main, Kewanee, Ill.
Lockport, N. Y., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Jos. M. Hoffmann, Lockport, N. Y.
Louisville, Ky., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Walter M. Young, Louisville, Ky.
Lowell, Mass., Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Phillip Favreau, 160 Andover St., Lowell, Mass.
Nashville, Tenn., Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Charles P. Fahey, Nashville, Tenn.
Philadelphia, Pa., United Labor League.....	1	1	George Chance, Philadelphia, Pa.
San Francisco, Cal., Labor Council.....	1	1	C. E. Hawkes, San Francisco, Cal.
Seranton Pa., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	C. W. Baxter, 1840 Nay Aug Av., Seranton, Pa.
Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor.....	1	1	H. W. Wilson, Springfield, Ill.
S. Omaha, Neb., Trades and Labor Union.....	1	1	M. Donnelly, Box 135, S. Omaha, Neb.
St. Louis, Mo., Central Trades and Labor Union.....	1	1	D. Kreyling, 727 Shenandoah Av., St. Louis, Mo.
Toledo, Ohio, Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Mason Warner, Toledo, Ohio.
Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Chas. H. Squier, 812 E. Capital St., Washington, D. C.
Youngstown, Ohio, Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Geo. T. Bert, 217 Scott St., Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio, Central Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Jos. A. Bauer, Box 513, Zanesville, Ohio.
Builders', Helpers and Laborers' Union No. 7572.....	1	2	J. V. Smith, 704 Cornwall Av., Kansas City, Kans.
Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers' Union, No. 7286.....	1	1	Conrad Wolf, 2133 S. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.
Button Workers' Protective Union, No. 7181.....	1	1	H. W. Eddy, 906 Clinton St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Car Wheel Molders' Union, No. 7171.....	1	1	Thos. F. Reese, Detroit, Mich.
Car Builders' Union, No. 7192.....	1	2	John Becker, 670 Garfield Av., Detroit, Mich.
Car Builders' Union, No. 7172.....	1	1	John Coleman, 89 E. Huron St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Car Builders' Union, No. 7647.....	1	1	J. A. A'Hearn, 5138 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Caulkers' Union, No. 5600.....	1	1	Louis Parady, 525 E. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.
Chain Makers' Union, No. 6587.....	1	1	Wm. N. Gourley, 281 W. Capital St., Columbus, Ohio.
Federal Labor Union, No. 5915.....	1	1	Geo. E. McNeill, 88 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Federal Labor Union, No. 6617.....	1	1	Albert E. Hill, 1519 Hayes St., Nashville, Tenn.
Federal Labor Union, No. 6878.....	1	1	James McGill, 937 Stevenson Av., Louisville, Ky.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7010.....	1	2	Wm. A. Lossie, 211 Mulberry St. Owensboro, Ky.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7087.....	1	1	Oliver Green, 401 N. Illinois St., Belleville, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7125.....	1	6	F. L. Wolf, East Olive St., Canton, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7145.....	1	1	Chas. J. McCullough, 130 S. Alabama St., Brazil, Ind.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7151.....	1	1	W. D. Louderback, 319 W. 7th St., Hutchinson, Kans.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7167.....	1	1	C. L. Braumbaugh, Box 38, Greenville, Ohio.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7208.....	1	3	James B. Gannon, 4 Chapel St., Biddeford, Me.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7217.....	1	1	Frank J. Craig, 1021 W. Scott St., Des Moines, Iowa.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7238.....	1	2	Amos Snyder, Barberton, Ohio.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7286.....	1	1	J. B. Swift, 620 S. 20th Av., Minneapolis, Minn.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NO. OF DELEGATES.	NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7436.....	1	1	U. G. Hinman, Springfield, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7453.....	1	1	Saul Schubert, Knoxville, Tenn.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7476.....	1	1	A. B. Marvin, 3 Stebbins St., St. Albans, Vt.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7513.....	1	1	P. K. Heuring, Petersburg, Ind.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8002.....	1	1	Paul Huebner, Milwaukee, Wis.
Fibre Workers' Union, No. 7185.....	1	1	J. Carle Whitney, 208 Garden St., Lockport, N. Y.
Freight Handlers' Union, No. 7428.....	1	1	Ambrose McNamara, 276 E. Congress St., Detroit, Mich.
Iron Workers, Bridge and S., No. 6583.....	1	1	John T. Lee, 357 Grand River Av., Detroit, Mich.
Iron Moulders' Helpers' Union, No. 7321.....	1	1	Chas. L. Smith, 923 W. High St., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Jewelers and Silversmiths' Union, No. 7601.....	1	1	Wm. C. Wulff, 1708 Linn St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Laborers' Union, No. 6869.....	1	2	Jacob Frye, 311 N. James St., Ludington, Mich.
Laborers' Union, No. 7230.....	1	1	August H. Gansser, Essexville, Mich.
Laborers' Union, No. 7320.....	1	2	James Molloy, Cambridge, Ohio.
Laborers' Union, Foundry, No. 7362.....	1	3	Michael Frey, 38 Kehr St., Buffalo N. Y.
Laborers' Union, No. 7370.....	1	1	Hugh Craig, 84 Park Av., Brantford, Ontario.
Laborers' Union, No. 7371.....	1	5	Wm Carey, Depew, N. Y.
Laborers' Union, No. 7402.....	1	2	Frank Nugant, 280 Midwood St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Laborers' Union, No. 7351.....	1	1	Geo. F. Eckent, 312 Cherry St., Reading, Pa.
Lathers' Union, No. 6851.....	1	1	P. J. Burns, 133 S. 7th St., Scranton, Pa.
Lathers' Union, No. 6939.....	1	1	Chas. O. Willis, Box 233, Jamesboro, Ind.
Lathers' Union, No. 7050.....	1	1	James W. L. Clark, Euclid Av., Newcastle, Pa.
Laundry Workers' Union, No. 7071.....	1	1	Jas. M. Harrison, 106 N. Jefferson St., Saginaw, Mich.
Miners' Union, Zinc and Lead, No. 7500.....	1	1	J. A. Burket, Oronogo, Mo.
Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7085.....	1	1	A. L. Herritt, Bowling Green, Ohio.
Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7107.....	1	1	J. J. Magrane, Hammasburg, Ohio.
Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7144.....	1	1	Walter Reddick, Findlay, Ohio.
Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7388.....	1	1	Ira H. Gibbons, Cygnet, Ohio.
Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7322.....	1	1	John A. Dyke, Monroeville, Ind.
Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7391.....	1	1	J. B. Murray, Woodside, Ohio.
Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7337.....	1	1	A. C. Stillson, Bairdstown, Ohio.
Piano Makers and Piano Varnish Finishers' Union, No. 7143.....	1	3	Frank Helle, 1350 S. 42d Court, Chicago, Ill.
Plasterers' Helpers' Union, No. 7485.....	1	1	Frank Nowicki, 841 Orleans St., Detroit, Mich.
Pottery Employes, Stoneware, No. 7497.....	1	1	Frank L. Hill, Monmouth, Ill.
Sewer Diggers and Tunnelers' Union, No. 7319.....	1	1	August Smith, 622 E. Willis Av., Detroit, Mich.
Shade Cloth Makers Union, No. 7360.....	1	1	Albert Newton, 1101 Vinewood Av., Detroit, Mich.
Ship Carpenters Union, No. 6976.....	1	1	Joseph Dompier, 42 York St., East Toledo, Ohio.
Sprinkler Fitters Union, No. 6987.....	1	1	T. J. Morris, 143 S. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
Stone Workers Union, Flag, No. 7385.....	1	1	Eric S. Crossett, Jr., Binghamton, N. Y.
Stove Trimmers Union, No. 7361.....	1	1	Albert P. Miller, 300 Clinton Av., Detroit, Mich.
Watch Workers' Union, No. 6961.....	1	10	W. D. Kee, 336 Ryerson Av., Elgin, Ill.
Weavers Union, Shingle, No. 7099.....	1	1	Ed. Murphy, 412 Main St., Marinette, Wis.
Wire, Iron and Metal Workers Union, Architectural, No. 6616.....	1	1	Adolph G. Bueche, 212 Maple St., Detroit.
Tanners and Curriers Union, No. 7480.....	1	1	Thomas Berg, Buffalo, N. Y.
FRATERNAL DELEGATES:			
British Trades Union Congress.....	2	} 1	James Haslam, Miners' Office, Chesterfield, England.
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.....	1		Alexander Wilkie, 3 St. Nicholas Building, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.
			David A. Carey, 95 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.

The above list shows that 189 delegates were seated, representing 158 organizations—55 National or International organizations, 5 State Branches, 31 Central Bodies, 65 Local Unions, and 2 Labor Congresses (British and Canadian).

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# CONSTITUTION.

## 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 objects 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 national 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 first Thursday after the first Monday in December, 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 seven members each, shall be appointed by the President: First, Rules and Order of Business; second, Report of President; third, Report of Executive Council; fourth, Report of Secretary; fifth, Report of Treasurer; sixth, Resolutions; seventh, Laws; eighth, Organization; ninth, Labels and Boycotts; tenth, Grievances; eleventh, Local or Federated Bodies.

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. This committee shall meet at the place for holding the convention three days prior to the convention, 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, intended for consideration by the convention, shall be sent to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor at least two weeks previous to the date of the convention. The Secretary shall have the same compiled and printed in the program of business and mailed to each delegate-elect and to the executive officer of each affiliated organization, and no resolution or constitutional provision shall be considered unless printed in the program, without a two-thirds vote of the convention.

X.

## CONSTITUTION AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

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

## ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From National or 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; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from Local Unions not having a national union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate. 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 a 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 October 31 preceding the Annual Convention.

SEC. 5. No organization which has seceded or has been suspended or expelled from any National or International organization connected with the Federation shall be allowed a representation or recognition in this Federation or in any Central body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under 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, six Vice-Presidents, 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.

SEC. 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 interests 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 sums 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 1 and September 1 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 \$250 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 October 31 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 \$1,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for his services he shall receive such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

#### 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 in his name as Treasurer of American Federation of Labor; 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 \$100.

#### 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 no endorsement 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 \$3.50 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.

#### ARTICLE X.—ASSESSMENT.

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 ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated organization engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

SEC. 2. Any union, International, National or Local, failing to pay within 60 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 XI.—REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-third of one cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions, five 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 tax of their organization, as provided for in Section 1 of this Article, has been paid in full to October 31, 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 vote of the Convention when such arrearages are paid in full, as provided in Section 2 of this Article.

#### ARTICLE XII.—LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES.

SECTION 1. No Central Labor Union or any other central body of delegates shall admit to, 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 their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of being denied representation in the Annual Convention of this Federation.

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 Unions 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 preclude 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 organization have been consulted and agreed to such action.

#### ARTICLE XIII.—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 the 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 official connected with this Federation.

SEC. 3. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be \$5, 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 certificates 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 XIV.—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.



## NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

# American Federation of Labor, 1899.

## Report of Proceedings.

### FIRST DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11, 1899.

Preliminary to the regular proceedings of the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, Second Vice-President Duncan, in the absence of President Gompers, who was unavoidably detained at his home in Washington by reason of a painful accident, and First Vice President McGuire, on account of illness in his family, called the convention to order and introduced Mr. Herbert J. Greville, President of the Detroit Council of Trades and Labor Unions, who welcomed the delegates. Mr. Greville spoke as follows:

**FELLOW UNIONISTS:** In the name of the Detroit Council of Trades and Labor Unions I have the honor of welcoming you to the City of the Straits.

We welcome you, my friends, to a city which has grown from a deserted Indian camping ground to one of the first municipalities in these great United States; we welcome you to a city constructed by the brawn and sinew of labor; we welcome you to a city of homes and breadwinners; we welcome you to a city within a state where trade unionism is recognized as a most powerful factor and where its advocates are recognized as most powerful factors in the uplifting of society; we welcome you to a city where in a period bordering on a decade the number of labor organizations has multiplied three fold, and, finally, we welcome you to a city where both in the municipal and county governments the eight-hour system and minimum wage rate is in vogue. My brothers, the lovers of the equality of man—represented in great numbers by the working people of this country—will watch with the keenest interest your every movement in this convention assembled. Like the child watches the mother, so will the great masses of people, many of which you represent, watch you. To you do they look as did the seafaring mariner far out on the ocean at the stars in order to learn his course; it is you that must pave the way; it is they who will follow you with unflinching tread—for they place sacred confidence in you as their interpreters. Such gatherings as these are a blessing to mankind. The discussion of the wrongs of industrial and social life in a kindly yet forcible manner must necessarily have an uplifting effect on the minds of thinking men regardless of party, creed or color. The consideration of remedies for the settlement of all the wrongs of labor with the view of securing justice without the loss of life or property, must indeed be recognized by all as a crown of godliness on the head of social progress. At this time when such important questions are being presented before, not only the American people but the people of the entire world, it is the duty of the common people to become familiar with and have an intelligent conception of the natural evolutionary tendency of national affairs in order that a decided course may be pursued by them. It is the hope of the trades unionists that we will soon procure an enactment of a law in which the powers of government by injunction will be clearly and concisely defined, in order that we may preserve the free institutions of this great and glorious republic, as they were given us by the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In conclusion, let me say I assure you of our sincere hospitality. We desire you to first feel right at home,

and in the spirit of "there is no place like home" we want you to forget that you are strangers in our midst, but rather as brothers and co-workers banded together with us as an impregnable army of fearless soldiers nobly fighting the battle for humanity, justice and the equality of mankind.

Mr. Greville's address was enthusiastically received by the delegates, and responded to by Vice President Duncan, who said that the convention fully appreciated the very hearty welcome extended to the delegates, and predicted that this session would give its best efforts to further promote the interest of the wage-workers of our land in all that the word implies. Mr. Duncan stated that this convention would be the largest ever held in the history of the Federation and was pleased to welcome as fraternal delegates Messrs. Haslam and Wilkie as the representatives of the British Trades Union Congress, and Mr. Carey, of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Vice President Duncan announced the following appointments, subject to the approval of the convention at a later hour: George W. Duncan, Assistant Secretary; Larry Kohsin, Sergeant-at-Arms; William Nash, Messenger.

Delegate George H. Warner, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

*To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Credentials respectfully presents the following: We have examined the Credentials of the following, and recommend that they be seated:

- Journeyman Barbers' International Union, W. E. Klapetzsky, 40 votes.
- Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners, Henry Gers, 31 votes.
- International Union of Bicycle Workers, J. F. Mulholland, 9 votes.
- Boot and Shoe Workers Union, John F. Tobin, 43 votes.
- National Union of United Brewery Workmen, Wm. E. Trautmann, Julius Zorn, Ed. Ward, 107 votes.
- Brickmakers' National Alliance, Charles Hank, 10 votes.
- Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, Wm. J. Gilthorpe, 27 votes.
- International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Harry A. McKnight, 5 votes.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, D. A. Hayes, Edgar A. Agard, 42 votes.
- International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, J. L. Feeney, 28 votes.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, J. J. McGuire, Sidney J. Kent, O. E. Woodbury, 200 votes.
- International Wood Carvers' Association, George H. Thobe, 12 votes.
- Cigarmakers' International Union, Samuel Gompers, Geo. A. Whitaker, Thos. F. Tracy, John C. Dornell, 270 votes.
- Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Luke Grant, 18 votes.
- Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, Max Morris, John R. O'Brien, 75 votes.
- Coopers' International Union, Daniel Hanrahan, 27 votes.
- Window Glass Cutters' League of America, C. A. Gabler, 8 votes.
- Team Drivers' International Union, Geo. Innis, 17 votes.
- National Brotherhood Electrical Workers, Thomas Wheeler, 20 votes.
- International Union of Steam Engineers, Geo. Beinke, 18 votes.
- International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, C. L. Shamp, 11 votes.
- United Garment Workers of America, T. J. Crouchley, Alex. Reid, 42 votes.
- Granite Cutters' National Union, James Duncan, Wm. J. O'Brien, 48 votes.
- United Hatters of North America, James P. Maher, John W. Sculley, 60 votes.
- International Union of Horse Shoers, Thos. O'Rourke, 20 votes.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union, Geo. W. Brown, 20 votes.
- Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, T. J. Shaffer, 89 votes.
- International Longshoremen's Association, Daniel J. O'Keefe, Henry C. Barter, 130 votes.
- United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Peter Smith, 10 votes.
- Iron Molders Union of North America, Martin Fox, Jos. F. Valentine, David Black, 150 votes.
- Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers, James Cullen, 48 votes.
- International Association of Machinists, James O'Connell, Geo. H. Warner, James J. Creamer, 136 votes.
- United Mine Workers of America, John Mitchell, W. C. Pearce, Fred Dilcher, John M. Hunter, 400 votes.
- American Federation of Musicians, Owen Miller, Stephe S. Bonbright, 60 votes.
- Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Homer D. Call, 17 votes.
- Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, James H. Sullivan, 43 votes.



- Pattern Makers League of North America, John F. McBride, 15 votes.  
 National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, A. S. Hughes, 13 votes.  
 International Printing Pressmen's Union, Joseph Hofbauer, John T. Corcan, 72 votes.  
 United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc., John Clinch, Eugene O'Conner, 40 votes.  
 National Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union, Archie H. Gibson, 5 votes.  
 Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, W. D. Mahon, 30 votes.  
 Cotton Mule Spinners Association, Thos. O'Donnell, 21 votes.  
 International Seamen's Union, Andrew Furuseth, Wm. H. Frazier, 49 votes.  
 National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, W. L. Onstott, 20 votes.  
 Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Association, P. J. Downey, 15 votes.  
 Journeymen Tailors' Union, John B. Lennon, Jos. Bissett, 50 votes.  
 Order of Railroad Telegraphers, S. C. Mahaney, 80 votes.  
 International Typographical Union, Samuel B. Donnelly, Eugene F. O'Rourke, James G. Cain,  
 Frank Morrison, 310 votes.  
 Theatrical Stage Employes National Alliance, Lee M. Hart, 30 votes.  
 Tobacco Workers' International Union, J. F. Donohue, 41 votes.  
 National Union of Textile Workers, P. W. Greene, 22 votes.  
 International Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers, John C. Eckel, 3 votes.  
 Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Union, Hugh J. Scanlon, 17 votes.  
 Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, Thos. I. Kidd, Richard Braunschweig, 68  
 votes.  
 Massachusetts State Branch, Dennis D. Driscoll, 1 vote.  
 Missouri State Federation of Labor, Samuel S. Harrison, 1 vote.  
 Connecticut State Branch, Martin Lawler, 1 vote.  
 New Jersey Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, Henry J. Gottlob, 1 vote.  
 Illinois State Federation of Labor, Charles Dold, 1 vote.  
 Atlanta (Ga.) Federation of Trades, Jerome Jones, 1 vote.  
 Binghamton, (N. Y.) Central Labor Union, W. H. Roche, 1 vote.  
 Birmingham, (Ala.) Birmingham Trades Council, James H. Leath, 1 vote.  
 Boston, (Mass.) Central Labor Union, John F. O'Sullivan, 1 vote.  
 Canton, (Ills.) Canton Trades and Labor Assembly, Homer Whalen, 1 vote.  
 Cincinnati, (Ohio) Central Labor Council, Thos. J. Donnelly, 1 vote.  
 Cleveland, (Ohio) Central Labor Union, Max S. Hayes, 1 vote.  
 Columbus, (Ohio) Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly, James A. Cannon, 1 vote.  
 Detroit, (Mich.) Council of Trade and Labor Unions, D. D. Mulcahy, 1 vote.  
 Erie, (Pa.) Central Labor Union, E. W. McCully, 1 vote.  
 Grand Rapids, (Mich.) Trades and Labor Council, D. B. Hovey, 1 vote.  
 Hamilton, (Ohio) Trades and Labor Council, Jos. C. Strategier, 1 vote.  
 Kewanee, (Ills.) Kewanee Trades and Labor Assembly, C. F. Sullivan, 1 vote.  
 Louisville, (Ky.) Central Labor Union, Walter M. Young, 1 vote.  
 Lowell, (Mass.) Trades and Labor Council, Philip Favreau, 1 vote.  
 Nashville, (Tenn.) Trades and Labor Council, Charles P. Fahey, 1 vote.  
 Springfield, (Ills.) Federation of Labor, H. W. Wilson, 1 vote.  
 South Omaha, (Neb.) Trades and Labor Council, M. Donnelly, 1 vote.  
 St. Louis, (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union, D. Kreyling, 1 vote.  
 Toledo, (Ohio) Central Labor Union, Mason Warner, 1 vote.  
 Washington, (D. C.) Central Labor Union, C. H. Squier, 1 vote.  
 Youngstown, (Ohio) Central Labor Union, G. T. Bert, 1 vote.  
 Zanesville, (Ohio) Central Trades and Labor Council, Jos. A. Bauer, 1 vote.  
 Lockport, (N. Y.) Central Labor Union, J. H. Hoffman, 1 vote.  
 Kansas City, (Kas.) Trades Assembly, Joseph Lambert, 1 vote.  
 Scranton, (Pa.) Central Labor Union, C. W. Baxter, 1 vote.  
 San Francisco Labor Council, C. E. Hawkes, 1 vote.  
 Champaign, (Ill.) Federation of Labor, R. E. Miller, 1 vote.  
 Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers', No. 6616, A. G. Buethle, 1 vote.  
 Builders' Helpers and Laborers', No. 7572, J. V. Smith, 2 votes.  
 Button Makers' Protective Union, No. 7181, H. W. Eddy, 1 vote.  
 Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers' Union, No. 7236, Conrad Wolf, 1 vote.  
 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers', No. 6583, J. T. Lee, 1 vote.  
 Car Builders' Union, No. 7547, J. A. A'Hearn, 1 vote.  
 Car Builders' Union, No. 7192, John Becker, 2 votes.  
 Car Wheel Molders' Union, No. 7171, T. F. Reese, 1 vote.  
 Caulkers' Union, No. 5600, Louis Parady, 1 vote.  
 Car Builders' Union, No. 7472, John Coleman, 1 vote.  
 Chain Makers' Union, No. 6587, Wm. N. Gourley, 1 vote.

Freight Handlers' Union, No. 7428, Ambrose McNamara, 1 vote.  
 Foundry Laborers' Union, No. 7362, Michael Frye, 3 votes.  
 Fibre Workers' Union, No. 7185, J. Carle Whitney, 1 vote.  
 Flag Stone Workers', No. 7385, E. S. Crossett, Jr., 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7233, Amos Snyder, 2 votes.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7125, F. L. Wolf, 6 votes.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7217, F. J. Craig, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7426, U. G. Hinman, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7386, J. B. Swift, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 6617, Albert E. Hill, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7513, P. K. Heuring, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7208, James B. Gannon, 3 votes.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7453, Saul Schubert, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7087, Oliver Green, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7167, C. L. Braumbaugh, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7010, Wm. A. Lossie, 2 votes.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7145, C. J. McCullough, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7151, W. D. Louderback, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7476, A. B. Marvin, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 5915, Geo. E. McNeil, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 6873, James McGill, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 8002, Paul Huebner, 1 vote.  
 Jewelers and Silversmiths', No. 7601, Wm. C. Wulff, 1 vote.  
 Laborers' Union, No. 7320, A. H. Tingle, 2 votes.  
 Laborers' Union, No. 6869, Jacob Frye, 2 votes.  
 Laborers' Union, No. 7370, Hugh Craig, 1 vote.  
 Laborers' Union, No. 7371, Wm. Carey, 5 votes.  
 Laborers' Union, No. 7351, Geo. F. Eckent, 1 vote.  
 Laborers' Union, No. 7402, Frank Nugant, 2 votes.  
 Lathers' Union, No. 6938, Chas. O. Willis, 1 vote.  
 Lathers' Union, No. 7050, James W. L. Clark, 1 vote.  
 Lathers' Union, No. 6851, P. J. Burns, 1 vote.  
 Laundry Workers' Union, No. 7071, Jos. M. Harrison, 1 vote.  
 Iron Moulders Helpers' Union, No. 7321, C. L. Smith, 1 vote.  
 Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7107, J. J. Magrene, 1 vote.  
 Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7085, A. L. Herriott, 1 vote.  
 Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7322, John A. Dyke, 1 vote.  
 Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7288, Ira H. Gibbons, 1 vote.  
 Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7144, Walter Reddick, 1 vote.  
 Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7537, A. C. Stilson, 1 vote.  
 Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7391, J. R. Murray, 1 vote.  
 Piano Makers and Piano Varnish Finishers, No. 7143, Frank Helle, 3 votes.  
 Plasterers' Helpers' Union, No. 7485, Frank Nowicki, 1 vote.  
 Sewer Diggers and Tunnellers' Union, No. 7319, August Smith, 1 vote.  
 Shade Cloth Makers, No. 7360, Albert Newton, 1 vote.  
 Stoneware Pottery Employees, No. 7497, Frank L. Hill, 1 vote.  
 Stove Trimmers' Union, No. 7361, Albert P. Miller, 1 vote.  
 Ship Carpenter's Union, No. 6976, Jos. Dompier, 1 vote.  
 Shingle Weavers' Union, No. 7099, Ed. Murphy, 1 vote.  
 Sprinkler Fitters' Union, No. 6087, T. J. Morris, 1 vote.  
 Watch Workers' Union, No. 6961, W. D. Kee, 10 votes.  
 Zinc and Lead Miners' Union, No. 7500, J. A. Burket, 1 vote.  
 British Trades Union Congress, James Haslam, Alex. Wilkie, 2 votes.  
 Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, David A. Carey, 1 vote.

**The following Credentials were protested:**

Chas. Sidener, American Agents' Association.  
 John Witzel, Tobacco Works International Union.  
 James Daley, Chicago Federation of Labor.  
 Wm. H. Bell, Omaha (Neb.), Central Labor Union.  
 Henry Bourdingno, Bay City (Mich.), Central Trades Council.

EUGENE F. O'ROURKE, *Chairman.*  
 PETER SMITH,  
 GEO. H. WARNER, *Secretary.*

Delegate Max Morris moved that the report be received and the delegates seated.

Delegate George Beinke, of the Steam Engineers International Union, entered a verbal protest against the seating of the delegates representing the Brewery Workmen, and Delegate Julius Zorn in turn protested against the seating of the delegates of the Steam Engineers and Firemen.

The Credential Committee was announced to convene immediately in committee room, where all delegates having protests were invited to appear and produce their evidence.

Delegate W. E. Klapetzky moved as an amendment that all delegates against whom no protest had been entered be seated. Adopted.

Delegate John F. O'Sullivan offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolution No. 18.—By Delegate John T. O'Sullivan:

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has met with a serious accident, depriving us of his invaluable presence at the opening of this session; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this, the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor express its deepest sympathy for our President, and regard his misfortune as our own, and it is our heartfelt wish that President Gompers speedily recover his health and that he may soon be able to attend and advise with us in the great work which will engage the attention of this convention, that we, and the working people of America, may profit by his wise judgment and wide experience.

Delegate John B. Lennon moved that the officers appointed by Vice President Duncan be approved. Adopted.

Third Vice President O'Connell was called to the chair, and Vice President Duncan then read the following report of President Gompers:

## PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

*To the Officers and Delegates to the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

COMRADES: With the close of another year, we, as trade unionists, should compare the conditions which now confront us with those existing at the beginning of the twelve months just passed. We should view the situation as it is, and ascertain whether we have gained or lost in our struggle for the amelioration of the condition of the workers. Has our confidence been strengthened or weakened? Are we justified in renewing our efforts, or shall we by lying dormant allow the benefits and advantages gained to slip from our grasp, and permit ourselves to fall back into the old rut of isolation, helplessness and dependence? We cannot doubt but that the latter alternative is one only of imagination, and that it can not exist in reality. The advance made in the late past and the prospect for a still further advance in the near future, are subjects not for anxiety and gloom, but of hope and encouragement. On every side we see the splendid evidences of our efforts in the improved economic and social condition of our people. Everywhere we find evidences that our efforts are bearing fruit in bringing many thousands of the laboring masses to a proper realization of their rights and of the duties more especially devolving upon them; of the duty they owe to their wives and little ones, the duty of struggling for a larger proportion of their just belongings, for a larger liberty of action, and for better guarantees for well-being in the future.

It would be a serious mistake if any of us should think that because we have made progress, that because we are faring better than formerly, that, therefore, our energy and activity can be relaxed. On the contrary, the vantage ground gained renders the wrongs from which so many, aye, all of us still suffer, all the more clear, and should nerve us to greater energy and activity until the last right which is denied us is achieved, or the last wrong redressed. It is vain to hope for release from oppressive conditions without the exercise of united effort among the toiling millions against heartless discrimination, whether by private employers or capitalist corporations. It is from the unjust exactions of these that we witness so much of suffering among the world's people. It is the demands and extortions of the avaricious that make it a habit and a fashion to bring the life of the workers down to a bare existence, and to ignore the demand for higher wages, fewer hours, and improvement in the condition of our women and children who are enticed from homes and firesides into a life of dependency in the factory and the workshop. The unorganized worker is forced to yield his toil for a mere pittance because of his defenseless condition. It matters little to the unorganized worker whether competition of his fellow-unorganized laborers is imported or not—the struggle goes on for the satisfaction of the ravenous and voracious appetite of heartless employers and corporations; and it is only through the unceasing efforts of the organized labor movement of our country that relief can be secured.

The organized labor movement not only works for the material, moral, political, and social improvement of the organized workers, but it is the lever by which these conditions for the unorganized are improved, and constitutes the most potent factor in ameliorating the conditions of the whole human family, and bringing the day of final deliverance from all injustice and wrong so much the nearer.

### INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL.

The revival of industry which we have witnessed within the past year is one for general congratulation, and it should be our purpose to endeavor to prolong this era of more general employment and industrial activity. In this effort no power is so potent as organized labor, if we but follow a right and practical course.

When the present industrial activity first manifested itself, employers generally sought to increase the hours of labor of all; and, had it not been for the determined stand made by our fellow-unionists, as large a number would be unemployed during this period as were unemployed during the period of industrial depression.

It is beyond question that the wages of the organized workers have been increased, and in many instances the hours of labor either reduced, or, at least, maintained.

Practically, the only advantage which has come to unorganized labor from the industrial revival has been longer hours of daily labor, with additional burdens to bear.

With the workers toiling longer hours of labor than are necessary, without the opportunity of cultivating and increasing their consuming capacity, that is, without increasing their power of consumption nearly commensurate with the wonderful productivity of modern labor, the present industrial activity will be short-lived. Even today, when nearly all join in the joyous acclaim of industrial progress and commercial success, we may witness in any of our cities poverty, misery and despair

The slums of our great cities stand as an accing spectre to the maladministration of our economic political, and social affairs. In the midst of this wonderful era of prosperity, squalor and degrading, environments are the natural results of unnatural and inhuman conditions.

The trade union movement from time immemorial has devoted its largest efforts toward obtaining humanizing conditions for all. It has not sought to destroy but to build up manhood, character, and the highest attainable conditions of society. That it has not made faster progress is due not to us who have done our duty to our fellow-workers, but to those who have failed to ally themselves in the noble cause.

GROWTH OF UNIONISM.

The report which your officers are enabled to submit to this Convention, so far as the growth and progress of our movement during the past year are concerned, is of a most gratifying character. At last, we are realizing some of the fruits of the years of unceasing sacrifice, devotion, and uninterrupted work of our fellow-unionists. We have issued the annual statistical blank to our affiliated organizations, and from the data received a summary has been made and incorporated as part of the reports. As will be noted, we have issued directly from the office of the Federation of Labor charters as follows:

To National Unions—9:

- Glass Bottle Blowers of United States and Canada,
- National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers,
- Intl. Bro. of Stationary Firemen,
- Amal. Sheet Metal Workers' Intl. Assn.,
- National Bro. of Operative Potters,
- Natl. Assn. of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers,
- Tin Plate Workers' Intl. Prof. Assn.,
- Team Drivers' International,
- Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

To State Federations of Labor—1:

- Workmen's Federation of the State of New York.

To City Central Labor Unions and Trades Assemblies—35:

- Sacramento, Cal., Federated Trades Council,
- Memphis, Tenn., Trades and Labor Council,
- Haverhill, Mass., Central Labor Union,
- Kewanee, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly,
- Champaign, Ill., Federation of Labor,
- Jackson, Tenn., Trades Council,
- Newark, O., Trades and Labor Council,
- Danville, Ill., Trades and Labor Council,
- South Omaha, Neb., Trades and Labor Council,
- Augusta, Ga., Federation of Trades,

- Ouray, Colo., Central Labor Union,
- Logansport, Ind., Trades Assembly,
- Canton, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly,
- Columbus, O., Trades and Labor Assembly,
- Vigo County, Ind., Central Labor Union,
- Cedar Rapids, Ia., Federation of Labor,
- New Brighton, Pa., Central Labor Union,
- Covington, Ky., Trades and Labor Assembly,
- Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor,
- Evansville, Ind., Central Labor Union,
- Newport News, Va., Central Labor Union,
- E. St. Louis, Ill., Trades and Labor Union,
- Tri-City Labor Congress, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, Ill.
- New Orleans, La., Central Trades and Labor Council,
- Syracuse, N. Y., Central Trades and Labor Assembly,
- Leavenworth, Kans., Trades and Labor Council,
- Brockton, Mass., Central Labor Union,
- Montgomery, Ala., Trades and Labor Council,
- Middletown, O., Trades and Labor Council,
- Alpena, Mich., Trades Council,
- Vallejo, Cal., Trades and Labor Council,
- Peru, Ill., Trades and Labor Council,
- Portland, Ore., Federated Trades Assembly,
- Revelstoke, B. C., Trades and Labor Assembly,
- Joplin, Mo., Central Labor Union.

To local trade unions (having no national or international union of the trade), 304; to Federal Labor Unions, 101.

We have now affiliated:

National and international unions.....	73*
State federations of labor.....	11
City central labor unions and trades assemblies.....	118
Local trade unions (of which no national or international union exists).....	565
Federal labor unions.....	202

With the exception of the Window Glass Blowers, all other organized glass workers are now in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and we should spare no effort to bring within the fold of the family of trade unions those unaffiliated.

It is with much pleasure that I am enabled to report the affiliation of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. It is the first of the organized railroad employes to become affiliated. Correspondence has been continued and a friendly intercourse cultivated with our other organized fellow-workers employed on the railroads; and it is not too much to hope that now that the telegraphers have set the

\*This does not include the local unions holding charters from their respective national or international unions.

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

pace, that our brothers in this important branch of organized labor may soon be in full accord and fellowship with us.

The Bricklayers and Masons' International Union by a referendum vote decided in favor of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The general officers of the organization found themselves without authority to carry out the decision, and they have concluded to refer the matter to their forthcoming convention which is to be held at Rochester, N. Y., in January, 1900. I recommend that either this Convention appoint some member to attend the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union Convention, or to direct the Executive Council to do so, with a view of co-operating to bring about this much desired result. I recommend also that a representative of the American Federation of Labor, with like purpose in view, be directed to attend the conventions of any unaffiliated national or international union or brotherhood, whenever they may be held.

### CHARTERED LOCAL UNIONS.

While we have at all times been ready for, and have performed, service to our national unions and their locals in trade disputes, it has especially devolved upon us to give a large part of attention to the local unions which have no national or international unions. It must be remembered that these local unions are mainly dependent upon the central office of the American Federation of Labor for advice and assistance. They hold the same relation to headquarters as do the local unions of nationals to the executive officers of such organizations; and it has involved a great amount of work upon the members of the Executive Council in traveling to localities where trouble was threatened or pending. It is but just to say that my colleagues responded to these calls promptly, and in almost every instance secured adjustments of existing disputes, and avoided others—always with advantage and improvements to the local unions involved.

At the request of one, several local unions have requested that the per capita tax to headquarters be reduced, upon the ground that they are paying a larger per capita tax than do the nationals for their membership. Several facts must be borne in mind in connection with this subject. One is, that the local unions are usually required to pay a higher per capita tax to their national organization than is required by the American Federation of Labor from the locals which have no national head. The officers of the nationals largely perform duties toward their respective locals that the officers of the American Federation of Labor perform to the locals holding charters direct from it. Then, again, we observe that a low per capita tax from our directly affiliated locals is a preventive against the formation of nationals, and is in itself detrimental to the advancement and progress necessary.

### HIGH DUES A NECESSITY.

In the December issue of the *American Federationist*, there is an editorial under the caption "The Next Step Toward Emancipation," referring particularly to the necessity of all organizations requiring their membership to pay higher dues than are now contributed. The American Federation of Labor does not require the increased dues. We urge upon our affiliated unions the necessity for creating a fund in time of industrial peace in order to avert the disastrous results to their interests in periods of industrial depression. There is no power, outside of organization, so potent to prevent, reductions in wages and to obtain improved conditions, as a well organized union with a good fund at its disposal. In previous reports, and through the columns of the *American Federationist*, it has been my privilege to present this subject in ample form; and it is, therefore, superfluous to provide all the reasons for the course recommended. The attention of all is directed to this subject in order that the evil results may be averted, and that the greatest success achieved. If our fellow-unionists are unwilling to contribute higher dues to their unions now, they may be forced to pay for it tenfold during an inevitable industrial depression.

### CENTRAL BODIES AND BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.

The organized city central labor bodies have proven most valuable auxiliaries to our general movement. They have encouraged our organizers, recommended trade unionists of exceptional ability, earnestness and energy, and have, with marked unanimity, co-operated to render the fullest measure of service in the interests of the wage-earners of our country. As already reported, large numbers of central bodies have been formed by the organizers whom we have authorized to proceed from place to place. In turn they have received and given valuable assistance. It is suggested that the present anomaly of requiring different amounts to be paid by central bodies has simply been modified, not remedied; the central bodies should be required to pay a uniform tax, and, in view of the valuable services they render, as well as for other reasons which are unnecessary to mention here, the tax should be nominal rather than burdensome.

The subject of the organized local central labor bodies suggests a matter of importance in connection with them. In most of our cities our fellow-organized workers of the building trades, realizing how intimately their interests are interwoven, ally themselves in building trades sections or building trades councils. Wherever the central bodies have made provision for the recognition of these building trades sections or councils, there we have seen a complete unity and harmony of all the forces of labor. On the other hand, where the central labor bodies have failed to take such action,

it has frequently occurred that organized labor has been rent asunder by the existing two conflicting factions appearing upon the field, contending for jurisdiction and authority to the disadvantage of all concerned. The building trades councils hold practically the same relations to central bodies as do the union label leagues in many of our cities, and it is our bounden duty to cultivate the closest and most fraternal relations of all organized labor in order that the greatest possible progress and success may be achieved. The suggestion is therefore submitted that this Convention recommend to all central labor unions, trades assemblies, and local federations, wherever the same may be necessary to authorize the formation of building trades sections, union label leagues and all other auxiliaries in the labor movement, under the authority and jurisdiction of the central bodies, and in full affiliation to the American Federation of Labor.

#### SOUTHERN AND INTER-MOUNTAIN ORGANIZERS.

For the first time in the history of our Federation we have not been closely pressed for means to carry on the work of organization. Pursuant to the instructions of the last Convention we have placed a number of organizers in the field, particularly in the South and the inter-mountain country of the West, and the results have more than justified our action. The workers of the South are manifesting their appreciation of our efforts by forming unions, and uniting with our fellow-workers in all parts of the country. They also realize, as we do, that there is no hope for the protection or advancement of the toilers, and no hope for the perpetuation of the liberties of our people, unless the workers of our country are united materially and morally, presenting a solid phalanx of the organized forces of labor, touching shoulders, marching onward and upward, overcoming ignorance, prejudice, and opposition, no matter by whom manifested or presented.

#### ORGANIZING TOUR, INTER-MOUNTAIN COUNTRY, OF PRESIDENT.

Pursuant to your instruction, your President undertook an organizing and lecturing tour, of about eleven months, through the inter-mountain region of the West, during which time he visited the industrial centers and mining camps in that part of the country; and it is a pleasant duty to report that, in spite of many obstacles which confronted him, he allayed much of the feeling and removed many of the erroneous impressions held by our fellow-workers of that section, regarding the struggle, the policy, the aims, and the hopes of our movement. The manifold and responsible duties devolving upon him at headquarters and elsewhere, required him to return, leaving considerable of the field uncovered; and he has been urged to again visit that section of the country, and to go to those places which he could not reach for the reasons named. It seems to me that this wish of our fellow-workers of the inter-mountain region of the West should be complied with. The Western Federation of Miners, though unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor at this time, could no doubt be persuaded that their present unaffiliated position renders them liable to attacks from which they would practically be free when thoroughly organized and affiliated with their fellow-workers under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

#### ORGANIZERS.

We have had during the year 17 special organizers in the field, paid from the funds of the American Federation of Labor. We now have 14 whose time and expenses are paid in whole or in part. It is but scant justice to these men to say that they have given entire satisfaction; that their work has borne splendid fruit in the interests of our fellow-workers, and our great movement; and the earnest hope is expressed that this Convention will authorize a continuance of the project which has brought us such good results.

We have renewed the commissions of a large number of our old volunteer district organizers, and have issued a large number to others who have been recommended to us; so that we now have more than 550 of these self-sacrificing auxiliary workers throughout the country. It has been my privilege heretofore to commend the work which this band of unselfish, devoted workers has performed in the interests of the toiling masses. I confess my utter inability to express adequately the commendation of the splendid services which these men have rendered our cause and our movement. The consciousness of the progress which is being made to ameliorate the evils from which so many suffer; the knowledge of the alleviation of misery and degradation, and the bringing of sunshine to dispel the gloom in thousands of homes, are to them, and must be to all, a most gratifying reward.

#### PARIS EXPOSITION. AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR EXHIBIT.

Advised that a special effort would be made for an exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900 of the economic and social progress made in the several countries, we were invited to participate in such an exhibit. Invitations were extended to our affiliated unions to furnish us with copies of charter, constitution, convention proceedings, official journals, and any other matter of interest. It is to be regretted that the responses to these requests have been very meager; in fact, so meager as to render such an exhibit impossible. However, we are engaged in preparing an exhibit of a general character and which it is hoped will be creditable to our movement. It can not, by any means, though, come up to the first expectations entertained, had the requests referred to been complied with. There was an opportunity to present to the thinkers of the civilized world the progress made, and the methods employed by the organized labor movement of our country.

## UNION LABEL.

Pursuant to resolution, the matter of union label, particularly the proposition for a universal label, has been generally discussed. There have been many objections interposed against the adoption of a universal label, which need not be enumerated here, since, in all likelihood, the grounds pro and con will be elucidated on the floor of the Convention when the subject is brought up for consideration. From all reports we receive the union label has been in more general demand than during any previous time since its introduction in the labor field as a guarantee that the article which it adorns was made under fair, union conditions. It has been our constant aim to encourage this growing sentiment among our fellow-workers and the public generally. We who have been in the movement for years and have watched its progress, know the splendid influence which the union label has had in encouraging better sanitary, material, and moral conditions among the workers. The union label has not only been the means of organizing large numbers of non-unionists, but better than all, it has stimulated and strengthened unity and fraternity among the organized workers of the different trades and callings. The demand for the union label upon the product of any other trade than that at which the member is employed, is in itself a manifestation as well as a recognition of the solidarity and the identity of the interests of labor.

In demanding the union label, we do not necessarily antagonize the non-unionist or the unfriendly employer, other than by indirection, as we give our patronage and encouragement to those who are associated with us in the effort to benefit the entire working population; in other words, we give our practical support to our associates, and our friendship to our friends. The more faithful, intense, and persistent we shall be in the demand for union labeled goods, the greater will grow the fraternal sentiment, feeling, and interest which shall entwine the hearts of the workers in one grand brotherhood of labor.

## DEFENSE FUND.

The last convention adopted a change in the law regarding a defense fund, by which it was made discretionary for affiliated organizations to pay a per capita tax of five cents per member per month on their respective membership. Notices to the unions were early sent out, and ample time given for the unions to express their willingness to participate in the payment towards, and to secure the advantages from, such a fund. The advices received have only verified the judgment which I expressed to the delegates to the last convention, when this proposition was under consideration; that is, the impracticability of any such scheme. If it be our desire to establish a common defense fund, it must be equally obligatory upon every organization and every member. If a proposition of that character can not receive the assent and compliance of a very large number of our affiliated organizations, it is useless to attempt to inaugurate a defense fund, when each organization for itself can determine to participate in, or remain aloof from, the proposition. Either this Convention should make the defense fund obligatory upon all organizations affiliated, or we should re-enact the old law by which, in certain extraordinary cases, the Executive Council may be empowered to levy an assessment of two cents per week upon each organization, or such other sum as may be considered advisable. Article 10, the present law, is less ornamental than practical, and it contains little of the latter quality.

## BOYCOTT—THE RIGHT AND PRACTICE.

It has been my purpose for some time to present in a comprehensive manner, the right of the workers to employ the power of the "boycott." With that object in view, the editorial appearing in the October issue of the *American Federationist*, under the caption, "The Boycott as a Legitimate Weapon," was written and published. It is commended to your serious consideration. After all, we shall have to contend for the exercise of this right; and out of it will no doubt come the full recognition by all of the inherent, natural and lawful right to give that which we have to give, to withhold that which we have a right to withhold.

In insisting upon our right to employ this means to secure relief from onerous conditions, or to secure improved conditions, we realize how necessary it is to employ so powerful a weapon with the greatest care and discretion. The wanton or unnecessary placing of a business house upon the unfair or boycott list, is to bring that weapon into disrepute and ridicule and to render it worse than ineffective, since it then must react upon us to our disadvantage.

Through an oversight a resolution, which, by direction of the last Convention should have been printed in the programme sent out, was omitted, and I therefore incorporate it in this report so that in spirit at least the subject may receive the consideration at the hands of this Convention, as directed by the Convention of Kansas City. The resolution reads as follows:

"Resolved, That no firm be placed on the American Federation of Labor 'Fair List' unless all persons engaged in the employ of said firm are members of the trade unions of their craft."

## IDAHO MINERS' STRUGGLE.

It is necessary to report the awful events which have transpired in the industrial fields in the West. From the best sources which are available to us, we learn that the property of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mines in Wardner, Idaho, was destroyed by unorganized miners, who, goaded to desperation by the tyranny and brutality of the company, and lacking experience and the knowledge which



comes to the organized workers, not knowing how to protect their interest or to conduct a strike, applied the most radical and desperate means to obtain relief and redress from their wrongs. When that lawless and inadvisable act was consummated, the authorities of Idaho declared martial law, the civil government was upset, militarism established, and the United States general in command declared the Western Federation of Miners a criminal organization. The mine owners were prohibited from employing any miner unless he signed a declaration renouncing his connection with the Miners' Union, a declaration in which was an avowal that the Miners' Union was a criminal body. No miner could obtain employment unless such a declaration was signed by him, approved and countersigned by General Merriam and his aide-de-camp; 1,200 men were corralled, arrested, and placed in a stockade, properly named the "bull-pen." They were cruelly and inhumanly treated, and held for months without trial, and now there are hundreds awaiting the pleasure of the authorities to determine whether they shall be tried or set at liberty. The whole proceeding is so outrageous as to bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of every liberty-loving American. If, as alleged, the imprisoned men are guilty, they, at least, should be given a fair trial before a jury of their peers, confronted with their accusers, and, if guilty, punished; if innocent, they should be given their liberty, and their wrongs should be redressed. This Convention, in no mistaken tones, should express its keen indignation and emphatic protest against this outrage of human rights. The killing of innocent men upon the public highway of Latimer, the shooting down of unarmed men at Buffalo, the incarceration of workmen guilty of no offense in Idaho, and the outlawry of organized labor, must be frowned down upon; must be met with the consciousness of our rights, the manhood to declare them, and the determination to achieve them.

#### FINANCIAL AID TO IDAHO MINERS.

As soon as advised that the Wardner miners were imprisoned, and that it would undoubtedly take a large sum of money for their proper legal defense, I advised with the Executive Council, and, with its consent, published an appeal in the *American Federationist* to our affiliated unions for their financial aid. This appeal was republished by the labor press, and brought to the attention of our unions; and it is a matter of great satisfaction to be enabled to report that from the statements of the officers of the organization directly interested, the appeal for financial assistance was most generously responded to. Desirous of manifesting our practical sympathy with men so unjustly incarcerated, we appropriated from the funds of the American Federation of Labor the sum of \$500.

#### WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS' ISOLATION.

It is with regret that I have to report that the Western Federation of Miners has continued its isolated position from the American Federation of Labor, and that as a consequence in a few of the districts in the far West, a sentiment still obtains against the unity of the labor forces of the country. This isolation and division are maintained in spite of our earnest pleas for unity, as well as our strenuous efforts to be of practical aid to these, our fellow-unionists.

In connection with this matter, your attention is called to the fact that we now have affiliated a national organization of mineral mine workers under the title of the Northern Mineral Mine Workers' Progressive Union. It appears to me that with the large number of mineral miners of our country and their distribution over so wide a field, that the mineral mine workers ought to be organized under one national head, upon a comprehensive, broad basis, where the interests of one would be promoted in the interests of all, under some name, such as, perhaps, the American Federation of Miners. It is our purpose to aid and lift up the most miserable condition of workers, miners included. There are none so highly paid, physically aggressive, or mentally progressive, who are too good to be counted in the fold of the American labor movement. I would therefore recommend that the Western Federation of Miners, at its next convention, be visited by a representative of the American Federation of Labor, with the purpose, first, to secure its affiliation; and, second, to aid, if that be deemed advisable, in the move toward a more comprehensive organization of all mineral miners of the continent.

#### SHORTER WORK DAY AS A NECESSITY.

Many efforts have been made to reduce the hours of labor, and though universal success has not attended us, yet every effort made has resulted in tangible improvement for large numbers of our fellow-tollers.

Inasmuch as there is no other proposition made which is so far reaching in its beneficent effect and influence upon the human family, or is economically so sound as is the movement to reduce the hours of labor: and in view of the fact that the present industrial conditions warrant and demand that tangible, practical, aggressive, and definite action be taken to bring about a shorter work day for all, it is respectfully submitted to the convention that a renewed and concentrated effort be made to secure the further reduction in the hours of labor of all who toil. A special committee should be appointed in the early part of this Convention to sit during its sessions for the purpose of making investigation and recommending a timely plan and scope of action. The Granite Cutters' National Union has declared for the general enforcement of the 8-hour work day in that trade in 1900; and the American

Federation of Labor, at its last convention, gave that movement its emphatic endorsement. We should view the entire labor situation, and ascertain whether we ought to make the movement more general.

#### EIGHT HOURS IN A NAVY YARD.

A decision by the Navy Department upon the 8-hour law, in the construction of work by the Department, has been insisted upon and recently given. The plea that material might deteriorate by reason of the enforcement of this law, has been held to be no good ground for the violation of the law; on the contrary, the Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, has decided that the officers in charge of work must take every precaution to prevent any deterioration of property, and must abide by the provisions of the 8-hour law.

The violations of the 8-hour law have occurred in several instances; but in every case where sufficient evidence has been adduced in support of the complaint, the law has been strictly enforced thereafter.

#### EIGHT-HOUR LAW AND LETTER CARRIERS.

It is now several years since the passage of the 8-hour law has been secured to apply directly to all the employes of the Government. In the current report of the Postoffice Department, recommendation is made to Congress that the 8-hour law be changed to 48 hours per week. While it is in no way our purpose to hamper the operations of the Government Departments in the proper exercise of their duties, we can not look upon any attempt to change the 8-hour law without apprehension as to the results to which it may lead in other directions. We have seen, too, in the past where letter carriers have been employed from early morning until late at night, at either the whim of the officers or upon the plea of necessity. The people of our country are exceedingly generous in their payment of taxes; and, if at any season of the year the business of the Postoffice Department should be such as to require additional work, there is no reason why additional men should not be employed under the 8-hour law in order to tide over any temporary or unusual increase in the work.

#### COLORADO'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Supreme Court of the State of Colorado, contrary to all expectations, has decided the 8-hour law of that State unconstitutional. The law in every respect is similar to the one passed by the legislature of the State of Utah, and which the Supreme Court of that State, as well as the Supreme Court of the United States, declared constitutional. An impression prevails that some agreement was made by which each side in interest was to abide by the decision of Colorado's Supreme Court. But whether this be so is immaterial. The American Federation of Labor can never regard as final any decision rendered by any court, which does not fully incorporate all the rights to which labor is entitled. A temporary setback may be received; but to regard a decision of a court as an estoppel of the progress of our movement, is to practically declare ourselves impotent to accomplish any further advancement in economic and social reform,—a declaration tantamount to the dismemberment of our organization, and the abandonment of our movement. This Convention should authorize an investigation into the matter, and obtain the opinion of a competent attorney; and if there be good grounds for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, such an appeal should be taken by the American Federation of Labor in co-operation with organized labor of Colorado.

#### EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

The 8-hour law met with defeat, and under most peculiar circumstances. The House passed the bill unanimously. It failed in the Senate principally by reason of the actions of Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. Senator Kyle, at our request, gladly undertook to, and did introduce our 8-hour bill in the Senate. He first approved the bill, then procrastinated the proceedings of the Committee, then provoked opposition to it, and finally submitted a minority report against the bill which he himself introduced. No wonder then that it met its fate, when it received its deathblow at the hands of the introducer. I am confident that if there had been an opportunity for the Senate to have voted upon the bill, it would not have been defeated.

There have been some who hold that our 8-hour bill is too far-reaching in its effect. In answer to this, we say that the ills from which labor suffers are far-reaching; and the relief or remedies which we seek to employ must of necessity be equal in scope. There are many who propose remedies for all the ills which the human family is heir to, yet they can have but little faith in their propositions, or they would not antagonize the adoption of the 8-hour law from the fear of its wide scope. This Convention should insist upon the passage of its original proposition, and hold to a strict accountability all who have been, or may hereafter be, antagonistic to it.

#### CHILD LABOR.

Within the past year a State Federation of Labor has been formed in Georgia; and, as a result of the activity of the trade unionists of that State, aided by the American Federation of Labor officers and organizers, a bill, limiting the hours of labor of children to 60 per week, has passed one house of

the State legislature, and is now pending in the other. Our general organizer has been directed to proceed to the capital, and to remain there, if necessary, until the adjournment of the legislature, in order to secure the enactment of the bill. It is recommended that this Convention pass a resolution expressive of its judgment upon this necessary and humane proposition, and that the same be promptly transmitted to the governor and to the legislature of Georgia.

#### SEAMEN'S RIGHTS BILL.

The bill demanded by the American Federation of Labor for the relief and protection of seamen passed both houses of Congress, and received the President's approval just after the close of our last Convention, December 21, 1898. The law does not secure all that has been asked; but in American ports, the ports of the British possessions of North America, Newfoundland, the West Indies, and Mexico, it abolishes imprisonment for desertion from the vessels and does not admit of their being arrested, compelled to go on board of a vessel, and to work against their will.

It provides that the sums for wages due to seamen not exceeding one hundred dollars, can be sued for under summary proceedings. To a majority of the crew, exclusive of the officers, is granted the right to demand a survey in any vessel in American ports. An improved scale of provisions for seamen was a feature adopted. The "crimping system," although not entirely abolished, was modified by reducing the possible allotment to the "crimps." In the language of our Legislative Committee, the new law gives to the seaman:

"First, a right to quit work at any time, and for any reason sufficient to himself, in any port in the United States. It gives to him immunity in the United States from being brought on any vessel against his will. It reduces the evils of the "crimping system" by one-half. It provides for summary proceedings, and for an increased and improved scale of provisions. These are good steps in the right direction, but by no means sufficient. It is also a partial reversal of a policy which has existed in our country since 1793; namely, that of treating the seamen as serfs; and we may feel assured that having entered upon the reversal of that system to the extent of this law, we shall see within a reasonable time, the absolute abolition of the system of involuntary servitude under which the seamen have been, and are, in the foreign trade, still suffering."

#### INJUNCTION.

No progress can be reported in regard to the bill restricting the power of courts in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. The Executive Council has recommended that a bill, covering this question, be drafted and introduced in Congress at the earliest possible time. The approval of the Convention is requested in order to proceed on the lines indicated.

#### CONVICT LABOR BILL.

All recognize the evil resulting from the competition in the open market of convict labor with that of free labor. There were several bills introduced in Congress upon this subject, none, however, which has been more generally approved than H. R. 6092 of the Fifty-fifth Congress; and the matter is submitted to your consideration as to whether this bill should be introduced at our request, or some other bill be formulated upon the subject.

#### ANTI-BLACKLIST BILLS.

There have been introduced in several Congresses, as well as State legislatures, bills ostensibly protecting workmen from the blacklist; but, in nearly every case, the bills are liable to the interpretation by the courts to apply to union men refusing to work with workmen who have been unfaithful to their own interests and the interests of their fellow-workmen; in other words, those who may have proven untrue to the union. And, in order that we may feel assured that these bills shall not apply to the workers in their organized effort to improve their condition, I recommend that we emphatically protest against the passage of any such bill unless it contains a provision which shall, in distinct terms, exclude from its provisions workmen organized in any association or union having for its object the advancement of wages, reduction of hours, or other improvements in the condition of its members. The blacklist is an outrage upon the workers, often leading men and whole families to misery and death; yet, while seeking to remedy this evil, we should be watchful lest, under cover of friendship, we give our approval to a law likely to deprive us of rights we already have.

We have seen laws passed ostensibly in the interests of the people, and particularly in the interests of labor, construed by the courts to apply with particular severity upon labor. The Interstate Commerce Law, enacted with the avowed purpose of protecting the people from discrimination at the hands of transportation companies, has been utilized for no other purpose than to imprison union men employed in transportation service. The so-called Sherman Anti-trust Law, ostensibly enacted to protect the people from unlawful combinations of capital, has simply resulted in the arrest and indictment of union workmen, because, in their effort to protect their common interests, their action has been construed to be in restraint of trade. These two laws have been cunningly devised by our antagonists (foolishly acquiesced in by men believing themselves reformers), and have proven them to be the incubators of our modern injunction, trial without jury, and imprisonment.

#### POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS AND GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF TELEGRAPHS.

No progress at all has been made in the bills to establish the postal savings banks system, or in the one for the government ownership and control of telegraph and telephone systems.

#### STATE AND MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

Measures in the interest of labor have been passed by a large number of the State legislatures. The bills are of a widespread character and influence. It is notable that the States in which there are State Federations of Labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are those most conspicuous for the progress made in legislation along all lines of reform.

It is gratifying, too, to find that municipal legislation, establishing a maximum number of hours per day (eight) and a minimum wage, is being generally adopted for municipal work. Progress can be reported, too, upon the more general adoption of the principle of direct employment of labor by municipalities, without the intervention of the sweaters or contractors, and consequently abolishing the profits which go to, and the corruption funds which are paid by, these intermediate municipal employers.

#### INCREASED WAGES, GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.

The resolution passed during the last Convention, advocating an increase in wages for the printers and bookbinders in the Government service, was presented to Congress and passed in the manner following; that is, giving the Public Printer the authority to increase wages 20 per cent. The Public Printer availed himself of that right, and increased wages to the amount stated.

#### PLATE PRINTERS' LAW. DIRECTOR JOHNSON.

The bill for the protection of the plate printers, approved by the last Convention, passed Congress, and is now law. Notwithstanding the hostility of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to this legislation, his current report indicates that under the operations of the law we secured, the work has been more perfectly and more economically produced than in any previous year; thus attesting the unwisdom of his opposition to our bill, and unwittingly justifying the position we have assumed.

Charges were, in compliance with your decision, preferred against Director Johnson, and evidence submitted in support of them. The Secretary of the Treasury reported the charges unsustainable, and the report was approved by the President. The Executive Council directed that the further prosecution of the charges against Director Johnson be deferred.

#### RIGHT TO BE HEARD BY COMMITTEE IN U. S. ARSENAL.

Considerable friction has existed for the past few years in the United States Arsenal at Rock Island, due principally to the attitude of the commandant stationed there, who insisted upon conducting the affairs connected with the civil service upon a military basis. He sought to reduce wages, which, by representation to the War Department at Washington, were restored. He refused recognition to a committee of the employes, either as representing the employes or representing the union, insisting that anyone having a grievance should present it individually. Experience has demonstrated how futile are such attempts of individual presentation of a grievance, and how readily such an individual is disposed of by dismissal. The machinists, upon being refused a hearing by Commandant Blount, struck. The matter was laid before the Secretary of War, who ordered an investigation. Upon the report being returned, an order was issued directing the commandant to recognize the committees representing the employes in the consideration of any grievance. Thus, the right contended for has been achieved, and the principle officially recognized.

#### STREET RAILWAYS AS MAIL CARRIERS.

Complaint was entered to the Postoffice Department against the street railroad companies abusing the right of using signs, designating their cars as authorized to carry the United States mails. The Department answered that transportation companies have no right to have any sign on their cars or vehicles, unless the same are used in the actual carrying of the mails, or that the same are used exclusively for carrying the mails. Answer was made that in the event of any complaint being made, the guilty parties will be prosecuted.

#### PINKERTONISM.

In one way or another we have been subject to the annoyance, misrepresentation and brutality of the detective agencies and private armed forces employed by corporations and unfair companies. We have known, too, that detectives have been employed to pry into the affairs of many organizations, information being given to employers as to who are the active men in the movement for the formation of unions, their discharge following frequently, ending in the terrorizing of the members of the organization; and personal spleen has largely entered into such information given to employers. We have known, too, that the supposed "secret" meetings of some organizations have been the means by which the detective agencies have been enabled to concoct stories, having no foundation in fact, to

alarm employers as to the radical or revolutionary actions supposed to have been taken by the organization. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to understand that in the absence of facts upon which such reports to employers are based, the imagination of the detectives and the agencies is freely exercised, for, without alarming reports, the uselessness of the agencies is plainly discernible. Quite recently, a correspondence was made public by Mr. James Kilbourne, president of the Kilbourne-Jacobs Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio, between him and J. K. Turner, manager of the "Manufacturers' Information Bureau," of Cleveland, Ohio, in which the offer was made by the latter to Mr. Kilbourne to furnish a complete report of the "secret sessions" of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor now being held. It is to the credit of Mr. Kilbourne that he has given the correspondence to the public press, and in his letter the following language which he employs is worthy of your notice. He says:

"The proposition it contains seems to me so infamous that I shall give the letter and my reply to the public press. We have never engaged spies in our business, and certainly shall not do so against the most defensible class with whom we have to deal."

In view of the fact that the sessions of our Federation are held openly and publicly, representatives of the press in attendance, and that the Constitution, Article III, Section 6, provides that "the report of the grievance committee shall be considered in executive session;" and inasmuch as the Convention reserves to itself the right at any time to go into executive session, and for the reasons above mentioned, the recommendation is made, that in the early part of this Convention we strike out the provision of the Constitution making it compulsory to have executive sessions to consider the report of the grievance committee.

#### CONCENTRATED CAPITAL—TRUSTS.

We are all conscious of the giant strides with which industry during the past decade has combined and concentrated into the modern trust. There is considerable difference of opinion, however, as to what is regarded by many as an intolerable evil.

Organized labor is deeply concerned regarding the "swift and intense concentration of the industries," and it realizes that unless successfully confronted by an equal or superior power, there is economic danger and political subjugation in store for all.

But organized labor looks with apprehension at the many panaceas and remedies offered by theorists to curb the growth and development, or to destroy the combinations of industry. We have seen those who knew little of statecraft, and less of economics, urge the adoption of laws to "regulate" interstate commerce, and laws to "prevent" combinations and trusts; and we have also seen that these measures, when enacted, have been the very instruments to deprive labor of the benefit of organized effort, while at the same time they have simply proved incentives to more subtly and surely lubricate the wheels of capital's combination.

For our own part, we are convinced that the state is not capable of preventing the development, or the natural concentration of industry. All the propositions to do so which have come under our observation, would, beyond doubt, react with greater force and injury upon the working people of our country than upon the trusts.

The great wrongs attributable to the trusts are their corrupting influence on the politics of the country, but as the state has always been the representative of the wealth possessors, we shall be compelled to endure this evil until the toilers are organized and educated to the degree that they shall know that the state is by right theirs, and finally and justly come to their own, while never relaxing in their efforts to secure the very best possible economic, social and material improvement in their condition.

There is no tenderer or more vulnerable spot in the anatomy of trusts than their dividend paying function; there is no power on earth other than the trade unions which wield so potent a weapon to penetrate, disrupt, and, if necessary, crumble the whole fabric. This, however, will not be necessary, nor will it occur; for the trade unions will go on organizing, agitating and educating, in order that material improvement may keep pace with industrial development, until the time when the workers, who will then form nearly the whole people, develop their ability to administer the functions of government in the interest of all.

There will be no cataclysm, but a transition so gentle that most men will wonder how it all happened.

