

cells post, and we should have postal savings banks, and I want to urge that this body, during your session, will take a firm stand upon these questions. Not only take a firm stand here, but see that your representatives in Congress get resolutions and get personal letters showing that the people of this State demand these two measures. They will do whatever the public demands. If we simply pass resolutions, and do nothing, what influence have we? Not only pass resolutions, but send personal letters, flood Congress with these personal letters of things the people demand. The Grangers do that, and they should, and your order should do the same. You might say you are not interested. Every man and every woman is interested, and the Grange is taking up these vital matters, the parcels post, postal savings bank, and two or three great national measures—and that ship subsidy. (Laughter.) They should be taken up earnestly, honestly and systematically, and in such a manner so as to cover the whole State of Oregon.

"I hope I have said something that has given you a little idea of the great importance of our work. I hope there will be a closer feeling, without which neither can be truly successful."

Pres. Daly's Report

To the Delegates Composing the Seventh Annual Convention of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

Brothers and Sisters—Complying with the constitution of this federation and the precedent established, I herewith submit this annual report.

Taking up the work of the Federation at the time of the adjournment of the sixth annual convention, the eyes of the working people of the state were then focused on the state legislature, then in session in Salem. Organized labor had prepared and secured the introduction in both houses of the general assembly several laws which are necessary to the welfare of the working people of the state, and, being secure in a consciousness of the merit and fairness of the measures, we expected that great progress would be made by the forces of labor at this session.

Employers' Liability.

Most prominent and vital among the laws submitted in the interest of organized labor was the measure known as the employers' liability law. The State Federation, desiring to put forth a legitimate effort to realize the passage of this law, and such other measures that the Federation had espoused.

Shortly after adjournment of our last convention, the information became current in Portland that the casualty insurance companies had launched a campaign against the employers' liability law, and had invoked the influence of the Manufacturers' Association to secure its defeat.

This information was sufficient to alarm the trades unionists of the state, and a called meeting was held in Portland January 1, 1909, attended by representatives of ten trades unions, to consider this matter. Following is an excerpt from a letter issued by your executive board, which gives an account of this meeting:

"The meeting was called on account of receiving definite information to the effect that the insurance companies had aroused the Manufacturers' Association and all the large employers of labor in the state to a united effort to defeat the employers' liability law. A powerful lobby has been organized to meet with the Multnomah delegation in Salem, having in view this purpose. Realizing that the two lobbyists of the State Federation of Labor will be at a disadvantage in combating with so powerful a combination, the meeting resolved that it is absolutely necessary to raise funds so they may employ such assistance as may be necessary to properly present the side of labor in advocacy of that law. For that reason the above meeting petitioned the executive board of the Oregon State Federation of Labor to levy special assessment of not less than one cent per month for a period of three months, said assessment to be available as soon as possible. While the petition asks for an assessment of approximately 3 cents per member, all organizations can afford to do so should they pay as much as their treasuries will allow.

"The executive board feels that this fight is a contest for the very existence of organized labor, and therefore the above petition is granted and an assessment of 1 cent per month per member for three months is hereby imposed on, and further want to impress upon your organization that while this assessment is a voluntary one on your part it is urged that it should be paid at the earliest possible moment. Forward all money to J. P. Cassidy, secretary-treasurer. Yours fraternally,

"C. H. GRAM,
"J. L. WHEELER,
"MRS. L. GEE,
"J. P. CASSIDY,
"Legal Quorum of Executive Board."

