

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Thirteenth Annual Convention
OF THE
CALIFORNIA
STATE FEDERATION
OF LABOR
HELD AT
GERMANIA HALL, SAN DIEGO
October 7 to 12, 1912



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OF THE

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OF THE

California State Federation of Labor



HELD AT

Germania Hall, San Diego, California

October 7 to 12, 1912

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street

NOTE—At the time of publishing there were vacancies in Districts Nos. 4, 7 and 11.

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A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH

of the

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The California State Federation of Labor, the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, was organized at Pioneer Hall in San Francisco on January 7-8-9, 1901.

There were present delegates representing organizations in Oakland, Los Angeles, San Mateo, San Rafael, Vallejo, San Jose, Sacramento, and San Francisco. The sentiment of the delegates assembled was expressed in the preamble of the Declaration of Purposes, which reads as follows:

"Recognizing the fact that the labor organizations of this State, located as they are in widely separated localities, and lacking any systematic means of communication, and recognizing the consequent necessity of the establishment of a central body which shall form a bond of connection between the labor organizations in every section of the State, we have formed this California State Federation of Labor."

The total number of bodies represented in the first convention was sixty-one unions and five central councils. The total number of delegates was 163, representing approximately 10,000 members.

The first convention lost no time in getting down to business and endorsing various measures presented by delegates. Arrangements were also made to have a Legislative Committee attend the session of the Legislature with a view of having certain very necessary labor bills enacted into law.

The Executive Council was instructed to prepare a bill providing for Direct Legislation, through the Initiative and Referendum, and to have same submitted to the Legislature for enactment. Thus, it will be seen that organized labor initiated and worked for Direct Legislation fully ten years before the people of California were given the opportunity to vote upon these measures.

C. D. Rogers of Oakland was the first President, and Guy Lathrop of San Francisco the first Secretary of the State Federation.

The second convention was held in Vallejo on January 6-7-8, 1902. During the year the convention had grown in membership and influence, the work assigned to the Executive Council by the previous convention had been accomplished, with much material benefit to organized labor throughout the State.

The third convention was held in Elks' Hall, Los Angeles, on January 5-9, 1903. John Davidson of Vallejo had been elected at the previous convention to succeed President Rogers. The work of organization had been prosecuted vigorously between conventions, and the State Federation of Labor was now a potent factor in obtaining legislation for the benefit of the wage-earner and in the adjustment of labor disputes. Numerous bills to be submitted to the next Legislature were introduced at the Los Angeles convention. John Davidson was re-elected President, and George K. Smith of Oakland was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The fourth annual convention took place at Fresno in January, 1904. Fred C. Wheeler of Los Angeles had served the Federation during the year as State Organizer, and very satisfactory results were reported to the convention. The Federation was now in its fourth year, and it was universally conceded that the State body was a mighty power for the betterment of the toilers' conditions in every city, town and hamlet. The Fresno convention elected Harry A. Knox President, and G. B. Benham Secretary-Treasurer.

Sacramento was chosen as the fifth convention city. The Sacramento convention, which took place in January, 1905, was more successful in point of attendance and results accomplished than any previous convention. Much progress was reported in the upbuilding of new and old unions throughout the State. This session of the Federation differed from others because the Legislature of the State was in session at the same time in the same city, and a great deal of attention was given to legislative work.

Harry A. Knox was re-elected President, and Frank J. Bonnington of San Francisco was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The sixth convention was held in Germania Hall, Oakland, January 1-6, 1906. The year's work of the Executive Council had been exceedingly heavy, much organizing work had been done, jurisdiction disputes adjusted, and legislative work carried on to a greater degree than ever before. Several propositions on politics enlivened the sessions of this convention. Officers elected were: G. S. Brower, President, and J. H. Bowling, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stockton was the next convention city. During the year the San Francisco earthquake and conflagration had taken place, and all the records and effects of the Federation had been destroyed. Notwithstanding this handicap, substantial progress was reported in every field of action. George A. Tracy of San Francisco was elected Presi-

dent to succeed T. F. Gallagher, of Oakland, who had been acting in that capacity since the resignation of G. S. Brower, which took place during the year. J. H. Bowling was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The eighth annual convention took place in the Farragut Theater at Vallejo, in January, 1907. Much progress had again been made. During the year numerous strikes had taken place, among them that of the United Railroad's employees of San Francisco, the Iron Trades strike for eight hours in San Francisco and vicinity, also the Telephone Operators and the Steam Laundry Workers' struggle for better conditions.

The problem of Asiatic Immigration was also given more and more attention by the State Federation. President Tracy was re-elected at this convention, and Geo. W. Bell of San Francisco was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The ninth annual convention took place at San Jose, October 5-9, 1908; the previous conventions having changed the time of holding conventions from the month of January to October. This convention went fully into the proposed new Primary Law, Direct Legislation, Referendum and the Recall. George W. Bell was re-elected Secretary Treasurer, and A. M. Thompson, of Oakland, President.

San Rafael was the next convention city. The attendance at the tenth convention was exceptionally good and the work of the year showed substantial progress. This convention took up the task of organizing the unskilled and migratory laborers. A change was also made in the selection of Vice-Presidents, who had theretofore been chosen at large. According to the law now in force, the State is apportioned into districts and the Vice-Presidents elected from the respective districts must be residents of same. This insures a more representative make-up of the Executive Council. D. D. Sullivan of Sacramento was elected President, and Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer.

The eleventh annual convention was held in the Union Labor Temple at Los Angeles, October 4-8, 1910.

In ten years the membership of the Federation had increased from 10,000 to over 45,000. The attendance of delegates at the annual conventions had also increased and in more than one respect this convention was a remarkable gathering. The "Times" explosion had taken place a few days before the opening of the convention. The National Bankers' Convention was in session at the same time, and while the latter were welcomed and wined and dined with much affectation by the city administration and the newspapers, none of these had a kind word for the representatives of the men and women who toil and who came from all parts of California to deliberate upon the problems, grievances and aspirations of the workers.

A great deal of work pertaining to all the phases of the movement was transacted at this convention. D. D. Sullivan and Paul Scharrenberg were re-elected President and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively.

Bakersfield was chosen as convention city of 1911. The year preceding the twelfth annual convention was made memorable by extraordinary success in obtaining favorable legislation, the details of which are set forth in the Reports of Officers published in the proceedings of that year. The incumbent President and Secretary-Treasurer were re-elected.

San Diego was the place of meeting for the thirteenth annual convention. This was the best attended convention in the history of the Federation, approximately 35,000 trade unionists being represented by more than 200 delegates. The paid-up membership of the Federation had reached 62,000, a gain of 6,000 since the previous convention. A great volume of business was transacted at this gathering, fully seventy different propositions were introduced and dealt with—details of which may be found in these proceedings.

The Executive Council was again enlarged by creating two new districts, making a total of eleven districts with fourteen Vice-Presidents. D. P. Haggerty of San Francisco was elected President and the incumbent Secretary-Treasurer was re-elected. Fresno was chosen as the next convention city and there is not the slightest doubt that when the Fourteenth Annual Convention is called to order in Fresno, on October 6, 1913, the State Federation will be stronger numerically and more influential and powerful than ever.

The California State Federation of Labor has been in existence just a dozen years, and in that brief period has accomplished remarkable work. And considering the work that has been done in the years past, when much of our energy was devoted to the upbuilding of the Federation itself, how much more will we be able to do in the future, for we have now approximately eighty per cent. of all the unions eligible for affiliation within the fold of the Federation.

There is no limit to the field of our usefulness and scope of action. Thoroughly federated and united, the organized toilers of California can accomplish anything within reason, but we must at all times deliberate and act together in order to obtain results.

PROCEEDINGS

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Monday, October 7—Morning Session.

The thirteenth annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by President Sullivan.

Al Condrotte of the Bartenders' Union, San Francisco, and R. T. McAllister of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60, Sacramento, were appointed Sergeants-at-Arms. W. A. Gallagher was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Convention.

President Sullivan introduced Jacob Beckel, president of the San Diego County Federated Trades and Labor Council, who welcomed the delegates and gave a brief résumé of labor conditions in San Diego and Southern California.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then read by Chairman Vitaich.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

We, the Committee on Credentials, beg leave to report that we have examined all credentials received to date and find the following delegates duly qualified to be seated and entitled to the votes set opposite their names:

BAKERSFIELD—

Kern County Labor Council (2):
Fred J. Voll, 2.
Cooks & Waiters, No. 550 (135):
J. J. Alldridge, 135.

FRESNO—

Bakers, No. 43 (36):
Ben Hodge, 36.
Bartenders, No. 566 (75):
Henry Gams, 75.
Fresno Carpenters, No. 701 (286):
R. W. McKnight, 286.
John B. Brooks (Alternate).
Fresno Labor Council (2):
F. P. Lamoreux, 1.
Ray W. Baker, 1.
Electrical Workers, No. 100 (20):
B. W. Greenwood, 20.
Geo. M. Holden (Alternate).
Painters, No. 294 (100):
A. G. Bartlett, 100.
Typographical, No. 144 (49):
A. J. Joseph, 49.

HANFORD—

Carpenters, No. 1043 (43):
A. Gustafson, 43.
Painters, No. 594 (29):
Silas F. Hand, 15.
Thomas H. Deane, 14.

LOS ANGELES—

Bakers, No. 37 (193):
Charles Darwin Shields, 97.
Charles E. Schulz, 96.
Barbers, No. 295 (299):
James A. Carnahan, 150.
A. H. Sonner, 149.
Bartenders, No. 284 (512):
E. F. Day, 256.
J. B. Bouett, 256.
Blacksmiths, No. 282 (83):
George B. Fisher, 42.
Juan Ramirez, 41.
Bookbinders, No. 63 (55):
Fred B. Alford, 55.
Central Labor Council (2):
C. F. Grow, 1.
Frank Sesma, 1.
Cigarmakers, No. 225 (222):
J. Y. Perez, 222.
Electrical Workers, No. 61 (265):
Wm. J. Kelley, 133.
Wm. H. Pierce, 132.
Machinists, No. 311 (283):
L. D. Biddle, 283.
Molders, No. 374 (119):
Frank Belcher, 60.
John J. Evans, 59.
Musicians, No. 47 (507):
W. A. Engle, 169.
C. L. Bagley, 169.
M. C. Glenn, 169.
Pattern Makers (31):
J. W. Bazzell, 16.

A. B. Hubbell, 15.
Printing Pressmen, No. 78 (63):
G. A. Peterson, 63.
Stage Employees, No. 33 (67):
H. H. Dixon, 67.
Steam Engineers, No. 72 (106):
F. C. Marsh, 53.
W. M. Miller, 53.
Teamsters, No. 208 (82):
R. A. Larrimore, 82.
Typographical No. 174 (358):
George Stein, 72.
Ralph H. Criswell, 72.
H. W. Dennett, 72.
R. E. McLean, 71.
Seth R. Brown, 71.
Waiters, No. 17 (158):
George W. McDonald, 158.

OAKLAND—

Barbers, No. 134 (160):
Frank B. Perry, 160.
Carpenters, No. 36 (320):
J. W. Bibby, 320.
Central Labor Council (2):
Chas. A. Drolette, 2.
Electrical Workers No. 283 (300):
S. D. Kimball, 300.
Machinists, No. 284 (500):
P. W. Buckley, 500.
Street Railway Employees, No. 193 (600):
T. G. Duncan, 300.
W. E. Athey, 300.
Teamsters, No. 70 (304):
Chas. H. Johanson, 102.
James Cronin, 101.
E. H. Hart, 101.

PASADENA—

Carpenters, No. 769 (121):
P. M. Shutt, 41.
J. M. Harvey, 40.
E. G. Morris, 40.
Painters, No. 93 (143):
C. C. Culbertson, 72.
W. G. Johnson, 71.
Plumbers, No. 280 (52):
J. H. Simpson, 52.
Typographical, No. 583 (38):
Harry A. Huff, 38.

SACRAMENTO—

Electrical Workers, No. 36 (115):
A. E. Maiden, 115.
Federated Trades Council (2):
John S. Blair, 1.
Wm. B. Munsey, 1.
Printing Pressmen, No. 60 (41):
R. T. McAllister, 20.
D. D. Sullivan, 21.
Teamsters and Lumber Handlers No. 803 (105):
A. L. Wulff, 105.
Typographical, No. 46 (195):
C. E. Sutphen, 195.

SAN DIEGO—

Barbers, No. 256 (69):
Ed. F. Dierks, 35.
George H. McClellan, 34.
Bartenders, No. 768 (50):
L. R. Davitt, 25.
Joe Jost, 25.
Carpenters, No. 810 (453):
D. W. Blackwell, 227.
Frank A. Thomas, 226.
Cigarmakers, No. 332 (53):
Thos. Steigerwald, 53.
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses, No. 402 (177):
Richard Maher, 59.
B. P. Carpenter, 59.
A. J. Van Bebber, 59.
Federated Trades Labor Council (2):
Ira H. Markwith, 1.
Jacob Beckel, 1.
Gas Workers, No. 12740 (69):
A. W. Brand, 30.
R. E. Steade, 30.
Musicians, No. 325 (106):
Joseph Smith, Jr., 53.
Dan Nagle, 53.
Printing Pressmen, No. 140 (37):
Edward Miller, 19.
J. P. Cantlin, 18.
Stage Employees, No. 122 (25):
W. G. Cox, 13.
T. B. Wylis, 12.
Steam Engineers, No. 365 (21):
C. H. Scott, 11.
G. L. Baldwin, 10.
Tailors, No. 277 (12):
M. J. Thompson, 6.
Julius Sturz, 6.
Typographical, No. 221 (103):
Albert W. Fenn, 52.
Lucius R. Barrow, 51.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Alaska Fishermen (1000):
I. N. Hysten, 500.
Herman Twedt, 500.
Barbers, No. 148 (667):
Dan F. Tattenham, 667.
Bartenders, No. 41 (600):
Al Condrotte, 600.
Bay and River Steamboatmen (433):
Henry Huntsman, 433.
Beer Bottlers, No. 293 (400):
Chas. P. Trainor, 400.
Beer Drivers and Stablenmen No. 227 (475):
H. J. Giannini, 475.
Boilermakers, No. 25 (107):
M. J. McGuire, 107.
Bookbinders, No. 31 (200):
Chas. J. Williams, 200.
Box Makers and Sawyers No. 1156 (100):
W. G. Desepte, 100.
Brewers and Maltsters, No. 7 (400):
Julius Tham, 400.
Butchers, No. 115 (300):
D. J. Murray, 300.
Carpenters, No. 22 (1484):
John J. Hughes, 742.
W. W. Lawler, 742.
Carpenters, No. 483 (899):
W. R. Gibson, 899.
Carpenters, No. 1082 (426):
John Severin, 421.
Cement Workers, No. 1 (465):
James Whalen, 465.
Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410 (157):
J. P. Griffin, 157.
Coopers, No. 65 (258):
Walter Randolph, 258.
Electrical Workers, No. 6 (400):
A. Elken, 400.
Electrical Workers, No. 151 (414):
James J. Wharton, 414.
Elevator Constructors, No. 8 (135):
D. J. Murphy, 135.
Garment Workers, No. 131 (500):
May E. Cummings, 500.
Gas and Water Workers, No. 9840 (400):
Patrick J. Finnegan, 200.
Timothy J. Driscoll, 200.

Labor Council (2):
Harry Cantrowith, 1.
Andrew J. Gallagher, 1.
Machinists, No. 68 (1000):
D. P. Haggerty, 1000.
Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Assn. (700):
Michael McHale, 700.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders (1000):
William Meehan, 250.
Joseph Connolly, 250.
C. J. Harrington, 250.
John Clark, 250.
Molders, No. 164 (650):
Wm. Doorley, 325.
Jas Simonsen, 325.
Musicians, No. 6 (650):
Harry Menke, 217.
Arthur Morey, 217.
Chas. H. Foster, 216.
File Drivers, No. 77 (433):
D. Cameron, 217.
Jas. B. Leahy, 216.
Web Pressmen, No. 4 (100):
Daniel C. Murphy, 100.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific (2000):
Edward Andersen, 334.
E. Ellison, 334.
E. A. Erickson, 333.
F. C. H. Meyer, 333.
Harry Ohlsen, 333.
Paul Scharrenberg, 333.
Stage Employees, No. 16 (310):
Edward Wagner, 310.
Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26 (1300):
Mrs. Mary Carson, 217.
D. J. Gorman, 217.
Harry Morrison, 217.
Chas. Linegar, 217.
Chas. Deery, 216.
Chas. Child, 216.
Teamsters No. 85 (1500):
William Blaisdell, 300.
Miles D'Arcy, 300.
James E. Hopkins, 300.
John E. Stewart, 300.
John P. McLaughlin, 300.
Typographical, No. 21 (850):
Wm. A. Gallagher, 283.
Geo H. Knell, 283.
Wm. J. Pierce, 284.
Upholsterers, No. 28 (135):
B. B. Rosenthal, 135.
United Laborers, No. 1 (700):
Michael O'Leary, 700.

SAN JOSE—

Barbers, No. 252 (75):
A. T. Huston, 75.
Bartenders, No. 577 (124):
E. H. Lincoln, 124.
Central Labor Council (2):
George A. Batchelor, 2.
Printing Pressmen, No. 146 (33):
A. L. Jones, 17.
H. J. Young, 16.
General Teamsters, No. 287 (79):
Chas. Washburn, 40.
M. Rafferty, 39.
Typographical, No. 231 (77):
Robert L. Telfer, 77.

SAN LUIS OBISPO—

Carpenters, No. 1632 (46):
James A. Blackburn, 46.

SAN PEDRO—

Bartenders, No. 591 (33):
A. J. Smith, 33.
Carpenters, No. 1140 (39):
S. A. Young, 39.

SANTA ROSA—

Steam Engineers, No. 147 (17):
Wm. J. Yandle, 9.
Donald C. Patteson, 8.

STOCKTON—

Central Labor Council (2):
Thomas J. Vitaich, 2.

VALLEJO—

Federal Labor Union No. 11345 (40):
J. B. Dale, 20.
L. B. Leavitt, 20.
Machinists, No. 252 (183):
Harry Bartley, 183.

We find that the delegate from Stationary Firemen's Union No. 86, of San Francisco, is not entitled, according to the Constitution, to a seat in the Convention, but in view of the fact that past Conventions have seated delegates under like circumstances, we recommend that he be seated.

We also recommend that A. E. Yoell be seated as a fraternal delegate from the Asiatic Exclusion League, and that William Urmy and William F. Dwyer be seated as fraternal delegates from the Building Trades Council of San Francisco.

TOM J. VITAICH,
W. G. DESEPTE,
W. B. MUNSEY,
Committee on Credentials.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Announcement was made of the various entertainment features for the week.

COMMITTEES.

The appointment of the following committees was announced by President Sullivan:

Credentials—Thomas J. Vitaich, Central Labor Council, Stockton; W. G. Desepte, Box Makers and Sawyers, No. 1156, San Francisco; W. B. Munsey, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento.

Constitution and Laws—I. N. Hyleñ, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco; John S. Blair, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; W. G. Johnson, Painters No. 92, Pasadena; Chas. H. Johanson, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; Robert E. McLean, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.

Law and Legislation—A. J. Gallagher, Labor Council, San Francisco; D. W. Blackwell, Carpenters No. 810, San Diego; Ray W. Baker, Labor Council, Fresno; Harry Menke, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; Robert L. Telfer, Typographical No. 231, San Jose.

Officers' Reports—F. P. Lamoreux, Labor Council, Fresno; Frank Belcher, Molders No. 374, Los Angeles; E. Ellison, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; Edward Wagner, Stage Employees No. 16, San Francisco; J. W. Bibby, Carpenters No. 36, Oakland.

Resolutions—H. W. Dennett, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles; Timothy J. Driscoll, Gas Workers No. 9840, San Francisco; R. W. McKnight, Carpenters No. 701, Fresno; Frank B. Perry, Barbers No. 134, Oakland; Henry Huntsman, Bay and River Steamboatmen, San Francisco.

Labels and Boycotts—W. J. Pierce, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco; May E. Cummings, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; C. D. Shields, Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles; D. J. Gorman, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.

Grievances—Ed Andersen, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; H. J. Young, Printing Pressmen No. 146, San Jose; James A. Blackburn, Carpenters No. 1632, San Luis Obispo; James J. Wharton, Electrical Workers No. 151, San Francisco; J. Y. Perez, Cigarmakers No. 225, Los Angeles.

Rules of Order—Frank Sesma, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; D. J. Murray, Butchers No. 115, San Francisco; J. J. Alldridge, Cooks and Waiters No. 550, Bakersfield; Joseph Smith, Jr., Musicians No. 325, San Diego; Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.

Thanks—Harry Bartley, Machinists No. 252, Vallejo; George A. Batchelor, Central Labor Council, San Jose; Joseph Connolly, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders, San Francisco; A. L. Wulff, Teamsters and Lumber Handlers No. 803, Sacramento; F. C. Marsh, Steam Engineers No. 72, Los Angeles.

The Convention approved the appointment of Committees as read.

Reports of Officers and delegates' badges were then distributed by roll call. The Reports of Officers are published in full, following the last day's proceedings.

The following communication was read and ordered published in the proceedings:

San Diego, Cal., October 7, 1912.

To the Delegates assembled, Greeting:

San Diego Aerie No. 244, Fraternal Order of Eagles, extends its best wishes to all delegates assembled. We want you to all feel at home during your stay in our city. Our new home, located at No. 1031 Second street, Eagles' Building, is at your disposal, and you are most cordially invited to visit us if possible; where real Eagle

hospitality is always the bill of fare. To members of the Order, we especially ask you to be present at our meeting to-morrow evening, Tuesday, October 8. Fraternally yours,
H. W. VINCENT, Secretary.

The following telegram was read:

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 7, 1912.

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary State Federation of Labor, San Diego, Cal.:
The San Francisco Labor Council sends its fraternal greeting to the Thirteenth Annual State Federation of Labor Convention and wishes you all success in your deliberations.

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary San Francisco Labor Council.

The convention adjourned at noon.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY

Tuesday, October 8—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

We recommend that the following Fraternal Delegates from the Woman's International Union Label League from Los Angeles, Pasadena and San Diego be seated: Los Angeles, Lena M. Banta, Mary A. Strachan; Pasadena, Mrs. H. A. Huff, Mrs. J. M. Harvey; San Diego, Mrs. Florence Burke, Mrs. Elsie Deeds.

We further recommend that Electrical Workers No. 151 of San Francisco be accredited with 688 votes in place of 414 votes, for the reason that before amalgamation of No. 633 and No. 151, both Locals were affiliated and in good standing and were both paying on the same members as at present.

TOM J. VITAICH,
W. G. DESEPTE,
W. B. MUNSEY.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Markwith of San Diego informed the convention that the San Diego Sun is a fair paper.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

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

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 8, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Your Committee on Rules and Order of Business respectfully submit the following report.

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

1. The sessions of this convention shall be from 10 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., and no night sessions unless so ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.

2. Delegates, when arising to speak, shall respectfully address the chair, and announce their full name and the name and number of the organization which they represent.

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

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

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

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

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

8. When a question is before the house, the only motion in order shall be as follows: (a) to adjourn, (b) to refer, (c) the previous question, (d) to postpone indefinitely, (e) to postpone to a stated time, (f) to divide or amend. These motions shall take precedence in the order named.

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

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

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

12. No resolution shall be received by the chair or by the Committee on Resolutions unless it bears the signature of the delegate presenting it and the name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution shall be introduced later than the fourth legislative day at 12 o'clock m., except by consent of two-thirds of the delegates present.

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

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

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

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

We recommend the following order of business:

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

Respectfully submitted.

F. SESMA, Chairman,
 SETH R. BROWN,
 J. J. ALLDRIDGE,
 JOSEPH SMITH,
 D. J. MURRAY.

A motion was made by Delegate Buckley of the Machinists' Union of Oakland that the morning hour of convening be changed from 10 o'clock to 9. Lost.

The committee's report was then adopted as read.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications and telegrams were received and read:

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 7, 1912.

Chairman State Federation of Labor, San Diego, Cal.

The laborer is worthy of his hire. Thousands of working men and women throughout the State will be greatly benefited by the passage of a weekly pay day law by the next Legislature, and we respectfully urge that your body use every endeavor to have such a law passed by the coming Legislature. New York and other eastern States have a similar law and it has been demonstrated that it is beneficial to the working people.

A. B. FOUNTAIN,
 MAURICE VAUGHAN,
 Committee.

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 8, 1912.

Officers and Members of the California State Federation of Labor, San Diego, Cal.

Gentlemen: Sacramento Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60 has just come in possession of the fifth vice-president's report to your honorable body, and we do hereby enter a protest against the adoption of same on the grounds that same is misrepresented and can be fully explained by our delegates. New contract virtually the same as is the report of vice-presidents of the Sixth District. Offered to arbi-

trate on three different occasions Allied Printing Trades, midnight session, when told all negotiations were off. Before executive committee of Federated Trades on July 4th, and by letter to same committee a few days later. See report of Executive Committee of Federated Trades and action taken by other Central Bodies in our little paper Truth.

Fraternally yours,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60.

Eureka, Cal., Oct. 7, 1912.
Secretary State Federation of Labor Convention, Carpenters' Hall, San Diego, Cal.
Humboldt Building Trades Council sends greetings and best wishes to delegates at annual convention, also to Brother J. B. Dale, State Organizer.

W. H. HEMSTED, Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 7, 1912.
Paul Scharrenberg, California State Federation of Labor, Convention Hall, San Diego, Cal.

The delegates to the twenty-fourth convention of the International Iron Molders' Union of North America, in convention assembled, send you and all delegates fraternal greetings with expression of hope for still greater success and progress in the cause of Organized Labor.

JOHN P. FREY, Secretary of Convention.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 7, 1912.

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary State Federation of Labor, Care State Convention State Federation of Labor, San Diego, Cal.

Get strong endorsement Home Rule in Taxation through convention. Also recommendation that every union in State pass similar resolution. San Francisco Real Estate Board has denounced amendment. State Realty Federation convention in Los Angeles will probably take similar action. Important that Labor take strong ground for amendment.

CLARENCE E. TODD.

San Francisco, September 23, 1912.

Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary State Federation of Labor, 316 Fourteenth St., City.

Dear Sir and Brother: At the request of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council, the Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, August 9th, 1912, adopted a resolution to the effect that all unions in turn request their affiliated membership to have at least five union labels on their person.

This office is instructed to forward the resolution to your honorable body and request that your convention in turn request all labor unions from the State of California to adopt same, as follows:

"Believing it to be a great step forward in creating a better demand for union-made products and a more constant employment of the members of those organizations who have to depend upon same for the maintenance of their conditions, as well as of general benefit to the labor movement, the Label Section hereby requests your honorable body to take some kind of action requiring that hereafter all male delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council and Building Trades Council be required to have no less than five different union labeled garments on their person, as a symbol of their unionism—a suit of clothes or underwear to be considered as one—also that all delegates to district and minor councils be required to do likewise."

It is also recommended to the State Federation of Labor that your office advise all Central Bodies of this State to institute Label Sections along the same lines as the San Francisco Label Section, which is the best method for creating a demand for the union label card and button.

With best wishes for the success of your coming convention, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary San Francisco Labor Council.

Referred to Label Committee.

The Secretary stated that he was in receipt of a communication from the United States Attorney at Los Angeles, under date of October 3, stating that the books, records, etc., which have been in the hands of Federal authorities since January, had been expressed to San Francisco.

Fresno, Cal., October 4, 1912.

To the Delegates of the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Gentlemen: The city of Fresno extends to you a cordial invitation to select Fresno as a meeting place for your next convention. We assure you that should you

make such selection, you will be most heartily welcome and the city will extend to you every courtesy within its power.

Before the period of your next convention we will have completed a magnificent municipal auditorium, with a seating capacity of approximately 6000. This, with superior and ample hotel accommodations, will make Fresno a very attractive convention city, being, as it is, located in the geographical center of the State of California.

Trusting that you may see your way clear to select Fresno as the meeting place for your convention in 1913, I remain, very truly yours,

ALVA E. SNOW, Mayor of the City of Fresno, Calif.

Fresno, Cal., Oct. 3, 1912.

To President Sullivan and Members of the State Federation of Labor.

Ladies and Gentlemen: The Chamber of Commerce in extending a hearty invitation to the State Federation of Labor to select the city of Fresno for your 1913 convention, is joined by the business community and its citizens as a whole, and we feel assured that if you should see fit to accept our invitation, your stay with us will be interesting and profitable.

Fresno, as you no doubt know, is the geographical center of the great State of California, and therefore the expense of transportation in reaching this city from all points would be a great saving to the different unions. Yours very truly,

FRESNO COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

WM. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

Fresno, Cal., September 23, 1912.

California State Federation of Labor.

Gentlemen: On behalf of the mercantile interests of Fresno as represented in the Merchants' Association, we extend a hearty and cordial invitation to the California State Federation of Labor to hold the next annual convention of the Federation in this city.

By adding our invitation to that of the local Labor Council, we hope to assure you of the unanimity with which Fresno will welcome your visit.

Fresno is especially well equipped to handle a convention of the size and importance of the State Federation, and we believe your visit to our city could well be made an occasion of mutual enjoyment.

Our new convention hall, the newest and best in the State, will be ready for occupancy by the date of your convention and will readily house your delegates and such visitors as may be in attendance. Our hotel accommodations are of the best, the railroad facilities are excellent, and the climate, as all know, is California's best.

We trust you will see the many advantages of holding your convention in this, the metropolis of the great San Joaquin Valley, and will welcome your decision to that effect. Sincerely,

H. E. WILKINSON, President.

P. M. HARWOOD, Secretary.

A communication was received from the State Industrial Accident Board, and referred to the Law and Legislative Committee. This communication is published in full in the appendix to these proceedings.

A communication was received from the Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, of San Francisco, requesting the co-operation of the Federation in the endeavor to procure legislation regulating days and hours of business of pawnbrokers, junk dealers, etc.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee.

A communication was received from the Irrigation Districts Association of California, requesting co-operation of the convention in the matter of allowing the use of bonds of irrigation districts as security for loans of public money to banks.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee.

A communication from the secretary of the California League for Home Rule in Taxation was received and read.

The matter was referred to Law and Legislative Committee.

A communication was read from O. A. Tveitmoe, under date of Indianapolis, October 4, 1912, and was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A. E. Yoell of the Asiatic Exclusion League addressed the convention at length upon the aims and purposes of that organization. The remarks of Mr. Yoell will be found in the appendix to these proceedings.

After some debate by Delegates Rosenthal, Cameron, McLean and others, the matter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Wharton notified the delegates that the Postal Telegraph Company has been declared unfair by the Electrical Workers' Union.

Mr. Job Harriman was invited to address the convention.

Mr. Austin Lewis also delivered an address.

The following delegates were noted as absent: Ben Hodge, B. W. Greenwood,

A. J. Joseph, Fred. B. Alford, W. M. Miller, C. C. Culbertson, Dan Nagle, Julius Sturz, Albert Fenn, L. R. Barrow, J. P. Griffin, H. Cantrowith, A. J. Gallagher, W. Doorley.

The convention adjourned at noon.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY

Wednesday, October 9—Morning Session

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

The minutes of the previous day were approved as printed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

We, your committee, recommend that Bakers' Union No. 90, of San Diego, be seated, having paid the affiliation fee and required amount of per capita tax.

San Diego—Bakers' Union No. 90 (13 votes), E. C. Grube 13.

Also that the credentials be accepted and the delegates seated from the following Unions:

Los Angeles—Garment Workers' No. 125 (450) votes, Miss Edith Suter 450.

Randsburg—Miners' Union No. 44 (62 votes), A. E. Stockton 62.

Santa Ana—Typographical Union No. 579 (4 votes), W. F. Menton 4.

San Diego—Plumbers No. 230 (97 votes), Robert Purvis 97.

TOM J. VITAICH,
W. B. MUNSEY,
W. G. DESEPTE.

A communication was read from the Alameda County Building Trades Council concerning the endeavor of Engineers' Union No. 67 to preserve its autonomy. It was on motion referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The following communication was read, and ordered placed on record:

Stockton, Cal., Oct. 7, 1912.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

The organized workmen in San Joaquin County, California, are endeavoring to build a labor temple. The Labor Temple Association is regularly incorporated, under laws of California, and has among its stockholders members of nearly every union in the county, together with most of the unions. While labor conditions here are good—most of the crafts having been organized, and in many instances are 100 per cent. strong—our numbers are necessarily not large.

The Association, as the initial move towards realizing the fulfillment of this project, has purchased a piece of real estate bringing in an income of over 7% net on an investment of \$25,000.00. Our capital stock is placed at \$75,000.00, and stock is on the market at \$5.00 per share. Every share sold has been purchased by unions or union men.

In the past, both local unions and central bodies here have many times been asked for donations for various purposes from all over the States, and we have never failed to respond whenever our treasuries would admit. We now earnestly request that you take this matter up at once, and mail us your decision in enclosed envelope. The history of Labor Temples on this coast has shown them to be a gilt edge investment, paying good dividends both financially and in prestige to organized labor.

Please remember that the stock is now selling at \$5.00 per share; and should you see fit to buy any quantity your action would be greatly appreciated by organized labor in San Joaquin County, and stock will be issued you at once.

Yours fraternally,

T. J. VITAICH, President.
By H. U. DOTY, Secretary.

Delegate Harry Cantrowith submitted two drafts of telegrams. The telegrams are as follows:

To O. A. Tveitmoe, Eugene Clancy, and other members of Organized Labor on trial at Indianapolis:

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor sends its cordial greetings in this hour of trial. It assures you of its heartiest wishes for vindication. We are assured of your innocence, and being sure, realize that your trial is but one of the great sacrifices that must be made by men enlisted in the cause of humanity. Those who are opposing you in this trial have little knowledge,

or care, for the interests of the men and women whom we have the honor to represent. We are mindful of the fact that this is merely another attempt to incriminate, if possible, the American Labor movement, and make its progress the harder. We look for the time when you will be back among us, vindicated by a Jury of your peers, and taking your place among the soldiers in the battle of human liberty.

Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti,
Essex County Jail, Lawrence, Mass.

The annual convention of the State Federation of Labor in session at San Diego, California, takes advantage of this opportunity to protest against your long and unlawful incarceration. We understand the vileness and rottenness of the American Woolen Company and its allies who would railroad you if they could to the electric chair. Before the trial is over we know that the infamy of the Breens, the Woods and their kind will have been thoroughly exposed and we know that it will not be long before your triumphant vindication in a court will mark another epoch in the growth, progress and solidarity of Labor. The conspirators before the act are they who are at this time persecuting the men of Labor who yearn for a better day.

Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher presented his report as delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

The report recommended that this convention amend its laws so as to provide that the report of its delegate to the American Federation of Labor shall be presented within 90 days after adjournment of that body. The report of delegate Gallagher is published in the appendix to these proceedings.

Moved that report be received; also that a vote of thanks be tendered our delegate to the American Federation of Labor. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

Resolution No. 6.—Whereas, The Seamen's Bill (H. R. 23,673), now pending in the Senate of the United States, is designed: first, to promote safety of travel by sea, by establishing a manning scale for passenger carrying vessels and a standard of individual efficiency in the men composing the crews of such vessels; second, to encourage the growth of a body of American merchant seamen, by repealing antiquated parts of the Navigation Laws under which the seamen are being oppressed and enslaved, and replacing them by statutes conforming to present day conceptions of justice as between employer and employee, thus making it possible for a man to engage in a sea calling without sacrificing his rights as a citizen; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, at San Diego, Oct. 7-12, 1912, that we endorse the said Seamen's Bill and urge our Senators and Congressmen to work for its speedy passage; further

Resolved, That the officers of this Federation be instructed to aid in every way possible in promoting the passage of said Bill.