In the early days of our modern capitalist system, when the individual employer was the rule under which industry was conducted, the individual workmen deemed themselves sufficiently capable to cope for their rights; when industry developed and employers formed companies, the workmen formed unions; when industry concentrated into great combinations, the workmen formed their national and international unions; as employments became trustified, the toilers organized federations of all unions, local, national and international, such as the American Federation of Labor.

We shall continue to organize and federate the grand army of labor, and with our mottoes, fewer hours of labor, higher wages, and an elevated standard of life, we shall establish equal and exact justice for all.

### OUR COUNTRY, "OUR NEW POSSESSIONS" AND MILITARISM.

A marked change within the recent past has overcome the policy and trend of our country in its international relations. A humane war, undertaken for the independence of Cuba from Spanish domination and misrule and the circumstances in connection therewith, has been taken advantage of to ruthlessly trample under foot every principle upon which our Republic was founded; every tradition which has made its name sacred to patriots, thinkers, and humanitarians, and every policy which has endeared the names of the statesmen, heroes, and emancipators, have been flagrantly flung to the winds. Hawaii is annexed in spite of the protests of her people. Slave-like conditions of labor obtain there. The agents of the slave-masters are luring workers to Hawaii to continue indefinitely the slave-like contract conditions of labor there, where the specific enforcement of the conditions of the contract to labor are enforceable with the whip and the dungeon. Porto Rico has by armed force been conquered and annexed; Cuba, promised her freedom and independence, is held by the armed military forces of our country. In Cuba, the workers sought by united effort to secure some of the advantages resultant from modern civilization; that is, a reduction in the hours of their daily toil, and upon their request being denied them by employers, they exercised their natural and legal right to cease work.

The general in command issued an order containing the most offensive and unjustifiable attacks and abuse upon the workers, who sought an amelioration in their conditions and relief from burdensome toil. The arrest of every man engaged in the strike was threatened, and an ultimatum given that unless the men returned to work within forty-eight hours after the issuance of the military order, the leaders would be arrested, charged with conspiracy or treason, and punished in accordance with the military code. It is not surprising that under such coercion and threats of condign punishment the Cuban workmen realized the hopelessness of their effort against such military interference with the rights of the workers to strive for and enforce better conditions, and under this coercion yielded and gave up the strike. It may be that the wealth possessors of Cuba enjoy as large or larger liberty of action since Spanish authority has been driven from the Pearl of the Antilles; but no surprise need be felt that Cuba's workmen are not boiling over with an ebullition of joyous enthusiasm over the change which has taken place. Cuba's toilers enjoyed the right under Spanish domination to quit work, either singly or jointly, to remedy wrongs and grievances, to enforce their rights, their demands, and their hopes. Under the military rule of our country these rights have been denied them. It is not difficult to imagine that it is but a step from military rule applied to Cuba to the territory constituting the present United States of America. We have seen, as already referred to in this report the attempt made in the Couer d'Alene district of Idaho and elsewhere.

The principle of self-government is being denied the Filippinos. Some have said the Filippinos are incapable of self-government. This is the same charge made against every people who have ever endeavored to achieve independence, and establish self-government. The people there are entitled to the right to institute a government of their own choosing, the highest or best form of government that they can institute and maintain, and to institute it, too, without let or hindrance on the part of any nation, much less our nation, the Republic of the United States, on whose foundation stone is carved in immutable letters the declaration that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

When the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States was under consideration in the United States Senate, every effort was made by our imperialists and expansionists to secure its ratification. Coercion and threats of the most far-reaching character were employed to change the votes of some Senators from the opposition to, to approval of, the treaty. The fallacious argument then advanced was that unless the treaty was signed we would still be at war with Spain—as if Spain were longer able to contend against us. It was urged that the form of the government, and the disposition of, the former Spanish possessions could be disposed of later. Now that the treaty has been ratified, and ratified by questionable means and methods, it is declared that these islands have come to us "by solemn treaty," and that we are bound to take possession of them and govern them as we may deem best.

The question of these islands and the peoples therein, the principles involved, the interests at stake, are of vital moment to us and to them; but beneath it all there is the purpose of those who have lost faith in the principles of our Republic, those who have no confidence in, or reliance upon, the honor, honesty, and stability of our people and our form of government, and who aim to erect a throne of despotism upon the tomb of freedom, whose initiatory step is a large standing army, and who, with militarism rampant, hope to crush out the memory of, and the aspiration for, true liberty and freedom for all our people.

### INTERNATIONAL PEACE. ORGANIZED LABOR'S MISSION.

The air is surcharged with reports and declarations of alliances for the maintenance of international peace, and the spread of civilizing influences throughout the world. With these reports and claims we have little to do at present. There is too little foundation upon which we may pin our faith. We are no carping critics as to the motives which prompted the action by which the white winged angel of peace shall hover over the peoples of the world. When it comes, we shall welcome it with

glad acclaim. Scarcely a session has passed in the history of the American Federation of Labor but that the yearning of the toiling masses has been voiced for the establishment of universal peace. We realize that peace is essential to successful industry, commerce, and civilized life. Our trade unions have recognized the identity of the interests of the workers of the world. We have constantly cultivated the spirit and bond of fraternity among them. We have interchanged, recognized, and accepted the cards of membership of our fellow wage-workers of foreign countries, and ours have been accepted by them. The union card of membership has been the passport to our unions, to our nearest interests, and our fraternal consideration. We have continued the annual representation at their respective congresses and conventions by international fraternal delegates.

We have the honor to have with us today Mr. Alexander Wilkie and Mr. James Haslam as the ambassadors of the organized labor movement of Great Britain (The British Trade Union Congress) to this Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the organized labor movement of our country; and we bid them a most cordial and hearty welcome among us. We trust that their stay may be profitable and advantageous as well as pleasant, and that after fulfilling their mission among us, they may return home with the assurances that the bonds which we are establishing shall never be broken; that the mutuality of interests and the common purpose for more humane conditions will result from their sojourn with us, and that when we shall send representatives to the next Congress of the British Trade Unions, and with each recurring year the fraternal exchanges of courtesies and greetings shall occur, we shall accelerate the coming of the day for which the toilers have struggled, poets have sung, and philanthropists have dreamed from time immemorial.

The constant and persistent effort to impress upon the minds of all our people the absolute necessity for relations of amity is bearing fruit, and should cause no one astonishment at the results we now observe.

On this is certainly assured, one thing is true beyond peradventure of a doubt; international alliances are broken, treaties are often trampled under foot through sordid or ambitious motives; but if the workers of our country, as well as the workers of the civilized world but organize in the trade unions and will it so, no power evolved out of the brain of the cunning or avaricious can involve us in bloody strife.

#### LABOR PRESS.

One of the methods by which we endeavor to accomplish the purposes of our movement is to aid and encourage the labor papers. The extension and efficiency of the labor press of America is an excellent barometer of the marvelous strides which have been made. The few struggling labor papers in the early days of the trade union movement helped to pave the way. Today we have official trade papers and magazines appearing monthly, and some weekly, of a most creditable character. There are but few of our national and international unions which do not publish an official journal or magazine, endowed with vast trade and technical information and rich in literary merit. These, supplemented by the general labor papers issued by local central bodies or through private enterprises to espouse the cause of labor in their respective localities, reflecting the sentiment of the organized labor movement in their respective centers, each vying with the other to do yeoman's service for the unification of the labor forces of the country, aid very largely, by every means within their power in crystallizing public opinion, so that by peaceful and legal methods the interests of all organized labor, and hence of all the people, may be advanced.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

As editor of the *American Federationist*, our official publication, it has been my constant purpose to make it an educational factor, and a medium for expressing the judgment of our fellow-unionists, and to give the most accurate record, reflecting the activity of all our organizers, our organizations, and our members. It is noted with some degree of pride that no statement appearing in the columns of the *American Federationist* has ever been successfully refuted. It is regarded by the workers and students of our movement, and of economic and social progress, as a safe adviser and practical exponent of trade unionism, the cause of labor; and by our organizers, both general and district, it has been commended for the valuable assistance it has rendered them in their work.

#### CONCLUSION.

The almost universal support and encouragement which I have received at the hands of the officers, and from the rank and file of our organizations, have been the source of the deepest satisfaction to me. Their uniform kindness, and the advice and assistance of my colleagues on the Executive Council, have encouraged and aided me in the vast task and responsibility committed to my care. My acknowledgement to all can not be expressed in words. I have endeavored by faithful service to merit the confidence and good will of all. Convinced that the year just passed has not been without its advances and its progress in the cause so near and dear to us; with a firm faith in the justice for which we contend, and the conviction that by the concentration of our efforts upon the lines we have mapped out for our movement, success, amelioration, and final emancipation must come, I have the honor to submit to you the stewardship of the trust reposed in me, and to remain,

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

The reading of the report was well received by the delegates, and applause greeted that portion referring to the affiliation of the Telegraphers and the presence of the fraternal delegates.

The report was referred to the Committee on President's Report when appointed. Convention then adjourned.

## FIRST DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2:30 o'clock, by Second Vice-President Duncan.

Roll call was taken:

*Absentees*—Mulholland, Gompers, Fox, Valentine, Miller (Owen), Clinch, Mahon, Roche, Miller (R. E.), McCully, Baxter, Wilson, Wolf (Conrad), Eddy, Roes, Becker, Ahearn, Gourley, McNeil, Wolf (F. S.), McCullough, Craig, Swift, Hinman, Marvin, Smith (C. L.), Wulff, Molloy, Eckent, Craig, Burns, Clark, Harrison, Murray, Helle, Nowicki, Hill (F. L.), Smith (August), Newton, Dompier, Miller (A. P.), Murphy.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the morning session was dispensed with. Vice-President Duncan then announced the following committees:

*Committee on Rules and Order of Business*—John F. O'Sullivan, Lee M. Hart, Chas. H. Squier, Homer D. Call, D. D. Mulcahy, Alexander Reid and C. W. Baxter.

*Committee on President's Report*—Andrew Furuseth, W. C. Pearce, Edw. Ward, John F. Tobin, James G. Cain, Joseph A. Bauer and Jerome Jones.

*Committee on Executive Council's Report*—Daniel J. Keefe, James H. Leath, John F. McBride, George A. Whitaker, T. J. Shaffer, James B. Gannon and James Daley.

*Committee on Secretary's Report*—Thomas F. Tracy, James E. Hofbauer, John F. Mulholland, Hugh J. Scanlon, J. L. Feeney, P. W. Greene and Wm. C. Wulff.

*Committee on Treasurer's Report*—Wm. J. Gilthorpe, Richard Braunschweig, Dennis D. Driscoll, John M. Hunter, John R. O'Brien, Philip Favreau and D. Kreyling.

*Committee on Resolutions*—Samuel B. Donnelly, John Mitchell, Luke Grant, James J. Creamer, Max Morris, W. E. Klapetsky and J. A. Burket.

*Committee on Laws*—Joseph F. Valentine, John B. Lennon, George H. Thobe, James O'Connell, D. A. Hayes, P. J. McGuire and W. D. Kee.

*Committee on Organization*—S. J. Kent, James P. Maher, S. C. Mahaney, John Witzel, Thomas Wheeler, James Cullen and Joseph C. Strategier.

*Committee on Labels and Boycotts*—John C. Dornell, J. F. Donohue, Joseph Bissett, C. E. Hawkes, John W. Sculley, Thos. O'Rourke and Julius Zorn.

*Committee on Grievances*—David Black, Thomas I. Kidd, W. J. O'Brien, Henry C. Barter, Martin Lawler, T. J. Crouchley and Frank J. Craig.

*Committee on Local or Federated Bodies*—John Clinch, Samuel S. Harrison, C. F. Sullivan, John Becker, W. A. Lossie, Hugh Craig and J. R. Murray.

The Committee on Credentials offered a supplemental report as follows:

*To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

**GENTLEMEN**—Your Committee on Credentials respectfully presents the following on protests:

We recommend that Chas. Sidener, American Agents' Association, be not seated at present, and that the case be referred to the Grievance Committee.

The protest on John Witzel, Tobacco Workers' International Union, was withdrawn, by the Tobacco Workers agreeing to withdraw from the so-called rump organization, if so ordered by the American Federation of Labor. The Theatrical Stage Employees agreeing to do likewise, the protest against them was also withdrawn.

James Daley, Chicago Federation of Labor; protest withdrawn and Committee recommends that matter be referred to the Grievance Committee.

Henry Boardingno, Bay City, Mich., Central Trades Council, Committee recommends that the matter be referred to the Grievance Committee.



Protest against Brewery Firemen withdrawn, as same was entered by mistake.

Brewery Workers and Engineers both withdraw protest, agreeing to allow their trouble to be settled by the Grievance Committee.

EUGENE F. O'ROURKE, *Chairman*,  
PETER SMITH,  
GEO. H. WARNER, *Secretary*.

The report brought forth considerable discussion, Delegates John B. Lennon and T. J. Shaffer opposing the recommendations of the Committee.

Delegate Thos. J. Donnelly spoke in favor of not seating the contested delegate, but after a motion had been made and defeated to refer the report back to the Committee, the report was, on motion, adopted as read.

Delegate J. B. Lennon requested to be recorded as voting no.

The protest of the Brewery Workers and Engineers having been withdrawn by mutual consent, the grievances existing between them was, on motion, referred to the Grievance Committee.

The credentials of the following delegates being presented in open session, were on motion received and the delegates seated: August Smith, Sewer Diggers and Tunnelers' Union, No. 7319, Detroit; Thomas Berg, Tanners and Curriers' Union, No. 7480, Buffalo.

The Auditing Committee made the following report:

*To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

GENTLEMEN.—Your Committee on Audit respectfully presents the following:

Your Committee, to audit the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, beg leave to report having attended to their duty, and find the accounts in splendid condition, receipts and vouchers appearing for each item of income and expenditure.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures:

Balance on hand November 1, 1898.....	\$ 3,391 42
Receipts during the year.....	36,757 13
Total receipts.....	\$40,148 55
Expenses for the year.....	\$30,599 22
Balance on hand November 1, 1899.....	\$ 9,549 33

We have examined the certificate of the Third National Bank of Bloomington, Ill., and there is a deposit there of \$8,549.33. There is also deposited in the Riggs National Bank of Washington, \$1,000.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE F. O'ROURKE, *Chairman*,  
PETER SMITH,  
GEO. H. WARNER, *Secretary*.

Moved that the report be received and spread on the minutes. Adopted.

Secretary Morrison then read the following report:

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

FELLOW WORKERS.—I have the honor to submit to you a report of the receipts and expenses for the fiscal year beginning November 1, 1898 and ending October 31, 1899.

The receipts show an increase of \$17,862.98 over that of last year. Of the foregoing increase \$5,220.61 was received from the two-cent assessment levied by the last convention to defray expenses of organizers in the Southern and Inter-Mountain States. Deducting the amount received from the assessment, there still remains the sum of \$12,642.37, receipts for per capita tax and supplies.

The per capita tax received this year was \$21,407.11, against \$12,705.31 last, a net gain of \$8,702.80.

The sum total of receipts for supplies was very near double the amount received last year. The greater portion of this increase was made up from charter fees.

The heaviest single item of expense was for organizing purposes, \$6,373.66—\$4,228.09 expended in the Southern and Inter-Mountain States, and the balance, \$2,145.57, paid to organizers outside of the two districts mentioned.

The increase of 144,282 in the membership during the past twelve months is a good omen. The unusual number of charters issued (2,264) is a forerunner of still better and more effective results the ensuing year. One national organization and 99 local unions were suspended for non-payment of dues. Three national organizations were dropped from our list—Building Laborers' National Union, for non-payment of per capita tax; the Slate Quarrymen's National Union and the Quarrymen's National Union disbanded and surrendered their charters.

The expenses this year were \$11,402.08 more than last. This increase was occasioned by expending the following amounts in excess of what was paid for the same purposes last year:

	1898.	1899.	Increase.
Organizing purposes.....	\$1,257 00	\$6,373 66	\$5,116 66
Clerk hire and stenographers.....	1,904 46	3,607 51	1,613 05
Postage.....	677 73	1,071 09	393 36
Expressage.....	165 07	443 76	278 69
Arbitration committees.....	.....	573 38	573 38
Executive council meetings.....	581 75	1,000 55	418 80
Office fixtures.....	141 08	420 00	278 92
Supplies and printing.....	174 86	1,059 10	884 24
Supplies for affiliated unions.....	1,225 95	2,711 56	1,485 61
Printing <i>American Federationist</i> .....	2,541 75	4,033 19	1,491 44

Following is a report of receipts and expenses by months for the year, which have been published in detail in the *American Federationist*, and a copy forwarded to each union:

RECEIPTS.					EXPENSES.			Southern & Inter-Mountain Organizers.
	Per Capita Tax.	Supplies.	Assessment.	Federationist.	General.	Federationist.		
Nov., 1898.....	\$ 1,492 41	\$ 247 86	.....	\$ 100 34	Nov., 1898....	\$ 807 37	\$ 272 82	.....
Dec., ".....	1,737 57	191 43	\$ 70 00	8 50	Dec., ".....	2,189 67	135 70	.....
Jan., 1899....	584 41	459 32	80 00	57 59	Jan., 1899....	1,612 16	10 13	.....
Feb., ".....	888 97	358 85	1,280 10	9 65	Feb., ".....	2,806 92	408 31	.....
March, ".....	1,244 30	660 45	278 66	8 10	March, ".....	1,581 99	318 81	\$ 300 00
April, ".....	1,906 24	551 75	2,144 55	51 75	April, ".....	1,439 49	350 89	795 00
May, ".....	2,065 74	717 94	209 03	7 92	May, ".....	1,095 86	335 45	625 00
June, ".....	1,449 71	643 99	263 32	443 84	June, ".....	1,379 32	187 35	431 27
July, ".....	1,371 17	563 58	57 41	439 10	July, ".....	1,540 16	505 05	385 18
Aug., ".....	2,077 06	780 96	293 63	61 26	Aug., ".....	1,853 53	210 53	528 50
Sept., ".....	1,165 78	679 80	9 56	1,496 11	Sept., ".....	2,066 54	1,033 83	566 35
Oct., ".....	5,423 95	1,102 48	534 36	486 84	Oct., ".....	3,964 93	264 32	596 79
Totals.....	\$21,407 11	\$6,958 41	\$5,220 61	\$3,171 00	Totals.....	\$22,337 94	\$4,033 19	\$4,228 09

## RECAPITULATION.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1, 1898.....	\$ 3,391 42
Per capita tax.....	21,407 11
Supplies.....	6,958 41
Assessment.....	5,220 61
Federationist.....	3,171 00
	\$40,148 55

## EXPENSES.

General.....	\$22,337 94
Federationist.....	4,033 19
Southern and Inter-Mountain Organizers, including President Gompers' trip.....	4,228 06
	\$30,599 22
Balance on hand November 1, 1899.....	\$9,549 33

Following is a grouping, as near as possible, under their several heads, of the detailed monthly expenses:

## Appropriations:

Legal defense of imprisoned miners.....	\$ 500 00
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	300 00
Street Railway Employees' Amalgamated Association.....	250 00
Per capita tax of the Metal Polishers.....	247 67
Jewelers' Protective Union, No. 7407.....	100 00
Ludington strikers (remitted for the per capita tax and special assessment of Laborers' Union, No. 6869).....	53 06
Arbitration Committee's expenses, Hotel and Restaurant Employes, Chicago.....	393 98
Coopers' strike, Milwaukee.....	38 55
Shoe Workers' controversy.....	108 75
Siegel-Cooper boycott.....	32 00
Legislative Committee, salary, printing, postage, etc.....	874 75
Legislative Committee expenses, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.....	100 00
Two Delegates to British Trade Union Congress.....	575 00
One Delegate to Canadian Labor Congress.....	100 00
Salary of Samuel Gompers, President, 12 months.....	1,800 00
Salary of Frank Morrison, Secretary, 12 months.....	1,500 00
Salary of John B. Lennon, Treasurer, 12 months.....	100 00
Entertainment of Fraternal Delegates to the Kansas City Convention.....	102 26
Traveling and hotel expenses of President and Secretary attending Kansas City Convention..	113 25
Assistant Secretary of Kansas City Convention.....	60 00
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	28 00
Messenger.....	28 00
Committee room.....	28 00
Convention supplies.....	8 20
Printing daily proceedings, Kansas City Convention, bound copies.....	1,200 00
Rent of office.....	618 00
Premium for insurance on \$2,000, furniture and supplies.....	10 00
Auditing books.....	51 00
Newspapers for office.....	12 38
Supplies and printing.....	1,059 10
Clerk hire.....	1,490 84
Stenographers.....	2,116 67
Janitor.....	15 00
Office fixtures.....	420 00
Postage stamps, \$507.94, and cards, \$16.....	523 94
Stamped envelopes.....	519 11
Revenue stamps.....	19 04
Special delivery stamps.....	9 00
Expressage.....	443 76
Telegrams.....	216 10
Organizing expenses.....	5,324 10
Traveling and organizing expenses of President.....	1,030 56
Traveling expenses of Secretary.....	19 00
Organizing literature and supplies.....	112 80
Supplies for affiliated unions.....	2,711 56
Printing 3,500 officers' reports and programs.....	202 05

## Attending Executive Council meetings:

P. J. McGuire, First Vice-President.....	27 50
James Duncan, Second Vice-President.....	102 55
James O'Connell, Third Vice-President.....	156 00
John Mitchell, Fourth Vice-President.....	163 00
Max Morris, Fifth Vice-President.....	176 00
Thos. I. Kidd, Sixth Vice-President.....	174 00
John B. Lennon, Treasurer.....	201 50
Expenses publishing <i>American Federationist</i> twelve months.....	4,033 19

Total..... \$30,599 22

Following is a comparative statement for the past twelve years:

1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 25 95	Balance on hand.....	\$ 7,147 44	Balance on hand.....	\$ 864 90	Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,644 07	Balance on hand.....	\$ 8,156 36	Balance on hand.....	\$ 7,666 18	Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,391 42	Balance on hand.....	\$ 5,191 79	Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,694 44	Balance on hand.....	\$ 4,168 35	Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,694 44	Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,391 42
Receipts.....	4,512 55	Receipts.....	15,346 43	Receipts.....	23,849 74	Receipts.....	17,702 36	Receipts.....	17,834 51	Receipts.....	20,864 62	Receipts.....	36,757 13	Receipts.....	13,751 75	Receipts.....	18,639 92	Receipts.....	18,894 15	Receipts.....	18,894 15	Receipts.....	36,757 13
Expenses.....	\$ 4,538 50	Expenses.....	\$22,493 87	Expenses.....	\$24,714 64	Expenses.....	\$21,346 43	Expenses.....	\$22,990 87	Expenses.....	\$28,590 80	Expenses.....	\$40,148 55	Expenses.....	\$22,493 87	Expenses.....	\$22,588 59	Expenses.....	\$22,588 59	Expenses.....	\$22,588 59	Expenses.....	\$40,148 55
	3,933 68		17,302 08		21,070 57		13,190 07		18,324 69		21,383 36		30,599 22		17,302 08		15,612 42		15,452 95		19,113 83		30,599 22
	\$ 604 83		\$5,191 79		\$ 864 90		\$3,644 07		\$8,156 36		\$7,666 18		\$9,549 33		\$5,191 79		\$3,331 12		\$4,168 35		\$3,694 44		\$9,549 33

## AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

The receipts for the *American Federationist* during the past year were \$3,171, which is \$885.17 more than that of last year. The cost for publishing was \$4,033.19, just \$1,492.44 more than that of previous year. This increase in cost was occasioned by the issuing of a larger magazine and printing a greater number of copies, which were used with excellent results by our organizers, in the various sections of the country. It is now the best and cheapest avenue through which information regarding the benefits of organization can be imparted to the wage-workers. It costs much less than pamphlets and leaflets, and contains the most encouraging information from districts where the workers of a craft or calling are organized, to their unorganized fellow-workers throughout the continent.

The receipts for advertisements exceeded that of last year. Several yearly contracts were canceled after having been published in a number of issues and commissions paid, complaint having been made by affiliated unions that the firms had become unfair.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the twelve months ending October 31, 1899, followed by a comparative statement of 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENSES.	
Advertisements.....	\$ 2,534 53	Printing.....	\$ 2,847 75
Subscriptions.....	204 80	Commission on advertising.....	1,071 67
Copies.....	431 67	Contributed articles.....	74 01
	\$ 3,171 00	Miscellaneous.....	39 76
			\$ 4,033 19
Excess of expenses over receipts.....			\$862 19

## RECAPITULATION FOR FIVE YEARS.

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1895.....	\$ 3,184 21	\$ 2,675 98	\$ 508 23	
1896.....	1,917 61	2,100 18		\$ 182 59
1897.....	3,408 39	2,094 80	313 59	
1898.....	2,287 83	2,541 75		253 92
1899.....	3,171 00	4,033 19		862 19
	\$13,969 04	\$14,445 90	\$ 821 82	\$1,298 68

Deficit for five years.....\$476 86

It is my opinion that no pains should be spared to increase the efficiency of our official organ, the *American Federationist*, so that it will increasingly continue to convey the glad tidings of trade union growth and prosperity to our struggling brothers and sisters throughout the length and breadth of this great continent.

## UNION LABEL.

The agitation and the use of the label as a guarantee that the products have been manufactured under favorable conditions is on the increase. Every central body that is in any way active has a label committee, whose duty it is to visit the different firms and secure their promise to handle labeled goods. In many cities the label committees have succeeded in creating a healthy demand for union products.

There are now 30 labels, three cards and one badge recognized by organized labor. The unions using labels endorsed by the American Federation of Labor are:

Cigar Makers, Printers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Hatters, Wood Workers, Garment Workers, Tobacco Workers, Tailors, Moulders, Gold Beaters, Horseshoemakers, Salmon Fishermen, Bakers, Coopers, Tanners and Carriers, Teamsters, Leather Workers, Brewery Workers, Mattress Makers, Broom Makers, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Brick Makers, Bicycle Workers, Bottle Blowers, Brush Makers, Metal Polishers, Machinists, Horse Shoers, Piano Makers and Can Makers. The Clerks, Barbers and Waiters have a card, and the Agents have a badge.

## ORGANIZATIONS.

During the year 450 charters have been issued to National, Central, Local, International, State, Trade, and Federal Labor Unions.

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

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States.  
National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers.  
International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Union.  
National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.  
National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.  
Team Drivers' International Union.  
The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.  
Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America.

Thirty-five to Central Labor Unions, as follows:

Alabama,	Keewanee,	Louisiana,	Ohio,
Montgomery,	Peru,	New Orleans.	Columbus,
British Columbia,	Rock Island,	Massachusetts,	Middletown,
Revelstoke.	Springfield.	Haverhill,	Newark,
California,	Indiana,	Brookton.	Youngstown.
Vallejo.	Evansville,	Michigan,	Oregon.
Colorado,	Logansport.	Alpena.	Portland.
Ouray.	Iowa,	Missouri,	Pennsylvania.
Georgia,	Cedar Rapids,	Joplin.	Beaver County.
Atlanta.	Council Bluffs.	Nebraska,	Tennessee.
Illinois,	Kansas,	South Omaha.	Jackson.
Canton,	Leavenworth.	New Jersey,	Virginia,
Champaign,	Kentucky,	Patterson.	Newport News.
Danville,	Covington.	New York,	
East St. Louis,		Syracuse.	

One State Branch: New York. 303 Locals and 101 Federals—405.

An effort was made to secure the exact number of charters issued during the year, and number suspended, also total gain in membership, strikes won, lost, compromised and pending. With a few exceptions, reports were received from the national and international organizations. The following figures tabulated show that 2,264 unions were organized during the fiscal year, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, either directly or through their respective nationals or internationals. The gain in membership is 141,390; 36,500 of foregoing gain was contained in the membership of the local trade and Federal labor unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor during the past year, and the gain in local affiliated unions and membership of national organizations affiliating during the year. If complete reports had been secured the increase would show about 225,000 instead of 141,390. The following is a tabulated statement showing the number of charters issued and surrendered, gain in membership of American Federation of Labor local trade and Federal

labor unions, and national and international unions, the number of strikes won, compromised, pending and lost:

Name.	No. of charters issued.	No. of charters surrendered.	Gain in membership.	No. of strikes won.	No. of strikes compromised.	Strikes pending.	No. of strikes lost.
A. F. of L.....	450	103	††36,500	60	2	10	3
Agents.....	11	3	2,036				
Broom Makers.....	28	1	605	3		1	1
Barbers.....	52	12	3,134	1			
Bakers.....	34		585	1		2	
Bicycle Workers.....	10		350	*			
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	24	18	*				
Brewery Workers.....	25	1	2,000	4		1	
Brickmakers*.....							
Boiler Makers.....	40	22	1,291	10	3	10	1
Blacksmiths.....	32		700	2		1	
Bottle Blowers.....	17	4	1,100	11		3	
Bookbinders*.....			202				
Carpenters, Brotherhood*.....	***200		***15,000				
Carvers, Wood.....	15		718	2	1		1
Curtain Operatives, Lace.....			60		14		
Cigar Makers.....	20	10	960	55		24	7
Carpenters, Amal. So.....			85				
Clerks.....		1	5,000				
Carriage Makers.....	63		510	1			
Coopers.....	20	1	1,097	12	4	3	4
Coemakers.....	*		288				
Cutters, Glass.....			50				
Drivers, Team.....	78	2	3,000	7		2	
Engineers, Coal Hoisting.....							
Electrical Workers.....	20	3	500	9			1
Engineers, Steam.....	9		309				
Engineers, Amal. So.*.....			309				
Flatners, Glass.....	12		39	1			
Firemen.....	24		1,200	1	1	2	1
Glass Workers, Flint*.....			2	2			
Garment Workers.....	22	2	2,000	2	1		1
Grinders, Knife*.....							
Granite Cutters.....	12		500	7		3	
Gold Beaters*.....			**				
Hatters.....			212			1	
Horse Shoers*.....							
H. R. E. I. A. & B. L.....	13		**	3			
Iron and Steel Workers.....	50	24	**				
Longshoremen.....	49		6,000	28		1	
Leather Workers.....	20	1	1,000	5		1	
Iron Molders.....	50		3,000	11	2	8	5
Metal Polishers.....	42	4	4,050	42	3	2	
Machinists.....	59		5,000	27	4	3	2
Mine Workers, United.....	308		26,000		4		
Mine Workers, Northern.....	1		**				5
Musicians.....	12		**				
Meat Cutters.....	23	1	**	5			1
Painters.....	60	20	1,500	1			1
Pattern Makers.....	15	6	452	5		3	
Potters, National*.....							
Potters, National Bro.*.....							
Pressmen.....	40		1,217				
Paper Makers*.....							
Plumbers*.....							
Potters, Stoneware*.....							
Printers, Plate.....			175				
Street Railway Employes.....	25		2,000				
Spinners, Mule.....			*600				
Seamen*.....							
Stage Employes.....	18	2	1,000	8	3	1	
Steam Fitters.....	3	1	*	1	1		1
Stove Mounters.....	12	2	314	2	1		2
Sheet Metal Workers.....	32	3	1,131	1			
Tailors.....	37	12	1,558	39			2
Telegraphers.....			†				
Typographical Union.....	61	7	3,492	4		7	4
Tobacco Workers.....	17	9	983				
Textile Workers.....	12	3	293	2			2
Tile Layers.....	7		100	3			
Trunk and Bag Workers.....	3	2	176				
Tin Plate Workers.....	27		1,800				
Wood Workers.....	40	4	2,500	47			3
Web Weavers*.....				1			
Total.....	2,264	285	144,282	425	39	89	48

\*No report made.

\*\*No gain reported.

\*\*\*Estimated.

†Affiliated October 31.

††Gain of local unions affiliated direct with A. F. of L.

## NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

- Agents.—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 3. Secured a 10 per cent. increase in commissions.
- Barbers.—Charters issued, 52; surrendered, 12; strikes, won, one; persons involved, all of whom were benefited, 35; gain in wages, 20 per cent. General improvement in working conditions. Cost of strike, \$175.
- Bicycle Workers.—Charters issued, 10. Gain in membership over last year, 350.
- Boot and Shoe Workers—Charters issued, 24; 18 unions dissolved; 9 charters revoked, of which 8 have since been reissued. Few strikes outside that of Marlboro. Notable success was achieved by the workmen making turn shoes in Haverhill and other towns and cities in Essex County, Mass., securing an increase of \$2.50 to \$3 per week in their wages.
- Brewery Workers—Charters issued, 25; surrendered, one; gain in membership, 2,000; number of strikes, five; won, four; now pending, one. Number of persons involved, 300; benefited, 200. The result of the strikes has been a reduction in the hours of labor to nine per day in some places, others securing an increase of \$1 and \$2 a week in wages and a general improvement in working conditions. Cost of strike, \$1,500. An increase in wages and reduction in the hours of labor were secured in many places without strike.
- Blacksmiths—Charters issued, 32; gain in membership, 700; strikes, three; two of which, in Brooklyn and New York for the 9-hour day have been partially successful; the third, in Philadelphia, is still pending. Persons involved, 300. Gain in wages and reductions in hours were secured in many instances without strike.
- Boiler Makers—Charters issued, 40; surrendered, 22; strikes, 24; won, 10; lost, one; compromised, three; persons involved, 1,485; benefited, 1,438; worsted, 27. Gain in wages from 10 to 15 per cent. Secured the 9-hour day in 11 cities and the 8-hour day in one city. Cost of strikes, \$3,024. Several cities secured 10 per cent. increase in wages and one city 20 per cent. increase without strike.
- Bakers and Confectioners.—Charters issued, 34; surrendered, 43; strikes won, one; pending, two; persons involved, 38; benefited, 18; securing total increase in wages of \$30 per week and reduction of 36 hours. Cost of strikes, \$550. A general increase in pay and reduction in the hours of labor have been secured without strike.
- Broom Makers.—Charters issued, 28; surrendered, one; strikes won, three; lost, one; pending, one; persons involved, 120; benefited, 80; worsted, 20. Secured a total gain in wages of from 10 to 20 per cent. One shop secured the 8-hour day. Cost of strikes, \$200. About 200 persons secured an advance in wages without strike.
- Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.—Increased in membership in the United States and Canada to the extent of 600 members, and secured a reduction of working hours in Boston, Chicago, Jersey City, New York, Detroit, St. Louis, New Rochelle and Winnipeg.
- Glass Bottle Blowers.—Charters issued, 17; surrendered, four; strikes, 17; won, 14; pending, three; persons benefited, 1,300. From 15 to 20 per cent. total gain in wages and a general 9-hour work-day have been secured. Cost of strikes, \$135,000. Few advantages were gained without strikes.
- Wood Carvers.—Charters issued, 15; strikes, four; won, two; lost, one; compromised, one; persons involved, 20; benefited, 18; worsted, two. Two hundred members secured an increase of 25 cents per day without strike. Two hundred members secured the 8-hour day. Cost of strikes, \$231.
- Cigar Makers.—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 10; strikes, 89; won, 55; compromised, 14; lost, seven; pending, 24; persons involved, 2,380; benefited, 2,285; worsted, 85. Total gains in wages 20 to 30 per cent. Eight-hour law prevails. Greater demand for the blue label than ever. Majority of difficulties gained without actual strike.
- Carriage and Wagon Workers—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, one; strikes won, one; persons involved, 40; all of whom were benefited. Forty-five members secured a 9-hour day; 80 secured an increase in wages without strike.
- Coopers' International Union.—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, one; strikes, 23; won, 12; compromised, four; lost, four; persons involved, 540; benefited, 360; worsted, 180. Total gain in wages, 10 per cent. Some members secured a 9-hour day, while others secured an 8-hour day. Cost of strikes, \$1,510. Wages advanced in many instances without strike.
- Coal Hoisting Engineers.—Charters issued, four. Reduced the hours of labor from twelve to eight, and an increase of about 10 to 15 per cent. in wages.
- International Steam Engineers.—Charters issued, nine.
- Lace Curtain Operatives.—Twenty-five members secured a reduction from 60 to 54 hours per week, without strike. General improvement in conditions of labor throughout the trade.
- Window Glass Cutters.—Secured 5 per cent. increase in wages.
- Retail Clerks—Charters issued, 63; surrendered, one. Locals in some places have gained a reduction of one hour per day; others two and three hours per day. Efforts to abolish Sunday work have been successful.
- Team Drivers.—Charters issued, 78; surrendered, two; strikes, nine; won, seven; pending, two; persons involved, 330; benefited, 250; worsted, none. Increase in wages from 5 to 40 per cent.

- Electrical Workers.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, three; strikes, 10; won, nine; lost, one. Total increase in wages, 25 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$1,000.
- Window Glass Flatteners.**—Charters issued, 12. All window glass made in this country is union made. Strike won, one; persons involved, 77; benefited, entire organization.
- Stationary Firemen.**—Charters issued, 24; strikes, six; won, two; compromised, one; lost, one; pending, two; persons involved, 151; benefited, 101; worsted, 59. Total gains in wages, five cents per hour. Reduction secured, from 12 to 8 hours per day, 178. Without strike, 134. Secured small increase. General improvement in the conditions of labor.
- Granite Cutters.**—Charters issued, 12; strikes, 10; won, seven; pending, three. Persons involved, 3,000; benefited, 2,400; worsted, none. Average total gain in wages, two cents per hour for 3,000. Cost of strikes, \$2,614. Advantages were gained in 60 instances without strikes.
- Garment Workers.**—Charters issued, 22; surrendered, two; strikes, four; won, two; compromised one; lost one. Persons involved, 225; benefited, 120; worsted, 105. A total gain in wages of \$250 per week. In numerous instances, increase in wages and shorter work-day were secured without strikes.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employes.**—Charters issued, 13\*; strikes, three; won, all. Persons involved, 250; benefited, all. Gain of \$1 per week in wages and one-half day Sunday. General improvement in working conditions.
- Hatters.**—Strikes, one; still pending; persons involved, 400. An upward tendency in wages all along the line. Advantages in many places gained without strike.
- Iron and Steel Workers.**—Charters issued, 59; surrendered, 24. Average total gain in wages of 20 per cent.
- Longshoremen.**—Charters issued, 49; strikes, 29; won, 28; pending, one. Persons involved, 7,000; benefited, 6,900. Total gain in wages, 40 per cent.
- Leather Workers.**—Charters issued, 29; surrendered, one; strikes, six; won, five; pending, one. Persons involved, 250. Total gain in wages of 20 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$250. In several instances, advances in wages were gained without strikes.
- Iron Molders.**—Charters issued, 59; strikes, 26; won, 11; compromised, two; lost, five; pending, eight; persons involved, 1,287; benefited, 900; worsted, none. Majority of strikes were for a minimum rate of wages, the signing of yearly agreements, and the establishing of better shop facilities. These conditions have been secured in nearly all large cities, and many of the smaller cities, and in many instances without resorting to strike.
- Musicians.**—Charters issued, 12. Not making as good progress as could be desired.
- Metal Polishers, Buffers, Etc.**—Charters issued, 42; surrendered, four; strikes, 47; won, 42; compromised, three; pending, two; persons involved, 4,340; benefited, 4,000; worsted, none. Four hundred members gained from 25 to 75 cents per day in wages. Reduced the hours from ten to nine in all the large chandelier shops, and secured better working conditions in factories. Over 3,000 members gained 25 cents a day increase in wages without strike. Cost of strikes, \$12,000.
- United Mine Workers of America.**—Charters issued, 308.
- Mineral Mine Workers.**—Charters issued, one; strikes lost, five; persons involved, between 4,000 and 5,000. Failure of these strikes due to lack of organization. Great difficulty is experienced organizing the Fins, who comprise the majority of men working within the jurisdiction of this organization.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.**—Charters issued, 23; surrendered, one; strikes, six; won, five; lost, one; persons involved, 800; benefited, virtually every member. Secured pay for overtime, and better working conditions generally. Cost of strikes, about \$1,500.
- Machinists.**—Charters issued, 59; strikes, 35; won, 27; compromised, four; lost, two; pending, three; persons involved, 2,500; benefited, 2,300, and a general advance in wages all along the line and general improvement in conditions of labor. Gained 9-hour day, 4,000 members. Differences adjusted without strike, 56. Cost of strikes, \$15,000.
- Pattern Makers.**—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, six; number of strikes, eight; won, five; pending, three; persons involved in these strikes, 500; benefited thereby, 1,000; gain in wages, 10 per cent. Members who secured a reduction of one hour per day, 1,000; cost of strikes estimated at \$28,000.
- Painters.**—Charters issued, 60; surrendered, 20; number of strikes, two; won, one; lost, one; persons involved, 400; benefited, 300. Gain in wages of 25 cents per day; locals in 10 cities secured reduction in hours of labor; cost of strikes, \$1,500. In many instances, increase in wages and reduction in hours of labor were secured without strike.
- Printing Pressmen.**—Charters issued, 40.
- Sheet Metal Workers.**—Charters issued, 31; surrendered, three; one strike partially won.
- Street Railway Employes.**—Charters issued, 25.
- Steam and Hot Water Fitters.**—Charters issued, three; surrendered, one; strikes, three; won, one; lost one; compromised, one; persons involved, 250; cost of strike, \$400.
- Federal Labor, 7151 (Hutchinson, Kans.).**—Secured an increase in wages from \$1.30 to \$1.50 per day.

\*Since August, 1898.



- Steel and Copper Plate Printers.**—Gain of 1.5 in membership over that of last year. Gained complete victory in contest against steam presses at Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., without strike.
- Stove Mounters.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, two; strikes, four; won, two; lost, two; persons involved, 200; benefited, 125. Average 100 per cent. gain in wages, and general improvement in working conditions. Cost of strike, \$1,700.
- Cotton Mule Spinners.**—Strikes, two; won, one; lost, one; persons involved, 35; benefited, 26. Gain of from 5 to 12½ per cent. in wages. Gained advance in wages in several cases without resort to strike.
- Telegraphers, Railroad.**—Charters issued, 14. Have made enormous gains in the wages of telegraphers from October 1, 1898, to October 1, 1899. Have not gained any material reduction in the hours of labor, yet have gained many advantages in having work taken off telegraphers which properly belongs to other classes, and have successfully adjusted many individual grievances for their members. It has been an active period for the organization and a very profitable one, but have had no strikes during the year.
- Plate Workers.**—Organized January, 1899. Charters issued, 27.
- International Typographical Union.**—Charters issued, 61; surrendered, seven; strikes, 18; won, four; pending, seven; lost, four. One hundred and sixty-one locals reduced the hours of book and job members from 59 and 60 to 57 per week, without striking. Thirty unions suffered slight reduction in wages pro rata with the decrease in hours. Unionized several offices, which were non-union for years.
- Tobacco Workers.**—Charters issued, 17; surrendered, nine. Encouraging outlook for increase in wages. Influence of organization greatly widened and demand for union label immensely increased. Between sixty and seventy firms now using it.
- Stage Employes.**—Charters issued, 18; surrendered, two; strikes, 12; won, eight; compromised, three; pending, one; persons involved, 800; benefited, 400; increase in wages, 25 per cent. Cost of strike, \$9,000.
- Trunk and Bag Workers.**—Charters issued, three; surrendered, two. A few improvements gained without strike.
- Tailors.**—Charters issued, 37; surrenders, 12; strikes, 41; won, 39; lost, one; persons involved, 3,863; benefited, 3,556; worsted, six. Average total gain in wages of entire membership of \$96,550 for the year. Cost of strikes, \$4,371. In many instances, increase in wages and reductions in hours of labor were secured without strike.
- Textile Workers.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, three; strikes four; won, two; lost, two; persons involved, 2,765; benefited, 1,265.
- Tile Layers and Helpers.**—Charters issued, seven; strikes, three; won all; persons involved, 33. An advance of 50 cents per day in wages was secured in one city without strike.
- Goring Weavers.**—Won, one strike. Prevented a reduction of 30 per cent in wages. This trade at the present time is in a depressed condition.
- Wood Workers.**—Charters issued, 40; surrendered, four; strikes, 50; won, 47; lost, three; persons involved, 2,000; benefited, 1,900; worsted, 100. Nearly 5,000 men secured an average increase of 50 cents per day. Nine-hour day secured, 4,000. Secured apprentice system in many cities with wage scale. Cost of strikes, \$561.40.

## LOCAL UNIONS.

- Aluminum Workers, 7454 (Niagara Falls, N. Y.).**—Secured 10 per cent. increase in wages without strike. Work eight hours per day.
- Boom Men, 7498 (West Bay City, Mich.).**—Secured an increase in pay of \$5 per member per month.
- Bottlers, 7464 (Ottumwa, Iowa).**—Strikes won, one; members benefited, 22. Secured an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent. in wages and a reduction of one hour per day.
- Boot Blacks, 7330 (Louisville, Ky.).**—Stopped free shining, thereby benefiting all boot blacks of Louisville.
- Button Workers, 6861 (Muscatine, Iowa).**—Strikes, five; won, three; lost, two; persons benefited 127; worsted, 90. Gained 10 per cent. increase in wages.
- Button Workers, 7023 (Rochester, N. Y.).**—Twenty-eight members gained 10 per cent. increase in wages without strike.
- Brushmakers, 7304 (New York City).**—Gained recognition of the union.
- Brushmakers, 7422 (St. Louis, Mo.).**—Secured reduction of hours.
- Car Builders, 7192 (Detroit, Mich.).**—Strikes won, one.
- Chainmakers, 7418.**—Strikes won, one. Secured a 10 per cent. increase in wages.
- Coke Workers, 7324 (Benwood, W. Va.).**—Thirty per cent. gain in wages.
- Cooper Machine Workers, 7124 (Minneapolis, Minn.).**—Strikes won, one, members benefited, 85. Gained from 25 to 50 per cent. increase in wages.
- Federal Labor, 6954 (Zanesville, Ohio).**—Recognition of union. Secured 10 per cent. increase in wages.
- Federal Labor, 7087 (Belleville, Ill.).**—Strikes won, one. Men involved, 60; benefited, 150. Secured an increase of 25 cents per day.

- Federal Labor, 7174 (Jermyn, Pa.).—Won one strike. Persons involved, 15; benefited 20. Secured an increase in wages of two and one-half cents per hour. Secured a reduction of one hour per day.
- Federal Labor, 7187 (Streator, Ill.).—Strikes, six; won one; compromised, five. Persons involved, 250; benefited, 500. Secured increase in wages and reduction in the hours of labor.
- Federal Labor, 7211 (Dover, N. J.).—Compromised one strike. Persons involved, 16; benefited, 100. Secured 10 per cent. increase in wages.
- Federal Labor, 7337 (Athens, Ohio).—Painters have gained their scale.
- Federal Labor, 7390 (Central City, Ky.).—Won one strike. Persons involved, 25; benefited, 50. Twenty per cent. increase in wages, and reduction in the hours of labor to eight per day. Secured a city ordinance for an 8-hour day.
- Federal Labor, 7481 (Murphysboro, Ill.).—Increased wages from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per day, and reduced the hours of labor from ten to eight hours per day, without strike.
- Flour Mill Laborers, 6917 (Superior, Wis.).—Secured an increase of 50 cents per day for members. Recognition of union.
- Horsenail Makers, 6170 (Hartford, Conn.).—Receiving standard scale of wages. All reasonable demands granted.
- Laborers, 7230 (Essexville, Mich.).—Won one strike. Persons involved, eight; benefited, 100. Strike made by firemen working 12 hours per day and at 15 cents per hour; went back to work at 20 cents per hour and eight hours per day. Secured recognition of union, and increase for nearly all employes of factory of two cents per hour.
- Laborers, 7471 (Birmingham, Ala.).—Secured an advance of two and one-half cents per hour, and reduced the hours of labor one per day.
- Lathers, 7050 (Newcastle, Pa.).—Secured an increase of 25 cents per thousand laths.
- Lathers, 7509 (Louisville, Ky.).—Secured an increase of 25 cents per thousand laths.
- Miners, Zinc and Lead, 7500 (Oronogo, Mo.).—Gain in wages.
- Oil Well Workers, 7085 (Bowling Green, Ohio).—Settled several small difficulties to the satisfaction of the union without strike.
- Oil Well Workers, 7107 (Hamnansburg, Ohio).—Gained 10 per cent. increase in wages.
- Plasterers, 7335 (Lockport, N. Y.).—Gained 50 cents per day on day work and seven cents on yard work. Reduced the hours of labor one per day.
- Plow Fitters, 7044 (Moline, Ill.).—Won, one strike. Persons involved, 46; benefited, 46; increase in wages, 4 per cent. Better shop rules.
- Pipe Caulkers and Tappers, 7348 (New York City).—Compromised, two strikes; persons involved, 22; benefited, 22. Gained recognition of the union. Secured time and a half for all overtime, without strike.
- Ship Caulkers, 6976 (Toledo, Ohio).—Maintained wages.
- Sewer and Tunnel Workers, 7319 (Detroit, Mich.).—Won one strike. Persons involved, 150; directly benefited, 150; benefited indirectly, about 1,000. General gain of about 20 per cent. in wages. Secured a reduction of two hours per day. Recognition of union.
- Tanners and Couriers, 7086 (Kenosha, Wis.).—About 50 workmen secured an advance of 50 cents per week.
- Tanners and Curriers, 7307 (Chicago, Ill.).—Setters and beam hands secured 10 per cent. increase in wages without strike.
- Tub Molders' Helpers, 7452 (New Brighton, Pa.).—Twelve and one-half cents gain in wages.
- Triple Workers, 7239 (Watertown, N. Y.).—Won one strike. Secured an increase in wages of 30 cents per day for each member.
- Shingle Mill Workers, 7195 (Alpena, Mich.).—25 to 50 per cent. gain in wages.
- Shingle Weavers, 7099 (Marinette, Wis.).—Won one strike; persons involved, 250; benefited, 250; gain in wages, 20 per cent.
- Window Glass Layers-out, 7237 (Arnold, Pa.).—Gain in wages. Recognition of union.

#### LABOR PAPERS.

Great credit should be given to the labor papers. They have done much towards spreading information regarding the benefits of organization and to create a widespread sentiment among the wage-workers in favor of uniting. Every member of the American Federation of Labor should encourage and assist these local papers. They are good organizers, and when they stand for labor, and that alone, they never fail to render yeoman service in the cause they advocate.

#### ORGANIZATION.

The year just ended has been both encouraging and satisfactory. The spirit of organization is abroad. The national and international unions should take advantage of the rare opportunity now offered to extend the jurisdiction of their respective crafts. Several of our national unions have Secretaries or Presidents who hold their office more as an honorary position, receiving a nominal salary for services rendered. They work at their trade during the day and devote their evenings and Sundays to the duties of their office. For that reason they are in no condition to perform the duties

devolving upon them so that the highest and best results might accrue to their union. National and international organizations should be urged by this convention to have at least one paid officer who should devote his entire time to the work of organizing his craft or calling.

#### CENTRAL BODIES.

The central bodies have, and are now rendering splendid assistance in the grand task of uniting and consolidating the forces of labor, and this assistance is clearly manifested in their strenuous efforts to prevent the sale of unfair goods. To encourage the affiliation of all State Federations and city centrals with the American Federation of Labor, I recommend that the per capita tax for State Federations and city centrals be reduced to \$10.00 per year, payable quarterly.

#### CONCLUSION.

I desire, in conclusion, to extend my sincere thanks, through the delegates present, to the various secretaries and officers of affiliated unions, not forgetting the organizers, for their uniform courtesy and promptness in responding to communications, and the real assistance they have rendered, thus enabling me to more easily fulfill the duties of my office. I am exceptionally grateful to my colleagues of the Executive Council for their wise counsel, which has ever been at my disposal during the three years which I have been honored with my present office.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK MORRISON,

*Secretary American Federation of Labor.*

On motion the report was referred to the Committee on Secretary's report.  
Treasurer Lennon read his annual report, as follows:

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Officers and Delegates, Nineteenth Annual Convention American Federation of Labor:*

BROTHERS AND COMRADES. I take exceptional pleasure in submitting this report of the financial standing of the Federation for your consideration. Never in the history of the Federation has our treasury been so strong; and of more importance even than a strong treasury, is the fact that our income during the past year has enabled the Federation to carry on more organizing work than during any year in its history. This work has been not only a benefit to the Federation direct, but has materially strengthened all our National, International and Local Unions.

During the coming year the work of organizing should be pushed with even greater vigor and persistence. The time apparently is not far distant when the trade unions of our continent will be put to the severest test possible, at the hands of organized capital, and it behooves every union man and woman to work with a will, in order that at no point shall our unions be destroyed. Our cause being just, I have no doubt of the final triumph of the Peace Army of Organized Labor over all opposition. What is necessary, is confidence in the justice of our demands, and the adoption of absolutely equitable and manly tactics to bring about the desired results.

In this city of Detroit I was first elected treasurer of the Federation. I have served as well as my ability permitted; and my constant re-election each year since has been, I assure you, highly appreciated. The kindness and friendship of my colleagues in the Council has been a very bright spot in my trade union experience. I extend to you, one and all, my thanks, and hope that this Convention will perform only such work as will aid in promoting the best interests of Trade Unionism.

### STATEMENT OF FINANCES FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1898, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

INCOME.		EXPENSES.	
1898.		1898.	
November 1.	Balance.....\$ 2,301 42	November 1.	Paid Warrants.....\$ 1,080 19
November 30.	From Secy. Morrison. .. 1,840 61	December 31.	" " ..... 2,325 37
December 31.	" " " ..... 2,007 30	1899.	
1899.		January 31.	" " ..... 1,622 29
January 31.	" " " ..... 1,181 32	February 28.	" " ..... 3,215 23
February 28.	" " " ..... 2,537 57	March 31.	" " ..... 2,200 80
March 31.	" " " ..... 2,191 50	April 30.	" " ..... 2,585 38
April 30.	" " " ..... 4,654 29	May 31.	" " ..... 2,056 31
May 31.	" " " ..... 3,000 63	June 30.	" " ..... 1,997 97
June 30.	" " " ..... 2,800 86	July 31.	" " ..... 2,430 39
July 31.	" " " ..... 2,431 26	August 31.	" " ..... 2,592 56
August 31.	" " " ..... 3,212 91	September 30.	" " ..... 3,666 72
September 30.	" " " ..... 3,351 25	October 31.	" " ..... 4,826 04
October 31.	" " " ..... 7,547 63	October 31.	Cash Balance..... 8,549 33
Total.....	\$ 39,148 55	Total.....	\$ 39,148 55

November 1, 1899.	Cash in hands of Treasurer Lennon.....	\$ 8,549 33
November 1, 1899.	Cash in hands of Secretary Morrison.....	1,000 00
Total.....		<u>\$ 9,549 33</u>

Fraternally yours,

JOHN B. LENNON,

*Treasurer American Federation of Labor.*

The report was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Treasurer's report.  
 Delegate Lee M. Hart, for the Committee on Rules, reported as follows:

## COMMITTEE REPORTS.

*To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

**FELLOW DELEGATES:**—We, your Committee on Rules and Order, beg leave to submit the following report:

We organized with the choice of John F. O'Sullivan as Chairman and Lee M. Hart as Secretary. We recommend the following as the Rules to govern this Convention:

**Rule 1.**—The Convention shall be called to order at 9 a. m., adjourn at 12 noon, to reassemble at 2 p. m., and to continue in session until 6 p. m., standard time.

**Rule 2.**—Every delegate, when he rises to speak, shall respectfully address the chair, announce his name and organization he represents.

**Rule 3.**—Should two or more members 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, unless it shall be to call him to a point of order.

**Rule 5.**—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 determined, when, if permitted, he may proceed again.

**Rule 6.**—A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same subject or question until all who wish to speak have had an opportunity to do so, nor more than twice without permission from the house, nor any longer than five minutes at a time without permission.

**Rule 7.**—A question shall not be subject to debate until it has been seconded and stated from the chair, and it shall be reduced to writing at the request of any member.

**Rule 8.**—When a question is before the house 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 severally have precedence in the order named.

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

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

**Rule 11.**—Any delegate not present to answer to his name at roll call shall be marked absent; but in the event of being unavoidably absent, shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

**Rule 12.**—The previous question can only be put when called for by at least twelve members.

**Rule 13.**—That before a resolution is received by the chair or Committee on Resolutions, it shall bear the signature of the delegate introducing it, with the title of his union.

**Rule 14.**—No motion or resolution shall be finally passed without opportunity to speak is afforded the delegate making or introducing the same.

**Rule 15.**—That no resolution be received after Thursday's session without unanimous consent.

**Rule 16.**—All questions not herein provided shall be decided according to Roberts' Manual.

**Rule 17.**—The main body of the hall to be reserved for Delegates, the rear and balcony for visitors.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Roll call of Officers and Delegates.
2. Reading Minutes of previous session.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Reports of Officers.
5. Reports of Regular Committees.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Unfinished Business.
8. New Business.
9. Election and Installation of Officers.
10. Good of the Federation.
11. Adjournment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. O'SULLIVAN, *Chairman*,  
C. H. SQUIER,  
HOMER D. CALL,  
D. D. MULCAHY,  
ALEX. REID,  
LEE M. HART, *Secretary*.

A motion was made to adopt the report as read.

Delegate John F. Tobin moved to amend Rule 8 by striking out the words "to adjourn," which motion being put to a vote was lost.

Delegate Max Morris moved to change the time for adjournment from 6 to 5:30 o'clock p. m. Amendment lost.

Delegate C. E. Hawkes moved an amendment to insert in Rule 8, after the words "to adjourn" "to lay on the table." Lost.

The report of the committee was then adopted as read.

Vice-President Duncan read the resolutions contained in the program and referred them to the appropriate committees, as follows:

Resolution No. 1.—By Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The label of the Allied Printing Trades Council is now universally recognized as the emblem of the organized trades in the printing and publishing business, and as several State and City Governments have enacted laws and regulations authorizing the use of said label on all publications and printing matter issued by said Governments, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, heartily endorses and approves the efforts of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Washington, D. C., in their demand for the label on all United States Government publications, and the officers and legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor are herewith authorized to assist said Allied Printing Trades Council of Washington, D. C., to secure the enactment of a law at the 56th Congress, authorizing the use of said label on all Government publications.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 2.—By Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union:

*Resolved*, That the delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to have prevail, if possible, a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the labor troubles in Shoshone County, Idaho, and report their findings to the central labor unions throughout the country, and for the use of the different labor legislative committees that may appear before the House and Senate Committee on Labor in the interests of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 3.—By National Union of United Brewery Workmen:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor in its New York Convention in 1895, made it a law for the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen to prohibit its local unions to hold membership in the Order of the Knights of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, The fact remains that a number of other National and International Trade Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are still amalgamated with the Order of the Knights of Labor, through some of their local unions; and,

WHEREAS, This dual connection in many instances has caused the members of the American Federation of Labor to aid the Knights of Labor in their opposition against *bona fide* trade unions; and,

WHEREAS, The restrictions placed on the brewery workmen by the New York Convention of the American Federation of Labor should include the rest of the members of the American Federation of Labor also; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in Detroit, Mich., pass a law, according to which, no member of any trade union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, directly or indirectly, shall be allowed to hold membership in the Order of the Knights of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 4.—By Delegate C. L. Shamp:

WHEREAS, Information has been received from reliable sources that there are a number of independent organizations of stationary firemen in existence; and,

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen desires their affiliation with that body, but do not know the names and addresses of the officers, and at this time are not in a position to bear the expenses necessary to send their organizers to the various cities; and,

WHEREAS, The organizers of the American Federation of Labor are in a position

to furnish the information desired, without incurring expense to themselves or this Federation; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming president shall give instructions to the organizers to ascertain if there is an independent union of stationary firemen in their districts, and should they find such to be the case, they shall ascertain the names and addresses of officers thereof and send the information gained to the office of the President of this Federation, who, in turn, shall send it to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 5.—By C. L. Shamp, delegate International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen:

WHEREAS, There has been a misunderstanding existing between the Brewery Firemen and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen as to who should have jurisdiction over the Brewery Firemen: The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen or the National Union of United Brewery Workers; and,

WHEREAS, The Brewery Firemen in several cities in the United States have come into the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor at their last convention, in Kansas City, Mo., in December, 1898, by vote, decided that all union men should belong to a union of their craft; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has always stood by trade autonomy; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, request the American Federation of Labor, at their next convention, to be held in Detroit, December 11, 1899, to demand of the National Union of United Brewery Workers to comply with the vote of their last convention and turn over all Brewery Firemen to the union of their craft.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 6.—By Columbia River Fishermen's Union, No. 6321, Astoria, Ore.:

WHEREAS, The members of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union are employed only four months in the year at their regular vocation and pay dues to their organization only for said time of four months, and,

WHEREAS, Many of our members belong to other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, Some of our members pay double per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor, and all of our members through this union pay for eight months that we are not employed at our calling as fishermen; and,

WHEREAS, This seems both unfair and burdensome; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we present this matter to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor and petition said body that our union be required to pay per capita tax for the regular time engaged in our vocation, and no more.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 7.—By W. A. Lossie, delegate Federal Labor Union, No. 7010, Owensboro, Ky.:

WHEREAS, The tendency of the present administration is to unnecessarily increase the number of men in the standing army of the United States, and,

WHEREAS, The alarming frequency of the issuing of Federal injunctions against organized workingmen and ordering out of Federal troops to enforce these injunctions; and,

WHEREAS, There being no need of increasing the standing army of the United States in time of peace, excepting to use its power to subjugate union laboring men, as the events transpiring at Hazelton, Penna.; Pana, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Wardner, Idaho, proves, and,

WHEREAS, The increasing of the standing army unnecessarily increases the taxation upon the laboring men, and the power vested in Federal judges to order out Federal troops at their pleasure menaces the liberties of the workingmen of the United States; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, at Detroit, Mich., declare against the increase of the regular standing army of the United States and for the reduction of the present army to the regular quota of 25,000 men, and thereby demonstrate to the powers of the world that we can depend upon our volunteer soldiers to defend their country in time of danger.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 8.—By Federal Labor Union, No. 7087, Belleville, Ill.:

WHEREAS, Numerous laws have, from time to time, been passed in the legislatures of the different States, regarding the employment of convict labor, and to compel them from competing with skilled labor; and,

WHEREAS, Said laws, while helping the cause of organized labor to a degree, are not preventing convict labor from coming in competition with free labor, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do hereby petition the legislatures of all the States to annul all convict labor laws at present existing, and frame an act, thus: That no convict shall produce or manufacture articles that come in competition with free labor, and that the States furnish their convicts with stone to be broken so that it can be used for macadamizing, constructing and keeping in repair the public highways in their respective States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 9.—By John B. Lennon, delegate Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

To amend Section 1, Article III, to read: The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually, at 10 A. M., on the first Thursday in December, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 10.—By Livery Employees' Union, No. 7026, Troy, N. Y.:

To amend Article XI, Section 1, in the third line, after the words Federal Unions, strike out five cents, and insert one cent, which would make the section read, "from Local Trades' Unions and Federal Unions, one cent per member per month."

SEC. 4. No amendment to increase the per capita tax shall be adopted and enforced unless by a referendum vote of the members of the unions subject to the increased taxation.

Referred to Committee on LAWS.

Resolution No. 11.—By Adolph Buethe, delegate Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers' Union, No. 6616, Detroit, Mich.:

WHEREAS, There are in some States, laws that are detrimental and unjust to the citizens; and,

WHEREAS, There is a law that makes it possible for the tax-title sharks to exist; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that it should be so amended that where the tax is overdue the land shall become the property of the county or city; and,

WHEREAS, There is also a law that makes it possible for the heartless mortgage shark to squeeze the unfortunate widow out of her furniture, home, and the few cents she has; and,

WHEREAS, We also believe that it should be so amended that a city, county, or State may look after its unfortunate and loan money on all mortgages at a fair rate of interest, and on long time; and,

WHEREAS, There are other laws that are unjust and unfair, that should be abolished or amended, so as to better existing conditions; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Legislative Committee, under the direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, arrange a platform of laws and principles; and therefore, be it further

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council be authorized to distribute said platforms or measures to candidates of all parties, who shall then openly declare themselves upon said measures; and, further

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor endorse candidates of any party that shall declare themselves in favor of said measures.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 12.—By Adolph Buethe, delegate Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers' Union, No. 6616, Detroit, Mich.:

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, discourage all elaborate preparations for the entertainment of officers and delegates at annual conventions; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That local bodies in cities where annual conventions are held make a special feature of mass meetings, to which organized labor and the public are invited.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.