As predicted by the foregoing letter, the Manufacturers' Association sent probably the most powerful lobby that ever went to Salem to defeat a single measure. This delegation embraced in its membership the wealthiest manufacturers and most influential political tricksters of the city. There were committee meetings and conferences galore, and suddenly the "friends" of the people (the legislators) began to find objectionable features which they had overlooked before. And the employers' liability law was a dead issue so far as the Oregon legislature was concerned.

began to fall from the eyes of organized labor, and the defeat of the employers' liability law by the state legislature will be turned into sure victory, for we realize that the working people of the state cannot expect any laws from our general assembly that will better the condition of the masses, and it becomes necessary that we submit this measure to the referendum, secure in the belief that the people will administer a just rebuke to the politicians who profess friendship to the working people and desert them at the first attack of the agents of capital. The people—the sovereign people—will approve the employers' liability law by initiative. So let us bend our every energy to the consummation of this great purpose. Let this Federation put it above every consideration, and it will be adopted at the coming election by thousands of votes."

As feared the employers' liability law, so did practically all other measures espoused by this Federation, save the cooperative law and the measure to increase the appropriation for the labor bureau.

Affiliation.

The executive board has from time to time made efforts to secure affiliation of other organizations, and while definite results are meagre, with the work already done, continued efforts along this line will certainly ultimately result in all the labor organization of Oregon massing under the broad banner of the Oregon State Federation of Labor.

It is with pleasure I report the affiliation of a number of trades unions, particularly those of Eugene, Oregon. This is a new city on the trades union map of this state, and we extend them a royal welcome.

Convict Labor.

During the year just past the stove foundry at the state penitentiary was destroyed by fire. The executive board at once communicated with the governor protesting against the rebuilding of same. The governor replied, claiming the law expressly required that buildings belonging to the state, when destroyed by fire, must be rebuilt, and therefore he had no alternative save comply.

In connection with the convict labor problem, I wish to recommend that the executive board communicate with the Federations of the various states, with the purpose of securing concerted action in a movement to secure an amendment by congress of the interstate commerce laws, which will enable a state to require that all prison-made goods sold within its boundaries to be labeled as such.

American Federation of Labor.

There not being sufficient funds available, it was decided by the executive board impossible to send our delegate to the Toronto 1909 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternal Delegate.

The convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor is now in session in the city of Hoquiam. This body is represented at the meetings in the sister state by Brother Carl F. Caulfield. Owing to the simultaneity of the two conventions, it will be impossible for our delegate to submit a report at this session.

Taxation.

Your executive board has projected several forms of tax laws with the object of safeguarding our members as well as all other citizens, and endeavored to secure the support of other organizations. This effort has culminated in the drafting of an amendment to the constitution of the state of Oregon, which, together with a resolution endorsing the same, is submitted for the consideration of this convention.

Electrical Workers' Controversy.

The division of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which has been a matter of grave concern to the entire union labor movement, was taken up by the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor, and placed in the hands of a committee to effect a settlement. Both factions have agreed to abide by the decision, which warrants the prediction that the controversy will soon be amicably adjusted, and the Electrical Workers' organization will go forward with added impetus.

Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison Contempt Case.

The matter of the sentence of President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, for contempt of court, in publishing in the Federationist the name of the Incha Ranga Co., in the "We Don't Patronize" list, remains substantially as it was at the time of our last convention, save that the supreme court has granted a review of the case. However, it is a source of gratification to the union people of the whole country that the Toronto convention re-elected these officers by

the convention nor the head of the labor movement flinch from the result, knowing that our cause is right and just.

On May 1 a great mass demonstration was held in Portland to protest against the unjust sentencing of these men. The meeting was a large one and successful, inasmuch as it gave many people an opportunity to hear the argument put forth from a union standpoint.

Labor Press.

During the past year the Portland Labor Press, under the able management of its editor, H. J. Parkison, has made a remarkable advance, and has become the peer of any labor publication on the Pacific coast, and the equal of any in the United States. Its progress is little short of marvelous, when we consider that up to the year 1909 our official journal had existed in a very precarious existence, poorly supported by the members of organized labor, and dependent upon the charity of the business world for advertising patronage. Compare that condition with the present. Loavely supported by trades unionists, who appreciate the possibilities before it as the organ of organized labor, the publication has reached that proud position where it can and does locate all advertising that conflicts with the interests of our great movement.