MARITIME DELEGATION, SAN FRANCISCO.

We recommend that the Resolution be indorsed.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 14.—Whereas, There is at present a wide-spread sentiment in favor of the State of California adopting a "Mothers' Pension Law;" and

Whereas, All political parties in this State have given their unqualified endorsement to the proposition of legislating for a Mothers' Pension Law; and

Whereas, The home is the foundation of all good government and the preservation of the home and government is the aim of all right-thinking people everywhere; there be it

Resolved, That this State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do unanimously endorse the aforementioned proposition; and further be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be elected by this body to confer with those already interested to endeavor to get a bill introduced at the next session of the State Legislature which may become a State law, granting a pension to all indigent widowed mothers; and further be it

Resolved, That every individual present in this convention hereby pledge themselves to support in every way such a bill after its introduction; and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Convention and a notice of their disposition be sent to the daily and labor press.

ELSIE DEEDS and
FLORENCE BURKE,

Women's Union Label League.

The committee recommended the following substitute for Proposition No. 14:

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled at San Diego this 9th day of October, 1912, does hereby recommend, and earnestly urge, that our State Legislature enact into law a measure granting to each and every dependent Caucasian mother and her infant children a stipulated amount of State funds sufficient to provide for them the necessities of life until each child has attained the necessary physical stature and strength to provide its own sustenance.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 18.—Whereas, We, the membership of the California State Federation of Labor, appreciating the inadequacy of material returns to the real producers for their toil; and

Whereas, We believe that society as a whole, being responsible for the unequal and unjust exploiting system, should bear the burden of the results; and

Whereas, There was introduced in the last session of the State Legislature a bill pertaining to the creation of a State system of old age pensions; therefore be it

Resolved, That we demand the enactment of a bill on this subject, give to the workers an assurance of protection after a lifetime of toil; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That our legislative representative be instructed to work for, and the State Legislature be requested to enact such a law at the coming session.

ROBERT L. TELFER,

San Jose Typographical Union.

The committee recommended that the Resolution be indorsed.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 15.—Whereas, There is now pending before the State Legislature of this State of California a bill known as the "Shanahan Free Text Book Bill," which stipulates that text books shall be furnished by the State to all children; and

Whereas, An educated population means a progressive commonwealth; therefore

Resolved, That this State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do give our earnest support and endorsement to those working for the passage of this bill and that we use every means at our command to create public sentiment in favor of the passage of the aforementioned bill.

ELSIE DEEDS and

FLORENCE BURKE,

Women's Union Label League.

The committee recommended that the Resolution be indorsed, and that we give our support to the Constitutional Amendment providing for free text books.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 9.—Whereas, The State of California is flooded with secret service agencies; and

Whereas, Said agencies are a menace to the public peace and welfare, in that the employees thereof are usually irresponsible persons, who are willing, for a compensation, to perjure their testimony in court, thereby rendering the reputation of every citizen unsafe. The Darrow bribery trial and the Connors, Maple and Bender trial have furnished us with many examples of the length to which the employees of such secret service agencies will go to serve their masters; and

Whereas, The employees of said secret service agencies are permitted to carry arms and perform police duty, which is also detrimental to the public peace and welfare; and

Whereas, In actions at law to recover damages for injuries sustained by our citizens as a result of the acts of said secret service agencies' employees, it has been a hard matter to recover damages by reason of the fact that said secret service agents are without property; and

Whereas, Many of the evils caused by the said agencies and their employees can be remedied by State legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to use its influence to introduce and to secure the passage and enactment of a law providing for State license for such agencies and their employees; and also for a bond to be given by such agencies before they shall be permitted to do business in this State.

Following is a draft of the proposed law:

1. No person or firm shall conduct or attempt to conduct a secret service agency in this State without procuring a State license therefor.

2. It shall be the duty of every person or firm now conducting, or who shall hereafter conduct a secret service agency, to procure annually from Secretary of

State a license authorizing them to transact such business in this State, and shall pay therefor an annual license tax of five hundred (\$500.00) dollars.

Said license tax or fee shall be due and payable on the first day of July of each and every year to the Secretary of State, who shall pay the same into the State treasury. If not paid on or before the first day of August, said person or firm shall forfeit all right to conduct a secret service agency in this State.

3. Every person employed as a secret service agent or detective by any person or firm conducting a secret service agency in this State must be a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State for at least one year, and must be a person of good moral character. Such employees must procure annually a license from the Secretary of State, authorizing such person to work as a secret service operator or detective, and shall pay therefor an annual license tax of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars.

Said license tax or fee shall be due and payable on the first day of July of each and every year to the Secretary of State, who shall pay the same into the State treasury. If not paid on or before the first day of August, the said employee shall forfeit all right to work as a secret service operator or detective in this State.

4. Any person who does not comply with the foregoing section, and works as a secret service operator or detective, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

5. Every person or firm who conducts a secret service agency in this State must, immediately after they engage in the said business, file with the Secretary of State a bond in some bonding company in favor of the People of the State of California, to be signed by the person or firm conducting the secret service agency as principal, said bond to be approved by the Secretary of State in the Penal sum of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars; the condition of said bond to be as follows:

First—That the person or firm who conducts the secret service agency will conform to all the provisions of revenue and other laws made to govern them.

Second—That for any misconduct on the part of the person or firm conducting the secret service agency, or for any misconduct of its employees, the person or firm will be liable to the parties injured for all the damages sustained.

FRANK BELCHER, Iron Molders' Union No. 374, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended indorsement of the resolution.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 4.—Whereas, The California State University receives from the State over \$1,000,000, and in the matter of endowment is the richest of State Universities; and

Whereas, Figures recently published by State Controller A. B. Nye show that the California University has an endowment of \$4,462,769, as against \$1,448,779 for Minnesota, and \$626,161 for Wisconsin; and

Whereas, A State-supported university can make returns to the people who pay its bills in two ways, namely:

First—By creating in all the people a realization of their educational need and to provide the facilities for satisfying that need—University extension.

Second—By making its graduates useful members of the State, who realize their obligations to the State, i. e., to the people who provided for their education; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, at San Diego, October 7-11, that we most heartily favor a popular system of university extension as provided by the State of Wisconsin; further

Resolved, That we hereby direct the Executive Council to use every effort at the next session of our Legislature to bring about such changes as will bring the work of our State-owned University nearer to the needs of the working people of California.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

The committee recommended that the Resolution be indorsed.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

A communication from the Chauffeurs' Union of San Francisco, requesting indorsement of proposed legislation, was read and referred to the Committee on Law and Legislation.

The convention was addressed by Rev. Mr. Tufts of Berkeley, who advocated the enactment of legislation restricting the number of working days to six per week. It was moved and seconded that nominations for officers of the convention be made a special order of business at 3 p. m. Wednesday. Carried.

The following delegates were noted absent at the morning session:

Ben Hodge, A. J. Joseph, F. B. Alford, W. M. Miller, C. C. Culbertson, L. R.

Davitt, R. Maher, Joseph Smith, Dan Nagle, G. L. Baldwin, M. J. Thompson, Julius Sturz, J. P. Griffin, A. Elken, D. J. Murphy, R. L. Telfer.

The convention adjourned at noon.

Wednesday, October 9—Afternoon Session.

President Sullivan called the convention to order at 2 o'clock.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 11a.—Presented by A. E. Yoell, of Asiatic Exclusion League of San Francisco. Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, in the City of San Diego, this 9th day of October, 1912, hereby instructs its legislative agent who will attend the 1913 session of the Legislature of the State of California, to use all honorable means within his power to have enacted a statute prohibiting any person not a citizen of the United States of America from acquiring title to land in the State of California, a bill to this effect to be placed in his hands by the officials of this Federation prior to the assembling of the forthcoming session of the Legislature.

A. E. YOELL, Asiatic Exclusion League, San Francisco.

The committee reported unfavorably.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Moved to amend by referring the matter back to the committee.

It was moved as a substitute for the whole, that the entire matter be tabled. Lost.

After some debate by Chairman Dennett of the committee and Delegates Andersen, Tattenham and Munsey, the amendment was carried.

Resolution No. 8.—Whereas, Box Makers' and Sawyers' Union, Local No. 1156, feel the urgent necessity of organizing the box and shook factories in the immediate territory adjacent to Oakland and San Francisco; and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have Organizer Sexton in the field in this State, we believe that with the co-operation of Organizer J. B. Dale of your honorable body good results can be obtained.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, October 7-11, 1912, indorse this resolution and instruct the incoming Executive Board to have Organizer Dale endeavor to use his best offices to organize the box and shook factories in the bay district, particularly the Bay Point Factory.

W. G. DESEPTE, Box Makers' and Sawyers' Union No. 1156, San Francisco.

Your committee calls attention to the incoming Executive Board of conditions as represented in these resolutions, but desires that the matter be voluntarily taken up by these officers.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Nominations.

The following nominations were made for officers of the Federation for the year 1912-1913:

President—D. P. Haggerty, of Machinists' Union No. 68, of San Francisco, was nominated by Delegate A. J. Gallagher of the San Francisco Labor Council. The nomination was seconded by Delegates George H. Knell and Paul Scharrenberg.

W. A. Engle, of Musicians' Union No. 47, of Los Angeles, was nominated by C. F. Grow of the Los Angeles Labor Council. Seconded by Delegates Stein and Sesma.

Vice-Presidents:

District No. 1.—Harry A. Huff, Pasadena Typographical Union No. 583; Frank Belcher, Molders' Union No. 374, Los Angeles.

District No. 2.—F. P. Lamoreux, of Fresno Labor Council.

District No. 3.—H. J. Young, of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 146, of San Jose, was nominated by Delegate Blair.

George A. Batchelor, of the Central Labor Council of San Jose, was nominated by Delegate Cameron.

District No. 4.—E. H. Hart, of Teamsters' Union No. 70, of Oakland.

District No. 5.—John S. Blair, of the Federated Trades Council of Sacramento.

District No. 6.—D. Cameron, Pile Drivers' Union No. 77, of San Francisco; M. J. McGuire, Boilermakers' Union No. 25, of San Francisco; James E. Hopkins, Teamsters' Union No. 85, of San Francisco.

District No. 7.—Harry Bartley, of Machinists' Union No. 252, Vallejo.

District No. 8.—There were no nominations. Moved and seconded that the

incoming Executive Board be instructed to fill the vacancy after communicating with the Central Labor Council of Eureka. Carried.

District No. 9.—Ira H. Markwith, of the Federated Trades Labor Council of San Diego.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg, of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, was nominated by Jacob Beckel of Federated Trades and Labor Council of San Diego. The nomination was seconded by Delegates Andersen and Johansen.

It was moved and seconded that the Federation send a delegate to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor. Carried. Andrew J. Gallagher was placed in nomination.

It was decided to allow the delegate to that convention the same amount of compensation as last year.

Appointment of Election Board.

The following delegates were appointed members of the Election Board:

Supervisors—Geo. H. Knell, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco; P. W. Buckley, Machinists' Union No. 284, Oakland; F. C. Marsh, Steam Engineers' Union No. 72, Los Angeles.

Tally Clerks—Henry Gambs, Bartenders' Union No. 566, Fresno; A. Elken, Electrical Workers' Union No. 6, San Francisco; Wm. Meehan, Marine Firemen's Union, San Francisco; A. G. Bartlett, Painters' Union No. 294, Fresno; M. Rafferty, Teamsters' Union No. 287, San Jose; Harry Morrison, Steam Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, San Francisco; A. E. Maiden, Electrical Workers' Union No. 36, Sacramento; W. W. Lawler, Carpenters' Union No. 22, San Francisco; E. E. Day, Bartenders' Union No. 284, Los Angeles.

The city of Fresno was nominated by Delegate Baker as the convention city for 1913.

It was unanimously decided to hold the next convention in Fresno.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Resolution No. 10.—Whereas, During recent years the Japanese in the State of California have, among other industries, encroached upon the work of the upholsterers and mattress makers; and

Whereas, A large furniture factory in Berkeley, Alameda County, is at present operated exclusively by Japs to the detriment of white workers and members of trade unions in this State; and

Whereas, There is but one sure and safe method of distinguishing upholstered goods which are made under fair conditions in factories operated by White Labor, to-wit: a demand for the Union Label of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in annual convention assembled at San Diego, Oct. 7-11, that we urgently request the purchasing public to insist upon said label when buying upholstered goods or mattresses of any description, as a safeguard that the article is made in a union shop and under sanitary conditions; further

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to forward a copy of this resolution to all affiliated unions and secure every possible publicity in the Labor press.

B. B. ROSENTHAL,
Upholsterers' Union No. 28, San Francisco, Cal.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 7.—Whereas, Box Makers' and Sawyers' Union Local No. 1156, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters' and Joiners' of America, (formerly of the Amalgamated Wood Workers), will in the future use the Union Label of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. on boxes of all description, especially on beer, cracker wine and liquor boxes and cigar boxes.

It is our desire that all Union men and women packing and handling these boxes see to it that the Label of the U. B. of C. & J. is on all boxes.

Box Makers' and Sawyers' Union have learned by experience that only by demand will the Label be applied to our work. With this knowledge in mind we respectfully petition your honorable body to endorse the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at San Diego this 7th day of October, 1912, endorse the Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on all boxes, and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to notify all affiliated

Unions whose members are packing or handling boxes to demand the Union Label on them.

W. G. DESEPTE,
Box Makers' and Sawyers' Union, San Francisco.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 1.—The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council, herewith submits the following resolution for your earnest consideration; hoping the same will be unanimously adopted by your honorable body.

Believing it to be a great step forward in creating a better demand for union made products, and a more constant employment of the members of those organizations who have to depend upon the demand for their label in order to maintain their conditions, as well as of general benefit to the labor movement, the San Francisco Label Section hereby requests the State Federation of Labor to take what action it can toward requesting all labor unions affiliated with same to take some kind of action to require their male members to wear at all times at least five union labeled garments on their person as a symbol of their loyalty to trades unionism (a suit of clothes or underwear to be considered as one garment), also all delegates to all Central and District Councils especially, where possible to do so.

The Label Section firmly believes this proposition worthy of your support and a most peaceful method whereby the demand for union-made products can be properly increased, and organized labor made stronger.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 2.—Realizing more fully than any one else the good work done by and the good results obtained in behalf of the union label, card and button, as a result of the organization of the Union Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council; and believing that great benefits would still further accrue if same line of organization was made to apply to our entire State, the San Francisco Label Section hereby requests your honorable body to recommend to all Central Labor Bodies in every city in the State of California, that they institute Label Sections along the same lines as that of San Francisco as the best means of properly creating and maintaining the proper demand for union-made products and the patronage of union labor; as follows: Union Label Sections be organized by all Central Labor Bodies, subsidiary to the same, but transacting their own business through separate meetings rendering a full report at all times to the parent body; but have power to choose their own officers, regulating the terms of office thereof; and shall only transact such business as pertains to the union label, card or button. Each local union to be represented by two or three delegates, and all locals so represented to pay a per capita tax of one or two dollars per month; the section to be chartered by the Trades and Labor Department of the American Federation of Labor. In this manner various schemes and suggestions can be put into operation more effectively in the interest of the union label and working card, by those who are actively boosting for the same.

A review of the work done by the San Francisco Label Section, since its inception, among the most notable being the constant fight waged for the adoption of the universal label, also an official button to be worn by all advocates of union-made products, as well as a resolution requiring all male members of trades unions to wear at least five union labeled garments on their person at all times as an insignia of their loyalty to the labor movement in general.

As an illustration, the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month. Each local is entitled to two delegates and pays a per capita tax of one dollar per month. In case of any extra great effort to do some important thing in behalf of the union label and financial assistance is needed, an appeal is made to the various locals, which is generally given.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

The committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 2.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 16.—Whereas, The Joint Committee of the Sacramento Federated Trades and Building Trades Councils having under consideration the pending boycott against the Northern Electric Railway Co. has arrived at a decision to prosecute the fight against this unfair corporation vigorously in the near future, and sufficient funds will be obtainable for this purpose; and

Whereas, We need the moral support of the California State Federation of La-

bor in this fight, and its active influence on all Central Bodies and local unions within a radius of one hundred miles of the city of Sacramento; and

Whereas, The suburban lines known as the Sacramento and Woodland, and the Vallejo Northern are under the same control and management as the Northern Electric, with T. T. C. Gregory as president, and their employees are working under similar wages and conditions; and

Whereas, The two lines referred to above use the Northern Electric Company's power and tracks in the city of Sacramento; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Sacramento Federated Trades Council and the Sacramento Building Trades Council earnestly request the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in the city of San Diego, to take cognizance of the conditions existing on these suburban lines centering in the city of Sacramento; and be it further

Resolved, That we request that the convention shall appoint a committee to wait upon President Lilienthal and Vice-President Schindler of the Northern Electric Railway Company at the earliest possible moment and endeavor to effect an amicable settlement of this trouble, and in case of failure to accomplish this purpose, that the California State Federation of Labor shall use its influence through all Central Labor Bodies and affiliated unions within a radius of one hundred miles of the city of Sacramento, to divert all possible passenger and freight traffic from the Northern Electric, Sacramento and Woodland and Vallejo Northern lines until the same become fair to organized labor.

W. B. MUNSEY, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The following delegates were absent from the afternoon session:

Ben Hodges, B. W. Greenwood, A. J. Joseph, Fred B. Alford, W. M. Miller, C. C. Culbertson, Dan Nagle, J. P. Cantlin, T. B. Wylis, G. L. Baldwin, M. J. Thompson, Julius Sturz.

Adjourned at 4 o'clock.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Thursday, October 10—Morning Session.

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

Mayor James E. Wadham, having just arrived in the city after a short absence, was introduced and addressed the convention.

A telegram was read from Butchers' Union No. 115 of San Francisco, informing the convention that the organization had unanimously decided to reaffiliate with the international organization, and asking that publicity be given that fact.

Bartenders' Local No. 566 of Fresno sent a telegram welcoming the 1913 convention to that city.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The following delegates were seated upon recommendation of the committee:

Long Beach—Electrical Workers No. 711 (16), R. F. Cavanaugh, 16.

San Diego—Electrical Workers No. 465 (32), B. L. Savage, 32.

STATEMENT FROM MARITIME DELEGATION.

The following communication was read:

The delegates from maritime unions affiliated with this Federation herewith extend to the Federation sincere thanks for the assistance so generously rendered in promoting the passage of the Seamen's Bill by the House of Representatives. Your help has been of the greatest benefit. The passage of the bill was opposed most vigorously by the beneficiaries of the present law, and if it had not been for the whole-hearted support of the labor movement it is very probable that the bill would have met with defeat in the House.

The bill will come up for action in the Senate at the next session, and it is expected that its opponents will leave no stone unturned to defeat it. We therefore respectfully urge upon all delegates to continue supporting the bill until its final passage.

I. N. Hysten, Herman Twedt, Alaska Fishermen's Union; Henry Huntsman, Bay and River Steamboatmen of California; M. McHale, Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Association of the Pacific; J. Connolly, W. Meehan, J. Clark, C. J. Harrington, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders of the Pacific; E. A. Erickson, Harry

Ohlson, E. Ellison, Ed. Andersen, F. Meyer, Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

A communication from Carl Browne, together with a plan for organizing migratory workers, was referred to the incoming Executive Board.

It was moved that the chairman appoint a special committee of three to visit a non-union bakery in San Diego and endeavor to organize it. Carried.

A lengthy communication was read from Electrical Workers' Union, No. 283, of Oakland, and was referred to the Committee on Resolutions for action in connection with a resolution now before that committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

San Diego, Cal., October 9, 1912.

To the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Fellow Delegates—Your committee to whom have been referred for consideration the annual reports of the officers of the Federation, herewith submit a brief review of the most important matters dealt with in said reports, together with our recommendations upon such questions as seem to require special action by the convention.

For greater convenience we have considered the different subjects in the order and under the captions in which they appear in the reports.

President's Report.

This report deals in a brief, but clear and concise manner, with many important questions that have agitated the labor movement during the past year, as well as the main events in its progress during that period. We shall here refer to the following:

San Diego Free Speech Fight.

Your committee concurs with the president in condemning the outrages perpetrated upon innocent, inoffensive people by an irresponsible mob, styling itself the Citizens' Committee, during the recent "free speech" agitation in San Diego. But, much as the members of this Citizens' Committee are to blame, the failure of the constituted authorities to put a stop to the reign of terror and to bring those responsible for it to justice, deserve the most severe condemnation of all who are believers in government by the people and by law and opposed to mob rule. We believe that the people of San Diego are out of sympathy with the lawless methods of the Citizens' Committee, and with the failure of the public officials to do their duty and enforce the law; and we feel that at the coming election they will voice this sentiment in a way that can not be misunderstood.

We cannot leave this subject without expressing our appreciation of the painstaking and unbiased investigation made into the circumstances of the trouble by Col. Harris Weinstock, Special Commissioner of the Governor, and of his fair and impartial report thereon. We feel that, in the end, his report will have done more to make both sides to the controversy see the mistakes they have made, and to bring them to a realization of their duty to themselves and to the community, than anything that has been written or spoken on the subject.

It is to be hoped that the bitter feeling engendered will soon be allayed; that each side will be more willing to respect the rights of the other, and that reason will rule instead of passion and prejudice.

Acquittal of Clarence Darrow.

Your committee joins with the President in congratulating Clarence Darrow upon his vindication, and in tendering thanks for the help he has rendered those who most needed it. He has fought in the forefront of labor's army, and has borne the brunt of the enemy's attacks, and we would indeed be ungrateful, if we did not record our acknowledgment of his services.

Legislation.

The President refers briefly to the labor measures passed by the late session of the State Legislature, and to the beneficial effects of these measures. He particularly refers to the Woman's Eight-Hour Law, and advises that every possible effort be made to prevent the passage of amendments to this law which may have the effect of weakening it. Your committee heartily approves this sentiment.

Matters of legislation will be taken up by the Committee on Law and Legislation, and we therefore, find it unnecessary to enter into any detailed discussion of this feature of the Report.

Migratory Labor.

To organized labor of California belongs the credit of having conceived the plan of organizing the so-called unskilled laborers and of having taken the first steps to accomplish this end. It is true the movement up to this time has not met the success it deserves. The Federation has been greatly hampered by lack of funds for placing organizers in the field, and the organized working people have not rendered all the support they might. Besides, there is the ignorance and mistrust of the migratory laborers themselves to overcome. Your committee firmly believes in the possibility of organizing this craft, but that is a task which will require the undivided efforts and the fullest measure of support of the entire labor movement of the State.

Panama Canal.

We desire to call your particular attention to what is said concerning the opening of the Panama Canal and the new problems organized labor will have to solve upon the opening of that great waterway. Immigrants from all parts of the world will land upon our shores seeking homes and fortunes. These immigrants will be from nations of a much lower standard of living than ours, and unless some action be taken by Congress toward the restriction of immigration, and unless some means can be found to have the tide of immigration turned from the cities to the land, there is grave danger that the new arrivals will congest the labor markets in the cities, and that their presence there will be used to break down the conditions which it has taken so many years and so much effort to build up. The American Federation of Labor has its representatives at the national capital to urge the passage of legislation looking to the solution of the immigration question. But the matter of dealing with the immigrants after their landing here will be a duty devolving upon the people of this State. We trust that the Committee on Immigration, appointed by the Federation and other labor bodies in this State will be able to devise some plan for directing our prospective immigration into proper channels.

Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Your committee approves the plan proposed by the President for the erection of a labor temple in the Exposition grounds, in which the products of union labor may be exhibited.

The project is one which will be of benefit to the labor movement of the entire country, and should receive the undivided support of the International Unions and of the American Federation of Labor. We recommend that our delegate to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to present this matter to the convention, and to do all in his power to secure favorable action. The suggestion of the President that the American Federation of Labor levy a small assessment upon its affiliated unions for the purpose of defraying the cost of erecting the proposed temple is a good one, and one that might well be adopted by the American Federation of Labor.

Vice-Presidents' Reports—First District.

This report is as comprehensive as it could be made in the small space occupied. It shows that the militant spirit still exists in the district. Valuable statistics are given, proving that there is a general forward movement all along the line. Your committee desire to point out, that the union membership of Los Angeles has been more than doubled during the past year, a fact which speaks for itself. This district is to be commended for the work done during the past year.

We would recommend that the boycotts referred to in Brother Engle's report, viz: The Stevens Ice Machine Company and the Bishop Candy and Cracker Company, be reaffirmed.

Second District.

We record, with regret, the fact that the report of the Vice-President of this District is conspicuous by its absence, when, as a matter of fact, the Second District comprises one of the most important cogs in the machinery of the California State Federation of Labor.

Third District.

The report of the Third Vice-President entitles San Jose to hearty congratulations upon the fact that they have been practically free from labor disturbances during the past twelve months, and also because they are now the proud possessors of a labor temple that would do credit to a much larger city. The well-known activity of the Asiatic Exclusion League in this District has been the means of accomplishing wonderful results. Their efforts put forth to rid the Santa Clara Valley of Orientals is worthy of the special attention of all other districts so afflicted. We note with deep regret the death of Homer Craig, whose identifica-

tion with the Farmers' Union was largely instrumental in bringing about friendly and close relations between the Farmers' Union and the Santa Clara labor organizations, and we hope and trust that the bonds of this fraternity will continue to grow stronger as the years roll by.

Fourth District.

Your committee has delved carefully into the report submitted by the Fifth Vice-President, and find that the path of progress of some of the organizations in this District has been mostly uphill. Regardless of that condition, they have played the part of the good Samaritan and extended a helping hand to organize the workers in the outlying districts, particularly Richmond.

Fifth District.

We note with pleasure the fact that a number of organizations in this District have received substantial increases of wages during the past year without the necessity of strikes or boycotts. We regret, however, the dispute which has arisen in the Printing Trades in Sacramento, and trust that some means will speedily be found to restore harmony.

Sixth District.

The excellent report of the officers of the Sixth District, coming as it does from the most thoroughly organized section in America, is worthy of the close attention of the delegates to this Convention. It demonstrates conclusively that the District has not only been able to maintain its enviable reputation, but that the District has improved upon conditions in quite a number of instances. It is both noteworthy and commendable that they have been able to increase wages and shorten hours in a great many instances without any strikes or industrial disturbances of any kind; this, mind you, in the face of the attempt of the Citizens' Alliance to disrupt and destroy the movement.

Your committee notes with pleasure the valuable assistance rendered by the officers of this District to the Federated Shop Employees in their noble fight for recognition, and we hope that ere long success will crown their efforts.

Seventh District.

From the encouraging report of the Seventh Vice-President it is apparent that the organizations in his district have not only been able to maintain their high standard, but that several of them have secured substantial increases of wages without friction. We coincide in the recommendation of Brother Leavitt that the delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention use every means at his command to have an organizer appointed to work in this State for one year in addition to Brother Dale.

Eighth District.

The report of conditions existing in the Eighth District should receive the careful consideration of the American Federation of Labor, California State Federation and State Building Trades Council of California.

We recommend that efforts be put forth to thoroughly organize the various crafts in Humboldt County, particularly the woodsmen in that locality. Also that the San Francisco Labor and Building Trades Council be requested to render all assistance possible to accomplish this work.

Ninth District.

We have scrutinized with care the report of the Vice-President of the Ninth, or most southern District, and find that, regardless of the fact that the labor movement has been in an almost continual turmoil owing to the efforts put forth by the organized employers of this section, and the presence of a dual labor organization, together with a few disrupters in the ranks of labor, they have made progress. Their report indicates a somewhat closer affiliation between the Building Trades and the miscellaneous unions, but we are of the opinion that there is still ample room for improvement.

We recommend that this District be furnished an organizer for some time during the coming year, and we request that the incoming Executive Council give particular attention to the needs of this District.

Organizers' Reports.

The State Federation of Labor is to be congratulated upon what has been accomplished in the field of organization during the past twelve months by the three organizers employed. We note with pleasure that in several instances Organizer Dale has been subjected to the acid test and on every occasion has come out

twenty-two carat fine, and with that determination which knows no defeat. The success achieved by him in securing the affiliation of new and old unions with the Federation is worthy of special mention.

The results accomplished by Organizer Leavitt, particularly in San Joaquin County, is a matter of record, and the State Federation is indeed fortunate to be able to command the services of one so efficient.

The report of Special Organizer Misner indicates that the work assigned to him was more in the nature of collecting up the remnants of defunct organizations. But regardless of the difficult task allotted to him, his report shows an unlimited amount of energy expended, and the good results of his well directed efforts are bound to accrue later.

We recommend that the State Federation of Labor continue the services of their able corps of organizers until such time as every unorganized man or woman in the State shall have been enrolled under the protecting banner of Labor.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

Your committee has read with interest the report of this officer. From it we find that the Federation during the past year has made great increase in membership, made a long step towards the attainment of the legislative program outlined by previous conventions; that the organizing work has progressed in a gratifying manner, and that advance has been made in every field upon which the Federation has entered.

All this has tremendously increased the work of the office of Secretary-Treasurer, but we are pleased to report that the work of his office has proceeded in a systematic and efficient manner; that every matter has been given careful attention, and that nothing has been left undone that could be done to further the interests of the Federation and its affiliated unions. The Federation is to be complimented upon its selection of Brother Scharrenberg to fill this important office.

Legislative Conference.

Your committee approves the steps taken by the officers of the Federation to bring about united action on the part of the different representative bodies of labor in the State upon legislative measures of general benefit. Thus misunderstandings and friction will be avoided, and we predict that such united action will bring great results to all concerned.

Records of Legislators.

The system of presenting to the voters in the different communities records of the votes of all members of the Legislature upon measures affecting Labor, has proved very effective and should be continued.

The same can be said about the practice of questioning all candidates for legislative offices to ascertain their position upon measures in which labor is interested.

Home Rule in Taxation.

Among the proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State to be voted upon at the November election is one providing for Home Rule in Taxation (Proposition No. 8 on the ballot). This proposition was endorsed by the previous convention of the State Federation, and is entitled to, and should receive, the earnest and energetic support of organized labor throughout the State. We earnestly urge upon the delegates to this convention to do whatever lies within their power to further the adoption of this amendment. Great efforts are now being put forward by beneficiaries of the present system of taxation to defeat the amendment, and it is up to the labor people, and all believers of government by the masses instead of by classes, to see that our opponents do not accomplish their purpose.

Strikes and Boycotts.

Your committee congratulates the Federation upon the successful settlement of several important strikes and boycotts.

We feel it our duty to urge upon the affiliated unions having boycotts pending to make every effort to make them effective. Should it appear that any affiliated union has failed to do its duty in this matter the boycott should be raised.

McNamara Defense Fund.

The trade-union movement of this State is entitled to great credit for the generous support, both moral and financial, rendered the defense of the McNamara brothers. We only regret that the sacrifice was not made in a better cause. We approve the action of the Executive Council in stopping payment of the contribution after the McNamaras had pleaded guilty, and in returning to the contributors their respective donations.

At this point we wish to call your attention to the failure of the United States District Attorney at Los Angeles to return the books and papers of the Defense League. We feel that if the books in question had been the property of a financial institution they would have long ago been returned.

Tveitmoe, Johannsen and Clancy.

We extend to these brothers, now on trial at Indianapolis, our sincere sympathy and express the hope for their complete vindication.

Union Labor on the Exposition.

In view of the fact that the enemies of labor have used every means at their command to prevail upon the Directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition to build the Fair upon the "open-shop" plan, it is gratifying to note that an agreement has been reached between the Fair Directors and the San Francisco Labor and Building Trades Councils providing for the employment of Union men and the maintenance of Union conditions in the construction and operation of the Exposition.

We find that the same enemies are now endeavoring to spread throughout the State the report that the Directors have decided to build the Fair by non-union labor. The purpose of circulating this report is plainly to make labor throughout the State believe that the labor movement of San Francisco is on the down-grade, and we would urge upon the delegates to the convention to advise their respective memberships as to the true state of affairs.

Conclusion.

In conclusion your committee wish to say that it is apparent to us and will be to every reader of the Reports of Officers, that the State Federation of Labor is playing an important part in the life of the labor movement of this State, that year by year it has proven of greater usefulness; that its sphere of influence is being enlarged and extended; new fields of activities opened up.

Every addition to our membership, every advance step, every plan successfully carried out creates new duties and imposes new responsibilities upon the Federation and its officers. We hope that the future of the Federation may be as rich in success as has been its past, and may it remain true to its principles and loyally continue to put them into practice.

E. P. LAMOREUX, Chairman.
EDWARD WAGNER,
FRANK BELCHER,
J. W. BIBBY,
E. ELLISON, Secretary.

Several motions were made in rapid succession.

A substitute was moved to place in the hands of a special committee of three delegates, each from a union affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades, to consider all matters in relation to the Sacramento Bee, mentioned in the Reports of Officers. Lost.

It was then moved to refer all matters concerning the pressroom of the Sacramento Bee, as mentioned in Reports of Officers, and the dispute between the Web Pressmen and the San Francisco Examiner, to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts. Carried.

The report of the Committee on Officers' Reports was then adopted.

Moved to adopt the minutes of yesterday's proceedings as corrected. Carried.

The following delegates were noted absent at the morning session:

Ben Hodge, A. J. Joseph, Fred B. Alford, W. M. Miller, C. C. Culbertson, Dan Nagle, G. L. Baldwin, Julius Sturz.

The Convention adjourned at noon.

Thursday, October 10—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock by President Sullivan.

Frank McDonald was seated as a fraternal delegate from the State Building Trades Council of California.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Convention then proceeded with the election of officers for the ensuing year.

A proposition was submitted by Mrs. J. M. Harvey and Mrs. H. A. Huff of the Women's Union Label League of Pasadena, Cal., pertaining to race-track measure to be voted upon at the November election. Inasmuch as a like proposition is already in the hands of the Committee on Law and Legislation, the introducers agreed to support the original proposition.

Miss Margaret Daly, National Organizer of the United Garment Workers of America, was introduced and addressed the Convention.

Frank McDonald, of the California State Building Trades Council, also delivered an address.

Mr. Chadwick, of the California League for Home Rule in Taxation, addressed the Convention in regard to proposed legislation along the lines of tax reform.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

In the matter of the communication from O. A. Tveitmoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the State Building Trades Council of California, calling attention to the need of funds for the proper defense of our brothers on trial at Indianapolis, your committee believes it to be the duty of this Convention to take steps that will secure, with the least possible effort and at the earliest moment, all the finances that can be gathered to assist our brothers who face the enemy, and must make a great personal sacrifice for the cause of humanity.

We therefore recommend that this Convention endorse this appeal for funds and that our Executive Council immediately upon adjournment of this Convention send out a strong appeal to all Unions affiliated with the Federation.

We recommend that each delegate constitute himself a committee of one to secure financial aid from his Union, and that the Secretary communicate with each delegate within two weeks from date requesting him to personally report on how much his union has contributed. If his union does not meet within two weeks the delegate shall report to our Secretary-Treasurer as soon as his union has met.

We also recommend that the Organizers of this Federation be instructed to devote their time for the next thirty days in visiting organizations and securing such financial assistance.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 11.—Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirteenth Annual Convention, assembled in the City of San Diego this 7th day of October, 1912, hereby instructs its Legislative Agent, who will attend the 1913 session of the Legislature of the State of California, to use all honorable means within his power to have enacted a statute providing for the segregation of all Mongolian pupils in the public schools of the State of California, a bill to this effect to be placed in his hands by the officials of this Federation prior to the assembling of the forthcoming session of the Legislature. A. E. YOELL,

Asiatic Exclusion League, San Francisco.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 11a.—Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, in the City of San Diego, this 10th day of October, 1912, hereby instructs its Legislative Agent who will attend the 1913 session of the Legislature of the State of California, to use all honorable means within his power to have enacted a statute prohibiting any alien not eligible to become a citizen of the United States of America from acquiring title to land in the State of California, a bill to this effect to be placed in his hands by the officials of this Federation prior to the assembling of the forthcoming session of the Legislature. A. E. YOELL,

Asiatic Exclusion League, San Francisco.