Resolution No. 13.—By Adolph Buehe, delegate Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers' Union, No. 6616, Detroit, Mich.:

*Resolved*, That the incoming executive officers are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost endeavors to organize the Architectural and Ornamental Wire, Iron and Metal Workers in the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 14.—By Joseph E. Hofbauer and John T. Corcan, delegates International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America:

*Resolved*, That the Chicago *Daily News*, the Chicago *Record*, and all publications owned and controlled by Victor F. Lawson be, and are hereby, declared unfair and unworthy the support of all fair-dealing men; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That organized labor and those friendly to the principles for which it strives, be requested to refrain from patronizing the Chicago *Daily News* or the Chicago *Record* and auxiliary publications; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That the Chicago *Daily News*, the Chicago *Record*, and auxiliary publications be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 15.—By Cooper Machine Workers' Union, No. 7124, Minneapolis:

WHEREAS, Action having been taken at the recent annual convention of the Coopers' International Union of America, having for its object the amalgamation of the cooperage crafts; and,

WHEREAS, It having been reported with considerable authority that the American Federation of Labor would be appealed, petitioned or requested to sanction and approve such action of the Coopers' International Union by resolution adopted in said convention seeking such amalgamation; and,

WHEREAS, The object and aim of such resolutions as adopted by Coopers' International Union, or any appeal or petition which may be presented to your honorable body, having for its aim or purpose such amalgamation, seeks the dissolution and disruption of certain *bona fide* trade unions now holding a charter under and by authority of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, Any action on the part of your honorable body by sanctioning such action or resolution of the Coopers' International Union, or any concentrated action on the part of the American Federation of Labor having for its object such amalgamation, would be of the most vital importance to certain individual unions, namely, Cooper Machine Workers' Union, at Minneapolis, Minn., and elsewhere, *bona fide* labor organizations, now holding charters and prospering in the pursuit of their avocation in the machine rooms; and,

WHEREAS, Coopers Machine Workers' Union, of Minneapolis, Minn., holding charter from the American Federation of Labor, is a *bona fide* labor organization, controlling and having jurisdiction in all cooperage machine rooms in the city of Minneapolis, and engaged in the slack-barrel construction occupation, taking the raw and unfinished product and constructing same into an almost completed product, needing but the finishing touches of the cooper in hooping or wiring of the same, thence sold, delivered and filled with flour in the great mills of this city, the greatest flour market of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, In the city of Minneapolis, Minn., nearly all members of the Coopers' Union No. 22 are co-operative members engaged in the cooperage business, *bona fide* stockholders, holding stock in five (5) of the cooperage concerns and supplying the bulk of the entire output, thus receiving the dividends of their own business and enjoying the distinction of business man, employer and employe; and,

WHEREAS, It must be readily seen that the machine worker as an employe would be a subordinate in such amalgamation and would be entirely at the mercy of his brother employes, as a mere tool in the hands of unscrupulous employers; holding charter under guise of a labor union. His welfare is entirely in the hands of co-operative coopers in the amalgamation, his organization as a machine worker is extinct: he must consider himself a cooper and abide by the dictation of his employer, whether favorable or unfavorable; he can hold no meetings of his fellow men engaged in their separate and individual occupation, looking toward the betterment of the condition of the machine workers, as such meetings would be unconstitutional; and his employer (the cooper) has a perfect right to enter and attend such meetings held and can cooperate with his co-operative union brother and take such action as will necessarily upset all plans of his co-workers, the machine men; the coopers being in the majority

will necessarily rule, and his instrumentality guide his organization as desired; the machine worker, a subordinate or employe, must comply with all laws framed by his employer or suffer the consequence of his action by fine or expulsion; if the latter, he loses his situation, not only in the co-operative shops, but has no prestige in any shop within the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union; opportunities are hereby given the co-operative cooper to raise his scale at the expense of the machine worker, who, in case a cut in wages was decided upon in order to declare larger dividends to the co-operative coopers, must accept such reduction philosophically and with good grace, through no fault of his own. These are but a few of the conditions which confront the machine worker, and prompts him to request your consideration of matters which mean so much in shaping the future welfare or existence of a trade union; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Cooper Machine Workers' Union of Minneapolis, Minn., most earnestly protest against action on the part of the American Federation of Labor having for its object the amalgamation of Coopers Machine Workers' Union with the Coopers' International Union; and further

*Resolved*, That we believe such action, if taken, would be detrimental to the welfare and prosperity of Coopers Machine Workers' Union of the city of Minneapolis, who under present circumstances and conditions enjoy the prestige and honor of being the largest union of its kind in the United States and enjoying the fruits of its labors only through its being an organized, separable and distinct body, occupied in its own particular branch of business; be it further

*Resolved*, That we are of the opinion that circumstances and conditions, as existing in this great milling center where our product is consumed as fast as manufactured, do not at the present time warrant any interference whatever from any source that may retard the progress or jeopardize the interests of a legitimate *bona fide* trade union; be it further

*Resolved*, That Cooper Machine Workers' Union are of the opinion that the American Federation of Labor can not consistently consider any action confronting such amalgamation without the consent of Coopers Machine Workers' Union; be it further

*Resolved*, That Cooper Machine Workers' Union, of Minneapolis, petition your honorable body to heed our protest, believing that the American Federation of Labor will not exercise the usurpation of power in annulling a charter already given to and in possession of our union, until a sufficient reason be given for so doing. We believe it wise to let well enough alone; that the day is not far distant when cooper machine workers will be at the head and among the strongest unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor if left undisturbed by irrational action outside of its own union.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 16.—By J. E. Daley, delegate Chicago Federation of Labor:

*Resolved*, That the Chicago *Daily News*, the Chicago *Record*, and all publications owned and controlled by Victor F. Lawson, be and are hereby declared unfair and unworthy the support of all fair dealing men, and be it further

*Resolved*, That organized labor, and those friendly to the principles for which it strives, be requested to refrain from patronizing the Chicago *Daily News* or Chicago *Record* and auxiliary publications, and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Chicago *Daily News*, the Chicago *Record* and auxiliary publications be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 17.—By Wood Carvers' Association of North America:

WHEREAS, One of the objects of the American Federation of Labor is the establishment of national and international trade unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade; as per Art. II, Sec. 2 of the constitution, and in Art. IX, Sec. 5 of same constitution, it states, that it is the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, and it is 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. In order to carry out the intent of these two sections, and to make the same more effective; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That national or international unions, or branches thereof, organizing members of another craft, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, shall transfer such members to the nearest branch connected with the national or international union, composed of such craft, or when subordinate branches exist and are connected with another national or international union, than the one to which they right-

fully belong, then it shall be the duty of such national or international union to transfer such subordinate branch to the national or international union composed of members working at such trade or calling. When a national or international union or any branch thereof fails to comply with aforesaid resolution, upon complaint (of such failure) to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, it shall be the duty of said Executive Council to investigate, and if cause for complaint be proven, said Executive Council shall have the right to order such national or international union to comply with aforesaid resolution, otherwise said Executive Council shall have the right to suspend such national or international union for a specified time, if they continue to violate the same.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Delegate Lee M. Hart made a statement in regard to the locked-out stage hands in the Detroit theatres, and expressed the hope that before the Convention's final adjournment an effort would be made to bring about a settlement of the trouble.

Delegate James O'Connell read the report of the Fraternal Delegates to Great Britain as follows :

*To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor :*

GENTLEMEN—We the undersigned, selected by you at the last Convention to attend the 32nd Annual Congress of the British Trade Unions, present the following report :

The Convention opened in Plymouth, England, on Monday, September 4th, being called to order by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, who presented the Mayor of the city to deliver an address of welcome. There was present at the Congress 382 delegates, representing 173 organizations, exclusive of the fraternal delegates from the United States, Denmark, and the English co-operators.

While there was fewer delegates than at the previous Congress, several large organizations, such as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and the Durham Miners, were not represented.

After the usual preliminaries were finished, Mr. Wood, the Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee called attention to the fact that since the last Congress, Mr. Inskip, who had been the treasurer of the committee, and who many of you will remember as one of the fraternal delegates last year, had died, and presented a resolution which was carried by a standing vote.

Delegate W. J. Vernon, of Plymouth, was selected president for the week, and read his address, which savored strongly of socialism. While the address was received, it was very evident during the week the Congress was in session that the majority of the delegates were not in sympathy with that movement.

In the report of the Parliamentary Committee forty-one subjects were dealt with as follows: Shops (Seats) bill, Old Age Pensions, Amendment to Queen's Speech, Half-timers' bill, Amendment to Compensation Act, Miners' Eight-hour bill, Couplings bill, Workmens' Cheap Trains bill, Boiler Inspection and Registration bill, Bakehouses (hours) bill, Merchandise Marks Amendment bill, Early Closing (Shops) bill, Steam Engines and Boilers (persons in charge) bill, Truck bill, Watermen's bill, Electoral Reform, Taxation of Ground Values, Banking of Trade Union funds, Sweating in the Public Service, Amendment to Factory Acts, Peace Pronouncement, National Conciliation Board, Federation of Trades, Picketing Appeal case, the Engineers' dispute and many others of a minor character. While the committee reported that as much as was desired was not accomplished in Parliament they could report that the Shops bill and the bill raising the ages of half-timers from 11 to 12 years had been passed and would go into operation in January, 1900.

The dispute between the Co-operative Society of Smiths and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers being of such an important character your delegates deem it advisable that the report of the committee having this matter in charge should be given in full, and follows :

#### STATEMENT BY CO-OPERATIVE SMITHS' SOCIETY *RE* DISPUTE.

##### AT MESSRS. MAIL, McFARLANE'S,

Repairing Engineers, Tyne Dock.

In March, 1898, at the above named works, a striker named Pentney was put to a smith's fire at the age of 20 years. His wages were reduced from 24s. per week to 12s. per week. The three smiths employed there were all members of the above society, and they immediately objected and interviewed the manager, asking for his removal from the fire, but without success. Subsequently correspondence was opened with the firm by the society officials with the same object, but of no avail.

On Saturday, April 3rd, the smiths left work as a protest against the above infringement of the smith trade.

On the following Monday, April 5th, our members' places were filled by three smiths, members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Mr. Ratcliffe, District Delegate of the A. S. E., was written to on the same date, complaining of their members taking the places of ours whilst a dispute was

pending. On the 18th we received a reply from him that the matter would be inquired into. Further correspondence ensued, and a meeting was ultimately arranged between our South Shields Committee and the South Shields District Committee of the A. S. E. for May 13th. We stated at that meeting that the striker Pentney had been working at Messrs. Mail, McFarlane's more or less since 1893, and was paid off and employed again several times during that time. We also complained of A. S. E. smiths taking our members' places, well knowing there was a dispute. One of their members, named Nicholson, admitted that the manager was at his home on the Sunday, and told him there was a slight dispute. Another, named Duncan, left Messrs. Edwards to go, and another named Davidson some weeks after left Mr. Palmer's to go, after being cautioned by his shopmates. The meeting was adjourned at Mr. Ratcliffe's request for him to make further inquiries.

We met again on May 23rd. Mr. Ratcliffe had in the meantime interviewed the firm's manager, and at this meeting he tried to justify their (the firm's) action by stating that the firm always considered the financial circumstances of their employes prior to fixing their wages, which was an answer, or supposed to be an answer, to our allegation that he was a striker and had been paid 2s. per week.

We got no further satisfaction from the A. S. E., and this ended our interview with them.

Their members continue to work at Messrs. Mail's, and we continue to "block" the shop so far as our members are concerned, and that is the present position.

In accordance with this request arbitrators were appointed, the terms of reference being as to whether the members of the Amalgamated Engineers took the places of the Co-operative Smiths when out on strike, and the secretary was instructed to write the Engineers informing them of the letter received, and the fact that the sub-committee asked for had been appointed to make the investigation. The letter sent by the secretary was as follows:—

13th December, 1898.

Mr. G. Barnes, Amalgamated Engineers.

Dear Mr. Barnes.—I am instructed by the Parliamentary Committee to inform you that the Co-operative Smiths have sent to this office a letter complaining of certain alleged grievances against members of your society. They state they have taken all reasonable methods to effect a settlement, but have failed, and they have appealed to the Parliamentary Committee under Standing Orders of Congress, and resolutions passed for the settlement of disputes between one society and another. They have also forwarded a cheque as a deposit to cover the cost of the inquiry, according to resolution referred to. The Parliamentary Committee, after full consideration of the question, instructed me to write you and inform you that they have appointed three of their number to act as arbitrators between the two societies, and it is hoped you will fall in with this arrangement. It is suggested the investigation should take place about the second week in January. I shall be pleased to hear from you on the matter. I enclose you a copy of the statement which has been forwarded to the committee by the Co-operative Smiths. With best wishes, yours faithfully,

S. WOODS.

On the 24th December a reply was received as follows:—

24th December, 1898.

Dear Mr. Woods.—In reference to your letter of the 13th instant, we accept the suggestion for an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the grievance of the Co-operative Smiths, but at the same time I have to suggest that we might have been made acquainted with the names of those entrusted by the Parliamentary Committee with the duty of investigation, and we suggest about the end of January as the date for such investigation. I have further to say that we do not admit the statement of the Co-operative Smiths that they made a genuine attempt to settle the matter, nor do we recognize or admit the right of that society to fix without consultation with us the conditions under which our members shall accept work. We deem it necessary to make these reservations so that thereby we may secure to ourselves a right to put our case, either before or after the investigation, in the light of the position therein covered. Yours sincerely,

GEO. N. BARNES.

On receipt of this letter the secretary wrote the following reply:—

2nd January, 1899.

Dear Mr. Barnes.—Many thanks for yours of the 24th December re proposed inquiry into alleged grievances of the Co-operative Smiths against your society. The names of the three members of the committee appointed to investigate are—D. Holmes, J. P. (Northern Counties Weavers), W. Mullin, J. P. (Card and Blowing-room Operatives), and C. W. Bowerman (London Society of Compositors). With regard to the date of proposed investigation, I think about the end of January will suit. Await ing your further reply, and with best wishes—I am, yours faithfully,

S. WOODS.

The investigation accordingly took place at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on February 24th, 1899. At the inquiry the fullest evidence was given as to both sides of the alleged grievances, the circumstance connected with which appeared to be of an extremely simple character. The Co-operative Smiths had occasion to object to a striker being put to a smith's fire, and after vainly requesting the manager to

withdraw the lad, their members were withdrawn. Their places were immediately filled by members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The evidence proved that at the time of entering the shop the Engineers' members knew that a dispute was in progress, but on their behalf it was urged that the Co-operative Smiths had treated the lad unfairly, and that therefore the Engineers' members were justified in the course of action that they took. In the course of this inquiry other disputes that had occurred between the two societies were referred to. After hearing the evidence given, the arbitrators gave the following award:—

(1) The Co-operative Smiths' Society had a grievance against the firm of Messrs. Mail, McFarlane & Co., Tyne Dock, and took action, which they were thoroughly entitled to do, looking to the fact that only their own members were working there at the time.

(2) We think it would have been better if, under the circumstances, the other society had been made acquainted with the fact that a dispute existed, instead of communicating with the officials of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers after the dispute had been entered upon.

(3) We are of opinion that the Co-operative Smiths' Society, having failed to arrive at an amicable understanding with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, were within their right in issuing their statement relative to the dispute between the two societies, which, whilst slightly inaccurate in certain particulars, such inaccuracies do not affect the issues involved.

(4) We also are of opinion that in the case arising at Elswick the Amalgamated Society of Engineers took the right and proper course, and we greatly regret that the Co-operative Smiths did not see their way to co-operate with them in the matter.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) That we recommend the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to at once withdraw their members from Messrs. Mail, McFarlane & Co.

(2) That we advise the appointment of a Joint Committee, whose object shall be to frame rules for the future government of shops in which members of both societies are working.  
Newcastle-on-Tyne, February 24th, 1899.

The officials of the Co-operative Smith Society appended their signatures to the decision of the arbitrators, but on behalf of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers it was urged that their assent must be withheld until the matter had been referred to their Executive Council. On the 20th of March, 1899, a communication was addressed to the District Delegate of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, inquiring if his society was prepared to carry out the decisions which had been arrived at, and, in reply, a lengthy and labored statement was received on the 23rd of March, declining to carry out the first of the two recommendations. On the 3rd of April, 1899, the arbitrators addressed the following communication to the District Delegate of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers:

#### CO-OPERATIVE SMITHS' SOCIETY v. A. S. E.

Dear Sir.—Referring to yours of the 23rd ult., we regret that the members of your Executive are not prepared to accept the recommendations embodied in the award of the arbitrators in this matter. The points upon which you lay stress were fully and carefully considered at the time of the inquiry and, in our opinion, do not provide the slightest justification for the action of your Executive in allowing their members to take the places of the members of the Co-operative Smiths' Society. We cannot admit the right, which, in this instance, appears to have been claimed by your society of sitting in judgment upon the action of another society, and after arriving at the conclusion that the circumstances leading up to the dispute did not warrant the men in striking, allowing its members to take the places vacated by those on strike. Your arguments, in our judgment, altogether evade the main issue involved, and it will be with regret that we shall have to report to the Parliamentary Committee the failure of our efforts to bring about a satisfactory and amicable settlement of the matter in dispute.

Faithfully yours,

C. W. BOWERMAN,  
W. MULLIN,  
D. HOLMES.

The above report was presented to the Parliamentary Committee on the 10th of May by the arbitrators, when the following resolution was passed by the Committee:

That the report of the Arbitrators as read, be adopted by the committee; also, that the Secretary be instructed to forward copy of same to the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Engineers, together with a copy of resolutions passed re disputes between one society and another.

After this considerable correspondence passed between your secretary and the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Engineers, with the object of seeing if it were possible to get the Engineers to accept the award of the arbitrators, and on July 20 your committee received the last communication on the subject from the General Secretary of the Engineers, which is as follows:

DEAR MR. WOODS:—Your communication, yesterday's date, has been carefully considered by the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and as a result, I have to say that the following resolution has been adopted, namely:—That the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, be informed, in reply to their communication of the 19th, that this Council have

nothing to add to the previous decision re the Co-operative Smiths (which decision was to the effect that they could not accept the award of the arbitrators); therefore we have no option but to sever our connection with the Trade Union Congress.

Reciprocating your kindly concluding expressions, and regretting the untoward termination of official association, I remain yours sincerely,

G. N. BARNES.

The amount of the expenses in connection with the arbitration was £132s. 4d., which amount the arbitrators decided should be paid by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

Your committee regret that, although they have endeavored by every means in their power to bring about an amicable settlement of this unfortunate dispute, they have failed, and being of the opinion is of great importance, they may be excused for going somewhat lengthily into details under the circumstances. They had no alternative but to carry out the standing orders of Congress in deciding upon the issues involved.

An attempt was made at the Congress to bring this matter up for discussion, but under the standing orders it was impossible and was ruled out by the Presiding officer, and as the matter now stands the Engineers are excluded from representation for two years.

There were 98 resolutions presented to Congress for their consideration and dealt with the following subjects: Monetary Reform, Postal Employes' Grievances, Banking Trade Union Funds, Compulsory Weighing, Hours of Labor, Workmens' Compensation for Accidents, Representation in Parliament, Amendment of Factory and Workshops Act, Housing of Working Classes, Sunday Trading, International Trade Unions, Waterman's Representation act, Child Labor in Factories, Arbitration, Stationary Contracts, Registrars Charges for Death Certificates, Juvenile Labor, Character to Employes, Municipal Bakeries, Amendment to Truck Act, Education and Public Money, Co-operative Production, Capital Punishment, Miner Regulation Amendment act, Federation, Fair Wages, Steam Engines and Boilers, Public Inspection, Old Age Pensions, Compensation for Personal Injuries, Resolution Protesting Against the War in South Africa.

The resolution submitted on the money question was one that brought out a general debate, and at its conclusion the resolution was defeated by a vote of 274,000 in favor and 712,000 against.

A resolution calling for assessment of 1/2d per annum per member for the purpose of paying election expenses and salaries of labor men elected to Parliament was proposed, but there being strong opposition to it, it was withdrawn by the proposer before it came to a vote.

A resolution was submitted instructing the Parliamentary to call a conference of Trade Unionists Co-operators, Socialists and other working organizations for the purpose of devising ways and means of securing a larger representation in Parliament was carried by a vote of 546,000 in favor and 434,000 against.

One of the great questions that is agitating the minds of the British workmen to-day is the Housing problem, and several resolutions were introduced on this subject, and the Parliamentary Committee was instructed to help this measure.

A resolution to the effect that child labor in factories shall not be performed by children under 14 years of age working days and under 18 years working nights, was adopted.

The following resolution, offered by Ben Tillett of the Dockers' Union, on compulsory arbitration, was defeated by a large vote:

*Resolved*, That, in view of the increasing number of lockouts and refusal by employers to arbitrate, we urge the Government to pass a Compulsory Arbitration Act, and the appointment of judge and court, with authority to enforce awards by fines and imprisonment of persons refusing to accept award of such court. And that judges have full powers, as under company laws, to call for the production of all records dealing with wages and working expenses of any firm or bodies of men or employers interested in a dispute.

A resolution calling for the municipal ownership of bake shops was introduced.

The following amendment to this resolution was offered: "But we further desire to again place on record our conviction that the social and economic problem can only be solved when the means of production, distribution, and exchange is held as common property, and that political action on Independent Socialist lines is the best and most practical method to reach this end."

After a short debate the amendment was defeated, and the original resolution was adopted.

The resolution in reference to education and public money, which is in the report of the last, Fraternal delegates, was re-introduced and carried.

The following resolution relating to Capital Punishment was adopted:

That this Congress regards the system of Capital Punishment as barbarous and degrading, and in the name of the working classes of this country registers its opinion that the time has come when such a revolting practice should no longer disgrace the Legislature.

Resolutions calling for an Old Age Pension was adopted.

Since the last Congress a special Congress was held in Manchester for the purpose of forming a Federation, at which 290 delegates were present. The organization was perfected along the lines as laid down in the last report of the Fraternal delegates, and has about 400,000 members.

On the last day of the Congress a resolution was carried calling upon the government to use every possible means to settle the dispute in South Africa without resorting to war.

Huddersfield, Eng., was selected as the place for holding the next Congress.

Mr. James Haslane of the Miners' Federation, and Mr. Wilkie of the Shipwrights were elected as Fraternal delegates, and we recommend these gentlemen to you as staunch trade unionists.

During the Congress, Lady Dilke was present, and was indefatigable in her efforts to organize the women workers. We desire to return our thanks to our fellow trades unionists of Great Britain for their kind and considerate treatment to us while across the water. We also desire to return our thanks to the delegates in honoring us, and hoping that we have performed our duties in a satisfactory manner, we have the honor to remain

Yours fraternally,

JAS. O'CONNELL.  
THOMAS F. TRACY.

Delegate James H. Sullivan read his report as Fraternal Delegate to the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada, as follows:

*To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

Gentlemen:—As Fraternal Delegate to the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Canadian Labor Congress, I respectfully submit the following report:

The Convention was called to order on Tuesday morning, September 19, 1899, by Mr. S. Fitzpatrick, president of the Central Trades Council of Montreal, who, after a few appropriate remarks, introduced the Mayor of the city of Montreal, Mr. Prefontaine, who welcomed the Delegates in behalf of the citizens, and assured them a pleasant time while they remained in the city.

Mr. Fitzpatrick then introduced Mr. Ralph Smith, president of the Congress, who thanked the Mayor and aldermen for their kindly welcome, and assured them that the Delegates would fully appreciate the kindness of the citizens of Montreal.

Mr. John A. Flett, vice-president of the Congress; Mr. W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America, and the Fraternal Delegate from the American Federation of Labor also addressed the Congress, after which President Smith declared the Congress open for the transaction of business.

The Report of Credentials Committee showed seventy-two Delegates from the different Provinces of Canada present. As a great many of the Delegates were French-Canadians, the business was carried on in both the French and English languages.

The business of the Congress was mostly confined to discussing resolutions asking the Canadian Parliament for labor legislation, and, according to the different reports made by the Executive Committee of the Provinces, very little has been accomplished, with the exception of the Province of British Columbia. The success of this Province in having many laws passed that are of advantage to the wage-worker was mainly through having members of trade-unions members of the British Columbian Parliament.

The report of the Executive Committee of the Province of British Columbia caused the greatest enthusiasm and brought forth the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, the various reports from the Provinces and from the General Executive of this Congress are in effect to be that so far as our efforts by petitions and interviews with the legislatures of the Provinces and with the federal government of this country, that nothing has been accomplished by the above-mentioned methods:

"Resolved, That this Congress recommends that the various central bodies of labor in Canada take such steps to form themselves into political organizations on independent lines from the old capitalistic political parties, and whenever, in the opinion of our central bodies, they are in sufficient numbers to warrant placing candidates in the field that we endeavor to have direct representation in the various Houses of Parliament on lines similar to the organized workers of Great Britain, British Columbia, New Zealand and Australia, and that hereafter members of labor organizations found on the platform and advocating the interest of the old political parties be regarded with suspicion, as decoys of the wage-earners, and should be regarded as opponents of the advanced labor movement, and that this be submitted to a referendum vote of all the organizations in affiliation with this Congress, and should such a vote be in the affirmative, then immediately proceed on the above lines."

It is not inappropriate at this time to quote a few extracts from the reports of the different Provincial committees:

Executive Committee.—A committee, composed of Mr. Charles March of Toronto, Mr. William Keys of Montreal, Mr. T. H. FitzPatrick of Toronto, Mr. A. R. Macdonald of Ottawa and Mr. Geo. W. Dower of Toronto, waited on the Right Hon. Sir Wilfred Laurier. The subjects brought up were the prohibition of Chinese and Japanese immigration.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, in his reply to the delegation, acknowledged that the questions brought before the Cabinet required thought, and would receive the careful attention of the government. He might as well be frank and say that some of the things advocated by the delegation would be favored

by the government, while on others there would be difference of opinion. Taking up first the proposed exclusion of the Chinese and Japanese, he pointed out that there was a great ethical difference between the two people. His information showed him that the Chinese were absolutely impervious to progress and remained anchored to old-fashioned methods, while the Japanese were anxious to learn the ways, habits and methods of the Europeans. As to the Chinese being filthy, their quarters were certainly pestiferous and a menace to health. He had quite an open mind as to the exclusion of the Chinese, and as to the Japanese, without violating any State secret, he might state that the Home Government might feel very strongly on the subject of anti-Japanese legislation. The Chinese Empire was going to pieces, but Japan, healthy and progressive, was an ally of Her Majesty, and his hearers being Canadians and British subjects, they could understand that if the Japanese Emperor should make representation against a Japanese exclusion bill there might be strong remonstrances that could not be passed over. The Chinese and Japanese could not be treated as on the same level, and the members of the labor organizations should be acquainted with their different conditions.

The act for the protection of union labels was again introduced and passed the House of Commons, but met defeat for the second time in the Senate.

**Ontario Committee.**—The Executive Committee waited upon the Ontario government at its last session, and laid before it the various matters suggested by the Congress. The interview was anything but satisfactory; in fact, there was absolutely nothing gained. The question of putting labels on prison-made goods was talked over, and was not well received by the government. The abolition of improved labor-saving machinery in the Central Prison and the work being done by hand by the prisoners was discussed, and while it was acknowledged that the arguments advanced by the committee were in the best interests of the whole people, the government could not see its way clear to act on any of the suggestions made by the committee. The overcrowding of the prisons was also denied by the Cabinet, while the inspectors' reports showed such to be the case. It is a notorious fact that in Toronto there are numbers of children working in factories that should be at school and who are under the age allowed by the act, and when this matter was brought to the attention of the Cabinet it received the same cold shoulder that the rest of the complaints received, and when cases were cited the Minister in whose charge the enforcement of the act is told us to practically act as detectives for the inspectors and report to them.

In fact, it was quite clear to the committee that the Cabinet had no sympathy with them and did not want to be bothered listening to what the committee had to say, and that they had simply granted the interview because it is customary to do so, never intending to do anything asked by the committee.

As it is the opinion of the committee that the only way to get from the government what is our right is to elect men who are in sympathy with the labor cause, it is recommended that in all cities and towns the local labor organizations should be requested to do all in their power to elect men pledged to support labor interests, irrespective of what political party they may belong to.

**Manitoba Committee.**—In Manitoba we have experienced a revival of so-called business prosperity, which has been accompanied by a number of strikes to secure a wage in proportion to the increased cost of living which such business prosperity invariably entails. The demands of the workers were in most cases conceded.

Your Executive has pleasure in reporting that mainly as a result of your deliberations being held in Winnipeg last year the organizations of the workers in various branches of industry has proceeded by leaps and bounds, notably garment workers, cigarmakers, railroad employes, laborers, teamsters, retail clerks, tinsmiths, street railway men, stage employes, bakers, boilermakers and pressmen.

There has also been a substantial increase in the membership of the older organizations.

The efforts of the Trades and Labor Council of Winnipeg have been directed during the year along the line of securing the adoption of the union label on municipal contracts and supplies, the extension of the principle of doing work by day labor, the acquisition of municipal franchises, the institution of the system of free text-books in our public schools. Where the Council has been successful the results have already proven to be of immense benefit to the whole community. By day labor the city had better work at less cost, with fairer conditions of employment to the worker. During the year the water works and city lighting have come under municipal control.

Your Executive also report with pleasure a movement towards securing direct labor representation in the Dominion Parliament. The organized-labor forces of Winnipeg have come to the conclusion that to meet and pass resolutions in favor of better government in the interests of labor without backing it up at election times, is of use only for its educational effects, and stops there.

**British Columbia Committee.**—Your committee, in compliance with instructions received, proceeded at the proper time to memorialize and interview the government of British Columbia to the end that legislative redress might be secured to the many grievances so prominently brought to the attention of and so extensively discussed by the Delegates from our Province at the last session of this Congress held at Winnipeg. Your committee is delighted to report that in every instance their efforts were crowned with success.

As the foregoing intimates, your committee were successful in securing legislation that prohibits the employment of all workmen in the metalliferous mines of British Columbia for more than eight



hours in every twenty-four. This measure is popularly known as the "Eight-Hour Law," but is in reality one of the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Amend Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act," the remaining provisions of the bill being exclusively devoted towards making the conditions of employment in said mines more conducive to the health and the security and safety of the lives and limbs of the workmen engaged therein. This law is one of the greatest importance to a very large and growing proportion of our working population, the value of which to the labor element of this Province it is extremely difficult for your honorable body to overestimate. On the 13th of June this law was carried into force and practical operation. As is usual on occasions of this character when any reform principle is applied or initiated, considerable agitation was indulged in by the plutocratic press, mainly inspired by political bias and prejudice. In none of the mining districts or other parts of the Province has the enforcement of this law resulted in injury to the public interest, with the exception of the Slocan division. Unfortunately, in that section the mine-owners insisted upon a reduction of fifty cents per day upon the workmen, which, of course, was rejected by the unions throughout that district.

A measure was also passed entitled "An Act to Amend the Master and Servants' Act," which declares that all contracts under or by which labor is imported into this Province from any other Province or country to be null and void and of no effect against the labor so imported. The usefulness of this law was recently demonstrated. Several miners were imported under contract from Sudbury, Ont., to work in the mines where labor troubles existed. These men, upon having the situation properly explained by representatives of the union, promptly refused to work, and were delighted to find that by application of this law no legal force could be used to compel them to fulfill the conditions of their contract. Other sections of this bill prevent the continuation of petty annoying injustices as regards deductions in wages for purpose of creating funds for providing medical attendance' imposition of the same, etc., which are matters more of local than general interest.

A bill entitled "An Act to Further Amend the Mines Regulation Act" was made law, section 1 of which provides that coal miners in British Columbia, when working on the contract system, shall receive payment according to the actual weight of all coal mined by them before the same is screened. Certain coal-mining companies in the past have perpetuated gross injustices upon the miners by weighing their coal after it had passed over the screens. What fell between the screens the mine-owners retained for themselves and utilized to their own account. By a washing and rescreening process they manufactured nut coal, which sells for a fair figure per ton; coking coal, which finds a ready market, and firing coal for the boilers at the pit-head. Of course, the miners' labor produces all this coal, which is saved and utilized, but he receives no payment for the same whatever. This section prevents the continuation of this robbery. Other sections provide that any three miners shall have the right to lodge a complaint to the proprietor of the mines of the presence of any person for the purpose of employment in any coal mine who may, through his ignorance and obstinacy, prove a source of danger to the lives of workmen engaged therein. Upon the complaint being submitted to and proven before a court of arbitration, consisting of the agent of the mine-owner and committee of miners, with the inspector as chairman, said dangerous persons shall be removed. The question of dangerous persons, such as Chinese and Japanese, working in mines has been of great importance to organized labor in British Columbia. Although legislation has been placed on the statute book prohibiting their employment (that is, Chinese) in coal mines some eight or nine years ago, the same had been utterly disregarded and flagrantly violated. Immediately upon the new government acceding to power, all Chinese workmen were withdrawn from the coal mines. The mining companies thereupon hired Japanese and placed them in their mines. The government was equal to the emergency, and at the instance of the labor members introduced and passed an act entitled "An Act to Amend the Coal Miners' Regulation Act," which by its application prohibited Japanese persons from being employed in coal mines, and imposing heavy penalties for infractions of the act. Organized labor was now jubilant, but it was felt that the problem of Asiatics being employed in coal mines was at last ended, but bitter disappointment was in store. The Dunsmuir Corporation carried a case through the courts testing the constitutionality of the "Chinese Exclusion Act," with the result that a decision was handed down by the Privy Council of Great Britain declaring such legislation ultra vires of the British Columbia legislature—in effect, that the Dominion, not the Province, had the right to enact such legislation. Of course, the Japanese Exclusion Bill is no doubt ultra vires also, as it contains the same legislative principle. The situation was now exceedingly discouraging. After years of agitation and legislative effort we were told by the highest tribunal in the British Empire that it is not within the powers of the Province to grant legislative redress to this glaring grievance. But the Provincial government was once more equal to the occasion, and passed an order in council requiring that "all persons engaged after the 9th of August to work in any coal mine must be able to read and understand and explain the provisions of the 'Coal Miners' Regulation Act.'" This order in council has proved effectual in preventing the employment of Asiatics in our coal mines, and your committee is of opinion that the process of education necessary to enable these ignorant Orientals to understand the "Coal Mines Inspection Act" will undoubtedly prove too slow and costly an experiment even for the great Dunsmuir Corporation. Congress will now see that although in this controversy, at the present moment, we are masters of the situation, the scene of the conflict must be

removed from Victoria to Ottawa. Your committee respectfully invite the serious consideration of Congress to this phase of the question. It is safe to say that if the Dunsmuir authorities are possessed of the same disposition and determination as the Provincial government of British Columbia to deal with this problem in the interests of Canadian labor, the Chinese question will be speedily and forever removed from the arena of politics and public discussion.

Your Delegate was granted voice and vote on all questions that came before the Congress, and at the Congress and all social gatherings was accorded a hearty welcome.

The loyalty of the Canadian trade-unionist to their respective International Unions is sublime and the kindest of feeling is apparent toward the American Federation of Labor. It was the wish expressed by almost every Delegate present that in the near future the A. F. of L. would hold one of its annual gatherings in the Dominion of Canada. Your Delegate was assured that if such could be done great good would come from it.

On the third day of the meeting your Delegate addressed the Congress, who made a plea for organization and a spirit of brotherhood between trade-unionists on both sides of the imaginary line.

Mr. W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employes, who was in attendance, also addressed the Congress.

Ralph Smith, John A. Flett and Geo. W. Dower were re-elected as president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

David A. Cary of Toronto, Ont., was elected Delegate to the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.

The Congress adjourned on Friday, September 23, to meet in the city of Ottawa in September, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. SULLIVAN.

Delegate Lee M. Hart moved that the chair appoint a special committee for the purpose of attempting to settle the differences existing in the Detroit theaters.

Delegate Owen Miller opposed the motion, stating his reasons for the same, but the motion prevailed with but one dissenting vote.

Delegate Miller then read a resolution and asked consent to introduce the same. An animated discussion followed, Delegates W. D. Mahon, D. D. Mulcahy and Lee M. Hart opposing the request. The motion being called for and put was lost by a vote of 47 for and 26 against, a two-thirds vote being necessary.

On motion of Vice President O'Connell the Fraternal Delegates were invited to deliver addresses on Wednesday next, immediately after convening for the afternoon session.

The Convention then adjourned.

## SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 12, 1899.

Vice-President Duncan called the convention to order at 9 o'clock and called upon the secretaries to call the roll of delegates.

*Absentees*—Mulholland, Hayes, McGuire, Woodbury, Gompers, Keefe, Fox, Valentine, Perry, Mitchell, Miller, Bonbright, Heizer, Clinch, O'Connor, Mahon, Kidd, Leath, Daley, Young, Favreau, Eddy, Becker, A'Hearn, Gourley, McNeil, McGill, McCullough, Craig, Hinman, Marvin, Heuring, Wulff, Eckent, Craig, (Hugh), Clark, Harrison (Jos. M.), Herriott, Gibbons, Dyke, Murray, Stilson, Hill (F. L.), Miller.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the first day's proceedings was omitted.

Delegate Charles Dold was, on motion, given unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution No. 19.—By Delegates Charles Dold and Frank Helle:

WHEREAS, The Piano & Organ Workers have sought to better the conditions now prevailing in the piano and organ industry in regard to the employe of said industry, through the medium of organization; and,

WHEREAS, The conditions now prevailing are little if any better than those that surrounded the black man of the south during slavery times; and,

WHEREAS, The efforts of the employes of the piano and organ industry have at all times been met by a united and determined opposition on the part of the employer ending in a lockout, now operative in the city of Chicago of nearly all of the piano and organ workers in said city, involving some 3,500 employes and their families or a total of some 8,000 persons; and,

WHEREAS, All honorable means to bring about an adjustment of the present difficulty on the part of the employes have been used and have met with failure, the employer insisting that the members of the Piano and Organ Workers Union renounce their Organization, their principle and their freedom and that only under these conditions will they consent to re-employ their former workmen; and,

WHEREAS, The employes of said piano and organ factories have decided to rather submit to starvation and hardships than to again subject themselves to the unjust, unfair and degrading conditions prevailing in the piano and organ factories of Chicago,

*Resolved*, That we the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled do hereby commend the position taken by the members of the Piano and Organ Workers Unions, of Chicago and pledge our undivided moral and financial support to these lockout members in their efforts to regain the rights granted them by our forefathers, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,

*Resolved*, That the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, be hereby instructed to have prepared and at once send out an appeal for financial aid to all affiliated unions, urging them to do their utmost in a financial way to help the Piano and Organ Workers in their fight against the oppressive methods of the Chicago piano manufacturers.

Adopted.

There being no business to come up under the regular head, and no objection offered to the introduction of resolutions, the following were presented and referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 20.—By Delegates Jno. Witzel, J. F. Donohue:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union have been and are still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobaccos Companies, commonly known as the "Twin Tobacco Trusts," and,

WHEREAS, 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 all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Companies. 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 Companies.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 21.—By Delegates J. F. Donohue, Jno. Witzel:

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 Detroit, Michigan, re-indorse 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 or cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegate Samuel Schubert:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the present system of trade union labels is confusing, the mass of the workers throughout the country being unable to distinguish the different trade union labels; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Convention adopt the use of a universal label instead of the trade union labels now in use, and urge that the local trade union instruct the delegates to their national conventions to vote for the adoption of the General Label as used by the American Federation of Labor at present.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 23.—By Delegate J. F. McBride:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has held that the shorter workday is the most desirable attainment; and,

WHEREAS, The Patternmakers of Boston and vicinity are now, and have been since May, 1899, engaged in a struggle for a 9-hour day: be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in general convention assembled, request the Iron Molders Union to instruct its local in Boston to refuse to handle scab patterns.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 24.—By Delegate Wm. H. Frazier:

WHEREAS, Under the laws at present in force in the Hawaiian Islands, the workers in that locality may be, and, to a great extent, are, bound to a state of slavery by virtue of a contract system which compels them to labor against their will and often under conditions of extreme cruelty; and,

WHEREAS, The Hawaiian Islands are now under the jurisdiction of the United States; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we protest against the continuance of this system, as an injustice to the persons concerned, a violation of the constitution of the United States, a perversion of the first principle of personal liberty, and a grave menace to the liberties of the American workers; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we urge the immediate abolition of the contract system of the Hawaiian Islands, the cessation of all immigration under that system, and the extension of the right of personal liberty to all persons now or hereafter employed in those Islands.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 25.—By International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The seamen of the United States are still subject to involuntary servitude, and the forfeiture of their wages through the allotment law; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor stands for the fullest and freest exercise of the spirit of the United States Constitution; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we reaffirm our position with reference to the seamen's demands,

and pledge ourselves to the furtherance of the legislation required by the International Seamen's Union for the attainment of the right to quit work whether in a home or foreign port, and to secure their wages against the intervention of the crimps.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 26.—By International Seamen's Union :

WHEREAS, Ephraim W. Clark, an American seaman, is now imprisoned at Thomaston, Me., and has been since 1876, for the crime of "mutiny and murder on the high seas," committed on board the American schooner Jefferson Borden; and,

WHEREAS, It having been proved by our previous investigation that the alleged crime in question was merely an act of self-defence, committed under circumstances of extreme provocation, and while laboring under fear and mental anguish induced by a long period of cruel and brutalizing persecution; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we urgently renew our plea to the President of the United States for executive clemency on behalf of said Ephraim W. Clark, believing that the same would be an act of well-deserved mercy, and more salutary in the cause of good order and security, both at sea and ashore, than the further detention of this man; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be requested to present this petition to the President of the United States in person at the earliest favorable moment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 27.—By Delegates Wm. H. Frazier and A. Furnseth:

WHEREAS, Certain legislation has been introduced into the two houses of Congress, proposing to subsidize foreign going vessels, and,

WHEREAS, Such proposed legislation is vicious, uncalled for, and useless in the accomplishment of its avowed purpose; and,

WHEREAS, Said proposed legislation is of no benefit to American seamen, or to American labor. We, the organized seamen of the United States of America, in convention assembled,

*Resolve*, That we are utterly opposed to this proposed legislation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 28.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe:

We, the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, present the following for your favorable consideration and endorsement:

We, as a National Body with Subordinate Lodges all over this country, are very desirous of promoting the enlargement of ship-building in America by American mechanics and material, and manned by American seamen, and while our members will be benefited the most, yet, the number of skilled and unskilled members of other crafts under the banner of organized labor that will receive the positive material, benefits in money, cannot be numbered.

Therefore, realizing the importance of this subject to all of organized labor, we earnestly ask the co-operation of this body to request Congress to enact such laws as will enable American ship owners to build all ships in America and manned with not less than 50 per cent of American sailors. And further, in order to make it possible for our ship-owners to compete with the National subsidized shipping of foreign countries. We invoke Congress to protect them by like subsidies, thus making it interesting to build American ships to be sailed under American registry, and give continuous employment to the organized workmen of America, and our Merchant Marine restored to its former position on the seas of the world. In our opinion, it is the duty of Congress to enact such legislation on those lines at the earliest date possible which will foster and protect the American ship building industry and the American Merchant Marine.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 29.—By Delegate Chas. H. Squier:

WHEREAS, At this last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Kansas City, Mo., December, 1898, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, placed itself on record as favoring and endorsing the efforts of the employes of the Government printing office in the restoration of their wages from \$3.20 per day to \$4.00 per day; and be it further

"Resolved, That the officers of the American Federation are hereby authorized to aid and assist these employes in having this legislation enacted;" and,

WHEREAS, Congress at its last session inserted in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill a proviso in the following language:

"PROVIDED, That in the expenditure of this appropriation the public printer may, in his discretion, pay all printers and bookbinders employed in the Government printing office, at the rate of 50 cents per hour for time actually employed;" and,

WHEREAS, No specific appropriation was made by Congress to meet this discretionary increase, and the public printer having assumed the entire responsibility of its payment, he is entitled to the sincerest thanks of organized labor in the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Hon. Frank W. Palmer, public printer, by his action in giving practical effect to the said act of Congress, has proved himself to be an earnest and staunch friend of organized labor and deserves the approval of union men everywhere; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, heartily endorses and commends the action of the public printer as worthy the approval of all our citizens who are interested in its peace and permanent prosperity, and who rejoice in its honor and glory as illustrated and represented by organized labor; and further

Resolved, That a handsomely engrossed copy of these resolutions be presented to the Hon. Frank W. Palmer, by the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 30.—By Delegate Chas. H. Squier:

WHEREAS, The United States Government by acts of Congress, grants to the employes of the Executive Departments, Custom-House, Government Printing Office, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Postal Clerks, Letter Carriers, and others, leave of absence with pay, varying from 15 to 30 days in one calendar year. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the Nineteenth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Detroit, Mich., December, 1899, place itself on record as favoring the same privileges to all employes of U. S. Navy Yards, Naval Stations, and Arsenals. And be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council and officers of the American Federation of Labor use their utmost endeavors to secure the passage of an act of Congress for the benefit of the last named employes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 31.—By Delegates T. J. Crouchley and A. Reid:

WHEREAS, The firm of Smith-Gray Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y., have by arbitrary methods forced their employes on strike in February, of this year, and have since that time refused to settle with these employes, we therefore request that the firm, after investigation, be placed on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 32.—By Delegates Alex. Reid and T. J. Crouchley:

WHEREAS, Many delegates of National and International Unions are required to do organizing and other work for their respective organizations going to and returning from the General Convention of the American Federation of Labor, thus necessitating their absence from home during the Christmas holidays, which is also an unfavorable time for them prosecuting their work, we therefore recommend that the date of Convention be changed either to November or January.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 33.—By Delegate Con Wolf:

WHEREAS, The Freight Handlers and Porters of the United States with the exception of about eight local unions are unorganized; and,

WHEREAS, It is our belief that the Freight Handlers and Porters can be organized stronger and better with a little assistance of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the organizers throughout the country be instructed to make an effort to organize freight handlers and porters of all industries with a view of forming a national union of same.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 34.—By Delegate Harrison:**

WHEREAS, We believe that the interests of each individual craft can be best taken care of through the method of a national or international organization; and,

WHEREAS, The Laundry workers are now becoming an important portion of the American Federation of Labor, but owing to the fact that the organizations within the craft are comparatively new to the movement and that their locals being considerably isolated, have not achieved that success which the movement warrants; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a special organizer for the Laundry Workers be appointed by this convention for a period of six months, with an allowance from the Federation for salary and expenses, under the direction of the Executive Council, for the purpose of organizing new branches of the Laundry Workers, and to aid in the formation of a national or international union of said craft.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 35.—By Delegate Jas. O'Connell:**

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is founded on the principle, that all crafts and trades of which it is composed shall be guaranteed absolute selfgovernment, being eternally opposed to encroachment of one craft across the trade lines of another; and,

WHEREAS, This principle of trade autonomy guarantees to the weaker crafts the same measure of protection that the stronger bodies can maintain for themselves;

We therefore reaffirm our adherence to the principle that each craft or trade which forms part of this body, has complete jurisdiction over its members irrespective of where they may be employed.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

**Resolution No. 36.—By Delegate James O'Connell:**

WHEREAS, The machinists, moulders and blacksmiths employed by the Chamber Bros. Company, manufacturers of paper folding and brick making machinery of Philadelphia, have been on strike since October 1, 1899, against the introduction of a system of piece work. Every honorable effort has been made to bring about an adjustment of this grievance but without success; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the firm of Chamber Bros. & Co., be placed upon the list "we don't patronize."

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 37.—By Delegate James O'Connell:**

WHEREAS, The Machinists, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths and Ship Joiners employed by the William Cramp & Son's Ship and Engine Building Company, of Philadelphia, have been on strike since September 1, 1899, to prevent a discrimination against Union men and the introduction of the 9-hour work day; and

WHEREAS, The fifteen hundred workmen involved in this strike are successfully standing together with prospects of victory, providing they secure the financial assistance of organized labor; which will not only mean success at the Cramp Ship Yard but unquestionably the extension of the 9-hour day throughout the ship building industries; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the sum of \$500 be appropriated from the general funds of the American Federation of Labor, to be used by the organizations affiliated in the interest of the men involved in this strike.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 38.—By Delegate James O'Connell:**

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union has so changed its Constitution as to admit those not printers into membership, and under the revised Constitution it has admitted to membership, members in good standing of the International Association of Machinists, also has accepted as members, suspended, fined and expelled members of the International Association of Machinists; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the International Typographical Union is hereby ordered to transfer to the International Association of Machinists all members employed taking care mechanically of Linotype or other machines in printing offices within sixty days, or stand suspended from all benefits and privileges of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Greivances.

**Resolution No. 39.—By Delegate A. H. Tingle:**

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention that any member of a union

whose work has been stopped by the operations of a strike, shut-down or lock-out shall be eligible, upon the presentation of his card, showing him to be in good standing, to membership in any other union where work is plenty, during the period that such strike, shut-down or lock-out may continue, and he shall *only* be required to pay the regular dues, without initiation fees, during his membership there.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 40.—By Delegate Joseph Lambert :

WHEREAS, The government employes, and particularly the mail carriers of the United States, are enjoying the eight-hour work day, thereby bettering their condition ; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has been largely instrumental in procuring the eight-hour work day for the mail carriers ; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the President of the American Federation of Labor visit the next Convention of the mail carriers and invite that body to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, so that its members may be educated to purchase union-made goods, and that the President report upon the matter at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 41.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, The Secretary states in his report of the effective work of the *American Federationist* in assisting the organizers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor are herewith authorized to increase the size and edition of the *American Federationist* as they may deem necessary.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 42.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

*Resolved*, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed by the Executive Council to organize the bookbinders and bindery workers of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate Oliver Green:

*Resolved*, That Mr. Gompers visit Belleville, Ill., in behalf of organized labor in said city on or about the 28th day of May, 1900.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 44.—By Delegate C. P. Fahey:

WHEREAS, The good effects of the action of the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in providing for southern organizers, is shown by the increased representation at this convention from that section of the country; therefore; be it

*Resolved*, By the delegates to the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that for the purpose of furthering organization in the south that we instruct the incoming Executive Council to make some arrangement if possible with those nationals who have traveling organizers to have them make a trip through the south all at one time under the direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 45.—By Delegate Chas. Dold:

*Resolved*, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor are hereby instructed to give all possible aid to the organizers of the piano and organ workers in organizing the members of their craft into local unions of the Piano and Organ Workers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 46.—By Delegates T. J. Crouchley and Alex. Reid:

WHEREAS, The firm of Ab. Kirschbaum & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have conducted and are now conducting their business in a manner detrimental to our organization and to our trade in general, by the employment of an excessive number of apprentices (namely, two boys to one journeyman), under a system of piece work; they have imposed excessive fines, compelled their employes to sign false statements detrimental to our organization, under pain of dismissal, and have actually discharged



men for refusing to sign, and afterwards re-employed them when they consented to sign. They have villified our officers, threatened legal proceedings, and have attempted to unfairly influence our local and general officers. We therefore ask that they be placed on the unfair list of the *Federationist*.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 47.—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon:

WHEREAS, Believing that it will be to the best interests and to the welfare of organized labor of Kansas City and vicinity, that there be but one Central Body therein, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Industrial Council of Kansas City, Mo., urge the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to extend the jurisdiction of said Industrial Council, so that it will have jurisdiction over Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kan., Rosedale and Argentine, all of which cities are practically one.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 48.—By Delegate D. D. Muleahy:

WHEREAS, New York Typographical Union No. 6 on the 4th of August last received indubitable proofs of an infamous conspiracy between William M. Laffan, business manager of the New York *Sun* and Evening *Sun*, and one Charles William Edwards, a notorious procurer of "rat" or "scab" labor, to discharge without a moment's notice the old and faithful employes of those newspapers—all members of the Typographical Union—and to fill their places with non-union, "rat" and "scab" workmen, at wages far below the rate paid by every morning newspaper in New York city; and,

WHEREAS, When the aforesaid proofs were presented to the *Sun's* representative on the evening of the following day, he refused to deny their authenticity; and,

WHEREAS, To forestall the lockout planned by the *Sun's* manager and his co-conspirator, which was to have eventuated on the 7th day of August, the employes of the *Sun* composing room thereupon, with one exception, quit its employ rather than wait to be ignominiously ejected 36 hours later; and,

WHEREAS, The Union printers were joined in their stand to maintain their own honor and integrity of their organization by the *Sun's* stereotypers, who also, with one exception, quit its employ, thus affording an exhibition of unionism rarely equalled and never surpassed; and,

WHEREAS, Despite the fact that the *Sun's* despicable plot was temporarily frustrated by the Union, which induced a boatload of non-union printers imported by the *Sun* from other cities to return to their homes, the *Sun* succeeded in obtaining enough degraded workmen to man its composing and stereotyping rooms; and,

WHEREAS, Upon presenting to an impartial public a statement of the *Sun's* treachery to its old and faithful employes, whose sole offense was loyalty to their Union, there resulted such a falling off in the circulation and advertising patronage of the *Sun* and the *Evening Sun* as to force the corporation owning these papers to the verge of bankruptcy; and,

WHEREAS, Judge Bookstaver, of the Supreme Court of New York, on December 1 last, upon application of the *Sun* corporation, in contradiction of his own opinion, expressed a week previously, and in defiance of precedent, law and constitutional rights of citizens to freedom of speech, and of the press, issued an order restraining John H. Delaney, president of Typographical Union No. 6, and eighteen other members of that and kindred unions, "their officers, agents and servants," from advising or requesting in any manner the *Sun's* advertising patrons or those who might become its advertising patrons to desist or refrain from advertising in the aforesaid papers and from interfering in any other manner with the plaintiff corporation's business or employes; and,

WHEREAS, This latest instance of "government by injunction" is so far reaching and sweeping in its effects that it will, if extended and applied to other disputes between employers and workmen, emasculate and devalue labor organizations to such an extent that their utter annihilation will be only a question of time; and,

WHEREAS, Such a consummation has long been desired by the *Sun*, which in its editorial and news columns has shown itself to be the most treacherous, bitter and implacable foe to human progress the present generation has known; and,

WHEREAS, The welfare of the labor movement demands that the New York *Sun* either unionize its office or close its doors forever; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor call upon all organized workmen, all lovers of justice, all friends of humanity to require of the *Sun* corporation

that it right the wrong it has done to its old employes by returning to the condition that preceded the strike or lockout of last August;

*Resolved*, In the event of the said corporation's refusal so to do, that we call upon all members of affiliated unions and all who sympathize therewith to refrain from purchasing the *Sun* and *Evening Sun* and to discontinue dealings with any person, firm or corporation that advertise in those newspapers;

*Resolved*, That we express our hearty approbation of the magnificent defence of the rights of labor made in this contest by Typographical Union No. 6, Stereotypers' Union No. 1, the International Typographical Union and their friends and allies, and we believe that if the workmen of America extend to them the support they so well deserve victory will speedily be theirs.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 49.—By Delegate M. S. Hayes:

WHEREAS, The movement for reduced hours of labor has been materially furthered by the persistent agitation of local No. 41, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, of Cleveland, O., for abolition of work on the seventh day, commonly known as Sunday; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse the action of the Cleveland clerks, and, pledging its moral support, suggests that the national union of that craft use its best endeavors to make the short hour movement general, and calls upon all members of organized labor and their sympathizers to lend their unqualified support to aid the clerks in their efforts to secure better conditions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Harry A. McKnight:

WHEREAS, There have been charters granted by the American Federation of Labor to locals claiming there is not any National or International organization to which they should belong;

WHEREAS, There are Federal local unions that have a sufficient number of members to organize a local union under their respective National or International trade organization; therefore,

*Resolved*, That when an application is presented for a charter to Federal labor unions or a local union claiming there is no National or International organization from whom they should get a charter; be it

*Resolved*, That the President of the Federation make inquiries and attempt to learn just what kind of men are making the application, and if he finds that many of them are mechanics or tradesmen to withhold the charter until the matter has been referred to the different organizations composing the Federation. This will in the future prevent such men becoming members of Federal labor unions when they should become members of their respective trade organization. And also be it

*Resolved*, That there should be a law governing Federal labor unions as follows: That when there is a sufficient number of any craft, that they be permitted and required to withdraw from the Federal labor union and organize a local under their own trades organization.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 51.—By Delegates Maher and Sculley:

WHEREAS, The United Hatters of North America are at the present time engaged in a strike of large proportions at the factory of F. Berg & Co., Orange, N. J., for the recognition of their union, and for union conditions; and,

WHEREAS, This strike has now lasted about two months, and it is of vital importance not only to the hatters' organization, but also to organized labor in general, that the United Hatters of North America should be victorious in the fight which they are making for the existence of their union; and,

WHEREAS, The United Hatters of North America have never refused to give assistance—financially and otherwise—to their brethren who have asked for it; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this Convention hereby endorses and approves of the course pursued by the United Hatters of North America in their present fight against the wealthy concern that has declared that it will never recognize any labor union.

*Resolved*, That we call upon all the international, national and local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to give assistance to the United Hatters of North America in the unequal fight which they are at present so manfully making against wrong and oppression by refusing to patronize any dealer or dealers who handle

the product of non-union hatters, and more particularly, the product of the firm of F. Berg & Co., of Orange, N. J.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 52.—By Delegate H. W. Wilson :

WHEREAS, The Elevator Milling Company of Springfield, Ill., which company has been on the unfair list of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have signed a contract with Carpenters' Union No. 16, of Springfield, Ill., (upon whose request said company was placed on the unfair list) to employ none but union labor, on any building or buildings they may hereafter erect, Carpenters' Union No. 16 have requested that this firm be taken from the unfair list, and the Springfield Federation of Labor having concurred in said request; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor in session at Detroit, Mich., Dec. 11, 1899, place the Elevator Milling Company of Springfield on the fair list, and that the action of this body be published in the *American Federationist*.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 53.—By Delegate Geo. Beinke:

*Resolved*, That no firm be placed on the American Federation fair list unless all persons engaged in the employ of said firm are members of the trade unions of their craft.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 54.—By Delegate Geo. Beinke:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers of America presented a resolution in 1898, asking the Executive Board to organize Engineer locals wherever it was possible; and

WHEREAS, We desire to thank said Board for their faithful work performed, but believing their work on that line has only begun, be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to continue to use their utmost endeavors toward organizing local unions of Stationary Engineers into the International Union of Steam Engineers of America.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 55.—By Delegate Sam S. Harrison:

WHEREAS, The manufacture of convict labor-made goods is an evil affecting the fundamental principles of organized labor, striking at the foundation of our institution; and,

WHEREAS, The same is connived at and countenanced by several States in this Union for speculative purposes and to the detriment of health and happiness; and,

WHEREAS, A suppression of laws bearing upon this subject has been handicapped in State Federations of Labor through a shortage of funds and a lack of certain necessary influences. Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that from and after the date of this conclave, in the case where a State Federation is convening at a State capital during a session of the Legislature, and a fight is being waged on convict labor, or penitentiary-made goods, that the President of the American Federation of Labor shall proceed to said scene of action, if in his power, and extend all aid possible by way of assisting said State Federation of Labor. Be it further

*Resolved*, That in the event the President may be unable to officiate in this capacity when apprised, he shall appoint some other member of the Executive Board to act in his stead.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 56.—By Delegates Owen Miller and Stephen S. Bonbright:

WHEREAS, The Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Detroit, Mich., at a meeting held Sept. 27th, 1899, passed a resolution expelling local No. 5, American Federation of Musicians, from that body, for refusing to go out on a strike; and,

WHEREAS, Such action is a violation of Sec. 5, Article 12 of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which says: "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 organization have been consulted and agreed to such action;" and,

WHEREAS, The Council of Trades and Labor Unions had not consulted with the

national officers of local No. 5, American Federation of Musicians, but expelled that organization forthwith for refusing to go on strike; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Detroit, Mich., be hereby instructed to reinstate local No. 5, American Federation of Musicians, at once, and proceed against them as provided for by Sec. 5, Article 12 of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 57.—By Delegates Owen Miller and Stephen S. Bonbright:

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor most emphatically protest against the employment of the employes of any department of the government in competition with civilians in any field of labor whatsoever.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 58.—By Delegates Owen Miller and Stephen S. Bonbright:

WHEREAS, Since the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Kansas City, Mo., Brother William Inskip, fraternal delegate representing the trades unions of Great Britain at the convention, has passed to the great beyond; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention extend to the family and friends of the late Brother William Inskip our hearty and sincere sympathy in their late affliction and to the trades union of Great Britain, we extend our condolence in the loss of a sincere trades unionist whose life work left its impress upon the movement in not only Great Britain but the entire civilized world; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Secretary furnish the fraternal delegates from Great Britain with two engrossed copies of this resolution, one of which to be presented to the family, and the other to the next convention of the consolidated trades unions of Great Britain.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

The following telegram relative to a strike which had been on for five months was received by Delegate C. W. Baxter and read by the Secretary:

NANTICOKE, Pa., Dec. 11, 1899.

C. W. Baxter, Delegate American Federation of Labor Convention, Detroit:

Strike settled. Agreement signed. Great victory.

T. D. NICHOLLS,

President District No. 1.

The reading of the above was received with applause.

Vice-President Duncan announced the appointment of the following special committee on the trouble in Detroit theatres, in accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday: George Beinke, Archie M. Gibson, Joseph Lambert, Mason Warner, George T. Bert, Michael Frye and Albert E. Hill.

The chair also appointed Vice-President McConnell to assist the Oil Well Workers in forming a national organization, and Vice-President Morris to assist the Lathers in a similar effort.

Secretary Morrison made the following report of the Executive Board, which was referred to the proper committee:

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11, 1899.

*To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

COMRADES:—It is our privilege as your Executive Council to submit the following report, embracing some of the most important facts which have received our attention since the convention held at Kansas City last year, and to refer to such other matters as it may be in our province to suggest.

We have held 6 meetings—one on December 20th, at the conclusion of the last convention; one at headquarters February 13-17; one at headquarters October 16-19; and one, December 9, in this city. Extracts of the proceedings were published in the *American Federationist*, and a full record of the business transacted has been copied in a book, which is herewith submitted for reference to the committee to whom this report may be referred.

A number of circular letters containing 100 different subjects were submitted to us by the President through the mails. These subjects were all of great interest to our movement.

We directed Mr. Andrew Furnseth to immediately proceed to the capital for the purpose of furthering the legislation in which we were interested, and which was then pending before the Fifty-fifth Congress. Mr. George Chance had been retained during the convention, and he was directed to continue in the service.

We received a copy of the agreement entered into between the delegates of the Brewery Workers National Union and the International Union of Steam Engineers, by which it was stipulated that engineers working in breweries should be required to join the Engineers' Union. They have met with, and retained membership in, the Brewery Workers' Union. We regret to be compelled to report that the Brewery Workers' National Union has not fulfilled its agreement. They not only retain engineers in their organization, but have admitted them since, notwithstanding the fact that they are not members of the Engineers' Union. It is to be regretted, too, that the same state of affairs exists between the Brewery Workers' National Union and the Coopers' International Union. The Executive Council decided, and the Kansas City convention approved the decision, that where there was sufficient co-operation in breweries to require the entire time of the coopers, that those workers necessarily belong to the Coopers' Union. Where it did not require the entire time, all coopers who do that work should properly belong to the Brewers' Union. We have received a letter from the general officers of the Brewery Workers' Union, claiming jurisdiction over the men doing such work, and refusing to surrender the same to the Coopers.

When the Coopers' International Union set its face against its members operating co-operation machinery, and the officers of the Brewery Workers' National Union declare that if the coopers would change their policy, they would receive the full assistance and co-operation of the organized Brewery Workers. Now that the coopers have pursued a different course regarding co-operation machinery (as we shall report later on), the officers of the Brewery Workers' National Union have not kept faith in this matter, and therefore, the question is still unsettled. We are not partial to either the one side or the other in the matter of this dispute, our purpose being merely to carry out the edicts of the American Federation of Labor, whatever they may be, and we, therefore, recommend that the subject matter receive the consideration of this Convention, arrive at definite decision, and insist upon its enforcement, at any rate, that the agreement entered into between the representatives of the organizations should be faithfully carried out until another has been reached.

As reported by the President, the bill in behalf of the seaman became a law. We utilized every assistance at our command, calling upon the officers of the national organizations to prevail upon the Senate to pass our eight-hour bill, but owing to the reasons given in the President's report, it failed of enactment. We commend to your consideration, in connection with this eight-hour bill, the editorials appearing in the April, 1899, issue of the *American Federationist*, under the caption of "A Slick Reform Senator!"

The Water Department Workers' Union and the Pavers' Union of Boston accepted members rightfully belonging to the Granite Cutters' National Union, as well as the International Association of Machinists. The demand was made upon us by these organizations to enforce the law requiring these members to belong to their respective organizations. An order was issued and the alternative presented to these unions that they comply or forfeit their charters. The decision has not yet been obeyed, notwithstanding the concession of the organizations named, that these members might retain their membership in the local union referred to.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, being involved, were assisted to the extent of our ability. This organization has undertaken to establish itself upon a better basis of higher dues and a practical system of benefits. We appropriated \$300 to the organization to aid it financially, and commissioned two of its members as organizers at the expense of the American Federation of Labor—one for four months and the other for one month. In connection with the Boot and Shoe Workers, we wish to say that we have been called upon to conduct an investigation, and to render a decision in the controversy, between the National organization and their locals in Brockton, Mass. The matter was referred to us and acquiescence having been given in advance by both parties to the dispute, we are conscious of having performed our duty to the best interest of the craft generally. We have reason to believe that our action in this matter will redound to the credit and advancement of our cause.