The Labor Press is to be congratulated upon the success achieved, and the labor forces commended for the support which has made that success possible, but let us remember that organized labor has not done its whole duty toward the Labor Press until every member in the state is a subscriber. Remember that the success of the Labor Press will reflect in a large measure the success of every labor organization, so let every one take a hand and push, and all will experience an added helpfulness.

In closing this report, I wish to express sincere thanks to the members of the executive board for their earnest co-operation and indulgence during the past year.

Trusting that this seventh annual convention will prove profitable to the cause of labor, and pleasant to the delegates in attendance, I remain, fraternally,

WILLIAM DALY,
President Oregon State Federation of Labor.

Other officers reported. Referred to respective committees.

Organizer of the Bakery and Confectioners' International Union, and an address by C. E. S. Wood, in addition to a great deal of routine matter, took up that day's session. Brother Ross said in part:

"I have roamed around the country quite a bit for a number of years in the interests of the Baker and Confectionery workers. I can say that during the last 25 years the Bakery and Confectioners' Union has been in existence we have done away with a good many of the things that we had in shops and factories. The hours we brought down from 12 and 14 to 16 to 8, 9 and 10 hours, and the wages of \$4 and \$5 a week we have raised up to \$14, \$15, \$16, and as high as \$25 per week. At the present time the young men don't realize the hard struggles that the men had to go through 20 and 25 years ago. That is why we, the old war horses, are taking a more active part in the labor movement. We trust that our example to always keep at union work will bring comfort."

Mr. Wood, in most eloquent language, urged the delegates to use their influence for the State ownership of railroads. "A constitutional amendment, giving the people of Oregon the right to own and operate railroads, will be voted upon at the next election," declared the speaker. "There is no reason why our iron highways should not be controlled and owned by the people as well as our dirt highways. Until we own these iron highways, the railroad magnates will do as they please."

Mr. Wood's speech will be given in full in a later issue of the Labor Press.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION

C. O. Young, Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, presented credentials from the Washington State Federation of Labor, as fraternal delegate. Brother Young was seated and called upon for a speech. Young, who believes more in action than in talk, just gave a few words of greeting and an encouragement to his many old friends, and sat down amidst hearty applause.

From Washington

The Washington Federation of Labor, in convention at Hoquiam, sent an excellent telegram to the Oregon Seventh Annual Convention. It reads:

"Wm. Daly, President Oregon Federation of Labor, 290 1/2 First St., Portland, Or., Washington State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, extends fraternal greetings and felicitations to your organization. We send to you, as our fraternal delegate, our beloved brother, C. O. Young, who will give to you in person our best wishes. May your gathering prove profitable and enjoyable and be a great benefit to the cause we love so much."

"Charles Perry Taylor,
"Secretary-Treasurer."

Credentials Approved

Fraternal delegates from Oregon State Grange—Eugene Palmer, B. G. Leedy.

Central Labor Council of Portland and vicinity—T. H. Burchard, Charles Grassman.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 114—W. E. Jenkins, A. Mahne.

Boilermakers—L. R. Depperman, R. F. McAllister.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—J. F. Cassidy, W. H. Small.

Cigarmakers—H. G. Parsons, W. A. Fitzgerald.

Carpenters No. 805—H. J. Parkison, W. J. Shelley, C. W. Ryan, R. O. Reector, T. D. Hathaway.

Electrical Workers No. 125—H. L. Fitzgerald, W. S. Junkin.

Electrical Workers No. 317—J. S. M. Crockwell, E. D. Pickett.

Brewers' Union No. 320—August Becker, George Gross.

Beerdrivers, Bottlers and Stablesmen—Arthur Hyromanus, Chris Gollnick.

Bartenders League No. 339—Charles S. Price, Charles W. Spilwan, Chris Angier, T. S. Morley.

Garment Workers—Mrs. T. Ross, Mrs. M. Miller, Mrs. Rosina H. Oight.

Musicians—Carl Stoll, A. L. Britting, M. A. Salinger.