The committee recommended favorably upon Resolution No. 11a, as amended. (The above is the amended resolution. The resolution as introduced will be found in the Third Day's proceedings.)

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 23.—Whereas, During the State-wide initiative campaign to abolish the iniquitous Poll Tax by an amendment to the Constitution, invaluable aid was rendered by many persons, unions, societies and newspapers; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, that we express our appreciation and gratitude to the many volunteer workers, County Clerks, Registrars and County Assessors; also to the Labor press and many other progressive publications who rendered assistance, also particularly, to Assessor Ed J. Kay because it was mainly through his efforts that

we received a proportionately larger percentage of signatures in Sacramento County than anywhere else; further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished to the press of the State.
PAUL SCHARRENBERG, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 25.—Whereas, The United States is about to build the most powerful Dreadnought in the world, the Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, It is left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy to decide, whether this ship shall be built by a private firm or one of the Government's Navy Yards, and

Whereas, The building of this vessel on the Pacific Coast would mean employment for hundreds of mechanics, now idle; and

Whereas, The coming Panama-Pacific International Exposition will attract thousands and thousands of people from all parts of this country to whom the sight of a Dreadnought in construction would be a good education for the benefit of the Nation and the Navy; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, at San Diego, October 7-12, 1912, that we favor the building of the Pennsylvania at the Mare Island Navy Yard and urge the American Federation of Labor to use every effort at its disposal to accomplish this end.

H. BARTLEY and J. B. DALE.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 13.—Whereas, It is desirable for many reasons to establish a uniform system of initiation among all unions owing allegiance to the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, The constitution of the United Laborers' Union No. 1, of San Francisco contains a section relating to that subject well worthy of adoption by other unions, to wit:

"A member of a local union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor can become a member of this union on presentation of credentials from his union showing that he is in good standing, and has been for at least six months prior to his application for membership in this union, by paying for the current quarterly card and being duly obligated." Therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled that we urge upon all affiliated unions to adopt similar provisions in their constitution, to the end, that no one be required to pay a second initiation fee if for any reasons a transfer is made from one union to another. MICHAEL O'LEARY,
United Laborers' Union No. 1, San Francisco.

The committee recommended that the proposition be referred to the organizations directly interested for the purpose of formulating a satisfactory working agreement.

Moved to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

Moved to amend that resolution be indorsed and referred to the delegate to the American Federation of Labor. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Resolution No. 31.—Whereas, The United Cigar stores, M. A. Gunst and other firms of cigar dealers in the various cities of the State of California are antagonistic to the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union; and

Whereas, These firms are daily opening stores in new locations and are getting the patronage of the working class of the State by the giving of premiums and coupons to their patrons to the detriment of the Union Cigarmakers of the State; and

Whereas, The Retail Cigar Dealers' and Jobbers' Association is using all its influence to the end that cigar stores do not carry a line of union-made goods. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor consider all cigar stores handling non-union made cigars exclusively as unfair; and further particularly the stores of the United Cigar Company and M. A. Gunst.

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to all the affiliated unions in California.

T. Y. PEREZ,

Cigarmakers' Union No. 225, Los Angeles.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Pursuant to instructions from this honorable body, your committee has taken up the matter of Officers' Reports, District No. 6. We concur in the report which states that "In view of the attitude of the Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Hearst papers, this Convention should declare in favor of the Web Pressmen in their boycott on the San Francisco Examiner."

And we further recommend that this matter be taken up by your incoming Executive Board, as expeditiously as possible, in an effort to try and effect a speedy settlement and secure for the members of Web Pressmen, No. 4, of San Francisco, the same conditions as those prevailing on other papers in San Francisco. Failing to effect a satisfactory settlement of the controversy the entire support of the California State Federation of Labor be accorded Web Pressmen's Union No. 4.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

The Committee on Labels and Boycotts then continued to report, as follows:

Pursuant to instructions of your honorable body, your committee has taken into consideration the matter of the strike on the Sacramento Bee.

We recommend that the boycott levied by the Sacramento Federated Trades Council on the Sacramento Bee be indorsed by this body.

And we further recommend that this matter be taken up by the incoming Executive Board to the satisfaction of Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 60.

WM. J. PIERCE, Chairman.

DANIEL C. MURPHY,

MAY E. CUMMINGS,

C. D. SHIELDS,

DANIEL J. GORMAN, Sec'y.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

REPORT OF GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE.

In view of the fact that an injustice seems to have been done to Local Union No. 67, of the International Union of Steam Engineers, of Oakland, by the arbitrary action of their International Convention in refusing to consider the appeal presented by Local Union No. 67, the Grievance Committee hereby recommends that the entire documentary evidence pertaining to the matter be referred to the delegates of the State Federation to the coming Convention of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of having the appeal of Local No. 67 considered.

ED ANDERSEN, Chairman.

H. J. YOUNG,

JAMES A. BLACKBURN,

JAMES J. WHARTON,

J. Y. PEREZ.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD.

San Diego, October 10, 1912.

Brothers and Sisters—Your Election Board respectfully reports as follows:

For President—

W. A. Engle 8,177

D. P. Haggerty 22,770

For Vice-President, District No. 3—

George A. Batchelor 13,714

H. J. Young 17,491

GEORGE H. KNELL,

P. W. BUCKLEY,

F. C. MARSH,

Supervisors.

A. Elken, Harry Morrison, A. E. Maiden, H. R. Gambs, A. G. Bartlett, F. Rafferty, E. E. Day, W. Mehan, W. W. Lawler, Clerks.

The report of the Election Board was adopted.

(Note: The vote of each delegate is recorded in the Roll Call published in the Appendix.)

President Sullivan thereupon declared D. P. Haggerty elected President, and H. J. Young Vice-President, District No. 3, for the ensuing term.

In accordance with the Constitution, President Sullivan then declared the following other officers elected, there having been no opposition:

Vice-Presidents:

District No. 1—Harry A. Huff, Pasadena Typographical Union, No. 583, and Frank Belcher, of Molders' Union, No. 374, of Los Angeles.

District No. 2—F. P. Lamoreux, of Fresno Labor Council.

District No. 4—E. H. Hart, of Teamsters' Union, No. 70, of Oakland.
 District No. 5—John S. Blair, of the Federated Trades Council of Sacramento.
 District No. 6—D. Cameron, Pile Drivers' Union, No. 77, of San Francisco;
 M. J. McGuire, Boilermakers' Union, No. 25, of San Francisco; James E. Hopkins,
 Teamsters' Union, No. 85, of San Francisco.
 District No. 7—Harry Bartley, Machinists, No. 252, of Vallejo.
 District No. 9—Ira H. Markwith, Federated Trades Labor Council of San
 Diego.
 Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg, of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
 Delegate to American Federation of Labor—Andrew J. Gallagher of the San
 Francisco Labor Council.

The following delegates were noted absent from the afternoon session:
 Ben Hodge, A. J. Joseph, F. B. Alford, John J. Evans, W. M. Miller, G. L.
 Baldwin, M. J. Thompson, C. C. Culbertson, Richard Maher, Joseph Smith, Dan
 Nagle, J. P. Cantlin.
 The Convention then adjourned.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Friday, October 11—Morning Session.

President Sullivan called the convention to order at 10 o'clock.
 The following telegram was ordered placed upon the records:
 Stockton, Cal., October 10, 1912.

State Federation of Labor, San Diego, Cal.

You are invited and requested to select the City of Stockton as the meeting
 place of your Annual Convention of the Federation of Labor next year. In urging
 the selection of this city we pledge every reasonable effort to make your delegates
 comfortable and extend them every courtesy.

STOCKTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Delegate Knell, of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, requested that
 he be recorded as voting against the adoption of the first paragraph of the
 report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, declaring that this Convention
 favors the Web Pressmen in their boycott of the San Francisco Examiner. The
 report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, herein referred to, had been
 adopted by this Convention the previous day.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

Concerning communications from the Irrigation Districts Association of Cali-
 fornia and others, your committee recommends that Senate Constitutional Amend-
 ment No. 3 be indorsed by this convention, and since it is a measure of great relief
 for farming districts, we urge organized labor to give the same hearty support.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Concerning a communication from Retail Clerks' Union, District No. 3, I. P. A.,
 your committee believes this to be a proper subject for municipal regulation and re-
 commends that the communication and ordinances submitted be filed.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Your committee recommends that the Convention indorse the bill proposed by
 Chauffeurs' Union, Local No. 265.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 3.—Whereas, The attention of Garment Workers' Union No.
 131, is called to an effort upon the part of certain interests to have introduced
 into and passed by the coming session of the California Legislature, a bill or law
 having for its purpose the establishment of a minimum wage scale for women
 workers of this State, and

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated to us that where minimum wage scales
 are established either by law or mutual agreement between the parties concerned,
 such "minimum" wage scale is immediately made the "maximum" by the employers,
 and

Whereas, The establishment of a minimum wage by legislative enactment with-
 out legislation correlative to the increasing of the price of necessary living expenses,
 would leave the wage earners at the mercy of the employers and so handicap them
 in nullifying the power of their organizations to remedy evils arising under the law,
 to meet advance in the cost of living, and

Whereas, Believing the safest method of dealing with the question of minimum
 wage is through the trade union organization of the workers, therefore be it

Resolved, By the United Garment Workers' Local No. 131, in regular session

assembled, that we are opposed to the establishment of a minimum wage rate by legislative enactment, and further

Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to the State Federation of Labor to oppose any measures having for its purpose the legal establishment of a minimum wage rate for men or women. GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, NO. 131,
San Francisco.

The committee recommends that the Proposition be referred to the Executive Board with full power to act, if on procuring further data said Board deems it wise to do so.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolutions Nos. 5 and 17.—These two resolutions were considered together:

Resolution No. 5.—Whereas, The barbers' craft of this State had a setback at the hands of the last State Legislature in refusing to pass the proposed Barbers' License laws; and

Whereas, It is a fact that scab barbers are opening shops that are a detriment to our locals in this State; therefore be it

Resolved, That the representative of the State Federation of Labor to the coming Legislature be and is hereby authorized to frame a proper law whereby all barbers' shops will be placed under the jurisdiction of the health department.

F. B. PERRY,

Barbers' Union No. 134, Oakland.

Resolution No. 17.—The undersigned, after careful consideration, present to the San Diego Convention, of the State Federation, the approval and consideration of a proposed law that we may ask the Legislature to enact, for the protection of the barber class against the unsanitary and unscrupulous production of inexperienced barbers. We have the best of information that if said bill is fortunate enough to have the sanction of the legislative body that we will be able to have the present Governor to sign the same. We therefore ask the State Federation of Labor to endorse Senate Bill 472, an act to regulate the barber profession of the State of California and place the same under the State Board of Health.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' UNION, NO. 148,

San Francisco.

The committee recommends that Resolutions Nos. 5 and 17 be referred to the Executive Board with the recommendation that the Board use its endeavor to have some such measure passed to come under the supervision of the State Board of Health and to secure rigid enforcement of sanitation measures affecting barber shops.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 19.—Whereas, Organized labor has always contended for a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, thereby bettering the conditions of all wage workers, and has by all honorable means sought to make better the conditions of both women and children; and

Whereas, The economic conditions confronting the workers today are becoming more acute with the development of the State; and

Whereas, We, the representatives of the organized working men and women of California, believe that every man and woman is entitled to employment and an opportunity to earn their living by honest production; and

Whereas, This State contains thousands of acres of land available through the construction of irrigation projects; unlimited building material, the productions of which would give State employment to thousands at a living wage; hundreds of thousands of acres of forest, which under direct control would prevent the gigantic timber steals and would mean better conditions to the workers; three million acres of cut-over timber lands which should be reforested for the benefit of ourselves and posterity; and many other industries through which the State could guarantee employment to its citizens at a fair day's wage to those unable to find it otherwise; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor indorse a general right-to-work measure; and be it further

Resolved, That we, through our law and legislative committee, and State Executive Committee, prepare and submit to the next session of the Legislature a bill embodying the principle of the right to work, or the right to life, and urge its passage through our labor representatives at said session, so that every citizen of California shall be guaranteed by the State the opportunity to earn an honest living.

ROBERT TELFER,

Typographical Union No. 231, San Jose.

The committee indorsed the principle of the Resolution and recommended its reference to the Executive Council for consideration and furtherance of such

measures as will provide work at fair wages for unemployed citizens of this State.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

It was moved to reconsider Resolution No. 19. Lost.

Proposition No. 20.—Whereas, Organized labor is the most potent factor in our country today in preserving a government of the people, and has and always will demand the representation of the will of the majority in all governmental affairs, and

Whereas, We believe that the rights of the majority are always best protected by bringing as closely as possible the management of their affairs before themselves for decision, and

Whereas, The careful consideration by the great majority of the 61,000 members of the California State Federation of Labor, upon affairs of vital import, is more apt to be of permanent good to the movement than that of hasty judgment of the delegates in a convention, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, do hereby pledge ourselves to the rule of this Federation directly by its membership, through a referendum vote upon officers and measures, nominations to be made in convention.

ROBERT L. TELFER,
Typographical Union No. 231, San Jose.

Two reports—majority and minority—were received upon Resolution No. 20.

It was moved to substitute the minority report for the majority.

The motion was carried—63 to 42.

Majority Report—Your committee recommends non-concurrence in Proposition No. 20. We, however, do not wish to be understood as disfavoring the principle of the referendum, but do not believe it necessary in our affairs, as proposed by the above resolution.

(Signed) A. J. GALLAGHER,
D. W. BLACKWELL,
HARRY MENKE.

Minority Report—We, the following members of the Law and Legislative Committee of this Convention, submit a minority report upon Resolution No. 20, and recommend its adoption. Inasmuch as there was a difference of but one vote in committee, we believe it a matter for the serious consideration of the Convention. While we believe that Sec. 3, Art. VIII, covers the ground to a certain extent, and will prevent vicious legislation, the fact still remains that we are not practicing what we preach in the matter of direct legislation. The principle involved is the reason for the offering of this resolution, therefore we urge its adoption.

(Signed) ROBERT L. TELFER,
RAY W. BAKER.

It was moved to adopt the minority report.

A roll call was demanded by Delegate A. J. Gallagher. Upon the requisite number of seconds, it was decided to take the vote by roll-call.

The report was debated at length. Delegate Scharrenberg called attention to the fact that the constitution of the Federation already provided for the Referendum on any proposition upon request of seven affiliated unions.

The result of the roll call vote taken in the morning session upon the minority report was announced later as follows: Ayes, 7,392 votes, cast by 51 delegates; noes, 21,318 votes, cast by 72 delegates.

The motion to adopt the minority report was declared lost.

A motion to accept the majority report was carried.

(Note: The vote upon the adoption of the minority report is published in the Appendix.)

The following delegates were noted absent at the morning session:

Ben Hodge, B. W. Greenwood, Fred B. Alford, W. M. Miller, C. C. Culbertson, L. R. Davitt, D. W. Blackwell, Joseph Smith, Dan Nagle, T. B. Wyllis, G. L. Baldwin, M. J. Thompson, Lucius R. Barrow, B. B. Rosenthal, A. J. Joseph, A. Gustafson, Silas F. Hand, Thos. H. Deane, Chas. H. Johanson, James Cronin, E. H. Hart, Dan F. Tattenham, John Severin, Patrick J. Finnegan, Harry Ohlsen, Wm. Blaisdell, Miles D'Arcy, John E. Stewart, John P. McLaughlin, Chas. Washburn, M. Rafferty.

Adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Friday, October 11—Afternoon Session.

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

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

Resolution No. 21.—An act regulating the sanitation and ventilation in and at camps where five or more persons are employed.

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

Section 1. In or at any camp where five or more persons are employed, the bunkhouses, tents and other sleeping places of such employees shall be kept in a cleanly state, and free from vermin and matter of an infectious and contagious nature, and the grounds around such bunkhouses, tents or other sleeping places shall be kept clean and freed from accumulations of dirt, filth, garbage and other matter.

Sec. 2. Every bunkhouse, tent or other sleeping place used for the purpose of a lodging or sleeping apartment in such camp, shall contain not less than five hundred cubic feet of air space in the clear for each person occupying such bunkhouse, tent or other sleeping place.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of any person, firm, corporation, agent, or officer of a firm or corporation employing persons to work in or at such camps and the superintendent or overseer in charge of the work in or at such camp to carry out the provisions of sections one and two of this act.

Sec. 4. The Commissioner of the Bureau of Statistics shall have the right and power to condemn any camp coming under the provision of this act as dangerous to the public health.

Sec. 5. Any person, firm, corporation, agent, or officer of a firm or corporation, or any superintendent or overseer in charge of the work in or at any camp coming under the provisions of this act, who shall violate or fail to comply with the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to enforce the provisions of this act. The Commissioner, his deputies and agents, shall have all powers and authority of sheriffs to make arrests for violations of the provisions of this act.

JOHN P. M'LAUGHLIN,
Teamsters' Union No. 85, San Francisco.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 22.—An Act regulating the payment of wages earned in seasonal labor and prescribing the powers and duties of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in relation thereto.

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

Section 1. For the purpose of this act the term "seasonal labor" shall include all work performed by any persons employed for a period of time greater than one month, and where the wages for such work are not to be paid at any fixed intervals of time, but at the termination of such employment, and where the work is to be performed outside of this State; provided, that such person is hired within this State and the wages earned during such employment are to be paid in this State at the termination of such employment.

Sec. 2. Upon application of either the employer or the employee, the wages earned in seasonal labor shall be paid in the presence of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics or an examiner appointed by him.

Sec. 3. The Commissioner shall hear and decide all disputes arising from wages earned in seasonal labor and he shall allow or reject any deductions made from such wages, provided, however, that he shall reject all deductions made for gambling debts incurred by the employee during such employment and for liquor sold to the employee during such employment.

Sec. 4. After final hearing by the Commissioner, he shall file in the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a copy of the findings upon facts and his award.

Sec. 5. The findings and award of the Commissioner, acting within his power, shall be subject to review by any court having jurisdiction. Upon such hearing the court may confirm or set aside such award only upon the grounds:

- (1) That the Commissioner acted without and in excess of his powers.
- (2) That the award was secured by fraud.
- (3) That the findings of fact by the Commissioner do not support the award.

Sec. 6. The Commissioner or any examiner appointed by him, shall have power and authority to issue subpoenas to compel attendance of witnesses or parties, and

the production of books, papers or records and to administer oaths. Obedience to such subpoenas shall be enforced by the courts of any county or city and county.

Sec. 7. This act shall not be construed to apply to the wages earned by seamen or other persons, where the payment of wages is regulated by federal statute.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

JOHN P. M'LAUGHLIN,
Teamsters' Union No. 85, San Francisco.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 24.—Whereas, Racetrack gambling is now prohibited by law in California and the crime-factories known as racetracks have been forced to close their doors; and

Whereas, The racetrack gamblers are now seeking to trick the electors into nullifying the present effective Anti-Racetrack Gambling Law by placing upon the ballot a measure, which on its face apparently prohibits bookmaking, pool selling and other forms of racetrack gambling, but which measure as a matter of fact legalizes racetrack gambling; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, that we most emphatically declare ourselves as being opposed to the initiative measure (No. 7 upon the ballot) known as the racetrack measure; further

Resolved, That the Executive Council is hereby directed to give every publicity to this resolution immediately upon adjournment of the Convention.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,
Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 26.—Whereas, American ships in the foreign trade employ as their crews alien Chinese; and

Whereas, This is done by authority of the opinion of the United States Attorney General, which is to the effect that a seaman is not a laborer within the meaning of the Chinese Exclusion Act; and

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United States in a case involving the right of an alien Chinese to land in the United States from an American vessel has declared that "American ship is American soil"; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, that we demand the same protection for American Seamen as is provided by the Chinese Exclusion Act for all other workers.

MARITIME DELEGATION,
San Francisco.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 27.—Whereas, It is the practice of the retail merchants to demand their names on their stock in trade, making it unjust to the fair manufacturer and the purchasing public; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be instructed to draft a bill and urge its adoption at the coming session of the State Legislature, making it unlawful for any manufacturer in California to dispose of his product without bearing the name of said manufacturer; also that all prison made articles shall bear the label "Prison Made."

J. MILTON HARVEY,
Carpenters' Union No. 769, Pasadena.

The committee recommends to refer to the Executive Council with instructions to assist any legislation designed to protect the Garment Working Trades from competition with prison labor.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 28.—Whereas, There is a movement on foot in our State to grant the right to each county to adopt any plan of taxation which seems best to the people of any County; and

Whereas, Our present system of taxation is wholly inadequate to meet the growing demands of the various public departments, all of which are becoming a great benefit to the people of moderate means; and

Whereas, Our present system of taxation is a gross discrimination between the men of corporate wealth or great private incomes, and the man of moderate means, in that the belongings of the man of moderate means are fully exposed to view and all taxed, while much of the corporate and other great wealth remains undiscovered for taxation; and

Whereas, Our present system of taxation is ever alert to observe new improvements and promptly taxes or punishes the man who thus invests his means and bene-

fits the town, while the same tax system is extremely lax in imposing an appropriate rate of taxes on the vast idle land holdings of our State and the thousands of unused places in all our municipalities, thus directly retarding the progress of our State, and openly aiding in the extortion of unwarranted high prices for homesteads and building sites; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in regular session assembled at San Diego this 10th day of October, 1912, does hereby heartily endorse the movement for Home Rule in Taxation, and earnestly urges the delegates, and the officers and members of all the affiliated Local Unions to use their utmost influence to aid and assist in the work to carry this constitutional amendment at the next general election to be held in November.

RAY W. BAKER,
F. P. LAMOREUX,
Labor Council of Fresno.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 29.—Whereas, An annual inspection of boilers is absolutely necessary to insure safety for those employed in fire rooms, as well as for the general public; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled at San Diego, October 7-12, 1912, that we indorse the Bill submitted by Boilermakers' Union No. 25, of San Francisco, which provides for an annual inspection of Boilers in the State of California; further

Resolved, That the legislative agent of this Federation be instructed to work for the passage of said Bill at the next session of the Legislature.

MICHAEL M'GUIRE,
Boilermakers' Union No. 25, San Francisco.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 30.—Whereas, Mining is admitted to be a most dangerous occupation; and

Whereas, The fact has been recognized by legislation directed to the protection of miners; and

Whereas, The laws protecting miners are not enforced but are practically a dead letter; and

Whereas, Many States and all civilized countries have provided a State Bureau for the Inspection of Mines and the care of helpless miners; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention indorse the principle of State inspection of mines by a special bureau and instruct its law and legislative committee to prepare a bill for the next Legislature in accordance with this principle.

E. A. STOCKTON,
Miners' Union No. 44, Randsburg.

The committee reported favorably, with reservation that the Executive Council be allowed to determine the method of inspection, and insist upon rigid enforcement of legislation enacted.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 32.—Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, instructs its Legislation Committee to secure the introduction and work for the passage of an Act providing for

The rigid enforcement of the Inspection Factory Law with reference to all machinery, boilers, engines and other power, and all dangerous occupations, including all branches of mining, electricity or sanitation in mills, mines, factories or where commodities are produced, exchanged, sold or handled in any manner commercially by the piece or bulk.

C. F. GROW,
Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 33.—Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, instructs its Legislative Committee to secure the introduction and work for the passage of

A law that will allow any citizen to make a complaint, without cost, where machinery dangerous to life or limb is being operated, the State to prosecute upon complaint in writing being filed, or by any verbal complaint, where the safety of the public is endangered.

C. F. GROW,
Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 34.—Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, instructs its Legislative Committee to secure the introduction in the next Legislature, and work for the passage of

A law prohibiting children under 16 years of age being employed. Those under 21 and over 16 must be physically able to perform the work employed to do without impairing their health.

C. F. GROW,

Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 35.—Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, instructs the Legislative Committee to secure the introduction in the next Legislature, and work for the passage of

A bill providing that no director, agent or stockholder of any corporation doing business with the State or any political sub-division thereof, shall be eligible to hold any public office in the State.

W. A. ENGLE,

Musicians' Union No. 47, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended to refer to the Executive Council, with discretionary power when the proposed bill on this subject is submitted.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 36.—Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor instructs its Legislative Committee to secure the introduction in the next Legislature and work for the passage of a law prohibiting the blacklisting of members of organized labor or of any person for any political, economic, religious or other views he may hold. Such law to be so worded as to make it absolutely imperative upon those entrusted to its enforcement to see that it is complied with in every particular.

C. F. GROW,

Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended to refer to the Executive Council with power to act.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 37.—Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, instructs its Legislative Committee to secure the introduction in the next Legislature, and work for the passage of

A law prohibiting the bringing and employing of strike-breakers into the State of California to take the place of men on strike.

C. F. GROW,

Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

- The committee recommended to refer to the Executive Council, with power to act.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 38.—Whereas, Chapter 399, Laws of 1911, known as the Roseberry Compensation Act, has not granted the advantages promised by its enactment; and

Whereas, It has left the laboring people of the State without any assurance of securing adequate damages under the law; and

Whereas, The said law does not give the working class any sense of security for its future welfare; and

Whereas, After a trial of one year it has proven detrimental to employees electing to come under same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, does hereby instruct the Executive Council to work for the repeal of this law, and to secure the passage of a liability law that will give absolute security to the laboring class.

W. J. KEENEY and W. H. PIERCE,

Electrical Workers' Union No. 61, Los Angeles.

The committee reported unfavorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 39 was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 40.—Whereas, In view of the fact that the greatest problem affecting the whole people of the State of California is the unemployed problem; and

Whereas, This grave question is affecting the welfare of our wage working population in particular, and the whole community in general; and

Whereas, The solving of this question can only be accomplished by practical measures by dealing with the cause and not the effect; and

Whereas, At present many of the wage working male adults are unemployed, and have not the means of securing work, the only source of gaining the necessities of life and of supporting themselves and families; and

Whereas, Under our modern industrial system this is largely due to employers compelling men to labor too many hours per day; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, do

hereby pledge our full support to an eight-hour day in all industrial occupations; and further

(Resolved, That we pledge our united opposition to the employment of any employee by the State, city or county in any industry during the vacation time of such employee.)

C. F. GROW and F. SESMA,
Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended favorably Resolution No. 40 with the last paragraph stricken out.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 41.—Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, do hereby advocate and pledge our full support in having the hours of labor reduced to 8 hours each 24-hour calendar day, six days each calendar week; and be it further

Resolved, That no public utility corporation, operating in the State or any of its subdivisions, shall employ any adult male mechanic or laborer more than eight hours out of any 24 hours in each calendar day, or more than six days in any calendar week; and be it further

Resolved, No township, town, city, county or State shall be allowed to purchase, exchange or have any business relationship whatsoever with any firm or corporation that employs men over 8 hours in any calendar day of 24 hours, or more than 6 days in any calendar week.

C. F. GROW and F. SESMA,
Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 44.—Resolved, that the State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, instructs its Legislative Committee to secure the introduction and work for the passage of

An act to regulate the hours of employees of Electric Light, Power, Telephone and Telegraph Plants and Electric Street Cars.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, owning or operating any electric light, power or telephone or telegraph plant or system, or electric street cars in whole or in part in this State, or any agent, servant or employee of such person, firm or corporation, to cause or require, or knowingly permit any foreman, lineman, cable-splicer, switch-board man, trouble-man, cable-tester, armature-winder, fixture-worker, lamp-trimmer, station-man, or operator, to be or remain on duty for a longer period than sixteen consecutive hours, and whenever any such employee herein enumerated shall have been on duty for sixteen consecutive hours, he shall be relieved and shall not be caused, or required, or permitted, again to go on duty until he has had at least eight consecutive hours off duty.

Sec. 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act forfeits to the State of California a sum of not less than \$200.00 nor more than \$1000.00 for each offense, and such forfeiture shall be recovered and suit brought therefor in the name of the State of California in any court of competent jurisdiction either by the Attorney General of the State of California or under his direction, or by the District Attorney of the county or city and county where the offense shall have been committed.

Sec. 3. It is further provided that any person, firm or corporation forfeits to the person caused, required or knowingly permitted to remain on duty in violation of this act the sum of \$200.00 for each such violation, to be recovered by the party so aggrieved in any justice's court having jurisdiction thereof against such person, firm or corporation.

W. J. KELLEY and W. H. PIERCE,
Electrical Workers' Union No. 61, Los Angeles.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 46.—Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, instructs its Legislative Committee to secure the introduction and work for the passage of

A law providing for the public ownership of all utilities, giving the State or any subdivision thereof the right to engage in any enterprise that may in the judgment of the people comprising the district be to their best interest.

C. F. GROW and F. SESMA,
Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 47.—Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, instructs its Legislative Committee to secure the introduction and work for the passage in the forthcoming session of the Legislature of

An act to promote the safety of employees of electric light, power, telephone and telegraph plants and electric street railways.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, owning or operating any electric light and power plant or system or telephone and telegraph plant or system or electric street cars to cause, require or knowingly permit any agent, servant or employee of such person, firm or corporation to clear trouble on any pole line construction, or tower, without being accompanied by an assistant who is qualified to climb such pole or tower, and give the necessary assistance in case of accident.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, owning or operating any electric light and power plant or system, or any telephone and telegraph plant or system or electric street cars to cause, require or knowingly permit any agent, servant or employee of such person, firm or corporation who has not had three years' experience at such employment, to work on any pole or tower, or tower wagon, or in any manhole, unless accompanied by a workman who has had such three years' experience.

Sec. 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act forfeits to the State of California a sum of not less than \$200.00 nor more than \$1000.00 for each offense, and such forfeiture shall be recovered and suit brought therefor in the name of the State of California in any court of competent jurisdiction, by the Attorney General of the State of California.

W. J. KELLEY and W. H. PIERCE,
Electrical Workers' Union No. 61, Los Angeles.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 45.—Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, instructs its Legislative Committee to secure the introduction and work for the passage of

An Act to compel the cash payment of wages, to prohibit the payment of wages in scrip, to prohibit the conducting of company stores, and providing a penalty for breach thereof.

Every manufacturing, mining, quarrying, mercantile, railroad, street railway, canal, steamboat, telegraph and telephone company, every express company, every corporation engaged in harvesting, storing or manufacturing ice or any other commodity, and every water company, other than municipal, and every person, firm or corporation, engaged in or upon any public work for the State or any municipal corporation thereof, either as a contractor or a sub-contractor, shall pay to each employee engaged in any such business, the wages earned by such employee IN CASH and at the place where such labor shall have been performed. No such person, firm or corporation shall hereafter pay such employee in scrip, commonly known as store money-orders. No person, firm or corporation engaged in carrying on public work under contract with the State or with any municipal corporation of the State, either as a contractor or sub-contractor therewith, shall, directly or indirectly, conduct or carry on what is commonly known as a company store, if there shall, at any time, be any store selling supplies within two miles of the place where such contract is being executed. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and if found guilty shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$200.00, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days or more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

C. F. GROW and F. SESMA,
Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

The committee reported favorably and recommended concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 48 dealt with a number of measures which are disposed of in other resolutions.

Propositions Nos. 48 and 49.—These resolutions were grouped, and the committee considered them jointly.

Proposition No. 49.—Whereas, A careful perusal of the official record of the California State Legislative, 39th Session, 1911, shows that Mr. Geo. Fitzgerald, now representing the Thirtieth Assembly District, or what was then the Forty-ninth District, was upon numerous occasions, either present and not voting or absent, when bills of the utmost importance to Labor were under consideration, thereby demonstrating his utter inability as well as lack of inclination to voice the demands of Labor; and

Whereas, The constituency of the Thirty-ninth Assembly District, which is essentially of the working class and at present a strike-bound railroad district, demands more efficient representation in the high office of Assemblyman; and

Whereas, Mr. H. G. Strowenjans, Financial Secretary of Oakland Lodge No. 284, International Association of Machinists, has been nominated as the Labor candidate for the Assembly from the Thirty-ninth District, and has received the endorsement of organized labor as such; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the members of Oakland Lodge No. 284, I. A. of M., hereby instruct its delegate to the State Federation of Labor, now about to assemble in convention in San Diego, Cal., to urge upon the convention the necessity of supporting the candidacy of Mr. H. G. Strowenjans; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Convention.

P. W. BUCKLEY,
Machinists' Union No. 284, Oakland.

The committee recommended that Propositions Nos. 48 and 49 be placed on file. The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 53.—Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has always contended for a shorter work-day for wage-workers and has obtained a shorter work-day for all wage-workers whenever and wherever possible, thereby bettering the conditions of the working class;

Whereas, The firemen of the city of San Francisco are now working a twenty-four (24) hour day shift; and

Whereas, There is now before the voters of the city of San Francisco an initiative proposition limiting the hours of firemen of the city of San Francisco to not more than twelve (12) hours a day; and

Whereas, The said initiative measure has obtained forty-five thousand (45,000) signatures, five (5) times the number to place it on the ballot; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in thirteenth annual convention assembled, indorse the above mentioned initiative measure, and furthermore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the press of San Francisco not later than the 21st day of November, 1912.

HARRY MORRISON,
Laundry Workers' Local No. 26, San Francisco.

The committee recommended that the Proposition be filed.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 54.—To the State Federation of Labor, in convention at San Diego, Cal.:

Owing to the unfortunate position that the women of California that are now employed in barber shops in the State of California not being covered by the Women's Eight-Hour Law, therefore not getting the protection that that law gives to the women of the State in other branches of business and industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its thirteenth annual convention assembled, in the City of San Diego, this, the 10th day of October, 1912, hereby instruct its delegate or legislative agent who will attend the 1913 session of the Legislature of the State of California, to use all honorable means within his power to have enacted an amendment to the Women's Eight-Hour Law to embrace barber shops wherever women are employed.

D. F. TATTENHAM,
Barbers' Union No. 148, San Francisco.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 55.—Whereas, The practice of barbering on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, is an imposition on the journeymen barbers; and

Whereas, Various States of the Union have passed laws prohibiting the practice of barbering on Sunday; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor prepare and introduce a bill in the next session of the State Legislature drawn along the lines of the Colorado law, a copy of which is attached.

Revised Statutes of Colorado, 1898, Section 1844:

"Sunday Barbering a Misdemeanor—It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to carry on the business of barbering on Sunday in any city of the first or second class, whether incorporated by general law or special charter in the State of Colorado.

"Penalty for Sunday Barbering—Any one found guilty of violating the first section of this Act shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than fifteen days nor more than thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court."

A. H. SONNER and J. A. CARNAHAN,
Barbers' Union No. 295, Los Angeles.

The committee reported favorably, but recommended that the Executive Committee draft a bill similar to the one in force in Colorado, and which will stand the test of constitutionality.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 58.—Whereas, Many thousand men and women, members of organized labor are employed in the factories of this State in the production of garments and wearing apparel; and

Whereas, In several States the unfortunate inmates of prisons, penitentiaries and penal institutions are engaged in the production of garments and wearing apparel in open competition with free labor in this State, and

Whereas, This is a detriment to the workers employed in this State, as the competition reduces the number of the factory employees, and

Whereas, These prison-made goods are sold in the State as free manufactured goods, having no designation to show their true character; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, instructs its Legislation Committee to secure the passage of a law providing that all prison-made goods of all kinds offered for sale in the State of California shall bear a label on each article in a conspicuous place bearing the words "Prison Made" in plain type showing where such article is manufactured; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to each Assemblyman and State Senator comprising the State Legislature.