During one of our early sessions, we directed the President to enter into correspondence with the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, having headquarters at Lafayette, Ind., with a view of bringing about an adjustment of the dispute between the two Brotherhoods. The letter was forwarded to the late Secretary, John Barrett, and copies forwarded to all locals appealing for unity. Owing to the bitterness with which the contest was waged, the appeal was not responded to with the desired effect. Despite this, however, our efforts for unity were never relaxed. Quite recently a request was made by the officers of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators to insist upon the Omaha Central Labor Union ousting the local Painters Union from its Council. We knew that the Lafayette faction of the Brotherhood was then about to hold a convention on December 4th., in Milwaukee, and that the Brotherhood had a proposition pending to hold a convention at the same time and place for the purpose of bringing about unity. The President communicated with Secretary Elliott, urging that in view of the probability of the convention proposition being carried out by his organization, it would be unwise to insist upon the course requested, regarding the Omaha Central Labor Union. The reply was made that the proposition to hold a special convention had been defeated. Answer was made then, that the committee elected by the Buffalo convention should be authorized and instructed to proceed to Milwaukee, and there meet a like committee to be elected by the convention, and an effort made to agree upon terms of unity and amalgamation. We went further, by

offering to defray the travelling and other expenses necessary for the fulfillment of the meeting of the committee. It is unnecessary to enter into further details in this matter. Suffice it to say, that the general officers of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators directed the committee to proceed to Milwaukee and there endeavor to bring about the much desired peace.

We authorized Vice-President Kidd to attend the convention, and lend his best efforts to this purpose.

We regret to say that notwithstanding the presence of representatives of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators with headquarters at Baltimore as well as our representative, nothing could be done to bring about a satisfactory settlement. We recommend that the American Federation of Labor continue to tender its good offices at any time to help in bringing about harmony among the organized Painters of this continent.

In connection with the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America we have to report that the matter of the Paper Hangers' organization has not yet been adjusted. If unity among the painters is accomplished, there is no reason why some arrangement should not be reached by which the Paper Hangers' controversy may also be settled upon an honorable and satisfactory basis.

We authorized the President to use his discretion in the appointment of organizers in the South and the Inter-Mountain country, and for other sections as may best promote the interests of labor and the cause of organization. Messrs. Will H. Winn, of Columbus, Ga.; P. W. Greene, of Phenix, Ala., and F. L. McGruder, of Atlanta, Ga., were appointed southern organizers; Mr. Winn in that capacity for 10 months; Mr. Greene, periodically, 9 months; Mr. McGruder, almost permanently, 9 months.

Messrs. Harvey Schamel, Denver, Colorado, and W. G. Armstrong, Seattle, Washington, were appointed for several months in the Inter-Mountain country; President Gompers for nearly 3 months; James Leonard, of New Orleans, for 2 months; and again commissioned, and is now at Tampa, Fla.; C. J. McMorrow, East Weymouth, Mass., for 3 months; John F. Tobin, Boston, Mass., 1 month; Rud. Benz, Collinsville, Ill., 3 months; Frank J. Weber, Milwaukee, 1 month; Clinton Simonton, Galesburg, Ill. (mainly through financial assistance from local organizations); W. E. Couch, Augusta, Ga., 4 months; G. R. Webb, Langley, S. C., 1 month; Milford Spohn, Washington, D. C., 2 months; W. D. Flaherty, Scranton, Pa., 2 months; Frank M. Treese, Findlay, Ohio, intermittently, 3 months; S. D. Dodson, Duenweg, Mo., intermittently, 2 months. We had a large number of other workers whose services were enlisted for a few weeks, some for a few days, or a few days at a time. The names of all organizers and the moneys they have received have been regularly published in the financial reports in the *American Federationist*. The total expenditure for organizing purposes during the year, exclusive of printing and postage, has been \$6,373.66, and we submit to you that the results to our movement have more than justified the expenditure, and we are in accord with the sentiments expressed, commending the splendid work performed by these men, as well as by the volunteer organizers of our Federation. These organizers have not been confined to their own localities, but have been sent to the most advantageous points.

In obedience to your instructions, we succeeded in securing the defeat of the anti-scalpers bill.

In the matter of the dispute between the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, and the International Wood Carvers' Association of North America, we beg to report that final adjustment has been reached, and that fraternal relations now exist between the two organizations.

We authorized Vice-President McGuire to attend the Convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, and he succeeded in having the convention refer the subject of affiliation to the membership. The question has been approved and awaits consummation at the forthcoming convention of the organization at Rochester. We concur in the recommendation of the President that authority be given by this convention for a representative of the A. F. of L. to appear before all conventions of unaffiliated nationals or internationals with the view of affiliation and closer relationship.

The committee selected by the last convention to endeavor to adjust the dissension within the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, performed their duty. They found an unsettled condition of affairs existing within the organization. The convention was called and an effort made at adjustment. Results, however, have shown that the influences, which heretofore exerted so baneful an effect upon the organization, were still paramount. The secretary, though perhaps personally honest, failed to perform the duties of his office faithfully. The Executive Board were about to meet at headquarters, but were ejected by the persons referred to, aided and abetted by the Secretary. The executive officers then met in the same city, but at other quarters, requested the attendance of the secretary, who refused. He was deposed, and Jere L. Sullivan, formerly of St. Louis, and now of Cincinnati, elected secretary-treasurer. Since then better business methods have been inaugurated, and a greater degree of confidence in the organization and officers manifested throughout. We had no alternative under the circumstances, but to recognize the action of the Executive Board as warranted by every consideration in the interest of the craft, the organization and the general labor movement. We now observe that the old element has taken advantage of a sentiment which exists among an allied craft, that is, the bartenders, and that they have endeavored to call into existence a bartenders' national league, separate and distinct from

the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' National League. We are not prepared to say that such a league is undesirable, and that it should not take place at some time when circumstances will warrant, but we cannot but look with suspicion and disdain at the present attempt. It is a little more than a year now since under the old regime the name of the organization was changed to include the Bartenders' National League, and now that these persons are not in control of the organization, they are promoting this division. We do not pretend to say that bartenders' locals are in any way to blame for their activity in this new move but that their credulity is being imposed upon is self-evident.

The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America was placed in an embarrassing position by reason of the defection of its national secretary, and we felt called upon to make a slight appropriation from our funds in order to aid them.

A peculiar condition of affairs was presented to us by reason of the Coopers' Union in Milwaukee refusing to permit their members to work on machines. The Pabst Brewing Company, a union house, required additional co-operation, in order to supply its trade. This supply was impossible without the operation of machines. The Coopers' Union assumed the peculiar attitude of giving the company permission to purchase co-operation made by non-union men or boys, or made by machinery, or made by non-unionists by machinery, but refused to allow its members to operate the machines. The company, desirous of operating a union establishment, refused to purchase non-union co-operation. The union directed its members to strike, and as a result it affected all other trades employed in the brewery. It would have resulted in a lock-out, and employers of Milwaukee generally refused to enter into agreements with our various unions, unless they would be assured that a union house, desirous of conducting its affairs upon union conditions, might be assured of fair treatment. The officers of several international unions affected protested against the course being pursued by the Coopers' Union, and insisted that an adjustment upon trade union lines ought to be effected. Our good offices were invoked, and, notwithstanding a protracted controversy, it is with pleasure we report that the matter has been entirely adjusted. The Coopers' International Union had determined to recognize the machines, and to permit its members to operate them, providing fair union conditions are obtained. In the circumstance referred to, the agreement calls for the eight-hour day, an increase of wages being as follows: 40 cents per day, in others 50 cents per day, and in still others 80 cents per day. The apprenticeship question is systematized and time-and-one-half secured for all over-time above eight hours.

The last Convention was appealed to to determine the question then in controversy between the International Typographical Union and the International Association of Machinists, but was left unsettled. We secured conferences between the officers of the two respective organizations and endeavored by every means within our power to prevent any hostile act which might lead to conflict. Our efforts have proven fruitless. The referendum vote of the members of the I. T. U. made it mandatory upon its officers to enforce the law requiring machine tenders to be members of that organization on July 1, 1899. Officers of the I. T. U. manifested the determination to carry out the edict of the organization. Officers of the I. A. M. sought to prevent it. In this struggle the former were successful. Considerable friction and ill-feeling has been engendered as a consequence. We have endeavored to allay it to the best of our ability, and can only express the hope that this Convention will aid us in this consummation.

The last convention approved the following: "Inasmuch as the continuous and overwhelming flood of boycott circulars sent to local unions indiscriminately, without authority of the A. F. of L., leads to confusion and ineffectiveness in pushing unfair firms to settlement on union terms, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we disapprove of any local, national or international union sending out any circular calling for a boycott unless the same is first indorsed by the A. F. of L., and in case a boycott circular is sent out without such indorsement, the Executive Council will feel justified in refusing to sustain the boycott."

Our experience has demonstrated that this resolution has not had the desired effect. By the method already employed, that is, the application by the aggrieved organization being made to headquarters, and investigation and effort at adjustment with a large number of firms have been brought into agreement with the organization in interest, a much larger number of adjustments have been secured by this process than have been accomplished by the placing of unfair firms upon the boycott list.

The following firms have, after due investigation and effort at adjustment, been placed upon our unfair list: Moseley & Motley Milling Co., Rochester, N. Y. (by Coopers' International Union); Geo. Fowler Packing Co., Kansas, Kas. (by Coopers' International Union); Liggett & Myers, Drummond, John Finzer & Bro., Lahrman & Wilbern (Polar Bear), Gradle & Stortz, (by Tobacco Workers' National Union); Rice & Hutchins, S. H. Howe, John O'Connell & Son, and John A. Frye, Marlboro, Mass., (by Boot and Shoe Workers' Union); F. X. Ganter, Bar and Office Fixtures, Baltimore, Md., (by Amalgamated Wood Workers' National Union); Illinois Broom Company, (by Broom Makers' International Union); Lee Broom Company, Davenport, Iowa, (by Broom Makers' International Union); Owens Pottery Company, Zanesville, O., (by Central Labor Union, Zanesville, O.);

T. B. Townsend Brick and Contracting Company, Zanesville, O., (by Brickmakers' National Alliance); P. H. Binz, Monumental Worker, Cleveland, O., (by Granite Cutters' National Union); Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, Wagon Skeins, Anvils, Jack Screws, Letter Presses and Press Stands, Carpentersville, Ill., (by Federal Labor Union No. 7241); E. & F. Glor Cooperage Co., Buffalo, N. Y., (by Coopers' International Union); Phillip Spaeter Cooperage Company, Philadelphia, Pa., (by Coopers' International Union); Andrew Kimble, Carriage and Wagon Gear, Zanesville, O., (by Carriage and Wagonmakers' International Union); Moench & Sons Company, Tanners, Alpena, Mich., (by Tanners' Protective Union, No. 7196); Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., (by Table Knife Grinders' National Union); Henry H. Roelofs & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The following firms are now upon the unfair list:

Bakers.—American Biscuit Co., United States Baking Company.

Millers.—Jacob Beck & Son, Pearl Wheat and Breakfast Flake Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.; Moseley & Motley Milling Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Geo. P. Plant Milling Company; Elevator Milling Company, Springfield, Ill.

Butchers.—Geo. Fowler Packing Co., Kansas City, Kas.; Swift Packing Company of Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Kas.; E. St. Louis, Ill.; St. Paul Minn.; and Omaha, Neb.

Brewers.—Cincinnati Brewing Co., Hamilton, O.; Geo. Ehret, New York, N. Y., Balz Brewing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cigars.—Banner Cigar Co., Brown Bros. Cigar Co., H. Deitz Cigar Co., Gordon Cigar Co., Goss & Co., Harrington & Ouellette Cigar Co., Detroit Cigar Co., Moeb's Cigar Co., Wm. Tegge Cigar Co., all of Detroit, Mich.; Eithel & Cassebohn, Hetterman Bros. Co., Louisville, Ky.; Hirshhorn, Mack & Co., New Brunswick, N. J.; Bondy & Ledederar, Kerbs, Werthiem & Schiffer, S. Ottenberg Bros., Powell, Smith & Co., Karl Upman, New York, N. Y.; S. F. Haes & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Chas. H. Busbey, McSherrytown, Pa.; Yocum Bros., Reading, Pa.

Tobacco.—Ligzet & Myers, Drummond, John Finzer & Bro., Luhrman & Wilborn (Polar Bear), Gradle & Stortz, Brown Tobacco Co., of St. Louis Mo. American Tobacco Co.—Plug Tobacco.—Battle Ax, Newsboy, Piper Heidsieck, Something Good, Pedro, Smoking Tobacco: Gail and Ax, Navy, Honest Long Cut, Duke's Mixture, Seal of North Carolina, Ivanhoe, Greenback. Cigarettes: Duke's Cameo, Sweet Caporal, Cycle, Old Judge.

Chewing Gum.—Grove Co., of Salem, O. Brands: Pepsin, Jersey Fruit and Fruit Flavors.

Tailors.—Mock, Berdan & Co., of Cincinnati, O.; Clothiers Exchange of Rochester, N. Y.

Shoemakers.—Rice & Hutchins, S. H. Howe, John O'Connell & Son, John A. Frye, of Marlboro, Mass.; Hamilton Brown Shoe Co., of St. Louis, Mo.; Dugan and Hudson, of Rochester, N. Y.

Elastic Goring.—Woodward's, of Abington, Mass.

Furniture.—F. X. Fanter, Bar and Office Fixtures, Baltimore, Md.; Chair and Furniture Co. and the Royal Mantel Furniture Co., of Rockford, Ill.; School Seat Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Beds and Bedding.—O'Brien Bros. and the Spring Bed Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Berger Bedding Co., A. Weigel & Co., Mattresses, and Kipp Bros., Mattresses and Spring Beds, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Brooms.—Illinois Broom Co.; Lee Broom Co., of Davenport, Iowa.

Newspapers.—The "Times," of Los Angeles, Cal.; the "Freie Presse," of Chicago, Ill.; the "Pilot," "Republic," and the "Arena" Magazine, of Boston, Mass.

Books.—Donohue & Henneberry, Printers and Publishers, of Chicago, Ill.; Conkey Printing Co., of Hammond, Ind.; A. V. Haight, Publisher, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Potters.—Monmouth Pottery Co., and the Monmouth Mining and Mfg Co., (sewer pipe), of Monmouth, Ill.; Owens Pottery Co., of Zanesville, O.

Brick.—T. C. Townsend Brick and Contracting Co., of Zanesville, O.

Lime.—Cobb & Co., Perry Bros., and A. F. Crockett and Co., all of Rockland, Me.; S. E. and H. L. Shepard, of Rockport, Me.

Glass.—Plate Glass Combine, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Stone.—Venable Bros. Quarries, of Lithonia, Ga.; P. H. Binz, Monumental Worker, of Cleveland, O.

Stoves.—Schneider-Trenkamp Co., Oil Gas and Gasoline Stoves, (all marked "Reliable"), of Cleveland, O.; Fuller-Warren Stove Co., of Milwaukee, Wis.

Bicycles.—W. F. Fauber Company, One-piece Bicycle Crank Axle; Gormully & Jeffrey Bicycle Co., "Rambler," of Chicago, Ill.

Iron and Steel.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Co., Wagon Skeins, Anvils, Jack Screws, Letter Presses and Press Stands, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Burden Iron Co., Rivets, Nails, etc., of Troy, N. Y.; Shelby Steel Tube Co., of Elwood City, Pa.

Machinery.—Farrar and Trefts, Boiler, Machine and Steam Engine Works, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Patterns.—Gobeill Pattern Works, of Cleveland, O.

Belting.—Boston Belting Co., of Boston, Mass.

Miscellaneous.—E. & F. Glor Co., of Buffalo, N. Y.; Phillip Spaeter Cooperage Co., of Phila., Pa.; Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., Carriages and Wagons, of South Bend, Ind.; Andrew Kimble, Carriage and Wagon Gear, of Zanesville, O.; Maple City Soap Works; Larkins' Soap Works, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Moench & Sons Co., Tanners, of Alpena, Mich.; Apsley Rubber Co., of Hudson, Mass.; Metropolitan



Life Insurance Co., of N. Y. City; Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn.; Henry H. Roelofs & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

In view of the fact that the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor has grown to such large proportions, we deem it our duty to recommend that all the names of the list be dropped. We recommend further, that this shall not debar an organization from renewing the application, and that an effort of adjustment be made before the concern can again be placed on the unfair list.

We recommend that the national and local unions prepare a statement of the amounts expended by them for the beneficial and protective features of their respective organizations, and forward them to the headquarters of the A. F. of L. in order that comprehensive data upon these branches of the work of our organization may be had. There is a vast amount of work performed by our movement on these lines which is practically unknown to the world. In the same degree we shall show to all the beneficent work and influences of our organizations upon our members, and we shall gain the respect and confidence of the unorganized workers as well as the general public.

A committee was appointed by the last Convention consisting of George W. Perkins, O. E. Woodbury and Thomas J. Elderkin, to investigate the dispute between the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers and the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, to endeavor to effect an adjustment of conditions, and in the event of failure to recommend whether a charter should be issued by the A. F. of L. to the latter organization. Mr. George W. Perkins was unable to act on the committee and therefore resigned. Mr. Daniel J. Keefe was substituted. The committee entered into full conversation of the matter, and submitted a report recommending that under certain conditions that a charter be issued to the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers. In compliance with the decision, the charter was issued on the conditions reported and incorporated in the letter transmitting the charter to the organization.

Upon several occasions the members of the Executive Council were each and all called upon to act as intermediaries, as well as representatives of affiliated unions to adjust strikes and lockouts with employers. The work of the members of the Executive Council in these matters has increased very largely, requiring time and effort to protect and promote the interest of our fellow unionists, and we have been required to enlist the services of other active members in the trade union movements to act in this capacity.

In compliance with the order, we have donated to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress the sum of \$100 to aid in securing legislation in the interest of labor, and recommend that the amounts be increased to \$200.

We deem it our duty, and have already recommended to Speaker Henderson of the House of Representatives a number of members of Congress, whom we desire appointed upon the Committee on Labor. The names of the members of the committee have not yet been announced, but the speaker has advised us that he will give the matter his serious consideration and endeavor to conform to our wishes to the best of his ability.

Because of the action of Senator Kyle in the last Congress we have authorized the request to be made that a Senator favorably disposed toward organized labor be appointed as chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

We also deem it our duty to impress upon the minds of all the necessity of greater activity in order to secure a reduction in the hours of labor of the workers, and to emphasize the declaration of our Federation against the pernicious system of overtime. We submit that unless the hours of labor are reduced, much injury will come to the workers, and that unless overtime is abolished by forbidding or penalizing it, overtime will simply result in lengthening the hours of labor.

We have invited the Oil Well Workers' Unions to send representatives for the purpose of forming a National Union of that craft, and also of the Lathers for the purpose of forming a National Union from among their number. We recommend that two representatives of this Convention be appointed for the purpose of aiding each of these organizations in the task in which they are engaged.

As can be readily understood, we have been unable to more than touch upon a few of the very many matters which have required our attention, decision and action; but we are conscious of having endeavored to perform the duties of our office, and our duties to our fellow-workers, to the very best of our ability. Our faith in the trade union movement has been strengthened, our confidence in the American Federation of Labor has been enhanced, and our conviction that we shall finally establish justice to all labor, on the lines laid down by our organization, is more firmly rooted than ever. We respectfully submit this report to your careful consideration and unbiased judgment.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
JOHN B. LENNON,  
P. J. MCGUIRE,  
JAMES DUNCAN,  
JAMES O'CONNELL,  
JOHN MITCHELL,  
MAX MORRIS,  
THOS. I. KIDD,  
FRANK MORRISON.

Vice-President Duncan stated that he had received a request from Miss Susan B. Anthony, the well-known woman suffragist, to address the convention at some time when it would best suit the wishes of the delegates.

Delegate J. L. Feeney moved that Miss Anthony be given one-half hour at the afternoon session in which to make her address.

Delegate D. A. Hayes moved as an amendment that Miss Anthony's time be not limited. Lost.

The original motion then prevailed.

Delegate S. B. Donnelly, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 2. By Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union: Recommended that it be referred to the Executive Council with power to act. Adopted.

Resolution No. 5.—By Delegate C. L. Shamp. Recommended that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Grievances. Adopted.

Resolution No. 6.—By Columbia River Fishermen's Union, No. 6321, Astoria, Ore. Recommended that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Laws.

Delegate W. E. Klapetzky moved that the resolution be referred back to the Committee. Adopted.

Resolution No 12.—By Delegate Adolph Buethe. Recommended non-concurrence in first paragraph, and concurrence in second paragraph.

Delegate G. H. Warner spoke in favor of the adoption of the first paragraph. The first paragraph was lost by a vote of 46 ayes and 51 nays. The report of the committee to concur in the second paragraph was adopted.

The following is the resolution:

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, discourage all elaborate preparations for the entertainment of officers and delegates at annual conventions; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That local bodies in cities where annual conventions are held make a special feature of mass meetings, to which organized labor and the public are invited.

The chairmen of the various committees announced the time and place of meeting, and on motion the Convention adjourned.

## SECOND DAY—Afternoon Session.

Vice President Duncan called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock,

Roll call was taken.

*Absentees*—McGuire, Woodbury, Gompers, Fox, Valentine, Perry, Mitchell, Heizer, O'Connor, Hart, Roche, Whalen, Miller, Eddy, Reese, Becker, A'Hearn, Gourley, McGill, Wolf, McCullough, Braunbaugh, Hinman, Marvin, Heuring, Gansser, Clark, Newton, Dompier, Miller (Albert P.), Murphy.

On motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The chair called for reports of committees, and there being none the following resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committees, as follows:

Resolution No. 59.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe:

WHEREAS, It is admitted by all wage earners throughout the world that while there is an employing class there will be a dependent class, and an advantage for one implies a loss to the other, and the struggle must continue while such system exists.

WHEREAS, The improvement in machinery and method of manufacture have been revolutionized during the past twenty years, "Labor," the producer of all wealth, has yet to gain that to which it is justly entitled, a shorter work day.

WHEREAS, The cardinal principle of labor unions is and should be to reduce the hours at labor, and with that end in view Lodge 1, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, located in Chicago, Ill., did in July, 1899, demand the establishment of the 8-hour day throughout the city of Chicago.

WHEREAS, A majority of the firms have conceded said demand, and the men vol-

untarily accepted a reduction of \$3.15 per week to establish and make permanent the eight-hour day.

*Resolved*, That we, the representatives of organized labor, in convention assembled, do heartily endorse this eight-hour demand made by the Brotherhood of Boiler-Makers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 60.—By Chas. H. Squier:

WHEREAS, The present method of electing Presidents and Senators of the United States is crude and imperfect, giving opportunities for corruption and bribery as witnessed in several states during the past year; and,

WHEREAS, The election of representatives to congress occurs about thirteen months prior to their taking the oath of office, (unless an extra session is called earlier) many members dying in the interval, and the issues upon which all members were elected being often forgotten: and,

WHEREAS, The present election system was adopted about a century and a quarter ago when the means of transportation were primitive and the telegraph and telephone were unknown, therefore, be it

●*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Detroit, Michigan, Dec., 1899, representing two million organized wage workers, places itself on record as favoring the election of Presidents and U. S. Senators by a direct vote of the people; and that it be further

*Resolved*, That Representatives in Congress should take their seats within two months after their election; and be it further

*Resolved*, That officers of the American Federation of Labor immediately after the adjournment of this Convention, cause to be sent a circular letter to all affiliated International, National and Central Labor Unions, and such local unions as may not be connected with any central body, asking them to endorse these resolutions and to take suitable action by pledging U. S. Senators, Members of Congress and State Legislators, Governors and others, to support all honorable means to bring about the desired result.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 61.—By Delegate John F. Tobin:

*Resolved*, That this Convention place its seal of condemnation upon the bogus shoe label bearing the letters, L. P. U., and be it

*Resolved*, That all stamps, labels or so-called labels other than the "Union Stamp" of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union be and are hereby declared fraudulent impositions, calculated to encourage the sale of non-union shoes and to discourage organization, and

*Resolved*, That trade unionists, and all friends of the labor movement, purchase only such boots and shoes as bear the "Union Stamp" of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which is stamped on the sole or insole of all union-made footwear, and that no shoes be considered fair unless bearing said "Union Stamp."

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate P. J. Downey:

WHEREAS, There exists in the city of Chicago a suspended local union of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, affiliated and receiving recognition from the Chicago Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Section 5 of Article 4 provides, no organization which has seceded, or has been suspended or expelled from any national or international organization connected with the Federation or any central body or national or international union connected with the American Federation of Labor under penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

*Resolved*, That the Chicago Federation of Labor be and are hereby requested to comply with the above section, and compel the Sheet Metal Workers of Chicago to join their international association or be expelled from the Chicago Federation.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 63.—By Delegate M. Donnelly:

WHEREAS, Organized labor in this country appreciates very highly the friendly feeling existing between the trades and labor unions of Great Britain and Canada, as is clearly demonstrated by the exchange of Fraternal Delegates;

*Resolved*, That the Fraternal Delegates to this Nineteenth Annual Convention be

requested to use all honorable means at their command to further the boycott on the Swift Packing Company's products.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 64.—By Delegate H. D. Call:

WHEREAS, The Swift Packing Co. being on the unfair list and having establishments in several cities of this country, some of said establishments employing union men in many departments, thereby creating a feeling of unfriendliness among our organized workers; and,

WHEREAS, The Swift Packing Co. having recently began this move in order to create ill feeling among our otherwise friendly brothers, so as to retard the activity of the boycotts on its products; and,

WHEREAS, If such a feeling is allowed to continue it will result in prolonging our fight, and may result in our losing a battle, in the interests of *all* organized labor and humanity in general; and,

WHEREAS, If this fight is lost said packing company will no doubt disunionize all of its plants in every department; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, emphatically declare that the boycott on Swift & Co. is *universal* and is still in effect until such time as said company recognize the just rights of organized labor in every department of all its houses; and,

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to co-operate with all organizations, directly or indirectly involved, and to make a special effort in forcing this boycott to a successful issue.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 65.—By Delegate P. J. Downey:

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association are making a special effort to organize the craft in this country, and are offering organizers of the American Federation of Labor a fee of ten dollars for every union organized.

*Resolved*, That the incoming executive officers are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost endeavor to organize Sheet Metal Workers in the United States and Canada.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 66.—By Delegate Louis Parady:

WHEREAS, The Ship Caulkers of the City of Detroit are employed but seven months in the year; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Union No. 5600 be exempt from the payment of per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor for the months in which they are unemployed.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

There being no regular business before the convention, Delegate Andrew Furuseth moved that a recess for one hour be taken.

Delegate Max S. Hayes opposed the motion, and after some discussion a vote was taken and the motion to take a recess lost.

Delegate S. J. Kent moved that the convention adjourn until tomorrow morning.

The motion was held in abeyance and the Credentials Committee was granted the privilege of reporting on the credentials of George Chance, of the United Labor League of Philadelphia, and James H. Bowman, of the International Printing Pressmen's Union. The committee reported favorably to the admission of both delegates, and on motion Messrs. Chance and Bowman were duly seated.

The Credentials Committee reported on the credentials of Fred E. Kennedy, of the International Farmers' Union, that he be not seated, as the constitution had not been complied with, but recommended that he be permitted the privilege of the floor. Adopted.

The Credentials Committee further reported as follows:

*To the Officers and Members of the 19th., Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

The Committee on Credentials report the protests against Wm. H. Bell, Omaha Central Labor Union, the following:

We recommend that the delegate be not seated as the Omaha Central Labor Union has violated Sec. 5, Art. 4 and Sec. 1 of Art. 12 of the Federation constitution.

We also recommend that the incoming executive board see that the constitution is enforced in all such cases, but this recommendation is not intended to be retroactive.

*To the American Agents Association:* we recommend the appointment of a special

committee to investigate the standing of the aforesaid organization, and that Mr. Sidener be notified by telegraph at once to appear before the aforesaid committee, and in the meantime the credentials of Mr. Sidener be held in abeyance.

EUGENE F. O'ROURKE, *Chairman*,  
PETER SMITH,  
GEO. H. WARNER, *Secretary*.

Delegate M. Donnelly moved to non-concur in the first clause and to concur in the second clause of the Bell protest, but later changed his motion to non-concur in all of that portion of the report.

Delegate George H. Warner raised the point of order that to adopt the motion would be unconstitutional.

Vice-President Duncan ruled that the point of order was well taken.

Delegate C. E. Hawkes appealed from the decision of the chair.

Vice-President O'Connell was called to the chair.

Delegate S. J. Kent asked and was given permission to withdraw his former motion to adjourn.

Upon a roll call being demanded the Secretary called the roll of delegates, and the chair was sustained by a vote of 1,508 yeas and 1,388 nays. The vote follows:

*Ayes*—Mulholland, Tobin, Brewery Workers' Delegation, Feeney, Granite Workers' Delegation, Maher, Sculley, O'Rourke, Jr. (Thos.), Brown, Shaffer, Smith, Cullen, Machinists' Delegation, United Mine Workers' Delegation, Miller, Bonbright, Sullivan, Printing Pressmen's Delegation, Gibson, O'Donnell, Downey, Bissett, O'Rourke, Morrison, Hart, Donohue, Greene, Eckel, Scanlon, Driscoll, Jones, Leath, McCully, Hovey, Lambert, Hoffman, Young, Fahey, Warner (Mason), Squire, Bert, Bauer, Smith (J. V.), Coleman, Parady, Hill (Albert E.), Louderback, Gannon, Swift, Huebner, Gansser, Whitney, Frye (Michael), Carey, Willis, Herriott, Stillson, Morris (T. J.), Crossett, Buethé—1508.

*Nays*—Klapetzky, Gers, Hank, Gilthorpe, McKnight, Hayes, Agard, Carpenters' and Joiners' Delegation, Thobe, Cigar Makers' Delegation, Grant, Morris, Gabler, Hanrahan, Innis, Wheeler, Reed, Barter, Call, McBride, Hughes, Clinch, O'Connor, Mahon, Furuseth, Frazier, Onstott, Lennon, Mahaney, Donnelly (Samuel B.), Cain, Witzel, Braunschweig, Harrison, Gottlob, Dold, Bourdingno, O'Sullivan, Daley, Donnelly (Thomas), Hayes, Cannon, Mulcahy, Sullivan (C. F.), Hawkes, Wilson, Donnelly (M.), Kreyling, Wulf, Lossie, Craig (Frank J.), Schubert, McNamara, Lee, Frye (Jacob), Tingle, Harrison, Burket, Magrane, Reddick, Gibbons, Helle, Nowicki, Kee, Murphy—1388.

Miss Susan B. Anthony was then introduced to the Convention by Vice-President O'Connell and received a most cordial greeting from the delegates as she arose to speak. Miss Anthony said it was not the first time that she had appeared before a labor convention, but had been privileged to attend a convention as an accredited delegate as far back as 1868, in New York City, when a resolution was adopted pledging the support of the Convention only to such candidates for the presidency in the future favorable to the payment of government bonds in greenbacks. She had been watching the progress of and working in the trades union movement for the past 30 years, and did not believe there was a delegate present who had been a closer student of economic subjects. Miss Anthony made a strong plea in support of the adoption by the Congress of the United States of a sixteenth amendment for the enfranchisement of all citizens regardless of sex. The speaker told of the fate of former memorials to both the Democratic and Republican presidential conventions, favorable to woman suffrage, where they still sleep the sleep of death by the courtesy of the various committees to whom they were referred. For 31 years, Miss Anthony said, the women of America had been trying to get some concessions from Congress, but up to the present time not a single one had been secured. From personal observation, Miss Anthony complimented the delegates upon the manner in which the business of the Convention was transacted, and at the conclusion of her address was greeted with long and continued applause.

Vice-President Duncan moved a vote of thanks to Miss Anthony for her remarks. Adopted by a rising vote.

The report of the Credentials Committee in the case of William H. Bell being before the Convention, Delegate J. B. Lennon moved to concur in the report of the committee.

Delegate J. C. Dernel moved that before the vote on the motion to concur is taken Mr. Bell be given a hearing. Adopted.

Delegate D. D. Driscoll moved that a like privilege be extended President Kneeland, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators. Adopted.

Delegate Lennon spoke in favor of seating Mr. Bell. He contended that if the Convention refused to seat the representative of the Omaha Central Labor Union they should also deny admission to every other central or State body that admitted delegates of the Lafayette faction of painters.

Delegate D. D. Driscoll opposed the admission of Mr. Bell, as he strongly favored allegiance to the American Federation of Labor and was a believer in its laws.

Delegate Warner stated the position of the Credentials Committee on the matter, and gave it as his opinion that the only proper way to seat Mr. Bell was to amend the constitution.

Delegate J. H. Sullivan pleaded for consistency on the part of the Federation, and did not protest only because Mr. Bell was a seceder from the painters, but because, in his opinion, the circumstances under which Mr. Bell presented himself, were such as to make him an unfit representative to sit upon the floor of this Convention as a delegate; his actions toward the organization I represent fully prove this, he said.

Delegate W. E. Klapetzky spoke in opposition to giving Mr. Bell a seat in the Convention.

Delegate Eugene O'Rourke said the Credentials Committee fully realized the importance of the matter; had no personal axe to grind, but had reached their conclusion after carefully considering the merits of the case as laid down by the laws.

Delegate M. Donnelly did not believe in discriminating between any delegate duly elected to this Convention, and believed it would be an injustice to turn down Mr. Bell.

Delegate Morrison said he believed in standing by the constitution. He would be willing to vote to revoke the charter of the painters, if by so doing the two organizations of painters could be amalgamated.

Delegate Chas. Dold believed that an enforcement of the law would disrupt nearly every central body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Mahon favored sustaining the constitution, and said the question at issue must be settled at this Convention in the interest of organized labor generally.

Delegate Warner asked for permission to introduce a motion which instructed the Secretary to send a telegram to Mr. Chas. H. Sidener, of Covington, Ky., to appear at this Convention. Adopted.

Delegate Kent spoke in favor of admitting Mr. Bell.

W. H. Bell, of Omaha, was then granted the privilege of the floor, and in an extended statement gave his side of the controversy. He did not understand, he said, that he was supposed to have come here representing the painters, but the Omaha C. L. U., and feared that if the Omaha C. L. U. knew that he was taking up their time in fighting his personal battles, he would be censured. But in view of the fact that the painters' troubles had been allowed to be aired by Delegate Sullivan, he would certainly avail himself of the same privilege.

The hour having arrived for adjournment, the time was extended 30 minutes.

Delegate T. J. Shaffer asked permission to interrogate Mr. Bell. Granted.

Delegate J. L. Feeny favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Lennon rose to a question of personal privilege, and explained the stand he had taken, namely, that inasmuch as the delegate of one central body containing seceding painters had been admitted, he believed that the other should also be taken in.

The Convention then adjourned.

## THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, Detroit, Mich., December 13, 1899.

Convention called to order by Vice-President Duncan at 9 o'clock.

Roll call.

*Absentees*—Mulholland, Trautmann, Hayes, Feeney, Woodbury, Gompers, Tracy, O'Brien, Keefe, Fox, Valentine, Mitchell, Hunter, Miller, Bonright, Hofbauer, Bowman, Clinch, O'Connor, Gibson, Mahon, Mahaney, O'Rourke, E. F., Cain, Hart, Harrison, Dold, Roche, Leath, O'Sullivan, Miller, Favreau, Becker, Coleman, A'Hearn, Parady, Gourley, McNeil, McGill, McCullough, Braumbaugh, Hinman, Marvin, Heuring, Smith, Wulff, Eckent, Craig, Nugant, Clark, Harrison, Murray, Helle, Nowicki, Hill (F. L.), Dompier, Morris, Miller.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous day's session was dispensed with.

Delegate Kent, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 13.—By Delegate Bueche:

*Resolved*, That the incoming executive officers are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost endeavors to organize the Architectural and Ornamental Wire, Iron and Metal Workers in the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 17.—By Wood Carvers' Association of North America:

*WHEREAS*, One of the objects of the American Federation of Labor is the establishment of national and international trade unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade; as per Art. II, Sec. 2 of the constitution, and in Art. IX, Sec. 5 of same constitution, it states, that it is the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, and it is 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. In order to carry out the intent of these two sections, and to make the same more effective; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That national or international unions, or branches thereof, organizing members of another craft, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, shall transfer such members to the nearest branch connected with the national or international union composed of such craft, or when subordinate branches exist and are connected with another national or international union than the one to which they rightfully belong, then it shall be the duty of such national or international union to transfer such subordinate branch to the national or international union composed of members working at such trade or calling. When a national or international union or any branch thereof fails to comply with aforesaid resolution, upon complaint (of such failure) to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, it shall be the duty of said Executive Council to investigate, and if cause for complaint be proven, said Executive Council shall have the right to order such national or international union to comply with aforesaid resolution, otherwise said Executive Council shall have the right to suspend such national or international union for a specified time, if they continue to violate the same.

Committee reported to non-concur. Adopted.

Resolution No. 44.—By Delegate Fahey:

Committee reported favorably on amendment to the resolution to read as follows:

*WHEREAS*, The good effects of the action of the last annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in the providing for Southern organizers is shown by the increased representation at this Convention from that section of the country; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the Delegates to the Nineteenth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that, for the purpose of further organization in the South, that we instruct the incoming Executive Council to use their best endeavors to make some arrangements with the various National Unions to have their traveling organizers to co-operate in the work of organization through the South, and if possible to have their organizers on the ground at the same time.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate Green: Committee reported favorably an amendment to read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to commission an organizer to organize in Belleville, Ill., at their earliest convenience.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 42.—By Delegate Feeney: Committee reported favorably an amendment to add the words "wherever possible" after the words "United States," as follows:

*Resolved*, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed by the executive officers to organize the Bookbinders and Bindery Workers in the United States wherever possible.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 34.—By delegate Jos. M. Harrison. Committee non-concurs and recommends the following as a substitute:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to recommend to District and Traveling Organizers that where possible they organize Local Unions of Laundry Workers in cities where the same are unorganized.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 45.—By Delegate Dold:

*Resolved*, That the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor are hereby instructed to give all possible aid to the Organizers of the Piano and Organ Workers in organizing the members of their craft into Local Unions of the Piano and Organ Workers.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 54.—By Delegate Beinke:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers of America presented a resolution in 1898 asking the Executive Board to organize Engineers' Locals where possible, and,

WHEREAS, We desire to thank said Board for the faithful work performed, but believing that their work on that line has only begun, be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to continue to use their utmost endeavors toward organizing Local Unions of Stationary Engineers into the International Union of Steam Engineers of America.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 33.—By Delegate Conrad Wolf:

WHEREAS, The Freight Handlers and Porters of the United States, with the exception of about eight local unions, are unorganized; and,

WHEREAS, It is our belief that the Freight Handlers and Porters can be organized stronger and better with a little assistance of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the organizers throughout the country be instructed to make an effort to organize Freight Handlers and Porters of all industries with a view of forming a National Union of same.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Delegate Hawkes, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 1.—By Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union.

WHEREAS, The label of the Allied Printing Trades Council is now universally recognized as the emblem of the organized trades in the printing and publishing business, and as several State and City Governments have enacted laws and regulations authoring the use of said label on all publications and printing matter issued by said Government, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, heartily endorses and approves the efforts of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Washington, D. C., in their demand for the label on all United States Government publications, and the officers and legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor are herewith authorized to assist said Allied Printing Trades Council of Washington, D. C., to secure the enactment of a law at the 56th Congress authorizing the use of said label on all Government publications.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Vice-President Morris offered the following report:

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 13, 1899.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Convention:

In compliance with your instructions I beg to report that I have organized an International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers. The following officers were elected by the new International



Union: President, E. J. Bracken, Columbus, O.; Vice-President, Chas. A. Willis, Marion, Ind.; Secretary, J. B. Burns, Scranton, Pa.; Treasurer, A. Sanford, Cleveland, O.

Respectfully submitted,

MAX MORRIS, 5th Vice-Pres.

Report received and adopted.

Vice-President O'Connell offered the following report:

DETROIT, Mich., December 13, 1899.

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Convention:*

In compliance with your instructions, I beg to report that I have organized an International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers. The following officers have been elected:

President, I. H. Gibbons, Cygnet, Ohio; 1st Vice-President, J. A. Dyke; 2d Vice-President, A. C. Stilson; 3d Vice-President, A. L. Herriott; Secretary, J. H. Mullen Bowling Green, Ohio; Treasurer, W. L. Reddick; Organizer, J. J. Magrane.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. O'CONNELL, 3d Vice-President.

Report received and adopted.

President Kneeland, of the Painters' Brotherhood, was then granted the privilege of the floor to answer Mr. Bell's argument of yesterday. Mr. Kneeland made an exhaustive statement in refuting many of the utterances made by Mr. Bell.

Delegate Agard spoke in opposition to the Committee's report, believing that the Federation should not take sides with either faction of the painters.

Delegate Klapetzky moved the previous question, and upon the motion being put, the report not to seat Mr. Bell prevailed.

Secretary Morrison reported having sent the following telegram to Mr. Sidener, of the Agents' Association:

DETROIT, December 12, 1899.

*Mr. Charles H. Sidener, Covington, Kentucky:*

You are hereby notified to appear before a committee of this convention, before Saturday, and if you or representative do not, action will be taken in regard to your organization in your absence. Wire answer.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

The following communication was read and accepted:

DAYTON, O., Dec. 9, 1899.

*To the Officers and Delegates to the 19th., Annual Session of the American Federation of Labor:*

GREETING.—The Ohio Federation of Labor extends fraternal greetings and wish you a most successful and harmonious session.

Yours in the Cause of Labor,

JOS. A. BAUER, Sec'y.

The following telegram was read and accepted:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11, 1899

*President Gompers, Care Federation of Labor, Detroit.*

Louisville will be especially glad to welcome the American Federation of Labor next year.

EVENING POST.

The following communication was received and the invitation accepted:

*To the Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

Local Union No. 74 of the Garment Workers of America, extend to you, fraternal greetings, and invite you to come at your convenience and visit us in our model establishment during your stay in our city.

Our employers, Hamilton Carhartt & Company, join with us in extending to you this invitation, which we sincerely trust you will see fit to accept.

Yours fraternally,

KATE DOODY, President.

JOSIE WALSH, Secretary.

The following was received from the Local Committee of the Trades and Labor Council:

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13, 1899.

*To the American Federation of Labor:*

The Delegates are requested to assemble in the lobby of the Griswold House this evening at 8 o'clock, standard time, to attend a reception given by the public lighting commission at the public lighting plant.

Thursday evening a banquet will be given at the Griswold House, to which all delegates are invited.

A trolley ride over the streets of our city has been arranged for, the time to be set at the convenience of the Convention.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

Delegate Bauer moved to accept the invitations, which prevailed. On motion the time set for taking the trolley ride was fixed for Sunday afternoon.

The following telegram was read by the Secretary:

NEW YORK, December 12, 1899.

*Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Detroit:*

My best wishes for a pleasant session. Sorry that important business engagements prevented my attendance as a delegate.

M. V. POWELL.

The following communication was read by the Secretary:

DETROIT, Dec. 9, 1899.

*Secretary Federation of Labor.*

DEAR SIR—Can we not arrange with you to make a large group photograph of the convention. We make a specialty of this kind of work, and are willing to do same on speculation. We will refer you to the proprietor of this hotel. Our place of business is on the ground floor just one-half block south of this hotel, No. 45 Rowland St. Both Phones; 2484. Hoping you will give this your prompt attention, we are very truly yours,

ALVORD & CO.

Delegate Feeny moved that a group picture of the delegates be taken on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Delegate Gottlob amended to set the time one hour before the trolley ride. Adopted.

The following communication was received:

CHICAGO, December 8th, 1899.

*Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, Detroit, Mich.:*

DEAR SIR—We take the liberty of sending you by express, one hundred and fifty souvenir bill folds, which we would thank you to accept with our compliments, to be distributed among the delegates at your present Convention.

With our best wishes for the welfare of your organization, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

THE BRUNSWICK BALKE COLLENDER CO.

The following communication was received from the Cleveland Building Trades Council:

CLEVELAND, O., December 9, 1899.

*American Federation of Labor:*

GENTLEMEN—At our last regular meeting the following request was passed: We hereby request and extend a hearty welcome to the American Federation of Labor, and ask that you will hold your next Convention in our city. It is centrally located, is a good union city, and is growing day by day. Hoping this will meet with your approval, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

THE CLEVELAND BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

GEORGE H. KINGHORN, *President.*

WM. H. TAYLOR, *Rec. Sec.*

Delegate Gottlob moved that all communications relative to next meeting place of the convention be laid over until that matter comes up for consideration. Adopted.

Vice President Duncan added the name of Delegate Geo. H. Warner to the special committee on the Detroit theatres.

A number of resolutions were then introduced by title and referred to the proper committees.

Resolution No. 67.—By Delegate Peter Smith:

WHEREAS, The interests of the whole country, the reinforcement of our navy, the enlargement of foreign markets for our surplus products, the increased employment of our workmen in the mine, foundry, factory and shipyard, and the training of able seamen, would all be promoted by the restoration of our merchant marine to its former position on the seas of the world; therefore,

*Resolved,* That in the opinion of this organization it is the duty of Congress, at

the earliest day possible, to enact legislation to secure such restoration by the payment of subsidies to American-built mail carriers and freighters, sufficient to enable them to successfully compete with the subsidized and bountied merchant ship of foreign countries in carrying of our imports and exports.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 68.—By Delegate Henry Gers:

WHEREAS, The Cracker Trust, namely the United States Baking Company and the National Biscuit Company, are controlling largely the baking trade throughout this country;

WHEREAS, These trusts have shown their enmity to organized labor, not permitting their employes to join the ranks and file of the Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of America;

WHEREAS, The local unions affiliated with the Bakers and Confectioners of America, in connection with the various central bodies in cities throughout the country, endeavored by all honest ways and means to organize the men working for these trusts, but met with no success; be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor assembled in Convention in Detroit do instruct the Executive Council to confer with said trusts and make efforts to bring this matter to a successful issue.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 69.—By Delegate Albert E. Hill:

WHEREAS, The question of the manner of employment of the inmates of the different penal institutions of the various States of the Union is one in which the organized working people are vitally interested, and

WHEREAS, This very important question is, and has been, discussed and agitated in some of the Southern States, where the lease of convicts prevail in a number of instances, and the Legislature of certain States in the South have endeavored at times to improve on the lease of convicts by various laws governing the disposal of said convicts; therefor, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby instruct the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to request each State organization, central body and Federal Labor Union affiliated in the Southern District, to arrange at an early date for the introduction of a bill, or bills, in the Legislature of their respective State whereby convict labor will be no longer subject to lease, and at the same time lessen the sharp competition of convict labor with free labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 70.—By Delegate Geo. Beinke.

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers of Buffalo, N. Y., No. 17, are having difficulty with an organization in Buffalo, N. Y., known as No. one or 6649.

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers have spent time and money trying to effect a settlement in bringing about a friendly feeling, but failed each time; be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to send one member of said Board to Buffalo, N. Y., he to do all in his power to effect a settlement at the earliest possible date.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 71.—By Delegate Daniel Hanrahan:

WHEREAS, The Coopers International Union at its last convention held in Minneapolis, Minn., decided to organize the machine operatives of the cooperage industry, known as, Machine Cooper Workers; and,

WHEREAS, Said Machine Cooper Workers are operating under a local charter of the American Federation of Labor at Minneapolis, Minn., Superior, Minn., and Boston, Mass.; and,

WHEREAS, The welfare of both organizations will be better conserved by uniting under the charter of the C. I. U.; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be directed at the earliest practicable time, to take such action as will bring the machine cooper workers under the jurisdiction of the Coopers International Union.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 72.—By Delegate Daniel Hanrahan:

WHEREAS, The welfare of the Coopers' International Union demands of organized labor a more thorough recognition of its stamps and labels; and,

WHEREAS, the Painters and Decorators could lend us valuable aid by demanding the stamp of the C. I. U. on barrels containing varnish and linseed oil, also the Typographical Union by demanding our stamp upon barrels containing printer's ink; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the aforesaid organizations assist as far as practicable in the introduction and recognition of the stamp of the Coopers' International Union.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 73.—By Delegate Daniel Hanrahan:

WHEREAS, The Burden Iron Company, of Troy, N. Y., have persistently refused to treat with the Coopers' International Union looking toward a settlement of the difficulty with its locked-out members on an honorable basis; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we ask the Boiler Makers, and Iron Ship Builders, and the International Union of Horse Shoers to refrain from using or working on the product of this concern until they settle their difficulty with the C. I. U. and recognize trades union principles.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 74.—By Delegate Thos. O'Rourke, Jr.:

WHEREAS, A great number of Horse Shoers throughout the country are still unorganized, and

WHEREAS, It is the belief of the International Organizer of the Journeymen Horse Shoers that assistance from the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor would give better results; Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Organizers throughout the country be and are hereby instructed to give such assistance in more thoroughly securing the organization of Journeymen Horse Shoers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 75.—By Delegate J. A. Burket:

WHEREAS, The Zinc and Lead Miners and Mine Workers are not satisfied with their mode of organization and request that a International Federation of all mineral unions and mine workers be formed, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and such miners and mine workers as come under their jurisdiction, claiming it would be a great help in organizing said trade and calling such federation to be known as Federation of Mineral Miners and Mine Workers of America.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 76.—By Delegate J. A. Burket:

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost endeavor to organize the Zinc and Lead Miners and Mine Workers of their several districts.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 77.—By Delegate J. A. Burket:

WHEREAS, In the State of Missouri there is no State Mining Inspector capable of inspecting zinc and lead mines of said State,

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to use their good offices with the State Federation of Labor in behalf of Zinc and Lead Miners and Mine Workers of Missouri at the next election to see that the next inspector is appointed from the ranks of said Zinc and Lead Miners.

WHEREAS, There is no law governing said mines or shaft and shaft houses that is effective and applicable to said mines.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 78.—By Delegate C. E. Hawkes:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council be and is hereby authorized to select some good man to act as special organizer for the Pacific Coast States and Territories, to organize the unorganized crafts, to form central bodies by independent unions, and the general encouragement of the trades union movement; and that sufficient funds be appropriated to continue this work for several months, that the same may be effective and of permanent value; and be it further

*Resolved*, That should the President of the American Federation of Labor visit the inter-mountain district he shall, if it be not detrimental to more important inter-

ests of the American Federation of Labor, visit the cities of the Pacific Coast in the interest of organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 79.—By Delegate D. B. Hovey:

WHEREAS, It has come to be quite generally recognized that the already large and increasing number of trade-union labels is confusing and to a corresponding extent reactionary; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council be and is hereby empowered and instructed to employ legal counsel, if necessary, for the purpose of finding what legislation, by this Federation, by the several States or by the Federal Government, is necessary to establish, maintain and preserve the integrity of a uniform label design, to be used jointly and in common by such trades organizations affiliated with this Federation as may wish to employ it in lieu of the present distinctive and individual designs commonly known as the "union labels." In event existing statutes shall be deemed to be inadequate to give safe legal standing to a uniform label design, counsel shall draft such a measure as may be deemed necessary and safe, and the Executive Council shall seek to secure its adoption by the United States Congress. The Executive Council shall report to the next convention of this Federation all its proceedings and results thereof under this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 80.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, The Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, has discharged its employes for joining the Brickmaker Alliance, and thereby proving itself opposed to organized labor; and,

WHEREAS, Said firm has refused at all times to meet a committee to settle this difficulty in any way, manner or form, but stating that they will never recognize any labor union; and,

WHEREAS, Said firm is shipping its product to all our big cities, and said product being handled by organized labor; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor request its affiliated union to refrain from handling any products of the Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. until they recognize organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 81.—By Delegate Saul Schubert:

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled urge the good offices of our officers and friends of labor in general, to procure the enactment of national laws to pension aged and disabled working people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 82.—By Delegates Julius Zorn, Ed. Ward and Wm. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS, A constant violation of Resolution No. 2, adopted at last year's convention of the American Federation of Labor, is especially among the members of the craft engaged in the beer brewing industry, and,

WHEREAS, As many difficulties in that particular industry could have been avoided if that mentioned resolution had been lived up to; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That no Union of any craft, particularly those Unions directly connected with the beer industry, be allowed to declare a strike or boycott in Union breweries, unless the matters be submitted to the different National Executive Boards interested, and also to the American Federation of Labor for indorsement, and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Union violating this rule shall not be entitled to the support of other Unions.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 83.—By Delegates E. Ward, Julius Zorn and Wm. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS, A law of the American Federation of Labor provides that local unions suspended by the National and International Unions of their respective crafts shall not be eligible to affiliation with a central body chartered by the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis, Mo., is violating above-mentioned rule by recognizing delegates from a suspended local of the United Brewery Workmen National Union and rejecting delegates from a bona fide union of said National; be it

*Resolved*, That the Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis, Mo., be instructed, by vote of this Convention, to unseat delegates of the *suspended* local union No. 43 of the United Brewery Workmen National Union, and recognize the delegates of the local lately organized under the jurisdiction of the above-mentioned National Union; and be it further

*Resolved*, That said central body of St. Louis, Mo., shall stand suspended from the American Federation of Labor until complying with the request stated in this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 84.—By Delegates Julius Zorn, Ed. Ward and Wm. E. Trautmann: WHEREAS, The following firms, F. Bartels, the Hilemann Bry. Co., G. V. Voegelé & Son and Zeisler & Son (all brewery firms of LaCrosse, Wis.), have shown themselves antagonistic to organized labor; and,

WHEREAS, The National Union of the United Brewery Workmen have made every effort possible to bring about a settlement of existing difficulties, but failed to do so; and,

WHEREAS, The National Union of the United Brewery Workmen have placed the above named firms on the unfair list which action was already approved by the American Federation of Labor, therefore, and to make the boycott more effective, be it

*Resolved*, By the American Federation of Labor to reindorse the boycott, and most earnestly ask organized labor and friends not to patronize the above named firms.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 85.—By Delegate A. H. Tingle:

WHEREAS, One of the first bills introduced in the present, the 58th Congress, is a measure known as an "anti-scalping" bill, the provisions of which make it a crime punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment for any person other than an agent authorized by a transportation company to sell a passage ticket, or for any person to buy a ticket except from such agent; and,

WHEREAS, Bills of similar character have been before Congress nearly every session for the past ten years, urged solely by the great trusts and illegal traffic associations and kindred interests, and have failed of final passage because of the fact that in the United States Senate and House of Representatives there are still many staunch champions of right who have listened to the unanimous protest of organized labor and fought loyally for the liberty and property rights of the common people; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in this its nineteenth annual convention assembled, hereby reaffirms the resolutions of the seventeenth and eighteenth conventions denouncing "anti-scalping" legislation, and we now call upon all United States Senators and members of Congress who place the rights and best interests of the great masses of the people before that of trusts, corporations and monopolies, to bury this infamous bill, and others of like character, in an oblivion so deep that there will be for it hereafter no resurrection.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 86.—By Delegate Thomas O'Donnell:

WHEREAS, The people employed in the textile industries of New England, having carried on an agitation for the reduction of the hours of labor for several years; and,

WHEREAS, Although many bills have been presented in the various State legislatures for the reduction of said hours, but have all been defeated;

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor pledge itself to do all that is in its power to bring about the passage of a national law for the reduction of the hours of labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 87.—By Delegate Michael Frey:

*Resolved*, That incoming executive officers are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost endeavors to organize the Foundry Laborers of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 88.—By Delegate E. W. McCully:

WHEREAS, The men engaged in the fishing industry are becoming an important portion of the American Federation of Labor, and,

WHEREAS, It is believed, with a reasonable effort on the part of the American

Federation of Labor Organizers, that all men engaged in this industry along the Great Lakes can be organized; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board be requested to try during the next year to bring about an International organization of the fishing industry.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 89.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes:

WHEREAS, The various reports submitted by our trade union officials are in effect that, so far as our efforts by petitions and interviews with the Legislatures of the various States and the Federal Government are concerned, little has been accomplished by the above-mentioned methods, for where a so-called labor law is passed, it is either declared unconstitutional by the courts or allowed to remain unenforced, a dead letter on the statute books;

*Resolved*, That this Federation recommends 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 from the capitalistic political parties, in harmony with the action of our brother trade unionists of Europe, Australia, Canada, and other civilized communities, based on their class interests as wage-workers, and that hereafter members of labor organizations found on the platform and advocating the interest of the old political parties be regarded with suspicion as decoys of the wage-earners, and should be regarded as opponents of the advanced labor movement, and that this be submitted to a referendum vote of all the organizations in affiliation with this Federation, and should such a vote be in the affirmative, then immediately proceed on the lines suggested above.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 90.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes:

WHEREAS, The Democratic Governor Stemenberg, of the State of Idaho, has been guilty of introducing a veritable reign of terror among the miners of Shoshone county, in his State, declaring and treating as outlaws honest toilers whose sole crime has been their desire to organize themselves for the improvement of their condition; and,

WHEREAS, The Republican President, McKinley, has done his best to aid the brutal governor in his attempt to bulldoze and enslave free American citizens who are compelled to earn their living by hard and incessant toil, by sending to Idaho the Federal troops; and,

WHEREAS, President McKinley has persisted in keeping in Idaho United States troops in spite of the fact that he was informed of the lawless, outrageous and despotic treatment of the persecuted but innocent union miners, who, by means of sworn affidavats, testified to the illegal treatment they have been subjected to, thus plainly demonstrating that he is the willing tool of the capitalist class, ready at their bidding to do the unscrupulous work of trampling upon the rights of citizens, breaking the Constitution of this country, and showing supreme contempt for the rights and interests of the working class; and,

WHEREAS, The President of the American Federation of Labor, in his report to this Convention, has urged this body to meet such outrageous proceedings "with the consciousness of our rights, the manhood to declare them, and the determination to achieve them," therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, do hereby emphatically condemn and denounce President McKinley, Governor Stemenberg and all the officials concerned in the outrage; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we call upon the working people to sever their connection and refuse any support to the Republican and Democratic parties, whose members when elected to office have repeatedly shown themselves to be the enemies of the working class, and to vote for such parties only as pledge themselves to the emancipation of the working class.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 91.—By Delegate James H. Sullivan:

*Resolved*, That this Convention directs the Executive Council to call a convention of painters, decorators and paperhangers of the United States and Canada, for the purpose of consolidating all unions of the above named crafts into an International Union, to be, as it is now known, as the "Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America," said convention to be held at some centrally located city and to be held at some stated date in the month of March, 1900. Immediately upon the formation of

the above named organization the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall notify all National, International, central and local bodies that recognition is not to be given any other body of painters, decorators and paperhangers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 92.—By Delegates M. Donnelly and H. D. Call :

WHEREAS, The natural resources of this country furnish everything necessary in abundance to build ships at a lower cost than in the ship yards of Europe, this being proven when the hearing before the Senate Committee was held June 12, 1898.

WHEREAS, A larger merchant marine is desirable, we favor a provision which will aid and protect and increase the merchant marine upon the base of equal opportunities.

Resolved, That while we favor an increased National merchant marine we are opposed to any and all subsidies, believing the industry amply able to care for itself.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 93.—By Delegate John M. Hunter:

WHEREAS, The National Paper Hangers' Protective and Beneficial Association, of America, has applied for a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, separate from that issued to the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America; and,

WHEREAS, The trade of paper hanging has always been acknowledged as a distinct craft followed by workmen who know no other calling, and whose tools are different from those of any other trade and wherein no case can machinery perform their work, and as it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that workmen who wish to become proficient in any trade must follow but one; and,

WHEREAS, Our craft is being invaded by other trades allowing unskilled workmen to come in competition with us, much to our detriment, and the lowering of the standard of workmanship and wages of our craft and as we believe that every trade should have the right to control its own affairs; and,

WHEREAS, The National Paper Hangers' Association of America is formed to uphold the foregoing principles and protect the paper hanging trade; therefore, be it

Resolved, That paper hanging is hereby acknowledged as a separate trade from all other trades, and the Executive Council stands instructed to issue a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor in accordance with the above, according to the laws of this Federation.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 94.—By Delegate Louis Parady :

Resolved, That the organizers of all lake ports be instructed to organize, if possible, the Ship Caulkers. There are thousands of Ship Carpenters and Ship Caulkers; in fact there are a million ship workers in this country that would swell our list and be a benefit to the wage earners, and would also enable us to organize national and international unions, which at the present time we have not.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 95.—By Delegates Thomas I. Kidd, and Richard Braunschweig:

WHEREAS, The present Congress of the United States is to decide whether slavery is to be recognized again within the jurisdiction of these United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm our previous position on this question, namely, that there must be no slavery or serfdom by ownership or contract tolerated under the American flag, and that we will make any one whose action shall in any way militate against this principle of human freedom responsible for such action in every legitimate manner open to us.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 96.—By Delegate John B. Swift:

WHEREAS, Large numbers of unorganized packers and nailers are employed in the flour mills of the United States, be it

Resolved, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor, in the flour mills district, be requested to organize the packers and nailers in the said districts when possible.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 97.—By Delegate A. S. Hughes:

WHEREAS, The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters are making an effort



to unionize the employes of the whiteware potteries throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, In the past they have not been sufficiently strong to have placed on the product of their labor a stamp, or label, certifying that such wares were made by union labor; and,

WHEREAS, The said organization has at present a committee designing and arranging for the placing of a stamp or label on the wares produced in union potteries; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor gives all possible assistance in advancing the sale of wares bearing a union label that may hereafter be adopted by the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 98.—By Delegate James Duncan:

WHEREAS, A well organized effort was instituted by the Granite Cutters' National Union in 1897 to put into effect in the spring time of 1900 a universal trade eight-hour work-day, with a \$3 per diem minimum wage rate, and which decision was fully endorsed by the last American Federation of Labor Convention; and,

WHEREAS, One-third of the members of our trade are now working an eight-hour work-day, with \$3 or more per day in wages, and that the safest way to conserve that condition is to place the other members of the craft on a similar basis; be it

*Resolved*, That this Nineteenth Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby fully endorses this attitude of the Granite Cutters' National Union, and pledges its support to the extent of its ability to see the same carried into effect.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 99.—By Delegate James Duncan:

*Resolved*, That all National and Local Unions represented herein which are connected with the Building Trades Council of Chicago, Ill., are respectfully requested to instruct such delegates to so cast their votes and use their influence that Local Unions of each specific craft forming a component part of this Federation shall not be prevented, or interfered with, in following legitimate craft lines in that city.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 100.—By Delegate Henry C. Barter:

WHEREAS, The Grain Shovelers of the port of Buffalo have for many years been engaged in a bitter struggle against the Saloon Boss Stevedore system; and,

WHEREAS: During the past year the Longshoremens of Buffalo have secured the greatest labor victory gained in New York State in 25 years, and one of the most notable triumphs in the industrial history of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, In this struggle the men gained every point for which they contended, as against the combined power of all the corporate influences at Buffalo and the other lake ports, where the contractors had established a similar system of saloon boss slavery; and,

WHEREAS, The victory of the Longshoremens has had a most encouraging effect on labor conditions, not only in New York State, but also throughout the lake regions. Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled heartily congratulates and commends the Longshoremens of Buffalo for the results already attained, and extends to them the assurance of cordial sympathy and support in their efforts to keep the ports of the Great Lakes emancipated from "thug" rule, and to preserve to the Longshoremens the right to receive the fruits of their labor undiminished by the rapacity of middlemen and undegraded by the curse of saloon bossism.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 101.—By Delegate Henry C. Barter:

The American Federation of Labor has (unquestionably) been an important factor in maintaining, and in many instances, promoting the wage system of the toilers. It has, through its officers, taken up the cudgel and resisted—successfully in most instances—the onslaught against the workingman to reduce his already too meager wages.

We find that during past struggles against reductions of wages, we were pitted against capable and well paid servants of corporations engaged in such disagreeable conflict. These corporations often paid more for such services than it would require to pay the old rate or advance, whichever may have been the point of contention, for a considerable length of time.

This plainly demonstrates that, the higher the compensation the better and more satisfactory will be the work.