Machinists No. 63—R. S. Hayner, E. L. Nettle.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers—Paul L. Musa.

Photo Engravers—R. M. Sainit.

Plasterers—R. A. Willson, B. P. Carahar.

Pressmen No. 42—J. S. Malchester.

Patenters No. 19—E. A. Cheyne, Wm. Noffke, A. J. Waech.

Stoomfitters No. 235—Frank E. East, James Franps.

Sailors—F. Knopff, Ed Rosenberg.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 16—J. C. Fessall, A. G. Ross.

Teamsters No. 162—E. B. Crofoot, John E. Steuer, J. S. Omeara, G. A. Rogers.

Teamsters No. 182, Astoria—Dan Belcher, Charles Smith.

Tailors No. 74—C. P. Berggren, N. A. Bergman, C. G. Ockwig.

Multnomah Typographical Union No. 58—Wm. Daly, Lucius E. Gotshall, A. C. Leonard, C. M. Newman.

Astoria Central Labor Council—Joseph L. Moore.

Bartenders No. 142, Astoria—Albert Johnson, Aug. Nelson.

Carpenters No. 917, Astoria—Wm. Bell, Wm. Olsen.

Fishermen, Astoria—H. M. Lonsonten.

Carpenters No. 1455, Eugene—J. N. St. Clair.

Plumbers No. 481, Eugene—H. B. Woods.

Carpenters No. 1065, Salem—J. E. Wisner, W. H. Fether.

Typographical No. 219, Salem—R. A. Harris.

Engineers No. 372—J. S. Dillen, C. E. White.

Machinists No. 63—Charles Hough.

Leatherworkers No. 56—J. T. Yoet.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were adopted:

FACTORY INSPECTION.

"Resolution providing for amending the State Factory Inspection law.

"Resolved, That the executive committee of the Oregon Federation of Labor be and hereby is authorized and instructed to take the necessary steps to secure the amendment and enforcement of the State Factory law regarding ventilation and sanitation, as set forth in Section 2, Senate Bill 234, General Laws of Oregon, to the end that it be made compulsory upon all establishments, where metal is, smelted, ground, polished, or otherwise fabricated, to install exhaust fans for the carrying off of fumes, and the installation of hoods and other protective devices for the elimination of smoke and dust trouble. That establishments where large belt surfaces are constantly stirring up the dust and lint of the fabrics of commerce be compelled to install exhaust fans and such other forms of ventilation as may be proper. That the sanitation of every factory, mill, workshop, etc., be further promoted, and to this end suggest a conference with and co-operation with the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and such other organizations that may be working along these lines."

Signed by Paul Musa, Metal Polishers; L. E. Gotshall, Multnomah Typographical Union No. 58.

STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION.

"Whereas, an amendment will be submitted to the voters at the November election, providing for State-wide prohibition; and

"Whereas, experience has demonstrated the futility and inefficiency of prohibition legislation, which merely displaces a regulated and legitimate liquor industry, and establishes in place an illicit traffic; and

"Whereas, the effect of prohibition has always been the means of depriving great numbers of tradesmen from gaining a livelihood at their chosen occupations to the advantage of the bootlegger and other unlawful dispensers; and

"Whereas, many of the great trusts, notably the American Tobacco Company, have with mercenary motives, contributed large sums of money to the prohibition campaign funds; and

"Whereas, the people already have the means of prescribing the limitations and are permitted local self-government of the liquor business; and

"Whereas, organized labor has been a great boon to true temperance by raising wages, reducing the hours of labor and creating

sanitary conditions, thereby enabling the tradesmen to acquire a mental and physical condition that permits of moral improvement; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Oregon State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that State-wide prohibition be discontinued."

A very spirited debate, lasting for nearly two hours, was held on this resolution.

The conservative element, urging the organized labor keep aloof from the prohibition fight, was, however, overcome by the statements of delegates who presented facts and figures showing that State-wide prohibition was backed in the main by enemies of organized labor.