MISS EDITH SUTER,
United Garment Workers' Union No. 125, Los Angeles.

The committee reported favorably.

A motion to amend the committee's report by referring the Resolution to the Executive Board was carried.

Proposition No. 60.—To the Officers and Delegates of the State Federation of Labor, in Convention at the City of San Diego, California, Greeting:

We, the representatives of the Barbers' Union of the State of California, and as delegates to the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor, realizing that the only hopes of ever getting a Sunday rest day would be by enactment of some general law to that effect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, in the City of San Diego, October the 7th to 12th, inclusive, 1912, hereby instruct its Legislative Agent that will represent the State Federation of Labor in the 1913 session of the Legislature to use his best efforts and support any legislative measure that may come before that body that has for its purpose the enactment of a general Sunday of rest.

D. F. TATTENHAM,
Barbers' Union No. 148, San Francisco.

The committee recommended as a substitute that the Convention reiterate its demand for one day's rest in seven.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 64.—Whereas, The Laundry Workers, of Local No. 26, of San Francisco, have, during the past few years, lost a considerable number of their members (especially markers and distributors), on account of having contracted tuberculosis during the course of their employment, due to the fact that the markers have to handle unsanitary clothes; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, instruct its legislative agent at the forthcoming session of the Legislature to use his utmost endeavors to have an act passed to establish a fumigating or sterilizing room in each laundry in the State, where all clothes sent to a laundry must be fumigated before being handled by the laundry workers, thereby removing the risk of the workers contracting contagious diseases.

HARRY MORRISON,
Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, San Francisco.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 65.—Whereas, There is submitted by initiative petition to the voters of the State an amendment to the Constitution of the State proposing to give to each county in the State the right to raise funds for the maintenance and extension of the public institutions by such method of taxation as shall be found most suitable to the needs of such county, the amendment being known as the Home Rule in Taxation amendment (Proposition No. 8 on the ballot); and

Whereas, We believe that the people of each community are the best judges as to the system of taxation most suitable to the conditions of such community; and

Whereas, Home Rule in Taxation, as practiced in other countries has resulted in the adoption of systems under which the burden of taxation has been more evenly distributed; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we reaffirm our endorsement of the pending Home Rule in Taxation amendment.

and urge upon all working people and citizens generally, to vote for it and to use every means at their command to promote its passage.

E. ELLISON,
Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

The committee recommended to place the proposition on file, as action on a similar resolution had already been taken.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 66.—Whereas, The towing of log rafts along the Pacific Coast is a menace to navigation and greatly increases the danger to lives of all who travel by water; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, at San Diego, October 7-12, 1912, urge upon Senators and Congressmen to use their best endeavor towards the enactment of legislation prohibiting the towing of said rafts.

DON CAMERON,
Pile Drivers' Union No. 77, San Francisco.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 67.—Whereas, We, the members of the California State Federation of Labor, recognizing the fact that the private employment agencies of the State of California are a great detriment to the wage workers; and

Whereas, The aforesaid employment agencies are charging exorbitant fees to all applicants for positions, thereby depriving many men and women who toil the opportunity of obtaining work; and

Whereas, It has been forcibly brought to our attention that many employers and these agencies have used the same to graft upon the workers of this State by dividing the fee received from the applicants who are forced to buy a job; and

Whereas, The more jobs sold to the unfortunates of this vicious system of exploitation by these employment agencies, and the unscrupulous employers offer the means of robbing honest men and women seeking work and adding to the wealth and the upbuilding of this great State by their labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, do condemn the operation of private employment agencies in this State, and do hereby recommend that the Law and Legislative Committee draw up a bill, and introduce the same in the next session of the Legislature for enactment, creating a State Employment Bureau, with branches in the various cities of the State, and providing for the elimination of the private employment agencies in this State.

C. D. SHIELDS and CHAS. SCHULZ,
Bakers' Union No. 37, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended to refer the Proposition to the Executive Council, to secure State employment agencies and strict regulation of private employment bureaus.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 70.—Whereas, The occupation of the Iron Molders is hard and laborious, the men being compelled to work in shops where the dust is flying all day and large quantities of plumbago are used by the men in the making of the molds; and

Whereas, at the end of his day's work said molder is compelled to go to his home in an unrepresentable condition on account of the absence of proper washrooms and other conveniences; therefore be it

Resolved, That our Law and Legislation Committee be directed to draft a law making it compulsory for all foundries in this State to install washrooms and other conveniences where the men can wash and change their clothes before going to their homes;

Resolved, That law be presented to the next Legislature and this body work for its passage.

WM. DOORLEY,
Iron Molders' Union No. 164, San Francisco.

The committee recommended that the proposition be placed on file.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 50.—Whereas, The menace of Chinese labor, now greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in its general character but much more threatening in its possibilities, to wit: The emigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese, Koreans, Hindus and other races of natives of Asia; and

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

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

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, this 11th day of October, 1912, that the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all races native of Asia other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; therefore, be it further

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

E. ELLISON,
Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 51.—Whereas, The Gas Workers of several cities throughout the State are not yet organized, notably Los Angeles, Stockton, Fresno and Santa Cruz; and

Whereas, The different locals throughout the State feel the necessity of their organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, October 7, 1912, indorse this resolution and instruct the incoming Executive Board to have Organizer Dale use his best offices to organize the above named cities.

T. DRISCOLL,
Gas and Water Workers' Union No. 9840, San Francisco.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 52.—Whereas, The Laundry Workers of the State of California are very poorly organized, and the Laundry Workers' unions of the State outside of San Francisco are in a demoralized condition; and

Whereas, The finances of the Laundry Workers' International have been expended in organizing the eastern workers; and

Whereas, Local No. 26, Laundry Workers of San Francisco, are using their finances for organizing purposes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation, in regular convention assembled, do hereby instruct its State Organizer to use his best endeavors to the upbuilding of the locals in Sacramento, Oakland, San Jose and Pasadena.

CHARLES S. CHILDS,
Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, San Francisco.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 69.—Whereas, We have observed with deep regret the retirement of Daniel D. Sullivan from the office of president of the California State Federation of Labor, which office he has held with honor for three consecutive terms; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, at San Diego, California, this tenth day of October, 1912, that we express to Brother Sullivan our thanks and appreciation for the valuable services he has rendered the labor movement of this State, and for the fairness and justice he has displayed as presiding officer of this body; further

Resolved, That we record our high esteem of the personal qualities of Brother Sullivan, which have endeared him to his friends and commanded the respect of his opponents; further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes

of this convention, and that an engrossed copy thereof be presented to Brother Sullivan.

MARITIME DELEGATION, San Francisco.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 12 was withdrawn.

It was moved to expunge Proposition No. 12 from the records. Carried.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

October 11, 1912.

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

Your Special Committee to which was referred the proposition of attempting to adjust the differences existing between the Southern California Baking Company and Bakers' Union No. 90, of San Diego, beg leave to report that we have attempted, without success, to interview the proprietor of the company, and, as time is limited, we would respectfully recommend that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. BLAIR,
JAMES HOPKINS.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

The following delegates were absent from the afternoon session:

Fred J. Voll, Ben Hodge, B. W. Greenwood, A. J. Joseph, F. B. Alford, W. M. Miller, R. A. Larrimore, B. B. Rosenthal, Chas. H. Johanson, James Cronin, E. H. Hart, C. C. Culbertson, Geo. H. McClellan, Joseph Smith Jr., Dan Nagle, J. P. Cantlin, T. B. Wylis, C. H. Scott, G. L. Baldwin, M. T. Thompson, Julius Sturz, Dan F. Tattenham, John Severin, A. Elken, P. J. Finnegan, Harry Menke, Arthur Morey, Edward Wagner, Wm. Blaisdell, Miles D'Arcy, John E. Stewart, John McLaughlin, Chas. Washburn, M. Rafferty.

It was moved to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Amended to read 9 o'clock. Carried.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Saturday, October 12—Morning Session.

President Sullivan called the Convention to order at 9 o'clock.

Delegate Engle asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution. Permission was granted and the Resolution was ordered read:

Resolution No. 71.—Whereas, The Trade Union movement has among its most able exponents a man, who for labor's sake has suffered much; and

Whereas, The history of his life shows that his sympathies have always been with the working class, and that he has defended its representatives when on trial when he could have been employed by the great financial interests to his great pecuniary benefit; and

Whereas, Through his espousal of the cause of Labor he has been debarred from accepting high political honors, to which his ability and qualifications entitled him; and

Whereas, His lifelong devotion to the cause of Labor has drawn down upon him the wrath of the great money trusts of the country; and

Whereas, In the carrying out of their devilish system of persecution, he has been arrested and tried for a crime, of which he was found not guilty by the jury after twenty-two minutes of deliberation; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding this fact, the District Attorney of the County of Los Angeles has placed another similar charge against him upon which he will soon be called to trial, which charge is virtually the same as the one of which he was acquitted. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, realizing the sacrifices made and the work performed by Clarence S. Darrow, give to him the thanks of Labor of the State of California for his efforts in our behalf and extend to him our congratulations because of his vindication of the charge against him. And further

Resolved, That we hereby assure Clarence S. Darrow of our confidence in his integrity and of our belief that he will be able to again demonstrate his innocence and will triumph in defiance of the false charges, false witnesses and faked testimony of his oppressors. And further

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to Clarence S. Darrow and published in the daily and labor press of the State.

It was moved that the Resolution be adopted. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Propositions Nos. 61, 62 and 63.—These three Resolutions were considered and reported upon as a whole by the committee.

Proposition No. 61.—Whereas, there has been for the past four years and still is, extant within the ranks of organized Electrical Workers in the United States and Canada, two factions operating under separate and distinct sets of laws and general officers; and

Whereas, this division in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was not occasioned nor brought to pass by any fault of local or department Councils, hence we feeling we should not be forced to bear the brunt of delinquencies in others, over whom we cannot nor could then exert any control; and

Whereas, these differences have in the past and do yet assume National and International proportions and consequent danger to Labor; and

Whereas, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, immediately after the 1910 convention of that body, did in its wisdom, advise and urge as the most expeditious and satisfactory method by which this breach might be healed, a joint convention, composed of delegates representing the various local unions of the respective factions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, does hereby go on record as being opposed to jeopardizing the harmony and settled conditions of Labor in this State, by having to choose sides in this fight and further does hereby assume and propose to maintain a neutral position in these premises, and does further propose to maintain that it is not our function to thus deal with Interstate and International problems of this magnitude; and be it further

Resolved, That we so advise and urge upon all affiliated local unions and central bodies that they do likewise; and be it further

Resolved, That we strongly urge upon the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, that it does adopt some feasible and practical plan, while in session, for the amalgamation, by joint convention, of these two warring factions of organized electrical workers; and by vote of delegates assembled does declare that either or both factions failing to concur in said plan, the Executive Council shall revoke and make null any existing charter to any body of electrical workers and is given power and directed to, at once call upon the various unions of both factions to send delegates to a convention, to be held under the auspices of the A. F. of L., and the resultant organization of this convention so called shall be chartered under the A. F. of L. laws as the bona fide International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and be it further

Resolved, That to this latter action, it becoming necessary, this Federation does pledge its most hearty moral support and influence, that all electrical workers may be united under the new banner; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this organization is hereby instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, asking that it be seriously considered at the coming convention to be held in Rochester.

BY DELEGATES FROM OAKLAND.

Proposition No. 62.—Whereas, it has been called to the attention of the California State Federation of Labor, while in its Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, that the charter of the Alameda County Central Labor Council has been revoked by the mandate of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, upon thorough investigation we find the above-mentioned revocal of charter was made during the progress of a referendum vote submitted by order of the above-mentioned Council, to its affiliated Local Unions, the purpose of said vote being to determine the final action relative to demand of the A. F. of L. to unseat Local Union No. 283, I. B. E. W.; and

Whereas, upon further investigation we find Section 1, Article 11, of the Constitution is not impartially and uniformly enforced against all Councils, etc., chartered under the laws of the A. F. of L.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we demand of the coming convention of the A. F. of L. that they grant the appeal of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, in so far that the Council's charter shall be restored; and be it further

Resolved, It not be revoked for same cause until such time as that Council by referendum vote, under its laws, refuses to unseat Local Union No. 283, I. B. E. W.; and be it further

Resolved, The charter of this Council be not revoked on such action by their referendum, until such time as the officers of the A. F. of L. take like action against all chartered bodies of the A. F. of L. in the United States and Canada, who may at that time have in affiliation, like Local Unions of Electrical Workers not in affiliation directly with the A. F. of L. Such affiliation of said electrical workers with afore-mentioned bodies, to be regarded as in violation to Section 1, Article 11, of the A. F. of L. Constitution, by the officers of the A. F. of L., whether known by them "officially" or otherwise; and be it finally

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Federation is hereby instructed to forward copy of this resolution to the Secretary of the A. F. of L. and ask consideration of same at that body's coming convention.

C. A. DROLETTE and others.

Proposition No. 63.—Whereas, the revocal of charter of the Alameda Central Labor Council, under Section 1, Article 11, of the Constitution of the A. F. of L. has lately occurred; and

Whereas, The working of this section of the laws of the A. F. of L. has forcibly brought to our attention its utter futility of accomplishment of the desired ends; and

Whereas, This section is mandatory and vicious, and furthermore is not in keeping with the needs of purely voluntary organizations, making as it does not any provisions for abnormal conditions nor even for any period of time for investigation of causes or effects or taking of the latter into consideration before it shall be invoked; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, does hereby demand of the coming convention of the A. F. of L. that this section of the Constitution of that body be repealed or so amended as to more safely guard the integrity and harmony of the Labor Movement; and be it further

Resolved, That we suggest as a remedy, that instead of this section, a law be enacted whereby the A. F. of L. shall grant to State Federations exclusively the power to grant city and county council charters, providing this shall not apply to local department councils who are now chartered by the various departments of the A. F. of L.; and further providing the State Charters shall be subject to revocal because of alleged violation of the laws under which they are granted, only at and in regular convention of the A. F. of L. by such vote as that body may decide.

C. A. DROLETTE and others.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following substitute for Propositions 61, 62 and 63:

Whereas, there has been for the past years and still is extant within the ranks of the organized Electrical Workers in the United States and Canada two factions operating under separate and distinct sets of laws and general officers; and

Whereas, after a careful consideration of the controversy your committee realizes the utter inability of this body to settle the vital matters in dispute; and

Whereas, the continuance of this controversy will result in a deplorable condition of affairs in the ranks of Organized Labor in the State of California. Now, therefore your committee recommends that the question be referred to our representative at the next session of the A. F. of L. with instructions to use every influence with that body in the bringing about of a settled and peaceful solution of this controversy. And further recommend that the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to memorialize the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to return the charter recently revoked in Oakland, Cal., until such time as the matter can be properly brought before the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

It was moved that each side to the controversy be granted 30 minutes and the convention 15 minutes—1 hour and 15 minutes in all. Lost.

After considerable discussion the previous question was called for, and the motion to adopt the substitute was carried—50 to 44.

The following delegates requested to be recorded as having voted against the Committee's report on Resolutions Nos. 61, 62 and 63: Delegates W. H. Pierce, A. E. Maiden, C. A. Drolette, S. D. Kimball, W. E. Athey, T. G. Duncan, R. F. Cavanagh, B. L. Savage, J. J. Wharton, W. B. Munsey, A. L. Wulff, John S. Blair.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Resolution No. 68.—Whereas, the labels or working cards of various crafts are the only assurance we have that we are getting a union article; and

Whereas, there may be instances where the label of some craft is not demanded by union men; and

Whereas, in many instances where union men are employed, non-union workmen have been employed in other departments by the same employer; therefore be it
(Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor appeals to the members of Organized Labor in this State to refrain from patronizing any unfair article, shop, store or business; and be it further)

Resolved, That all union men and women demand the working card of all workmen in the various crafts with whom they may come in contact in their daily pursuits.

WM. G. JOHNSON,

Delegate Painters' Union No. 72, Pasadena.

The committee recommended favorably with the fourth paragraph stricken out.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 56.—Whereas, the organized workers formerly employed on the Harriman and Illinois Central lines have been on strike since September 30, 1911, due to the arrogant and arbitrary action on the part of the officials of the aforesaid roads who refused to meet the representatives of their employees to treat upon a condition of employment; and

Whereas, thousands of strike breakers and armed deputies were employed and brought into the State of California to break the strike and force the men to return to work under non-union conditions; and

Whereas, our brothers in the struggle for a living condition have been and are making a gallant fight to maintain their organization and advance the cause of labor; and

Whereas, the railroad officials of the aforesaid lines have declared for the open shop and other detrimental conditions opposed to the cause of Organized Labor; and

Whereas, during this strike many wrecks and boiler explosions have occurred due to the unsafe condition of engines, cars and other equipment of these struck lines; and

Whereas, many lives were lost and many persons injured through criminal neglect of those in charge in permitting the use of engines, cars etc., when known to be unsafe; and

Whereas, the general public has been denied efficient service and the proper protection by the officials of the Harriman and Illinois Central lines in their futile effort to break the strike; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled, sends greetings to our loyal brothers on strike on the Harriman and Illinois Central lines, and believing in their ultimate victory, do hereby pledge our full support in giving all possible publicity to the shopmen's strike; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand that the laws pertaining to boiler inspection, car inspection, mail service and the operation of trains be rigidly enforced by the regularly constituted authorities in the several States where these lines operate.

C. F. GROW,

Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 57.—Whereas, the Bakery and Confectionery workers of this country are confronted by the monopolization of the baking industry by the Bread Trust, of who are in real the agencies of the great United Steel Trust of this land, as this fact has been clearly shown by their operations in the eastern States during the past two years; and

Whereas, this danger we realize in the State of California at the present time and in order to secure for all future time an organization within these great plants of the Trusts we call upon the labor organizations of this State to pledge their moral and undivided support toward the Union Label of the Bakery Workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled in the City of San Diego, do hereby pledge undivided support toward assisting the Bakery Workers in their fight against the monopolization of the baking industry unless their products bear the Union Label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

C. D. SHIELDS,

CHAS. E. SCHULZ,

Bakers' Union No. 37, Los Angeles, Cal.

The committee reported favorably.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

Two reports—majority and minority—were presented upon Resolution No. 59.

Resolution No. 59.—Amendments to Constitution:

Strike out all of Section 6, under head "Representation," and insert the following:

Section 6. Affiliated Unions shall be entitled to representation in conventions of the California State Federation according to the following apportionment: Unions with one hundred members or less, one delegate; for each succeeding one hundred members or major fraction thereof, one additional delegate; Provided, That no Union shall be entitled to more than four (4) delegates.

(a) Two or more affiliated Unions of the same craft or calling having a membership of less than one hundred members each, may combine and elect one delegate. The certificate of a delegate so chosen to be signed by the President and Secretary of each Union he represents.

(b) Central Labor bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each.

(c) Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote, and no proxies shall be allowed.

Amend the succeeding paragraphs by changing their alphabetical order to conform to above.

Amend Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Article IV, under head "Officers and Elections" by substituting the following therefor:

Sec. 4. All officers of the California State Federation of Labor shall be elected by delegates assembled, each delegate to have but one vote.

Sec. 5. The election shall be held under the Australian ballot system.

Sec. 6. The President shall appoint Three Judges and Two Clerks to conduct said election; no two of whom shall be delegates of the same craft or calling, or from the same location, or shall be candidates for office in this convention.

Sec. 7. The Executive officers of the Federation shall provide a suitable ballot and place for holding said election.

Sec. 8. Nominations of officers shall be made on the third day of the convention at the afternoon session, and said election shall be held on the fourth day of said session.

Strike out all of Section 11.

R. E. McLEAN,
Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles.

The majority report, signed by I. N. Hylan, Chas. H. Johnson and John S. Blair, recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

The minority report, signed by Robert A. McLean and W. G. Johnson, recommended the adoption of the amendments contained in Proposition No. 59.

It was moved and seconded that the minority report be substituted for that of the majority.

Upon a vote being taken, a point of order was raised, and upon the chair's ruling that the vote was legal, Delegate A. J. Gallagher appealed from the decision.

The decision of the chair was overruled.

The previous question was asked for, and carried.

The motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report was lost.

It was then moved to adopt the recommendation of the majority report. Carried.

The committee recommended several amendments to the Constitution. The recommendations were taken up seriatim, as follows:

Amend Article IV, Section 2, by substituting the word "eleven" in place of "nine" in the second line, the amended section to read as follows:

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

District No. 1, Riverside south to the State line, one Vice-President.

District No. 2, Los Angeles County, two Vice-Presidents.

District No. 3, Bakersfield to Fresno, one Vice-President.

District No. 4, San Joaquin County, one Vice-President.

District No. 5, Santa Clara County, one Vice-President.

District No. 6, Alameda County, one Vice-President.

District No. 7, Contra Costa County, one Vice-President.

District No. 8, Vallejo, San Rafael and Santa Rosa, one Vice-President.

District No. 9, San Francisco, three Vice-Presidents.

District No. 10, Sacramento County north, one Vice-President.

District No. 11, Humboldt County north, one Vice-President.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Amend Article IV, Section 3, to read as follows:

Sec. 3. Every regular officer shall be elected by a plurality vote, the election to be by ballot.

The report of the committee was not concurred in.

Amend Article IV, Section 4, to read as follows:

Sec. 4. Nominations for all regular officers shall be made on the third day and election of officers on the fourth day. The ballots shall be printed with blank following the name of each candidate; the blank shall be of sufficient size for the placing thereon of the number of votes for which the voting delegate is entitled. At the top of each ballot shall be left a blank in which shall be written the name of the labor organization which the delegate represents, and another blank in which shall be written the name of the delegate who votes the ballot.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Amend Article VIII, Section 3, to read as follows:

Sec. 3. The Executive Council shall be required when petitioned by at least five unions to submit to a referendum vote any proposition dealing with affairs of the Federation.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Your committee recommends the adoption of this Constitution and Laws as amended, to be in full force and effect on and after October 12, 1912.

I. N. HYLEN,
JOHN S. BLAIR,
CHAS. H. JOHANSON.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Mr. Smith, representative of the Electrical Workers, briefly addressed the convention.

The following delegates were noted absent at the morning session:

Fred T. Voll, Ben Hodge, A. T. Joseph, A. Gustafson, Thos. H. Deane, A. H. Sooner, Fred B. Alford, M. C. Glenn, R. A. Larrimore, Chas. H. Johanson, James Cronin, E. H. Hart, C. C. Culbertson, C. E. Sutphen, Harry Bartley, Joseph Smith Jr., Dan Nagle, T. B. Wylis, G. L. Baldwin, Arthur Beaver, Lucius R. Barrow, Dan F. Tattenham, Henry Huntsman, Chas. P. Trainor, H. J. Giannini, Chas. J. Williams, D. J. Murry, John Severin, A. Elken, P. J. Finnegan, Harry Cantrowith, Harry Menke, Arthur Morey, Chas. H. Foster, Edward Wagner, Wm. Blaisdell, Miles D'Arcy, John E. Stewart, John P. McLaughlin, B. B. Rosenthal, Chas. Washburn, M. Rafferty.

The convention adjourned at noon.

Saturday, October 12—Afternoon Session.

President Sullivan called the convention to order at 2 o'clock.

REPORT OF LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Resolution No. 42.—Whereas, the statutes of the State of California provide that the fees for a jury shall be deposited in civil cases before that case can be tried; and Whereas, this law works a hardship on many working men having suits in the civil courts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, instruct its Legislative Committee to secure the introduction and work for the passage of the following Act:

An Act Providing for the Payment by the County of Jury Fees in Civil Cases, and Repealing Other Acts.

Section 1. No fees or other compensation shall be charged any of the parties in civil actions or proceedings for jury fees in such actions or proceedings, but the fees of such jurors in amounts as now provided by law shall be paid by the county or city and county in which such jury may act.

Section 2. Such fees shall be paid by the treasurer of such county, or city and county, out of the general fund thereof upon presentation of a written demand sworn to by the juror and certified as correct by the clerk of the court wherein such services were rendered. Said demand, so sworn to and certified, must contain the title of the action wherein such services were rendered, the days and dates of service, and the amount due the person named therein.

Section 3. The demands for compensation for services rendered as such juror mentioned in Section 2 of this Act shall be allowed and audited in the same manner as other county or city and county claims.

Section 4. The Board of Supervisors of each county or city and county is hereby directed to make all necessary and suitable appropriation for the payment of the fees herein provided for.

Section 5. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

W. A. ENGLE,
Musicians' Union No. 4, Los Angeles.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in and referred to the Executive Council with power to act.
The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 43.—Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor instructs its Legislative Committee to secure the introduction and work for the passage of the following Act, at the forthcoming session of the State Legislature:

An Act to Create for the State of California a Board of Construction Inspectors, to Provide for the Appointment of its Members, Defining its Powers and Prescribing the Duties of said Board, and of its Employees, and to Provide for its Compensation.

Section 1. As soon after the passage of this Act as convenient, and from a list to be submitted by the California branch of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Governor shall designate and appoint three persons, to be called Construction Inspectors, who shall constitute a commission, and whose duties it shall be:

1. To compel all persons, firms and corporations, owning or operating electric light and power plants or systems, telephone and telegraph plants or systems, fire alarm systems and street railway systems, to comply with the rules regulating the erection of poles, the putting in of guy wires, the placing of cross-arms and the placing of wires on such cross-arms, the building of manholes, and the laying of underground conduits according to the laws now covering such construction work in the State of California.

2. It shall have the power to demand and upon demand to compel the production by any such person, firm or corporation, engaged in such construction, a copy of the original estimate, or outline of estimate, showing where poles have been set; cable or cables hung, wire or wires strung, manholes dug and conduits laid, and if said commission or any inspector thereof deems it necessary he may demand of and upon such demand compel any such person, firm or corporation whose work he is inspecting under the provisions of this Act, to furnish him with a competent person to assist him; such person to be reimbursed for his time by the person, firm or corporation employing him.

Section 2. The members of said commission shall receive a salary of \$150.00 a month and the necessary expenses of such work while on duty, which sum or sums shall be appropriated out of the general fund of the State of California.

Section 3. Any such person, firm or corporation refusing to comply with the demand of any of the inspectors of said commission in accordance with this Act shall forfeit to the State of California the sum of not less than \$200.00 nor more than \$1000.00 for each offense, which forfeiture shall be recovered and suit brought therefor in the name of the State of California in any court of competent jurisdiction, by the Attorney General of the State of California or under his direction.

W. J. KELLY,
W. H. PIERCE,

Electrical Workers' Union No. 61, Los Angeles.

The committee recommended that the proposition be placed on file.

It was moved that the incoming Executive Board be instructed to act in conjunction with the Electrical Workers' Unions to secure suitable legislation.

It was moved to amend by referring the subject to the legislative agent of the Federation, who will appear before the State Legislature at its next session. Carried.

FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

Law and Legislative Committee's Recommendations Upon Officers' Reports.

We, your Committee upon Law and Legislation of this Convention, having carefully studied the recommendations made in the officers' report, do concur and urge the adoption of all those measures proposed.

We recommend the strengthening of the Eight-Hour law for women, and the giving of more power to the State Labor Commissioner for its rigid enforcement.

We further recommend that such legislation be approved and supported which will add to the effective observance of all existing and proposed labor laws. To this end we approve of a law making it compulsory upon all district attorneys or public prosecuting officers to prosecute without delay all cases brought to their attention wherein life and limb are concerned, and further urge such a law as will more easily make it possible for such cases to be brought to fair trial.

The inauguration of State employment agencies is heartily endorsed. We believe that only under such a system is it possible to eliminate the viciousness of the private shark employment agencies.

We believe that the Executive Board should bend every effort to secure the passage of a rigid anti-injunction bill, and we favor the re-introduction of the bill introduced at the last session.

We concur in the efforts of the Executive Board to secure the adoption of a bill providing for jury trials in cases of contempt of court of the kind in which trade unionists are generally defendants.

We believe that the Executive Board has shown a far-sighted and progressive policy in the study of the unemployment evil, and recommend that such efforts be put forth as will check the growing numbers of unemployed, and if possible, to secure State legislation to this end.

We favor the enactment of a compulsory liability law, so that measures of the highest protection be afforded the workers in all, and particularly hazardous occupations. We endorse the principle of protection and immunity rather than possible compensation.

We favor the inauguration of an effective and just inspection of weights and measures, to the end that the workers shall be protected in their purchasing power.

We recommend that the Executive Board be given power to use its judgment on the question of priority of introduction in the Legislature of the measures acted upon in this convention, to the end that those measures affording the greatest relief to the greatest numbers shall take precedence.

We want to particularly emphasize the necessity of having labor well represented in both houses of the State Legislature. The burden of support and enactment of labor bills during the last session having fallen upon the representatives elected from a few industrial centers, it is imperative that labor in all parts of the State take a more active interest and elect true representatives of the organized workers.

Labor is to be congratulated in securing much in the last session of the Legislature; not that it secured all to which it is entitled, but a great many beneficial laws in comparison with all former sessions. We would fail, in this connection, did we not give full credit due to the assistance given and the spirit of fair play exhibited by our Governor, Hiram Johnson.

We further recommend, in conclusion, that all the delegates to this convention when returning to their respective locals, bring before the members the necessity of giving close attention to the measures proposed by this body. The effectiveness of our deliberations becomes only of such value as they receive support of all the members. We recommend that the various central councils and local bodies ascertain the attitude of their candidates for legislative office upon these labor measures, as is furnished in the pamphlet issued by the State Federation, and that such support be given those who will represent labor and support our measures.

We want to emphasize again the necessity of eternal vigilance in all matters pertaining to our own welfare; knowing by experience that if we want efficient laws carried to successful conclusion, we must do it ourselves.

Your committee is of the opinion that there are so many matters of vital importance to all sections of the State coming before your Executive Council, that it seems necessary that sometime during the year, preferably about six months after and before the convention, the entire Executive Council should meet.

We therefore recommend that the convention instruct the Executive Council to meet as above at a point convenient to the members of the Executive Council. We think much good would result and think that although it may cause some additional expense this expense will be offset by the general good resulting to the Federation.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,
ROBT. L. TELFER,
RAY BAKER,
HARRY MENKE,
D. W. BLACKWELL, Sec'y,
Law and Legislative Committee.

It was moved that the portion of the report dealing with semi-annual meetings of the Executive Board be referred to the incoming Executive Board. Carried.

It was further moved to adopt the whole report as amended. Carried.

A motion was made and seconded that the Convention reconsider the action taken upon **Resolutions Nos. 61 and 62**. The motion was carried and the matter was referred to the Law and Legislative Committee, which presented the following report:

With reference to Resolution No. 62, we recommend that the protest of the

Central Labor Council of Alameda County be indorsed and our delegate to A. F. of L. be requested to support their protest in the A. F. of L. Convention.

Adopted.

With reference to Resolution No. 61, we recommend that our delegate to A. F. of L. be instructed to insist that the Executive Council of A. F. of L. be, by the Convention, instructed to secure amalgamation or recommend to the Convention of the A. F. of L. (succeeding the next) that that part of the Electrical Workers organizations (affiliated and unaffiliated) which evidences honest intention to secure peace and harmony, be, by the A. F. of L., recognized, insofar as it is possible for the Executive Council to bring it about; it to be understood that the Executive Council is to be empowered to adopt radical measures to secure such amalgamation.

Adopted.

It is further recommended that in view of the nature of this factional dispute within the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers that Central Councils exercise due caution in procedure, leading to taking sides in this controversy—it being of more importance to us that there be harmony in the trade union movement of California than is the question of which side may be right or wrong in this controversy; while not failing in our loyalty to the parent body, the American Federation of Labor, we deem it is of the highest importance that our affiliated unions direct every effort to a peaceful solution of this unfortunate factional quarrel.

The report was adopted as a whole, and the committee was discharged.

On behalf of the delegates to the Convention, Brother A. J. Gallagher presented retiring President Sullivan with a handsome wine set, as a token of esteem and recognition of his services during his incumbency.

President Sullivan accepted the gift with a few well chosen words of sincere appreciation and fraternalism.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS.

Delegate Ed Andersen of the committee made a verbal report, expressing the delegates' appreciation of the splendid hospitality accorded them by the various entertainment committees and the citizens of San Diego.

He then presented Brother Beckel with a handsome set of dishes. Other members of the committees, to whose efforts was due the entertainment provided for the delegates, were presented with various tokens of appreciation, as follows: Brothers Van Bibber, Markwith, Meyerhoff, Kelly, Crommie, Stahl, Harrison and Mrs. Striker and Mrs. Smith.

The Committee on Thanks was then discharged.

It was moved and seconded that a special committee of three be appointed to draft certain resolutions, to be spread upon the minutes. Carried.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The committee reported as follows:

Resolved, By the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that we herewith extend to the local committee on arrangements and entertainment, to the affiliated unions and to the citizens of San Diego, our sincere appreciation of the cordial welcome, and the splendid entertainment accorded us, and which we have enjoyed in full measure.

We further express the hope that the deliberations of the Convention may rebound to the benefit of our affiliated unions in San Diego as well as of the Labor movement of the State.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

The following delegates were noted absent at the afternoon session:

Fred J. Voll, Ben Hodge, A. J. Joseph, A. Gustafson, A. H. Sooner, F. B. Alford, M. C. Glenn, W. M. Miller, R. A. Larrimore, Arthur Beaver, Harry Bartley, Chas. Washburn, M. Rafferty, Edward Wagner, Wm. Blaisdell, Miles D'Arcy, John E. Stewart, John P. McLaughlin, B. B. Rosenthal, Chas. H. Foster, Chas. H. Johanson, James Cronin, E. H. Hart, C. C. Culbertson, C. E. Sutphen, Joseph Smith Jr., Dan Nagle, T. B. Wylis, G. L. Baldwin, Julius Sturz, L. R. Barrow, Dan F. Tattenham, Chas. P. Trainor, H. J. Giannini, Chas. J. Williams, D. J. Murry, John Severin, A. Elken, Patrick Finnegan, Harry Cantrowith, Harry Menke, Arthur Morey.

The Convention then adjourned sine die, with three cheers for the California State Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. A. GALLAGHER,
Assistant Secretary.

NOTE—All Officers except those whose names appear in this tabulated statement were elected without opposition by acclamation.