As we have been fortunate in having officers whose services were rendered from love of principle rather than for profit or gain, and as the salary paid the President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is entirely too small for the duties required of them; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the salary of the President of the American Federation of Labor be advanced from \$1,800 per year to \$2,500 per year, and that the salary of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be advanced from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per year.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 102.—By Delegate David Kreyling:

WHEREAS, The action of the Executive Board of the National Brewery Workers in lapsing of principle rather than for profit or gain, and as the salary paid the President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is entirely too small for the duties required of them; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the subject matter be referred to such committee as this Convention may determine, for the purpose of investigating and settling the grievance that exists between the Brewery Workers and Beer Drivers, to the end that the matter be settled as speedily as possible.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 103.—By Delegates Julius Zorn, Ed. Ward and W. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS, The following firms: The Zalland Burke, the Henda, the Heiber, and the New York (all brewery firms of Spokane, Wash.), have shown themselves as being antagonistic towards organized labor, especially refusing to recognize the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen; and,

WHEREAS, This National organization, in conjunction with the central body of the city of Spokane, Wash., and Organizer Bro. Harvey Stamel, of the American Federation of Labor, has made every effort to bring about a fair settlement over existing difficulties; and,

WHEREAS, The above named firms point blank refuse to recognize organized labor; and,

WHEREAS, The National Union has put the said firms on the unfair list; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor heartily indorses the boycott and recommends to organized labor and friends not to consume the products of the above named firms.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 104.—By Delegate C. A. Gabler:

WHEREAS, The Window Glass Cutters' League of America being the only organization of window glass cutters in the United States and members in good standing in the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, Simon Burns, President of L. A. 300 K. of L., his Executive Board and members who are composed of window glass blowers and gatherers, are using unfair and unjust methods against the said Window Glass Cutters' League, by forming within their organization a body of incompetent workmen and scab labor, having for their aim the destruction of the Window Glass Cutters' League. Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the window glass manufacturers now operating with glass cutters not members of the Window Glass Cutters' League, be notified by the officials of the American Federation of Labor that their product is non-union and will not be purchased, glazed nor handled in any way by workmen who are members of the American Federation of Labor, unless members of the Window Glass Cutters' League of America be employed.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 105.—By Delegate T. J. Morris:

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation of Labor refused our application as an affiliated organization; and,

WHEREAS, Sprinkler Fitters' Union, 6087, are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since the 27th of June, 1893; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we consider said action on the part of the Chicago Federation of Labor unjust as an affiliated organization, and against Article XII, Sec. 1. which expressly prohibits a central body from taking such action; and,

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, are diametrically opposed to such usurpation; and further

*Resolved*, That the matter be referred to the Grievance Committee.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 106.—By Delegate Walter Reddick :

WHEREAS, The Oil Well Workers are making an earnest endeavor to organize their craft; and,

WHEREAS, The Oil Well Workers comprise the largest body of unorganized skilled workmen in this country;

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor render them such assistance in their organizing work as said Committee may deem expedient.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 107.—By Delegate Chas. H. Squier:

WHEREAS, The carriage and wagon makers affiliated with the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., have been unable, through some misunderstanding, to obtain a charter from the National Organization of Carriage and Wagon Makers; and,

WHEREAS, There now exists in Washington, D. C., an organization of carriage and wagon makers affiliated with the Knights of Labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be requested to do all in their power to procure a charter, for said organization of carriage and wagon makers affiliated with the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Fred E. Kennedy, President of the International Farmers' Union, was given the privilege of the floor to make a statement regarding the growth of his organization. He requested that a special committee of five be appointed to confer with him regarding the organization of the farmers into Trades Unions.

Delegates Swift, A. E. Hill and Leath all spoke in favor of complying with the request, and the chair announced that such a committee would be appointed at the afternoon session.

Delegate Bauer moved that Secretary Devereaux, of the Dayton, O., Soap Workers' Union, be allowed to address the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. Devereaux stated that his organization was the only union of soap workers in the world, and urged the delegates present to lend their aid in organizing the soap workers in their localities in forming unions.

After several announcements were made regarding committee meetings, etc., the convention adjourned.

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### THIRD DAY—Afternoon Session.

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First Vice-President P. J. McGuire called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock :  
Roll call.

*Absentees*—Tobin, Woodbury, Gompers, Grant, Gabler, Fox, Mitchell, Hunter, Hofbauer, Bowman, O'Connor, Downey, Donnelly, O'Rourke, E. F. Cain, Roche, O'Sullivan, Miller, Lambert, Young, Favreau, Eckent, Craig, Nugant, Clark, Burket, Murray, Nowicki, Hill (F. L.), Newton, Dompier, Morris, Miller, Murphy, Baxter.

On motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Chair announced the special order to be the addresses of the three Fraternal delegates, Alexander Wilkie and James Haslam, representing the British Trades Union

Congress, and David A. Carey, representing the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Mr. Wilkie was first introduced and expressed regret at Mr. Gompers' accident and consequent absence from the convention. He congratulated the delegates on the numerical attendance and evident increase of membership. In referring to the Plymouth Congress he combatted the opinions of a section that Trades Unions were becoming effete, emphasizing the fact that there is no Royal road to learning nor short cut to the millennium. In the future, as in the past, it will only be by hard plodding of hands and brain, through trials and tribulations, that labor will be able to work out its own emancipation.

You speak of independence,  
 There is no such thing on earth,  
 We depend on one another,  
 Still for all that life is worth,  
 To every mind that ponders,  
 To every heart that feels,  
 There is not a day that passes,  
 This hidden truth reveals.

Mr. Wilkie said it is to the intermingling of our different representatives, and the exchange of ideas and methods at our respective Conventions and Congresses, that we look to for the gradual improvement of our organizations and the elevation of the masses in general. While very much still remains to be done to secure to the workers a fairer share of the fruits of their labor, and to improvement in their social conditions, yet the fact remains that notwithstanding reverses and fluctuations, the ebb and flow of the commercial tides, there has been from the beginning of the century more or less a continual improvement in the conditions of the workers of Great Britain. In the past, our unions in each trade were only local, with little or no cohesion or communication throughout the country; now they are general and in many cases international. Then a workman could be imprisoned for a breach of contract, while for the same offense an employer was only liable for a civil action; now the law is equal to both parties. Then it was master and servant; now it is employer and employed. Then the user of capital (the employer) refused to meet the representatives of the workers to discuss matters affecting their workpeople. Now, in many industries, the employers send for the representatives of the men when differences arise in their works, and innumerable boards of conciliation and arbitrations are in existence, where the representatives of both meet and determine any difference which may arise. Besides, many other disabilities under which labor worked have been swept away from the statute book of the country. The strength of a union does not lie merely in the number of its members or the amount of its funds, but in the number of those it controls engaged in the trade with which it is connected. In my own trade—the shipwrights, ship carpenters, the original ship constructors, over 90 per cent are organized. The predecessors of some of our branches date back to the end of last century. But it was only in 1882 that it was consolidated into one compact association. We commenced with 1750 members in all branches, and no funds whatever. Now we have 15,550 members in 115 branches, with \$388,090.00 accumulated funds, about \$25.00 per member. This may be some encouragement to local unions to form national or general organizations. Our Labor Department of the Board of Trade shows in 1898, 1,267 Unions, with 1,644,591 members, which was an increase over 1892 figures of 144,140. According to the Board of Trade returns in 100 principal Trade Unions, there was a membership of 1,043,476. Accumulated funds at the end of 1898, \$23,473,995. In 1898, 1,003,290 received increases in wages (this does not include Agricultural Laborers, Seamen, or Railway Servants), while in 1899 nearly 1,000,000 persons have already received in six months an increase of almost

\$250,900 per week. He contrasted the system of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain with the methods of the American Federation of Labor. He stated that the principal questions before the workers of Great Britain were a legal eight hour working day; extension of the compensation act to all workers; old age pensions; housing of the people problem; the land question; land of the Nation for the use of the people. A special Congress is to be held in February to consider these and other questions. One of your representatives expressed surprise at Plymouth, at only *one* lady delegate being present. We have had more. But I do not see even *one here*. This is a field of labor the unions can with much profit cultivate, and have them better organized. Now ladies like Susan B. Anthony can greatly help in this work, if they only *will*. Let us remind her, the women members of our *unions* have a *vote* there. As the Trades Unions had made rapid progress in the present century, so labor copartnership would make in the next, by which means workers would become their own employers. He referred to the question of compulsory arbitration, and showed why the workers of Great Britain do not favor the same. The difficulty was to get impartial arbitrators. Showed conciliation and voluntary arbitration met the position at present. He also referred to the good relation existing between organized labor and the employer generally. At the conclusion of Mr. Wilkie's remarks he was greeted with applause.

Fraternal Delegate James Haslam followed by saying, to use a nautical term, that his colleague had taken most of the wind out of his sails. He said that his experience and that of Mr. Wilkie had been very much alike. They had found that sectional fighting had been a failure, and that time had altered the policy of Great Britain unionists in letting things "slide." He spoke of the women employed in the coal pits in England, and said the time had come when the workingmen must send some persons to the House of Commons who were interested in the subject. Mr. Haslam thought the idea of Americans placing labels on their products and the wearing of buttons in the coat to designate the different craftsmen were most excellent. The speaker created a very good impression, and at the conclusion of his remarks was given hearty applause. Mr. Carey said, as a Canadian representing the trades unions of that country, he desired to add his expressions of regret, with those of the representatives of Great Britain, in the absence from the Convention of their President, Mr. Gompers, through an unfortunate accident that prevented them having his wise counsel and judgment on matters of interest to the workers not only of his own country but those of Great Britain and Canada. He also expressed sympathy with Vice-President McGuire in his delay in reaching the Convention through illness in his family. I am pleased, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, he said, in having this opportunity on behalf of the organized trades in Canada, to extend to the members of the American Federation of Labor, and through them the organized workmen of America the best wishes for the future success of the Trades Union movement in your country, and to assure you that you have no truer or more loyal supporters in the cause than are to be found in ranks of organized labor in our fair Dominion. In speaking of the progress of the labor movement in Canada let me say that it is growing day by day, not only in numbers, but in that which we all desire, loyalty to the cause that brings to the toiling masses improved social, moral and physical conditions. True, I cannot speak to you in the glowing terms which my friends from the old country did of the vast amount of wealth we have and which I am pleased to learn they have, but I can say that the Trades Unions of Canada are making great strides in the Parliament of our country to have passed and legalized laws that are of immense value to the workers of that country. Let me give you a few of the laws passed in their interest. In the government printing bureau of the Dominion an eight hour work day prevails. Through the efforts of the Typographical Union this was

brought about, backed up by the unions of our country. Following this came an eight hour day in the cartridge factories under the supervision of the government, and the present time our Congress is urging upon the government the necessity of extending this very desirable law. Then we have, like yourselves, the union label, a symbol wherever found, evidences the fact that the workers of its trade or calling are obtaining a fair wage for the work they accomplish. In this particular let me say that the unions who have adopted its use in Canada are making great progress in spreading it among the six millions of our people, nor have they stopped here, for through the agency of the Legislative Committee of the Trades Council of Toronto, the city in which I live, the matter of the union label came before the Dominion Parliament and was passed by that body, giving it the same value before the public as the "Trades Mark Act," but unfortunately for the workers of Canada we have a Senate composed chiefly of retired politicians who in their great wisdom deemed it advisable not to pass. We are not by any means by this action of the Senate disheartened, but live in the hope that the time will come, and that very soon, when the union label will be placed upon the market, a law of our country. In the large cities of our country we have established shorter hours and increased the wages of the workers double that of the past five years. In Toronto and a few other cities the minimum rate of wages for laborers employed by municipalities is 15 cents an hour. We do not say that this is sufficient, but we do say, and will maintain, that they shall not work for less. The Trades Congress in Canada is doing much to improve the condition of the workers in so far that like the American Federation of Labor it brings together members of the movement from all parts of the Dominion who have but one object, that of improving, through legislative means, the condition of the people. If there is one part of our country that deserves special mention for their progress in organization, it is the miners of British Columbia, who have, with the growth of that country, developed the principles of unionism to such an extent that they have put into practice the principles which they preach, and placed upon the floor of the legislature of that province a member of their union, who can and will make known the wants of the miners. Before closing, let me say that the action of the American Federation of Labor in sending their representatives, Thomas I. Kidd, to Winnipeg, and James H. Sullivan to Montreal, carrying with them fraternal greetings to the Canadian Congress in Convention assembled, done more than words can express to cement the bond of fellowship between the two countries, that time itself cannot destroy. As a Canadian citizen, of which I am proud, let me again express my gratification of being present for the first time at a meeting of the American Federation and say to you that I only in a humble way express to you the feeling of my countrymen when I say that in the onward march of progress for the uplifting of humanity you have no truer or loyal friends than can be found in the Dominion of Canada, and let us take the advice of Mr. Haslam in joining hands across the sea, and those of the three countries in the hope that the day is near at hand when the toilers will enjoy the fullest fruits of their labor.

Mr. Carey, in closing, was applauded enthusiastically by the delegates.

Vice-President McGuire, in responding, said that though sundered as we have been by miles of ocean and by a frontier line, we have not been strangers. We can still carry the banner of trade unionism, and while we have an injustice to remedy we will stand together, regardless of color, creed or sex in upholding the higher aspirations of the organized working people. He believed in expansion to the extent of expanding the labor movement, so that every man who produced would have more than one suit of clothes. He thought the valuable suggestions offered by the fraternal delegates should receive the serious consideration of the convention. He gave a brief history of the early struggles of the Federation, and said that the movement here had

more to contend with than our brothers from across the sea realized. Many languages, racial dissensions and religious prejudices had tended to separate the people of America rather than to bring them together. His remarks were received with tremendous applause.

Vice-President McGuire announced the appointment of the following special committees:

On Agents' Association—William Mahon, J. F. Mulholland, George H. Warner, John Coleman, George Chance, Henry J. Gottlob, Chas. Fahey.

On Organization of Farmers—J. F. Tobin, John B. Lennon, Max S. Hayes, John M. Hunter, Daniel Hanrahan, Walter Reddick, Edgar A. Agard.

Delegate Driscoll announced the receipt of a telegram from Boston stating that the eight-hour law had been victorious at the municipal election held yesterday. Applause greeted the announcement.

Delegate Whitaker, for the Committee on Executive Council's Report, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Executive Council's Report recommend that the matter in reference to boycotts, be referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Adopted.

Delegate Dernel, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, made the following report:

Resolution No. 14.—By Joseph E. Hofbauer and John T. Corean, delegates International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America:

*Resolved*, That the *Chicago Daily News*, the *Chicago Record*, and all publications owned and controlled by Victor F. Lawson be, and are hereby, declared unfair and unworthy the support of all fair-dealing men; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That organized labor and those friendly to the principles for which it strives, be requested to refrain from patronizing the *Chicago Daily News* or the *Chicago Record* and auxiliary publications; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That the *Chicago Daily News*, the *Chicago Record*, and the auxiliary publications be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee recommends that Resolution No. 14 be referred to the Executive Council for action, in accordance with Art. IX, Sec. 4 of the Constitution.

Resolution No. 16, being identified with No. 14, no action is necessary.

Adopted.

Delegate Mahaney moved to adjourn, but withdrew the motion temporarily, to allow Delegate Tracy to read the following telegram from G. W. Perkins, President of the Cigarmakers' International Union, relative to the trial of a printer for counterfeiting the union label:

READING, Pa., Dec. 13.

T. F. Tracy, Detroit, Mich.:

Secured conviction in all cases except the engraver, which was continued, we agreeing.

G. W. PERKINS.

Delegate Geo. H. Warner moved that the special order for 10 o'clock tomorrow be the consideration of the New York *Sun* boycott resolution. Adopted.

The motion to adjourn was then put to the Convention and carried.

## FOURTH DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14th, 1899.

Vice-President McGuire called the Convention to order at 9 o'clock.

The roll of delegates was called.

*Absentees*—Woodbury, Gompers, O'Brien, Reid, Duncan, Brown, Smith, Fox, Valentine, Perry, Clinch, O'Connor, Donnelly, Lawler, Harrison, Roche, Miller, Daley, Donnelly (Thos.), Young, Kreyling, Eddy, Reese, Becker, Coleman, A'Hearn, Gourley, McNeil, Braumbaugh, Craig, Marvin, Heuring, Whitney, Wulff, Eckent, Craig, Nugant, Clark, Harrison, Herriott, Stillson, Hill (F. L.), Smith, Newton, Dompier, Miller, Buethe.

Reading of the minutes of the previous day's session was, on motion, dispensed with.

Delegate Furuseth made a partial report for the Committee on President's Report. He moved that a special committee of seven be appointed, in accordance with the recommendation of President Gompers, on the shorter work day. Adopted.

Committee recommended that the Pinkerton matter be referred to Committee on Laws. Adopted.

Delegate Feeney moved that in view of the fact that several of the delegates had reported the loss of personal property, no visitors be allowed on the floor of the Convention unless vouched for by a delegate. Adopted.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram from Chas. H. Sidener:

COVINGTON, KY., Dec. 13, 1899.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of American Federation of Labor:

Presume your telegram refers to Trades Assembly. Answer.

CHAS. H. SIDENER.

Secretary Morrison replied to Mr. Sidener as follows:

DETROIT, Dec. 14, 1899.

Chas. H. Sidener, Covington, Ky.

Charges have been preferred against American Agents' Association.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

The time having arrived for the special order, the resolution relative to the New York *Sun* boycott was taken up.

Delegate Dornell, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 48.—By Delegate D. D. Mulcahy:

WHEREAS, New York Typographical Union No. 6, on the 4th of August last, received indubitable proofs of an infamous conspiracy between William M. Laffan, business manager of the New York *Sun* and Evening *Sun*, and one Charles William Edwards, a notorious procurer of "rat" or "scab" labor, to discharge without a moment's notice the old and faithful employes of those newspapers—all members of the Typographical Union—and to fill their places with non-union, "rat" and "scab" workmen, at wages far below the rate paid by every morning newspaper in New York city, and,

WHEREAS, When the aforesaid proofs were presented to the *Sun's* representative on the evening of the following day, he refused to deny their authenticity, and,

WHEREAS, To forestall the lockout planned by the *Sun's* manager and his co-conspirator, which was to have eventuated on the 7th day of August, the employes of the *Sun* composing room thereupon, with one exception, quit its employ rather than wait to be ignominiously ejected 36 hours later; and,



WHEREAS, The Union printers were joined in their stand to maintain their own honor and the integrity of their organization by the *Sun's* stereotypers, who also, with one exception, quit its employ, thus affording an exhibition of unionism rarely equalled and never surpassed; and,

WHEREAS, Despite the fact that the *Sun's* despicable plot was temporarily frustrated by the Union, which induced a boatload of non-union printers imported by the *Sun* from other cities to return to their homes, the *Sun* succeeded in obtaining enough degraded workmen to man its composing and stereotyping room; and,

WHEREAS, Upon presenting to an impartial public a statement of the *Sun's* treachery to its old and faithful employes, whose sole offense was loyalty to their Union, there resulted such a falling off in the circulation and advertising patronage of the *Sun* and *Evening Sun* as to force the corporation owning these papers to the verge of bankruptcy; and,

WHEREAS, Judge Bookstaver, of the Supreme Court of New York, on December 1 last, upon application of the *Sun* corporation, in contradiction of his own opinion, expressed a week previously, and in defiance of precedent, law and constitutional rights of citizens to freedom of speech, and of the press, issued an order restraining John H. Delaney, president of Typographical Union No. 6, and eighteen other members of that and kindred unions, "their officers, agents and servants," from advertising or requesting in any manner the *Sun's* advertising patrons or those who might become its advertising patrons to desist or refrain from advertising in the aforesaid papers and from interfering in any other manner with the plaintiff corporation's business or employes; and,

WHEREAS, This latest instance of "government by injunction" is so far reaching and sweeping in its effects that it will, if extended and applied to other disputes between employers and workmen, emasculate and devitalize labor organizations to such an extent that their utter annihilation will be only a question of time; and,

WHEREAS, Such a consummation has long been desired by the *Sun*, which in its editorial and news columns has shown itself to be the most treacherous, bitter and implacable foe to human progress the present generation has known; and,

WHEREAS, The welfare of the labor movement demands that the *New York Sun* either unionize its office or else close its doors forever; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor call upon all organized workingmen, all lovers of justice, all friends of humanity to require of the *Sun* corporation that it right the wrong it has done to its old employes by returning to the condition that preceded the strike or lockout of last August;

Resolved, In the event of the said corporation's refusal so to do, that we call upon all members of affiliated unions and all who sympathize therewith to refrain from purchasing the *Sun* and *Evening Sun* and to discontinue dealings with any person, firm or corporation that advertises in those newspapers;

Resolved, That we express our hearty approbation of the magnificent defense of the rights of labor made in this contest by Typographical Union No. 6, Stereotypers' Union No. 1, the International Typographical Union and their friends and allies, and we believe that if the workingmen of America extend to them the support they so well deserve victory will speedily be theirs.

The *Sun* boycott having been already indorsed by the Executive Council, your committee recommended the adoption of the resolutions.

Delegate S. J. Donnelly moved the adoption of the resolution.

Delegate G. H. Warner said he was not satisfied with the wording of the resolution, as he thought it did not go far enough. He wanted to see the paper wiped out of existence, and another established in its stead.

Delegate H. W. Wilson offered the following as an addition to the resolution:

And be it further resolved, that any person, firm or corporation aiding the *New York Sun* shall be considered as unfair to organized labor.

Delegate Donnelly favored the resolution as originally introduced. He said that the printers were not striving to kill off the *Sun*, but to unionize the office. The *Sun* proprietors should be given to understand that the demands of organized labor was simply a business proposition.

Delegate Chance wished the amendment withdrawn, believing it best not to hamper the resolution with something that might not be carried out.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke thought a misapprehension existed in the minds of the delegates that the resolution emanated from Typographical Union No. 6. He wished it understood that he had been enjoined from taking any action regarding the boycott. The resolution comes to the Convention from the Detroit Trades Council, Mr. O'Rourke said, and he did not care to go to jail for being active in pushing the boycott, although he was willing to do so, if necessary, in order to gain the end sought for.

Delegate Bowman favored the resolution, as he realized that its adoption would give the pressmen's organization recognition on the floor of this Convention.

Delegate Gottlob said that the State Federation of New Jersey had endorsed the *Sun* boycott, and that the local to which he belonged fined its members \$5.00 for buying a copy of the paper.

Delegate Max S. Hayes said this was a critical period. The *Sun* fight is but the advance guard of similar trouble in other cities, and he predicted that the printers would be walking the streets in Cleveland and other large cities, if the fight against the *Sun* failed. He urged that the best efforts of the delegates be put forth to help the printers of New York. The *Sun* trouble, in his opinion, was only a club belonging to the large publishers put into its hands to kill off the union. He thought the most effective way to gain our end was at the ballot box, by placing in office men favorable to our cause and not simply elect someone else by another name.

Delegate Swift opposed the amendment, believing that the best method was to appoint committees in every local union to push the boycott.

Delegate Lennon moved the previous question. Adopted.

Delegate Wilson, with the consent of the seconder, withdrew his amendment.

The original resolution was then adopted unanimously.

Delegate Dernell, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, asked that resolution No. 14 be referred back to the committee for further consideration. Granted.

Delegate Driscoll made the announcement that the eight-hour law had been carried at the recent municipal elections in the following cities in the state of Massachusetts: Cambridge, Chicopee, Everett, Holyoke, Lowell, Lynn and Melrose. The announcement was received with applause.

Delegate Driscoll reported for the Committee on Treasurer's report, as follows:

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14, 1899.

*To the Officers and Members of the American Federation of Labor:*

Your committee on the Treasurer's report find the same to be correct, and recommend the adoption of the same.

W. J. GILTHORPE, *Chairman*,  
RICHARD BRAUNSCHEWIG,  
JOHN M. HUNTER,  
JOHN R. O'BRIEN,  
PHILLIP FAVREAU,  
D. KREYLING,  
D. D. DRISCOLL, *Secretary*.

The report of the committee was received and adopted.

Delegate S. B. Donnelly, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 6.—By Columbia River Fishermen's Union, No. 6321, Astoria, Ore.:

WHEREAS, The members of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union are employed only four months in the year at their regular vocation and pay dues to their organization only for said time of four months, and,

WHEREAS, Many of our members belong to other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, Some of our members pay double per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor, and all of our members through this union pay for eight months that we are not employed at our calling as fishermen; and,

WHEREAS, This seems both unfair and burdensome; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we present this matter to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor and petition said body that our union be required to pay per capita tax for the regular time engaged in our vocation, and no more.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 7.—By Delegate W. A. Lossie:

WHEREAS, The tendency of the present administration is to unnecessarily increase the number of men in the standing army of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, The alarming frequency of the issuing of Federal injunctions against organized workmen and ordering out of Federal troops to enforce these injunctions; and,

WHEREAS, There being no need of increasing the standing army of the United States in time of peace, excepting to use its power to subjugate union laboring men, as the events transpiring at Hazelton, Penna.; Pana, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Wardner, Idaho, proves; and,

WHEREAS, The increasing of the standing army unnecessarily increases the taxation upon the laboring men, and the power vested in Federal judges to order out Federal troops at their pleasure menaces the liberties of the workmen of the United States; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, at Detroit, Mich., declare against the increase of the regular standing army of the United States and for the reduction of the present army to the regular quota of 25,000 men, and thereby demonstrate to the powers of the world that we can depend upon our volunteer soldiers to defend their country in time of danger.

Committee reported favorably except on first paragraph, and recommend that it be stricken out. Adopted.

Resolution No. 8.—By Federal Labor Union, No. 7087, Belleville, Ill.:

WHEREAS, Numerous laws have, from time to time, been passed in the Legislatures of the different States regarding the employment of convict labor, and to compel them from competing with skilled labor; and,

WHEREAS, Said laws, while helping the cause of organized labor to a degree, are not preventing convict labor from coming in competition with free labor, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do hereby petition the Legislatures of all the States to annul all convict labor laws at present existing, and frame an act, thus: That no convict shall produce or manufacture articles that come in competition with free labor, and that the States furnish their convicts with stone to be broken so that it can be used for macadamizing, constructing and keeping in repair the public highways in their respective States.

Committee reported the adoption of a substitute as follows:

WHEREAS, Numerous laws have from time to time been passed in the Legislatures of the different States regarding the employment of convict labor and to prevent them from competing with skilled labor; and,

WHEREAS, Said laws, while helping the cause of organized labor to a degree, are not preventing convict labor from coming in competition with free labor; be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled do hereby petition the Legislatures of all the States to enact laws providing that no convict shall produce or manufacture articles to be sold in competition with products of free labor.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 11.—By Delegate Adolph Bueth.

WHEREAS, There are in some States, laws that are detrimental and unjust to the citizens; and,

WHEREAS, There is a law that makes it possible for the tax-tithe sharks to exist; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that it should be so amended that where the tax is overdue the land shall become the property of the county or city; and,

WHEREAS, There is also a law that makes it possible for the heartless mortgage shark to squeeze the unfortunate widow out of her furniture, home, and the few cents she has; and,

WHEREAS, We also believe that it should be so amended that a city, county or State may look after its unfortunate and loan money on all mortgages at a fair rate of interest, and on long time; and,

WHEREAS, There are other laws that are unjust and unfair, that should be abolished or amended, so as to better existing conditions; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Legislative Committee, under the direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, arrange a platform of laws and principles; and therefore, be it further

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council be authorized to distribute said platforms or measures to candidates of all parties, who shall then openly declare themselves upon said measures; and, further

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor endorse candidates of any party that shall declare themselves in favor of said measures.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 24.—By Delegate Wm. H. Frazier:

WHEREAS, Under the laws at present in force in the Hawaiian Islands, the workers in that locality may be, and, to a great extent, are, bound to a state of slavery by virtue of a contract system which compels them to labor against their will and often under conditions of extreme cruelty; and,

WHEREAS, The Hawaiian Islands are now under the jurisdiction of the United States; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we protest against the continuance of this system, as an injustice to the persons concerned, a violation of the constitution of the United States, a perversion of the first principle of personal liberty, and a grave menace to the liberties of the American workers; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That we urge the immediate abolition of the contract system of the Hawaiian Islands,

the cessation of all immigration under that system, and the extension of the right of personal liberty to all persons now or hereafter employed in those Islands.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 25.—By International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The seamen of the United States are still subject to involuntary servitude, and the forfeiture of their wages through the allotment law; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor stands for the fullest and freest exercise of the spirit of the United States Constitution; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we reaffirm our position with reference to the seamen's demands, and pledge ourselves to the furtherance of the legislation required by the International Seamen's Union for the attainment of the right to quit work whether in a home or foreign port, and to secure their wages against the inter-ventor of the crimps.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 26.—By International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Ephraim W. Clark, an American seaman, is now imprisoned at Thomaston, Me., and has been since 1876, for the crime of "mutiny and murder on the high seas," committed on board the American schooner Jefferson Borden; and,

WHEREAS, It having been proved by our previous investigation that the alleged crime in question was merely an act of self-defence, committed under circumstances of extreme provocation, and while laboring under fear and mental anguish induced by a long period of cruel and brutalizing persecution; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we urgently renew our plea to the President of the United States for executive clemency on behalf of said Ephraim W. Clark, believing that the same would be an act of well-deserved mercy, and more salutary in the cause of good order and security, both at sea and ashore, than the further detention of this man; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be requested to present this petition to the President of the United States in person at the earliest favorable moment.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 29.—By Delegate Chas. H. Squier:

WHEREAS, At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Kansas City, Mo., December, 1898, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, placed itself on record as favoring and endorsing the efforts of the employes of the Government printing office in the restoration of their wages from \$3.20 per day to \$4.00 per day; and, be it further

"*Resolved*, That the officers of the American Federation are hereby authorized to aid and assist these employes in having this legislation enacted;" and,

WHEREAS, Congress at its last session inserted in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill a proviso in the following language:

"PROVIDED, That in the expenditure of this appropriation the public printer may, in his discretion, pay all printers and bookbinders employed in the Government printing office, at the rate of 50 cents per hour for time actually employed;" and,

WHEREAS, No specific appropriation was made by Congress to meet this discretionary increase and the public printer having assumed the entire responsibility of its payment, he is entitled to the sincerest thanks of organized labor in the United States: therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Hon. Frank W. Palmer, public printer, by his action in giving practical effect to the said act of Congress, has proved himself to be an earnest and staunch friend of organized labor, and deserves the approval of union men everywhere; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, heartily endorses and commends the action of the public printer as worthy the approval of all our citizens who are interested in its peace and permanent prosperity, and who rejoice in its honor and glory as illustrated and represented by organized labor; and, further

*Resolved*, That a handsomely engrossed copy of these resolutions be presented to the Hon. Frank W. Palmer, by the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Feeney spoke in favor of the adoption of the report of the Committee.

Vice President O'Connell was called to the chair.

Delegate McGuire objected to presenting a "handsomely engrossed" copy of these resolutions to Public Printer Palmer. Such a precedent would, in his opinion, be senseless and unprofitable.

Delegate Feeney said that the Book Binders of Washington had arranged to bear all expenses of the engrossed copy, and hoped the clause would not be stricken out.

The resolution brought out a lively discussion, and was participated in by Delegates Mahon, Bowman and others.

Delegate McGuire moved that the words "handsomely engrossed" be stricken out.

Delegates Swift, Klapetzsky and Thobe spoke in favor of striking out.

Delegate Braunschweig moved the previous question. Carried.

The resolution was then adopted with the objectionable words stricken out.

Delegate Mahon requested that he be recorded as voting no. Request granted.

Resolution No. 30.—By Delegate Chas. H. Squier:

WHEREAS, The United States Government by acts of Congress, grants to the employes of the Executive Departments, Custom-House, Government Printing Office, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Postal Clerks, Letter Carriers, and others, leave of absence with pay, varying from 15 to 30 days in one calendar year. Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the delegates to the Nineteenth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Detroit, Mich., December, 1899, place itself on record as favoring the same privileges to all employes of U. S. Navy Yards, Naval Stations, and Arsenals. And, be it further

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council and officers of the American Federation of Labor use their utmost endeavors to secure the passage on an act of Congress for the benefit of the last named employes.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 32.—By Delegates Alex. Reid and T. J. Crouchley:

WHEREAS, Many delegates of National and International Unions are required to do organizing and other work for their respective organizations going to and returning from the General Convention of the American Federation of Labor, thus necessitating their absence from home during the Christmas holidays, which is also an unfavorable time for carrying on their work, we therefore recommend that the date of Convention be changed either to November or January.

Committee reported to refer to Committee on Laws. Adopted.

Resolution No. 36.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The machinists, moulders and blacksmiths employed by the Chamber Bros. Company, manufacturers of paper folding and brick making machinery, of Philadelphia, have been on strike since October 1, 1899, against the introduction of piece work. Every honorable effort has been made to bring about an adjustment of this grievance, but without success; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the firm of Chamber Bros. & Co. be placed upon the list "we don't patronize."

Committee reported to refer to Committee on Labels and Boycotts. Adopted.

Resolution No. 37.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The Machinists, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths and Ship Joiners employed by the William Cramp & Son's Ship and Engine Building Company, of Philadelphia, have been on strike since September 1, 1899, to prevent a discrimination against union men and the introduction of the 9-hour work-day; and,

WHEREAS, The fifteen hundred workmen involved in this strike are successfully standing together with prospects of victory, providing they secure the financial assistance of organized labor, which will not only mean success at the Cramp Ship Yard but unquestionably the extension of the 9-hour day throughout the ship building industries; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the sum of \$500 be appropriated from the general funds of the American Federation of Labor, to be used by the organizations affiliated in the interest of the men involved in this strike.

Committee reported to refer to Executive Council. Adopted.

Resolution No. 40.—By Delegate Joseph Lambert.

WHEREAS, The government employes, and particularly the mail carriers of the United States, are enjoying the eight hour work-day, thereby bettering their condition; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has been largely instrumental in procuring the eight hour work-day for the mail carriers; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the President of the American Federation of Labor visit the next convention of the mail carriers and invite that body to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, so that its members may be educated to purchase union-made goods, and that the President report upon the matter at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor

Committee recommended the following substitute:

To strike out all after the words "American Federation of Labor" and insert the word "representative" in place of the word "President."

Adopted.

Resolution No. 41.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, The Secretary states in his report of the effective work of the *American Federationist* in assisting the organizers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor are herewith authorized to increase the size and edition of the *American Federationist* as they may deem necessary.

Committee reported and recommended that it be referred to the Committee on Secretary's report. Adopted.

Resolution No. 42.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

Resolved, That the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed by the Executive Council to organize the bookbinders and bindery workers of the United States.

Committee recommended that it be referred to the Committee on Organization. Adopted.

Resolution No. 49.—By Delegate M. S. Hayes:

WHEREAS, The movement for reduced hours of labor has been materially furthered by the persistent agitation of Local No. 41, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, of Cleveland, O., for abolition of work on the seventh day, commonly known as Sunday; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse the action of the Cleveland clerks, and, pledging its moral support, suggests that the national union of that craft use its best endeavors to make the short hour movement general, and calls upon all members of organized labor and their sympathizers to lend their unqualified support to aid the clerks in their efforts to secure better conditions.

Committee recommended that it be referred to the Executive Officers of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

Delegate Max Morris moved that the resolution be recommitted to Committee on Resolutions. Adopted.

Delegate Kent, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 74.—By Delegate Thos. O'Rourke, Jr.:

WHEREAS, A great number of Horse Shoers throughout the country are still unorganized; and,

WHEREAS, It is the belief of the International Organizer of the Journeymen Horse Shoers that assistance from the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor would give better results; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Organizers throughout the country be and are hereby instructed to give such assistance in more thoroughly securing the organization of Journeymen Horse Shoers.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 78.—By Delegate C. E. Hawkes:

Resolved, That the Executive Council be and is hereby authorized to select some good man to act as special organizer for the Pacific Coast States and Territories, to organize the unorganized crafts, to form central bodies by independent unions, and the general encouragement of the trades union movement; and that sufficient funds be appropriated to continue this work for several months, that the same may be effective and of permanent value; and, be it further

Resolved, That should the President of the American Federation of Labor visit the inter-mountain district he shall, if it be not detrimental to more important interests of the American Federation of Labor, visit the cities of the Pacific Coast in the interest of organized labor.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegates Hawkes, Morrison and Furuseth discussed the resolution at some length. Delegate Gottlob favored its reference to the Executive Council with power to act, and moved to so refer.

The motion to refer was lost and the resolution adopted.

Resolution No. 87.—By Delegate Michael Frey:

Resolved, That incoming Executive Officers are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost endeavors to organize the Foundry Laborers of the United States.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 88.—By Delegate E. W. McCully:

WHEREAS, The men engaged in the fishing industry are becoming an important portion of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed with a reasonable effort on the part of the American Federation of Labor Organizers, that all men engaged in this industry along the Great Lakes can be organized; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board be requested to try during the next year to bring about an international organization of the fishing industry.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 94.—By Delegate Louis Parady:

*Resolved*, That the organizer of all lake ports be instructed to organize, if possible, the ship caulkers. There are thousands of ship carpenters and ship caulkers; in fact, there are a million ship workers in this country that would swell our list and be a benefit to the wage earners, and would also enable us to organize National and International Unions, which at the present time we have not.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 96.—By Delegate John B. Swift:

WHEREAS, Large numbers of unorganized packers and nailers are employed in the flour mills of the United States, be it

*Resolved*, That the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor in the flour mill district be requested to organize the packers and nailers in said districts when possible.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 39.—By Delegate A. H. Tingle:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention that any member of a union whose work has been stopped by the operations of a strike, shut-down or lock-out, shall be eligible, upon the presentation of his card, showing him to be in good standing, to membership in any other union where work is plenty, during the period that such strike, shut-down or lock-out may continue, and he shall only be required to pay the regular dues, without initiation fees, during his membership there.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

After several announcements had been made, and there being no objection, a number of resolutions were introduced by title and referred to the proper committees.

Resolution No. 108.—By Delegate Chas. Dold.

WHEREAS, An International Union of the Piano and Organ Workers and Makers of Musical Instruments was formed on the 8th day of August, 1898, admitting to membership all persons engaged in the manufacturing of Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, as employes, except firemen and engineers:

WHEREAS, Said Organization is now composed of eight local unions situated in six different cities of the United States, with a membership of nearly four thousand persons; and,

WHEREAS, The above-named Organization has made and is now making application to the American Federation of Labor for a charter of affiliation, believing that the granting of such charter of affiliation would surely and speedily bring about a thorough organization of the workers in the above-named industry; and,

WHEREAS, It is one of the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor to aid and foster the formation of National and International Unions whenever it is possible to do so:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention that the Charter prayed for by the Organization named in this resolution as the International Union of Piano and Organ Workers and Makers of Musical Instruments, should be granted.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 109.—By Delegate J. H. Bowman:

WHEREAS, Victor F. Lawson, the proprietor of the Chicago *Daily News and Record* has refused to recognize the International Printing Pressmen's Union, and has refused to pay the scale of wages to that craft, and has also refused recognition to the International Stationery Engineers and Firemen, and has further refused through the Publishers' Association to recognize other trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor declare Victor F. Lawson unfair to organized labor and worthy of the condemnation of all organizations of working men.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 110.—By International Typographical Union Delegation:

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor hereby pledges itself to give to New York Typographical Union No. 6 all the moral aid possible to make its fiftieth anniversary and fair in 1900 a financial success.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 111.—By Delegate Augustus H. Gansser:

WHEREAS, By the establishment and operation of large beet sugar factories in Michigan, California, Nebraska and other States, a large number of men are finding employment in the cultivation and manufacture of beet sugar; and,

WHEREAS, These men have a distinct and important trade, and desire an organization; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board, through their organizers, use their every endeavor to organize the beet sugar workers of this country.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 112.—By Delegate Thos. O'Rourke, Jr.:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the delegate of the International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers of the United States and Canada to the American Federation of Labor that a certain Organizer of the American Federation of Labor has committed an injustice on a certain body of Journeymen Horse Shoers making application for a charter from the International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers "by misrepresentation of exchange of transfer cards with Blacksmiths' Union."

*Resolved*, That the President of the American Federation of Labor refrain from reappointing said Organizer, W. H. Roche, of Binghamton, N. Y., to said office in the future.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 113.—By Delegate Thos. Berg:

WHEREAS, The firm of Laub & Sons, tanners and curriers of Buffalo, N. Y., have by arbitrary methods forced their employes on strike in October of this year, and have since that time refused to settle with their employes, every honorable effort having been made to bring about a settlement, but without success; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the firm of Laub & Sons, tanners of Buffalo, N. Y., be placed on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 114.—By Delegate John Coleman:

WHEREAS, The Pan-American Exposition Company of the city of Buffalo, State of New York, has refused to recognize the labor organizations of the city of Buffalo by employing non-union men in the erection of the buildings now in course of construction for said Exposition, and in employing non-union laborers in the work of laying out and improving the grounds of said Exposition, and further in awarding the contracts for printing the literature, forms, catalogues and all other printed matter for said Exposition to the firms employing non-union men; and,

WHEREAS, The Labor Unions of the city of Buffalo have used all honorable means to secure recognition and the employment of Union Labor in connection with said Exposition, and have failed in their efforts; be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled that the members of said Federation refuse to give any moral or material support whatever to said Exposition, and that they abstain from patronizing the same as visitors, spectators or exhibitors; and it is further

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor place the Pan-American Exposition Company and said Exposition on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 115.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the National Building Trades Council, as at present composed, is in no sense a dual organization, and in no way conflicts with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 116.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott:

WHEREAS, As at present several National, International and Local organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have come in conflict through the failure of the different trades represented to clearly define the duties of their respective crafts; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Federation that all trades clearly define their duties as workmen of their craft.

Referred to Committee on Organization.



Resolution No. 117.—By Delegate Wm. Carey:

WHEREAS, The foundry laborers of the United States with the exception of about six local unions are unorganized; and,

WHEREAS, It is our belief that the foundry laborers can be organized stronger and better with a little assistance of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the organizers throughout the country be instructed to make an effort to organize the foundry laborers of all industries with a view of forming a national union of same.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 118.—By Delegate W. D. Kee:

WHEREAS, The Watch Workers' Union, No. 6961, American Federation of Labor, of the Elgin National Watch Factory, stands isolated, the only organized body of watch workers in America; and,

WHEREAS, The said union is willing and anxious to do all in its power to help in the organizing of operatives in the same line; and,

WHEREAS, The centers of the watch making industry are far apart and therefore to a large extent inaccessible to the above union; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the delegates of the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that they request the incoming Executive Council to instruct the organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use every effort to further the organizing of the watch workers, looking to a national organization.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 119.—By Delegate P. W. Greene:

WHEREAS, There is a movement on foot to amalgamate the Textile organizations of these United States, namely, "The National Union of Textile Workers of America," "The National Mule Spinners' Association," "The Weavers' Association," "The Loom Fixers' Association," and "The Carders' Association," and,

WHEREAS, Believing it to be to the best interest of the organizations herein named and to organized labor generally for them to federate and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to use their influence and help in bringing about an amalgamation of the Textile organizations of these United States.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 120.—By Delegate J. L. Feeny:

WHEREAS, The Associated Labor Press of America has been formed in order to collect and to disseminate reliable reports of happenings in the labor world; and,

WHEREAS, The workers are correct in their statements that they do not always receive fair play in the news columns of the capitalistic press; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is the great organization in this country which has the machinery to father the purposes of the Associated Labor Press of America, and said purposes are of the utmost importance to the building up of all honest efforts for the advancement of the cause of labor; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this Convention instruct its Executive Council to aid this association by every means in its power, and that provisions be made for a clerk in the headquarters of the Federation in Washington, so that this association may be assisted in its efforts to spread accurate labor information from all parts of the world to the masses of our people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 121.—By Delegates Max Morris and John B. Lennon :

WHEREAS, Disfranchised labor, like that of enslaved, degrades all free and enfranchised labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor earnestly appeals to Congress to pass a resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union a proposition for a sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution that shall prohibit the States from disfranchising United States citizens on account of their sex.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 122.—By Delegate Samuel B. Donnelly:

WHEREAS, The printing of the State of Michigan is executed in an unfair and non-union establishment (The Robert L. Smith Printing Co.), which has refused to recog-

nize the shorter work-day established by the International Unions of the printing trade, and the proprietor of which repudiated a decision of a joint arbitration committee; be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor declare the said Robt. L. Smith Printing Co. unfair, and the Executive Council is hereby instructed to render all assistance within its power to the International Typographical Union in its efforts to unionize the printing of the State of Michigan;

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 122A.—By Delegate Samuel B. Donnelly:

WHEREAS, A combination of employing printers in Kansas City, Mo., known as the Typothetae has announced its object to be the destruction of the trades unions of the printing trade in particular; be it

*Resolved*, That we denounce the action of the Kansas City Typothetae as unfair and that we reaffirm the boycott on the firm of Hudson, Kimberley & Co., and extend our sympathy and support to the locked-out members of the printing trade unions of Kansas City.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 123.—By Delegate J. A. Cannon.

WHEREAS, The Ohio Legislature at their last session adopted a joint resolution appointing a commission to revise the Municipal Code for the government of cities and villages in the State of Ohio, said commission of two to be of opposite political affiliation; and,

WHEREAS, The said commission has printed and is at the present time circulating their report for the indorsement of all organizations interested in the promotion of the welfare of the whole people; and,

WHEREAS, The adoption of the report of the Commission by the Legislature of the State of Ohio would greatly simplify and lessen the work of the trade unionists in the State of Ohio, and advance their cause and the cause of organized labor in general many years, therefore we, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in their nineteenth annual session in the City of Detroit, Mich., do hereby heartily indorse the report of the commissioners, and recommend that the trade unionists in the State of Ohio do their utmost with the Legislature of the State of Ohio to bring about its passage at this incoming session of the above named body, for the following reasons: 1st. The adoption of the referendum. 2d. The adoption of the merit system in the appointment of all its officers (other than those elected) without regard to party affiliation. 3d. The adoption of municipal ownership of public utilities. 4th. The nomination and election of executive and legislative officers on a non-partisan ballot.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 124.—By Delegate Jas. G. Cain:

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to use every effort to secure the following amendment to our copyright law: "Provided, that in the case of a book, photograph, engraving, etching, chromo or lithograph, the same shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therein, or from originations, or from engraved or etched plates, or from drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States, or from transfers made therefrom, and the importation of the same is prohibited."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 125.—By Delegate Geo. W. Brown:

WHEREAS, Certain persons are fraudulently and mischievously representing themselves as the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' League of America, and issuing charters to subordinate bodies under said seal and name, subscribed, "affiliated with the American Federation of Labor," and signed Paul Maulin, General President; Lewis Remler, General Vice-President; and Fred E. Dressler, Secretary-Treasurer; and,

WHEREAS, The only body recognized and chartered under the American Federation of Labor representing the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, of which Joseph R. Michaels is General President, and Jere L. Sullivan is General Secretary-Treasurer; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor brands the so-called organization represented by said Paul Maulin, Lewis Remler and Fred E. Dressler as fraudulent, and warns all Local Unions of Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Bartenders against countenancing or recognizing same.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 126.—By Delegate James H. Sullivan:

It having been claimed in several cities by brewery workmen that painting barrels, vats, walls and woodwork in and about breweries should be done by brewers and not by painters, and in some cases notified employing brewers that painters must be discharged and brewers put to work doing painting; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the National Union of Brewery Workmen are hereby notified that painting is not to be considered a part of the brewery workman's trade, and that in the future the members of the National Union of Brewery Workmen shall not infringe upon the rights of an affiliated body, the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of all brewery workmen to see that all painting done in and about breweries is done by union painters carrying the card of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 127.—By Delegate Daniel Hanrahan:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor rendered a decision, relative to the controversy between the Coopers International Union and the National Brewery Workers Union; and,

WHEREAS, Said ruling of the Executive Council as embodied in their report to the nineteenth annual convention, is constantly violated on the part of the National Brewery Workers Union by their unjust encroachments on the cooper trade; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the American Federation of Labor that the C. I. U., be given full autonomy of their trade in breweries, and the National Brewery Workers Union be hereby directed to stop its members from working at the cooper trade in breweries within the jurisdiction of the C. I. U.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 128.—By Delegate Harry A. McKnight:

WHEREAS, There are a great many blacksmiths throughout the country that are still unorganized, and,

WHEREAS, It is the belief of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths that with the assistance of Organizers of the American Federation of Labor they would gain better results; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Organizers throughout the country be, and are hereby instructed to give their assistance to organize the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 129.—By Delegate C. J. McCullough:

WHEREAS, Large numbers of unorganized Clay Workers in the clay industries of the United States are employed; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be requested to organize them.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 130.—By Delegate A. S. Hughes:

WHEREAS, The National Stogie Makers' League have applied for a charter, making the claim that stogie making is a distinct trade, and desire to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a special committee of five be appointed to hear the Stogie Makers' representatives, and report to this Convention the merits or demerits of their claim to the right of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Special Committee of Five.

Resolution No. 131.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky:

WHEREAS, From time to time there arises disputes among organizations in the American Federation of Labor relative to jurisdiction over membership, and which has a tendency to weaken labor's forces, not alone in the organizations interested, but in all organizations; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that if the matter was to be referred to a number of impartial men, that the questions at issue could be settled to the satisfaction of the contending organizations; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That at each convention of the Federation of Labor a committee of five shall be elected as an Arbitration Committee, to whom all disputes which may arise

between organizations affiliated with this Federation, said committee to take the statements of the two or more contending organizations, and render a decision based on the facts presented, and their decision shall be final and binding on all the organizations interested.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 132.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky :

WHEREAS, For years past labor has been striving to pass laws which shall relieve him from the many pressing burdens which our economic environments force him to carry, and,

WHEREAS, Thousands of dollars are spent annually by the various organizations of labor for this purpose, and,

WHEREAS, In the majority of cases when a labor law is passed it is declared unconstitutional by the courts; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall be, and are hereby instructed to draft a bill and have the same introduced in Congress, that all bills on presentation to Congress shall be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States, which body shall determine as to its constitutionality before action is taken by Congress on all measures of a National character; also that in all bills presented to a State Legislature, they shall first be passed upon by the highest court in the State where the bill is presented for passage.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 133.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky:

WHEREAS, The Journeymen Barbers' International Union is in possession of positive information that there are central bodies, which have their councils as affiliated organizations, local unions of the barber craft, who are not affiliated with the Barbers' International Union; and,

WHEREAS, The Barbers' International Union seeks to unite all members of that craft into the organization affiliated with your honorable body; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the assistance of the American Federation of Labor is hereby tendered to the Barbers' International in bringing about the unity desired in the barber craft by all the means at their disposal;

*Resolved*, That in pursuance of the above, the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to issue a circular letter to all central bodies affiliated with this Federation and ascertain from them whether a barbers' organization is affiliated with them or not, if so, that the name and address of the secretary of the same shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor at the earliest possible moment;

*Resolved*, That all information so secured, shall be transmitted by the Secretary of this Federation, to the Secretary of the Barbers' International Union without delay.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 134.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky.

WHEREAS, One of the present, prominent desires of organized labor is, to secure the adoption of a universal eight hour work-day; and,

WHEREAS, The Barbers of this country, almost without exception, are compelled to work from 10 to 16 hours per day for six days in the week, and in many cases from four to eight hours on Sunday; and,

WHEREAS, In many instances the claim is made by our employers, that these long hours of toil are necessitated in order to accommodate the patronage of the employes of the factory and work-shop; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That as a share of the employes in the factory and work-shop are organized workmen, that as unfair and unscrupulous employers claim that it is the Union man in particular who asks that these long hours continue, thereby placing the organized labor movement in a false light before the public; and, be it

*Resolved*, That as officers and members representing the labor movement of this country, each delegate is hereby requested to bring the matter before his National, International, City, Central or Federation Labor Union in the hope that they will, in no uncertain manner, announce their desire that the Barber craft shall be granted such relief as is asked for by all local and national bodies through the adoption of the eight-hour work-day, and that labor as a whole, individually and collectively, does not ask for long hours of toil for the Barber in order to meet the selfish desire of organized labor as stated by unfair employers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 135.—By Delegate John C. Eckel:

WHEREAS, The Cudahy Packing Co., of Kansas City, has persistently refused to recognize union labor; and,

WHEREAS, The unions interested have used all honorable means to bring about a settlement of the differences existing:

Resolved, That the products of the Cudahy Packing Co. be placed on the "unfair list."

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 136.—By Delegate Adolph G. Buethe:

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee, under the direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, arrange a platform of laws and principles; and, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be authorized to distribute said platform or measures to candidates of all parties, who shall then openly declare themselves upon said measures; and, be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor endorse candidates of any party that shall declare themselves in favor of said measures.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 137.—By Delegate Adolph G. Buethe:

To amend Article XI, Section 1 in the fifth line after the words, "five cents per member per month," add the following: "which includes a copy of the *American Federationist* to members affiliated with said local trade and federal unions."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 138.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The Aluminum Stopper Co., of Baltimore, Md., are antagonizing organized labor by their persistent opposition to a settlement of the troubles in their establishment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the products of the Aluminum Stopper Co. of Baltimore be placed on the unfair list until such time as they show a disposition to treat fairly with labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 139.—By Delegate James G. Cain :

WHEREAS, The the New York *Evening Journal* is the only daily in that city which displays the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor recommends said paper to the wage-workers of New York City and vicinity.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 140.—By Delegate Geo. H. Thobe :

WHEREAS, The Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor, at the request of the Wood Carvers of Boston, Mass., have decided to place the firm of Vose & Son, piano makers, of Boston, Mass., on the unfair list; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor heartily indorse the boycott and recommend to organized labor and friends to assist the carvers and piano workers of Boston, Mass., to make this boycott effective.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 141.—By Cigarmakers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, The firm of Carl Upman, of New York City, who about a year ago locked out over 400 of its employes, and still refuses to pay living wages, and is endeavoring to disrupt the local unions of cigarmakers of New York City, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, denounce the actions of the firm of Carl Upman for their unfair treatment, and call upon friends of organized labor to refuse to patronize the product of this firm until such time as they unionize their factory; and be it further

Resolved, That we request the publication of this resolution in the official journals of affiliated unions.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 142.—By Delegate S. C. Mahaney:

WHEREAS, The Order Railroad Telegraphers, the only railroad labor organization now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, We are mindful of the great importance of a close alliance with the other railway labor organizations of America and Canada; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a delegate be elected by this convention to represent the American Federation of Labor at the next conventions of the following: Railway Labor Organizations, Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood Locomotive Fireman, Order Railway Conductors and Order Railway Trainmen, said delegate to render a complete and full report to the President of the American Federation of Labor immediately upon the completion of his labors.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 143.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, In many instances drain and sewer tile, building tile and terra cotta are made by the same machine where brick are made and which are operated by members of the Brickmakers' Alliance; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that all tile and terra cotta workers come under the jurisdiction of the National Brickmakers' Alliance.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 144.—By International Typographical Union Delegates:

WHEREAS, Mr. Jas. O'Connell, Third Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, recently issued an official circular in which he cast reflections upon the unionism of the members of the International Typographical Union; and,

WHEREAS, Mr. O'Connell has reiterated said accusations as applying to the officers of the International Typographical Union; be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor request Mr. O'Connell to withdraw said accusations made against the officers of the International Typographical Union.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 145.—By Delegate Harry W. Wilson:

*Resolved*, That it be the sense of the American Federation of Labor that we recognize no article as union made unless said article bears the union label of the organization of the workmen by whom it is produced.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 146.—By Delegate Wm. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS, The Dickenson Hard Rubber Co., at Springfield, Mass., has repeatedly shown itself antagonistic to organized labor, inasmuch as members of the Composition Pressmen's Union, No. 7512 of the American Federation of Labor, have been discriminated against for taking active part in forming a union and upholding their rights as American citizens; and,

WHEREAS, Above named firm distinctly refused to recognize the union, union hours and wages, and has enforced a lock-out in its establishment in order to break up the union; and,

WHEREAS, After a hard fight, put up by the Springfield Central Labor Union, it seems necessary to spread and enforce this combat of organized labor throughout the country in order to make the fight more effective; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled heartily endorses the struggle of the Composition Pressmen, of Springfield, Mass., and should another attempt to adjust the difficulty prove a failure, be it further

*Resolved*, To declare the Dickenson Hard Rubber Co., at Springfield, Mass., unfair to organized labor and its friends.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 147.—By Delegate D. D. Mulcahy:

WHEREAS, It is known that many lives have been lost on the great lakes and on the seacoast by shipwrecks and by the use of unseaworthy life-boats; and,

WHEREAS, The National Government have expended large amounts of money in experimenting on and in building ships of war; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, direct the incoming Executive Board to endeavor to induce the Government to adopt such a craft as will better protect the lives of seagoing people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 148.—By Cigarmakers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, The Cigar Makers' International Union of America have adopted and have in use a label which is generally known as the cigarmakers' *blue label*; and,

WHEREAS, The Cigar Makers' International Union of America have expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in placing this label before the public, and in many instances not meeting with that success which the expenditure of money deserved; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, the delegates of the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, call upon all affiliated organizations to see that said label meets with the heartiest support of all members of organized labor and their friends.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 149.—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon :

WHEREAS, The time is ripe for the inauguration of a wide-spread movement for a shorter work day throughout this country. The development of labor-saving machinery and the higher organization of industry is proceeding with such rapidity that unless the hours are reduced glutted markets, stagnation of trade, panics and wide-spread idleness must follow; and,

WHEREAS, Eight-hour Leagues would enable thousands of our fellow citizens, many formerly workmen and others who by reason of their non-mechanical pursuits cannot join a trades union, to aid in carrying on this great work of social amelioration. Not only is it wise for labor to make use of outside support, but the public has a right to take part in the work—the public is interested not only in labor itself, but in the far reaching economic and social results that would follow a general movement for a shorter working day; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, now in session, enact such legislation as will permit the organization of Eight Hour Leagues as auxiliary bodies, operating under its jurisdiction, whose duty it shall be to carry on educational work and strengthen the trades union movement everywhere.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 150.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to assist the Allied Printing Trades Councils of the United States to have the label of the Allied Trades placed on all school books and other publications used in the public schools of this country.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 151.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, The brickyards in most instances are located in the country districts or suburbs of our big cities, and for this reason have remained in an unorganized condition;

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to organize all unorganized brick-makers.

Referred to Committee on Organizations.

Adjourned.

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## FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

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The Convention was called to order by Vice-President McGuire at 2 o'clock.

Roll call was ordered.

*Absentees*—Mulholland, Woodbury, Gompers, Gibson, Eckel, Miller, Cannon, Young, Favreau, Eddy, Reese, Becker, A'Hearn, Gourley, McNeil, Wolf, Braumbaugh, Craig, Snyder, Marvin, Heuring, Whitney, Smith, Wulff, Eckent, Frye (M.), Craig, Nugant, Clark, Herriott, Murray, Stilson, Nowicki, Hill (F. L.), Smith (August), Newton, Dompier.

Vice-President McGuire announced the appointment of the following special committees:

On Stogie Makers—George Chance, O. E. Woodbury, Fred Dileher, George W. Brown and H. J. Gottlob.

Delegates Hart and Owen Miller were requested by the Special Committee on Detroit Theaters to accompany them to a conference with the theatrical managers this afternoon.

Reading of the minutes was, on motion, dispensed with.

Delegate Kent, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 100.—By Delegate Henry C. Barter:

WHEREAS, The Grain Shovelers of the port of Buffalo have for many years been engaged in a bitter struggle against the Saloon Boss Stevedore system; and,

WHEREAS, During the past year the Longshoremen of Buffalo have secured the greatest labor victory gained in New York state in 25 years, and one of the most notable triumphs in the industrial history of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, In this struggle the men gained every point for which they contended, as against the combined power of all the corporate influences of Buffalo and the other lake ports, where the contractors had established a similar system of saloon boss slavery; and,

WHEREAS, The victory of the Longshoremen has had a most encouraging effect on labor conditions, not only in New York state but also throughout the lake regions; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled heartily congratulates and commends the Longshoremen of Buffalo for the results already attained, and extends to them the assurance of cordial sympathy and support in their efforts to keep the ports of the Great Lakes emancipated from "thug" rule, and to preserve to the Longshoremen the right to receive the fruits of their labor undiminished by the rapacity of middlemen and undegraded by the curse of saloon bossism.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Delegate Dernel, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 14.—By Joseph E. Hofbauer and John T. Corcan:

That the Chicago *Daily News*, the Chicago *Record*, and all publications owned and controlled by Victor F. Lawson be, and are hereby, declared unfair and unworthy the support of all fair-dealing men; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That organized labor and those friendly to the principles for which it strives be requested to refrain from patronizing the Chicago *Daily News* or the Chicago *Record* and auxiliary publications; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That the Chicago *Daily News*, the Chicago *Record* and auxiliary publications be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee reported that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council in accordance with Art. IX, Sec. 4 of the Constitution.

Delegate Bowman opposed the reference of the resolution to the Executive Council. He thought the delegates should not allow a technical point to interfere with the efforts of the pressmen to have the resolution adopted by this Convention. He believed that the side to be heard by a labor convention was the labor side. If any one wanted to hear from the Lawson side he could point to half a dozen men around this Convention who could give it.

The chair explained the Executive Council's position in the matter of the boycotts, and said it would establish a bad precedent if boycotts were not approved by the Council.

Secretary Morrison further explained the correspondence which had taken place between the Federation of Labor and Allied Printing Trades Council. He read the following letter to show that no application had ever been received for an endorsement of the boycott:

*Mr. J. J. Kinstley, Secretary, Advisory Board Chicago Federation of Labor and Allied Printing Trades Council, 260 S. Clark St., Room 16, Chicago:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Your circular favor, dated February 16th, received on the 17th of this month, with enclosure of statement to the public regarding the difficulty now on between labor organizations of Chicago and the Chicago *Record*, and Mr. Lawson. The circular will be brought to the attention of President Gompers, editor of the *American Federationist*.



I have been following very closely the action taken by the Publishers' Association of Chicago; and, in the light of their action, I sincerely hope that they will be forced to recognize the Allied Trades of which your Council is composed.

Wishing you that success which is due your organization, I am at all times at your service to further the interests of the allied organizations.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK MORRISON,

*Secretary American Federation of Labor.*

Delegate Dold moved as an amendment that the Executive Board be instructed to report back to this convention.

Delegate Hofbauer spoke in favor of the resolution, saying the pressmen had the facts in their possession to substantiate every statement made.

Delegate Feeney favored the motion to report the matter to the Executive Council.

Delegate Hawkes explained the position of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts. While his sympathies were always with the union men, he was always willing to hear both sides to a controversy. To adopt the boycott without first hearing both sides would establish a precedent that would make our boycott list ten times longer than it now is, he added.

Delegate O'Connell favored the adoption of the amendment to refer.

The motion being called for, the amendment carried.

Resolution No. 72.—By Delegate Daniel Hanrahan:

WHEREAS, The welfare of the Coopers' International Union demands of organized labor a more thorough recognition of its stamps and labels: and,

WHEREAS, The Painters and Decorators could lend us valuable aid by demanding the stamp of the C. I. U. on barrels containing varnish and linseed oil, also the Typographical Union by demanding our stamp upon barrels containing printer's ink: therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the aforesaid organizations assist as far as practicable in the introduction and recognition of the stamp of the Coopers' International Union.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 73.—By Delegate Daniel Hanrahan:

WHEREAS, The Burden Iron Company, of Troy, N. Y., have persistently refused to treat with the Coopers' International Union looking toward a settlement of the difficulty with its locked-out members on an honorable basis; be it, therefore

*Resolved*, That we ask the Boiler Makers, and the Iron Ship Builders, and the International Union of Horse Shoers to refrain from using or working on the product of this concern until they settle their difficulty with the Coopers' International Union and recognize trades union principles.

Delegate Driscoll offered the following addition:

Amended that Secretary-Treasurer of Journeymen Horse Shoers' International Union notify all locals that the Burden Horse Shoe is on the unfair list and request their members not to patronize same until trouble is settled.

Adopted as amended.

Resolution No. 80.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, The Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, has discharged its employes for joining the Brickmakers' Alliance, and thereby proving itself opposed to organized labor; and,

Whereas, Said firm has refused at all times to meet a committee to settle this difficulty in any way, manner or form, but stating that they will never recognize any labor union; and,

WHEREAS, Said firm is shipping its product to all our big cities, and said product being handled by organized labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor request its affiliated unions to refrain from handling any products of the Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. until they recognize organized labor.

Committee recommended that, inasmuch as the matter has not been investigated by the Executive Council, it be referred to the Executive Council in accordance with Art. IX., Sec. 4, Constitution.

Resolution No. 97.—By Delegate A. S. Hughes:

WHEREAS, The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters are making an effort to unionize the employes of the whiteware potteries throughout the United States; and,

WHEREAS, In the past they have not been sufficiently strong to have placed on the product of their labor a stamp, or label, certifying that such wares was made by union labor; and,

WHEREAS, The said organization has at present a committee designing and arranging for the placing of a stamp or label on the wares produced in union potteries; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor gives all possible assistance in advancing the sales of wares bearing a union label that may hereafter be adopted by the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Delegate Kidd moved that the special order for Monday morning at 10 o'clock be the report of the Grievance Committee in executive session. Carried.