At some future date some of the speeches for and against this resolution will be given publicity in the Labor Press.

OPPOSING TIMBER LAND EXEMPTION.

"Whereas, there is a movement on foot in Oregon to secure the exemption of vast areas of land from taxation under pretense of conserving the timber resources of Oregon; and

"Whereas, such exemption of land from taxation, whether logged over or still standing in timber, would result in intensifying land monopoly and the manifold evils resulting therefrom, and give for fifty years power to the already overgrown 'infant industry' known as the timber trust, oppressive power to restrict the development of the State by holding lands out of use that would be wanted for homes in city and country within the term of fifty years, for which time it is proposed to exempt the timber barons, as are the people of Great Britain, today against the walls of the estates of the nobility, which are now and long have been practically exempt from taxation; and

"Whereas, such exemption would not relieve the orchard improvers of the farmer, or the cottages of the producers of Oregon, in city or country, but on the contrary would materially add thereto; and

"Whereas, the effect of such a law would be to far exceed the injury which would now occur if twenty years ago the 'logged over' and timber lands which then comprised the greater portion of the City of Portland, as well as many other cities of Oregon, had been exempted, and would be exempted for thirty more years, thereby crowding our cities and towns and making them still higher, and inasmuch as many of the idle holders of speculators in the city and throughout the State are now and long have been under-assessed and allowed to escape a large portion of what was justly due in taxes, thereby adding to the burdens and handicaps of the producers and workers in city and country; be it

"Resolved, By the Oregon Federation of Labor, in its seventh annual convention, that we unqualifiedly condemn and denounce any and every proposal to exempt any private or corporate holdings from taxation as simply an attempt to establish to that extent a system of landlordism like that now existing in the British people; and this contention now taxes us to point out that, if these timbered and logged over lands are taxed too heavily for their owners to hold, there is no law which prevents the State assuming possession of them; and that, with but little care and attention, our climate and time will reforest any such areas which the exemption from taxation would secure, while at the same time securing to future generations their full use at any time any of the land became more valuable for homes than for timber, which, especially in the case of cities, much of it would."

"W. J. Shelley, Carpenters' No. 805."

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Brother E. A. Cheney, of the Painters' Union, introduced a resolution requiring all scaffolding, to be in width at least eighteen inches; also providing other safeguards for the painters, upon recommendation of the committee on laws and legislation, voted down, as the proposed liability law which the Federation will have on the November, 1910, ballot, covers all the resolution calls for. This part of the law reads:

"Section 1. All owners, contractors, sub-contractors, corporations, or persons whatsoever, engaged in the construction, repairing, alteration, removal or painting of any building, bridge, viaduct, or other structure (other than a private dwelling house, barn or other domestic building appurtenant to a private dwelling or farm, and used exclusively as such), or in the erection or operation of any machinery, or in the manufacture, transmission and use of electricity, or in the manufacture or use of any dangerous appliance or substance, shall see that all metal, wood, rope, glass, rubber, gutta percha, or other material whatever, shall be carefully selected and inspected and tested, so as to detect any defects, and all scaffolding, staging, false work or other temporary structure shall be constructed to bear four times the maximum weight to be sustained by said structure, and such structure shall not at any time be overloaded or overcrowded, and all scaffolding, staging or other structure more than twenty feet from the ground or floor shall be secured from swaying and provided with a strong and efficient safety rail or other contrivance, so as to prevent any person falling therefrom."

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

E. A. Rodgers, of the Teamdrivers' Union, introduced a resolution which was passed condemning the employment of children under 15 years of age in hazardous occupations. The resolution requires that action be taken to prevent their employment in such places.

ELECTION HOLIDAY.

"Whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the welfare of our citizens and our cities and States that all our voters should have ample opportunity to participate in all elections, primary nominating, general and special; and

"Whereas, thousands of our voters are now deprived of the opportunity to perform this great and important duty by being compelled to work on election day, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Seventh Annual Convention of the Oregon Federation of Labor, assembled this 10th day of January, 1910, that we urge the necessity of making all primary nominating and other election days legal holidays, and requiring that all working people be given their liberty on such days; and, be it further

"Resolved, That our executive board be and are hereby instructed to investigate the legality of making all election days holidays, and requiring all working people to be relieved of work on such days, and that the executive board act upon such information as in its judgment the members deem advisable, consistent with the tenor of this resolution. And that, if no other action be taken, they make proper recommendations to the Eighth Annual Convention of the Oregon Federation of Labor."

Signed by H. J. Parkison, Carpenters' No. 808.

PLUMBERS' LICENSE LAW.

Resolution by H. B. Woods, Plumbers' No. 487, Eugene, providing for licensing of master and journeyman plumbers, and authorizing and inspecting of all plumbing.

ACCIDENT STATISTICS.

A. G. Ross and J. C. Fessall, Sheetmetal Workers, requesting the State Labor Commissioner to furnish in his annual report full data as to accidents reported to him; also urging passage of a law compelling employers of labor to report all accidents to their workmen within twenty-four hours of happening of accident.

Wednesday afternoon a resolution commending for consideration old age pensions was adopted.

TUESDAY'S SESSION

Introduction of resolutions referred to the committees, a brief talk by Herman Ross, International

Organizer of the Bakery and Confectioners' International Union, and an address by C. E. S. Wood, in addition to a great deal of routine matter, took up that day's session. Brother Ross said in part:

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"Whereas, the effect of prohibition has always been the means of depriving great numbers of tradesmen from gaining a livelihood at their chosen occupations to the advantage of the bootlegger and other unlawful dispensers; and

"Whereas, many of the great trusts, notably the American Tobacco Company, have with mercenary motives, contributed large sums of money to the prohibition campaign funds; and

"Whereas, the people already have the means of prescribing the limitations and are permitted local self-government of the liquor business; and

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sanitary conditions, thereby enabling the tradesmen to acquire a mental and physical condition that permits of moral improvement; therefore, be it

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OPPOSING TIMBER LAND EXEMPTION.

"Whereas, there is a movement on foot in Oregon to secure the exemption of vast areas of land from taxation under pretense of conserving the timber resources of Oregon; and

"Whereas, such exemption of land from taxation, whether logged over or still standing in timber, would result in intensifying land monopoly and the manifold evils resulting therefrom, and give for fifty years power to the already overgrown 'infant industry' known as the timber trust, oppressive power to restrict the development of the State by holding lands out of use that would be wanted for homes in city and country within the term of fifty years, for which time it is proposed to exempt the timber barons, as are the people of Great Britain, today against the walls of the estates of the nobility, which are now and long have been practically exempt from taxation; and

"Whereas, such exemption would not relieve the orchard improvers of the farmer, or the cottages of the producers of Oregon, in city or country, but on the contrary would materially add thereto; and

"Whereas, the effect of such a law would be to far exceed the injury which would now occur if twenty years ago the 'logged over' and timber lands which then comprised the greater portion of the City of Portland, as well as many other cities of Oregon, had been exempted, and would be exempted for thirty more years, thereby crowding our cities and towns and making them still higher, and inasmuch as many of the idle holders of speculators in the city and throughout the State are now and long have been under-assessed and allowed to escape a large portion of what was justly due in taxes, thereby adding to the burdens and handicaps of the producers and workers in city and country; be it

"Resolved, By the Oregon Federation of Labor, in its seventh annual convention, that we unqualifiedly condemn and denounce any and every proposal to exempt any private or corporate holdings from taxation as simply an attempt to establish to that extent a system of landlordism like that now existing in the British people; and this contention now taxes us to point out that, if these timbered and logged over lands are taxed too heavily for their owners to hold, there is no law which prevents the State assuming possession of them; and that, with but little care and attention, our climate and time will reforest any such areas which the exemption from taxation would secure, while at the same time securing to future generations their full use at any time any of the land became more valuable for homes than for timber, which, especially in the case of cities, much of it would."