	FOR PRESIDENT	FOR VICE-PRESIDENT Dist. No. 4	Roll Call on Proposition No. 20.	
	W. A. ENGLE	GEO. BATCHELOR	A	NO
	D. P. HAGGERTY	H. J. YOUNG		
LOS ANGELES—Continued.				
Musicians No. 47 (507)				
W. A. Engle, 253.....	253	253	253	
M. C. Glenn, 254.....	254	254		254
Printing Pressmen No. 78 (63)				
G. A. Peterson, 63.....	63		63	63
Steam Engineers No. 72 (106)				
F. C. Marsh, 106.....	106	106		106
Teamsters No. 208 (82)				
R. A. Larrimore, 82.....	82	82		
Stage Employees No. 33 (67)				
H. H. Dixon, 67.....			67	67
Typographical No. 174 (358)				
George Stein, 89.....	89	89		89
H. W. Dennett, 90.....	90	90		90
R. E. McLean, 89.....	89	89		89
Seth R. Brown, 90.....	90	90		90
Walters No. 17 (158)				
George W. McDonald, 158.....	158	158		158
LONG BEACH—				
Electrical Workers No. 711 (16)				
R. F. Cavanagh, 16.....	16		16	16
OAKLAND—				
Barbers No. 134 (160)				
Frank B. Perry, 160.....	160	160		160
Carpenters No. 36 (320)				
J. W. Bibby, 320.....	320	320		320
Central Labor Council (2)				
Chas. A. Drolette, 2.....	2		2	2
Electrical Workers No. 283 (300)				
S. D. Kimball, 300.....	300	300	300	
Machinists No. 284 (500)				
P. W. Buckley, 500.....	500	500		500
Street Railway Employees No. 192 (600)				
T. G. Duncan, 300.....	300	300		300
W. E. Athey, 300.....	300	300		300
Teamsters No. 70 (304)				
Chas. H. Johanson, 102.....	102	102		
James Cronin, 101.....	101	101		
E. H. Hart, 101.....	101	101		
PASADENA—				
Carpenters No. 769 (121)				
P. M. Shutt, 41.....	41	41		41
J. M. Harvey, 40.....	40	40		40
E. G. Morris, 40.....	40	40		40
Painters No. 92 (143)				
W. G. Johnson, 143.....	143		143	143
Plumbers No. 280 (52)				
J. H. Simpson, 52.....	52		52	52
Typographical No. 583 (38)				
Harry A. Huff, 38.....	38		38	38
RANDSBURG—				
Miners No. 44 (62)				
E. A. Stockton, 62.....	62		62	62
SACRAMENTO—				
Electrical Workers No. 36 (115)				
A. E. Maiden, 115.....	115	115	115	
Federated Trades Council (2)				
John S. Blair, 1.....	1	1	1	
Wm. B. Munsey, 1.....	1	1		1
Printing Pressmen No. 60 (41)				
R. T. McAllister, 20.....				20
D. D. Sullivan, 21.....	21		21	21
Teamsters and Lumber Handlers No. 803 (105)				
A. L. Wulff, 105.....	105	105		105
Typographical No. 46 (195)				
C. E. Sutphen, 195.....	195	195		195

	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT Dist. No. 4		Roll Call on Proposition No. 20.
	W. A. ENGLE	D. P. HAGGERTY	GEO. BATCHELOR	H. J. YOUNG	
NOTE—All Officers except those whose names appear in this tabulated statement were elected without opposition by acclamation.					
SAN DIEGO—					
Bakers No. 90 (13)					
E. C. Grube, 13	13		13		13
Barbers No. 256 (69)					
Ed. F. Dierks, 35	35		35		35
George H. McClellan, 34	34		34		34
Bartenders No. 768 (50)					
L. R. Davitt, 25	25		25		25
Joe Jost, 25	25		25		25
Carpenters No. 810 (453)					
D. W. Blackwell, 227		227	227		227
Frank A. Thomas, 226	226		226		226
Cigarmakers No. 332 (53)					
Thomas Steigerwald, 53	53		53		53
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 402 (177)					
Richard Maher, 59	59		59		177
B. P. Carpenter, 59	59		59		
A. J. Van Bebber, 59	59		59		
Electrical Workers No. 465 (32)					
B. L. Savage, 32	32		32		32
Federated Trades and Labor Council (2)					
Ira H. Markwith, 1		1	1		1
Jacob Beckel, 1		1	1		1
Gas Workers No. 12740 (60)					
A. W. Brand, 30	30		30		30
R. E. Steade, 30	30		30		30
Plumbers No. 230 (97)					
Robert Purvis, 97		97	97		
Printing Pressmen No. 140 (37)					
Edward Miller, 19				19	
J. P. Cantlin, 18	37			37	18
Stage Employees No. 122 (25)					
T. B. Wylie, 25		25		25	
Steam Engineers No. 365 (21)					
C. H. Scott, 21		21	21		
Typographical No. 221 (103)					
Albert W. Fenn, 52	52		52		103
Lucius R. Barrow, 51	51		51		
SAN FRANCISCO—					
Alaska Fishermen (1000)					
I. N. Hylan, 500	500		500		500
Herman Twedt, 500	500		500		500
Barbers No. 148 (667)					
Dan. F. Tattenham, 667		667	667		
Bartenders No. 41 (600)					
Al Condrotte, 600		600	600		600
Bay and River Steambotmen (433)					
Henry Huntsman, 433		433	433		433
Beer Bottlers No. 293 (400)					
Chas. P. Trainor, 400		400	400		400
Beer Drivers and Stablenmen No. 227 (475)					
H. J. Giannini, 475		475	475		475
Boilermakers No. 25 (107)					
M. J. McGuire, 107		107	107		107
Bookbinders No. 31 (200)					
Chas. J. Williams, 200		200	200		200
Box Makers and Sawyers No. 1156 (100)					
W. G. Desepete, 100		100	100		100
Brewers and Maltsters No. 7 (400)					
Julius Tham, 400		400	400		400
Butchers No. 115 (300)					
D. J. Murray, 300		300	300		300
Carpenters No. 483 (899)					
W. R. Gibson, 899		899	899		899
Carpenters No. 22 (1484)					
John J. Hughes, 742		742	742		742
W. W. Lawler, 742		742	742		742

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	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT		Dist. No. 4	Roll Call on Proposition No. 20.
	W. A. ENGLE	D. P. HAGGERTY	GEO. BATCHELOR	H. J. YOUNG		
						A Y E N O
SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.						
Carpenters No. 1082 (421)						
John Severin, 421.....		421	421			
Cement Workers No. 1 (465)						
James Whelan, 465.....		465		465		465
Coopers No. 65 (258)						
Walter Randolph, 258.....		258		258		258
Electrical Workers No. 6 (400)						
A. Elken, 400.....		400		400		400
Electrical Workers No. 151, (688)						
James J. Wharton, 688.....		688		688		688
Elevator Constructors No. 8 (135)						
D. J. Murphy, 135.....						135
Garment Workers No. 131 (500)						
Miss May E. Cummings, 500.....		500		500		500
Gas and Water Workers No. 9840 (400)						
Patrick J. Finnegan, 200.....		200		200		200
Timothy J. Driscoll, 200.....		200		200		200
Labor Council (2)						
Andrew J. Gallagher, 1.....		1		1		1
Harry Cantrowith, 1.....		1		1		
Machinists No. 68 (1000)						
D. P. Haggerty, 1000.....		1000		1000		1000
Marine Cooks and Stewards Ass'n. (700)						
Michael McHale, 700.....		700	700			700
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders (1000)						
William Meehan, 250.....	250			250		} 1000
Joseph Connolly, 250.....	250			250		
C. J. Harrington, 250.....	250			250		
John Clark, 250.....	250			250		
Molders No. 164 (650)						
Wm. Doorley, 325.....		325		325		325
Jas. Simonsen, 325.....						
Musicians No. 6 (650)		325		325		325
Harry Menke, 217.....		217		217		217
Arthur Morey, 217.....		217		217		217
Chas. H. Foster, 216.....		216		216		216
Pile Drivers No. 77 (433)						
Don Cameron, 217.....		217	217		217	
James B. Leahy, 216.....		216		216	216	
Web Pressmen No. 4 (100)						
Daniel C. Murphy, 100.....		100		100		100
Sailors' Union of the Pacific (2000)						
Edward Andersen, 334.....						
E. Ellison, 334.....						
E. A. Erickson, 333.....						
F. C. H. Meyer, 333.....		2000		2000		2000
Harry Ohlsen, 333.....						
Paul Scharrenberg, 333.....						
Stage Employees No. 16 (310)						
Edward Wagner, 310.....		310		310		
Stationary Firemen No. 86 (48)						
Arthur Beaver, 48.....		48		48		
Steam Laundry Workers No. 26 (1300)						
Mrs. Mary Carson, 217.....		217	217			} 1300
D. J. Gorman, 217.....		217	217			
Harry Morrison, 217.....		217	217			
Chas. Linegar, 217.....		217	217			
Chas. Deery, 216.....		216	216			
Chas. Child, 216.....		216	216			
Teamsters' Union No. 85 (1500)						
William Blaisdell, 300.....		300	300			} 1500
Miles D'Arcy, 300.....		300		300		
James E. Hopkins, 300.....		300	300			
John E. Stewart, 300.....		300		300		
John P. McLaughlin, 300.....		300		300		

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	FOR PRESIDENT		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT		Dist. No. 4	Roll Call on Proposition No. 20.
	W. A. ENGLE	D. P. HAGGERTY	GEO. BATCHELOR	H. J. YOUNG		
SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.						
Typographical No. 21 (850)						
Wm. A. Gallagher, 283.....		283	283			283
Geo. H. Knell, 283.....		283		283		283
Wm. J. Pierce, 284.....		284		284	284	
Upholsters No. 28 (135)						
E. B. Rosenthal, 135.....		135		135		
United Laborers No. 1 (700)						
Michael O'Leary, 700.....		700		700		700
SAN JOSE—						
Barbers No. 252 (75)						
A. T. Huston, 75.....	75		75		75	
Bartenders No. 577 (124)						
E. H. Lincoln, 124.....	124		124			124
Central Labor Council (2)						
George A. Batchelor, 2.....	2		2			
Printing Pressmen No. 146 (33)						
H. J. Young, 33.....		33		33		33
General Teamsters No. 287 (79)						
Chas. Washburn, 40.....		40	40			
M. Rafferty, 39.....		39	39			
Typographical No. 231 (77)						
Robert L. Telfer, 77.....	77			77	77	
SAN LUIS OBISPO—						
Carpenters No. 1632 (46)						
James A. Blackburn, 46.....	46			46		46
SAN PEDRO—						
Bartenders No. 591 (33)						
A. J. Smith, 33.....	33		33			33
Carpenters No. 1140 (39)						
S. A. Young, 39.....	39		39			
STOCKTON—						
Central Labor Council (2)						
Thomas J. Vitaich, 2.....		2	2			2
VALLEJO—						
Federal Labor Union, No. 11345 (40)						
J. B. Dale, 40.....		40	20	20		40
Machinists No. 252 (183)						
Harry Bartley, 183.....	183		183			
Totals.....	8177	22,770	13,714	17,491	7392	21,318

ADDRESS OF A. E. YOELL OF THE ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

To the officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor in Thirteenth Annual Convention assembled,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

As Fraternal Delegate from the Asiatic Exclusion League, it is my duty to call attention to the startling conditions of Japanese immigration, which, no doubt, is due to the failure of the Federal Government to keep its promise with the people of California, and to the apathy shown this vital subject by the press, this double inactivity encouraging the Japanese to come to this country in alarming numbers.

For the year ending June 30, 1912, 6,172 Japanese were admitted; for the month of July 746 came, making a total of 6,918; for the same period there were but 1,579 departures and 176 debarments, of which 15 came for immoral purposes; 36 had loathsome and contagious diseases, and 12 were paupers or likely to become public charges, making a total increase of 5,163 for the thirteen months ending July 31, 1912. This does not include the illegal entries, but newspaper reports and Federal officials give assurances that from 1500 to 3000 enter the United States surreptitiously each year. The same applies to the Chinese, with the exception that the illegal entries of Chinese far exceed the number that come legally.

Reports are continually received of the wholesale smuggling of Chinese laborers along the Pacific Coast, and of an occasional capture of a number of half-starved and half-crazed coolies.

The League is in constant receipt of letters, showing that there is a widespread awakening to the danger of Asiatic immigration. We have been greatly encouraged in our work, and the League purposes to leave nothing undone in obtaining the necessary legislation which will forever debar these coolies from our shores.

The sentiment of the whole Western part of this Nation shows a determination to shut out the coolie hordes of Asia, particularly the Japanese, at whatever cost.

Only a few years ago the Japanese were regarded more favorably than the Chinese. It is not so to-day. It will be still less so in the future. With their commercial energy, the Japanese have acquired practical control of the salmon fisheries, and are steadily displacing white labor in the lumber camps. They excite a fierce jealousy and threaten the supremacy of white labor all along the Coast.

There are sober observers, although unconnected with labor organizations and aloof from all political agitation, who insist that the Japanese invasion, if continued, will convert the Pacific Coast into a province of Japan. There is a shivering recollection of the riots at Vancouver a few years ago, and a sense of imminent escape from far more serious results. The demand for the exclusion of the Japanese has strengthened, and now is by no means confined to labor unions. Indeed, outside the lumbermen and cannerymen, and financial interests associated with these industries, the whole white population of the Pacific Coast is favorable to the absolute exclusion of Oriental immigrants.

It is significant that many men who were outspoken a few years ago in favor of the regulated admission of Asiatic labor now confess, to use their own language, that they are cowards in face of the situation which has developed. Even those who oppose a policy of exclusion agree that it would be impossible to liberalize the existing regulations. A few years ago they would have denounced Union Labor, and the politicians as its spineless servants. Now they admit that a rigid supervision of the Asiatic movement is essential to preserve white supremacy.

It is recognized that the price of exclusion must be paid, but a white America is the supreme consideration. The imperative reason will also operate against the admission of Orientals for household servants and the rougher grades of labor. There will be fear of evasion, of excessive supply, of influences and conditions incompatible with white standards. In short, the feeling grows toward exclusion rather than toward a modification of existing relations.

The fact should be apparent to every person that "Gentlemen's Agreements" and treaty stipulations are not worth the paper on which they are written if such pretend to have for their purpose the curbing of Asiatic immigration to the United States.

Month in and month out, Japanese in ever-increasing numbers continue to come to this country. The League long since has been convinced that the only way in which Asiatic immigration can be effectually stopped is by the enactment of an Exclusion Law by Congress.

As is well known, the officers of the League, in conjunction with former Congressmen and other students of immigration, prepared an Exclusion Bill, which was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman John E. Raker, and which is now pending in that body. Impartial investigation proves beyond a doubt that had Congressman Raker received even partial support from the other California Congressmen, the bill prepared by the League (known as H. R. 13,500) would have passed the House at the session of Congress just closed.

Some years ago, owing to the insistence of the Asiatic Exclusion League, and

its affiliated organizations, particularly in California, Japanese immigration was checked.

There was a bargain—a so-called “Gentlemen’s Agreement”—whereby the Legislature of the State of California was induced by the then President, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, to withhold any legislation aimed at Japanese, in return for a promise that Japanese immigration would be stopped.

Then came the law of 1907, which embraced a feature acted on by the President, in which he issued a proclamation intended to stop Japanese immigration.

The citizens of California were assured that if they would not “embarrass” the Federal Government and press legislation, they would have no cause for further complaint.

A year or so ago there was a commercial treaty pending between Japan and the United States. This treaty was under consideration for a long while, and the Japanese Government insisted that a clause be inserted in which the subjects of Japan would be given the same treatment in coming to the United States as is given the subjects of any other nation with which a treaty exists with that understanding.

The treaty was in a delicate situation, and at that time there were several bills introduced in the California Legislature which caused considerable correspondence between the Federal authorities at Washington and the Governor of the State.

Officials of the State of California were advised that if any legislation of a nature to repress Japanese immigration or that might be offensive to Japan were not permitted to pass, Japan on its part would see to it that no Japanese laborers came here. And so, trusting in this promise, the agitation on this subject was dropped.

What is the result?

According to reports received by the Asiatic Exclusion League for the twelve months ending June 30, 1912, over 6,000 Japanese were admitted, of whom a large percentage was “picture brides.” Now, these women are, in fact, Japanese laborers. They are as much laborers, in every sense of the term, as Japanese men are. They are employed in laundries, where they are in direct competition with our white women, and in restaurants as waitresses and cooks. Throughout the State, one can see hundreds of these so-called “picture brides” out in the fields doing men’s work, in competition with American white labor. If these so-called “picture brides” are not laborers, then I do not know what laborers are. And this being true, it is a direct violation of the promise made by the Federal Government to the State of California, that it would prevent immigration of Japanese laborers. And it is further a violation of the so-called “Gentlemen’s Agreement” between the United States and Japan, that in return for the “most-favored-nation” privilege accorded Japan in the way of having her citizens theoretically given free admission into the United States, Japan promised to refrain from allowing laborers to come here. This promise has not been kept, these women being just as much laborers as are their alleged husbands who came before them.

Another point to which I desire to call attention is this: These women who come here as “picture brides” may reasonably be expected to bear children, so that within the next twenty years we may see, for every woman who has come here, anywhere from three to ten Japanese children.

A continued influx of these women who follow the army of Japanese men already here means the laying of a foundation for a Japanese population which will seriously handicap our progeny when they arrive at the years of labor.

Are we giving our boys an equal chance when we permit a competition to enter the field and to so control the occupations by which a livelihood is gained that our children must work on the basis of Japanese or Chinese or else be forced to the wall?

This is the situation to-day.

The present law is inadequate. It does not keep out Chinese laborers, who are coming here in increasing numbers every day.

The Japanese agreement is a dead letter. Japs are coming in in gradually increasing numbers. The increase for the past thirteen months, as stated, has been over 5000, of which a large percentage was women.

If the 50,000 Japanese in California (mostly men) be permitted to bring 50,000 “wives” here, that means 100,000 Japanese in California; and we will then have in this Commonwealth a race which cannot be assimilated and an economic and social problem which inevitably will develop controversy and trouble.

We cannot emphasize our protest against this state of affairs in language too strong, or in action too vigorous, and inasmuch as the Federal Government has failed to keep its promise to the people of California, the Asiatic Exclusion League is determined to re-double its efforts at the coming session of the Legislature toward the enactment of law dealing with the question of land tenure by aliens and the segregation of Asiatics in our public schools.

In conclusion, let me say that the Asiatic Exclusion League is sending petitions to the various organizations throughout the State urging that as many signatures.

as possible be secured thereto, each person so attaching his signature thus petitioning the State Legislature to enact the statutes hereinbefore referred to.

In behalf of the Asiatic Exclusion League, I herewith express its sincere appreciation and thanks for the keen interest that the Federation has shown in support of the Raker bill and in the work of this League.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL,
Sec-Treas. Asiatic Exclusion League.

NOTE:—Two resolutions introduced by A. E. Yoell are numbered 11 and 11a. Both are found in the proceedings.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

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

Dear Sirs and Brothers—I have the honor to submit herewith my report as your delegate to the 31st Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Atlanta, Ga., November 13th to 25th, 1911, inclusive.

Due to the illness and later demise of a very dear relative, I wish to report that I was called home from Atlanta at the beginning of the second week of the session. I regret this unfortunate occurrence, and will merely say that in the time that I was permitted to stay in Atlanta, I performed all of the services assigned me, as well as leaving some matters which you delegated to my care in the hands of fellow delegates from San Francisco. I may say, however, that under stress of considerable worry and care, I remained at Atlanta two days longer than the day on which I was advised to return home.

It is only necessary for me to report that the Convention was opened much in the usual manner that all conventions are opened. That there were the usual speeches by Governors, Mayors and others, and the Convention got down to actual business. One of the subjects referred to me for introduction and action by the Convention was Resolution No. 34, as follows:

“Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in 12th Annual Convention assembled declare in favor of the universal label, and instruct their delegate to the American Federation of Labor to do all in his power to have the A. F. of L. adopt the same.”

Pursuant to the above resolution, I introduced in the Convention the following:

“Whereas, the question of the establishment of a general union label for all trades affiliated with this Federation has been up for discussion and action by Conventions of the A. F. of L. for about twenty years; and

“Whereas, all that has been submitted to Conventions is a resolution or amendment to law, containing no comprehensive workable plan that would protect those trades which, in furthering a demand for the individual label, have expended much money and have devoted themselves to generous advertising; and

“Whereas, it is within possibility that a plan might be worked out whereby an equitable apportionment of expense involved, and an intelligent direction of advertising of said labels, taking from no one organization the benefits achieved, nor lessening the demand for any individual label, but on the contrary assisting in a greater demand for a label, general in design, and greatly improving the sale of articles which are union-made; at the same time such label being an evidence to members of organized labor that any product which they may be called upon to handle is union-made in all parts; therefore, be it

“Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is empowered to appoint a commission of three, who shall be familiar with label agitation and its cost, which commission shall stand directed to make a thorough study on the feasibility of the establishment of a general union label, and report, if possible, to the 32nd Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., and if not at the next Convention or such succeeding Convention to which they may; and, be it further

“Resolved, That all label trades are requested to co-operate with such commission by furnishing ideas, data, cost and such other information as may be desired, and the Executive Council is permitted discretion in the allowance of such expense as this commission may necessarily incur.”

This resolution was referred to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to take such action as was deemed advisable. For a time I thought that this simply meant the usual burial ground. I was surprised and gratified to receive from Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. a notification that the Executive Council would consider Resolution No. 141 at its May 1912 meeting, and was requested to

give them something further on the subject. The following letter was sent to the Executive Council:

"May 4, 1912.

"Executive Council American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, President, Frank Morrison, Secretary, 801 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers—I am advised that your Council will shortly consider Resolution No. 141, introduced by me on instruction of the State Federation of Labor at the Atlanta Convention, 1911.

"At first I thought I would forward you each separately an argument in favor of the general provisions of this resolution, but on second thought it occurred to me, that since you are extremely busy with trade-union affairs, and since the resolution itself thoroughly covers the idea that I have in mind with reference to this particular subject, argument would be burdensome.

"I do not propose a revolution in the matter of label agitation or propaganda. This fact stands out, and can not be controverted by any advocate of separate craft labels, i. e., that the cost of advertising the sixty-nine or seventy labels of the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. is considerable. I might recite the fact that the yearly cost of advertisement of the Garment Workers' label is in the neighborhood of \$60,000 to \$70,000, and the yearly cost of advertisement of the I. T. U. label would be considerably above \$10,000.

"It is the wasted energy that I am trying to conserve. I am not going to question the justice of the position taken by label advocates when they say that they have spent years in advertising their own particular labels, and that this advertisement would be nullified by a change in either the style or the shape of their label, but I would call this to their attention, that the object of all of their efforts in this direction is to stamp the contour and color of their label, and the things for which it stands, upon the public mind, so that having become known it will be demanded on the particular article which their members produce. I do not intend to dwell here on the inconsistency of some of our label agitation (by this I mean the placing of the label upon a finished product which may have been in some of its stages the product of non-union labor).

"What I propose, in short, is this:

"First—That a small and select body of men familiar with label agitation (and not prejudiced on this question) be selected to make a thorough study, first, of the cost of label advertisement and agitation to the affiliated organizations of the A. F. of L.

"Second—The possibility of concentrating such agitation and advertisement on a label of a general design but with distinct craft lettering.

"Third—The centralization or bureaucratic authority in the matter of label propaganda, and a sensible and equitable arrangement of pro rata cost.

"Fourth—Proposed legislation bringing about the highest protection against abuse of this general label.

"Fifth—The agitation among the masses for the one of general design, to the end that our label demand may be immeasurably increased.

"It has occurred to me more than once that men of the type that represent the workers on your Executive Council could by consistent effort evolve a plan whereby a label of a general design and with craft distinction could be agreed upon, and be advertised if necessary by the separate label organizations.

"I admit that this question has been discussed for years, and that the prejudice against it has become stronger as the years have passed, but I am sure that the time will come when the futility of attempting to acquaint millions of people with sixty-nine or seventy separate label designs will be brought home with full force upon even the most ardent advocate of separate and distinct craft labels.

"I think that your Executive Council should look upon this proposition with favor, and I think it would be a great constructive step. I respectfully suggest that the men selected be men who are students, first, of label history; and, second, that they will devote themselves strictly to this important work. I am sure that in a few years after this idea may have been given impetus by you, you will find cause to congratulate yourselves upon having made a step, which by some may be considered impracticable and revolutionary, but in time will be considered a step of the highest order of progressiveness in trade union regulations.

"I trust that the subject matter of this communication and the resolution will not be lightly considered, and hope for favorable action thereon.

"I beg to remain, with sincerest wishes.

"Fraternally yours,

"ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,

"Delegate from State Federation of Labor of California to the Thirty-First Annual Convention, Atlanta, 1911."

I did not hear from the action of Executive Council on this subject, and wired Secretary Morrison a few days ago, and received in reply the following telegram:

"Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1912.

"Andrew J. Gallagher,
316 Fourteenth St.,
San Francisco, Cal.

"Your telegram received. Matter of universal label considered by Executive Council, May meeting. The Council referred the entire matter of the Atlanta resolution to the Union Label Trades Department with **recommendation that it looks with favor upon proposition of adopting a universal design or mark for labels** and requesting the Department to report to the Council the result of the consideration of subject. The Department has not yet submitted its **reply** to the Council.

"FRANK MORRISON,
"Secretary American Federation of Labor."

There was also referred to me the subject matter of resolution No. 15, dealing with the question of Low Initiation Fees, and instructing me to use my endeavors in agitating for the universal low initiation fee, the assistance and for acceptance of transfer cards that will be to our mutual benefit and advancement. The Convention did not deal with this matter as particularly referring to initiation fees. I had intended to introduce a resolution on the subject, but I was advised that I would only have for my effort a reiteration of the A. F. of L. policy, to wit: "That it was irrevocably committed to the policy of low initiation fees, and that all it could do was to recommend it to affiliated internationals; that they endeavor to carry out this policy. The question of receiving transfer cards was the subject of Resolution No. 150—and provided for the free exchange of transfer cards from one union to another. The resolution was not concurred in—the committee reporting that the convention had no mandatory power in the premises and must leave the question to the Internationals to deal with—the convention, however, expressed itself generally as in favor of this policy.

In regard to the subject matter referred to me, as conveyed in a telegram to your convention, received from Newspaper Solicitors' Union of San Francisco, asking that your delegate to A. F. of L. be instructed to use his best endeavor to secure action of the convention that would lead to the recognition of Newspaper Solicitors' Union, by the Newspaper Publishers of that city. I beg leave to report that Delegate Johansen, of the San Francisco Labor Council, introduced a resolution in the convention insisting on placing the A. F. of L. squarely behind the attempt of Newspaper Solicitors' Union to secure recognition and redress their grievances. The resolution was concurred in, except that in the event of other trades being involved, the Solicitors' Union must first receive the sanction of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. before taking positive action. The convention also unanimously decided that the demands and requests of this Union were reasonable and just.

One other matter was referred to me for action, and that was the subject of Resolutions of regard to President Samuel Gompers, adopted at your last Convention, and placed in my care, with instructions to appropriately present them to him. I am glad to report that this matter was attended to (due to my enforced absence) by Bro. O. A. Tveitmoe.

It will interest this Federation to note what President Gompers says of his Pacific Coast visit, and I quote briefly from his report, as follows:

"The American Federation of Labor is indebted to the strong, forceful, courageous body of men who form the leadership in the unions on the Pacific Coast. In the face of the denunciations of their enemies, I declare that I found them animated by high principles, the best evidence of which is the solid support given them by the men in the trade union movement. That movement has been of the highest benefit in the cities and industrial centers of the West. Without it, wages would be at a point far below what they are, and the long day would be the prevailing one instead of the eight-hour day, as it is. It is to the credit of trade unionism that commercial men in that part of our country are doing a better business than when wages were lower and the working people unable to consume what they do now. Society is the better off in all the West for trade unionism. The working people there have the spirit to advance the labor cause. They are progressive, capable, independent. They have correct conceptions of their rights. Their future is safe in their own hands. Their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor is one of loyalty and solidarity."

The report of the President of the American Federation of Labor to the Convention is generally an index of the progress of labor, and the most advanced thought on the subjects with which Labor has to deal, and I think it entirely proper to quote certain portions of that report which, I believe, to be of general interest to trade unionism of the land. Necessarily, your delegate must, in order that this report might not be too lengthy, pass over some items that union men and women are intensely interested in.

This Convention is dealing with the subject of Migratory Labor, and I respectfully urge the attention of the delegates to President Gompers' report on that subject, page 69 of A. F. of L. Proceedings. I quote the following:

"It might be well to establish a Department of the American Federation of Labor in which trade union migratory laborers should be enrolled. A card in one union must in case one is formed permit the holder to transfer his membership to any other union in that department." And further on he says:

"The American Federation of Labor recognized the fact that the migratory workers must be organized, and that the labor and expense of so doing must be borne by the organized workers. Its maintenance must be the members themselves. A patronizing attitude would react and prove the undoing of the entire project to help them to help themselves, and to have them take their position side by side with the others in the ranks of the organized labor movement. Through the exertion of great energy in the labor movement of California ten unions of migratory or casual laborers have been organized in that State within the past year and chartered by the American Federation of Labor. That work must be aided and supplemented by our Federation of Labor."

Jurisdictional Disputes.

Apparently from the action of the Convention, jurisdictional disputes, of the silly kind that we have had for years, are beginning to pass into history. For years the conventions of the American Federation of Labor have been stormed by advocates of jurisdictional claims, and at times, nearly all of the time of the delegates would be taken up listening to the statements of both sides, at the end of the Convention, no decision would have been arrived at. However, at this convention, apparently the Executive Council first and the Convention afterwards, had decided that it was time to act definitely and in the case of the Amalgamated Carpenters versus the Carpenters and Joiners, the Executive Council was instructed to secure a conference between representatives of both parties, and secure the submission of propositions for amalgamation within 90 days from time of adjournment of the Atlanta Convention.

If Amalgamated Carpenters failed to accept such proposition, the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. was authorized to revoke the charter of that body. A long debate took place as usual. The result of the vote, however, was 15,491 in favor of the Committee report as above, and 425 against 1,324 votes not cast. In the case of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Wood Workers, it was ordered that if they did not amalgamate with Carpenters by July 1, 1912, their charter (Woodworkers) was to be revoked. The vote on this question was about the same: 15,000 in favor to 400 against.

In the Steamfitters versus Plumbers' controversy, it was recommended that for the purpose of harmony the pipefitting trade should be represented in the A. F. of L. and in the Building Trades Department by one general association of pipefitting industry to be known as the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and Building Trades Department were to carry this segregation and amalgamation into effect. It was understood that in this large organization of pipefitting trades there would be the proper segregation in order to secure the highest degree of protection and harmony.

Resolutions were introduced by the hundreds. I quote, with your permission, some that I think will be of more general interest than others.

On the resolution from San Francisco Labor Council, by Delegate Johannsen, resolving "that the A. F. of L. endorse the plan of building battleships on the eight-hour day basis, and requesting that one of these vessels be built at Mare Island Navy Yard, California."

The Committee rendered this rather interesting report:

"Your committee is strongly opposed to the spirit of militarism and the creation of enormous navies by the nations of the world, and in this attitude it is supported by the unanimous voice of the trade unionists of Europe and America; nevertheless, as the existing un-Christian attitude of the nations of the earth is such as to make armament necessary at the present, and as naval vessels will be constructed for the service of the United States, we submit the following substitute:

"Resolved, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be and is hereby instructed to use its best efforts to have all naval vessels for the service of the United States constructed in its Government navy yards." The Convention concurred in the above.

As was usual, many resolutions were introduced dealing with the Electrical Workers' controversy. All of the debate and all of the resolutions culminated in a recommendation of the Committee, appointed by the Convention to deal with that matter, to the effect that Bro. Reed, of the Reed, Murphy faction, submit the Rochester agreement (so-called) to a referendum vote of his membership, and that

unaffiliated Electrical Workers' organization authorize and direct a committee to meet with the Committee of the affiliated organization, with a view of carrying the provisions of the Rochester agreement into effect, and secure amalgamation of the two factions under one brotherhood banner. The report of the Committee was adopted, 163 in favor, 15 against.

The resolution providing for increase of the per capita tax from one-half cent to one cent was recommended for approval provided, however, that the increase was to be from one-half cent to two-thirds cent a member. This was concurred in.

The Convention instructed the Executive Council to make a thorough investigation of the subject of Resolution No. 84, introduced by delegate from the Black Hills Trades Assembly, and dealing with the Homestead Mining Company strike, and charging that William Randolph Hearst was solely responsible for the importation of thugs and strikebreakers into that district.

Your delegate introduced a resolution attempting to secure amalgamation of the two factions of the Steam Shovelmen which was referred to the Executive Council to call a conference in the hope of bringing about harmonious arrangement.

The Longshoremen's delegation introduced a resolution providing for the arrangement of an eight-hour work day upon Government dredge work, which was concurred in.

The resolution providing for the endorsement of H. R. Bill No. 11372, known as the Seamen's Bill, and with which this Convention is already familiar, was endorsed.

The resolution providing for old age pensions similar to the ones now in vogue in Germany, New Zealand, France, Australia, Denmark, Italy, Austria and Great Britain, was concurred in.

The resolution introduced by the Machinists protesting against Executive Order issued by Presidents of the United States, known as the "gag rule" in the Postoffice and other governmental departments, was concurred in, as well as the resolution introduced by Delegate Nelson of Postoffice Clerks providing for the extending of political liberty to governmental employees. That part of Delegate Nelson's resolution requesting the Convention to record itself against one cent postage was non-concurred in, the Convention refusing to record itself against this innovation.

The local Union of Window Shade Workers of San Francisco were the subject of a resolution instructing President Gompers to in turn notify Window Shade Workers to surrender its charter and affiliate with the Upholsterers' International Union. This resolution was concurred in.

The growth and the finances of the A. F. of L. appear to be in good shape. Secretary Morrison reported that at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1911, there was \$189,579.56 in the treasury segregated as follows:

\$133,782.34 is in the Defense Fund for Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, and can be used to pay benefits only in case of a strike or lockout of the members of these local unions. \$55,797.22 is in the General Fund. \$15,155.29 of this is available for the general expenses of the A. F. of L. The balance, \$40,641.93, is divided in the following manner:

For Legal Defense in injunction suits, \$22,433.15. In the Hatters' Assessment Fund, \$226.45. There is also in the Hatters' Legal Defense Fund remaining the sum of \$17,909.48. The total receipts from all sources are \$182,188.68. The total expenses are \$175,524.08, leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of \$6,664.60. During the past year 85 Secretaries of International organizations report the issuance of 2,345 charters. The gain in membership from the 1st of September of 1910 was, according to the reports of 63 Secretaries of International Unions, 117,596 new members. 74 International Unions reported 1,359 strikes during the year, involving 170,526 members. Of that number 104,655 received benefits, and 16,179 no financial benefits. The cost of these strikes was \$4,709,550.69. Adding to this amount \$173,302.06 donations by local unions to sister unions in time of strike, you find that the strikes during the year have assumed a grand total expense of \$4,882,852.75. The Executive Council spent during the year the sum of \$46,962.05 for organizing expense.

At the close of the fiscal year, the 1st of September, there were affiliated with the A. F. of L. 115 International Unions, 38 State Federations, 631 City Central bodies, 493 local Trade Unions and 187 Federal Labor Unions, or a grand total of organizations directly affiliated with the A. F. of L., 1,464 organizations.

The question as to whether label agitation is doing much good throughout the country often occurs to our mind. This interesting table is placed in this report to show that the label agitation has had a splendid effect, it being a report on increased label output in the following well-known trades:

	Increase.
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.....	3,000
American Federation of Labor.....	844,000
Cigarmakers' International Union.....	373,000
United Brewery Workmen.....	2,992,000
United Garment Workers.....	2,367,462
Journeyman Tailors' Union.....	63,422
United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.....	293,428
Bakery and Confectionery Workers.....	53,337,590
Piano and Organ Workers' Union.....	3,600

Of course, these figures do not deal with the increased output upon articles bearing the union label which are either a stamp or an imprint, such as the label of the Allied Printing Trades, the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers, and other organizations.

I would call Convention's particular attention to the speeches of the fraternal delegates. Particularly would I refer your attention to the address of Bro. Roberts, delegate from the British Trade Union Congress to the A. F. of L., and express the hope that this will be read by the delegates. No oratorical effort in the Conventions of the A. F. of L. has superseded it, and it will be well worth your time and attention.

I wish to recite the action on the matter that will be of interest to the delegates of this Convention, subject of Resolution No. 41, dealing with the admission of employers into Trade Union organizations. It was suggested that in the laws governing Federal or directly affiliated A. F. of L. Unions, that rule No. 20 be changed to read "that no employer shall be eligible to membership in the Federal Labor Union." The Committee reported as follows: "That employers who are not working for wages, may, upon regular ballot, be admitted to membership in Federal Labor or Local Unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L., subject to the approval of the President of the A. F. of L. Such members shall not attend meetings of the Union or have a voice or vote in controlling the affairs of the Unions. They must comply with the scale of wages and rules adopted by the Union of which they are members." The above was concurred in by the Convention.