Delegate Tracy was then recognized by the chair, and stated that Delegate O'Connell and himself had some charges of a very serious nature to prefer against several delegates to this convention, and requested that Delegate O'Connell be now given the privilege of the floor to prefer them.

Delegate O'Connell took the platform and began by saying that the conduct of all but three of the delegates present since coming to Detroit had been 18 karat fine. The exceptions were the three Fraternal Delegates. He and Delegate Tracy, he said, had appointed themselves a special committee to impose the penalties for the misconduct referred to. Delegate O'Connell then, in a most pleasing and happy manner, on behalf of the delegates, presented Mr. Haslam a gold watch of the Elgin make, the nearest approach to a union watch to be had. To Mr. Wilkie he gave a beautiful gold-headed cane, appropriately inscribed, and to Mr. Carey a handsome diamond ring. Mrs. Wilkie, too, who accompanied her husband from England, was not forgotten, and to her was presented a diamond brooch.

Each of the Fraternal Delegates responded feelingly at the kindness shown them, and assured the Convention in a graceful manner their heartfelt appreciation for the courtesies extended. Such kindness and expressions of true friendship, they said, tended to more closely bind the workers of both countries together.

Delegate Lennon moved a reconsideration of the vote on the New York *Sun* boycott. Carried.

A long discussion was then entered into, remarks being made by Delegates Mulcahy, Maher, Cain and others.

Upon a vote being taken the resolution to endorse the boycott of the New York *Sun* was agreed to.

Delegate Whitaker, for the Committee on Executive Council's report, recommended that the portion of the report relative to the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers be referred to the Committee on Organization. Carried.

Delegate Dernel, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 21.—By Delegates J. F. Donohue and John Witzel:

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 Detroit, Michigan, re-indorse 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 or cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 20.—By Delegates Jno. Witzel, J. F. Donohue:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union have been and are still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "Twin Tobacco Trusts"; and,

WHEREAS, 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 all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Companies; 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 Companies.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Delegate Bonbright was, on motion, given unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Nineteenth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session at Detroit, Mich., has been invited to attend a banquet and dance to be given at the Griswold House, Thursday evening, Dec. 14th, 1899, by the local entertainment committee representing the Council of Trades and Labor Unions, of Detroit, Mich.; and,

WHEREAS, The said Entertainment Committee of the Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Detroit, Mich., has engaged, or accepted the services of musicians for said banquet and dance who are not members of Local, No. 5, American Federation of Musicians, of Detroit, Mich., which local as such is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through the National organization of the American Federation of Musicians; and,

WHEREAS, This state of affairs was not known until after the invitation had been accepted; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the invitation of the local entertainment committee, representing the Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Detroit, Mich., for Convention to participate in the aforesaid banquet and dance at the Griswold House be reconsidered, and declined unless musicians affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, through the American Federation of Musicians, are secured.

The introduction of the above resolution called out an extended discussion relative to the trouble existing between the Musicians' Union and the Trades Council of Detroit.

Mr. Frank Fildew, chairman of the Local Arrangement Committee, and President Greville, of the central body, were granted the privilege of the floor to explain their side of the controversy.

Delegates A. E. Hill, Driscoll, Kidd, Owen Miller and Mahon discussed the resolution at length.

Delegate Mahon stated that after conferring with the Local Committee, he had been authorized to state that the musicians had been withdrawn from the banquet program, and the chair ruled that such action settled the question, and declared the motion out of order.

Delegate G. H. Warner, for the Special Committee on the Detroit Theaters, offered the following as a report of progress:

*To the Officers and Delegates of the American Federation of Labor:*

Your Special Committee upon leaving the convention at the morning session, to secure a settlement with the theatrical managers and Local 14 N. A. T. S. E., met Manager E. D. Stair, of Whitney's Grand Opera House and Lyceum Theatre, who upon not refusing to a conference, and through the medium of Manager Wiggins, of the Wonderland Theater, we, the committee, at 3 p. m. met these two managers, with Manager C. J. Whitney, of the Detroit Opera House, and to guard against any matter that the committee might not be acquainted with being introduced, Delegate Lee M. Hart, of the National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, and Delegate Owen Miller, of the American Federation of Musicians, were requested and did accompany the committee.

Manager Wiggins, of the Wonderland, opened the conference by stating that the whole trouble originated through the action of an officer of Local No. 14, one James Smith, who tried to blackmail the managers, who came to him about March 1st, 1899, and presented a contract for him to sign, as the party on one part and Local No. 14 on the other, for the coming season of 1899-1900, failure on the part of the manager to sign would compel Local No. 14 to go to Lansing, Mich., and before the Legislature try to get them to pass a law closing the theaters on Sundays.

This act, while indorsed by the Detroit Trades Council, was not indorsed by its affiliated unions. That there was no question of wages at all, that the managers then, as now, wanted to pay a union

scale, and the contract of Local No. 14, as submitted by Delegate Warner, was recognized and acknowledged by the managers to be the same as always presented by Local No. 14, from season to season, except this year the arbitration clause was added to it.

Regarding the members of Local No. 14, while there had been two or three whose moral character the managers objected to, there was at the present time, in case of settlement, one man whom they would never employ. They would not give his name, but said that he was a very good mechanic. Delegate Lee M. Hart asked if this same man had not on a previous lockout of No. 14 remained at work, and also done the same in other cities. This was admitted partially by Manager Stair, and the last part, as to his work in other cities, Manager Whitney said that he had worked for him in Buffalo, after a great deal of general talk.

The managers said they would rather have union houses provided they would not be compelled to sign contracts, that they were willing to accept a copy, the Local No. 14 a copy, and a third party a copy, all of whom to be appealed to in case of any difference arising.

That they would not discharge any man in their employ. That such men in their theaters now employed and who were expelled from Local No. 14 should be reinstated in the union, and all others who had not been members of Local No. 14, and whom the managers thought competent, should be taken into Local No. 14. That even at this time they needed more men, were willing to employ union men of Local No. 14 as union men, and as fast as any one in their present employ was discharged they would fill their places with men from Local No. 14.

GEO. BEINKE, *Chairman*,  
 ARCHIE M. GIBSON,  
 JOS. LAMBERT,  
 MASON WARNER,  
 GEO. F. BERT,  
 MICHAEL FRYE,  
 ALB. E. HILL,  
 S. J. KENT.  
 GEO. H. WARNER, *Secretary*.

The report was received and committee continued.

Delegate Lennon moved that the convention adjourn at 10 o'clock tomorrow until 5 o'clock p. m. in order to give the committees time to work.

Delegate E. F. O'Rourke moved that the motion lie on the table. *Lost*.

Delegate O'Connell moved as a substitute that when the Convention adjourned it be until 9 a. m. tomorrow, and after the roll had been called that an adjournment be taken until 2 p. m. *Adopted*.

Delegate Buehe was excused from further attendance at the sessions of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned.

## FIFTH DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, DETROIT, Mich., December 15, 1899.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock by Vice-President Duncan.

Roll Call.

*Absentees*—Gers, Hank, McGuire, Gompers, Grant, O'Brien, (Wm. J.), Brown, Fox, O'Connell, Creamer, Dilcher, Miller, Bonbright, Call, McBride, Hofbauer, Bowman, Clinch, Mahaney, Donnelly (S. B.), Cain, Kidd, Braunschweig, Driscoll, Harrison, O'Sullivan, Miller, Donnelly, Hayes (Max S.), Mulcahy, Young, Favreau, Nowicki, Warner (M.), Hill (F. L.), Bauer, Dompier, Eddy, Haslam, Becker, Wilkie, Coleman, A'Hearn, Parady, Gourley, McNeil, Green, Braumbaugh, Schubert, Marvin, Heuring, Gansser, Whitney, Smith (C. L.), Wulff, Frye (J.), Eckent, Craig (H.), Carey (W.), Nugant, Herriott, Murray, Stillson.

The chair announced the appointment of the following special committee:

On Shorter Work-day—John B. Lennon, Edgar A. Agard, Jas. H. Sullivan, John C. Eckel, Joseph F. Valentine, Wm. L. Onstott and J. P. Downey.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke announced that on account of the presence of the Federation Delegates in the city the business agent of Detroit Typographical Union No. 18 had been enabled to unionize the offices of the *Michigan Farmer* and the Winder Printing Company.

In accordance with the action of the Convention yesterday, an adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock.

## FIFTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

Vice-President McGuire called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock, and ordered the Secretary to call the roll of delegates.

*Absentees*—Mulholland, Gompers, Tracy, Reid, Fox, Miller, Call, Sullivan, McBride, Bowman, Mahon, Downey, Hart, Witzel, Donahue, Scanlon, O'Sullivan, Daley, Donnelly (T. J.), Favreau, Fahey, Chance, Baxter, Wilson, Kreyling, Eddy, Reese, Becker, A'Hearn, Parady, Gourley, McNeil, McCullough, Craig, Marvin, Heuring, Gansser, McNamara, Lee, Smith (C. L.), Wulff, Eckent, Craig, Nugant, Clark, Harrison, Smith (August), Newton, Dompier, Murphy, Haslam, Wilkie.

On motion the reading of the minutes was omitted.

Delegate Gibson was given unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 152.—By Delegate Gibson:

WHEREAS, The charges preferred against Claude M. Johnson, Director of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, have not been upheld by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, although no notification of this fact was given the representatives of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, We have upon high authority information that newly discovered evidence in support of the old charges is available, and also evidences of new offences committed by said Claude M. Johnson; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and it is hereby, empowered to prefer charges or to take such other lawful action against Claude M. Johnson as shall result in his removal from his present position, and

that in the event that this be unsuccessful through departmental or executive action, that an investigation of the conduct of the affairs of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under the administration of Claude M. Johnson, be demanded at the hands of Congress.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

The following announcement was made by the Local Arrangement Committee:

DETROIT, Dec. 15, 1899.

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.*

The Globe Tobacco Co., of Detroit, one of the few firms in the country that has not been absorbed by the tobacco trust, and an institution that is union from cellar to garret, and also uses the union label on its product, desires the time of the Convention long enough to present the delegates with a sample of its output.

The invitation was accepted, and the delegates were forthwith supplied with a liberal quantity of pipes and tobacco.

Delegate S. B. Donnelly, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 91.—By Delegate James H. Sullivan:

*Resolved*, That this Convention directs the Executive Council to call a convention of painters, decorators and paperhangers of the United States and Canada, for the purpose of consolidating all unions of the above named crafts into an International Union, to be, as it is now known, as the "Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America," said convention to be held at some centrally located city and to be held at some stated date in the month of March, 1900. Immediately upon the formation of the above named organization the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall notify all National, International, central and local bodies that recognition is not to be given any other body of painters, decorators and paperhangers.

Committee reported favorably, with the following amendments: Strike out in the fifth line after the word "held" the following: "at some stated date in the month of March, 1900," and insert in lieu thereof: "within six months after the adjournment of this Convention, and that a special committee of three be elected by this Convention and instructed to attend the convention called by the Council and organize said Convention, act as a Committee on Credentials, and finally decide all questions upon which the contending parties fail to agree." Insert after the word "shall," in the sixth line, the following words: "Revoke the existing charter, and," so that the resolution, as amended, will read as follows:

*Resolved*, That this Convention directs the Executive Council to call a convention of painters, decorators and paper hangers, of the United States and Canada, for the purpose of consolidating all Unions of the above named crafts into an International Union, to be, as it is now known, as the "Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America." Said convention to be held at some centrally located city, and to be held within six months after the adjournment of this Convention, and that a special committee of three be elected by this Convention and instructed to attend the convention called by the Council, and organize said Convention, act as a Committee on Credentials, and finally decide all questions upon which the contending parties fail to agree. Immediately upon the formation of the above-named organization, the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall revoke the existing charter, and notify all National, International, Central and local bodies that recognition is not to be given any other body of painters, decorators and paper-hangers.

Resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Resolution No. 49.—By Delegate M. S. Hayes:

WHEREAS, The movement for reduced hours of labor has been materially furthered by the persistent agitation of local No. 41, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, of Cleveland, O., for abolition of work on the seventh day, commonly known as Sunday; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse the action of the Cleveland clerks, and, pledging its moral support, suggests that the national union of that craft use its best endeavors to make the short hour movement general, and calls upon all members of organized labor and their sympathizers to lend their unqualified support to aid the clerks in their efforts to secure better conditions.

Committee reported favorably with part stricken out, so as to read:

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, indorse the action of the Cleveland Clerks, and pledging its moral support, calls upon all members of organized labor

and their sympathizers to lend their unqualified support to aid the clerks in their efforts to secure better conditions.

**Adopted.**

Resolution No. 55.—By Delegate Sam S. Harrison.

WHEREAS, The manufacture of convict labor-made goods is an evil affecting the fundamental principles of organized labor, striking at the foundation of our institution; and,

WHEREAS, The same is connived at and countenanced by several States in this Union for speculative purposes and to the detriment of health and happiness; and,

WHEREAS, A suppression of laws bearing upon the subject has been handicapped in State Federations of Labor through a shortage of funds and a lack of certain influences. Now; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that from and after the date of this conclave, in the case where a State Federation is convening at a State capital during a session of the Legislature, and a fight is being waged on convict labor, or penitentiary-made goods, that the President of the American Federation of Labor shall proceed to said scene of action, if in his power, and extend all aid possible by way of assisting said State Federation of Labor. Be it further

*Resolved*, That in the event the President may be unable to officiate in this capacity when apprised, he shall appoint some other member of the Executive Board to act in his stead.

**Committee reported favorably. Adopted.**

Resolution No. 57.—By Delegates Owen Miller and Stephe S. Bonbright:

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor most emphatically protest against the employment of the employes of any department of the Government in competition with civilians in any field of labor whatsoever.

**Committee reported favorably. Adopted.**

Resolution No. 58.—By Delegates Owen Miller and Stephe S. Bonbright.

WHEREAS, Since the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Kansas City, Mo., Brother William Inskip, fraternal delegate representing the trades unions of Great Britain at the convention, has passed to the great beyond; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this convention extend to the family and friends of the late Brother William Inskip our hearty and sincere sympathy in their late affliction, and to the trades unions of Great Britain we extend our condolence in the loss of a sincere trades unionist, whose life work left its impress upon the movement in not only Great Britain but the entire civilized world; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That the Secretary furnish the fraternal delegates from Great Britain with two engrossed copies of this resolution, one of which to be presented to the family, and the other to the next convention of the consolidated trades unions of Great Britain.

**Committee reported favorably. Adopted by a rising vote.**

Resolution No. 59.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe:

WHEREAS, It is admitted by all wage earners throughout the world that while there is an employing class there will be a dependent class, and an advantage for one implies a loss to the other, and the struggle must continue while such system exists.

WHEREAS, The improvement in machinery and method of manufacture have been revolutionized during the past twenty years, "Labor," the producer of all wealth, has yet to gain that to which it is justly entitled, a shorter work day.

WHEREAS, The cardinal principle of labor unions is and should be to reduce the hours of labor, and with that end in view Lodge 1, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, located in Chicago, Ill., did in July, 1899, demand the establishment of the eight-hour day throughout the city of Chicago.

WHEREAS, A majority of the firms have conceded said demand, and the men voluntarily accepted a reduction of \$3.15 per week to establish and make permanent the eight-hour day.

*Resolved*, That we, the representatives of organized labor, in convention assembled, do heartily endorse this eight-hour demand made by the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers.

**Committee reported favorably with first two paragraphs stricken out. Adopted.**

Resolution No. 60.—By Delegate Chas. H. Squier:

WHEREAS, The present way of electing Presidents and Senators of the United States is crude and imperfect, giving opportunities for corruption and bribery, as witnessed in several States during the past year; and,

WHEREAS, The election of Representatives to Congress occurs about thirteen months prior to their taking the oath of office (unless an extra session is called earlier), many members dying in the interval, and the issues upon which all members were elected being forgotten; and,

WHEREAS, The present election system was adopted about a century and a quarter ago, when means of transportation were primitive, and the telegraph and telephone were unknown; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, at Detroit, Michi-

gan, December, 1899, representing two million organized wage workers, places itself on record as favoring the election of President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; and, that it be further

*Resolved*, That Representatives in Congress should take their seats within two months after their election; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That officers of the American Federation of Labor immediately after the adjournment of this Convention, cause to be sent a circular letter to all affiliated International, National and Central Labor Unions, and such local unions as may not be connected with any central body, asking them to endorse these resolutions and to take suitable action by pledging U. S. Senators, Members of Congress and State Legislatures, Governors and others, to support all honorable means to bring about the desired result.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 66.—By Delegate Louis Parady:

WHEREAS, The Ship Caulkers of the city of Detroit are employed but seven months in the year; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Union No. 5900 be exempt from the payment of per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor for the months in which they are unemployed.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 68.—By Delegate Henry Gers:

WHEREAS, The Cracker Trust, namely the United States Baking Company and the National Biscuit Company, are controlling largely the baking trade throughout this country;

WHEREAS, These trusts have shown their enmity to organized labor, not permitting their employes to join the rank and file of the Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of America;

WHEREAS, The local unions affiliated with the Bakers and Confectioners of America, in connection with the various central bodies in cities throughout the country, endeavored by all honest ways and means to organize the men working for these trusts, but met with no success; be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor assembled in convention in Detroit do instruct the Executive Council to confer with said trusts and make efforts to bring this matter to a successful issue.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 69.—By Delegate Albert E. Hill:

WHEREAS, The question of the manner of employment of the inmates of the different penal institutions of the various States of the Union is one in which the organized working people are vitally interested; and,

WHEREAS, This very important question is, and has been discussed and agitated in some of the Southern States, where the lease of convicts prevail in a number of instances, and the Legislature of certain States in the South have endeavored at times to improve on the lease of convicts by various laws governing the disposal of said convicts: therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby instruct the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to request each State organization, central body and Federal Labor Union affiliated in the Southern District, to arrange at an early date for the introduction of a bill, or bills, in the Legislature of their respective State whereby convict labor will be no longer subject to lease, and at the same time lessen the sharp competition of convict labor with free labor.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Chance thought the resolution was too broad and sweeping in its scope. He predicted that the State of Pennsylvania would soon enact a law to take the product of convict labor out of competition with free labor, and feared the adoption of the resolution might hamper them in their effort to have such a law passed. He later stated that he had misunderstood the committee's explanation, and was satisfied with the resolution.

Delegate A. E. Hill stated that from the reading of the report of Delegate Donnelly in reference to Resolution No. 69 it seemed to be the impression that a substitute had been offered, which was not the case, however. The resolution merely applied to the Southern District, and did not call for a uniform convict law. He hoped the Convention would concur in the committee's recommendation.

The motion was called for and the resolution adopted.

Resolution No. 77.—By Delegate J. A. Burket:

WHEREAS, In the State of Missouri there is no State Mining Inspector capable of inspecting zinc and lead mines of said State,



WHEREAS, There is no law governing said mine or shaft and shaft houses that is effective and applicable to said mines.

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to use their good offices with the State Federation of Labor in behalf of Zinc and Lead Miners and Mine Workers of Missouri at the next election to see that the next inspector is appointed from the ranks of said Zinc and Lead Miners.

Committee reported the following substitute:

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to use their influence with the authorities of the State of Missouri to secure the appointment of an additional inspector from the ranks of the Zinc and Lead Miners' organizations.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 81.—By Delegate Saul Schubert:

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled urge the good offices of our officers and friends of labor in general, to procure the enactment of national laws to pension aged and disabled working people.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 85.—By Delegate A. H. Tingle:

WHEREAS, One of the first bills introduced in the present, the 56th Congress, is a measure known as an "anti-scalping" bill, the provisions of which make it a crime punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment for any person other than an agent authorized by a transportation company to sell a passage ticket, or for any person to buy a ticket except from such agent; and,

WHEREAS, Bills of similar character have been before Congress nearly every session for the past ten years, urged solely by the great trusts and illegal traffic associations and kindred interests, and have failed of final passage because of the fact that in the United States Senate and House of Representatives there are still many staunch champions of right who have listened to the unanimous protest of organized labor, and fought loyally for the liberty and property rights of the common people; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in this, its nineteenth annual convention assembled, hereby reaffirms the resolutions of the seventeenth and eighteenth conventions denouncing "anti-scalping" legislation, and we now call upon all United States Senators and members of Congress who place the rights and best interests of the great masses of the people before that of trusts, corporations and monopolies, to bury this infamous bill, and others of like character, in an oblivion so deep that there will be for it no further resurrection.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 86.—By Delegate Thomas O'Donnell:

WHEREAS, The people employed in the textile industries of New England, having carried on an agitation for the reduction of the hours of labor for several years; and,

WHEREAS, Although many bills have been presented in the various State legislatures for the reduction of said hours, but have all been defeated;

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor pledge itself to do all that is in its power to bring about the passage of a national law for the reduction of the hours of labor.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 89.—By Delegate M. S. Hayes:

WHEREAS, The various reports submitted by our trade union officials are in effect that, so far as our efforts by petitions and interviews with the Legislatures of the various States and the Federal Government are concerned, little has been accomplished by the above-mentioned methods, for where a so-called labor law is passed, it is either declared unconstitutional by the courts or allowed to remain unenforced, a dead letter on the statute books;

*Resolved*, That this Federation recommends 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 from the capitalistic political parties, in harmony with the action of our brother trade unionists of Europe, Australia, Canada, and other civilized communities, based on their class interests as wage-workers, and that hereafter members of labor organizations found on the platform and advocating the interest of the old political parties, be regarded with suspicion as decoys of the wage-earners, and should be regarded as opponents of the advanced labor movement, and that this be submitted to a referendum vote of all the organizations in affiliation with this Federation, and should such a vote be in the affirmative, then immediately proceed on the lines suggested above.

Committee recommended the following substitute for last paragraph:

*Resolved*, That this Federation recommends 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.

Delegate Hayes said he was not satisfied with the recommendation of the committee. With the conditions that exist in this country, he contended, we ought not to be at the tail end of the procession in the trade union movement of the world, but in the vanguard. The resolution does not declare for any partisan party but for a principle, and he thought the time had arrived when the wage-workers should be trades unionists 365 days in the year and not make an exception of election day. Delegate Hayes asserted that the working classes have been driven to strike out along independent political lines. "The old political parties," he said, "both declare destruction of the trusts, but never tell us how they purpose to destroy them. The fact is, they can never be destroyed, as they hold the same relative position in the industrial world as do the labor-saving machine in our workshops."

Delegate Klapetzky took exception to a remark made by Delegates Hayes regarding the Cleveland street car strike. He claimed that at a meeting of the Central body speeches were made that the strike was practically lost while admitting that the public were still supporting the strikers. The street railway employes were advised to call the strike off, as winter was setting in and the public would want street car facilities in going to and from their work. He further predicted that so long as labor itself was becoming disheartened, we could expect nothing better than the public would take advantage of our weakness and use the cars, which they did, thus making the strike a positive loss, and which he believed could have been averted if such statements had never been made in the Central body of Cleveland.

Delegate T. J. Donnelly favored the adoption of the resolution as originally introduced. He said it was high time that the workers of America, as free as they are, should understand that their class interests are at stake. He advised against committing the workingmen to political action, but rather attempt to secure the legislative powers of America at the ballot box. He said we should make ourselves an active quantity and a dangerous quantity and then we will receive respectful consideration.

The motion was called for, and the recommendation of the committee adopted.

Delegate Whitaker, for the Committee on Executive Council's Report, presented the following:

DETROIT, December 15, 1899.

*To the Officers and Members of the American Federation of Labor:*

Your Committee on Executive Council's Report recommend that the matter referring to the Brewery Workers' Union, Engineers' Union, and Cooper's Union, be referred to the Committee on Grievances; also the matter in reference to the trouble between the Typographical Union and the Machinists' Union, be referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Report of committee concurred in.

Delegate Kent, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 142.—By Delegate S. C. Mahaney:

WHEREAS, The Order Railroad Telegraphers is the only railroad organization now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, We are mindful of the great importance of a close alliance with the other railway labor organizations of America and Canada; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a delegate be elected by this convention to represent the American Federation of Labor at the next conventions of the following Railway Labor Organizations: Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen, Order Railway Conductors and Order Railway Trainmen, said delegate to render a complete and full report to the President of the American Federation of Labor immediately upon the completion of his labors.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Dernel moved to substitute the words "Executive Council" for "this Convention."

Delegates Mahaney and Feeny spoke in favor of the resolution as amended, and the same was adopted.

Resolution No. 143.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, In many instances drain and sewer tile, building tile and terra cotta are made by the same machine where brick are made and which are operated by members of the Brickmakers' Alliance; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that all tile and terra cotta workers come under the jurisdiction of the National Brickmakers' Alliance.

Committee reported unfavorably.

Delegate Hank explained his reason for introducing the resolution, believing that the Building Tile and Drain Tile Workers should belong to the Brickmakers' Alliance, as their product was made by the same machine.

Delegate Whitaker moved, as an amendment, that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

Amendment adopted.

Resolution No. 151.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, The brickyards in most instances are located in the country districts or suburbs of our big cities, and for this reason have remained in an unorganized condition:

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to organize all unorganized brickmakers.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 76.—By Delegate J. A. Burket:

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost endeavor to organize the Zinc and Lead Miners and Mine Workers of their several districts.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 119.—By Delegate P. W. Greene:

WHEREAS, There is a movement on foot to amalgamate the Textile organizations of these United States, namely, "The National Union of Textile Workers of America," "The National Mule Spinners' Association," "The Weavers' Association," "The Loom Fixers' Association," and "The Carders' Association," and,

WHEREAS, Believing it to be to the best interest of the organizations herein named and to organized labor generally for them to federate and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to use their influence and help in bringing about an amalgamation of the Textile organizations of these United States.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 65.—By Delegate P. J. Downey:

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association are making a special effort to organize the craft in this country, and are offering organizers of the American Federation of Labor a fee of ten dollars for every union organized;

*Resolved*, That the incoming executive officers are hereby instructed to urge all organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost endeavors to organize Sheet Metal Workers in the United States and Canada.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 111.—By Delegate Augustus H. Gansser:

WHEREAS, By the establishment and operation of large beet sugar factories in Michigan, California, Nebraska and other States, a large number of men are finding employment in the cultivation and manufacture of beet sugar; and,

WHEREAS, These men have a distinct and important trade, and desire an organization; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board, through their organizers, use their every endeavor to organize the beet sugar workers of this country.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 107.—By Delegate Chas. H. Squier:

WHEREAS, The carriage and wagon workers affiliated with the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., have been unable, through some misunderstanding, to obtain a charter from the National Organization of Carriage and Wagon Workers; and,

WHEREAS, There now exists in Washington, D. C., an organization of carriage and wagon workers affiliated with the Knights of Labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be requested to do all in their power to procure a charter for said organization of carriage and wagon workers affiliated with the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C.

Committee reported favorably, and recommended that the incoming Executive Council try and adjust the differences now existing between the Washington, D. C., local and central bodies.

Delegates Swift and Feeny favored the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Delegate Squier stated that the amendment was satisfactory to him.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 129.—By Delegate C. J. McCullough:

WHEREAS, Large numbers of unorganized Clay Workers in the clay industries of the United States are employed; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be requested to organize them.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 106.—By Delegate Walter Reddick:

WHEREAS, The Oil Well Workers are making an earnest endeavor to organize their craft; and,

WHEREAS, The Oil Well Workers comprise the largest body of unorganized skilled workmen in this country;

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor render them such assistance in their organizing work as said Council may deem expedient.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 104.—By Delegate C. A. Gabler:

WHEREAS, The Window Glass Cutters' League of America being the only organization of window glass cutters in the United States and members in good standing in the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, Simon Burns, President of L. A. 300 K. of L., his Executive Board and members who are composed of window glass blowers and gatherers, are using unfair and unjust methods against the said Window Glass Cutters' League, by forming within their organization a body of incompetent workmen and scab labor, having for their aim the destruction of the Window Glass Cutters' League; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the window glass manufacturers now operating with glass cutters not members of the Window Glass Cutters' League, be notified by the officials of the American Federation of Labor that their product is non-union and will not be purchased, glazed or handled in any way by workmen who are members of the American Federation of Labor, unless members of the Window Glass Cutters' League of America are employed.

Committee reported and recommended that same be referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts. Adopted.

Resolution No. 75.—By Delegate J. A. Burket:

WHEREAS, The Zinc and Lead Miners and Mine Workers are not satisfied with their mode of organization and request that an International Federation of all mineral unions and mine workers be formed, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and such miners and mine workers as come under their jurisdiction, claiming it would be a great help in organizing said trade and calling such federation to be known as Federation of Mineral Miners and Mine Workers of America.

Committee reported favorably and recommended that the incoming Executive Officers be instructed to use their best endeavors to bring about an amalgamation of the Mineral Mine Workers of America, and to this end that they send a representative to the next convention of the Western Federation of Miners, urging them to join such amalgamation under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Burket spoke in favor of the organization of the zinc and lead miners of the country, and expressed his regret that the northern portion of the country were not represented in the convention.

Secretary Morrison told of the efforts that had been made by the executive officers to organize the miners in the states of Missouri and Michigan.

The resolution was adopted.

Resolution No. 115.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the American Federation in Labor, in convention assembled that the National Building Trades Council, as at present composed, is in no sense a dual organization, and in no way conflicts with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Morrison was opposed to the resolution, claiming that the National Building Trades Council is a dual organization, issuing charters to locals, and stated facts to prove his assertion.

On motion the resolution was re-committed to the committee.

Resolution No. 116.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott:

WHEREAS, As at present several National, International and Local organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have come in conflict through the failure of the different trades represented to clearly define the duties of their respective crafts; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Federation that all trades clearly define their duties as workmen of their craft.

Committee reported that it be amended by changing the word "duties", in third line of preamble, to "branches," and that the resolution read as follows:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Federation that all trades clearly define the branches contained in their craft.

Delegate Hart favored the resolution and believed it one of the wisest resolutions ever introduced. He hoped that if the motion prevailed it would be sent to every central body and carried out.

Delegate Hanrahan favored the resolution. He believed it would prevent many of the complications of the past, if adopted.

Delegate Ward was willing to leave the matter to the wise judgment of the Federation officers and hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Vice-President Duncan was called to the chair.

Delegate McGuire did not believe the resolution would remedy the evils to which many of the affiliated bodies were heir to. He believed the committee had rendered its report with the best of intentions, but in his opinion the resolution did not cover the situation as he understands it.

Delegate Kent spoke for the committee, and said that he himself, as a carpenter, did not feel competent to define the marks of demarkation between the plumber or steamfitter or other trade that he was not thoroughly familiar with, only in a general way.

A spirited discussion was indulged in, in which Delegates Thobe, Burket and Morrison expressed their opposition to the resolution.

Delegate Lennon thought it made no difference whether the matter went to the various trades involved or not, as the Federation would have the final settlement of it in any event.

Delegate Beinke moved as an amendment to refer the resolution back to the committee.

Another long discussion was had on the motion to recommit, Delegates Woodbury and Clinch opposing the motion, and Delegate McGuire favoring the motion.

The motion to recommit was put to a vote and carried.

Resolution No. 117.—By Delegate Wm. Carey:

WHEREAS, The foundry laborers of the United States, with the exception of about six local unions, are unorganized; and,

WHEREAS, It is our belief that the foundry laborers can be organized stronger and better with a little assistance of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the organizers throughout the country be instructed to make an effort to organize the foundry laborers of all industries with a view of forming a National Union of same.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 118.—By Delegate W. D. Kee:

WHEREAS, The Watchworkers' Union, No. 6961, American Federation of Labor, of the Elgin National Watch Factory, stands isolated, the only organized body of watchworkers in America; and

WHEREAS, The said union is willing and anxious to do all in its power to help in the organizing of operatives in the same line; and,

WHEREAS, The centers of the watch making industry are far apart and therefore to a large extent unaccessible to the above union; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the delegates of the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that they request the incoming Executive Council to instruct the organizers of the American Federation of Labor to use every effort to further the organizing of the watchworkers, looking to a national organization.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 93.—By Delegate John M. Hunter.

WHEREAS, The National Paper Hangers' Protective and Beneficial Association, of America, has applied for a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, separate from that issued to the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America; and,

WHEREAS, The trade of paper hanging has always been acknowledged as a distinct craft followed by workmen who know no other calling, and whose tools are different from those of any other trade, and where in no case can machinery perform their work, and as it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that workmen who wish to become proficient in any trade must follow but one; and,

WHEREAS, Our craft is being invaded by other trades allowing unskilled workmen to come in competition with us, much to our detriment, and the lowering of the standard of workmanship and wages of our craft, and as we believe that every trade should have the right to control its own affairs; and,

WHEREAS, The National Paper Hangers' Association of America is formed to uphold the foregoing principles and protect the paper hanging trade; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That paper hanging is hereby acknowledged as a separate trade from all other trades, and the Executive Council stands instructed to issue a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor in accordance with the above, according to the laws of this Federation.

Committee reported unfavorably and recommended that the incoming Executive Council strive to arrange an amalgamation of the two bodies.

Delegate S. B. Donnelly moved to adopt the committee's report.

A long discussion followed, participated in by Delegates Driscoll, McGuire, Chance, Sullivan, Hunter, Swift, Hart and Barter.

John M. Vail, representing the National Paperhangers and Beneficial Association of America, was, on motion of Delegate Hunter, granted the privilege of the floor.

The time having arrived for adjournment, a motion to extend the time until the matter was disposed of was lost, as well as one to extend the time one-half hour, and the chair declared the convention adjourned till Saturday morning.

## SIXTH DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 16, 1899.

Vice-President Duncan called the Convention to order at 9 o'clock.

Roll call:

*Absentees*—Mulholland, Feeney, McGuire, Woodbury, Gompers, Grant, Gabler, Crouchley, Maher, Sculley, Brown, Shaffer, Fox, Valentine, Dilcher, Hunter, Call, Donnelly (Samuel B.), Greene, Scanlon, Lawler, Jones, Hovey, Young, Favreau, Chance, Hawkes, Wilson, Wolf, Eddy, Reese, Becker, Coleman, Gourley, McNeil, McGill, Craig, Hinman, Marvin, Heubner, Gansser, Smith (C. L.), Wulff, Craig, Nugant, Clark, Harrison, Murray, Stillson, Nowicki, Hill (F. L.), Smith (Aug.), Newton, Dompier, Miller (A. P.).

The reading of the minutes of Friday afternoon's session was, on motion, omitted.

The chair announced that action on the Sidener credential had been deferred at a previous session until today, and that no answer had been received to the telegram sent by Secretary Morrison to Mr. Sidener.

Delegate Dold rose to a question of personal privilege and moved that a special committee of five be appointed to investigate the testimony submitted before the State Board of Arbitration of Illinois in the Piano Makers' matter. Adopted.

The following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 153.—By Delegates Max Morris and J. R. O'Brien:

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that in all the largest and most of the smaller cities of the United States, there is a practice prevalent of merchants keeping their stores open on Sundays; and,

WHEREAS, This is a direct violation of the laws of many of the States of the Union; and,

WHEREAS, This practice is a hardship and oppression of the employes of said merchants, and prohibits them from enjoying the rest and recreation that is in all humanity due them on the Sabbath, as well as depriving them of the companionship of their families on the one day of the week they have a right to expect as their own; and,

WHEREAS, This is in direct opposition to the principles, aims and objects of organized labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Convention, through their President, instruct their delegates to bring such violations of law before their central bodies, and through them before all locals of every craft, to the end that where such laws exist they shall be enforced, and where they do not, every effort shall be made to have such legislation enacted as will do away with such evils.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Mahon moved that the privilege of the floor be granted Mr. J. T. Marks, of London, Ont., to make a statement regarding the street car strike of that city, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Marks denied the rumor that the strike had been declared off, and the men were determined to continue the fight, even if it takes twenty five years to win it. The strikers were about to publish a pamphlet giving a history of the strike, and Mr. Marks asked the assistance of the various organizations through the delegates represented at the convention.

The matter left over yesterday, Resolution No. 93, was then taken up.

Upon the question being called for, that of concurring in the committee's report, and a vote being taken, the chair declared the motion carried.

Several delegates claimed that they had misunderstood the question and requested that the vote be again taken. A roll call was demanded; and the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 2,254 yeas and 614 nays. The vote:

*Ayes*—Klapetsky, Gers, Mulholland, Zorn, Gilthorpe, McKnight, Woodbury, Cigarmakers' Delegation, Morris, Gabler, Wheeler, Reid, O'Brien, Maher, Sculley, O'Rourke (T., Jr.), Keefe, Barter, Valentine, Cullen, O'Connell, Pearce, Bonbright, Sullivan (James H.), Clinch, O'Connor, Mahon, O'Donnell, Downey, Lennon, Bissett, Mahaney, Donnelly, Cain, Morrison, Witzel, Donohue, Greene, Braunschweig, Driscoll, Gottlob, Roche, Donnelly (Thos. J.), Hayes, Cannon, McCully, Strategier, Sullivan (C. F.), Hoffman, Young, Fahey, Hawkes, Baxter, Donnelly (M.), Warner, Bert, Bauer, Coleman, A'Hearn, Hill (F. L.), Wolf, McCullough, Louderback, Gannon, Schubert, Whitney, Frye, Burns, Harrison, Burket, Gibbons, Morris, Crossett, Murphy, Berg—2,254.

*Nays*—Hank, Hayes, Agard, Feeney, Woodbury, Thobe, Grant, Hanrahan, Beinke, Shamp, Smith, Warner (Geo. H.), Creamer, McBride, Hughes, Bowman, Onstoft, O'Rourke (E. F.), Scanlon, Dold, Bourdingno, Leath, Whalen, Daley, Lambert, Chance, Wilson, Kreyling, Squire, Wolf, Lossie, Swift, McNamara, Tingle, Frye, Carey, Helle, Kee—614.

President Samuel Gompers entered the hall during the roll call, and was greeted with a storm of applause.

Delegate Clinch, for the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 47.—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon:

WHEREAS, Believing that it will be to the best interests and to the welfare of organized labor of Kansas City and vicinity that there be but one Central Body therein, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Industrial Council of Kansas City, Mo., urge the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to extend the jurisdiction of said Industrial Council, so that it will have jurisdiction over Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kan., Rosedale and Argentine, all of which cities are practically one.

Committee reported unfavorably.

The report of the committee called out a lively discussion, which was participated in by Delegates Gilthorpe, Lambert, M. Donnelly, Scanlon, Louderback, Clinch and Klapetzky.

The report was adopted unanimously.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Harry A. McKnight:

WHEREAS, There have been charters granted by the American Federation of Labor to locals claiming there is not a National or International organization to which they should belong;

WHEREAS, There are Federal local unions that have a sufficient number of members to organize a local union under their respective National or International trade organization; therefore,

*Resolved*, That when an application is presented for a charter to Federal labor unions or a local union claiming there is no National or International organization from whom they should get a charter; be it

*Resolved*, That the President of the Federation make inquiries and attempt to learn just what kind of men are making the application, and if he finds that many of them are mechanics or tradesmen, to withhold the charter until the matter has been referred to the different organizations composing the Federation. This will in the future prevent such men becoming members of Federal labor unions when they should become members of their respective trades organization. And also be it

*Resolved*, That there should be a law governing Federal labor unions as follows: That when there is a sufficient number of any craft, that they be permitted and required to withdraw from the Federal labor union and organize a local under their own trades organization.

Committee recommended its reference to Committee on Laws. Adopted.

Resolution No. 126.—By Delegate James H. Sullivan:

It having been claimed in several cities by brewery workmen that painting barrels, vats, walls and woodwork in and about breweries should be done by brewers and not by painters, and in some cases notified employing brewers that painters must be discharged and brewers put to work doing painting; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the National Union of Brewery Workmen are hereby notified that painting is not to be considered a part of the brewery workman's trade, and that in the future the members of the National Union of Brewery Workmen shall not infringe upon the rights of an affiliated body, the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America; and, be it further



*Resolved*, That it is the duty of all brewery workmen to see that all painting done in and about breweries is done by union painters carrying the card of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Ward opposed the report of the Committee, as he thought its adoption would cause strife, as part of the duties of brewery workers was to use the brush.

Delegate Clinch spoke in favor of the Committee's report.

Delegate Morrison moved to recommit the resolution to the committee.

Delegate Lennon offered a substitute that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Delegate J. H. Sullivan did not want the matter referred to the Grievance Committee, as he believed the report had been rendered on its merits.

Delegate Driscoll spoke in favor of the resolution going to the Grievance Committee.

Adopted to refer to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 152.—By Delegate Gibson:

WHEREAS, The charges preferred against Claude M. Johnson, Director of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, have not been upheld by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, and, although no notification of this fact was given the representatives of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, We have upon high authority information that newly discovered evidence in support of the old charges is available, and also evidences of new offences committed by said Claude M. Johnson; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and is hereby, empowered to prefer charges or to take such other lawful action against Claude M. Johnson as shall result in his removal from his present position, and that in the event that this be unsuccessful through departmental or executive action, that an investigation of the conduct of the affairs of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under the administration of Claude M. Johnson, be demanded at the hands of Congress.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Feeney favored concurring in the report. Adopted.

Delegate Dernel, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 31.—By Delegates T. J. Crouchley and A. Reid:

WHEREAS, The firm of Smith-Gray Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., have by arbitrary methods forced their employes on strike in February, of this year, and have since that time refused to settle with these employes, we therefore request that the firm, after investigation, be placed on the unfair list.

Committee recommended its reference to the Executive Council in accordance with the constitution. Adopted.

Resolution No. 46.—By Delegates T. J. Crouchley and Alex. Reid:

WHEREAS, The firm of Ab. Kirschbaum & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have conducted and are now conducting their business in a manner detrimental to our organization and to our trade in general, by the employment of an excessive number of apprentices (namely, two boys to one journeyman), under a system of piece work; they have imposed excessive fines, compelled their employes to sign false statements detrimental to our organization, under pain of dismissal, and have actually discharged men for refusing to sign, and afterwards re-employed them when they consented to sign. They have vilified our officers, threatened legal proceedings, and have attempted to unfairly influence our local and general officers. We therefore ask that they be placed on the unfair list of the *Federationist*.

Committee recommends its reference to the Executive Council in accordance with the constitution. Adopted.

Resolution No. 52.—By Delegate H. W. Wilson.

WHEREAS, The Elevator Milling Company, of Springfield, Ill., which company has been on the unfair list of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has signed a contract with Carpenters' Union No. 16, of Springfield, Ill. (upon whose request said company was placed on the unfair list), to employ none but union labor, on any building or buildings they may hereafter erect, Carpenters' Union No. 16 have requested that this firm be taken from the unfair list, and the Springfield Federation of Labor having concurred in said request; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor in session at Detroit, Mich., Dec. 11, 1899, place the Elevator Milling Company, of Springfield, on the fair list, and that the action of this body be published in the *American Federationist*.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 61.—By Delegate John F. Tobin :

*Resolved*, That this Convention place its seal of condemnation upon the bogus shoe label bearing the letters, L. P. U., and, be it

*Resolved*, That all stamps, labels or so-called labels other than the "Union Stamp" of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union be and are hereby declared fraudulent impositions, calculated to encourage the sale of non-union shoes and to discourage organization; and,

*Resolved*, That trade unionists, and all friends of the labor movement, purchase only such boots and shoes as bear the "Union Stamp" of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which is stamped on the sole or insole of all union-made footwear, and that no shoes be considered fair unless bearing said "Union Stamp."

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 63.—By Delegate M. Donnelly :

WHEREAS, Organized labor in this country appreciates very highly the friendly feeling existing between the trades and labor unions of Great Britain and Canada, as is clearly demonstrated by the exchange of Fraternal Delegates;

*Resolved*, That the Fraternal Delegates to this Nineteenth Annual Convention be requested to use all honorable means at their command to further the boycott on the Swift Packing Company's products.

Committee reported favorably and recommended its adoption, together with the following addition:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and they are hereby instructed to correspond with the foreign trades unions to the end that this boycott may be made universally effective.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 64.—By Delegate H. D. Call :

WHEREAS, The Swift Packing Co. being on the unfair list and having establishments in several cities of this country, some of said establishments employing union men in many departments, thereby creating a feeling of unfriendliness among our organized workers; and,

WHEREAS, The Swift Packing Co. having recently begun this move in order to create ill feeling among our otherwise friendly brothers, so as to retard the activity of the boycott on its products; and,

WHEREAS, If such a feeling is allowed to continue it will result in prolonging our fight, and may result in our losing a battle, in the interests of all organized labor and humanity in general; and,

WHEREAS, If this fight is lost said packing company will no doubt disunionize all of its plants in every department; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, emphatically declare that the boycott on Swift & Co. is universal and is still in effect until such time as said company recognize the just rights of organized labor in every department of all its houses; and,

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to co-operate with all organizations, directly or indirectly involved, and to make a special effort in forcing this boycott to a successful issue.

Committee reported favorably, the matter having been acted upon by the Executive Council.

This resolution was debated at length, pro and con, by many of the delegates.

Delegates M. Donnelly, Hanrahan and C. F. Sullivan favored its adoption.

Delegate Lennon was opposed to pushing a boycott on a firm where union men were employed, claiming it inconsistent and detrimental to the cause.

Delegate D. A. Hayes spoke in favor of union men refusing to work where a boycott was on.

Delegate Scanlon offered as an amendment the following addition to the resolution :

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention that Union members should not remain in the employ of any firm on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Tobin thought it but reasonable that Union men ought not to be allowed to work for a boycotted firm, believing such a proposition to be a dangerous one.

Delegate Valentine said the resolution was too far reaching, and hoped the amendment would not be carried.

Delegates Clinch, Gibson and Reid also spoke on the question.

Delegate Morrison favored the resolution as a general proposition, but was opposed to the amendment.

Delegate Beinke moved the previous question. Adopted.

The amendment of Delegate Scanlon was lost, and the report of the committee adopted.

Delegates Lennon and Scanlon requested to be recorded as voting no.

Resolution No. 104.—By Delegate C. A. Gabler:

WHEREAS, The Window Glass Cutters' League of America being the only organization of window glass cutters in the United States, and members in good standing in the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, Simon Burns, President of L. A. 300 K. of L., his executive board and members who are composed of window glass blowers and gatherers, are using unfair and unjust methods against the said Window Glass Cutters' League, by forming within their organization a body of incompetent workmen and scab labor, having for their aim the destruction of the Window Glass Cutters' League; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the window glass manufacturers now operating with glass cutters not members of the Window Glass Cutters' League, be notified by the officials of the American Federation of Labor that their product is non-union and will not be purchased, glazed nor handled in any way by workmen who are members of the American Federation of Labor unless members of the Window Glass Cutters' League of America be employed.

Committee recommended that it be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the constitution. Adopted.

Delegate Gabler asked permission to read a letter bearing on Resolution No. 104, which was, on motion, granted.

Delegate D. A. Hayes raised the point that, in his opinion, the statements made in the letter read by Delegate Gabler were unfair, inasmuch as no representative of the other side of the controversy was present.

Resolution No. 113.—By Delegate Thos. Berg:

WHEREAS, The firm of Laub & Sons, tanners and curriers of Buffalo, N. Y., have by arbitrary methods forced their employes on strike in October of this year, and have since that time refused to setle with their employes, every honorable effort having been made to bring about a settlement, but without success; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the firm of Laub & Sons, tanners of Buffalo, N. Y., be placed on the unfair list.

Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the constitution. Adopted.

Resolution No. 114.—By Delegate John Coleman:

WHEREAS, The Pan-American Exposition Company of the city of Buffalo, State of New York, has refused to recognize the labor organizations of the city of Buffalo by employing non-union men in the erection of the buildings now in course of construction for said Exposition, and in employing non-union laborers in the work of laying out and improving the grounds of the Exposition, and further in awarding the contracts for printing the literature, forms, catalogues and all other printed matter for said Exposition to the firms employing non-union men; and,

WHEREAS, The Labor Unions of the city of Buffalo have used all honorable means to secure recognition and the employment of Union Labor in connection with said Exposition, and have failed in their efforts; be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled that the members of said Federation refuse to give any moral or material support whatever to said Exposition, and that they abstain from patronizing the same as visitors, spectators or exhibitors; and it is further

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor place the Pan-American Exposition Company and said Exposition on the unfair list.

Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the constitution. Adopted.

Resolution No. 122.—By Delegate Samuel B. Donnelly:

WHEREAS, The printing of the State of Michigan is executed in an unfair and non-union establishment (The Robert L. Smith Printing Co.), which has refused to recognize the shorter work-day established by the International Unions of the printing trade, and the proprietor of which repudiated a decision of a joint arbitration committee; be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor declare the said Robt. L. Smith Printing Co. unfair, and the Executive Council is hereby instructed to render all assistance within its power to the International Typographical Union in its efforts to unionize the printing of the State of Michigan.

Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the constitution. Adopted.

Resolution No. 122A.—By Delegate Samuel B. Donnelly:

WHEREAS, A combination of employing printers in Kansas City, Mo., known as the Typothetae has announced its object to be the destruction of the trade unions of the printing trade in particular; be it

*Resolved*, That we denounce the action of the Kansas City Typothetae as unfair and that we reaffirm the boycott on the firm of Hudson, Kimberley & Co., and extend our sympathy and support to the locked-out members of the printing trade unions of Kansas City.

Committee reported favorably and recommended its adoption, the matter having been acted upon by the Executive Council. Adopted.

Resolution No. 135.—By Delegate John C. Eckel:

WHEREAS, The Cudahy Packing Co., of Kansas City, Kan., has persistently refused to recognize union labor; and,

WHEREAS, The unions interested have used all honorable means to bring about a settlement of the differences existing;

*Resolved*, That the products of the Cudahy Packing Co. be placed on the "unfair list."

Committee reported unfavorably, as investigation discloses the fact that the difficulty is less a dispute between labor and the Cudahy Company than between unions of that locality, and recommended that the unions of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kas., be requested to settle their disputes between themselves. Adopted.

An adjournment was then taken.

## SIXTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, with President Gompers in the chair. The roll of delegate was ordered called.

*Absentees*—Mulholland, Feeney, McGuire, Woodbury, Grant, O'Brien (J. R.), Gabler, Crouchley, O'Brien (W. J.), Maher, Sculley, Brown, Shaffer, Fox, Valentine, Black, Dilcher, Hunter, Call, Donnelly (S. B.), Cain, Greene, Scanlon, Lawler, Gottlob, Jones, Hovey, Young, Favreau, Chance, Hawkes, Wilson, Wolf, Eddy, Reese, Becker, Coleman, Gourley, McNeil, McGill, Green, Craig, Hinman, Marvin, Huebner, Gansser, Smith (C. L.), Wulff, Craig, Nugant, Clark, Harrison (J. M.), Murray, Stillson, Nowicki Hill, Smith (Aug.), Newton, Dompier, Miller (A. P.).

Reading of the minutes was, on motion, dispensed with.

The following special committee was announced:

On Piano Workers' Dispute—George A. Whitaker, W. H. Frazier, J. F. O'Sullivan, Fred Dilcher, C. L. Shamp, Charles Hank and D. D. Driscoll.

Delegate Mitchell, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 27.—By Delegates Wm. H. Frazier and A. Furnseth:

WHEREAS, Certain legislation has been introduced into the two houses of Congress, proposing to subsidize foreign going vessels, and,

WHEREAS, Such proposed legislation is vicious, uncalled for, and useless in the accomplishment of its avowed purpose; and,

WHEREAS, Said proposed legislation is of no benefit to American seamen, or to American labor. We, the organized seamen of the United States of America, in convention assembled,

*Resolve*, That we are utterly opposed to this proposed legislation.

Resolution No. 28.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe:

We, the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, present the following for your favorable consideration and endorsement:

We, as a National Body with Subordinate Lodges all over this country, are very desirous of promoting the enlargement of ship-building in America by American mechanics and material, and manned

by American seamen, and while our members will be benefited the most, yet, the number of skilled and unskilled members of other crafts under the banner of organized labor that will receive the positive material, benefits in money, cannot be numbered.

Therefore, realizing the importance of this subject to all organized labor, we earnestly ask the cooperation of this body to request Congress to enact such laws as will enable American ship owners to build all ships in America and manned with not less than 50 per cent. of American sailors. And further in order to make it possible for our ship owners to compete with the National subsidized shipping of Foreign countries, we invoke Congress to protect them with like subsidies, thus making it interesting to build American ships to be sailed under American registry, and give continuous employment to the organized workmen of America, and our merchant marine restored to its former position on the seas of the world. In our opinion, it is the duty of Congress to enact such legislation on those lines at the earliest date possible which will foster and protect the American ship building industry and the American merchant marine.

Resolution No. 67.—By Delegate Peter Smith:

WHEREAS, The interests of the whole country, the reinforcement of our navy, the enlargement of foreign markets for our surplus products, the increased employment of our workmen in the mine, foundry, factory and shipyard, and the training of able seamen, would all be promoted by the restoration of our merchant marine to its former position on the seas of the world; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this organization it is the duty of Congress, at the earliest day possible, to enact legislation to secure such restoration by the payment of subsidies to American-built mail carriers and freighters, sufficient to enable them to successfully compete with the subsidized and bountied merchant ship of foreign countries in carrying of our imports and exports.

Resolution No. 92.—By Delegates M. Donnelly and H. D. Call:

WHEREAS, The natural resources of this country furnish everything necessary in abundance to build ships at a lower cost than in the shipyards of Europe, this being proven when the hearing before the Senate Committee was held June 12, 1898.

WHEREAS, A larger merchant marine is desirable, we favor a provision which will aid and protect and increase the merchant marine upon the base of equal opportunities.

*Resolved*, That while we favor an increased national merchant marine, we are opposed to any and all subsidies, believing the industry amply able to care for itself.

Committee reported a substitute for these four resolutions as follows:

WHEREAS, The natural resources of this country furnish everything necessary in abundance to build ships at a lower cost than in the shipyards of Europe, this being proven when the hearing before the senate committee was held June 12, 1898;

*Resolved*, That while we favor an increased national merchant marine, we are opposed to any and all subsidies, believing the industry amply able to care for itself.

A motion was entertained to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

The discussion on the subsidy resolutions was long drawn out and lasted more than three hours, several of the speakers being granted an extension of time under the rules in order to be fully heard. During the debate the privilege of the floor was granted Vice-President Fitzgerald, of the Boiler Makers and Ship Builders' International Union, who spoke in favor of the pro-subsidy resolutions.

The introducer of resolution No. 28 was the first speaker. Delegate Gilthorpe opened the argument by quoting extensively from the proceedings of the trans-Mississippi congress held in Wichita, Kas., last summer, to show that a subsidy was considered by the commercial interests to be a good thing.

Delegate Reid said his views on the question of subsidies had been entirely changed since coming to Detroit by reason of the rumor that an outside lobby was at work in this Convention, which he believed was evidence that the resolution for a subsidy should be defeated. Personally he was opposed to all subsidies, but no matter what the merits of this measure were, he wanted to rebuke the lobbyists.

Delegate Geo. H. Warner declared that the ship building industry needed no help, as every plant now had more work to do than it could find men for. "Naturally I am opposed to subsidies," he went on, "because of the people who get them. I understand this subsidy idea emanated from a man named Hanna. Anything that sails under the name of Hanna I am opposed to." Mr. Warner told of the troubles which the union men had had in organizing the shops of the ship building concerns in the East, and declared that the union shops get no show from the government in the big

contracts. "But we have said that we would fight the thing out all down the line," he declared, "and we are doing it. There is trouble at Cramps's now and will be until we win that strike. Just put a little more subsidy on and we will have a few more Cramps to get the pap. We'll have a few more cramps, too. We're the men that pay those subsidies."

Delegate Duncan related some of his experiences in Washington during attempts for a government eight-hour day, and declared that the elder Cramp himself had made admission before a Senate committee that ships could be built in this country 20 per cent cheaper than in foreign countries. Then he offered an addition to the committee resolutions, consisting of another paragraph, as follows:

*Resolved*, That we are decidedly opposed to all legislation of this kind, and will not give it consideration until the great shipbuilding firms of the country, which would be the greatest beneficiaries, withdraw their opposition to our eight-hour workday legislation and cease their discrimination against the employment of union workmen.

This addition was accepted by the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Kent offered as a substitute for the whole the matter afterward adopted as a declaration. The chair ruled that it was rather an argument than a resolution, so he withdrew it at the time to offer it later. But he made an argument against subsidies. "Never in my connection with the labor movement, which has been almost since my childhood," he declared, "have I trembled as I have trembled since this convention opened, at the danger which threatens us if we allow in our halls the same corrupting influences that infest the legislative halls of our country. They say there are not lobbyists here. Before I came to this convention I received a letter from the New York commerce commission, which is fostering this subsidy, asking me where I would stand. I replied frankly that I would be against it. Since the convention opened a man came to me and said that he understood I would oppose the resolution. I asked him how he knew. I have not spoken a word to any man about it since I reached the city. He said he got his information from another delegate, but he would not give me his name. He could not. There is only one place where he could have gotten his information. They say this is a small amount, only \$9,000,000. It may be small now, but it is a precedent for every man who in the future wants to fill his pockets to do so from the National treasury. The boilermakers have no right to come in here and ask the government to go down in the pockets of the carpenters and the stonemasons and the machinists and every other trade for something that will benefit only the boilermakers."

Delegate D. A. Hayes believed this country should build its own ships. We should look at the question, he said, in its entire nakedness and not surround it with prejudice. He believed that the building of ships would increase work, and predicted that the big Cramps shipyards would inaugurate the eight-hour workday inside of another year.

Delegate Chance spoke of his work as a member of the Federation's Legislative Committee during the two last sessions of Congress, and gave a list of the names of the beneficiaries of the subsidies, declaring that they were opposed to organized labor.

Delegate A. E. Hill believed that the Federation should condemn the subsidy bill which made the taxpayers pay special privileges to those who were behind it. It pleased him, he said, to see the pioneers in the work of the Federation opposing the bill on the floor of the Convention.

Fraternal Delegate Wilkie suggested that as the question of the relative wages and conditions of English and American workmen had been raised and nobody seemed to have full information on it, the appointment of an international commission for investigation, would be a good thing.

Delegate Max S. Hayes criticized Carnegie and some of the other big steel men, and

opposed the subsidy plan on the ground that it would make more work for the working men, whereas what was wanted was less work and more pay.

Delegate Furuseth made a careful analysis of the question from the sailor's point of view. He picked the argument that it cost more to run American ships all to pieces, showing that there was little difference in the wages of American seamen and those from other countries; that the food on American ships was no better than on that of any other nationality, and not so good as that of many; that the quarters were no better and that the number of men employed on American ships was not so large as on vessels of similar size of other nations. He quoted from the Frye subsidy bill, the clause providing for the subsidizing of sailors as well as ships. "Stowed away very nicely in the bill there is a reintroduction of the old press gang methods of England in the last century," he asserted.

Delegate O'Connell admitted that the adoption of Delegate Gilthorpe's resolution means work for American workmen and an increased wage, but he favored the amendment of Delegate Duncan. He said that he had studied the wage question of ship-building in Europe and found the wages there 25 per cent higher than in this country, and gave as a reason the fact that the men working in that industry in America were unorganized and therefore unprotected.

Delegate Beinke said he had been instructed by some of his members to favor a subsidy bill, but the previous speakers having told of things that the bill did not contain, he was not in a position to vote intelligently after hearing only the dark side of the question. If there was anyone in the hall, he said, that could throw any light on the subject he hoped the privilege of the floor would be granted them, believing the bill had some good merits, and a full discussion should be had so that the delegates could vote intelligently.

President Gompers told of the efforts of the promoters of the bill to get the names of the delegates to the Convention in advance. "A scheme is on foot to trap the American workmen, the American labor movement, into indorsing action which would loot the United States treasury in a cowardly manner," he asserted. "I don't know about the lobby here, because I have not been here, but I do know that the men behind this scheme have not the interests of labor at heart."

Delegates Lennon and Mahon spoke in favor of the committee's report, the latter declaring that if subsidies were to be encouraged he wanted the encouragement general. "If you are going into subsidies I want one to build municipal lines of street cars to run against the men who are grinding down the men of my association," he declared.

Delegate Klapetzky declared that he had been kept up nearly all night by a lobbyist who wanted his promise to support the resolution. He said he had refused to promise before he had heard the arguments in Convention and that the man told him he would hear in the Convention a lot of men who did not know what they were talking about.

Delegate Tobin moved the previous question. Adopted.

Delegate Gilthorpe requested a roll call on the committee's substitute. Request not sustained.

The substitute of the committee, with the additional paragraph, was then adopted with one dissenting vote.

Resolution No. 90.—By Delegate M. S. Hayes.

WHEREAS, The Democratic Governor Stemenberg, of the State of Idaho, has been guilty of introducing a veritable reign of terror among the miners of Shoshone county, in his State, declaring and treating as outlaws honest toilers whose sole crime has been their desire to organize themselves for the improvement of their condition; and,

WHEREAS, The Republican President, McKinley, has done his best to aid the brutal governor in his attempt to bulldoze and enslave free American citizens who are compelled to earn their living by hard and incessant toil, by sending to Idaho the federal troops; and,

WHEREAS, President McKinley has persisted in keeping in Idaho United States troops in spite of the fact that he was informed of the lawless, outrageous and despotic treatment of the persecuted but innocent union miners, who, by means of sworn affidavits, testified to the illegal treatment they have been subjected to, thus plainly demonstrating that he is the willing tool of the capitalist class, ready at their bidding to do the unscrupulous work of trampling upon the rights of citizens, breaking the Constitution of this country, and showing supreme contempt for the rights and interests of the working class; and,

WHEREAS, The President of the American Federation of Labor, in his report to this Convention, has urged this body to meet such outrageous proceedings "with the consciousness of our rights, the manhood to declare them, and the determination to achieve them;" therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, do hereby emphatically condemn and denounce President McKinley, Governor Stemenberg and all the officials concerned in the outrage; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That we call upon the working people to sever their connection and refuse any support to the Republican and Democratic parties, whose members when elected to office have repeatedly shown themselves to be the enemies of the working class, and to vote for such parties only as pledge themselves to the emancipation of the working class.

Committee reported recommending the following substitute:

WHEREAS, A veritable reign of terror has been introduced into Shoshone Co., Idaho by declaring martial law there; and,

WHEREAS, Innocent men have been incarcerated in jail without being given their constitutional rights of trial by jury, and have been treated while in jail in a manner which is a disgrace to our civilization: be it

*Resolved*, That this convention emphatically protest against and condemn such actions; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That we instruct our Executive Council to make a full investigation and place the responsibility where it properly belongs.

The report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 56 to 28.

Delegate Dernel, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 138.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The Aluminum Stopper Co., of Baltimore, Md., are antagonizing organized labor by their persistent opposition to a settlement of the troubles in their establishment; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the products of the Aluminum Stopper Co., of Baltimore, be placed on the unfair list until such time as they show a disposition to treat fairly with labor.

Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the constitution. Adopted.

Resolution No. 140.—By Delegate Geo. H. Thobe:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at the request of the Wood Carvers, of Boston, Mass., have decided to place the firm of Vose & Son, piano makers, of Boston, Mass., on the unfair list; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor heartily indorse the boycott and recommend to organized labor and friends to assist the carvers and piano workers of Boston, Mass., to make this boycott effective.

Committee reported favorably and recommended its adoption, it having been indorsed by the Executive Council.

Delegate Dold spoke in opposition to the Committee's report.

Delegate Driscoll moved its reference to the Executive Council for further consideration.

Delegate Thobe favored the report of the Committee.

The motion to refer was adopted.

Resolution No. 141.—By Cigarmakers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, The firm of Carl Upman, of New York city, who about a year ago locked out over 400 of their employes, and who still refuses to pay living wages, and is endeavoring to disrupt the local unions of cigarmakers of New York city; be it

*Resolved*, That we, the delegates to the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, denounce the actions of the firm of Carl Upman for their unfair treatment, and call upon friends of organized labor to refuse to patronize the product of this firm until such time as they unionize their factory; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That we request the publication of this resolution in the official journals of affiliated unions.



Committee recommended that the resolution be adopted, the Executive Council having indorsed the boycott. Adopted.