"W. J. Shelley, Carpenters' No. 805."

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Brother E. A. Cheney, of the Painters' Union, introduced a resolution requiring all scaffolding, to be in width at least eighteen inches; also providing other safeguards for the painters, upon recommendation of the committee on laws and legislation, voted down, as the proposed liability law which the Federation will have on the November, 1910, ballot, covers all the resolution calls for. This part of the law reads:

"Section 1. All owners, contractors, sub-contractors, corporations, or persons whatsoever, engaged in the construction, repairing, alteration, removal or painting of any building, bridge, viaduct, or other structure (other than a private dwelling house, barn or other domestic building appurtenant to a private dwelling or farm, and used exclusively as such), or in the erection or operation of any machinery, or in the manufacture, transmission and use of electricity, or in the manufacture or use of any dangerous appliance or substance, shall see that all metal, wood, rope, glass, rubber, gutta percha, or other material whatever, shall be carefully selected and inspected and tested, so as to detect any defects, and all scaffolding, staging, false work or other temporary structure shall be constructed to bear four times the maximum weight to be sustained by said structure, and such structure shall not at any time be overloaded or overcrowded, and all scaffolding, staging or other structure more than twenty feet from the ground or floor shall be secured from swaying and provided with a strong and efficient safety rail or other contrivance, so as to prevent any person falling therefrom."

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

E. A. Rodgers, of the Teamdrivers' Union, introduced a resolution which was passed condemning the employment of children under 15 years of age in hazardous occupations. The resolution requires that action be taken to prevent their employment in such places.

ELECTION HOLIDAY.

"Whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the welfare of our citizens and our cities and States that all our voters should have ample opportunity to participate in all elections, primary nominating, general and special; and

"Whereas, thousands of our voters are now deprived of the opportunity to perform this great and important duty by being compelled to work on election day, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Seventh Annual Convention of the Oregon Federation of Labor, assembled this 10th day of January, 1910, that we urge the necessity of making all primary nominating and other election days legal holidays, and requiring that all working people be given their liberty on such days; and, be it further

"Resolved, That our executive board be and are hereby instructed to investigate the legality of making all election days holidays, and requiring all working people to be relieved of work on such days, and that the executive board act upon such information as in its judgment the members deem advisable, consistent with the tenor of this resolution. And that, if no other action be taken, they make proper recommendations to the Eighth Annual Convention of the Oregon Federation of Labor."

Signed by H. J. Parkison, Carpenters' No. 808.

PLUMBERS' LICENSE LAW.

Resolution by H. B. Woods, Plumbers' No. 487, Eugene, providing for licensing of master and journeyman plumbers, and authorizing and inspecting of all plumbing.

ACCIDENT STATISTICS.

A. G. Ross and J. C. Fessall, Sheetmetal Workers, requesting the State Labor Commissioner to furnish in his annual report full data as to accidents reported to him; also urging passage of a law compelling employers of labor to report all accidents to their workmen within twenty-four hours of happening of accident.

Wednesday afternoon a resolution commending for consideration old age pensions was adopted.

THURSDAY SESSION

The first thing taken up was the employers' liability law, to go on the ballot under the initiative. It was passed unanimously and committees authorized to proceed immediately to secure signatures. A resolution for a law to have boilers inspected was voted down for the reason that the matter was covered in the employers' liability law. A resolution relative to employment of convicts in competition with free labor was passed, introduced by R. A. Willson.

A resolution was passed endorsing the ownership of iron as well as dirt highways and appropriation of money and issuance of bonds for them.

A proposed amendment to limit the emergency clause to a three-fourths vote of the legislature was endorsed. The famous tax amendment by which the final word on taxation laws will have to be said by the people, and providing for county as well as state exemption of any class of property by popular vote, was passed unanimously with no debate and only a short speech by H. J. Parkison.