Your especial attention is directed to the report of James Duncan, delegate to the International Secretariat. I do not think a more interesting document has ever been presented to any assemblage. It will be well worth your time to secure copies of this report. He speaks of his visit to England, Germany, Hungary, and other countries, and gives a very interesting narrative of labor and other conditions in those countries. One part of Delegate Duncan's report dealing with the sight of women employed as hod carriers in Hungary, and building laborers carrying on their heads, or by hand, barrows of mortar, brick and stone is worthy of note, and I quote as follows:

"The sight of women employed as hod carriers and building laborers, carrying on their heads or by hand barrows of mortar, brick and stone, and in pairs carrying lumber, iron and debris up or down gangways as the case might be, at 50 cents a day in summer and 35 cents a day in winter, gave me a nervous chill. Strong of body, stout of limb, arms bare to the shoulders, poorly clad or fed, without shoes or stockings, and carefully selected under the law of the survival of the fittest, they, as human beings begrimed, without hope, without smiles or evidence of the sunshine of life, offered a pitiable contrast to the human butterflies of Hungarian society.

"As I watched the drudgery imposed on those poor women, a thought in comparison came to me that in yonder ivy-mantled castle within a cannon shot of where I then stood, were Princess Gladys, she of the Vanderbilt pedigree, spending lavishly good American dollars which figuratively had been wrung from the sweat of American labor, and her princely nabob partner living in luxury fished in a way from the manhood and womanhood of Hungarian peasantry, and I involuntarily exclaimed with the poet,—truly

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

The resolution in the A. F. of L. that caused the most debate, was resolving that we, the representatives of the 31st Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, express our unqualified disapproval of any member or officer of the Labor Unions of this country holding membership in the National Civic Federation, etc. This resolution caused a debate second to none during the Convention, and which was at times interspersed with personalities and some bitterness. I have not the space to recount all that was said, but when I say that the debate on this subject takes up nearly 50 pages of the Proceedings, delegates will understand the importance of the action desired. The Committee's report, which recommended non-concurrence in the resolution, was finally adopted by a vote of 11,851 in favor, to 4,924 against.

A resolution attempting to establish the referendum for the election of officers

of the A. F. of L. was referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to make a complete investigation into the practicability of adopting the referendum system in the A. F. of L. elections.

The Convention endorsed the Wilson Bill, known as H. R. 11,032, relating to the issuance of restraining orders, which bill practically prohibits the use of injunctions as a means of defeating labor aims.

Conclusion.

I have only two suggestions to make, if I may be permitted:

1. That this Convention amend its law so that the report of the delegate, if there be one (from this Federation to the American Federation of Labor), shall be made to the membership of this Federation at least 90 days after the adjournment of the A. F. of L. Convention.

2. And if the report of James Duncan, delegate to the International Secretariat, is printed in pamphlet form, as I believe it will be, that this Convention direct its Executive Council to secure a number of copies for general distribution, and that in this connection, the Executive Council co-operate with City Central bodies when ordering said pamphlets and the distribution of same.

I express my sincere thanks to the Convention for the honor that was done me in sending me to the A. F. of L. Convention, and for the opportunity afforded me to have sat with the leaders of Labor in the country, and to have learned from them the glad tidings that labor in the East, West, North and South is triumphantly marching on.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Delegates.

COMMUNICATION FROM WILL J. FRENCH.

San Francisco, October 5, 1912.

Mr. Paul Scharrenberg,
Secretary Cal. State Federation of Labor,
San Diego, Cal.

Friend Paul:

In compliance with my promise to give you a brief resumé of the experiences resulting from a year's operation of the Employers' Liability Law, I submit the following for the consideration of the delegates, who I know, are very much interested in this question.

As soon as the Industrial Accident Board opened its offices on September 1, 1911, two acceptances were filed that brought about 12,000 employees under this act. Since that date down to October 5, 1912, 373 employers have filed acceptances for the compensation provisions. While this number is small, yet many of the employers have on their pay rolls a large number of workers. Quite a proportion have men and women in their employ over the 1000 mark. We estimate that there are between 40,000 and 50,000 employees under compensation, and the ratio of acceptances has increased during the last few months. There is doubt as to the status of State, County and Municipal employees. The Board gave an opinion that they automatically came under the law, but the Attorney-General of the State ruled otherwise. We had a case presented before the Supreme Court early last May, and so far a decision has not been rendered by that body on the issue.

Over 500 cases of accidents have happened during the year under the compensation provisions. Very few formal hearings have been held. The Industrial Accident Board has endeavored to settle all cases where there is controversy without a hearing, if agreeable to both sides. By following this course, we believe the purpose of the Act is best subserved, for then the injured employee receives his compensation without delay, and there is little likelihood of any change in the relations of employer and employee.

The Industrial Accident Board found, after taking office, that there was need to do Commission work as had been done in other States before their laws went into effect. We asked the special session of the Legislature last December to give us additional power to take a general survey of the industrial accident field, delve into the insurance problem, find out what we could about accident prevention, and make a complete study of the situation as it exists in the State of California. This we have done, and we are preparing proposed new legislation based on our experiences and findings.

The delegates will be especially interested to know that there will be about 10,000 accidents reported to this Board since January 1, 1912, until December 31, 1912. It is hard to estimate the exact number, but our statistician thinks there will be fully 10,000. Of this number there will probably be between 200 and 300 deaths. The first 5000 accidents reported show that 150 deaths occurred, but from the ratio

of 2000 accidents subsequently reported we believe that the total number of deaths for the second 5000 accidents will not be as heavy.

While I am not authorized to speak for the Board, I believe that compulsory compensation, so that all accidents will be cared for, is absolutely necessary. To tell a man who is injured while at work that he can receive no income because there is no liability on the part of the employer, is part of the system that should be permanently relegated to the rear. In conjunction with compulsory compensation there are differences of opinion on the insurance end, some favoring State insurance and some State control of insurance, and for both of these plans can be presented excellent arguments.

A State Safety Department appears to me to be absolutely necessary. It is a crime that dangerous machinery should be unprotected, and that the lives and limbs of the workers should be needlessly at the mercy of machinery. We have had many calls from employers who are anxious to protect their plants. With the opening of the Panama Canal and the building up of industries that will undoubtedly follow, this is the very best time to make every preparation for installing safety devices and in every possible way safeguarding the wage earners. Insistence on safety devices is required in many of the countries of Europe, and California should follow their lead. It seems to me that an efficient Safety Department will appeal to every man, woman and child in this State, and the outcome will be the saving of many lives and the prevention of thousands of injuries. This is a most excellent work.

The liability law has been written and talked about all over the State, and the members of the Board have addressed innumerable meetings and have occupied the columns of newspapers in the endeavor to give publicity to the theory of compensation. In opening up the whole subject the Roseberry law has done exceedingly well, and with the approach of the Legislature it will be possible to amend the law or adopt a new law or laws that will further advance the cause of the injured workers or the dependents of the men killed. Personally, I think there should be no limitation on medical and surgical treatment, because if this has to be furnished, it will mean expert medical relief as a medium of saving compensation payments and preventing any hasty action because of limitations in this connection. With compulsory compensation and provision for life payments to those permanently and totally disabled, added to a Department of Safety, the outcome will be beneficial to all concerned.

Please convey my best wishes to the California State Federation of Labor and the delegates assembled, and I assure them that the members of the Industrial Accident Board will be very glad to consult with any delegate or delegates, or any committee that may be appointed, in order that we may interchange views. Our experiences are at your command, and we should like to receive the benefit of your suggestions.

With personal regards, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

WILL J. FRENCH.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 10, 1912.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,

Greeting:

In presenting to this body my report for the past year, I do so with pride in the fact that I have been for three consecutive terms honored by you as the executive head of an organization which has done great work for the uplift of the workers of our State, and which is destined to be of more benefit in the coming years. It seems fitting that this convention should be held in a place where the outrages perpetrated by a self-constituted body of self-termed "law and order men," whose violent opposition to organized labor has injured the fair name of the community they misrepresented; for the reason that this meeting of representative labor men will demonstrate to all unprejudiced citizens of the city of San Diego that labor organizations are in favor of law and order, and opposed to any resort of illegal methods. The outrageous acts committed by these ruffians were so notorious as to require action by Governor Johnson, who sent as a special commissioner to San Diego, Mr. Harris Weinstock, for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the then, and previously existing, conditions. His report, while showing that a few misguided men had been guilty of minor infractions of the local ordinances, that they had committed no overt acts; and showed conclusively that nothing which had occurred could justify a resort to such illegal acts as were perpetrated by these self-constituted guardians of the public safety; and further that the methods adopted by these "vigilantes" deserved condemnation and the individuals participating in same were guilty of felony and should be punished.

Any attempt to deprive the humblest citizen of the right of free speech and free press must be condemned by any really representative body of American citizens, as the failure to compel respect for these fundamental rights will result in anarchy. No one can doubt that the great majority of the citizens of San Diego condemn the actions of the lawless ones who committed felony in their persecution of those who were guilty of misdemeanors, only.

As I have said, in former reports, "one of the most important functions of this organization consists in securing the enactment into law of measures in the interest of labor, in correcting abuses in existing statutes, and in defeating propositions inimical to our cause."

Labor objects to special favors, under the law, to any interest; and asks only fair and impartial consideration of measures, remedial of existing conditions, which we may submit to our representative law makers. Our bills will be formulated and ready for presentation to the coming Legislature. Our legislative agents will be on the ground, prepared to present our reasons for advocacy of our bills, and also our reasons for opposition to vicious measures.

In my opinion we will be fortunate in again having in the gubernatorial chair a man of judicial mind, free from class prejudice, who may be depended upon to act fairly and justly. I form this opinion on the action of Governor Hiram W. Johnson at the last session of the Legislature, when he gave executive approval to more "labor bills" than any preceding executive.

Chief among the measures which must be won is the Anti-Injunction bill, which met with defeat at the last session. The candidates for election to the next Legislature have been questioned as to their attitude toward labor legislation, and the voters will know their avowed position and, in many cases, their past records.

All that is necessary to insure success is to go to the polls and vote for our friends and against our enemies, without regard to party lines.

We may congratulate ourselves on the fact that the Compulsory Arbitration bill met with defeat at the last session of the Legislature. The very title of this bill is a misnomer, a paradox, for arbitration should be voluntary and not compulsory. No matter what may be the inconvenience to the general public during industrial warfare, any law which can compel a man to work when he is unwilling, unless he be a criminal, will produce a condition of virtual slavery. This method of abolishing strikes has been experimented with in one of the most advanced English colonies. It has been tried and found wanting, is in fact a failure. Facts are stubborn things and refute theory. The arguments in favor of "compulsory arbitration" are plausible but not convincing.

It is a pleasure to comment on the successful issue of the trial of Clarence Darrow at Los Angeles.

His acquittal is, in one sense, a victory for organized labor, as his persecution was a result of his championship of the cause of the worker.

Had he not proved himself the true friend of the downtrodden and unfor-

tunate, throughout his brilliant career, no charge would ever have been entered against him.

Had Clarence Darrow prostituted his great ability to the service of unscrupulous wealth who can say what monetary reward he might have received? He has, however, preferred to retain his integrity and battle for the right of the common people. For this stand he has been made to suffer physically and mentally, and has been placed in jeopardy of liberty, on the perjured testimony of the hirelings of those who would destroy all real Tribunes of the People.

All honor to Clarence Darrow to whom Labor owes a debt exceeding its ability to pay!

His reward must be his own consciousness of innocence, and the esteem and respect of all who know him and his life record.

At this time I note that another charge has been placed against him. This seems like spiteful persecution, and will undoubtedly result in acquittal for him, and only entail expense to the district having such a prejudiced and unwise legal adviser.

The Parole Law has proved of great benefit to all concerned; restoring to productive activity many weak unfortunates, who are now, instead of being a burden on the State, able to honorably support themselves and those dependent on them.

This law should be carried out faithfully and, if possible, improved on.

The Woman's Eight-Hour Law has proved so beneficial that we should carefully scrutinize any amendments which might weaken it, or possibly render it unconstitutional.

Our body has long been opposed to private employment offices which make a business of exploiting those least able to stand such exactions. Those who run such establishments are, at best, but parasites on the body politic, and no consideration should be shown to their pleas.

I favor, as a step toward the abolishment of these private offices, the establishment of Free Employment Offices under the supervision and control of the State, in cities of over a certain population. Further I favor a rigid supervision of all private offices, making it compulsory for them to report to the authorities, in every municipality where they exist, giving a written record of each transaction.

I also favor the consideration of some means by which labor may be cheaply transported to and from different parts of our State, so that a conjection at one point may supply a scarcity at another.

The movement toward organizing the migratory laborers of this State having been a success, so far as the meagre funds at our disposal, for this purpose admitted, has received great help through the financial aid given by the American Federation of Labor. I would advise that attention be paid, in the near future, to the greatest agricultural section of our commonwealth, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley, where an immense field for missionary work is open to our organizers.

With a realization of the immense possibilities of organizing these hitherto helpless tillers of the soil, and with a desire to assist them to better their conditions, and also to relieve the pressure of these unskilled and undisciplined laborers on those more thoroughly organized, I believe that every possible effort should be made to bring these workers under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

I am firmly of the opinion that all possible pressure should be brought to bear, through the American Federation of Labor, on all its affiliated bodies in this State to the end that the California State Federation of Labor shall be fully representative of the wageearners of the State.

All should be made to realize that the completion of the Panama Canal will mean a menace to existing industrial conditions, affecting every craft and occupation, and that it is an absolute necessity for us to present a united front to any and all attempts to alter the present status.

With San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego entrance places for a peaceful invasion by the hordes from Europe, seeking a land of promise, and each of these ports containing a "Castle Garden," it behooves us to be up and doing, and to remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, industrial as well as political.

The enforcement of Pure Food Laws, both State and National, is of vital concern, to all; perhaps more to the poor than to the rich.

Anything that can be done to strengthen the hands of those to whom is left the enforcement of these laws should be assisted by us.

We will be given an opportunity to vote on the proposition of Home Rule in Taxation at the general election in November and it is to be hoped that this measure will meet with the approval of a majority of the voters; we should all work toward that end.

The Industrial Accident Board is performing good work and will undoubtedly be of benefit to many unfortunates, and the State. I must note with pleasure

the appointment of a tried, true and capable worker on this board, in the person of one known to all of us, Will J. French. No better man could have been selected.

The strike of the Shop Employees of the Harriman Lines continues unchanged, with the men still out battling for principle. The position of the corporation against federation is as illogical as its former stand against unions and in favor of individuality. Collective bargaining is now accepted by the general public as the only protection for the wageearner, and federation is the logical sequence of the combinations of capital. This strike can be won, and will be if the sinews of war are furnished by the unionists. I trust some method of assisting in financing this strike may be devised by this convention.

The continuance of this strike is holding back the labor movement of this State, and the shop employees' fight should be made ours, both morally and financially. Let us assist them to win and the victory will be ours as well as theirs. This is one of the most important matters for our consideration and, I trust, action.

The amendments secured to Senate Bill No. 3175, making alterations in the existing laws regulating Chinese immigration, have removed the dangers threatened by the original bill.

As introduced in the Senate the doors would have been opened to unrestricted immigration of Chinese coolies. Through the efforts of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., headed by Samuel Gompers, and backed by the labor organizations of the country, amendments were adopted which removed the vicious features of the original bill.

I have a proposition to submit to this convention, which I believe is worthy of consideration, if not adoption. I will, as briefly as possible, outline my idea leaving all details, if it be favorably considered, for later elaboration. I will premise by saying that I believe firmly in the Union Label as one of the most potent weapons in the hands of organized labor, and strongly favor the education of, not only our own people, and our sympathizers, but the general public to a realization of the benefits to both producer and consumer which will follow a general use of goods bearing this emblem of fair wages, short hours and good conditions.

It seems to me that an opportunity is near at hand for widely advertising the Union Label and all products entitled to its use, which it would be wise to embrace.

I refer to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, when California will act as the hostess for visitors from every portion of the world.

I favor securing a site on the exposition grounds, and erecting thereon a Labor Temple, and maintaining same, under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, during the continuance of the exposition.

In this building can be shown every union label, house card or button authorized by the A. F. of L., products bearing it, attractively displayed, pictures showing improved sanitary conditions, and any other exhibits which may be of benefit to organized labor.

Arguments favoring the Union Label, in all the principal languages should be on hand for distribution and will be of great educational value. This will entail considerable expense for building and maintenance and I offer a suggestion that it can easily be financed by a small per capita tax levied by the A. F. of L. to the close of the exposition. I request that a committee be selected to discuss the advisability of carrying out this novel and, I think, practicable proposition.

You will receive reports from the various officers of this body on matters of importance on which they are better able to report than I am, consequently I shall leave such special matters to those to whom they have been entrusted.

I would like to say something complimentary of our able and efficient Secretary, Paul Scharrenberg, but I feel that his work is in itself sufficient commendation, and anything I might say for him would be superfluous.

I have a warm feeling toward the members of our Executive Council with whom I have labored for the promotion of the best interests of this organization, and wish to thank them one and all for the work done during the past year and their many kindnesses to me.

In conclusion I venture to predict that the California State Federation of Labor will become one of the most powerful influences for good in this empire State, and that those who have worked so hard for its perpetuation will feel repaid for their efforts by its potency for benefit to all.

I cannot express in words my feeling of gratitude to those who have so highly honored me. I will be at the seat of State government during the next session of the Legislature, as I have been for the last twenty-seven years, and will give all possible assistance in furthering our just aims.

With heartfelt thanks, yours fraternally and sincerely,

D. D. SULLIVAN, President.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1.

Los Angeles, Cal., September 15, 1912.

Fellow Delegates:

The trade-union movement of District No. 1 in the State of California during the period that has elapsed since the closing of our convention has not shown the marked improvement that characterized it for the preceding year. The reasons for this are obvious. During the year preceding a great industrial struggle was on, centered in the city of Los Angeles, the influence of which extended throughout the entire State of California. Naturally, with enthusiasm at its height, as is common in such cases, accessions to the ranks of our organization were very numerous and the militant spirit being predominant, created enthusiasm that of itself was a sufficient force to make that abnormal advancement in the cause of labor in this district.

For the past year, and since the close of active militant operations along industrial lines, the organizations have been undergoing a reconstruction period, which, while not showing great accessions in membership, has resulted in cementing the previously acquired membership into a solid, virile working organization, and laying a much more stable foundation for constructive work than has ever before existed in Southern California.

During the past year there have been six new organizations chartered in District No. 1, as follows: Waitresses' Union No. 98, Brotherhood of Sign Writers, Lithographers, Pile Drivers and Riggers, Stationary Engineers of Long Beach, and Sprinkler Fitters of Los Angeles.

The total membership has not been materially increased since my last report. Although there have been accessions to membership, the transfers of members of organizations to outside territory, due to conditions engendered by reason of strikes, has about balanced the new affiliations.

Only one new affiliation to the State Federation of Labor was secured during the past year, as the conditions stated in my previous report still prevail. The drain on the treasuries for strikes now in existence, and for the replenishment of treasuries depleted through previous strikes, has precluded the possibility, in the opinion of the membership, of assuming new financial obligations.

I am pleased to report that very great progress has been made in the Allied Printing Trades Department during the past year. The Web Pressmen having received an increase in wages of \$1 per week for the first eighteen months, dating from May 1st, 1912, and an additional increase of \$1 per week for the second eighteen months of their three years' agreement. The printers employed on newspapers and in book and job shops have received an increase of \$1 per week; also they have formed an apprentices' Union, under the supervision of Typographical Union No. 174. Dating from June 4th, Mailers' Union No. 9 have been enjoying an increase of 25 cents per day for journeymen and 50 cents per day for foremen, with 65 cents per hour for overtime, better working conditions, and control over apprentices.

Photo Engravers No. 32 has a substantial increase in membership to their trade. Press Feeders have received an average increase of \$2 per week during the past year.

In addition to these advantages gained by the various crafts in the Allied Printing Trades, an agreement has been reached whereby the contracts of all crafts in the Allied Trades expire simultaneously.

On June 13th, 1912, a general strike of the Building Trades of the County of Los Angeles was called, for the purpose of enforcing the Building Trades Council working card in this district. The members of all crafts responded almost as a unit, with very few exceptions, and with the result that ten days later 438 shops had been pulled and 101 had been straightened out, and a large number of non-union men joining the various organizations. In the settlement of this strike the committee reported that their organizations were stronger than ever before, and that every trade affiliated with the Building Trades Council of Los Angeles County was working under union shop conditions among themselves, which condition had never before prevailed in the county. This short struggle welded the bonds of fraternalism among the various organizations and shows what can be done by concerted effort under departmental management. As a result of this struggle the approximate increase in the membership of the building trades in the county was 800 members.

The Metal Trades strike, which was in progress at the time of my last report, and which lasted practically eighteen months, was officially declared off by the Metal Trades strike committee, after having reached an understanding with the Employers' Association that no discrimination whatsoever would be made against any man owing to his affiliation with organized labor, concerned in the great metal trades strike. As a result of the calling off of the strike the machinists gained a nine-hour day with 5 cents per hour increase; blacksmiths and helpers, a nine-hour day with a slight increase; boilermakers and helpers, a nine-hour day and an average increase of 5 cents per hour; molders a nine-hour day and an average increase of 5 cents per

hour; pattern makers, an increase of 5 cents per hour and all members working eight hours; all other metal trades receiving practically the same as above mentioned. Although the employers stated that there would be no discrimination, men of all crafts are reporting that they are having trouble in securing work in the larger shops, and it is my belief that the discrimination against union men is almost as great as it was prior to the metal trades strike.

At the time of my last report the strike of the System Federation on the Hariman lines had just begun. The fight in District No. 1 has been prosecuted in a vigorous manner. The spirit of the men is good and their determination to continue the fight to a successful issue is highly commendable.

The Federation of Federations, which was formed in April in Kansas City, and represented the men comprising the eleven crafts working on 42 Western railways, acting under instructions of its convention, took a general strike vote on the railways affected, which upon being canvassed at headquarters was found to be defeated by a small margin. In view of these facts, I understand that a strike vote of the boilermakers and helpers has been called for, acting independently of the Federation of Federations. This organization on the Federation of Federations' strike vote was almost unanimous for a general strike, and should this contemplated vote be taken, will undoubtedly call out the boilermakers west and south of Chicago, which, in my opinion, will practically win the strike of the System Federation.

I cannot close my report upon the System Federation strike without complimenting the men who fought so nobly upon the firing line during the past year. Many of them who came out when the strike was called had no finances laid up to support themselves and families during the time of the strike, and still they came out, with the knowledge that financial assistance from their international unions could not be depended upon, and they have gone on all these months fightily nobly and existing upon the pittance that organized labor at large has been able to give them. They are still standing for their rights to-day, precisely as they did one year ago, when they laid down their tools. I trust that some action may be taken by the convention of the State Federation of Labor looking to the relief of the needy men who are fighting our battles on the picket line.

Those of the miscellaneous trades who have presented contracts during the past year have been successful in gaining an increase in wages and a shortening of hours.

On May 1st, Bakers' Union No. 37 presented their contract, which called for a nine-hour day, time and one-half for holidays, 50 cents an hour for short shifts, and \$2 a week increase for work of helpers. Twenty-nine shops signed the new agreement, and twenty-two shops are now using the union label. They have placed two of the largest baking companies on the unfair list, and reports show that a vigorous boycott is being waged.

Bartenders' Union No. 284 has, by a new contract, been enabled to establish a minimum wage of \$22.50 per week, and has to a great extent eliminated the Sunday cleaning-up. This union has shown a steady monthly increase in membership and is one of the most progressive organizations in District No. 1.

The Messengers' Protective Union, through their boycott on the A. D. T. and Western Union Telegraph Company, has been able to close one of the branch offices of the A. D. T. Company. The boycott has been lifted on the Western Union by the Central Labor Council.

Musicians' Union presented their new price list, which was accepted by the majority of the theatres in the city of Los Angeles, with the exception of the Clune's, College and Regal theatres. These theatres have been placed on the unfair list and an active boycott is being waged upon them. At the last convention the vice-presidents of District No. 1 were instructed to use their best endeavors to adjust the trouble existing between the management of the Sullivan & Considine, Pantages, Clune and Hymen theatres. I am pleased to report that the Sullivan & Considine, Pantages and Hymen, shortly after the close of the convention signed the price list of the Musicians' Union, and were removed from the unfair list. As a result of the unfairness placed against the Regal and Clune theatres, as affecting the members of the White Rat Actors' Union of America, the Auditorium Theatre of San Pedro has been placed on the unfair list, inasmuch as the management of that theatre was working with the management of the Regal Theatre in an endeavor to form a Theatrical Managers' Association, agreeing not to sign any pay or play contract. The matter was taken up by your vice-president at the solicitation of Brother Gambold, representative of the White Rats Actors' Unions in Los Angeles. As a result of our efforts the Southern California Theatrical Association has not been formed, and the organizations in San Pedro are responding nobly to the call of duty, and a vigorous boycott against the Auditorium Theatre is being prosecuted.

Waiters' Union No. 17 has received an increase of \$1 per week for steady men; 25 cents a day for lunch men in second-class houses; men employed for two meals a day are now receiving an additional \$1.20 per week.

The boycott against the Stevens Ice Machine Company, placed at the last convention of the State Federation of Labor, upon the request of the delegates from

Steam Engineers' Union No. 72, is still in existence, and I would suggest that the delegates from Bartenders, Brewers, and other trades who come in contact with the people using these machines would use their best endeavors to assist in bringing about the settlement of conditions now existing between the Stevens Ice Machine Company and organized labor.

Cracker Bakers are still keeping up the fight locally upon Bishop Candy & Cracker Company, which is upon the unfair list of the Federation, but we are informed that outside of the city of San Diego very little work has been done throughout the State in response to the call of the Federation. I would recommend that the Federation reaffirm its stand taken at the last convention and urge upon all affiliated unions that the boycott against the Bishop Candy & Cracker Company be vigorously prosecuted in the various localities.

I can report, taking everything into consideration, the trade-union movement in District No. 1 is in excellent condition. The education of the three years' struggle in the industrial field has been of inestimable value to our movement. Men have developed in the movement whose opinions are of value to us, both locally and internationally, a clearer insight into working-class needs has been gained, and the ability to meet and cope with acute situations has been acquired. That the sentiment of the public of District No. 1 has been changed as a result of the strength gained upon the political field by organized labor is evidenced every day by the facility with which our officers can secure audiences with the members of the employing class. The political education gained by our last political campaign in the city of Los Angeles has been of lasting benefit to the trade-union movement, and will result in a great good to the working classes in the future.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the officers and members of organized labor in District No. 1 and of the State Federation for their courteous treatment and assistance they have given me in what little work has fallen to my lot to do during the past year for organized labor. I trust that the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor may be harmonious and that much needed legislation be formulated, and that when the convention is over we may feel that we have done something to advance the cause of labor.

Fraternally submitted.

W. A. ENGLE.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3.

San Jose, Cal., Sept. 17, 1912.

To the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Greeting—The conditions of organized labor in San Jose are, with a few exceptions, in a very prosperous state.

There have been very few labor disturbances in this district during the year and they have been of a minor character. Your Executive Council sent Organizer J. B. Dale here last December. He organized a local of United Laborers with eighteen charter members. The union has not grown as fast as I anticipated, yet at the present it has 130 members; is in good shape financially and has secured for its members shorter hours and better wages. Too much praise cannot be given Brother Dale for the good work he did in this locality.

I have done everything in my power to induce the unions of the Building Trades to affiliate with the local Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor, but with the exception of the Plumbers I got no results. They seem to be afraid of the 1c per capita. The failure of the two Councils to get under one head retards the labor movement in this district.

A firm will be unfair with the Building Trades Council and fair with the Labor Council, and vice versa.

The Women's Union Label League has done some good work in inducing stores to carry union-made goods.

The Asiatic Exclusion League is still very active and has done some very good work. The Farmers' Union, at the beginning of the fruit season, established a free employment agency, to secure white help in the orchards, without cost to the employer or employee. It has been a pronounced success and has been the means of displacing hundreds of Orientals.

The Farmers' Union is still pursuing the policy outlined by the late Homer Craig.

During the past year the two Councils purchased a building and had it fixed up as a first-class Labor Temple. It is one that any man might well be proud of.

Fraternally,

A. L. JONES,

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 24, 1912.

To the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Greeting—I herewith submit my report for the term ending October 7, 1912.

Conditions as concerns the miscellaneous trades in this district are very good, the larger unions having increased both in membership and finances.

In the past year several unions have been organized, namely, the Horseshoers, Butchers, Bootblacks and Laundry Workers.

In the Building Trades there has been a falling off, owing to the trouble they have had with the Sunset Lumber Company and other large concerns on the water-front. They have put up a splendid fight and things look brighter for a settlement at this time than at any other since the inception of the strike.

The United Laborers of this district, who have had considerable trouble among themselves, have expelled several inefficient officers and selected others who have the confidence of the members and the welfare of the union at heart.

Owing to a split in the ranks of the Milk Wagon Drivers, caused by their strike of a year ago, when a rival union was formed, conditions are deplorable, neither faction getting anything like the conditions they formerly worked under. However, there is a proposition under way, undertaken by the local Joint Council of Teamsters, to consolidate the two unions and perfect a better working agreement with the employer.

The recent action of the American Federation of Labor, in revoking the charter of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, has called forth considerable criticism from some representatives of labor and approbation from others. The majority of the delegates to the Council are extremely hysterical over the situation. The older and more conservative members, however, await the action on the appeal taken to the next convention of the American Federation with considerable fortitude, and believe the Council will abide by the decision on the appeal.

Conditions in Richmond are splendid, there being only one non-union job in the town.

In Richmond in the past year several new unions have been formed and are all in healthy condition.

Respectfully submitted,
E. H. HART.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5.

Sacramento, Cal., September 28, 1912.

To the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.
Greeting:

The undersigned, Vice-President of the Fifth District, begs leave to submit the following report of conditions and progress in the territory embraced by District No. 5, during the past year:

Although the usual placidity of labor conditions in Sacramento County north has been disturbed by several strikes since the last convention of the State body, organized labor has made rapid strides in the march of progress. An important feature of the labor movement in this district was the creation of the office of organizer by the Federated Trades Council, the central body of this section. J. O. Barton was elected to the position and has proved an indefatigable worker for the cause. His first step was to build up and strengthen the weaker organizations, and in this direction his efforts were attended with great success. Mr. Barton was also appointed district organizer of the American Federation of Labor by President Samuel Gompers. During the past year he assisted in instituting locals of the following crafts in this city: Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Bartenders, Dredgemen and Garment Workers.

Increases in wages were secured by the following crafts during the past year: Sign writers, 50c per day increase; Stereotypers, 25c per day raise; Bottlers, an increase of 25c per day; Truckmen, a raise of 15 per cent. in pay; Glaziers, 50c per day increase and Saturday half holiday; Gas Workers, 25c per day raise; Millmen, 50c per day advance; Cooks and Waiters, 15 per cent. raise.

When the general strike was called of the shopmen employed on the Harriman lines on September 30 last, 1100 men employed in the Sacramento car shops walked out, and, although but little financial support has been received by the strikers, Business Agent John G. Taylor reports that only 85 desertions have occurred, and, in most instances, these desertions were workers of the unskilled class. In concluding his System Federation report, Taylor says: "There has never occurred in labor wars a contest more bitterly and stubbornly fought than this one. The spirit of the fighters is undaunted, although surrounded by spies and traitors of the meanest type. That these men deserve the respect and support of all

union men goes without saying. That they will win, if they get this support, also goes without question."

A remarkable growth in membership and finances has been experienced by many of the locals, some having doubled their enrollment during the past year.

The Executive Committee of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60 called a strike in the pressroom of the Sacramento Bee Thursday morning, June 6th, because the Bee refused to comply with the demands of the pressmen for an increase in the force employed in its pressroom of two additional journeymen for each additional unit of the new press used. The Bee management offered to concede one extra pressman when the press was run in sextuple form, but the pressmen insisted on their demands for two extra men when the press was operated as a sextuple.

When the strike was called, one journeyman and an apprentice responded, two journeymen—the foreman and assistant foreman—remaining at work. The journeymen who refused to strike gave as their reason for remaining at work that the pressmen had violated their contract, which provided that: "Publishers shall be the sole judges of the number of men required in their respective press rooms." The contract further provided that there should be neither strike nor lockout, but that all differences should be settled by arbitration.

On request of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60, the Federated Trades Council on the evening of June 18th placed the Bee on the "unfair list" without thoroughly investigating the merits of the case or giving the Bee a hearing in the matter.

Typographical Union No. 46, at its meeting on June 30th, instructed its delegates to the Federated Trades Council to "work and vote for a reconsideration of the action of the central body in placing the Bee on the 'unfair list.'" Typographical Union No. 46 also instructed its delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council "to work and vote for the retention of the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on all Sacramento daily newspapers."

The delegates from Typographical Union No. 46 finally succeeded in prevailing upon the Federated Trades Council to reconsider the action of the Council in declaring the Bee "unfair." The matter was referred to the Executive Committee and a conference held at the Labor Temple on the afternoon of July 4th last, the session lasting four hours. Delegates from all the sister crafts of the Allied Printing Trades Council were present, as were members of the Sacramento Newspaper Publishers' Association. The facts of the case were fully discussed at this meeting, and in its report to the Council, as a result of the conference, the Executive Committee recommended that arbitration of the controversy between the Bee and the Pressmen "is desirable and advisable, and indulged the hope that the Sacramento Bee and Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60 shall speedily arrive at a solution of their differences, and at all events that both sides will use their best endeavors to attain this end."

For several weeks after the strike was called the Bee requested the International Printing Pressmen's Union to order its men back to work and enforce the terms of the contract. International President George Berry supported No. 60 in the strike in the Bee press room.

The contract between the Bee and Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60 expired July 8, 1912. The strike was called June 6, 1912, over a month before the contract expired.

The Bee agreed to arbitrate the question under the procedure provided in the contract and the Pressmen's Union declined the offer, demanding that the conditions existing before the strike was called be restored.

Since the old contract has expired, the Bee has announced its willingness to decide the merits of the trouble by arbitration and suggested that a new contract or working agreement be entered into between No. 60 and the Bee. The Pressmen replied that their demands as to the number of men employed on the press be complied with.

The Building Trades Council, concurring in the action of the central body, has placed the Bee on the "unfair list."

In summing up this controversy, your Vice-President is of the opinion that the only manner in which the differences between the Bee and the Pressmen can be settled is to draw up a new working agreement between the Pressmen and the Bee and arbitrate the points at issue.

In view of the fact that the differences between the Bee and Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60 do not concern hours, wages or working conditions, but simply affect the number of men employed on the press, I am of the opinion that a speedy and amicable adjustment of the disagreement should be reached at an early date.

The Union Label League of this city and the Ladies' Auxiliary thereto have done splendid work in their campaign to boost the Union Label. As a result of their efforts most of the local stores now carry a full supply of Union Label goods.

Hoping that the California State Federation of Labor may continue along the lines it has pursued to uplift the working class and bring about better conditions,

hours and wages for the men who toil, and expressing the wish that organized labor in California and elsewhere may continue to prosper in its noble work, I am,

Most fraternally and respectfully,

C. E. SUTPHEN

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 6.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 10, 1912.