Resolution No. 146.—By Delegate Wm. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS, The Dickenson Hard Rubber Co., at Springfield, Mass., has repeatedly shown itself antagonistic to organized labor, inasmuch as members of the Composition Pressmen's Union, No. 7512 of the American Federation of Labor, have been discriminated against for taking active part in forming a union and upholding their rights as American citizens; and,

WHEREAS, Above named firm distinctly refused to recognize the union, union hours and wages and has enforced a lock-out in its establishment in order to break up the union; and,

WHEREAS, After a hard fight, put up by the Springfield Central Labor Union, it seems necessary to spread and enforce this combat of organized labor throughout the country in order to make the fight more effective; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, heartily endorses the struggle of the Composition Pressmen, of Springfield, Mass., and should another attempt to adjust the difficulty prove a failure, be it further

*Resolved*, To declare the Dickenson Hard Rubber Co., at Springfield, Mass., unfair to organized labor and its friends.

Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the Constitution. Adopted.

Resolution No. 148.—By Cigarmakers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, The Cigar Makers' International Union of America have adopted and have in use a label which is generally known as the cigarmakers' blue label; and,

WHEREAS, The Cigar Makers' International Union of America have expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in placing this label before the public, and in many instances not meeting with that success which the expenditure of money deserved; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, the delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, call upon all affiliated organizations to see that said label meets with the heartiest support of all members of organized labor and their friends.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 150.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to assist the Allied Printing Trades Councils of the United States to have the label of the Allied Trades placed on all school books and other publications used in the public schools of this country.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Delegate Kent introduced the following declaration as the sense of the Federation on the subject of subsidies, and moved its adoption:

While we rejoice in the diversified industries of our country, and in the multiplication and extension of our commerce, we are opposed to the granting of any subsidies whatever for the following reasons:

First: A subsidy in the very nature of things, is the granting of a special privilege, empowering some men to fill their pockets at the expense of others through the forms of law.

Second: Special privileges of all kinds have a corroding and demoralizing effect on the citizenship of our country, inasmuch as they debauch our legislative halls, and tend to the belief that a public office is a private gain to be worked for personal profit and class interest.

Third: Such legislation cultivates the belief that anybody may, if they can, stick their hand into the public treasury and fill their pockets without harm to others.

Fourth: We are further opposed to the endorsement of such legislation by this body, because subsidies in general are always passed by the liberal use of corruption funds, and we cannot afford to have it charged that the labor movement of America has had its judgment warped and conscience polluted by meddling with measures of this character. Its endorsement would justify the rank and file of our members in raising the question of integrity of delegates so voting, thus destroying the confidence in our representative men, and thereby undermining the very foundation of our movement, inviting universal disintegration.

Fifth: To sanction this at this session would be but an entering wedge to open wide our doors for subsequent legislation of this kind, and the lobbyist armed with a corruption fund, and with loud pretenses for labor's interest, would be a fixed institution in our midst, polluting the very atmosphere in which he moves. With all confidence destroyed in one another, we would find ourselves overwhelmed by the greatest disaster that could possibly befall the masses struggling for a higher civilization.

Sixth: Even were the principle of government subsidies permissible in justice and equity, it would be unwise for this body to commit itself to ship-building subsidies until the ship-builders of this country unionized their plants, and show by such conduct that they are in harmony with the objects of organized labor.

Delegate M. Donnelly moved as an amendment to strike out the sixth clause.

The amendment was lost and the original motion prevailed.

Delegate McKnight asked to be excused from further attendance at the sessions.  
Granted.

The convention then adjourned.

## SEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 18, 1899.

Vice-President Duncan called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock.

The roll of delegates was ordered called.

*Absentees*—Mulholland, Tobin, Feeney, McGuire, Gabler, Wheeler, Crouchley, Reid, O'Brien (Wm. J.), Keefe, Fox, Mitchell, Dilcher, Call, Clinch, O'Connor, Donnelly (S. B.), Witzel, Donohue, Harrison, Jones, Leath, O'Sullivan, Miller (R. E.), Hayes (M. S.), McCully, Young, Favreau, Fahey, Baxter, Warner (Mason), Eddy, Reese, Coleman, A'Hearn, Parady, Gourley, McGill, McNeil, Hill (A. E.), Green, Braumbaugh, Craig (F. J.), Snyder, Hinman, Marvin, Heuring, Huebner, Gansser, Whitney, Smith (C. L.), Wulff, Tingle, Eckent, Craig (Hugh), Nugant, Burns, Clark, Harrison, Herriott, Magrene, Reddick, Gibbons, Dyke, Murray, Stillson, Nowicki, Hill (F. L.), Newton, Dompier, Miller (A. P.), Murphy, Haslam.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was omitted.

Delegate James H. Sullivan moved the selection of three delegates as the special committee to call a convention of painters, as already provided for, and named as such committee Delegates Woodbury, Kent and Valentine.

Delegate Morrison moved that the nominations close.

The motion was not seconded.

Delegate Lennon raised the point of order that elections had not been reached. The chair ruled the point not well taken.

Vice-President Duncan then ruled the whole matter out of order, and called for reports of committees.

Delegate Lennon, for the Committee on Laws, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 3.—By National Union of United Brewery Workmen:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in its New York convention in 1895, made it a law for the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen to prohibit its local unions to hold membership in the Order of the Knights of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, The fact remains that a number of other National and International Trade Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are still amalgamated with the Order of the Knights of Labor, through some of their local unions; and,

WHEREAS, This dual connection, in many instances, has caused the members of the American Federation of Labor to aid the Knights of Labor in their opposition against *bona fide* trade unions; and,

WHEREAS, The restriction placed on the Brewery Workmen by the New York convention of the American Federation of Labor should include the rest of the members of the American Federation of Labor also; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in Detroit, Mich., pass a law, in accordance to which no member of any trade union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, directly or indirectly, shall be allowed to hold membership in the Order of the Knights of Labor.

Committee reported recommending its reference to the incoming Executive Council to adjudicate as far as possible.

Delegate G. H. Warner made a plea against awakening old animosities between the K. of L. and the Federation. "In New York," he said, "we have learned to work in harmony; we are meeting together along educational lines, and to bring on a renewed fight would be of incalculable harm to the great cause."

Delegate Ward said he was willing that the matter should go to the Executive Council.

Delegate Gilthorpe favored an open and square fight on the subject and hoped the matter would be settled in convention.

President Gompers here took the chair.

Delegate Sculley said the Knights of Labor had been friendly to the hatters, and he did not believe in going out of the way to fight our friends, who had never done us an injury.

Delegate Lennon explained that the decision reached by the Committee was to avoid the very discussion which was now taking place.

Delegate Driscoll wanted the convention to come out flat-footed and denounce the K. of L. and place it on the unfair list, as the K. of L. had done to the Federation. He said: "We must have it distinctly understood that no man can be a member of both unions, and that this Federation will protect its members against such methods as the K. of L. employ."

Delegate Hart coincided with the views expressed by Delegate Driscoll.

Delegate Klapetzky moved the previous question, which did not receive a seconder.

Delegate Owen Miller said there must be a distinct line between the two organizations, and accused the Knights of Labor of unfair practices and the encouragement of scab labor in preference to Federation men. "The Knights of Labor," he said, "is no more living up to its original principles than are many so-called Christians following in the footsteps of the meek and lowly Savior."

Delegate Mahon contended that the Brewery Workers were only asking what other organizations have done, and wanted the Knights of Labor turned down. He hoped the resolution would be adopted by the Convention, and not referred.

Delegate Agard favored the report of the committee. He believed the discussion had taken a range beyond the intentions of the report of the committee. "The glass-blowers have received good assistance from the Knights of Labor in the past," he said, "and I do not want to see the Federation put itself on record as proposed, as there are other ways for the opponents to carry on a defensive fight besides passing such a resolution as this."

Delegate Downey raised the point of order that the special order for this hour was to hear the report of the Grievance Committee.

The chair ruled the point of order well taken, and requested all persons not delegates to retire.

Delegate Kent requested that inasmuch as Mr. Bell, of the painters, was obliged to return home, he be allowed the privilege of the floor to again address the Convention.

Delegate Duncan raised the point of order that the Convention was about to go into executive session and believed Delegate Kent's motion out of order.

The chair so decided, and called the executive session to order.

Delegate Kidd, for the Committee on Grievances, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 5.—By Delegate C. L. Shamp:

WHEREAS, There has been a misunderstanding existing between the Brewery Firemen and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen as to who should have jurisdiction over the Brewery Firemen, The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen or the National Union of United Brewery Workers; and,

WHEREAS, The Brewery Firemen in several cities of the United States have come into the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor at their last convention, in Kansas City, Mo., in December, 1898, by vote, decided that all union men should belong to a union of their craft; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has always stood by trade autonomy; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, the international Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, request the American Federation of Labor, at their next convention, to be held in Detroit, December 11, 1899, to demand of the National Union of United Brewery Workers to comply with the vote of their last convention and turn over all Brewery Firemen to the union of their craft.

This Resolution requires us to determine a question of jurisdiction between the United Brewery Workmen and the Stationary Firemen. We would recommend that it be an instruction of this Convention to the two bodies at interest to appoint representatives to a Committee of conference with a view to discussing and amicably deciding the question at issue. It was also agreed by the representative of the International Union of Steam Engineers that as the complaint of his organization against the United Brewery Workmen was exactly the same as that of the Stationary Firemen, the decision of your Committee, in the one case should also apply to the other. We would, therefore further recommend that the same course be pursued by the brewery workers and steam engineers in their dispute.

In explanation of this recommendation of your Committee we desire to emphasize our belief that the policy of the American Federation of Labor should conform to the principle that affiliated bodies should first be required to make earnest effort to adjust Inter-Union differences by conference before they will be entertained, or given consideration, by the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Swift moved to concur in the Committee's report.

Delegate Beinke opposed the report of the committee, and wanted the Convention to settle the question by turning the brewery engineers over to the Engineers' organizations. He said the engineers were doing everything possible to organize the engineers working in the breweries, but were continually hampered by the Brewery Workers' organization, who had failed to live up to their agreement of last year.

Delegate Zorn spoke in favor of the adoption of the Committee's report.

Delegate Kidd, for the Committee, said the Committee had rendered its decision as one of conciliation, preferring it to rendering a final decision in the matter.

Delegate Shamp spoke in opposition to the committee's report. He said that this trouble had started in Buffalo by making five firemen join the Brewery Workers' Union. The wages of the brewery firemen had been raised in Kansas City, he said, and the eight-hour day adopted, and in St. Louis the firemen's scale is higher than the brewery workmen. A number of firemen are compelled to belong to two unions, which, in his opinion, was not right. He said an agreement was made with the brewery workmen to have a fireman attend their last convention, and when he got there was denied the privilege of the floor.

Delegate Ward said he was not opposed to the motion, but was willing to submit the matter to any body that would settle it to the satisfaction of all. He claimed that the Brewery Workers were getting better conditions in the United Association than they could possibly receive by becoming affiliated with another organization. "We are willing to abide by the Federation," he said, "but don't ask us to do something that you would not ask others to do."

Delegate Lambert said that many coopers were working in breweries, and that when the brewery coopers went into the coopers' union their wages were raised \$2.00 a week.

Delegate D. A. Hayes said he would like to know how many different trades were represented in the United Brewers' Union. He believed the engineers and firemen should be allowed to belong to a body of their own, and did not believe the claim of the Brewers a just one. To insist on such action would cause friction and bring disaster to all concerned.

Delegate George H. Warner thought the Federation might as well go on record, as to whether it is an industrial organization or a trades union. While serving on an arbitration committee in New York recently, he found that the barber who shaved the boss brewer was a member of the United Brewery Workers' Union. He believed the line should be drawn and the engineers and firemen allowed to belong to the engineers' and firemen's organizations.

Delegate Klapetzky said he protested against the Brewery Workmen having that barber, as he wanted him in the Barber's Union.

Vice-President Duncan here took the chair.

Delegate Mahon offered the following amendment to the committee's report:

That a committee of three be appointed by the Convention to adjust the differences between the Brewery Workers, Firemen and Engineers' organizations.

Delegate Mahon said that one would think from the discussion that all the engineers and firemen were working in the breweries, and called attention to the fact that there were thousands of others working in every factory and shop over all the land who needed the protection of organized labor.

Delegate Huebner spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Kent denied the right to any one to transfer him and his organization to another like a flock of sheep, and believed that each individual member should be consulted personally.

Delegate Lennon agreed with the delegate regarding the transfer of members. He said trade unions had reached an evolutionary stage and could obtain results in a day that formerly took years to accomplish. He said the Federation was absolutely pledged to trade autonomy.

Delegate Tracy hoped the report would be adopted, as a better understanding could be arrived at and harmony prevail, notwithstanding that the Brewery Workers had done excellent work in organizing and raising the wages of the engineers and firemen.

Delegate Beinke offered the following substitute for the committee's report:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council be, and are hereby directed to insist that all local unions comply with the provision of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor on or before March 1, 1900, and if said local unions refuse to comply with same their charters shall be annulled.

*Resolved*, That in the event of any local union failing to comply with the above, all affiliated central bodies and State bodies and State boards are hereby instructed to expel from said central bodies any and all such local unions.

Delegate Ward raised a point of order that the substitute was not germane to the question, and the chair ruled the substitute out of order.

Delegate Leath offered the amendment previously presented by Delegate Mahon but which was not recognized by the chair at the time.

Delegate Furuseth offered an amendment to the amendment to strike out "a committee of three" and insert "a committee of three members of the Executive Council."

Delegates Shamp and Zorn each favored the amendment of Delegate Furuseth.

The amendment of Delegate Furuseth was then adopted, and the report of the Committee as amended prevailed.

A roll call was demanded, but only five delegates supported the call.

Delegates Shamp and Beinke asked to be recorded as voting no.

In the case of the theatrical stage employes against the seating of the delegate from the Bay City Central Trades Council, which came to us from the Credential Committee, we have reason to believe that if a representative of the theatrical stage employes were to visit Bay City, existing differences could be satisfactorily adjusted, and your committee recommends that such action should be taken by the Theatrical Stage Employes' Union as will enable the organization to permit one of its officials to visit Bay City with this object in view.

Recommendations of the committee adopted.

Resolution No. 15.—By Cooper Machine Workers' Union, No. 7124, Minneapolis:

WHEREAS, Action having been taken at the recent annual convention of the Coopers' International Union of America, having for its object the amalgamation of the cooperage crafts; and,

WHEREAS, It having been reported with considerable authority that the American Federation of Labor would be appealed, petitioned or requested to sanction and approve such action of the Coopers' International Union by resolution adopted in said convention seeking such amalgamation; and,

WHEREAS, The object and aim of such resolutions as adopted by Coopers' International Union, or any appeal or petition which may be presented to your honorable body, having for its aim or purpose such amalgamation, seeks the dissolution and disruption of certain *bona fide* trades unions now holding a charter under and by authority of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, Any action on the part of your honorable body by sanctioning such action or resolution of the Coopers' International Union, or any concentrated action on the part of the American Federation of Labor having for its object such amalgamation, would be of the most vital importance to certain individual unions, namely, Cooper Machine Workers' Union, at Minneapolis, Minn., and elsewhere, *bona fide* labor organizations, now holding charters and prospering in the pursuit of their avocation in the machine rooms; and,

WHEREAS, Coopers' Machine Workers' Union, of Minneapolis, Minn., holding charter from the American Federation of Labor, is a *bona fide* labor organization, controlling and having jurisdiction

in all coopeage machine rooms in the city of Minneapolis, and engaged in the slack-barrel construction occupation, taking the raw and unfinished product and constructing the same into an almost completed product, needing but the finishing touches of the cooper in hooping or wiring of the same, thence sold, delivered and filled with flour in the great mills of this city, the greatest flour market of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, In the city of Minneapolis, Minn., nearly all members of the Coopers' Union No. 22 are co-operative members engaged in the coopeage business, *bona fide* stockholders, holding stock in five (5) of the coopeage concerns and supplying the bulk of the entire output, thus receiving the dividends of their own business and enjoying the distinction of business man, employer and employee; and,

WHEREAS, It must be readily seen that the machine worker as an employe would be a subordinate in such amalgamation, and would be entirely at the mercy of his brother employes, as a mere tool in the hands of unscrupulous employers; holding charter under guise of a labor union. His welfare is entirely in the hands of co-operative coopers in the amalgamation, his organization as a machine worker is extinct; he must consider himself a cooper and abide by the dictation of his employer, whether favorable or unfavorable; he can hold no meetings of his fellow men engaged in their separate and individual occupation, looking toward the betterment of the condition of the machine workers, as such meetings would be unconstitutional; and his employer (the cooper) has a perfect right to enter and attend such meetings held, and can co-operate with his co-operative union brother and take such action as will necessarily upset all plans of his co-workers, the machine men; the coopers being in the majority will necessarily rule, and his instrumentality guide his organization as desired; the machine worker, a subordinate or employe, must comply with all laws framed by his employer or suffer the consequence of his action by fine or expulsion; if the latter, he loses his situation, not only in the co-operative shops, but has no prestige in any shop within the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union; opportunities are hereby given the co-operative cooper to raise his scale at the expense of the machine worker, who, in case a cut in wages was decided upon in order to declare larger dividends to the co-operative coopers, must accept such reduction philosophically and with good grace, through no fault of his own. These are but a few of the conditions which confront the machine worker, and prompts him to request your consideration of matters which mean so much in shaping the future welfare or existence of a trade union; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Cooper Machine Workers' Union of Minneapolis, Minn., most earnestly protest against the action on the part of the American Federation of Labor having for its object the amalgamation of the Cooper Machine Workers' Union with the Coopers' International Union; and, further

*Resolved*, That we believe such action, if taken, would be detrimental to the welfare and prosperity of Cooper Machine Workers' Union of the city of Minneapolis, who, under present circumstances and conditions, enjoy the prestige and honor of being the largest union of its kind in the United States, and enjoying the fruits of its labors only through its being an organized, separable and distinct body, occupied in its own particular branch of business; be it further

*Resolved*, That we are of the opinion that circumstances and conditions, as existing in this great milling center where our product is consumed as fast as manufactured, do not at the present time warrant any interference whatever from any source that will jeopardize the interests of a legitimate *bona fide* trade union; be it further

*Resolved*, That Cooper Machine Workers' Union are of the opinion that the American Federation of Labor cannot consistently consider any action confronting such amalgamation without the consent of Cooper Machine Workers' Union; be it further

*Resolved*, That Cooper Machine Workers' Union of Minneapolis petition your honorable body to heed our protest, believing that the American Federation of Labor will not exercise the usurpation of power in annulling a charter already given to and in possession of our union, until a sufficient reason be given for doing so. We believe it wise to let well enough alone; that the day is not far distant when Cooper Machine Workers will be at the head and among the strongest unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor if left undisturbed by irrational action outside of its own union.

This resolution is practically a demand from the Cooper Machine Workers' Union, of Minneapolis, to be allowed to maintain its charter separate and distinct from the Coopers' International Union. The Machine Coopers were ineligible for membership to the Coopers' International Union, prior to the convention of the latter organization, held at Minneapolis last September. At this Convention, however, the laws of the organization were changed at the request of representatives of the American Federation of Labor so as to provide for the admission of, and jurisdiction over, Machine Coopers' Unions.

After hearing the representatives of the Machine Coopers' and Hand Coopers, it is the opinion of your committee that the interests of the workers in the coopeage trade can be best conserved by the Coopers' International Union, having complete jurisdiction over the coopeage industry. We therefore recommend that the request of the Machine Coopers to remain independent of the International Union be denied, and that it be requested to make application for a charter from the Coopers' International Union in conformity with Sec. 3, Article 9, of the Constitution. The same to be granted to this Union, and other Machine Coopers' Unions now chartered by the American Federation of Labor, free of charge.

Delegate Swift opposed the report of the committee.

Delegates Daley and Hanrahan spoke in favor of the adoption of the committee's report.

The adoption of the report of the committee was then put to a vote and carried.

Resolution No. 112.—By Delegate Thos. O'Rourke, Jr.:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the delegate of the International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers of the United States and Canada to the American Federation of Labor that a certain organizer of the American Federation of Labor has committed an injustice on a certain body of Journeymen Horse Shoers making application for a charter from the International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers "by misrepresentation of exchange of transfer cards with the Blacksmith's Union."

*Resolved*, That the President of the American Federation of Labor refrain from reappointing said organizer, W. H. Roche, of Binghamton, N. Y., to said office in the future.

Committee recommended that the complaint be given proper consideration by the incoming President.

Delegate Roche and Thomas O'Rourke, Jr., spoke in favor of the adoption of the recommendation.

Adopted.

The convention then adjourned.

## SEVENTH DAY.—Afternoon Session.

The convention opened at 2 o'clock, with Vice-President McGuire in the chair.

Roll call:

*Absentees*—Klapetzky, McKnight, Gompers, Innis, Wheeler, Crouchley, Maher, Brown, Call, O'Connor, Frazier, Donnelly (Samuel B.), Donohue, Greene, Harrison (Samuel S.), Jones, Hovey, Fahey, Baxter, Warner (Mason), Eddy, Reese, Becker, A'Hearn, Parady, Gourley, McNeil, Hill (A. E.), McGill, Green, Wolf (F. L.), McCullough, Louderback, Braumbaugh, Craig (F. L.), Snyder, Hinman, Schubert, Marvin, Heuring, Huebner, Nugant, Willis, Clark, Harrison (Jos. M.), Herriott, Magrene, Dyke, Murray, Stillson, Hill (F. L.), Newton, Dompier, Miller (Albert P.).

The reading of the minutes of the morning session was dispensed with.

Delegate Mahaney secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 154—By Delegate S. C. Mahaney:

WHEREAS, The Colorado and Southern Railway Company during the present year have discharged members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, for no other reason than because of their membership in said organization; and,

WHEREAS, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, through their officers, having exhausted all honorable means to bring about a settlement between said company and its telegraph employes; and,

WHEREAS, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, through its chief executive, have recommended to the ticket and freight agents of its members throughout North America, and also asked the co-operation of the trades and labor assemblies of Colorado and other States, to use their influence with those who travel and ship freight, to do so, by other than the Colorado and Southern Railway: therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to bring about a settlement of the differences now existing between said railway company and its telegraph employes, if possible; and in the event of said railway company refusing to adjust the differences, that the Executive Council place the Colorado and Southern Company upon the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

A communication was received from the Casting Dressers' Protective Union, 6844, of Elizabeth, N. J., and, there being no objection, the same was referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

The Chair then announced that the executive session would again take up the report of the Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate P. J. Downey:

WHEREAS, There exists in the city of Chicago a suspended local union of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, affiliated and receiving recognition from the Chicago Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, Section 5 of Article 4 provides, no organization which has seceded, or has been suspended or expelled from any national or international organization connected with the Federation or any central body or national or international union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section,

*Resolved*, That the Chicago Federation of Labor be and are hereby requested to comply with the above section, and compel the Sheet Metal Workers of Chicago to join their international association or be expelled from the Chicago Federation.

The resolution demands that the Chicago Federation of Labor force a Sheet Metal Workers Union that had seceded from the International Association, and which is now affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor, back to the parent body, or expel it from membership.



After weighing the arguments pro and con and the evidence submitted, your Committee begs leave to report that the Amalgamated Association has never sought the good offices of the Chicago Federation of Labor to influence the local union to reinstate itself in good standing with the International Association, hence we recommend that the general officers of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Association communicate with the Chicago Federation of Labor, with a view of influencing the local union to rejoin the General Organization, and in the event of its failing in its purpose, then the matter shall be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the constitution enforced.

A motion was made to adopt the report of the Committee.

Delegate Downey spoke in favor of having all seceding locals of Sheet Metal Workers expelled from central bodies unless they again attach themselves to the parent body which he represented.

Delegate Daley claimed that the Chicago Federation of Labor had never been informed that the local union of Sheet Metal Workers were seceders.

Delegate Woodbury thought it unwise for the Federation to act on a matter of this kind, as it was a purely local grievance, and hoped the committee's report would prevail.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

Resolution No. 105.—By Delegate T. J. Morris:

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation of Labor refused our application as an affiliated organization; and,

WHEREAS, Sprinkler Fitters' Union, 6087, are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since the 27th of June, 1883; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we consider said action on the part of the Chicago Federation of Labor unjust as an affiliated organization, and against Article XII, Sec. 1, which expressly prohibits a central body from taking such action; and,

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, are diametrically opposed to such usurpation; and further

*Resolved*, That the matter be referred to the Grievance Committee.

The Sprinkler Fitters' Union, No. 6087, complains that the Chicago Federation of Labor refused to seat a duly elected delegation, thus denying the union representation. Your committee recommends that, inasmuch as the question resolves itself into one of jurisdiction of work between the Sprinkler Fitters and the Steam Fitters, that a conference be held between representative committees to devise ways and means by which the Sprinkler Fitters may come under the jurisdiction of the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.

It was moved to adopt the report.

Delegate Morris amended the report by inserting United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters instead of National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.

Delegate Daley told of the organization of the sprinkler fitters in Chicago. They were organized when the wages of the steamfitters began to go up and the hours down. There was a demand for cheaper men, he said, and a few men got together and organized a union.

Delegate W. J. O'Brien explained how the committee reached their decision. He believed that if the sprinkler fitters would get under the protection of the steam fitters they would be benefited.

The amendment was lost and the report adopted.

Resolution No. 70.—By Delegate Geo. Benke:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers of Buffalo, N. Y., No. 17, are having difficulty with an organization in Buffalo, N. Y., known as No. one or 6649.

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers have spent time and money trying to effect a settlement in bringing about a friendly feeling, but failed each time; be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to send one member of said Board to Buffalo, N. Y., he to do all in his power to effect a settlement at the earliest possible date.

Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

The report of the committee on the trouble between the machinists and printers was, on motion, not reported by request of Delegate Donnelly, who had been called out of the city.

Delegate G. H. Warner thought that the matter should be disposed of; at least the report should be read.

Delegate Morrison stated that Delegate Donnelly had been called to Pittsburg on account of a strike of his craft to enforce a scale of prices, and desired postponement until tomorrow so that he would be able to be present. He believed that under such circumstances the matter should go over as a matter of courtesy to the absent delegate.

Delegate Feeney moved that it be made a special order for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Adopted by a vote of 61 to 14.

Resolution No. 144.—By International Typographical Union Delegates:

WHEREAS, Mr. Jas. O'Connell, Third Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, recently issued an official circular in which he cast reflections upon the unionism of the members of the International Typographical Union; and,

WHEREAS, Mr. O'Connell has reiterated said accusations as applying to the officers of the International Typographical Union; be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor request Mr. O'Connell to withdraw said accusations made against the officers of the International Typographical Union.

In this resolution Delegate O'Connell is charged with casting reflections upon the officials of the International Typographical Union. The parties at interest having reached an understanding between themselves, your committee recommends that no further action be taken in the matter.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 56.—By Delegates Owen Miller and Stephe S. Bonbright:

WHEREAS, The Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Detroit, Mich., at a meeting held Sept. 27th, 1899, passed a resolution expelling local No. 5, American Federation of Musicians, from that body, for refusing to go out on a strike; and,

WHEREAS, Such action is a violation of Sec. 5, Article 12 of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which says: "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 body on a strike, where such organization has a national organization until the proper authorities of such national organization have been consulted and agreed to such action;" and,

WHEREAS, The Council of Trades and Labor Unions had not consulted with the national officers of local No. 5, American Federation of Musicians, but expelled that organization forthwith for refusing to go on strike; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Detroit, Mich., be hereby instructed to reinstate local No. 5, American Federation of Musicians, at once, and proceed against them as provided for by Sec. 5, Article 12 of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

This is a protest against the action of the Detroit Council of Trades and Labor Unions, in expelling the Musicians' Union from membership. It appears from the evidence that the local Musicians' Union ordered its members employed in theatres on a sympathy strike in support of the members of the Theatrical Stage Mechanics' Union who were locked out by a combination of the Detroit Theatrical Managers, but when called upon to comply with the mandate of their organization failed to do so, and thereafter rendered themselves thoroughly obnoxious to the affiliated bodies by their attitude toward the striking stage employes, and their efforts to discredit them in the eyes of the public. Your committee is, therefore, of the opinion that while it endorses the principle involved in Section 5, Article 12, of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which denies the right of central bodies to order a sympathetic strike, we believe that the Musicians' Union of Detroit has in this special instance acted in complete violation of every principle of trades unionism, and that an order of this Convention to the Central body of Detroit to admit the delegates of Musicians' Union No. 5 to a seat in their body would seriously compromise the position of the theatrical employes in their efforts to secure what is their undisputed right, and we would therefore recommend that resolution No. 56 be nonconcurrent in.

Delegate Owen Miller stated his position in the matter in defense of the Musicians. He said the question was not a fight of local interest alone, but one of national importance, and denied the right of the Detroit Council of Trades and Labor Unions to expel the musicians, claiming that no communications had ever been sent to him as the national executive officer of the musicians.

Delegate Hart related some past history regarding the relations of the two organizations involved. He showed that the musicians had acknowledged, in their official organ, the help received from the stage hands in Denver, and the manner in which the musicians had gone back on their own action in the Detroit strike, by refusing to come out of the theatres when the stage hands had been locked out.

Delegate W. J. O'Brien said that the evidence in the case showed no extenuating circumstances, as the musicians themselves had voted to go on strike and then got out an injunction to prevent them from doing so.

Delegate Mulcahy related the circumstances which brought about the trouble in Detroit, quoting from the minutes of the Detroit Trades Council.

Delegate Onstott thought the musicians were willing to uphold union laws until

t involved themselves; then they wanted to throw the law overboard. He hoped the committee's report would be adopted, as it would at least be a case of the tail wagging the dog, instead of the dog wagging the tail.

Delegate Furuseth said that from the evidence it was clear that the Detroit musicians employed in the theatres had not acted as union men; but he did not think all the musicians in the country should be condemned for the action of the Detroit men.

Delegate Chance believed it wrong to discipline the union as a whole in Detroit, because of the action of the men working in the theatres, and thought the report should not be adopted as worded.

Delegate Valentine moved that in view of the turn the discussion had taken, the subject matter be re-committed to the committee, and moved that such action be taken.

Adopted.

Vice-President Mitchell was called to the chair.

Resolution No. 127.—By Delegate Daniel Hanrahan:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor rendered a decision, relative to the controversy between the Coopers' International Union and the National Brewery Workers' Union; and,

WHEREAS, Said ruling of the Executive Council as embodied in their report to the nineteenth annual convention, is constantly violated on the part of the National Brewery Workers' Union by their unjust encroachments on the cooper trade; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the American Federation of Labor that the C. I. U., be given full autonomy of their trade in breweries, and the National Brewery Workers' Union be hereby directed to stop its members from working at the cooper trade in breweries within the jurisdiction of the C. I. U.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the tightening of loose hoops either in the wash house, cellar, or beer wagon is under the jurisdiction of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen, but all repairing and new work should be done by members of the Coopers' International Union.

Concurred in.

Resolution No. 83.—By Delegates E. Ward, Julius Zorn and Wm. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS, A law of the American Federation of Labor provides that local unions suspended by the National and International Unions of their respective crafts shall not be eligible to affiliation with a central body chartered by the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis, Mo., is violating above mentioned rule by recognizing delegates from a suspended local of the United Brewery Workmen National Union and rejecting delegates from a bona fide union of said National; be it

*Resolved*, That the Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis, Mo., be instructed, by vote of this Convention, to unseat delegates of the suspended local union No. 43 of the United Brewery Workmen National Union, and recognize the delegates of the local lately organized under the jurisdiction of the above-mentioned National Union; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That said central body of St. Louis, Mo., shall stand suspended from the American Federation of Labor until complying with the request stated in this resolution.

It is demanded by the Union introducing the resolution that the Central Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis be ordered to refuse recognition to local union No. 43 of the United Brewery Workmen, inasmuch as it is a suspended local of that organization, and to seat the delegates from a reorganized local union of the national body. Your committee emphatically expresses its belief that a central body has no right to question the autonomy of the national body of any affiliated local, and that the National Union of United Brewery Workmen had a perfect right, under the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, to suspend local No. 43 without question from this body, or any affiliated central body, and further, that if this principle were more generally adhered to in these family-quarrels it would be in the best interests, not only of the parties at interest but of the whole trades union movement. We would therefore recommend that the Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis be instructed to deny further recognition to the suspended local of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen No. 43, until it is reinstated in the national union.

With some regret your committee finds it incumbent upon it to say that from the evidence presented in this case it appears to them that the action of the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen has been of a most high-handed and arbitrary character, and therefore recommend that this convention of the American Federation of Labor request the Executive Officer of the Brewers' National Union to reinstate Local Union No. 43 to membership, and give the officers of that Union, who may have been guilty of any infraction of their laws a fair and impartial trial.

It has also been brought to our attention by a representative of the beer brewers of St. Louis that they are threatened with a boycott by the National Union of United Brewery Workmen if they do not discharge the members of the suspended Local Union, No. 43, and with another boycott by the Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis if they do comply. We believe it to be in the best interests of the Trades Union movement that this convention announces its determination to refuse endorsement to any boycott upon St. Louis breweries growing out of this dispute, and so instruct the Executive Council.

Delegate Kreyling spoke in favor of the committee's recommendation.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Harry A. McKnight:

*Resolved*, That when an application is presented for a charter to Federal labor unions or a local union claiming there is no National or International organization from whom they should get a charter; be it

*Resolved*, That the President of the Federation make inquiries and attempt to learn just what kind of men are making the application, and if he finds that many of them are mechanics or tradesmen to withhold the charter until the matter has been referred to the different organizations composing the Federation. This will in the future prevent such men becoming members of Federal labor unions when they should become members of their respective trades organization. And also be it

*Resolved*, That there should be a law governing Federal labor unions as follows: That when there is a sufficient number of any craft, that they be permitted and required to withdraw from the Federal labor union and organize a local under their own trades organization.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

This resolution conveys instructions to the President regarding the issuance of charters to local unions. Inasmuch as the spirit of the resolution is already embodied in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, your committee reports unfavorably upon the resolution.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 126.—By Delegate James H. Sullivan:

It having been claimed in several cities by brewery workmen that painting barrels, vats, walls and woodwork in and about breweries should be done by brewers and not by painters, and in some cases notified employing brewers that painters must be discharged and brewers put to work doing painting; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the National Union of Brewery Workmen are hereby notified that painting is not to be considered a part of the brewery workman's trade, and that in the future the members of the National Union of Brewery Workmen shall not infringe upon the rights of an affiliated body, the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of all brewery workmen to see that all painting done in and about breweries is done by union painters carrying the card of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America.

Your committee recommend that this matter be held in abeyance until such time as the Painters' Brotherhoods are united under the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Ward was willing to abide by the recommendation of the committee, but hoped that if the matter ever came before the Executive Council the brewery workers would be given a hearing.

Delegate James H. Sullivan spoke in opposition to the recommendation of the committee, as neither of the parties to the controversy had been invited to appear before the committee.

Delegates Zorn and Driscoll also spoke on the report.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

This ended the report of the Grievance Committee in executive session.

Delegate James O'Connell rose to a question of personal privilege. He wished to make a statement in regard to the resolution introduced by the delegates of the International Typographical Union, regarding himself. He said that for certain reasons he had sent out a private circular during the past year to the members of his organization which reflected on the printers. He wished now to withdraw any reflection contained in that circular on the International Typographical Union, its officers or members.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke stated that the retraction of Delegate O'Connell was entirely satisfactory to the printers.

Delegate Furuseth moved that immediately after roll call tomorrow afternoon the special order be the report on President's Report. Adopted.

Delegate Kent moved that William H. Bell of the painters be given the privilege of the floor for 10 minutes after roll call tomorrow morning.

Delegates Sullivan and Tracy opposed granting the request, and Delegates Morrison, Driscoll, Hanrahan, Whitaker and Feeney spoke in favor of it.

The motion of Delegate Kent was carried by a vote of 74 to 6.

Delegate Feeney moved that night sessions be held hereafter. Lost.

Delegate Beinke asked to be recorded as voting yes.

The report of the Committee on Laws, which was pending when the Convention went into executive session, was then taken up.

The report of the Committee on Resolution No. 3, to refer the matter to the Executive Council, was concurred in.

Resolution No. 9.—By Delegate John B. Lennon:

To amend Section 1, Article III, to read: The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually, at 10 A. M., on the first Thursday in December, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.

Committee submitted the following substitute:

Section 1, Article III, to be amended to read: Section 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually on the first Thursday after the first Monday in December, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.

Delegate Reid moved the adoption of the substitute.

Delegate Driscoll moved to amend the report to make it read "the first Monday in December."

Delegates Duncan, Furuseth and Agard opposed the amendment, and Delegates Bowman and Feeney spoke in favor of it.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 48 ayes to 38 nays, it not receiving a two-thirds vote.

The Committee's report was then adopted by a vote of 51 for and 24 against.

Delegate Gottlob, for the Special Committee of Five, offered the following:

Resolution No. 130.—By Delegate A. S. Hughes:

WHEREAS, The National Stogie Makers' League have applied for a charter, making the claim that stogie making is a distinct trade, and desire to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to hear the Stogie Makers' representatives and report to this Convention the merits or demerits of their claim to the right of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor:

GENTLEMEN—Your special committee appointed to investigate and report on Resolution No. 130, in reference to granting a charter to the National Stogie Makers' League, respectfully submit the following:

The committee recommends that no charter of affiliation shall be granted to the Stogie Makers' League by the American Federation of Labor, but that they be advised to affiliate with the Cigar Makers' International Union of America as Local Stogie Makers' Unions, under the control of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, with the understanding that they shall have the regulation of their own bills of prices, and shall have a special label, to be known as the Stogie Makers' Label, such label, however, to be granted under the rules and regulations governing the Cigar Makers' International Blue Label, except in reference to the wage scale governing the same.

GEORGE CHANCE, *Chairman*,

O. E. WOODBURY,

GEO. W. BROWN,

FRED DILCHER,

H. J. GOTTLÖB, *Secretary*.

Delegate Wilson moved to concur in the report. Adopted.

Delegate Lennon, for the Committee on Laws, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 32.—By Delegates Alex. Reid and T. J. Crouchley:

WHEREAS, Many delegates of National and International Unions are required to do organizing and other work for their respective organizations going to and returning from the General Convention of the American Federation of Labor, thus necessitating their absence from home during the Christmas holidays, which is also an unfavorable time for them prosecuting their work, we therefore recommend that the date of Convention be changed either to November or January.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Section 3, Article III. Amend, by striking out "five," in second line, and insert "seven;" insert in fifth line, after word Secretary, "Report of Treasurer," and change the numbers of the committee to correspond.

Adopted.

Your committee recommend that present Sec. 6 of Art. III be stricken out, and that there be inserted in lieu thereof Sec. 6, Art. III. The convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

Adopted.

Your committee recommend that Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, of Art. X, be stricken out and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

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 ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated organization engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

SEC. 2. Any union, International, National or Local, failing to pay within 60 days the levies declared in accord with Sec. 1, shall be deprived of representation in convention of the American Federation of Labor or in city central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

This recommendation called out a long and spirited discussion, participated in by Delegates Thomas O'Donnell, Duncan, Downey, Leath, Furuseth, Sculley, O'Connell, Squier and Hunter, who favored the proposition to levy an assessment.

Delegate Hunter said: "I am in favor of the report as presented by the committee for various reasons. First, There are three ways only of fighting, viz: Capital with capital, intelligence with intelligence, and fire with fire. Another reason why, is this, that had it not been for the contributions the miners of Illinois received we would not have been victorious in 1897. These small amounts largely encouraged our men to stand by the small organization: for our union in Illinois at that time consisted of but two hundred and fifty men, and through your support we were enabled to carry on the work of organization until we now have the whole State organized, numbering 35,000 men, and a good sum in our treasury. I take this opportunity to thank the cigar makers and the hatters, and all others, for their kindly support during our trouble. Why, Mr. Chairman, the miners' organization is by far the largest labor union represented on the floor of this Convention. We are now paying tax on 40,000, which means \$400 a week, \$1,606 a month, or \$57 a day for the time proposed by this amendment. I want to say that the miners stand ready to pay at any time, and therefore I trust that this body will act intelligently and adopt the report of your committee."

The committee's report was opposed by Delegates Hanrahan, Woodbury, Lambert, Feeney and Kent.

Delegate Onstott moved the previous question. Lost.

Delegate Beinke amended the motion to refer the matter to a referendum vote.

Delegates O'Sullivan and Driscoll spoke in favor of the referendum amendment.

Delegate Valentine opposed Delegate Beinke's amendment, as he believed the referendum idea a good one in theory only. He said that at the last convention of the Molders in July an effort was made to raise their dues to 50 cents per week, after five years' experience at 25 cents.

Delegate Ward believed in high dues, but said he had no authority to vote away the funds of his national body.

The motion to refer the matter to the membership of the various unions was lost, and the recommendation of the committee adopted by a vote of 57 for and 26 against.

Delegates Bourdingno, Beinke, Hanrahan and Cullen wished to be recorded as voting no.

Resolution No. 35.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is founded on the principle, that all crafts and trades of which it is composed shall be guaranteed absolute self-government, being eternally opposed to the encroachment of one craft across the trade lines of another: and

WHEREAS, This principle of trade autonomy guarantees to the weaker crafts the same measure of protection that the stronger bodies can maintain for themselves:

We therefore reaffirm our adherence to the principle that each craft or trade which forms part of this body, has complete jurisdiction over its members irrespective of where they may be employed.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 10.—By Livery Employees' Union, No. 7023, Troy, N. Y.:

To amend Article XI, Section 1, in the third line, after the words "Federal Unions," strike out "five cents," and insert "one cent," which would make the section read, "from the Local Trades' Unions and Federal Unions, one cent per member per month."

SEC. 4. No amendment to increase the per capita tax shall be adopted and enforced unless by a referendum vote of the members of the unions subject to the increased taxation.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 101.—By Delegate Henry C. Barter:

The American Federation of Labor has unquestionably been an important factor in maintaining, and in many instances, promoting the wage system of the toilers. It has, through its officers, taken up the cudgel and resisted—successfully in most instances—the onslaught against the working-man to reduce his already too meager wages.

We find that during past struggles against reductions of wages, we were pitted against capable and well paid servants of corporations engaged in such disagreeable conflict. These corporations often paid more for such services than it would require to pay the old rate or advance, whichever may have been the point of contention, for a considerable length of time.

This plainly demonstrates that, the higher the compensation the better and more satisfactory will be the work.

As we have been fortunate in having officers whose services were rendered from love of principle rather than for profit or gain, and as the salary paid the President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is entirely too small for the duties required of them; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the salary of the President of the American Federation of Labor be advanced from \$1,800 per year to \$2,500 per year, and that the salary of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be advanced from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per year.

Committee reported the following substitute:

*Resolved*, That the salaries of the General Executive Officers of the Federation be and are hereby increased ten per cent over present salaries.

Delegate Tobin moved to defer action until after the President's Report had been received. Adopted.

Resolution No. 137.—By Delegate Adolph G. Bueth:

To amend Article XI, Section 1 in the fifth line after the words, "five cents per member per month," add the following: "which includes a copy of the *American Federationist* to members affiliated with said local trade and federal unions."

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 124.—By Delegate Jas. G. Cain:

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to use every effort to secure the following amendment to our copyright law: "Provided, that in the case of a book, photograph, engraving, etching, chromo or lithograph, the same shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therein, or from originations, or from engraved or etched plates, or from drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States, or from transfers made therefrom, and the importation of the same is prohibited."

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Harry A. McKnight:

WHEREAS, There have been charters granted by the American Federation of Labor to locals claiming there is not any National or International organization to which they should belong;

WHEREAS, There are Federal local unions that have a sufficient number of members to organize a local union under their respective National or International trade organization; therefore

*Resolved*, That when an application is presented for a charter to Federal labor unions or a local union claiming there is no National or International organization from whom they should get a charter; be it

*Resolved*, That the President of the Federation make inquiries and attempt to learn just what kind of men are making the application, and if he finds that many of them are mechanics or tradesmen to withhold the charter until the matter has been referred to the different organizations composing the Federation. This will in the future prevent such men becoming members of Federal labor unions when they should become members of their respective trades organizations; and also be it

*Resolved*, That there should be a law governing Federal labor unions as follows: That when there is a sufficient number of any craft, that they be permitted and required, to withdraw from the Federal labor union and organize a local under their own trades organization.

Committee reported that the present law and practice of the executive officers are in harmony with the ideas set forth in the resolution; and therefore recommended its reference to the Executive Council. Adopted.

Resolution No. 149.—By Delegate John B. Lennon:

WHEREAS, The time is ripe for the inauguration of a wide-spread movement for a shorter work day throughout this country. The development of labor-saving machinery and the higher organization

of industry is proceeding with such rapidity that unless the hours are reduced glutted markets, stagnation of trade, panics and wide-spread idleness must follow; and

WHEREAS, Eight-Hour Leagues would enable thousands of our fellow-citizens, many formerly workmen and others who by reason of their non-mechanical pursuits cannot join a trades union, to aid in carrying on this great work of social amelioration. Not only is it wise for labor to make use of outside support, but the public has a right to take part in the work—the public is interested not only in labor itself, but in the far-reaching economic and social results that would follow a general movement for a shorter working day; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, now in session, enact such legislation as will permit the organization of Eight Hour Leagues as auxiliary bodies, operating under its jurisdiction, whose duty it shall be to carry on educational work and strengthen the trades union movement everywhere.

Your Committee on Laws desires to express their hearty approval of enlisting the sympathy of those of our fellow-citizens who, while not entitled to membership in any trades organization, are in hearty sympathy with the eight-hour movement, and believing that we should foster the formation of eight-hour leagues throughout the country, we would recommend that all local affiliated bodies lend their hearty support to the promoters of such leagues. We deem it inadvisable at this time that such leagues should be organized under a charter or recognized by the law of the American Federation of Labor; that such leagues, when formed, shall be registered at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of correspondence, circulation of literature, and concentration of effort to secure the object desired.

Adopted.

Delegate Gabler was excused from further attendance upon the sessions of the convention.

A motion was made to extend the time one-half hour. Lost.

An adjournment was then taken.



## EIGHTH DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 19, 1899.

President Gompers called the delegates to order, and ordered the Secretary to call the roll of delegates.

On motion the calling of the roll and reading of the minutes of the preceding day were dispensed with.

The special order for this time, the granting of the privilege of the floor to Wm. H. Bell, of the painters, was called. Mr. Bell not being present, the chair recognized Delegate Grant, who reported for the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

Resolution No. 131.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky:

WHEREAS, From time to time there arises disputes among organizations in the American Federation of Labor relative to jurisdiction over membership, and which has a tendency to weaken labor's forces, not alone in the organizations interested, but in all organizations; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that if the matter were to be referred to a number of impartial men, that the question at issue could be settled to the satisfaction of the contending organizations; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That at each convention of the Federation of Labor a committee of five shall be elected as an Arbitration Committee, to whom all disputes which may arise between organizations affiliated with this Federation, said committee to take the statements of the two or more contending organizations, and render a decision based on the facts presented, and their decision shall be final and binding on all organizations interested.

Committee recommended its reference to Committee on Laws.

A motion was made to concur in the recommendation of the Committee. Lost.

Delegate Klapetzky moved to adopt the resolution.

Delegate Furuseth opposed the motion, as he thought the proposition was not for an arbitration board, but for a court of jurisdiction. He said an arbitration board is nothing more than a court to hear and determine.

Delegate Klapetzky spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution. In his opinion the clause to elect an Arbitration Committee is the only one worth the paper it is written on.

The motion was put to a vote and lost.

Resolution No. 132.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky:

WHEREAS, For years past labor has been striving to pass laws which shall relieve it from the many pressing burdens which our economic environments force it to carry; and,

WHEREAS, Thousands of dollars are spent annually by the various organizations of labor for this purpose; and,

WHEREAS, In the majority of cases when a labor law is passed it is declared unconstitutional by the courts; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall be, and are hereby instructed to draft a bill and have the same introduced in Congress, that all bills on presentation to Congress shall be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States, which body shall determine as to its constitutionality before action is taken by Congress on all measures of a National character; also that in all bills presented to a State Legislature, they shall first be passed upon by the highest court in the State where the bill is presented for passage.

Committee recommended its reference to the Executive Council.

Delegate Furuseth moved that the subject matter lie on the table. Adopted.

Delegate Klapetzky wished to go on record as voting no.

Resolution No. 133.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky:

WHEREAS, The Journeymen Barbers' International Union is in possession of positive information that there are central bodies, which have their councils as affiliated organizations, local unions of the barber craft, who are not affiliated with the Barbers' International Union; and,

WHEREAS, The Barbers' International Union seeks to unite all members of that craft into the organization affiliated with your honorable body; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the assistance of the American Federation of Labor is hereby tendered to the Barbers' International in bringing about the unity desired in the barber craft by all the means at their disposal.

*Resolved*, That in pursuance of the above, the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to issue a circular letter to all central bodies affiliated with this Federation and ascertain from them whether a barbers' organization is affiliated with them or not; if so, that the name and address of the secretary of the same shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor at the earliest possible moment.

*Resolved*, That all information so secured shall be transmitted by the Secretary of this Federation to the Secretary of the Barbers' International Union without delay.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 134.—By Delegate W. E. Klapetzky:

WHEREAS, One of the present, prominent desires of organized labor is, to secure the adoption of a universal eight hour work-day; and,

WHEREAS, The Barbers of this country, almost without exception, are compelled to work from 10 to 16 hours per day for six days in the week, and in many cases from four to eight hours on Sunday; and,

WHEREAS, In many instances the claim is made by our employers, that these long hours of toil are necessitated in order to accommodate the patronage of the employes of the factory and work-shop; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That as a share of the employes in the factory and work-shop are organized workmen, that as unfair and unscrupulous employers claim that it is the Union man in particular who asks that these long hours continue, thereby placing the organized labor movement in a false light before the public; and, be it

*Resolved*, That as officers and members representing the labor movement of this country, each delegate is hereby requested to bring the matter before his National, International, City, Central, or Federation Labor Union in the hope that they will, in no uncertain manner, announce their desire that the Barber craft shall be granted such relief as is asked for by all Local and National bodies through the adoption of the eight-hour work-day, and that labor as a whole, individually and collectively, does not ask for long hours of toil for the Barber in order to meet the selfish desire of organized labor, as stated by unfair employers.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 135.—By Delegate Adolph G. Bueth:

*Resolved*, That the Legislative Committee, under the direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, arrange a platform of laws; and, therefore, be it further

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council be authorized to distribute said platform or measures to candidates of all parties, who shall then openly declare themselves upon said measures; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor endorse candidates of any party that shall declare themselves in favor of said measures.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 147.—By Delegate D. D. Mulcahy:

WHEREAS, It is known that many lives have been lost on the great lakes and on the seacoast by shipwrecks and by the use of unseaworthy life-boats; and,

WHEREAS, The National Government has expended large amounts of money in experimenting on and in building ships of war; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, direct the incoming Executive Board to endeavor to induce the Government to adopt such a craft as will better protect the lives of seagoing people.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 150.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to assist the Allied Printing Trades Councils of the United States to have the label of the Allied Trades placed on all school books and other publications used in the public schools of this country.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

## Resolution No. 4.—By C. L. Shamp:

WHEREAS, Information has been received from reliable sources that there are a number of independent organizations of stationary firemen in existence; and,

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen desires their affiliation with that body, but do not know the names and addresses of the officers, and at this time are not in a position to bear the expenses necessary to send their organizers to the various cities; and,

WHEREAS, The organizers of the American Federation of Labor are in a position to furnish the information desired, without incurring expense to themselves or this Federation; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming President shall give instructions to the organizers to ascertain if there is an independent union of stationary firemen in their districts, and should they find such to be the case, they shall ascertain the names and addresses of officers thereof and send the information gained to the office of the President of this Federation, who, in turn, shall send it to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

## Resolution No. 71.—By Delegate Daniel Hanrahan:

WHEREAS, The Coopers' International Union at its last convention, held in Minneapolis, Minn., decided to organize the machine operatives of the cooperage industry, known as Machine Cooper Workers; and,

WHEREAS, Said Machine Cooper Workers are operating under a local charter of the American Federation of Labor at Minneapolis, Minn., Superior, Minn., and Boston, Mass.; and,

WHEREAS, The welfare of both organizations will be better conserved by uniting under the charter of the C. I. U.; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be directed at the earliest practicable time, to take such action as will bring the machine cooper workers under the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted unanimously.

## Resolution No. 95.—By Delegates Thomas I. Kidd, and Richard Braunschweig:

WHEREAS, The present Congress of the United States is to decide whether slavery is to be recognized again within the jurisdiction of these United States; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we reaffirm our previous position on this question, namely, that there must be no slavery or serfdom by ownership or contract tolerated under the American flag, and that we will make any one whose action shall in any way militate against this principle of human freedom responsible for such action in every legitimate manner open to us.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted unanimously.

## Resolution No. 98.—By Delegate James Duncan:

WHEREAS, A well-organized effort was instituted by the Granite Cutters' National Union in 1897, to put into effect in the springtime of 1900 a universal trade eight-hour work-day, with a \$3 per diem minimum wage rate, and which decision was fully endorsed by the last American Federation of Labor Convention; and,

WHEREAS, One-third of the members of our trade are now working an eight-hour work-day, with \$3 or more per day in wages, and that the safest way to conserve that condition is to place the other members of the craft on a similar basis; be it

*Resolved*, That this Nineteenth Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby fully endorses this attitude of the Granite Cutters' National Union, and pledges its support to the extent of its ability to see the same carried into effect.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

## Resolution No. 99.—By Delegate James Duncan:

*Resolved*, That all National and Local Unions represented herein which are connected with the Building Trades Council of Chicago, Ill., are respectfully requested to instruct such delegates to so cast their votes and use their influence that Local Unions of each specific craft forming a component part of this Federation shall not be prevented, or interfered with, in following legitimate craft lines in that city.

Committee recommended the following substitute:

*Resolved*, That all National and Local Unions represented herein which are connected with the Building Trades Council of Chicago, Ill., are respectfully requested to instruct their delegates to so cast their votes and use their influence that the Local Union of the Granite Cutters who are affiliated with their National Organization which forms a component part of this Federation, shall not be prevented, or interfered with, in following their legitimate craft in that city.

Adopted.

## Resolution No. 108.—By Delegate Chas. Dold:

WHEREAS, An International Union of the Piano and Organ Workers and Makers of Musical Instruments was formed on the 8th day of August, 1898, admitting to membership all persons engaged

in the manufacturing of Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, as employes, except firemen and engineers; and,

WHEREAS, Said organization is now composed of eight local unions situated in six different cities of the United States, with a membership of nearly four thousand persons; and,

WHEREAS, The above-named organization has made and is now making application to the American Federation of Labor for a charter of affiliation, believing that the granting of such charter of affiliation would surely and speedily bring about a thorough organization of the workers in the above-named industry; and,

WHEREAS, It is one of the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor to aid and foster the formation of National and International Unions wherever it is possible to do so,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the charter prayed for by the organization named in this resolution as the International Union of Piano and Organ Workers and Makers of Musical Instruments, should be granted.

Committee reported, recommending that inasmuch as the Piano Workers and Wood Workers have agreed to arbitrate the question of jurisdiction of the Case Makers, the charter prayed for be granted.

Delegate Thobe wished the Wood Carvers might be included in this resolution, as they came under the same head.

Delegate Kidd was opposed to the report of the committee being adopted at this time. He suggested for the sake of harmony that the matter be held in abeyance.

Delegate Dold stated that both parties to the controversy had appeared before the committee and had reached an amicable agreement, as the committee, he said, would bear him out. He favored the adoption of the committee's report.

Delegate Braunschweig wanted to re-commit the resolution to the committee for a further hearing, claiming that certain provisions in the agreement between the Cabinet Makers and Piano Workers had been changed by Delegate Dold.

Delegate Swift hoped the request of the Wood Workers would be complied with, and moved to re-commit the resolution.

Delegate Roche urged that the committee meet immediately, and report back to the Convention, so that the matter could be disposed of at once.

Delegate Kidd said that if Delegate Dold would accept the agreement, a copy of which he (Kidd) had in his possession, all objection by the Wood Workers would be withdrawn.

The motion to recommit was then adopted.

Vice-President Duncan was called to the chair.

The Convention then went into executive session on the special order, the hearing of the balance of the report of the Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 33.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union has so changed its constitution as to admit those not printers into its membership, and under the revised constitution it has admitted to membership members in good standing of the International Association of Machinists, also has accepted as members, suspended, fined and expelled members of the International Association of Machinists; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union is hereby ordered to transfer to the International Association of Machinists all members employed taking care mechanically of Linotype or other machines in printing offices within sixty days, or stand suspended from all benefits and privileges of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee feels that the question is one of exceeding delicacy and intimately affects the harmonious relations of two affiliated organizations, and that it deserves the most careful consideration. With a view of settling the dispute once and for all, we recommend that a committee of arbitration be formed consisting of three members of the International Typographical Union, three members of the International Association of Machinists, and three disinterested Trades Unionists by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. This committee to have authority to give the dispute the fullest possible consideration and investigation. It is the sense of your Grievance Committee that the officers of the two International Unions involved in this controversy should give the Arbitration Committee their fullest support and co-operation.

Delegate O'Connell asked Delegate Kidd, of the committee, if they did not have information to the effect that the International Typographical Union could not comply with the recommendations of the committee.

Delegate Kidd answered no. He said the printers had stated that the Executive

Council of that body could not agree to such a proposition, but it was thought that the matter could be submitted to a referendum vote in order to comply with the laws of the International Typographical Union.

Delegate Max S. Hayes wanted to know if President Donnelly had not stated to the committee that the matter was now practically settled, as the question had already been referred to the members, and that all persons working in composing rooms, whether machine tenders or operators, were now members of the International Typographical Union.

Delegate Kidd answered in the affirmative.

Delegate O'Connell said it was his hearty wish that the matter might be settled by the adoption of the resolution, as he did not want it to ever again appear in the convention of the American Federation of Labor. He offered the following amendment to the report of the committee:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Arbitration shall be appointed within one month from the adjournment of this Convention, and their decision in the matter of differences shall be final so far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned.

Delegate Morrison regretted that, after all the work that had been done to bring about the report of the Grievance Committee, Delegate O'Connell should offer an amendment of such a character. The laws of the International Typographical Union are such, he said, that a question of this nature could not be submitted to a referendum vote within the time specified in Delegate O'Connell's resolution. He, too, regretted that the dispute had been brought into the Convention.

Delegate Black believed that the amendment was unfair to the printers, as they could not under their laws carry it out.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke hoped that Delegate O'Connell would withdraw his amendment, as it would obstruct the intention of the committee to have the matter finally settled. In reply to a question by Delegate O'Connell, Delegate O'Rourke said that a referendum vote could probably be had within six months.

Delegate O'Connell said there was no desire on the part of his organization to take undue advantage of the printers, and was willing to make the time in his amendment six months, or even six years. All he insisted upon was a definite time.

Delegate Morrison did not believe that any delegate of the I. T. U. was authorized to say what length of time it would require to secure a referendum vote, and did not wish the motives of the printers impugned. They had always been fair, he added, as the reports of the Federation would show.

Delegate O'Connell said that he would change the time from one month, and insert "by time of the next convention of the American Federation of Labor."

Delegate Morrison replied that he was not authorized to fix the time limit, and to agree upon one would be exceeding his authority.

Delegate O'Connell then said, that being the case, he would stand by his original amendment.

Delegate Lennon moved to insert the words, "by the time of the next convention of the Federation," in Delegate O'Connell's amendment.

Delegate Cain said that the printers' delegation had had a conference and President Donnelly had agreed to the proposition as submitted by the committee. In defense of the printers he stated that the machinists are now manipulating the key board in the printing offices in Pittsburg.

Delegate Creamer said that he regretted that Delegate Cain had opened up a discussion on the merits of the trade dispute. He spoke in favor of the amendment, as he wanted the matter settled once for all, and did not care who settled it. He did not think the statement of Delegate Morrison fair when he intimated that he could not guarantee that even if the Machinists won it would become operative.

Delegate Hawkes said the dispute was one of several years' standing, and that a misapprehension existed as to the attitude of the printers. In the press room, for instance, machinists were not employed to take care of the presses, and when a break occurred the pressman fixed it, and many printers were able to fix their own machines. He claimed that the reason the machinists wanted to arbitrate was because they had nothing to lose and everything to gain.

Delegate Daley said the printers seemingly did not care to arbitrate, and wanted the Convention to decide whether they must arbitrate or not. He favored Delegate Lennon's amendment, as he believed there was something to arbitrate.

Delegate O'Connell wished to correct the statement of Delegate Cain as to the machinists operating machines in Pittsburg. The fact is, he said, the printers went on strike in Pittsburg against the machinists. In Chicago men who had been members of his organization for the past ten years, and in Denver and Detroit, were walking the streets while carrying a union card on account of this dispute. The printers have done nothing to settle this matter, while we have spent \$5,000 in an effort to settle it. "We are not fighting for the jurisdiction of the 300 men, and the small amount of their per capita, but the right to work where our trade calls us. The printers say they have nothing to arbitrate. That was what Pullman said. I believe he has something to arbitrate where he now is, though," he added.

Delegate Woodbury asked how long before the printers would demand that the carpenter who works in their printing offices join their organization.

Delegate Morrison replied that during his many years' experience in a printing office he had never known a carpenter to be employed.

Delegate Gilthorpe moved that the previous question be called at 11:15. No seconder.

Delegate Cain read the following telegram from President Donnelly in substantiation of the statement he made:

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18, 1898.

*James G. Cain, Griswold House, Detroit:*

Negotiations still pending. Impossible to leave. Machinists operating machines. United Labor League indorsed action of Typographical Union.

S. B. DONNELLY.

Delegate Warner asked Delegate Cain if the trouble in Pittsburg was not a fight against the machinists.

Delegate Cain replied that it was not, but one of claiming jurisdiction over proof-readers and a five-cent advance.

Delegate Valentine regretted that the matter had been brought before this body, saying that if a dispute arose among the iron molders they could settle it themselves. He offered the following substitute for the whole matter:

*Resolved,* That inasmuch as this Convention is not a court competent to determine the jurisdiction of the crafts represented by affiliated bodies, unless at the request and by consent of the parties at interest, we so instruct the representatives of the International Typographical Union and the International Association of Machinists and refuse to adjudicate upon the question at present at issue between them until the conditions above mentioned are agreeable to both.

Delegate Warner hoped the substitute would not prevail. The matter would never be settled, he said, and the machinists did not propose that their members should be gobbled up by the printers. If members of this union are working in printing offices on strike, they will probably continue to do so as long as the printers continue to fight the machinists. He denounced the substitute as unfair to the machinists.

Delegate Gottlob said that the machinists' delegates did not place the matter before the Convention in its true and full light. The printers did not desire to compel the machine-tenders to join their union, but were forced to take the matter in hand, so that the situations would be under union control.

Delegate Morrison favored the substitute of Delegate Valentine, as he believed its

adoption would do much to settle disputes of like character without having them come before the Federation.

Delegate O'Sullivan spoke in favor of the substitute, and was glad that it had been offered by a delegate outside of the printers or machinists. He saw in it a settlement of the trouble.

Delegate Creamer denied that the Machinists would agree to a proposition emanating from a machinist. He was not in favor of Delegate Valentine's substitute, as there was nothing definite in it, but was willing to submit the question to anyone outside of the Printers' or Machinists' Union.

Delegate Barter called attention to what he believed was not generally known, viz.: That Delegate O'Sullivan was a printer, which accounted for his attitude on the subject.

Delegate O'Sullivan promptly denied the accusation, saying he had never set a line of type in his life.

Delegate Chance contended that while the statement of Delegate O'Connell that hundreds of dollars had been spent by the machinists to settle this trouble, not a cent had been expended until after a referendum vote had decided that the machinists must belong to the Printers' Union. Speaking on the merits of the case, he stated that the best machine tender in Philadelphia today is a printer, who never served a day at the machinist's trade.

Delegate Kent favored the report of the committee without any substitute. He did not believe this convention should tell two of its members to go out and continue to knock their heads together.

Delegate Swift spoke in favor of the recommendation of the committee.

Delegate Valentine favored the substitute offered by himself.

Delegate O'Rourke thought it was only adding fuel to the fire by continuing to discuss the merits of the question. "We will never settle this dispute," he added, "by tearing the flesh off one another's bones."

Delegate Kidd moved that this session continue until this question is disposed of. Carried.

Delegate Hart moved the previous question. Carried.

The substitute of Delegate Valentine was lost.

Delegate Lennon's amendment was lost.

Delegate O'Connell's amendment was lost.

The recommendation of the committee was then adopted.

An adjournment was taken.

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## EIGHTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

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Vice-President Duncan called the Convention to order.

On motion the roll call was dispensed with; also the reading of the minutes.

The Convention went into executive session to hear the final report of the Grievance Committee, which reported as follows;

Your committee is in receipt of a communication from the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile-Layers' Union, No. 6901, New York City, protesting against the action of the International Tile-Layers' Union in granting charters to locals within the jurisdiction of the first-mentioned union, composed mostly of its suspended and expelled members. We recommend that the communication be referred to the officials of the International Tile-Layers' Union.