Postal savings banks were endorsed. Strong resolutions passed against Olds, Wortman & King and the notorious scab building concern, that is erecting its barn on Morrison and Tenth streets. Copies of the resolutions will be sent all over the state and especially to the laborers. It is said that organized labor has cut down their rates 50 per cent already.

A resolution to promote the union label provided Mrs. Ross of the Garment Workers to secure the labor man for not wearing more union label clothing.

A resolution condemning as unsanitary the Manila cigars imported through the influence of President Taft free of duty and affecting the cigarmakers of the Coast, grievously, was passed after explanations by W. H. Fitzgerald and others.

A flashlight photo of the convention for publication in the Journal was taken, and the convention took a recess.

In the afternoon the following resolutions were passed: Favoring union suffrage; demanding freedom of speech and freedom of assembly without interruption by the police; endorsing struggles of fishermen to prevent extirpation of salmon in Columbia river, endorsing struggle of Leatherworkers for eight-hour day; endorsing bill

to prohibit wearing of society emblems by persons not members.

After this nominations of officers were made as follows: President, Will Daly; vice president, Charles Grassman; secretary, J. P. Cassidy; executive committee, J. Moore of Astoria, H. B. Wood of Eugene, J. P. Wisner and R. A. Harris of Salem, R. A. Willson and William Noffke of Portland; election board, C. W. Ryan, W. E. Jenkins, J. D. M. Crockwell; delegate to American Federation of Labor, R. A. Harris; delegate Oregon State Grange, R. A. Harris, H. J. Parkison; delegate to Washington State Federation of Labor, Mrs. Frances Ross.

The next convention will be held at Salem on the first Monday after the assembling of the state legislature.

ON RECORD

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION PLAN FAVORED

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Oregon Federation of Labor is on record favoring proportional representation in the election of lawmakers, both city and State. It further favors the filling of all public offices to which there is but one officer to be elected by the proportional system.

The resolution further calls upon the Central Labor Councils of all cities of the State to secure the enactment of such laws for their municipal government.

This resolution was backed by the Portland delegation. It is their intention to have submitted to the voters of Portland at the November, 1910, election a law which will give to labor its full representation in proportion to its voting strength in the City Council.

The proposed amendment will require that all Councilmen be elected at large from the whole city. When there are 29,000 voters in the city, and 15 Councilmen to elect, each 2,000 voters will elect a Councilman. This will give organized labor at least five Councilmen, with a voting strength of 10,000. The proposed law will give any class having 2,000 voters representation in the city's law-making body. Labor contends this is just and proper, and will give all classes of our citizens a voice in the city's affairs.

It was argued on the floor of the convention that no unjust special privileges and laws such as the present street car franchise, that produce poor service and large dividends to the Wall street stock gambling owners of the monopoly, could be passed through a Council which is thoroughly representative of the people, as it would be under such a system.

FRATERNAL

VISITOR TO WASHINGTON

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Carl F. Caulfield is in Hoquiam, Wash., attending the annual convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor.

Bro. Caulfield was elected fraternal delegate to this convention by the labor unions of Oregon last January. The executive board of the Oregon Federation of Labor at its regular monthly meeting last week appropriated the necessary money and sent the delegate on his pleasant mission to represent the Oregon laboring forces.

Mr. Caulfield will visit Tacoma, Seattle and Everett while on the other side of the Columbia. The Labor Press readers will hear from him regularly while at the convention and on the road.

DELEGATES AT LYRIC.

During the afternoon session of the Convention of the State Federation of Labor was informed that the Lyric Theater management had invited all the delegates to attend their performance Thursday night. The convention accepted the invitation with thanks, after being informed that the Lyric uses the printers union label on all its printing, hires union musicians and stage employers, is otherwise a good union playhouse, and puts up a good show.

BUILDERS TALK

The Building Trades Council had its usual good attendance on last Monday night. It had made an unusual attendance of brother from out of the city