To the Delegates of the 13th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,

Brothers and Sisters:

As three of your officers for the past year it now becomes our duty to give an accounting of our stewardship.

The Union movement in and about San Francisco outside of the following statement of occurrences of special note has pursued the even tenor of its way, educating its membership and sympathizers and assisting in doing good work in the political as well as the economic field.

The first movement of Labor for better conditions during the past year, was that of Federated Shop Employees of the Harriman and Illinois Central Railroads.

During the early part of 1911 the various Unions employed on the different roads realizing that very little progress could be made by having agreements expire at different times resolved not to make any renewals of such agreements as the lapses occurred until such time as all the different contracts had run out, but determined to bring all organizations working for the before-mentioned railroads into a federation and as a federation request a uniform agreement for all trades concerned. This was done and a joint agreement presented to the management of the roads, and after a conference the management declined to treat or recognize the Federation in any manner, but stated that they were willing to treat with the various Unions individually forming the Federation, and this attitude in view of former statements credited to the management, "That it hoped the time would come when it could treat with all the shop men at the same time," came as a surprise to the federated shop employees. However, the question of whether the various trades should make individual agreements as before or stand for the recognition of the federation as a medium through which future agreements should be made even to the extent of going on strike to enforce this attitude.

These two propositions were submitted to a referendum vote of the membership of the various unions affiliated with the federation, and almost unanimously adopted the second proposition; namely, going on strike to enforce recognition.

After the result was learned the International Officers of the affiliated unions attempted to effect a settlement, but failed, with the result that thirty-five thousand men dropped their tools and struck and at the present time are still out, very few desertions having taken place on the entire systems, and the railroad companies involved struggling to keep up running schedules and their semi-annual balance sheets in comparison with former periods showing great reductions in business. These men are making a gallant fight for the right principle in the labor movement and this convention should in some manner attempt to assist them.

The Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85, of San Francisco, in January, 1912, reached the final portion of the reduction of their hours of labor by having the day shortened by thirty minutes, bringing their day's labor to ten hours, to be worked within eleven hours, without any reduction in pay. This agreement and final reduction was brought about by mutual and friendly conferences by the representatives of both sides, without any stoppage of work.

Pile Drivers' Union No. 77 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, after several conferences with their employers succeeded in gaining an increase of one dollar per day in wages, and to-day are one of the unions of this district 100 per cent. organized.

Web Pressmen's Union No. 4, of San Francisco, through the attitude of the management of the Hearst papers in Chicago, struck here to assist their brothers in Chicago. The origin of the trouble goes back to the city of Chicago, where the Hearst papers locked out the members of the Web Pressmen's Union because they refused to accept a reduction in the number of men required to operate each press from ten to eight. The Newspaper Publishers' Association in attempting to break up the Pressmen's Union and aid the Hearst papers, including all the Chicago daily papers, namely, the Evening American Publishing Company, the Illinois Publishing and Printing Company, the Chicago Journal Company, the Chicago Daily News Company, the Chicago Evening Post Company, Chicago Herald Company and Tribune Company, submitted the following as the basis of settlement: "On two hours' notice the publishers may demand extra men, but should the union be unable to furnish extra men the employers making such demand may secure

help from any source regardless of whether men are members of the union or not. Persons thus employed may be given permanent positions in the discretion of the employer. They shall be accorded absolute freedom of action respecting joining or not joining the union. Refusal to join the union shall not be to the prejudice of such employee or employer. The union shall not have jurisdiction over helpers not engaged in the work of operating the press, including men working on the packer or fly. And they shall not be included in the union scale of wages. Nor in the conditions of work herein set forth. If through the failure or neglect of the union to furnish the full quota of men called for by the employer any such men called to temporarily assist in operating the press, their wages for such work to be fixed by the foreman. No overtime shall be paid when the union fails to provide enough men to operate the employers' presses, thereby necessitating the continuing of the work of the employees beyond the hours herein stipulated. In such case the work shall be paid for at the regular rates. The foreman of the pressroom may or may not be a member of the union. The foreman and assistant foreman shall not be subject to fine, discipline or expulsion for any act as a foreman. The foreman and assistant foreman shall be exempt from the provision of this agreement relating to hours and overtime.

"The employer or his duly authorized representative, the superintendent or the foreman, shall be the sole judge of a man's competency as a workman, and his general fitness to work in the office of the employer; he shall select, supervise and control all employees of the department; he shall designate the work each employee shall perform; he shall assign men to operate presses and may transfer men from one press to another as he deems advisable, and shall administer the work of the department throughout according to his judgment as to the best interest of the office, but always in conformity with the expressed terms of this agreement. An apprentice shall be a member of the press crew and shall tend rolls, plate, oil, tend tension, set color or any work the foreman may direct; the foreman may stipulate such wages for apprentices as he deems fit. At the end of four years the apprentice shall be admitted to the union as a journeyman member. The employer shall at all times determine the number of men necessary to operate any presses or printing machine. No chapel meeting shall be held on office time unless by consent of the employer. No union law or regulation of any sort shall interfere in the working of this contract, which is recognized as containing all working provisions necessary for good relations between the employer and the union in the efficient operation of pressrooms."

In view of this attitude of the Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Hearst papers, this convention should declare in favor of the Pressmen.

Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 2 have made remarkable gains, having closed a contract with Merchant Tailors' Association of San Francisco, running three years; providing an eight-hour day for weekly workers, beginning September 1, 1912. Calling for increases in wages ranging from five to twenty per cent., and at present eighty-five per cent. or more of the men and women are organized, and this eighty-five per cent. can be made to reach the 100% mark by a stronger insistence for the Tailors' label on clothing.

The agreement reached between the Dairy and Milk Dealers and the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226, calls for an agreement running one year, with a thirty-day notice of any change desired thereafter, in which it is provided that after December 15, 1912, no more night deliveries shall be made, the work to be performed between the hours of seven a. m. and five p. m. in one run, practically revolutionizing the milk business of San Francisco. The agreement also provides that only members in good standing are to be employed; making another union in this district 100% organized.

The Bakery Workers prosecuted a fight for the unionizing of San Francisco. In order that we may properly understand the causes that led up to the strike of the Bakery Workers we must know the peculiar conditions in which this trade found itself. To the casual observer it may seem that they were enjoying the privilege of the closed shop in the bakery industry, but such is not the case. The organized Bakery Workers of San Francisco have been trying to organize the Latin Bakery Workers of San Francisco, who were and still are working under deplorable conditions. They were working seven days per week and for a bare subsistence. The Bakers' Union repeatedly failed, partly due to the indifference of the men themselves, and partly due to the complete control which the Latin baker bosses have over these men. Most of the bread produced in these unfair shops is consumed by good union men and women in restaurants and groceries. For the past eight years the Bakery Workers of San Francisco have been enjoying fairly good conditions without enforcing the use of the label. It is true they kept constantly agitating for the label, but the demand for it was very small. That was given up as a bad job and they devoted their time and energy to organization and bettering of conditions. They came to the conclusion the only way to force the

Latin Bakers to organize was by insisting that all bakeries in the city use the label of the Bakery Workers. The bakeries failing to comply with this demand caused the Bakery Workers to go on strike May 15th, 1912, to enforce the use of the label. Immediately eighty shops signed the label agreement, and before the week was over one hundred and thirty shops signed. Three of the largest factories and several small shops still held out. The culinary crafts came to the support of the Bakers by refusing to work in any restaurant handling non-union bread. After a strike of four weeks the Bakers accepted a compromise of the Master Bakers in which the Master Bakers agreed to put the label on as the public demands. Also carrying with it an eight-hour day in the factories. In order to make the last move of the Bakers a success all union members and their families and friends should purchase only such bakery products as bear the union label.

Taken as a whole the labor movement in this district has made advances and is gradually improving the conditions of those who toil.

In conclusion we desire at this time to sound a note of warning to the membership of this body and that is that too much care can not be exercised in formulating our demands and in prosecuting the advance work for which the various unions have been formed. Careful investigation of all sides and angles of questions or propositions we are about to make should be taken so that if a forward step is decided upon our officers and members will be fully acquainted with all possibilities of success as well as the chances of failure and proper safeguards thrown out to insure the ultimate success of any venture.

The question of the final triumph of labor and the things that organized labor stands for is largely in our own hands. The solution of the labor and economic questions of this country rests with us and we must be fully alive to what is before us and not only "resolve" to solve the questions confronting us but do so and do it quickly—thorough organization of the men and women workers of the State, a constant, emphatic and continuous demand for union-label goods, the employment of none but union people by ourselves, and last but not least the building up of such a financial system within each organization so that unless in a case of extreme urgency it would be in a short time unnecessary for one union to appeal to the others for financial assistance.

We take pleasure at this time in thanking the officers and members for the honor conferred upon us and trust that what little we have been able to do in promoting this great work of organized labor will result in some good to all of us.

Fraternally submitted.

D. P. HAGGERTY,
DON CAMERON,
J. J. BRESLIN,

Vice-Presidents, District No. 6.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7.

Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 19, 1912.

To the Thirteenth Annual Convention, California State Federation of Labor.
Greeting:

As Vice-President of the Seventh District, I herewith present my report covering the period since the last convention.

All the unions in this district, with the exception of two or three, are in a prosperous condition. There has been very little friction between the unions and the employers during the last year. Several of the unions have secured an increase in wages.

By the order of the Executive Board, I was directed on the 25th of February to go to Petaluma and Santa Rosa for the purpose of doing some organizing work and if possible strengthen the labor movement in Sonoma County.

I spent nine days in Petaluma and nine days in Santa Rosa; organized three unions in Petaluma—the Painters, a Federal Union, and Bartenders. In Santa Rosa I gave all my time in building up and strengthening the unions already in existence, doing everything possible to bring them closer together.

At the meeting of the Board held March 30th, I was directed to go to Stockton to take up the work of organizing migratory labor and do everything possible to help the labor movement in San Joaquin County. While in Stockton I organized the Cereal Mill, Flour Mill and Warehouse Workers, who at this time number more than one hundred members. Also succeeded in having the following unions affiliate with the State Federation of Labor: The Barbers No. 312; Cereal Mill and Warehouse Employees No. 14245; Cooks and Waiters No. 572; Expressmen's No. 426; Hod Carriers No. 73; Lumber Handlers No. 292; Painters No. 274, and the Dredgemen's Union with a membership of more than 250 members. I spent about two months in Stockton visiting the unions at night, doing organizing work through the day, working with the Business Agent, assisting all of the unions to help better

their conditions, and doing all I could to bring them closer together in the work of organized labor. I am indebted to Brother T. J. Vitaich, Business Agent of the Stockton Labor Council, for his kind assistance while in that city.

The unions in Vallejo are nearly all in a good condition and are doing good work in the field of labor. I have recently organized a Teamsters' Union in Vallejo and they are doing well.

The most important question, to my mind, in the interest of labor, after new unions have been formed, is for some one to look after them for a considerable length of time. After new unions have been started they need careful attention. There should be an organizer continually in the field, assisting these infant organizations and attending to organizing work, and looking after migratory labor and united labor unions already organized. I recommend that the delegate to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor use every fair means to have an organizer appointed by the American Federation of Labor, to work continuously in this State for one year, in addition to Brother Dale.

Respectfully submitted.

L. B. LEAVITT.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8.

To the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled.
Brothers and Sisters:

Humboldt County is still on the industrial map in spite of the best efforts of the lumber lords to wipe us out.

Though we are unable to be represented in this convention on account of our poverty, we are in a far better position now than we were a year ago. Our local trades council went broke keeping a business agent in the field, but has no regrets, as he did fine work for us while on the job. As organizer, Brother M. P. Kelley built up the building trades to double their former membership and stirred the town on label lines. He got the bartenders in line with a good charter list, brought the electricians together, and generally increased the interest in the organized movement.

When funds ran low we were fortunate in having assistance from the State Federation in sending to Humboldt, Brother Joshua B. Dale of Vallejo. Brother Dale has in the few weeks of his stay organized the clerks, the shingle weavers, the united laborers, the theatrical employes, assisted in getting the plasterers and hod carriers back into line, done valuable work among the woodsmen, the teamsters, and other branches of labor still to be organized. Brother Dale has advised with the building trades and the trades councils, visited the unions repeatedly, made many addresses, interviewed numbers of our business men and helped splendidly in turning the tide in our favor.

Humboldt still is without organization in her great lumber industry, owing to the entrenched position of the lumber barons and the isolation of the county. We will need the help of the State Federation and the American Federation of Labor in accomplishing this, and when that assistance is sent we ask no abler man than Brother Dale to be on the ground as organizer.

The local longshoremen are still true to their colors, but the lumbermen control most of the stevedoring, so this union's activity is confined mostly to the vessels of the North Pacific Steamship Company. There are vessels coming to the port of Eureka loaded in other ports by union men, but here cargoes are handled by non-unionists on the dock; and there are vessels that go from Eureka with their cargoes put aboard by non-unionists, to be discharged in other coast ports by union men without protest. Our longshoremen are anxious to know how long this is to continue; or is there any remedy in the hand of this convention?

Boilermakers are going it alone and the machinists are having a time keeping their organization together, but still are on the job to the best of their ability. The one great handicap with these brothers is the great lumber combine that tries to paralyze all our organizations:

Humboldt has been thinking of a labor home. Like lots of us we take most of it out in dreaming, but there are plans ahead that may mean release from the monthly visits of the rent collector. The carpenters' union has suggested a monthly entertainment for unionists, the profits to go into a temple fund. This idea may be taken up by the building trades council and our dreams may yet come true.

Our local labor paper, The Labor News, has done valiant work during the year and is reaching out to the farmers with the message of the label and the necessity of organization.

One of the big needs of Humboldt county is the proposed state employment bureau. With the direction of the currents of the unemployed by public authority, the evil of inducing laborers to come here to keep the market crowded—lying to men who can not afford to put money into any wild goose chase—this would be

stopped. In itself this would be one of the best advantages that organized labor could seize for itself and we hope that the bill will become a law.

Though we are up against the real thing in the way of a pocket edition of Otis, Kirby & Co., we have no whine coming. Let the brothers of the Federation give us the assistance that we have a right to claim and then watch Humboldt work out her destiny.

Fraternally,

JOHN W. ERICKSEN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 9.

San Diego, Cal., September 3, 1912.

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

Greeting:

As Vice-President of the Ninth District I herewith submit my report for year ending to date.

Since the adjournment of the last convention organized labor of this part of the State has been in a continuous turmoil through the activity of the Industrial Workers of the World creeping into the various unions and spreading their seeds of discontent.

The reaction has set in and those who have been advocating this plan of disruption are being found out and shown up to the membership in their true light.

Numerically the unions are stronger than last year but according to the amount of building going on and the growth of the city we have made no progress during the year.

Four local unions have been organized during the last year, viz: Roofers, Molders, Horseshoers and Helpers and Sign Writers. The Saw Mill Workers have been compelled to return their charter owing to the lack of interest displayed among their members.

The other unions of the city are in good condition and if nothing unforeseen happens will soon be in shape to close up the city for all crafts. The building trades crafts are coming closer together every day, while the miscellaneous unions are in a flourishing condition at present.

In closing I wish to thank J. W. Bibby, Organizer of the Carpenters, for the assistance that he has rendered to organized labor in this district and hope that when the next convention is called to order San Diego may be reported as a union town.

Fraternally yours,

IRA H. MARKWITH.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER J. B. DALE.

To the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Greeting—The following is a report of my work as your Organizer for the year beginning October, 1911.

On the adjournment of the Convention in Bakersfield, I was directed by the Executive Board to remain in Bakersfield for a time, assisting in looking after the United Laborers, Teamsters and other recently organized locals. Also to visit the Oil Fields, Maricopa, Taft and Fellows, to ascertain whether or not it was practicable to undertake to organize the Oil Fields.

Reaching Maricopa I found the town filled with unemployed men. The oil industry dragging anchor. Many mechanics in the field were carrying cards, such as carpenters, plumbers, machinists and sheet metal workers. The carpenters in Maricopa were organizing, the charter reaching Maricopa during my stay. I advised with them, attended the obligating of the members and the installation of the officers. Gave them a talk relative to the numerical strength of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and pointed out to them the good it had wrought to the men who shove the plane, direct the saw and wield the hammer, and if they were true to their obligations to the International and to themselves, that like benefits would accrue to them.

From Maricopa I visited Taft. I found a Carpenters' Local in Taft that was wide-awake and looking after the interests of the carpenters. On investigation I found that to attempt further organization at that time would be impracticable, and recommended to the Executive Board that the matter be postponed until the oil industry was in better shape.

Returned to Bakersfield, assisted the United Laborers and Teamsters in securing several applications for their locals. From Bakersfield I returned to Richmond, and took up the perfecting of a Central Labor Council. Secured the charter, assisted in organizing and obligating their officers. While in Richmond I visited every local there several times, urged them to send their delegates to the Central Labor Council, and to use every influence to organize the common laborers, and to build up the United Laborers at Richmond. Together with Sister Carrie Palmer, Secretary of the Laundry Workers' Local, San Francisco, visited the laundries in Richmond, and secured the consent of a sufficient number to form a local. I have learned since through the efforts of Sister Palmer that a local of that craft is now established in Richmond. Visited the restaurants and hotels in Richmond and Point Richmond with the Secretary of the Cooks and Waiters of Oakland to organize a culinary craft. We were unsuccessful at that time, but found quite a number of cooks, waiters and waitresses employed carrying cards from locals throughout the State.

My next move was to San Jose, where the Executive Council directed me to go and organize a local of the United Laborers. While in San Jose I was rendered splendid assistance by Brother A. L. Jones, Vice-President of the Third District. Organized a local of the United Laborers, affiliated them with your Federation, and left what I believed to be a very promising local. I feel that I would be remiss in my duties should I fail to extend my thanks, and the thanks of the Federation, for the loyal support rendered me while in San Jose by the sterling union men in that city. As I have before stated, Brother Jones worked with me night and day while there and Brothers Mathews, Graham and Ward, of the Building Trades Council, and others whose names have escaped me, gave me every assistance within their power. While in San Jose I visited the Building Trades Council, and I wish to state, because it is coming to them, that I found one of the most up-to-date Councils that I have ever attended.

I then returned to San Francisco. Secretary Scharrenberg informed me that he had been summoned to appear before the Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles with the books of the Federation relative to the McNamara affairs. I occupied his office during his stay in Los Angeles.

Upon his return he directed me to Fresno. Prior to this visit to Fresno I had been commissioned by Secretary Scharrenberg to go to Fresno and ascertain the standing of the two United Laborers' organizations of that city. Reaching Fresno I found these organizations to be in a deplorable condition. After looking over the ground I made a report to the Executive Board of my findings, which report has been acted upon by them, and is still in their hands.

On my return to Fresno the first week in January, to take up the work of reorganizing the United Laborers, and to assist the labor movement in general, I was received by the trades unionists of Fresno cordially and rendered splendid assistance. The United Laborers, as I have stated, were down and out, having been suspended for non-payment of their per capita tax to the A. F. of L. After investigation I found that the union was in debt to a young Greek who had been employed by Brothers Vice-President Seward and Sioris, Organizer for the Federation at that time. I reported the condition of affairs to the Fresno Labor Council, and asked that they liquidate the debt, which they did.

They also appointed an Organizer, Brother Charles Werner of the Millmen's Union of Fresno, to assist me in my work. Brother Werner proved a valuable asset in the work.

During my stay in Fresno the Grocery Clerks were organized in a local to themselves. Bakers' Helpers, Restaurant Helpers and Soda Bottlers were placed in foundation, and delegates representing it elected to the Fresno Labor Council. I also endeavored to organize the blacksmiths and several preliminary meetings were had. Secured a sufficient number of names for a charter, but could not succeed in getting them in temporary organization to furnish the money for a charter. Called at one of the leading shops, secured three signatures on a Friday evening. Saturday evening when the men were paid their week's salary, the man heading the list, although a good mechanic, was told by the management that his services were no longer required. The remainder of the men after learning the fate of their brother refused to take further steps to perfect an organization. So the blacksmiths in Fresno were not organized.

Assisted the Teamsters in every way possible and their organization grew from a few members and little or no interest in the organization to a large and enthusiastic membership.

I found the general labor movement in Fresno in splendid shape—some little difference as to policies, but none as to the fundamentals of the labor movement, and can safely say that the movement in Fresno is now in the hands of faithful and progressive men, and later there can be some effective work done there.

I wish to extend the thanks of the Federation to the Fresno Labor Council

for the assistance given me while there. Also for coming to the aid of the Federation in paying the debt that had been contracted by the representatives of the Federation, and making it possible to reorganize the United Laborers, which organization now is making as good progress as can be reasonably expected from the opposition like organizations encounter everywhere.

I also attended the sessions of the California State Building Trades Council that convened in Fresno the second week in January. Appeared before them and asked their support in organizing the common laborers. I was received cordially and shown every courtesy possible, and I wish also to extend the thanks of the Federation to Brothers P. H. McCarthy and O. A. Tveitmoe, President and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively, of the Building Trades Council, and my personal thanks for favors shown me in my work all over the State.

From Fresno my next move was to Eureka. Landed in Eureka the latter part of May. Found a condition there that surpassed anything in the line of opposition to labor that has been my experience to encounter. The Building Trades are making a heroic fight to hold what they have and secure more, but the opposition is so thoroughly entrenched, that it is next to impossible for them to make any noticeable progress. The miscellaneous trades are in a still worse condition than the Building Trades. Big business of Humboldt County have a strangle hold on the labor movement. The Hammond Company, the master mind, A. B. Hammond, of that concern, is quoted as saying that he would never rest until he had three men for every job in Eureka and Humboldt County, and he is making good his threat. He has a stream of men coming and going into Eureka and Humboldt County that is a menace to organized labor and to real progress of that section of the country. His company, which controls a line of steam schooners that ply between San Francisco and Eureka, brings men for little or no fare, promising them work at low wages and long hours. He also controls the First National Bank of Eureka, one of the leading newspapers of the city, a gent's furnishing store and one of the largest tea stores in the city. So it is plain that the business that he controls is so vast that it will not be an easy matter to dislodge him or compel him to strike terms with organized labor.

It is further stated that he, with other lumber kings of Humboldt County with the exception of two or three independent mills, are organized and are determined to oppose the unionizing of the woodsmen of said county. The men, however, are still hoping to organize and by the assistance of the labor movement better their condition. They realize the strength and the determination of the opposition, the money and the influence that it wields, that is at the beck and call of their opponents. The saddest feature in the case is the fact that the business men of the community have, in the past, cast their lot and their influence with the opposition of labor, failing to realize that the hand that crushes labor, in the end will crush all business in opposition to themselves, and they are waking up to that fact in the city of Eureka at the present time.

Many of the mills have their own stores and while the men are not compelled to trade there, they feel it to their advantage to spend their money in the company's stores, thereby establishing themselves in the confidence of the representatives of the company. The only weapon that can and will beat down the opposition is organization, and to this task the men of labor must give the very best that is in them, and thereby restore to the workers of unfortunate Eureka and Humboldt County the right to a fair wage for a fair day's work. The Hammond Company has its mills at Samoa, just across Humboldt Bay from Eureka. They employ in the neighborhood of 1000 men and work them long hours for short pay. These men of course are not in a position to have money to spend, only for the bare necessities of life.

When one considers that lumber brings more in the market to-day than in former years, and that the improved machinery for handling the logs and sawing the lumber has decreased the cost of production greatly, further that the men are working cheaper now than in former years, one can readily understand that the company can well afford to pay a living wage and accede to their help an eight-hour day. But to secure this condition of affairs, as I have stated above, organization must be effected, and the only men that can or will organize these men are the men of organized labor who have been so materially benefited in the efficiency of organization. These men are looking to the organized men of this State to lead them out of the wilderness.

There are some as loyal, conscientious, energetic and clear-headed men in the labor movement in Eureka as are to be found anywhere, but the ramification of the opposition reaches so far that one can hardly attempt anything that he does not encounter their iron opposition.

The Labor News, edited by Joseph Bredsteen, has been, is now and will continue to call the attention of the lovers of fair play to the condition that is oppressing labor and hindering progress, and in the end right will prevail.

I have been assisted in my work while in Eureka by Brothers Geo. Keeling,

of the Typographical Union, M. P. Kelly of the Painters and W. H. Hemstead of the Carpenters, and others too numerous to mention. Brother John W. Ericksen, Eighth Vice-President of the Federation, assisted me in every way possible. He is the Financial Secretary of the Eureka Federated Trades and is giving the very best that is in him to further organization.

In the last four months there have been organized in Eureka the United Laborers, Electrical Workers, Hod Carriers, Retail Clerks, Shingle Weavers and the International Theatrical Stage Employes. I feel in closing this report that it is necessary once more to urge the trade-unionists of this State and the delegates represented in this convention, to use every means at their command to organize the common laborer. These men look to organized labor for help, and if the trade-unionists turn him aside, the I. W. W.'s will surely take advantage of the occasion and with promises, like pie crust, made to be broken, will lure him into their camp and teach him to hate the labor movement as organized by the American Federation of Labor. They are at the present time a thorn in the side of Labor, what they pretend to be they are not, and what they are not they pretend to be.

The only way to convince the doubting Thomases in the ranks of the common laborers is for the trade-unionists to assist him in organizing, thereby establishing in his mind the fact that the trade-unionists have a real, earnest and humane interest in his welfare.

J. B. DALE.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER E. H. MISNER.

San Francisco, Cal., September 28, 1912.

To the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.
Greetings:

On August 11, 1912, I was employed by the State Federation of Labor and San Francisco Labor Council, each paying one-half of salary (\$30.00 per week) to reorganize several lapsed unions. After an investigation I found the Flour, Feed, Cereal, Mill and Warehouse Employees Union No. 14,145 in a bad condition, suspended from the A. F. of L., owing per capita for April, 1912; suspended July 1, 1912, last payment on 17 members. This union did have at one time as many as 60 members and should have been over 300. We visited the different mills and attempted to call a meeting but only a few responded. We are visiting the mills again and will hold another meeting on Sunday, October 6, at which time we expect to reorganize the union and pay up.

We also found the Ship Scalers' Union split up in two factions, money tied up in bank, and union suspended from A. F. of L. for not paying up per capita. However, we found that about sixty members were in good standing and failure of Secretary to send in per capita for May up to September was cause of suspension of union in August, 1912. We have sent in money in payment of per capita and elected new officers and with a little good engineering expect to have the union in good shape soon. This union is composed of Italians and Spaniards and it is a difficult task to do anything with them. However, there seems to be a harmonious feeling at this time and a desire to get together.

We found the Paste Makers' Union, No. 10,567, paying no per capita tax to any one, suspended from the A. F. of L. December 1, 1911; last payment on twenty members. They are still holding together in a way but not holding any meetings. We have tried several times to get them together and if we do not succeed soon will get the charter and supplies and return them to A. F. of L.

We have also made an effort to get the Freight Handlers together but with very little success. Their last Business Agent, on account of loss of position, took over \$300 of the union's funds and skipped and several of the officers were discharged for activity in the union, so that it will require considerable work to get them together again. We will continue to work with them.

We have made arrangements with the Art Leather Workers to hold a meeting on next Tuesday eve, October 1st, and hope to get them started again.

We found the Soap Workers' Union, No. 10,385, disbanded and charter returned. We have made some inquiries, talked with some of the former members, and may be able to get them started again.

We have been assisting the Marine Gasoline Engineers' Union, who now have a strike on with the Crowley Boat Company, and need considerable attention.

The work of getting together members of lapsed unions is difficult and unless there is some provision made to hold them together when reorganized they are liable to again go to pieces. If these unions had some one to look after them and advise them how to proceed they would get along well.

We find there is a tendency to be careless and not enough care taken with their money and the books get so muddled up that it is impossible to detect any loss. If this is watched they may get along O. K.

E. H. MISNER, Special Organizer.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 28, 1912.

To the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Greeting.—In preparing the report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the fiscal year, an effort has been made to include in it all important transactions of your Executive Council. Five meetings were held by the Executive Council during the year, and all routine work and such other transactions of minor importance not noted here are recorded in the official minutes of the meetings which were printed and mailed to all affiliated unions.

The past year has been noteworthy because of several important happenings. First of all, the adoption of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall; Women's Suffrage, and other amendments of vital importance to the workers of the State, on October 10, 1911, will ever be regarded as one of the greatest victories of organized Labor in California.

California has now acquired a reputation for "progressiveness," and the fact that during the past year our Supreme Court, by a unanimous vote, held the Women's Eight-Hour Law to be constitutional is one of the incidents which prove that even the Judiciary of our State progresses with the trend of times.

The arrangement arrived at by the San Francisco Labor Council and San Francisco Building Trades Council with the managing committee of the Panama-Pacific Exposition to have the fair built by Union Labor is another of the events of far-reaching consequence. Other world fairs have come and gone, but very few, in fact so few that they may be counted on the fingers of one hand, have been constructed by Union Labor. Considering the tremendous pressure brought to bear upon the directors of the Fair by the "open-shop" crowd of Los Angeles and the nation at large, we may justly congratulate ourselves upon the achievement in this respect.

As will be seen by the report of membership the State Federation has continued to grow. All National and International Unions were again requested to live up to the law of the American Federation of Labor, which makes it their duty to instruct their locals to affiliate with the Central Labor Councils and State Federations wherever such exist. I regret to say that several National organizations with locals in California did not even respond to our letter. There are still more than 200 unaffiliated local unions in the State and our efforts in this direction will have to be continued until every labor organization in the State is within the fold. The only excuse ever made by unaffiliated unions for their failure to join with their fellow-workers in securing legislation, etc., and bear their just share of whatever expense it is necessary to incur, is the rather weak statement, that they cannot afford the additional expense of one cent per member a month.

Most of the work of the Executive Council consisted in preparing for the next Legislature, but a general understanding of the many diversified subjects which received attention may be gathered from the following list of circular letters and pamphlets mailed through the Secretary's office during the year.

1. Resolutions adopted at the last convention regarding Union Label and State League of the Women's Label League.
2. Urging the formation of Anti-Jap Laundry Leagues.
3. Requesting all National and International Unions with unaffiliated locals in California to instruct same to join the State Federation.
4. Report on Labor Legislation of the extra session of the Legislature.
5. Appeal for funds for Shop Employees.
6. Unfair notice of Harriman lines.
7. Notifying Eastern Labor Councils and National and International Unions regarding the great number unemployed in California.
8. Urging more activity with a view of having women wage earners and wives and female relatives of trade-unionists register for this year's elections.
9. Record of "Votes Against Labor" at the Thirty-ninth Legislature.
10. Questioning 472 candidates for Congress, State Senate and Assembly.
11. The pamphlet containing replies of candidates, compiled for information of voters, is now in the hands of the printer.

THE LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE.

Since our last convention and after the close of the extra session, the State Federation has, in addition to the regular work of its own legislative committee, instituted a new means for the preparation and preliminary promotion of legislative matters. This new means is the Legislative Conference as it has been termed. It is to be composed of the legislative committees, agents or special representatives of such State and local labor bodies as desire to co-operate in the objects of the conference. The need for such joint consideration and handling of legislative matters became apparent during the two sessions of the last Legislature and recommenda-

tions for the institution of some such joint body were made by most of the legislative agents in their reports to their respective organizations. Upon such initiative, accordingly, and to try out this idea, your Secretary-Treasurer issued a call for a joint conference of legislative committees. The invitation was addressed to the following bodies, who all responded to the call:

California State Federation of Labor.
 State Building Trades Council of California.
 San Francisco Labor Council.
 Joint Legislative Board of Railroad Brotherhoods of California.

Subsequently the Farmers' Co-operative Union of California was also invited, and it responded by sending Mr. Woodward, the chairman of its executive committee.

At the first meeting, held May 19, 1912, the conference was formally organized, and Paul Scharrenberg was elected the chairman and Theodore Johnson the secretary.

The immediate objects and plans of the conference were after discussion decided upon, and the conference resolved to proceed with the following work:

First, to investigate and publish the records of former members of the Legislature who may again become candidates for legislative offices. The ultimate object of this work to be the defeat of such candidates as on their past records ought to be defeated at the polls.

Second, to investigate proposed legislation, have necessary bills prepared, and to formulate Labor's demand for new legislation. The ultimate aim of the last named work is to furnish such information to the voters as to enable them to choose between friends and enemies of labor legislation.

In the promotion of these general plans special work was done by different members and sub-committees; general meetings of the conference were held frequently, generally once a month. At these meetings various persons appeared to urge the endorsement of various measures proposed by them. Without going into the detail of the work of such meetings, the following briefly summarizes the chief results of the work of the conference:

COMPILATION OF RECORDS OF LEGISLATORS.

As in previous years the record of California's Representatives in Congress upon labor measures was secured from the American Federation of Labor and furnished to the Central Labor Councils and the Labor press.

The record of State Senators and Assemblymen upon labor measures was given due attention for the first time.

Under the title of "Votes against Labor" was published and widely circulated, both through Central Labor Councils and the press, a synopsis of bad votes cast by the different members of the Thirty-ninth Legislature. An abbreviated version of that record is appended in the printed replies of candidates which are now being circulated throughout the State for the information of voters at the approaching State election. As appears from that record, political parties and platforms can be relied upon very little to guide and control the action of legislators when dealing with concrete labor measures. Progressives, reactionaries and union labor men cast good or bad votes, not as one might expect from the attitude and general principles of their parties, but rather in obedience to private inclination or interest. Therefore, one will find good votes coming from standpatters and bad votes coming from progressives at times and occasions when the contrary might reasonably be expected. Such facts show conclusively how little political and economic alignments coincide, and it demonstrates the further necessity of organized labor to watch men of all parties and not take it for granted that because of their political affiliation legislators can be depended upon always to vote in accordance with party tenets and party platforms.

INVESTIGATION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The abolition of the poll tax through an initiative measure is referred to in another part of the Secretary-Treasurer's report, and accordingly here omitted.

The State Produce Exchange League appeared by its representative, Mr. J. S. Cato, before the conference in behalf of an initiative measure for the establishment of a State Produce Exchange Commission. This measure is designed to assist the farmers and orchardists of the State to dispose of their products through the commission. The purpose is to eliminate the middleman between the producer and the consumer to their mutual advantage. To accomplish that end the commission is authorized to establish warehouses wherever deemed practicable, and other central agencies to which consignments of produce are sent. Retailers and consumers will obtain these at free markets to be located in certain cities to be named by the commission. An appropriation of \$200,000 is made to carry the scheme into effect. Once in operation, it is held that the business will be self-sustaining and of great advantage to the producers by elimination of the profits of middlemen, and to consumers by reducing the prices of the products.

After some hesitation owing to the terms of the measure, the conference decided to endorse the general plan, as such action was desired at that time on account of the nearness of the date when the petitions had to be filed. Since that we have learned that the measure failed to receive the necessary number of signatures.

An initiative measure providing for a general eight-hour day and a general minimum wage of one dollar per day was submitted for our endorsement by Mr. P. Share, acting president for the so-called Eight-Hour League of Los Angeles. Considerable correspondence regarding said measure passed between said gentleman and your Secretary-Treasurer; some letters were also had from Vice-President W. A. Engle of the Los Angeles District in regard to this measure. The outcome of this discussion was that the Federation as well as organized labor in general refused to endorse the proposition, and warnings to that effect were printed in the newspapers in different parts of the State.

Mr. G. L. Tufts of Berkeley appeared before the conference on two occasions, the last time in company with Attorney Leon E. Martin of San Francisco, for the purpose of securing our endorsement to an initiative measure for a general Sunday rest law. The terms of his measure were investigated thoroughly, and it was found that the measure to a certain extent is also a prohibition measure with special and more severe penalties attached to the selling of liquor on Sunday. Many objections to the measure came from various members of the conference. As said petition was also short of signatures for presentation to the Secretary of State, it was practically agreed with Mr. Tufts that he do not press his measure; instead he and his attorney agreed to submit proposed amendments to the existing one day rest law. When such amendments are proposed, the conference will take action on same with the idea of improving this last mentioned statute.