A motion was made to concur in the report of the committee.

Delegate G. H. Warner amended to refer same to the Executive Council.

Delegate Eckel spoke in opposition to the amendment.

On motion the amendment was lost and the report of the committee adopted.

A communication from Casting Dressers' Protective Union No. 6844, Elizabeth, N. J., was referred to your committee, and, while it should properly have been referred to your Committee on Labels and Boycotts, we hope to save the time of this Convention by recommending that the question of placing a boycott upon the products of the Worthington Pump Company, which is the object of the communication, be referred to the incoming Executive Council with instructions to confer with other organizations interested before taking action thereon.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 102.—By Delegate David Kreyling:

WHEREAS, The action of the Executive Board of the National Brewery Workers in suspending Beer Drivers' Union, No. 43, located at St. Louis, has created great dissatisfaction, and unless speedily settled will tend to the disruption of organized labor in that city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the subject matter be referred to such committee as this Convention may determine for the purpose of investigating and settling the grievances that exist between the Brewery Workers and Beer Drivers, to the end that the matter be settled as speedily as possible.

Your committee recommends non-concurrence in the resolution inasmuch as the matter has already been covered by the report of your committee on Resolution No. 83.

Adopted.

Your Grievance Committee to whom was recommitted Resolution No. 56, after further consultation with the representatives of the musicians, stage employes and Detroit Central Labor Body, recommend that the issues existing between the Detroit Council of Trades and Labor Unions, and the musicians be adjudicated by prompt and impartial arbitration in the following manner:

The musicians shall select two parties, and the Central Body shall likewise select two parties, and the four parties so selected shall appoint a fifth party, and they shall be authorized to make a thorough investigation as to the justice of the Trades Council, expelling the musicians from membership. Should the arbitrators find for the musicians, then the Trades Council shall immediately reinstate Union No. 5 to membership, and recognize no other musicians' union. Should they find for the Trades Council, then the musicians belonging to the A. F. of M. shall immediately be ordered to comply with the mandate of their Union, and refrain from playing in any of the theatres until the lockout of the stage employes is settled. Should they refuse to quit work, then Local Union No. 5, of the A. F. of M. shall expel them from membership, and in the event of Musicians' Union No. 5 refusing to expel them, then it shall be the duty of the National officers of the American Federation of Musicians to revoke the charter of Detroit Union No. 5. The Board of Arbitrators to be organized within 24 hours.

A motion was made to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegate Furuseth offered the following substitute:

Your committee finds that the present unfortunate condition has been brought about by the local Musicians' Union disobeying the law of its own International Union by agreeing to come to the support of the stage employes, and thereupon refusing to comply with their own resolution. Your committee finds further, the local Federation was by this conduct sorely tempted, and took action which they otherwise would not have taken. We recommend that the conduct of the local Musicians' Union be referred to the executive officers of the American Federation of Musicians for such action as the laws of the American Federation of Musicians provide, in the interest of the American Federation of Musicians, the Stage Employes' Organization and our movement in general.

Delegate Hart spoke in opposition to the substitute, and Delegate Lennon favored the same.

A spirited discussion then took place, in which Delegates Mulcahy, M. Donnelly Owen, Miller and Barter participated.

Delegate Feeney moved the previous question. Carried.

The substitute was then adopted by a vote of 67 to 5.

Delegate Furuseth, for the Committee on President's Report, reported as follows:

*To the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

Your Committee on President's report beg leave to submit the following:

(1) We realize that to better the condition of the working classes they must organize on Trades Union lines, and heartily endorse the sentiments of the President as expressed in his report, in which he so concisely and pertinently puts the matter.

(2) Referring to the present industrial condition it is a well known fact that industrial revivals alternate with industrial panics with more or less severity in cycles which come with remarkable certainty and regularity. It is noted, too, that as we progress the periods of depression become more



extended, and periods of revival of shorter duration. We, therefore, warn the wage earners to be not latent in their energy, but to use all efforts in extending and protecting the organizations while this period of revival is on, in order that the suffering which will come with the inevitable coming panic may be of less severity.

(3) Referring to the necessity of high dues your Committee is unanimously of the opinion that only in this way can industrial organizations hope to secure the best results. During the past year the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union increased its dues from ten cents a week to twenty-five cents, and established sick and death benefits, and strike assistance, and we commend this increase as a good example to organizations now struggling to maintain fair conditions by faith alone.

(4) The section under the head of "Central Bodies and Building Trades' Councils" we respectfully refer to the Committee on Laws. We would especially endorse the last paragraph under this head, which refers to building trades councils. Your committee would draw special attention of the delegates to the said paragraph, and urge that they give their assistance to the consummation of this much desired harmony. We believe local building trades councils should be encouraged.

(5) The Federation is to be congratulated on the step taken by the last convention in placing in the South special organizers under the direct control of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The President's report, wherein is shown the results of their efforts, is evidence of this. We commend this act, and would urge strenuously that the work be not only continued, but expanded to the full extent of the means the council has at its command.

(6) Nor would we overlook the necessity of work to be performed in the inter-mountain country. The work should be continued and the President should again visit this section, and also the Pacific coast.

(7) We agree with the President that too much praise cannot be given the volunteer organizers. Theirs has been, and is, indeed, a labor of love.

(8) The subject of "the union label" demands special notice and legislation at the hands of this body; therefore, we refer this matter to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

(9) Under the head of the "Defense Fund" the President is very positive in his utterances, and your committee equally so. As the law now stands it is not even ornamental, and we would, therefore, concur in the President's recommendation, viz: that the Convention make the defense fund obligatory or re-enact the old law, by which the Executive Council was empowered to levy a two cent per capita in extraordinary cases, and refer this to the Committee on Laws.

(10) We agree most heartily with the President when he says, "Boycotts wantonly or unnecessarily placed brings that weapon into disrepute." It is, we consider, a most serious proposition, and trust the delegates to this Convention will give to the matter the serious consideration it deserves. As to the right of Labor Unions to use the boycott, we heartily agree with the President in his contention that it is our God given, natural right, to bestow collectively that which we have the right to bestow individually, and to withhold collectively that which we have the right to withhold individually. We cannot close this subject without urging the careful reading of the article, "The Boycott as a Legitimate Weapon," published in *The Federationist* for October. The resolution which the President's report says should have been printed in the program, which reads as follows: "Resolved, That no firm be placed on the American Federation of Labor 'fair list' unless all persons engaged in the employ of said firm are members of the trade unions of their craft," we recommend be referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

(11) We are in thorough sympathy with the President in his position in the Idaho affair. The Convention cannot go too far in condemning the conduct of those guilty of arresting, incarcerating, and refusing, within reasonable time, a fair trial to anyone, no matter of what accused. We hold that this has been the conduct of both civil and military authorities in this matter, and that it is revolutionary and sets a most dangerous precedent. Your Committee is informed that the Committee on Resolutions has the matter under advisement.

(12) We concur in the action of the Executive Council in expending \$500 to aid the Idaho miners, and all efforts put forth by the Council in that direction.

(13) That portion of the President's Report: "Western Miners Isolation," wherein he recommends the forming of a national body of all mineral mine workers, we deem wise and eminently proper and suggest that such steps be taken looking to that end. We also concur in the recommendation that a representative of the American Federation of Labor be sent to the next Convention of the Western Federation of Miners with the view of bringing about the formation of such a national body.

(14) The all-important question of a shorter work day is dealt with in the President's Report, and has been reported by this Committee and is now in the hands of a special committee.

(15) It is a matter of congratulation that the eight-hour law has been enforced in the Navy yards, and we congratulate the union men at Rock Island Arsenal upon the victory gained.

(16) We concur with the President that no change should be made in the eight hour law as applied to the Postoffice Department, and protest against any such change for the reason that such change would prove but an entering wedge to undo all the good results obtained from the eight hour law now in force.

(17) The President, in our opinion, speaks wisely in dealing with the Colorado eight hour law.

The Committee desires to impress upon the Convention the imperative necessity for an investigation of this subject. We recommend the employment of a competent attorney, and if sufficient grounds are obtainable, that an appeal be made to the United States Supreme Court against the late decision of the Supreme Court of Colorado.

(18) Touching the eight hour bill the President recommends that the original proposition be reintroduced and urged to passage, and the action of Senator Kyle condemned, to all of which your Committee agrees, and suggest that the constituents of the various Senators and Representatives lose no time or opportunity in acquainting them with the desire of organized labor.

(19) We are pleased to note the progress made in our repeatedly declared purpose to remove from our seamen the blight of slavery under which he has been, and still is suffering, and express our determination to continue our efforts until the seamen shall be as free to quit work in a foreign port in the foreign trade as he now is in any port in the home trade. We feel sure that when this is done and other grievances as yet but half redressed have been removed, we shall then again see native Americans in our merchant marine, thus making the same nationality in fact.

(20) The President in his report seeks permission and authority from this Convention to have drafted a bill restricting the power of the courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes, which your committee recommends be given.

(21) The convict labor question is one of great interest to all workers. Scarcely a trade exists that has not fallen a prey to its baneful influence; We, therefore concur that some effective bill be framed and presented to Congress for passage, and that the incoming executive be so instructed.

(22) As to the Postal Savings Banks and Government ownership of telegraph, while no progress has been made we reaffirm the position of former conventions on this question.

(23) It is a notable fact that more and better municipal legislation of interest to labor has been obtained in States having State Federations we, therefore, recommend that States having no such bodies at once take steps to secure such an organization.

(24) The bill for the protection of plate printers has become a law. Notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Johnson, the director, the law has given more than satisfaction. We concur in the decision of the Executive Council to withhold further charges against Mr. Johnson at its discretion, and submit the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, instruct the Executive Council to urge upon the public printer the advisability of having all photo engraving done under his supervision, and under the regulations and conditions governing the printers, pressmen, book-binders and other allied trades.

(25) From the President's report it will be seen that the Postmaster-General has ruled that street car companies will be prosecuted in any attempt on their part to mark any car "United States mail," unless actually engaged in that service. We, therefore, recommend that violations be promptly reported to the postoffice department at Washington.

#### (26-27) UNDER THE CAPTION—CONCENTRATED CAPITAL—TRUSTS.

The President makes some very timely and truthful observations, and your committee agrees in his opinion that the trust should be considered by the labor movement as a natural outcome of the present keen competition in commercial activity. The evil influence resulting from concentrated capital can only be met by fully realizing that the State cannot successfully legislate against this so-called "growing evil." It is, therefore, manifestly the duty of the State, as well as of the labor movement, to meet this situation and to treat the subject as a natural development. The trust is an industrial disease which can only be alleviated and finally cured by remedies taken from the industrial garden, organizations of labor, free from all anti-combination laws, given full freedom to use its own natural weapons, and the thoughtful and earnest support of all lovers of industrial freedom, will meet this evil and overcome it in the natural evolutionary way. We, therefore, ask from the legislator, not anti-combination laws, but the sweeping away of those now extant, to the end that the trust may not have at its command the judicial executive and military machinery of the political state.

(28) We note with the keenest apprehension the departure on the part of our present government from the ideals and principles of human liberty. When in the hour of intense suffering and struggle the fathers of the Republic, wrote for the first time in recorded history, into a political document this imperishable truth, that all men are created equal, and by their Maker endowed by certain inalienable rights, among which are the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it was meant for all men and all times; not only on the religious and political fields, but on the industrial field as well. It was given to us by Him who suffered on the cross, and has conquered absoluteism in religion and in the State. It is taking hold of our industrial activities, remodeling and harmonizing them with itself. Any step backward in practice, and especially in principle, in this evolution toward a complete democracy, is fraught with the gravest dangers to labor. When the toiler in the sugar fields of Hawaii is compelled to continue to labor against his will, it is an attack upon the freedom of the workers in the kindred industries within the old States. When the Cuban, the Porto Rican and the Philipinos are deprived of the right of self-government by our ruling class, it is our political rights which are in jeopardy. When the military arm of the government unduly enlarged is per-

mitted to exhibit its inherent tendency, whether such be in Cuba, in Idado, or in the Philippines, then freedom is in the gravest danger. Absolutism protected and stimulated by a large standing army and encouraged by a disarmed people, crushes all opposition, assumes all real power, while it leaves the trappings thereof to a people, who, feeling the substance gone, all the more worship the insignia that remains. Feeling that this is our own present condition, we urge upon all lovers of political and industrial liberty to unite regardless of political or other immediate interest in the defense of this fundamental principle. We warn our people against the plausible arguments advanced in support of extension of territorial dominion. We have noted the repeated recommendation by the several Secretaries of War, that the army be increased, giving the social and industrial disturbances of the country as their reasons, and hold that the extension of territory is but to welcome an excuse to accomplish that purpose, and to use such increased army, as in time past, it was used, to further subjugate the working people.

Your committee submits the following resolution:

*Resolved*, By the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we are opposed to all wars of conquest, whether carried on in Africa or the Philippines, that we most emphatically protest against the forcible annexation to this country of either Porto Rico, Cuba, Guam or the Philippines, and that we are equally opposed to any increase in the regular army of the United States beyond the limit of twenty-five thousand enlisted men and officers.

(29) Of the labor press the President says truly: "They are great agencies for good." They work marvelous results. The monthlies and weeklies of the various organizations are good within themselves, but their influence of a general character is limited in any community, but the weekly labor press has an influence far beyond the membership of the organization of the locality in which it is published. The struggle of some of them to continue publication would be grotesque, was the picture not painfully pitiful. The weekly labor press is a powerful engine in the labor movement. It is talking when all other agencies are slumbering. It makes or mars the labor movement in any community in which it does business; by reason of its existence the movement had so developed that the daily press has been forced to give space to considerable of the toiler's side of the question. As proof of this it may be remarked that in localities where labor papers are not published little is known of the movement, and not an item on the subject appears in the daily press. In cases of strikes, boycotts, or lock-outs it is the only weapon in the field of publication the toilers have; it is the only avenue through which their grievances can be truthfully presented to the public. We recommend that each delegate to this convention go home feeling it a solemn and religious duty to aid and assist the legitimate labor press.

(30) Regarding the *Federationist*, we appreciate its value, and suggest that the incoming Executive Council consider ways and means of enlarging the same and extending its circulation.

(31) In conclusion, your committee begs to submit that the growing work in the office and the different duties of the office through the growth of the Federation, justifies an increase in the salary by \$300 per year, and refers this matter to the Committee on Laws.

A. FURUSETH, *Chairman*,  
JOHN F. TOBIN,  
EDMOND F. WARD,  
JAS. G. CAIN,  
W. E. PEARCE,  
JOS. A. BAUER,  
JEROME JONES, *Secretary*.

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

Delegate Tracy offered the following amendment to paragraph 28, by adding the following:

That the Executive Council and the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor are hereby instructed to use every means in their power to carry out the provisions of this resolution.

The committee accepted the amendment of Delegate Tracy.

Delegate Max S. Hayes offered the following amendment as an addition to paragraphs 26-27.

And, furthermore, that this Convention call upon the trade unionists of the United States, and workmen generally, to carefully study the development of trusts and monopolies, with a view to nationalizing the same.

Delegate Hayes complimented the President on his clear-cut statement regarding trusts. He said there was nothing political in his amendment. He realized that many of the delegates were suspicious of anything coming from him, as they feared it was merely the utterance of a Socialist. He didn't want any of the delegates to join

the Socialistic party. In fact, he wasn't quite sure that he was in that party, but stood on the floor as a trades unionist.

The amendment was adopted with applause.

The report of the committee, as amended, was then adopted.

Delegate McGuire moved that the report be placed in the hands of the printer immediately, so that the press could procure copies of the same. Adopted.

Delegate Kent moved a rising vote of thanks to the committee for its report. Adopted.

Delegate Lennon, for the Committee on Laws, reported the following:

Amend Sec. 3, Art. XI of the Constitution by striking out all after the word Federation, in fourth line, and insert ten dollars per year, payable quarterly.

Adopted.

Delegate O'Sullivan moved to increase the President's salary \$300.

Delegate Kent moved as a substitute that further consideration of officers' salaries be deferred until after the report on Secretary's Report. Adopted.

Delegate Greene, for the Committee on Secretary's Report, reported as follows:

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

We, the undersigned, your Committee on Secretary's report, respectfully submit the following:

It is a source of gratification to your committee to note the great increase in the receipts for the past year over that of the previous year, also the great increase of members, which is 144,282.

While we notice that there has been a gain in the income of the *American Federationist* over that of last year, the expenses were so much larger that there has been an actual loss in the cost of publication. Your committee feels that this is due largely to the fact that the members of Local Unions do not support our official organ in the manner which they should. Your committee deems it advisable to call the attention of the delegates from the various organizations to the necessity of increasing the circulation of the *American Federationist* so that the principles of Trade Unionism can be more widely circulated through that medium.

Your committee is pleased to note that there has been a large increase in the demands for Union Labels, and hope that the demands will be on the increase.

We concur with the Secretary in saying that National and International organizations should be urged by this convention to have at least one paid officer who would devote his entire time to the work of organizing his craft.

Your committee also feel that the same consideration should be given to the labor papers that we ask for in urging your support to the *Federationist*.

We also approve Secretary Morrison's recommendation relating to the tax of Central Bodies, and urge the adoption of that recommendation.

The duties of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor having increased to a large extent, and increasing still from time to time, we, your committee, would recommend that the salary of the Secretary be increased to \$1,800 per year.

On resolution No. 41, which was referred to this committee, we would respectfully report that no action is necessary on our part, as the Executive Council already has the power referred to in this resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. TRACY, *Chairman*,  
J. L. FEENEY,  
H. J. SCANLON,  
JOHN MULHOLLAND,  
JOSEPH E. HOFBAUER,  
P. W. GREENE, *Secretary*.

Delegate Crouchley moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. Adopted.

Delegate Crouchley offered as an amendment to the resolution, offered by the Committee on Laws, raising the salaries of the President and Secretary 10 per cent.; that the salary of the President and Secretary be increased \$300 each. Adopted by a vote of 63 to 12.

The report of the Committee on Laws, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Hart offered a resolution that the Treasurer's salary be made \$250.

Delegate Tobin amended the motion to make the amount \$150.

The amendment was lost.

The original motion was lost.

Delegate O'Sullivan asked unanimous consent to offer a communication from Roofers' Protective Union No. 7311, of Boston, asking the Federation to place the firm of John Farquhar & Son on the unfair list.

Delegate Lennon moved that it be referred to the Executive Council. Adopted.

Delegate Gottlob, for the Special Committee on Agents' Association, reported as follows:

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor:*

GENTLEMEN—Your special committee appointed on the recommendation of the Committee on Credentials, to investigate and report on the American Agents' Association, would respectfully report as follows: After a fair and impartial review of a considerable amount of evidence, documentary and oral, your committee deems it advisable, for the welfare and best interests of the American Federation of Labor, and organized labor, to recommend that the charter of affiliation, now in existence, be annulled and revoked, and to recommend that all firms or business concerns now on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor, by request of the organization in question, be removed from said unfair list; and we further recommend that the credentials of the American Agents' Association be referred back to the Committee on Credentials.

W. D. MAHON, *Chairman*,  
J. F. MULHOLLAND,  
GEO. H. WARNER,  
JOHN COLEMAN,  
GEORGE CHANCE,  
CHAS. FAHEY,  
H. J. GOTTLob, *Secretary*.

It was moved to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegate Valentine moved to amend by referring the matter to the Executive Council to be acted upon within thirty days after adjournment.

Delegates Strategier, Gottlob, M. Donnelly, Mahon, Thobe and Bourdingno spoke on the motion.

Delegate Beinke moved the previous question. Adopted.

The amendment to refer was adopted by a vote of 57 to 27.

Delegate Furuseth moved that the privilege of the floor be given Mr. Bell. No objection.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Credentials, to whom was referred the credentials of Charles H. Sidener, beg leave to report that he be not seated, and that he be notified of the action of this body.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE F. O'ROURKE, *Chairman*,  
PETER SMITH,  
GEO. H. WARNER, *Secretary*.

William H. Bell then gave his side of the painters' controversy. On motion he was granted five minutes additional time.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke offered the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Council, or those who shall have charge of carrying into effect the provisions of Resolution No. 91 as amended, are hereby instructed to suspend within thirty days from date of adjournment, the charter now held by the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America commonly known as the Baltimore faction; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That in case there be no considerable representation at proposed convention other than said Baltimore faction, then said committee are instructed to at once re-instate said charter.

Delegate Furuseth seconded the motion.

Delegate James H. Sullivan vigorously opposed the motion, and refuted many of the statements made by Mr. Bell. He had not offered Resolution 91 personally, but by the request of the organization which he represented. He was well satisfied with the former action of the Convention in calling a Convention of painters, and he stood ready to live up to any agreement entered into.

Delegate Agard favored the motion, and believed that the painters would never get together and amalgamate while one body has a charter behind which to hide.

Delegate McGuire said he always stood for regularity, and believed that Delegate Sullivan should not be an obstructionist, and should waive his personal preferences in the interest of harmony and for the general advancement of the movement in general. Let the three men who go to the convention, he said, not be eastern men, nor western men, but labor men.

Delegate Duncan deplored the great waste of time over the painters' trouble, and was opposed to the introduction of any more matter on this subject.

Delegate Hart spoke in favor of the motion.

Delegate Lennon moved the previous question. Carried unanimously.

The motion then prevailed.

Delegate Dernel moved that the election of officers be made a special order for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Delegate Tobin amended by inserting 9 instead of 10 o'clock.

Delegate Furuseth amended the amendment to make the hour 2 o'clock, which was lost by a vote of 47 to 41.

The motion to fix the hour for the election of officers for 10 o'clock prevailed.

Delegate Warner, for the Special Committee on Detroit Theatres, made their final report, and moved that the report be received and concurred in.

Delegate Lennon moved to print the report of the subject matter in the minutes.

Delegate Morrison moved an amendment that the report be printed in circular form. Adopted by a vote of 38 to 5.

Delegate Barter moved as a substitute for the whole that the report be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate Mahon moved that we indorse the strike of the Theatrical Workers, and that it be embodied in the circular.

Delegate Duncan claimed that it was in the shape of a boycott, and that it should take the regular course.

Delegate Barter's motion to refer to the Executive Council was adopted.

Delegate Feeney moved that when we adjourn it be to reconvene at 8 p. m. Lost.

Delegate Lennon moved that the convention remain in session until 7 o'clock.

Lost.

Delegate Whitaker moved that the report of the committee on the Executive Council's report be made a special order for 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. Adopted.

The convention then adjourned.

## NINTH DAY—Morning Session.

HARMONIE HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20, 1899.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock, with President Gompers in the chair.

On motion the roll call and reading of the minutes of yesterday's session were dispensed with.

Delegate Duncan said he desired to report on the matter referred to the Executive Council regarding the Chicago *Record* boycott. He stated that in answer to the communication sent by the Executive Council that a reply had been received, and he thought an adjustment of the matter could probably be arrived at shortly after the adjournment of this Convention.

A motion was made that the report be received.

Delegate Daley urged that if it were possible to do so a prompt settlement of the matter be made at once.

Delegate Feeney asked Delegate Duncan how far the negotiations had advanced.

Delegate Duncan replied that the communication from the Newspaper Association of Chicago said if someone in authority would visit Chicago a conference would be held with a view to satisfactorily adjusting the matter.

On motion the report of the Executive Council was concurred in unanimously.

Delegate Tobin, for the special committee on Farmers' International Union, reported as follows:

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

Your Committee on Organization of Farmers beg to report as follows:

That we can see the probability of great mutual benefit resulting from the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor, and such an organization of agriculturalists as is outlined by the representative of the International Farmers' Union, through the use by the members of each organization of goods bearing the union label of the other; and we, therefore, recommend that the label of the International Farmers' Union be commended to all trades unionists, and that the members of affiliated bodies be requested to lend all assistance in their power by purchasing produce bearing such label.

That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to aid in organizing farmers in their respective localities under direction of the International Farmers' Union.

That the American Federation of Labor and International Farmers' Union be represented in conventions of each body by three fraternal delegates, and also that like representation apply to city, central and State bodies.

Fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor to be selected by the Executive Council.

JOHN F. TOBIN, *Chairman*,  
JOHN M. HUNTER,  
JOHN B. LENNON,  
EDGAR A. AGARD,  
MAX. S. HAYES,  
D. HANRAHAN, *Secretary*.

The report of the committee was received and adopted.

Delegate Agard, for the Special Committee on Shorter Work-Day, reported as follows :

DETROIT, December 18th, 1899.

*To the Officers and Delegates of the American Federation of Labor :*

Your committee, to whom was referred the question of a shorter work-day, have not considered it necessary to make an exhaustive report upon this subject, believing that to every member of this body, the necessity for a reduction in the hours of daily labor is a self-evident proposition, needing no elaborate or extended argument to support.

We do not claim, nor do we believe that, an eight hour work-day is a universal panacea for all of the industrial and economic ills to which we have fallen heir, and to which the present competitive system of labor and production have given birth, but we do insist that, if an eight hour work-day was generally adopted and enforced that it would do much to relieve the present tension, that the entire social fabric would be strengthened, those who are in enforced idleness would be employed, pauperism and crime would be lessened, the consuming power of the people would be increased and a higher standard of life and civilization would be reached.

We deprecate the promulgation of the assertions sometimes made, that workmen will produce as much in eight hours as they will in nine, for if this were true, the eight-hour work-day would be shorn of one-half of its beneficial results and the very purpose for which we strive would be defeated. For one of the first duties which devolves upon all labor organizations, is to try to bring about such a condition of affairs, as to enable all those who wish to work to find some remunerative employment.

We earnestly protest against the violation of the eight-hour law by the heads of governmental departments, believing that they are the State's employes and not its master, and that their duty is to enforce the laws as they find them, and that they have no legal or moral right to break, waive or set aside laws enacted by the people and for the people, and we insist that when an "extraordinary emergency" arises, that instead of working overtime the force to whom the eight-hour law is meant to apply that additional help should be secured, so that at all times the provisions of the law could and should be strictly complied with.

We believe that as the Granite Cutters' National Union has declared its intention to secure an eight-hour day for its members on and after May 1st, 1900, that our incoming Executive Council should be instructed to extend to them every moral and material support and assistance in their effort which the American Federation of Labor has in its power to offer.

And we also believe that the President and Executive Council are deserving of especial commendation, because of their intelligent activity in propagating the movement in favor of an eight hour work day, and we are of the opinion that the campaign of education along this line should be continued with ever increasing vigor, by our Executive Officers, and that every delegate to this Convention should, upon return to their home, discuss this question in their local bodies and through the medium of the local press; make it a feature of all Labor Day addresses; secure and distribute all literature obtainable upon this subject; agitate the question unceasingly, in public and private; and if this recommendation is strenuously adhered to, an early return of a depressed commercial and industrial condition may be avoided, and the birth of a new era ushered in without the travail of a demoralizing conflict.

In conclusion, we would call to the special attention of all the affiliated bodies the report of our President upon a shorter work-day, and recommend to their studious attention the thoughtful words contained therein.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. LENNON, *Chairman*,  
 JAS. H. SULLIVAN,  
 JOHN C. ECKEL,  
 JOS. F. VALENTINE,  
 WM. S. ONSTOTT,  
 JOHN P. DOWNEY,  
 EDGAR A. AGARD, *Secretary*.

The report of the committee was received and adopted.

Delegate Whitaker, for the Committee on Executive Council's Report, reported as follows, it having been made the special order of business for 9:30 o'clock:

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 20, 1899.

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor :*

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on the Executive Council's report beg leave to submit that we have carefully examined the same, and find as follows:

First. On that portion of the report referring to the Legislative Committee, your committee recommends that the action of the Executive Council be approved.



Second. The matter referring to the Steam Engineers, Brewery Workers' Union, and the Coopers' Unions, was referred to the Grievance Committee.

Third. The matter referring to the eight-hour bill, we recommend that the incoming Executive Council again have the eight hour bill introduced at the present session of Congress, and that they exert every means within their power to the end that this bill may become a law, and that the American Federation of Labor condemn in no uncertain tone the action of Senator Kyle of South Dakota.

Fourth. In the matter of the Water Department Workers' Union, your committee recommend the action of the Council be approved.

Fifth. The matter of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, and the Boot and Shoe Workers, of Brockton, Mass. As there is still an unsatisfactory state of affairs existing between the contending parties, your committee recommend that the incoming Executive Council be instructed to extend all assistance possible to bring about a final satisfactory settlement of the trouble.

Sixth. The matter concerning the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, on recommendation of this committee was referred to the Committee on Organization.

Seventh. The matter referring to the appointment of special organizers, the committee recommends that the action of the Council be approved, and that we extend our thanks to those who are engaged in the noble work of organizing the workers into the ranks of Trades Unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

Eighth. The matter referring to the Anti-Scalpers bill, your committee recommends that we commend the action of the Council, and express a wish that should a bill of similar nature be again presented that the incoming Council's efforts will prove as successful.

Ninth. The matter of the Wood Workers and Wood Carvers, we recommend that the Council receive the congratulations of the convention on its success in settling the aggravated trouble.

Tenth. In the matter of this Convention authorizing the President to send representatives to conventions of unaffiliated organizations. We recommend that the Convention concur in the recommendations of the Council.

Eleventh. In the matter of the Hotel Employees' International Alliance, we recommend that the action of the Council in recognition of the action of their Executive Board as warranted under existing circumstances be approved.

Twelfth. In the matter of the Metal Polishers' Union, we recommend that the Council's actions be approved.

Thirteenth. In the matter of the Coopers' Union, we recommend a hearty approval of the action of the Council.

Fourteenth. The matter referring to the Typographical and Machinists' Unions, was, on recommendation of this committee, referred to the Grievance Committee.

Fifteenth. The matter of boycotts, was, by action of the Convention, placed in the hands of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Sixteenth. In the matter referring to the preparing of data by organizations, we recommend a hearty approval of this recommendation and urge upon all affiliated unions the advantage to organized labor through a strict compliance with the same.

Seventeenth. In the matter referring to the Steam Fitters and Plumbers Unions, your committee (excepting Mr. James Daley, of the steam fitters who did not vote) recommend that the action of the council be approved.

Eighteenth. Your committee recommend that action of the Council in the remaining six clauses be approved.

Nineteenth. Your committee is of the opinion that too much credit cannot be given the members of our Executive Council for the efficient manner in which they have conducted the business of the American Federation of Labor in the past year, and express the hope that the efforts of the incoming Council will be productive of as much good to our grand organization.

Respectfully submitted,

D. J. KEEFE, *Chairman*,  
 J. E. DALEY,  
 T. J. SHAFFER,  
 J. H. LEATH,  
 J. F. McBRIDE,  
 J. B. GANNON,  
 GEO. A. WHITAKER, *Secretary*.

Delegate Daley asked to be recorded as not taking any action in regard to the Steam Fitters.

Delegate Kreyling moved that the report be adopted as a whole.

Delegate Tobin offered the following amendment to the report of the committee:

That in view of the great difficulties confronting them, this Convention fully appreciates the action of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and R. B. Grover & Co., of Brockton, Mass., in the matter of their acceptance of the decision of the Executive Council of this Federation of Labor, in the shoemakers' troubles of that city, and their manly maintenance of their contracts with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, together with their continued use of the union stamp. The Executive Council are hereby directed to convey this sentiment to the said firms; and,

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor pledges its support to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in the full enforcement of its constitution.

The motion was seconded.

It was moved that the amendment be incorporated as part of the committee's report. Adopted.

The report was then adopted as amended.

Delegate Kent, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows :

Resolution No. 116.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott:

WHEREAS, As at present several National, International and Local organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have come in conflict through the failure of the different trades represented to clearly define the duties of their respective crafts; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this federation that all trades clearly define their duties as workmen of their craft.

The committee recommend the following substitute :

WHEREAS, Contentions are constantly arising between many of the National and International Unions connected with the American Federation of Labor over the question of jurisdiction in their respective trades, thus causing strife and bitterness between themselves and bringing untold hardship and annoyance to sister unions and irreparable injury to our movement at large: therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That henceforth any National or International Union seeking a charter from the American Federation of Labor, shall clearly state and define in its laws all the branches of trade over which it claims jurisdiction, and should such laws cover branches of trades already chartered by the American Federation of Labor, then such charter shall be denied until passed upon by the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, when the claims of all parties shall receive a hearing. Should a charter be granted by the American Federation of Labor to a distinct branch of trade formerly a part of another body, the parent body from that time forward shall be estopped from receiving into its ranks members of unions of the branch or trade thus chartered.

It was moved that the substitute offered by the committee be approved. Adopted.

Resolution No. 115.—By Delegate W. L. Onstott:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the National Building Trades Council, as at present composed, is in no sense a dual organization, and in no way conflicts with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee offered the following substitute :

Upon this resolution your committee reports unfavorably. This convention has at this session declared that Local Building Trades Councils are of great benefit to the labor movement in general, and particularly to the unions connected with the building trades, but in the matter of National Building Trades Councils it can truthfully be said that they have sometimes assumed an attitude of rivalry and hostility, not only to the American Federation of Labor, but often to unions connected with the regular organizations of the craft, going so far as to charter and recognize independent unions frequently organized for the purpose of antagonizing existing organizations. We believe that if Local Building Trades Councils would work in conjunction with central bodies much friction would be avoided, and that solidarity maintained which is so essential to success in labor movements.

Delegate Onstott gave a few reasons for having presented the resolution.

Delegates Morrison, Feeney and Downey also spoke on the adoption of the committee's report.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Grant, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 23.—By Delegate J. F. McBride:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has held that the shorter work-day is the most desirable attainment; and,

WHEREAS, The Patternmakers of Boston and vicinity are now and have been since May, 1899, engaged in a struggle for a nine-hour day; be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor in general convention assembled, request the Iron Molders Union to instruct its local in Boston to refuse to handle scab patterns.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 110.—By International Typographical Union Delegation:

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor hereby pledges itself to give to New York Typographical Union No. 6 all the moral aid possible to make its fiftieth anniversary and fair in 1900 a financial success.

The committee recommended it reference to the Executive Council. Adopted.

Resolution No. 120.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, The Associated Labor Press of America has been formed in order to collect and to disseminate reliable reports of happenings in the labor world; and,

WHEREAS, The workers are correct in their statements that they do not always receive fair play in the news columns of the capitalistic press; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is the great organization in this country which has the machinery to father the purposes of the Associated Labor Press of America, and said purposes are of the utmost importance to the building up of all honest efforts for the advancement of the cause of labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this convention instruct its Executive Council to aid this association by every means in its power, and that provision be made for a clerk in the headquarters of the Federation at Washington, so that this association may be assisted in its efforts to spread accurate labor information from all parts of the world to the masses of our people.

Committee reported in favor of its adoption with word "clerk" stricken out.

Delegates Feeney, Bonbright and O'Sullivan opposed the striking out of the word "clerk," claiming that the constantly increasing duties of the officers of the Federation at Washington rendered it impossible for them to carry out the provisions of the resolution unless an extra clerk was provided.

Delegate Lennon hoped that the report of the committee be adopted, as the Federation could not bear the expense of another clerk to attend to this work.

A vote was taken and the report of the committee concurred in.

The chair announced the Special Order to be the election of officers, and called Delegate Valentine to preside.

Nominations for President were declared in order.

Delegate Mitchell nominated Samuel Gompers, of the Cigarmakers.

Delegate Hart seconded the nomination.

A motion prevailed that the nominations close.

Delegate Mahon moved that the Secretary cast the full vote of the delegates for Samuel Gompers, which was done, and he was declared elected.

Delegate Tobin asked unanimous consent to offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The President of the American Federation of Labor has been called upon to perform much more than the usual work in the pursuit of his duties, and in view of his recent accident, it would be a simple act of justice that some substantial recognition be manifested, we, therefore, tender to President Gompers a leave of absence from his duties for thirty days, with pay, at such time or times as he may feel his services are least required at the office.

Delegate John R. O'Brien moved its adoption. Carried unanimously.

Nominations for First-Vice President were called for.

Delegate Braunschweig nominated P. J. McGuire, of the Carpenters, and the same course was pursued.

Nominations for Second-Vice President were called for.

Delegate Mahon nominated James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters, and the same course was pursued.

Nominations for Third Vice-President were called for.

Delegate Barter nominated James O'Connell, of the Machinists, and the same course was pursued.

Nominations for Fourth Vice-President were called for.

Delegate Dernelle nominated John Mitchell, of the Miners, and the same course was pursued.

Nominations for Fifth Vice-President were called for.

Delegate O'Sullivan nominated Max Morris, of the Retail Clerks.

Delegate Whitaker seconded the nomination, and the same course was pursued.

Nominations for Sixth Vice-President were called for.

Delegate Woodbury nominated Thomas I. Kidd, of the Woodworkers, and the same course was pursued.

Nominations for Secretary were called for.

Delegate Tracy nominated Frank Morrison, of the Printers.

Delegates Bowman and Feehey seconded the nomination.

Assistant Secretary Duncan was instructed to cast the full vote of the delegates for Frank Morrison for Secretary, which was done, and he was declared elected.

Nominations for Treasurer were called for.

Delegate Hunter nominated John B. Lennon, of the Tailors, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the full vote of the delegates for John B. Lennon, which was done, and he was declared elected.

Nominations for first Fraternal Delegate to England were called for.

Delegate George H. Warner nominated Eugene F. O'Rourke, of the Printers.

Delegate Leath and Hawkes seconded the nomination.

Delegate Furuseth nominated John B. Lennon, of the Tailors.

On motion the nominations were closed, and a roll call ordered.

For O'Rourke—Gilthorpe, Feehey, Thobe, Hanrahan, Beinke, O'Rourke (Thos., Jr.), Shaffer, Smith, Warner (G. H.), Hofbauer, Bowman, Gibson, Downey, Donnelly (Samuel B.), O'Rourke (Eugene F.), Cain, Morrison, Hart, Donohue, Eckel, Scanlon, Braunschweig, Lawler, Driscoll, Gottlob, Roche, Leath, Daley, Donnelly (Thos. J.), Hayes (Max S.), Mulcahy, McCully, Strategier, Sullivan, Hawkes, Baxter, Squire, Bauer, Coleman, Louderback, Gannon, Swift, McNamara, Tingle, Carey, Burns, Nowicki, Morris—793.

For Lennon—Mulholland, Tobin, Brewery Workers' Delegation, Hank, Glass Bottle Blowers' Delegation, United Brotherhood Carpenters' and Joiners' Delegation, Cigarmakers' Delegation, Grant, Clerks' Delegation, Beinke, Shamp, Garment Workers' Delegation, Duncan, O'Brien (W. J.), Hatters' Delegation, Longshoremens' Delegation, Moulders' Delegation, Cullen, O'Connell, Creamer, Mineworkers' Delegation, Miller, Bonbright, Sullivan, Mahon, Furuseth, Frazier, Onstott, Bissett, Mahaney, Witzel, Greene, Kidd, Dold, Bourdingno, O'Sullivan, Cannon, Lambert, Kreyling, Bert, Smith (J. V.), Wolf, Lossie, McCullough, Schubert, Lee, Frye (Jacob), Frye (Michael), Helle, Crossett, Kee—2163.

Delegate Lennon was declared elected.

Nominations for second Fraternal Delegate were called for.

Delegate George H. Warner nominated Eugene F. O'Rourke, of the Printers.

Delegate D. A. Hayes nominated W. C. Pearce, of the Miners.

Delegate McGuire nominated Sidney J. Kent, of the Carpenters.

Delegates Hanrahan and Mahaney seconded the nomination of Delegate Kent.

Delegate Keefe seconded the nomination of Delegate Pearce.

Nominations closed and roll-call ordered.

For O'Rourke—Gilthorpe, Thobe, Tracy, O'Brien (Wm. J.), Shaffer, Smith (Peter), Cullen, Warner (G. H.), Gibson, Frazier, Downey, Morrison, Hart, Eckel, Greene, Gottlob, Roche, Leath, O'Sullivan, Hayes (Max S.), Mulcahy, Sullivan, Hawkes, Carey—405.

For Pearce—Mulholland, Tobin, Brewery Workers' Delegation, Hayes (D. A.), Feehey, Cigarmakers' Delegation, Clerks' Delegation, Beinke, Shamp, Garment Workers' Delegation, Duncan, O'Rourke (Thos. Jr.), Longshoremens' Delegation, Moulders' Delegation, O'Connell, Creamer, United Mineworkers' Delegation, Sullivan, Hofbauer, Mahon, Onstott, Lennon, Bissett, Donnelly (S. B.), Cain, Donohue, Driscoll, Dold, Bowman, Bourdingno, Cannon, McCully, Strategier, Baxter, Kreyling, Bauer, Lossie, McCullough, Gannon, Swift, Burns, Helle, Crossett, Kee—1837.

For Kent—Gers, Hank, Agard, Carpenters and Joiners' Delegation, Grant, Hanrahan, Innis, Hatters' Delegation, Musicians' Delegation, Furuseth, Mahaney, Witzel, Green, Scanlon, Kidd, Braunschweig, Lambert, Bert, Squier, Wolf, Coleman, Louderback, Huebner, McNamara, Lee, Frye (Jacob), Frye (Michael), Morris—687.

Delegate Kent moved that the election of Delegate Pearce be made unanimous.

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke seconded the motion.

The motion prevailed, and Delegate Pearce was declared elected.

Nominations for Fraternal Delegate to Canada were called for.

Delegate Braunschweig nominated Wm. D. Mahon, of the Street Railway Employes.

Delegate Dilcher nominated Alexander Reid, of the Garment Workers.

Delegate Hart seconded the nomination of Delegate Mahon.

Nominations closed and roll call ordered.

For Mahon—Gers, Mulholland, Brewery Workers' Delegation, Agard, Feeney, Carpenters and Joiners' Delegation, Thobe, Grant, Innis, Shamp, Granite Cutters' Delegation, O'Rourke (Thos., Jr.), Shaffer, Longshoremens Delegation, Smith (Peter), Molders' Delegation, Cullen, Machinists' Delegation, Sullivan, Mahon, Furuseth, Frazier, Downey, Mahaney, Donnelly (S. B.), O'Rourke (E. F.), Morrison, Hart, Witzel, Donohue, Eckel, Scanlon, Kidd, Braunschweig, Driscoll, Gottlob, Dold, Bourdingno, Roche, O'Sullivan, Hayes (Max S.), Mulcahy, McCully, Strategier, Sullivan (C. F.), Hawkes, Baxter, Kreyling, Warner (Mason), Smith (J. V.), Wolf, McGill, Lossie, McCullough, Huebner, McNamara, Lee, Frye (Jacob), Tingle, Burns, Helle, Crossett—1710.

For Reid—Tobin, Hank, Gilthorpe, Hayes, Cigarmakes' Delegation, Clerks' Delegation, Hanrahan, Beinke, Garment Workers' Delegation, Hatter Delegation, Mineworkers' Delegation, Musicians' Delegation, Printing Pressmen Delegation, Onstott, Lennon, Bissett, Cain, Greene, Lawler, Daley, Cannon, Lambert, Bauer, Gannon, Swift, Frye (M.), Carey—1307.

Delegate Mahon was declared elected.

Nominations for next place of meeting were called for.

Delegate O'Sullivan nominated Louisville, Ky.

Delegate Max. S. Hayes nominated Cleveland, O.

Delegate Feeney nominated Scranton, Pa.

Delegate Bourdingno nominated Bay City, Mich.

Delegate Keefe nominated Salt Lake City, Utah.

Delegate J. R. O'Brien nominated Galveston, Tex.

Delegate Cannon nominated Columbus, O.

Delegate Bowman nominated Chicago, Ill.

Delegate Tracy seconded the nomination of Salt Lake City.

Delegate Whitaker withdrew Salt Lake City and seconded the nomination of Louisville.

Delegate Gottlob nominated Hoboken, N. J., but afterwards withdrew the nomination.

A large number of letters and telegrams which had been received inviting the next Convention to meet in different cities throughout the country were, on motion, ordered not read because of lack of time.

Nominations closed and roll call ordered.

For Louisville—Tobin, Brewery Workers' Delegation, Hank, United Brotherhood Carpenter and Joiners' Delegation, Thobe, Cigar Makers' Delegation, Hanrahan, Innis, Beinke, Shamp, Garment Workers' Delegation, Granite Cutters' Delegation, Hatters' Delegation, O'Rourke (Thos., Jr.), Barter, Molders' Delegation, Cullen, Miller, Bonbright, Sullivan (J. H.), Hofbauer, Bowman, Mahon, Furuseth, Frazier, Bissett, Mahaney, Donnelly (S. B.), O'Rourke (Eugene F.), Hart, Witzel, Donohue, Greene, Kidd, Braunschweig, Driscoll, Gottlob, Dold, O'Sullivan, Daley, McCully, Strategier, Lambert, Hawkes, Baxter, Warner (Mason), Squier, Bert, Bauer, Smith, Wolf, Coleman, Lossie, McCullough, Gannon, Huebner, McNamara, Lee, Frye (Jacob), Helle—1888.

For Cleveland—Gers, Mulholland, Grant, Lennon, Hayes (Max S.), Sullivan (C. F.)—85.

For Scranton—Feeney, Shaffer, Keefe, Mine Workers' Delegation, Downey, Cain, Morrison, Greene, Eckel, Scanlon, Mulcahy, McGill, Frye (M.), Carey, Burns, Crossett—770.

For Bay City—Bourdingno—1.

For Galveston—Retail Clerks' Delegation—75.

For Columbus—Agard, Hayes (D. A.), Woodbury, Cannon—94.

Louisville was declared selected.

Delegate Reid rose to a question of personal privilege and stated that he desired to return his thanks to those who had voted for him for Fraternal Delegate. Though defeated, he said he was just as grateful.

The convention then adjourned.

## NINTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

Vice-President Duncan called the convention to order at 2 o'clock. The roll call and reading of the minutes were, on motion, omitted.

Delegate Driscoll, for the Special Committee on Piano Workers, reported as follows:

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 20, 1899.

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

MR. PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES—The Committee on Piano Workers of Chicago, Ill., and State Board of Arbitration of Illinois recommend that the whole matter be withdrawn, because the matter was not presented in time for proper investigation. From what we have been able to glean from the testimony presented we are of the opinion that the time of this convention could be more profitably spent in considering other matters.

Signed by Committee,

GEO. A. WHITAKER, *Chairman*,  
FRED DILCHER,  
W. H. FRAZIER,  
C. L. SHAMP,  
CHAS. HANK,  
D. D. DRISCOLL, *Secretary*.

Delegate Dernelle moved that the report be accepted and referred to the Executive Council. Adopted.

Delegate Dernelle, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 83.—By Delegate Geo. Beinke:

*Resolved*, That no firm be placed on the American Federation fair list unless all persons engaged in the employ of said firm are members of the trade unions of their craft.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 109.—By Delegate J. H. Bowman:

WHEREAS, Victor F. Lawson, the proprietor of the Chicago *Daily News* and *Record* has refused to recognize the International Printing Pressmen's Union, and has refused to pay the scale of wages to that craft, and has also refused recognition to the International Stationery Engineers and Firemen, and has further refused through the Publishers' Association to recognize other trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor declare Victor F. Lawson unfair to the organized labor and worthy of the condemnation of all organizations of working men.

Committee recommended its reference to the Executive Council.

Moved by Delegate Bowman that it be so referred. Adopted.

Resolution No. 145.—By Delegate Harry W. Wilson:

*Resolved*, That it be the sense of the American Federation of Labor that we recognize no article as union made unless said article bears the union label of the organization of the workmen by whom it is produced.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 154.—By Delegate S. C. Mahaney:

WHEREAS, The Colorado and Southern Railway Company during the present year have discharged members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, for no other reason than because of their membership in said organization; and,

WHEREAS, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, through their officers, having exhausted all honorable means to bring about a settlement between said company and its telegraph employes; and,

WHEREAS, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, through its chief executive, have recommended to the ticket and freight agents of its members throughout North America, and also asked the co-operation of the trades and labor assemblies of Colorado and other States, to use their influence with those who travel and ship freight, to do so, by other than the Colorado Southern Railway; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be

instructed to bring about a settlement of the differences now existing between said railway company and its telegraph employes, if possible; and in the event of said railway company refusing to adjust the differences, that the Executive Council place the Colorado and Southern Company upon the unfair list.

Committee recommended its reference to Executive Council. Adopted.

Moved to reconsider the adoption of Resolution 145. Adopted.

Delegate Lennon moved that it be referred to the next convention, the Secretary to print the same in the program.

Vice-President Mitchell took the chair.

The consideration of this resolution brought out a spirited discussion, those taking part in it being Delegates Bowman, Feeney, Hawkes, Duncan, Tobin, Gottlob, Dernel and Sculley.

Delegate Tobin offered the following substitute for the report of the committee :

*Resolved*, That any product represented to be "union made" shall not be considered union unless it bears the label of the craft producing such commodity.

Delegate Morrison seconded the motion to adopt the substitute. Adopted.

The motion was adopted as amended.

Resolution No. 82.—By Delegates Julius Zorn, Ed. Ward and Wm. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS, A constant violation of Resolution No. 2, adopted at last year's convention of the American Federation of Labor, is especially among the members of the craft engaged in the beer brewing industry, and,

WHEREAS, As many difficulties in that particular industry could have been avoided if that mentioned resolution had been lived up to; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That no Union of any craft, particularly those Unions directly connected with the beer industry, be allowed to declare a strike or boycott in union breweries, unless the matters be submitted to the different National Executive Boards interested, and also to the American Federation of Labor for indorsement; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That the union violating this rule shall not be entitled to the support of other unions.

On the following from the Executive Council's report:

The last convention approved the following: "Inasmuch as the continuous and overwhelming flood of boycott circulars sent to local unions indiscriminately, without authority of the American Federation of Labor, leads to confusion and ineffectiveness in pushing unfair firms to settlement on union terms; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we disapprove of any local, national or international union sending out any circular calling for a boycott unless the same is first indorsed by the American Federation of Labor and in case a boycott circular is sent out without such indorsement, the Executive Council will feel justified in refusing to sustain the boycott.

Our experience has demonstrated that this resolution has not had the desired effect. By the method already employed, that is, the application by the aggrieved organization being made to headquarters, and investigation and effort at adjustment with a large number of firms have been brought into agreement with the organization in interest, a much larger number of adjustments have been secured by this process than have been accomplished by the placing of unfair firms upon the boycott list.

And on the following from the President's address:

In insisting upon our right to employ this means (the boycott) to secure relief from onerous conditions, or to secure improved conditions, we realize how necessary it is to employ so powerful a weapon with the greatest care and discretion. The wanton or unnecessary placing of a business house upon the unfair or boycott list, is to bring that weapon into disrepute and ridicule and to render it worse than ineffective, since it then must react upon us to our disadvantage.

Committee reported recommending the adoption of the following substitute:

*Resolved*, That no boycott shall be indorsed by any Central Labor Union chartered by the American Federation of Labor, unless the local union desiring the same has, before declaring a boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the central body for investigation, and every effort at amicable adjustment has been exhausted.

*Resolved*, That no boycott shall be indorsed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor unless the same has been requested by the National or International Union directly interested, where such a one exists, or, otherwise, by a central labor union, or by a union chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor where there is no central body, and then only after full investigation, a notification to every organization, local or National, affected, and the exhaustion of every effort at amicable adjustment.

*Resolved*, That no boycott inaugurated, otherwise than in accordance with these provisions, shall be considered by the Executive Council, or the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

*Resolved*, No resolution or motion, the intent or effect of which is to declare unfair or to boycott, directly or indirectly, any person, firm or corporation, shall be in order in any convention of the American Federation of Labor, except the matter has been investigated and reported upon by the Executive Council.

Delegates Bowman and Gottlob spoke in opposition to the motion, the latter offering an amendment to refer the matter to the Executive Council.

Delegate Duncan uttered a protest against such legislation, claiming that the committee's resolution was unconstitutional and at variance with the law regulating the placing of boycotts by central bodies. He said it was a dangerous proceeding, and it should not be hurriedly considered by the Convention in its last hours.

The motion to refer to the Executive Council was adopted.

The following matter was referred to this committee from the Committee on Executive Council's report :

In view of the fact that the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor has grown to such large proportions, we deem it our duty to recommend that all the names on the list be dropped. We recommend further, that this shall not debar an organization from renewing the application, and that an effort of adjustment be made before the concern can again be placed on the unfair list.

Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions :

*Resolved*, That all the names of the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor be dropped.

*Resolved*, That this shall not debar an organization from renewing the application, and that an effort at adjustment be made before the concern can again be placed on the unfair list.

*Resolved*, That National or International organizations are strongly advised to have no more than one concern upon the unfair list at the same time.

Delegate Gottlob amended to insert the words, "after February 28." Committee accepted the amendment.

Delegate Bowman opposed the report.

Delegate Morrison favored the report.

The previous question was called for. Adopted.

The report was then adopted.

Resolution No. 139.—By Delegate James G. Cain :

WHEREAS, The New York *Evening Journal* is the only daily in that city which displays the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor recommends said paper to the wage-workers of New York city and vicinity.

The committee offered the following substitute :

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor recommends to the wage-workers of the various localities those dailies and other newspapers that carry the union label.

Substitute adopted.

Delegate Feeny desired to read a letter. Ruled out.

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegate Saul Schubert :

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the present system of trade union labels is confusing, the mass of the workers throughout the country being unable to distinguish the different trade union labels; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Convention adopt the use of a universal label instead of the trade union labels now in use, and urge that the local trade union instruct the delegates to their national conventions to vote for the adoption of the General Label as used by the American Federation of Labor at present.

Committee reported unfavorably. Adopted.

Resolution No. 79.—By Delegate D. B. Hovey :

WHEREAS, It has come to be quite generally recognized that the already large and increasing number of trade union labels is confusing and to a corresponding extent reactionary; therefore, be it



*Resolved*, That the Executive Council be and is hereby empowered and instructed to employ legal counsel, if necessary, for the purpose of finding what legislation, by this Federation, by the several States or by the Federal Government, is necessary to establish, maintain and preserve the integrity of a uniform label design, to be used jointly and in common by such trades organizations affiliated with this Federation as may wish to employ it in lieu of the present distinctive and individual designs commonly known as "union labels." In event existing statutes shall be deemed to be inadequate to give safe legal standing to a uniform label design, counsel shall draft such a measure as may be deemed necessary and safe, and the Executive Council shall seek to secure its adoption by the United States Congress. The Executive Council shall report to the next convention of this Federation all its proceedings and results thereof under this resolution.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Delegate Gottlob desired to be recorded as voting no. Granted.

Delegate Grant, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 123.—By Delegate J. A. Cannon:

WHEREAS, The Ohio Legislature, at their last session, adopted a joint resolution appointing a commission to revise the Municipal Code for the government of cities and villages in the State of Ohio, said commission of two to be of opposite political affiliation; and,

WHEREAS, The said commission has printed, and is at the present time circulating their report for the indorsement of all organizations interested in the promotion of the welfare of the whole people; and,

WHEREAS, The adoption of the report of the Commission by the Legislature of the State of Ohio would greatly simplify and lessen the work of the trade unionists in the State of Ohio, and advance their cause and the cause of organized labor in general many years, therefore we, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in their nineteenth annual session in the City of Detroit, Mich., do hereby heartily indorse the report of the commissioners and recommend that the trade unionists in the State of Ohio do their utmost with the Legislature of the State of Ohio to bring about its passage at this incoming session of the above named body for the following reasons: 1st. The adoption of the referendum. 2d. The adoption of the merit system in the appointment of all its officers (other than those elected) without regard to party affiliation. 3d. The adoption of municipal ownership of public utilities. 4th. The nomination and election of executive and legislative officers on a non-partisan ballot.

The committee report that as the American Federation of Labor is already on record as favoring, in a general way, the proposition contained in this report, we reaffirm our previous declaration on these questions.

Delegate Cannon spoke in opposition to the report of the committee.

Delegate Lennon and Tracy favored the report.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 121.—By Delegates Max Morris and John B. Lennon:

WHEREAS, Disfranchised labor, like that of enslaved, degrades all free and enfranchised labor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor earnestly appeals to Congress to pass a resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union a proposition for a sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution that shall prohibit the States from disfranchising United States citizens on account of their sex.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 125.—By Delegate Geo. W. Brown:

WHEREAS, Certain persons are fraudulently and mischievously representing themselves as the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' League of America, are issuing charters to subordinate bodies under said seal and name, subscribed, "affiliated with the American Federation of Labor," and signed Paul Maulin, General President; Lewis Remler, General Vice-President; and Fred E. Dressler, Secretary-Treasurer; and,

WHEREAS, The only body recognized and chartered under the American Federation of Labor representing the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, of which Joseph R. Michaels is General President, and Jere L. Sullivan is General Secretary-Treasurer; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor brands the so-called organization represented by said Paul Maulin, Lewis Remler and Fred E. Dressler as fraudulent, and warns all Local Unions of Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Bartenders against countenancing or recognizing same.

Committee reported no action necessary, as it is covered by Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Resolution No. 84.—By Delegates Julius Zorn, Ed. Ward and Wm. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS The following firms, F. Bartels, the Hilemann Bry. Co., G. V. Voegelé & Son, and Zeisler & Son (all brewery firms of LaCrosse, Wis.), have shown themselves antagonistic to organized labor; and,

WHEREAS, The National Union of the United Brewery Workmen have made every effort possible to bring about a settlement of existing difficulties, but failed to do so; and,

WHEREAS, The National Union of the United Brewery Workmen have placed the above named firms on the unfair list, which action was already approved by the American Federation of Labor, therefore, and to make the boycott more effective, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor to reindorse the boycott, and most earnestly ask organized labor and friends not to patronize the above named firms.

Committee recommended its reference to the incoming Executive Council. Adopted.

Resolution No. 153.—By Delegates Max Morris and J. R. O'Brien:

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that in all the largest and most of the smaller cities of the United States there is a practice prevalent of merchants keeping their stores open on Sundays; and,

WHEREAS, This is in direct violation of the laws of many of the States of the union; and,

WHEREAS, This practice is a hardship and oppression of the employes of said merchants, and prohibits them from enjoying the rest and recreation that is in all humanity due them on the Sabbath, as well as depriving them of the companionship of their families on the one day of the week they have a right to expect as their own; and,

WHEREAS, This is in direct opposition to the principles, aims and objects of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention, through their President, instruct their delegates to bring such violations of law before their central bodies, and through them before all locals of every craft, to the end that where such laws exist they shall be enforced, and where they do not, every effort shall be made to have such legislation enacted as will do away with such evils.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted.

Delegate Mulcahy asked permission to introduce the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Through the courtesy of the Railway Companies of the city of Detroit, the delegates to this Convention and their ladies were treated to a very pleasant trolley ride over their broad system of tracks; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be extended to the officers of the Street Railway Company for this manifestation of good will.

Adopted.

Delegate Lennon offered the following resolution and moved its adoption.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be extended to the reporters who have attended this Convention and have reported our proceedings, and that we invite the press of the United States and Canada to send reporters to future conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Adopted.

Delegate Tobin offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Local Shoe Workers' Unions, of Marlboro, Mass., have carried on a contest against the shoe manufacturers of that city, who declared war upon our organization on Nov. 10th, 1898, since which time innumerable sacrifices have been made by the individual members of our unions; and,

WHEREAS, There is now a debt of over \$4,000 hanging over the heads of a few members who own small homes, and who are in danger of losing their little property to satisfy the creditors.

Resolved, That the affiliated unions be and are hereby appealed to for voluntary contributions for the payment of this debt, such contributions to be sent to B. P. Dorsey, 198 E. Main St., Marlboro, Mass. All of which contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

Adopted.

Delegate Kidd moved to proceed to the election of the committee of three to call a convention of painters. Adopted.

Vice-President Duncan took the chair.

Nominations were called for.

Delegate O'Sullivan nominated J. C. Dernell, of the Cigarmakers.

Delegate Lennon nominated W. J. O'Brien, of the Granite Cutters.

Delegate Ward nominated D. D. Driscoll, of the Horseshoers.

Delegate Kidd nominated O. E. Woodbury, of the Carpenters.

Delegate Gottlob nominated Fred Dilcher, of the Miners.

Delegates Dernell and Dilcher declined.

The Secretary was instructed to cast the full vote of the delegates for Delegates O'Brien, Driscoll and Woodbury, which was done, and they were declared elected.

Vice-President Duncan presented Fraternal Delegates Haslam and Wilkie to the convention to extend farewell fraternal greetings.

Mr. Haslam said he was pleased to have the opportunity of expressing his thanks to the delegates for the uniform kindness shown his colleague and himself since arriving in America. In England, he said, the idea prevailed that an Englishman was not welcome in America. But that idea is a myth. "I hardly know how to express my heartfelt gratitude for the many courtesies extended us, and will try to do as much for your fraternal delegates when they come to visit England as you have done for us. Again I thank you."

Delegate Wilkie said in part: "Being a student of the movement, I have followed your methods and have learned much from my experience since coming to your great country. I have no doubt you have great difficulties yet to overcome, but trust that you will hew the rocks of obstruction into stepping stones of greater progress for the future, and hope that our friendly relations will continue to increase and draw closer the workers of the world. I assure you, gentlemen, that we return carrying away with us a happy recollection of our visit to America. Let me close by repeating these words:

Be workmen still to workmen true,  
Amongst ourselves united;  
For never but by workmen's hands  
Can workmen's wrongs be righted."

Delegate Scanlon asked unanimous consent to offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers, call the attention of the National and State campaign committees to the attitude of the New York *Sun* toward organized labor in locking out its union employes and placing imported non-union men in their places; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That such action on the part of the management of the *Sun* is hostile to organized labor in general and any support given to that journal by any of the recognized political parties is detrimental to organized labor and should be condemned by all fair-minded parties.

Non-concurred in.

Delegate Kent, for the Organization Committee, offered the following:

Resolution No. 103.—By Delegates Julius Zorn, Ed. Ward and W. E. Trautmann:

WHEREAS, The following firms: The Zalland Burke, the Henda, the Heiber, and the New York (all brewery firms of Spokane, Wash.) have shown themselves as being antagonistic towards organized labor, especially refusing to recognize the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen; and,

WHEREAS, This National organization, in conjunction with the central body of the city of Spokane, Wash., and Organizer Bro. Harvey Stamel, of the American Federation of Labor, has made every effort to bring about a fair settlement over existing difficulties; and,

WHEREAS, The above named firms point blank refuse to recognize organized labor; and,

WHEREAS, The National Union has put the said firms on the unfair list; therefore, be it  
*Resolved*, That the American Federation of Labor heartily indorses this boycott and recommends to organized labor and friends not to consume the products of the above named firms.

Committee recommended its reference to the Executive Council. Adopted.

Delegate Dernell, for the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 36.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The machinists, molders and blacksmiths employed by the Chamber Bros. Company, manufacturers of paper folding and brick making machinery of Philadelphia, have been on strike since October 1, 1899, against the introduction of a system of piece work, every honorable effort has been made to bring about an adjustment of this grievance but without success; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the firm of Chamber Bros. & Co. be placed upon the list "we don't patronize."

The committee recommends its reference to the Executive Council. Adopted.

Resolution No. 128.—By Delegate Harry A. McKnight:

WHEREAS, There are a great many blacksmiths throughout the country that are still unorganized; and,

WHEREAS, It is the belief of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths that with the assistance of Organizers of the American Federation of Labor they would gain better results; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Organizers throughout the country be, and are hereby instructed to give their assistance to organize the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

Committee reported favorably. Adopted. \*

Delegate Eugene F. O'Rourke protested against the manner in which the resolution offered by Delegate Scanlon had been disposed of, and moved its reconsideration. Non-concurred in.

Delegate O'Sullivan moved that this convention extend congratulations to the trades unionists of Boston for having secured the eight-hour workday.

Delegate Tracy amended the motion to include the different cities in Massachusetts for similar victories.

Delegate O'Sullivan accepted the amendment, and the motion prevailed.

Delegate Kent offered the following resolution :

WHEREAS, The delegates to this convention are under lasting obligations to the Arrangement Committee of the Trades Council of Detroit and the members of organized labor in this city for their generous treatment during this convention;

*Resolved*, That a rising vote of thanks be tendered to organized labor of Detroit as a mark of appreciation.

Adopted.

Delegate McGuire offered the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to open correspondence with the central officials of the trades union movement in Germany, France, Denmark and other European countries to the end that representatives from the trade unions congresses of those countries be in attendance at the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Adopted.

There being no further business before the convention, Vice-President Duncan declared the nineteenth session adjourned *sine die*.

FRANK MORRISON,

*Secretary American Federation of Labor.*

GEORGE W. DUNCAN,

*Assistant Secretary.*

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