The San Francisco Labor Council has submitted several proposed measures for next session of the Legislature. A number of these have been endorsed and will be dealt with in the description of proposed legislation. A few of the measures referred for investigation have not been endorsed; among such is the bill, proposed by Attorney S. V. Costello, to amend Section 1970 of the Civil Code in relation to granting jury trials to determine cases where the fellow servant doctrine might be involved. As, however, the Roseberry Act entirely abolishes said defense of an employer, and as that Act also gives a jury trial by implication, it was held dangerous as well as unnecessary to have any amendment of the said section of the Code, which now as to most of its contents must be considered repealed. Mr. Costello's proposition to embody a new rule of proof required in cases coming under the doctrine known as the Last Clear Chance of avoiding injury in cases of contributory negligence, was not endorsed for the reason that this legislation partakes too much of general legislation to be of special importance to labor, not to mention the fact that the present provisions with regard to contributory negligence, as embodied in the employers' liability section of the Roseberry Act, will receive attention at next session in connection with further amendments to be drafted to that Act.

PROPOSED NEW LEGISLATION.

1. To strengthen Women's Eight-Hour Law.

It was decided to make every effort to strengthen the existing eight-hour law for women, and to enact other laws adapting the legal status of women to their newly won status of political equality.

Many bills will be introduced at the next session to adapt the general legal status of women to become in all respects that of men. All such measures will have to be carefully scrutinized by those in attendance at Sacramento, and all that are of merit should meet with ready approbation and support by labor.

2. To secure better enforcement of existing Labor Laws.

On this subject Mr. Schiel of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics has been in consultation with the conference. He was also personally before its meeting on one occasion. He urged increased appropriation to carry out the work of the bureau. Many more deputies will be needed, also a legal department to prosecute all violations of labor laws, as district attorneys as a rule either have no time or no desire to prosecute such cases. All of these propositions have been endorsed, and a vigorous effort should be made at the next Legislature to obtain this much needed relief. Laws for the protection of labor that are not enforced are valueless, but by enforcement they will demonstrate the real advance that has been made by organized labor in bettering the condition of wage workers through legislative means.

3. To establish State Employment Bureaus.

Legislation on this subject failed at the last session. This time it will be of paramount interest to Labor to obtain it. The coming influx of immigration through the opening of the Panama Canal makes the establishment of State employment offices an imperative necessity. The system must not be in an experimental stage, but in full operation by 1915, if anything good for the migratory and unskilled work-

ers of the State is going ever to be done. The private employment offices should not be permitted any longer to make this class of labor its special prey.

A bill has been prepared establishing such offices in the leading cities of the State, under the supervision and control of the Labor Commissioner. No doubt objections will be urged to show the impracticability in certain cases to safeguard the interests of employers; but the general interests of the workers must be chiefly taken into account, and the great good expected from this measure will outweigh any risk assumed by the employer in dealing with the State; those risks, by the way, are the same when an employer deals with the private employment agent.

4. To curb the power of the Judiciary in issuing Injunctions.

The American Federation of Labor bill, the so-called anti-injunction bill, which failed to pass in the Assembly at last session owing to lack of time for its due course, will be reintroduced and urged for passage.

A bill providing for a jury trial in cases of contempts of court will also be introduced.

5. To remedy the Unemployment Evil.

This is a difficult but important subject. The national and State movement for the establishment of highways which will employ a large amount of unskilled labor will be vigorously assisted. It is believed that some proposition will be made to establish industrial farms for the relief of unemployed, but whether such a proposition can gather enough headway to be realized at the coming session remains to be seen. At any rate, efforts in this direction should be encouraged by Labor. And in this connection it is not to be considered impossible that State aid may be extended to farmers and cultivators of the soil to enable them to put new lands under cultivation, or to other persons to develop the dormant resources of the State. If this matter were given more attention by the progressive citizens, it is safe to say that many of our social and economic ills could be relieved by providing for the employment of our idle labor.

6. To establish Compulsory Compensation.

On this subject Mr. Will J. French of the Industrial Accident Board presented to the Conference the views of the Board. He stated in detail both what has been done already by the Board, and what some of its plans are with the object in view to gradually introduce a compulsory system of providing for injured employees and their families. To avoid the law's delay and to provide weekly payments in such cases the same as wages, is the thing wanted; besides the benefits must go to every one injured in an industry regardless of legal quibbles as to who was the person responsible for the accident. Numerous amendments to the Roseberry act, or an entirely new act will be presented. Besides making the law compulsory, amendments and improvements will be made so as to avoid the inequalities now existing, and to make it absolutely certain that no person will hereafter go unaided who has received an injury in the course of his employment. A theoretical possibility to receive a small fortune in damages, a possibility open to one in a million, will have to give way to a stated practical sum that will as a certainty be awarded to every one injured. What chance one man loses the million will enjoy as its due.

Accident prevention is being studied by this board, and legislation in that direction is being prepared. The reporting of some 7000 accidents has resulted in securing valuable information enabling the board to shape this legislation so as to be practical and effective in minimizing accidents in all industries.

Several test cases affecting different provisions of the Roseberry Act are now pending or have already been decided by the courts. The most important question now pending in the Supreme Court is whether State and municipal employees come under compensation or merely under liability, or neither of these. Upon the outcome of this question depends the amendments to be submitted to the Legislature concerning such employees.

7. Efficient inspection of Weights and Measures.

This subject is very difficult for the reason that the constitutional amendment adopted October 10, 1911, provides that such inspection must be both general and uniform throughout the State. Senator Wolfe has promised to fight this matter through at the next session.

Two test cases are pending involving the construction of the weights and measures' act adopted before the said constitutional amendment was adopted. Upon the outcome of these cases depends whether or not municipalities can establish local inspectors of weights and measures in case the Legislature fails to act.

8. Proper Sanitation of places of employment.

This is a broad subject on which much needed legislation may be had: A bill has been prepared requiring that fresh and pure drinking water be furnished employees during working hours. A bill for fire escapes to cover all factories and buildings used for assemblages and sleeping quarters is also being prepared.

9. Garnishment of Wages.

A bill to amend the present law with respect to garnishment for wages has been endorsed by the Conference. It does away with all discriminations between married and unmarried, those supporting their families in this or in other States, and withdraws absolutely from garnishment every wageearner's wages to the amount of three dollars per day, not only for the last preceding thirty days as at present, but for every day wages are due him.

10. Selection of petit and grand jurors and their qualifications.

Bills on this subject will be forthcoming to enable Labor men to sit on juries of all kinds. An impartial jury to be so both in fact as well as in theory should, to our notion, be composed by citizens chosen from among all classes; if only certain classes are eligible to serve, they can never be unbiased where conflicting class interests are before them. Nor do we believe that labor men as such will be biased in favor of litigants of their own class; but their presence on the jury will emphasize the fact that the composition of the jury is such that it stamps it as an impartial selection to secure an impartial result, which is its only reason for existence.

11. To reform the Election Laws.

Wage earners who are unavoidably absent from their precincts on election days on account of being engaged at work in other parts of the State, should have their civic rights preserved to the extent of being able to have their votes registered according to law. This can be accomplished without giving undue opportunity for colonization or other frauds practiced by professional politicians who no doubt would like to take advantage of such legislation. Bills to effect reasonable opportunities for workmen are being prepared and should meet with ready support by Labor.

Many other subjects of needed legislation might be mentioned, but the details must necessarily be considered more carefully as the various authors introduce their bills at the next session. The division of the legislative session into two parts will facilitate the study of such bills as may be introduced during the first part, and all labor men are requested to carefully scrutinize such bills as come to their notice.

QUESTIONING CANDIDATES.

More than 300 of the candidates for Congress and the Legislature replied to the questions submitted to them. The replies of successful candidates will be laid before this convention. All replies received before the primary election were sent to the central bodies in their respective portions of the State, and many papers, both labor and others, published the replies of candidates in various localities.

This is the first statewide questioning campaign for candidates of the Legislature conducted by the State Federation. It is believed that it has demonstrated that the Federation is a force in the political life of the State, as candidates of all parties were eager to reply. Generally, wherever a contest was pending, each candidate seemed more than anxious to show that he favored our proposed legislation. Even where attempts were made to evade the points of questions it was done skillfully so as to avoid all offence and to be seemingly very friendly. Only one man answered all our questions in the negative, and he was a Socialist. This seems worthy of note because many of those running on that ticket said it was unnecessary to question them as every Socialist no matter how convinced he might be that permanent abolition of economic evils cannot be achieved except through Socialism, nevertheless would as a matter of course favor these humble demands of organized labor at the present time.

One candidate answered absolutely no to the question of establishing compulsory compensation; most others who were opposed to this found many ingenious ways of expressing the same thing by wanting to do the right thing on the subject when they understood it better.

It is believed that the result of this questioning will have a beneficial influence, all things considered. Opposition will be less keen to offend Labor, lukewarmness will be discouraged, and friends will exert themselves to achieve more for labor and the common man.

The legislative conference will continue its work after the adjournment of your convention, and it is hoped that all affiliated bodies will take proper steps to have their committee present on all occasions of general interest to labor legislation.

OUR FIRST INITIATIVE CAMPAIGN.

The securing and filing of sufficient signatures to petitions, having for their object the placing of Constitutional Amendments or new laws of any nature by means of the Initiative before The People for their consideration, have proved no easy undertaking. Now that the first real test of the Initiative and Referendum, as adopted in California, has been had, the difficulties that lie in the paths of those who desire to correct existing evils by this method are made plain. Depending upon volunteer work alone has proven to be very unsatisfactory, and the lack of funds

to pay persons for soliciting signatures, precincting and filing same, printing, postage and correspondence, cuts a very important figure in the failure of many proposed reforms to secure a position on the ballot.

In order to invoke the Initiative this year, it was necessary to secure 31,000 signatures of bona fide registered electors of the State. And it was necessary that these signatures be of persons registered since January 1st of the current year. Further, these petitions had to be filed with the various County Clerks on or before July 19 last. As many County Clerks and Registrars made little or no effort to secure, and, in some instances discouraged voters from registering until after July 1, it follows that, in several counties, but eighteen days were available in which to prosecute the work.

The provision requiring all petitions circulated in any one county to be filed on the same day also acted as a bar to success, as it called for united effort and thorough understanding of all persons circulating petitions in each county. Not one voter in ten knows the number of the election precinct in which he resides; still, it was made mandatory for each signer, or other person hired for the purpose, to write in that information.

The Case of the Poll Tax.

The fate of the Poll Tax Amendment may be cited as an example in point.

It is estimated that the petition for this proposed Amendment originally contained in the neighborhood of 50,000 signatures of electors, nearly twice as many as were required. County Clerks and Registrars who were charged with checking up and certifying to these names eliminated all who did not appear on the register for 1912. In one city 600 signatures were thrown out because of the neglect of a Notary Public to have the person who circulated the petitions sign the affidavit. Many other sectional petitions containing hundreds of bona fide signatures were discarded because the persons who circulated them had themselves failed to register before undertaking the work.

It was also generally understood that forty days after July 16 a supplemental petition could be filed. This would have allowed the State Printer and Secretary of State forty days in which to print and mail pro and con arguments to the voters, and place the amendment on the ballot in November.

Immediately following the interpretation of this portion of the Initiative by Senator Lee Gates, author of the measure, backed up by the opinion of the Attorney General that all Initiative measures to obtain a position on the ballot this November must file 31,000 or more signatures on or before August 7, it became apparent that if any of the proposed Initiative measures were to be presented to The People at the ensuing general election, it would be necessary to employ most extraordinary methods.

As a result, hundreds of solicitors were put in the field, money was freely used, and it is reported that in some instances as high as 15 cents per name was paid for soliciting and precincting. It is rumored that the securing of the necessary names for one successful petition cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

If it is necessary, on account of the aforementioned restrictions, in the future to expend this much, or even one-quarter of \$10,000, to place proposed Constitutional Amendments on the ballot, the object for which the Initiative and Referendum was proposed will fail, as under all ordinary circumstances none but rich corporations, or other large business interests, can afford to avail themselves of its provisions.

The Poll Tax Amendment, along with several other Initiative measures, depended almost entirely upon volunteers, serving without compensation, to circulate petitions; necessarily it was impossible in the restricted time limit for them to qualify for this election at least.

However, we continued our work of securing signatures for the Poll Tax Amendment and secured the required number of signatures to entitle the measure to a place upon the ballot at the next succeeding general or special election held throughout the State. The total expense incurred by the State Federation in this work was \$248.00, which amount was disbursed principally to solicitors of signatures in the last few weeks of the campaign, also for extra office help to precinct and district the petitions and for printing of petitions.

Initiative Petitions Which Failed.

The initiative propositions which failed to secure a place on the ballot by reason of lack of signatures were the proposed Sunday law, which was some 20,000 signatures short; the proposal for a state produce exchange, the anti-capital punishment amendment and the measure to prohibit prize-fighting, which secured but 4167 signatures out of the required 32,000. Several other proposed measures, including the so-called teachers' free text-book amendment, failed to make any considerable showing.

MEASURES ON NOVEMBER BALLOT.

Eight direct legislation propositions will be submitted to the voters of the State at the election of November 5th.

Three of the propositions which will go on the ballot have secured that right by initiative petitions; three by a referendum petition, and two are constitutional amendments proposed at the last (special) session of the State Legislature. These eight propositions will appear upon the ballot in the following order:

1—Relating to the deposits of moneys belonging to the State, or to any county or municipality within the State and authorizing the depository to furnish as security for such deposits bonds of any irrigation district within the State.

2—Relating to boards of education, free text books and minimum use of such text books.

3—Relating to the appointment of a registrar of voters, prescribing his duties and fixing his term of office and the compensation to be paid such registrar in the various classes of counties.

4—Relating to the salaries and fees of officers in counties of the third class, and fixing the compensation of the registrar of voters in such counties and providing for deputies and clerks for such registrar.

5—Relative to the officers of a county, by designating as additional county officers a registrar of voters and a sealer of weights and measures.

6—Consolidation of cities—"Greater San Francisco."

7—Racing; authorizing a State Racing Commission and permitting Paris-mutual and auction-pool systems at race tracks.

8—Home rule in taxation.

Two of the foregoing propositions have been endorsed at previous conventions of the California State Federation of Labor, namely:

No. 2, Providing Free Text Books.

No. 8, Home Rule in Taxation.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

A number of resolutions pertaining to legislative matters were referred by our last convention to the Executive Council for legal construction, etc. Following is the action of your Executive Council upon the subjects in question:

Prohibiting Driving of Vehicles by Minors.

Resolution No. 5, adopted at the last convention, was referred to the Executive Council for legal construction. Accordingly, the following bill was drafted:

An Act to add a new section to the Political Code of the State of California, to be numbered Section 2939, prohibiting the employment of minors under 18 years of age, from driving or operating vehicles engaged in carrying passengers, freight, or express matter, milk or foodstuffs, ice or fuel, building materials, or supplies of any kind or character whatever, on the public streets or highways of the State of California, and providing penalties therefor.

The People of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. A new section is hereby added to the Political Code of the State of California, to be numbered 2939, and to read as follows:

Section 2939. No person shall employ any minor under 18 years of age, to drive or operate any vehicle, engaged in carrying passengers, or freight, or express matter, milk or foodstuffs, ice or fuel, building materials, or supplies of any kind or character whatever, upon any public street or highway of this State, under penalty of ten dollars for each and every day, or part thereof, such minor is employed. The penalties herein provided shall be recovered by the District Attorney of the county in which the offender resides, for the use of the County Road Fund.

Any action for a penalty incurred under this section must be commenced within six months after a breach thereof.

Fresh and Pure Drinking Water.

In compliance with the instructions contained in Resolution No. 7, adopted at the last convention, the following bill was prepared:

An Act to require employers of labor to furnish fresh and pure drinking water to their employees during working hours.

The People of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. Every employer of labor in this State shall without charge furnish fresh and pure drinking water to which any employee shall have access during working hours. Any violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Bondsmen For Paroled Prisoners.

With reference to Resolution No. 19, adopted at the recent convention, which instructs the Executive Board to register a protest regarding the cash deposit required before a prisoner may be paroled from either of the two State penitentiaries, we are pleased to state that this obnoxious rule has been abolished by the State Board of Prison Directors.

According to the regulations at present in force a prisoner may be paroled without having to secure a bondsman.

License for Asiatic Fishermen.

The following bill was drafted in accordance with the instructions contained in Resolution No. 24, adopted at the last convention:

An Act to amend Section 3 of an Act entitled, "An Act to regulate the vocation of fishing, and to provide therefrom revenue for the propagation, restoration and preservation of fish in the waters of the State of California," approved March 13, 1909.

The People of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 3 of an Act entitled, "An Act to regulate the vocation of fishing, and to provide therefrom revenue for the propagation, restoration and preservation of fish in the waters of the State of California," approved March 13, 1909, specifying to whom licenses shall be issued, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 3. Licenses shall be issued and delivered upon application to the State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners or their deputies. The licenses herein provided for shall be issued as follows: To any citizen of the United States upon the payment of two and one-half (2½) dollars; to any person not a citizen of the United States but eligible to become such upon the payment of ten (\$10.00) dollars; to any person not eligible to become a citizen of the United States upon the payment of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars. Not more than one license shall be issued to any one person for the same year, except upon an affidavit by the applicant that the one issued has been lost or destroyed, and no license issued as herein provided, shall be transferable or used by any other person than the one to whom it was issued. Every person having a license as provided herein, who refuses to exhibit such license upon demand of any officer authorized to enforce the fish and game laws of this State, or any peace officer of this State; or who transfers or disposes of the same to another person to be used as a fisherman's license; or who fishes with unlawful lines, nets, seines, or by modes or methods in violation of any law for the preservation of fish and game, shall forfeit this license.

Eight Hour Work Day Law.

With reference to Resolution No. 25, adopted at the last convention, the following opinion of the Attorney-General covers the subject matter:

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Question. "When street work is done, pursuant to an award by municipal authorities after public bids, under the provisions of the Vrooman Act, is such work considered public work, and do the provisions of Section 653c and 653d of the Penal Code, relating to employees on public works; and Stats. of 1901, p. 589, relating to the employment of aliens on public works; and Section 17, Art. 20, of the Constitution, relating to hours of labor on public works, apply to the street work above mentioned?"

In the section of the Constitution above referred to, it is provided that:

" . . . the Legislature shall provide by law that a stipulation to this effect shall be incorporated in all contracts for public work and prescribe proper penalties for the speedy and efficient enforcement of such law."

It is under the authority thus granted to the Legislature that the section of the Penal Code above referred to was adopted, and it will be seen from a reading of both the Constitutional section and the Penal statute that the limitation upon the hours of labor refers to all contracts for labor to be performed directly for the State or any of its political subdivisions, whether such laborers are employed directly by the State or any political subdivision thereof or whether they are employed by a contractor or subcontractor of the State or one of its political subdivisions. It is, therefore, unnecessary to determine whether street work done pursuant to the provisions of the Vrooman Act under a contract awarded after public bids had been received is public work, though I am of the opinion that all work of this nature which directly affects the public interest, whether it be to the interest of the entire community of any political subdivision of the State or to a single portion thereof, is public work within the contemplation of the Constitution and the Penal Code.

Legal Holiday on Election Days.

With reference to Resolution No. 29, adopted at the previous convention, we find that Section 10 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as well as Section 7 of the Civil Code, provide that every day on which an election is held throughout the State shall be a holiday. Hence, there is no need for any further steps in this direction.

IMMIGRATION AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

Committee on Immigration.

In accordance with the action of the last convention, a committee of 15 was appointed by President Sullivan to serve with a like committee from the State Building Trades Council for the purpose of considering all phases of immigration from Europe with particular reference to the opening of the Panama Canal.

The committee appointed by the State Federation is as follows: D. D. Sullivan, E. H. Hart, John J. Breslin, Don Cameron, D. P. Haggerty, A. L. Jones, I. N. Hylen, W. K. Galloway, John O'Connell, Jack Zamford, A. J. Gallagher, Emil Muri, John I. Nolan, Theo. Johnson and Paul Scharrenberg. The committee from the State Building Trades Council is composed of the following members: P. H. McCarthy, J. B. Bowen, J. A. Lloyd, John Coefield, William Marshall, J. H. Flynn, Frank MacDonald, A. Barret, O. A. Tveitmoe, Thos. Graham, M. F. Connors, H. J. Banker, E. A. Clancy, W. H. Urmey and John Bell.

The Joint Committee met and elected D. P. Haggerty, Chairman, and Frank C. MacDonald, Secretary. A sub-committee consisting of John Coefield, Theo. Johnson, Jack Zamford, Don Cameron, I. N. Hylen, Paul Scharrenberg and the chairman and secretary of the Joint Committee, were appointed to gather all possible data and make a thorough investigation of all phases of the subject and report back to the Joint Committee their findings and recommendations at an early date.

The sub-committee at its first meeting decided to get in touch with all organizations of workers in Europe for the purpose of acquainting them with the real situation on the Pacific Coast, etc. It was also decided to co-operate with the Immigration Committee appointed by Governor Johnson for a similar purpose.

Pacific Northwest Immigration Convention.

In February of this year the State Federation was invited to send a delegate to the Pacific Northwest Immigration Convention held at Tacoma, Washington, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Owing to lack of time it was deemed inadvisable to send a delegate to said conference, but a communication was forwarded containing, in general, the views of Organized Labor of California upon the subject of immigration. This statement of our position was published at the time in the Labor press of the State.

STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS.

Santa Cruz Beach Company.

The boycott against the Santa Cruz Beach Company was removed at the meeting of the Executive Council held on November 26, 1911. A settlement agreeable to all parties concerned was arrived at through the good offices of George A. Tracy, a former President of the State Federation.

Crockett Warehouse Workers.

The strike of the Warehouse Workers No. 537 of Crockett, which was in force at the last session of our State Federation convention, was called off on December 8, 1911, after a conference had been held between the officers of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company and a committee from the Warehouse Workers' Union.

This conference which was brought about through the good offices of the Executive Council was also attended by several representatives of the Iron Trades' Unions. Under date of December 14, 1911, the Warehouse Workers' Union thanked the officers of the Federation for their efforts in behalf of the Crockett strikers.

Northern Electric Railway Co.

Several unsuccessful efforts were made to bring about a conference between the Electrical Workers of Sacramento and the Northern Electric Railway Company, which concern is on the unfair list of the Federation. There seems to be no way to arrive at an amicable settlement in this controversy, and the only way to achieve results seems to be a more vigorous prosecution of the boycott.

Shop Employees' Strike.

Upon request of Machinists' Union No. 68 of San Francisco, a circular letter was sent out urging all Unions and fraternal societies to discourage the holding of picnics and excursions on all Harriman lines throughout the State.

An appeal for financial assistance for the striking Shop Employees was also issued and the sum of \$202.55 collected and turned over to John Scott, Secretary of the Shop Employees. The reason why the amount collected is so small is because of the fact that collections were being made at the same time by all Central Labor Councils throughout the State for the strikers in their particular vicinity.

Los Angeles Strikes and Boycotts.

The boycott against the Los Angeles firms levied at our last convention are still in force with the exception of the boycott against the Baer Cigar Company, which concern settled all differences with Cigarmakers' Union No. 225, and is now running a strictly union shop.

The great Metal Trades strike of Los Angeles, for which the General Campaign Strike Committee at San Francisco raised the sum of \$333,891.61, was terminated during the year. This subject is dealt with by Vice-President Engle, while the financial report of committee will be submitted in a separate pamphlet to this convention.

Upon request of Press Feeders and Assistants' Union No. 37, efforts have been made to bring pressure to bear upon the publishers of the "Grizzly Bear," a Native Sons' paper, which is printed in an open shop at Los Angeles. It is hoped that the next session of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West will not permit the "Grizzly Bear" to remain the official organ unless the publishers unionize their plant.

San Francisco Examiner "Unfair."

At the meeting of the Executive Council held on September 22, the boycott against the San Francisco Examiner was endorsed and a communication sent to all Central Bodies with a request that they instruct their official papers to give the Web Pressmen the greatest possible publicity.

OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK.

The contract for the Official Year Book was again given to B. B. Rosenthal; the understanding being, that all expenses for publishing said Year Book were to be borne entirely by B. B. Rosenthal, and the State Federation to receive the sum of \$350.00, which amount has been paid in accordance with the contract.

THE McNAMARA DEFENSE FUND.

It is not my desire to rehash the McNamara case. As Treasurer of the McNamara Defense League of California it is my duty, however, to give an account of the financial transactions by that body. I take particular pleasure in doing this because of the many contemptible insinuations by the "hired" press regarding the "Defense Fund."

The McNamara Defense League of California was organized shortly after our last convention for the purpose of raising funds.

On November 21, 1911, a check for \$3,000 was forwarded to Frank Morrison as the first contribution of the California League to the general fund. On December 1st when the news of the confession was published, I consulted with members of the Executive Committee of the League and with their consent, stopped payment of the check.

On December 26, 1911, I was subpoenaed to appear before the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles to testify in behalf of the United States and was directed to bring with me various books, checks, vouchers, correspondence, etc., which was done. Although I have made repeated requests for the return of the documents in question, up to date all my efforts in this respect have been unsuccessful. The United States District Attorney's office has not even had the courtesy to acknowledge my inquiries upon the subject.

At the final meeting of the McNamara Defense League of California, on December 26, 1911, my action regarding stoppage of payment of check for \$3,000 was endorsed and I was directed to return all funds collected to the contributors. This has been done as far as it was possible without having any of the account books in my possession.

The financial statement which follows, speaks for itself:

Financial Statement of McNamara Defense League of California.

RECEIPTS.

Contributed by Unions, individuals, etc., before McNamaras "pleaded guilty"	\$5,735.47
Collected \$126.15 each from California State Federation of Labor, California State Building Trades Council, San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco Building Trades Council, Building Trades Council of Alameda County, to cover all expenses incurred by the League and making it possible to return all contributions in full.....	630.75
Total	\$6,366.22

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contributions returned in full to Unions, individuals, etc.....	\$5,600.60	
Expenses incurred by "Defense League" as follows:		
Organized Labor Publishing Company, for printing of receipt books, letter heads, etc.....	\$155.25	
Jno. Edward Morgan, fare and expense traveling throughout Cali- fornia	275.50	
"Mother" Jones, fare and expense traveling throughout California..	200.00	630.75
Total		\$6,230.35

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts	\$6,366.22
Total disbursements	6,230.35
Balance on hand by Treasurer.....	\$ 135.87

Whenever the Federal authorities at Los Angeles return the books a final effort will be made to disburse the balance still on hand to the proper parties, or if impossible, dispose of it in any manner acceptable to the Executive Council of the Federation. When the books are returned I will also have the same audited and the report of the Auditing Committee published in the Labor press.

Tveitmoe, Johannsen, Clancy and Darrow Indicted.

As a sequence to the McNamara trial came the indictment of Tveitmoe, Johannsen and Clancy and later on of Clarence Darrow. It is the firm conviction of many that these indictments are merely a part of the game of the National Erectors' Association, i. e., the Steel Trust, to discredit all men prominent in the ranks of Labor. It is almost needless to remind anyone of the many threats made by Detective Burns. Burns promised to "get" Gompers and being unable to make good in this respect, he will have to furnish other scalps to those who are willing to expend almost any amount so long as the desired results are forthcoming.

An effort has been made at San Francisco and in other cities of California to raise some cash for the defense of the indicted brothers. I trust that this Convention will do whatever is possible to assist the brothers who are on trial solely because they have taken an active and aggressive part in our movement.

ORGANIZING THE UNORGANIZED.

The Joint Committee on Migratory Labor, consisting of delegates from the San Francisco Labor Council, the State Building Trades Council of California, and the California State Federation of Labor, have given the subject of organizing the common, unskilled or migratory laborers of the State the very best attention. It is to be regretted that the results have not been as satisfactory as in previous years; this is partly due to the slackening up in contributions from the bodies which financed the Joint Committee in former years; also to the abnormal state of unemployment which prevailed throughout the State during the last winter.

Two new unions were nevertheless organized during the past year, one at San Jose and the other at Eureka. The two unions of United Laborers at Fresno were amalgamated; also the two unions at Stockton.

During the brief absence of Organizer Juan Ramirez of Los Angeles, the union of United Laborers in that city disbanded for the reason, it is said, that not sufficient support was given them by other unions. This, it may be said, is the same reason advanced by all Laborers' Unions in the State for their failure to build up more rapidly. While the charge is no doubt substantiated by facts, there should be no mistaken notion upon this point, for if the organization of migratory laborers is ever going to be really successful and a power in the land, it must learn to depend upon its own strength rather than the support of other unions.

The report of Organizer J. B. Dale deals in detail with his labors during the past year. By an arrangement entered into with the American Federation of Labor, the latter body now contributes the sum of \$20.00 per week towards his salary, the Joint Committee paying the balance and other expenses incurred. An effort should be made to induce the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor to continue this arrangement, and if possible put another man in the field in this State.

During the past two months an organizer has been at work among the unions at San Francisco directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This organizer has been paid jointly by the Labor Council and the State Federation. Brother George W. Bell served for one week only; he resigned to give his entire time to the Labor Council Hall Association, which contemplates erecting the new Labor Temple at an early date. Brother E. H. Misner, who rendered good services at Los Angeles during the Metal Trades strike, was then appointed and his report will be found elsewhere in the Reports of Officers.

Following is the financial statement of the Joint Committee on Migratory Labor:

Financial Statement of the Joint Committee on Organizing of Migratory Labor.

Receipts.

State Building Trades Council of California	\$ 200.00
Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County.....	110.00
California State Federation of Labor.....	1,200.00
J. B. Dale, refund on mileage book.....	5.63
L. B. Leavitt, organizer's fees.....	25.00
San Francisco Labor Council, collected from affiliated unions as follows:	
Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$27.00; Beer Bottlers No. 293, \$22.50; Beer Drivers, \$22.50; Brewery Workmen, \$50.00; Machinists No. 68, \$45.00; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$24.00; Photo Engravers No. 8, \$4.00; Stable Employees, No. 404, \$27.00; Laundry Workers No. 26, \$120.00; Teamsters No. 85, \$135.00; Waiters No. 30, \$45.00.....	522.00
Total	\$2,062.63

Disbursements.

P. Sioris, Organizer, salary and expense, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911, \$398.15; two mileage books, \$60.00.....	\$ 458.15
J. B. Dale, Organizer, salary and expense, Oct. 1, 1911, to Sept. 30, 1912, \$1,458.60; two mileage books, \$60.00; fare to Eureka and return, \$20.00..	1,538.60
L. B. Leavitt, Organizer, salary and expense, April 1 to May 30, 1912, \$295.00; railroad fare, \$3.95.....	298.95
Fresno Republican, advertisement.....	5.40
Employment Bureau at Fresno (10 bills).....	63.25
Total	\$2,364.35

Recapitulation.

Balance on hand, Sept. 25, 1911.....	\$ 694.65
Receipts, Sept. 26, 1911, to Sept. 28, 1912.....	2,062.63
Total	\$2,757.28
Disbursements, Sept. 26, 1911, to Sept. 28, 1912.....	2,364.35
Balance, Sept. 28, 1912.....	\$ 392.93

STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS.

Comparative Table of Growth.

	Local Unions affiliated.	Labor Councils affiliated.	Total Membership.
October 1, 1909.....	151	11	25,000
October 1, 1910.....	244	12	45,000
October 1, 1911.....	362	12	56,000
October 1, 1912.....	429	15	62,000

Report of Membership, 1911-1912.

Labor Councils in good standing, Oct. 1, 1911.....	12
Local Unions in good standing, Oct. 1, 1911.....	362
	<hr/>
	374
Local Unions affiliated during the year.....	77
Central Labor Councils affiliated during the year.....	3
	<hr/>
	80
	<hr/>
	454
Amalgamated with other unions.....	6
Withdrawn for unknown reasons.....	2
Charter surrendered to National Union.....	2
	<hr/>
	10
Organizations in good standing, Sept. 28, 1912.....	444
Total membership, approximately.....	62,000

NEW AFFILIATIONS.

The following 80 organizations with an approximate membership of 6000 affiliated with the Federation during the fiscal year, September 25, 1911, to September 28, 1912:

Angels Camp.
Miners No. 55.

Bakersfield.
Cement Workers No. 130.
Steam Engineers No. 469.
Teamsters No. 402.

Eureka.
Cigarmakers No. 338.
Cooks & Waiters No. 220.

Fresno.
Bakers No. 43.
Brewery Workers No. 296.
Retail Clerks No. 170.
Retail Clerks No. 1288.
Electrical Workers No. 100.
Electrical Workers No. 169.
Hod Carriers No. 294.
United Laborers No. 14113.
Laundry Workers No. 86.
Plasterers No. 188.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252.
Teamsters No. 431.

Hanford.
Carpenters No. 1043.

Los Angeles.
Carpenters No. 426.

Marysville.
Carpenters No. 1570.
Painters No. 146.

Menlo Park.
Carpenters No. 828.

Oakland.
Butchers No. 120.
Carpenters No. 1473.
Cooks & Waiters No. 31.
Plumbers No. 444.
Steam Engineers No. 67.
Steam Engineers No. 507.
Material Teamsters No. 577.

Pasadena.
Carpenters No. 769.
Carpenters No. 1351.

Petaluma.
Barbers No. 419.
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 335.
Central Labor Council.
Teamsters No. 348.

Redwood City.
Cement Workers No. 39.
Hod Carriers No. 97.

Richmond.
Barbers No. 508.
Central Labor Council.
Teamsters No. 420.

Roseville.
Machinists No. 566.
Sacramento.
Culinary Alliance No. 561.
Glaziers & Glass Workers No. 767.
House Raisers & Movers No. 12314.
Lathers No. 109.
Machinists No. 33.
Steam Engineers No. 210,

San Diego.
Cigarmakers No. 332.
Musicians No. 325.
Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 853.
Tailors No. 277.

San Francisco.
Auxiliary to Cracker Bakers No. 125.
Drug Clerks No. 472.
Dredgemen No. 493.
Stationary Firemen No. 86.
Gas Appliance & Stove Fitters Helpers
No. 12432.
Glove Workers No. 39.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471.

San Jose.
United Laborers No. 14190.
Laundry Workers No. 33.
Plumbers No. 393.

San Mateo.
Carpenters No. 162.
Cement Workers No. 88.
Electrical Workers No. 617.
Material Teamsters No. 160.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 272.

San Pedro.
Bartenders No. 591.
San Rafael.
Electrical Workers No. 614.

Santa Cruz.
Painters No. 649.
Santa Rosa.
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 446.
Labor Council.
Musicians No. 292.

Skidoo.
Miners No. 211.

Stockton.
Barbers No. 312.
Cereal & Flour Mill Employees No. 14245.
Cooks & Waiters No. 572.
Expressmen No. 426.
Hod Carriers No. 73.
Lumber Handlers No. 292.
Painters No. 274.

The following organizations have withdrawn for unknown reasons:

Amalgamated Carpenters & Joiners.....	Oakland
Plumbers No. 358.....	Riverside
Charter surrendered to National Union:	
Flour & Cereal Mill Employees No. 13213.....	Los Angeles
United Laborers No. 13097.....	Los Angeles

The following organizations amalgamated with other unions:

Electrical Workers No. 82.....	Los Angeles
Electrical Workers No. 489.....	Los Angeles
Cigarmakers No. 453.....	Nevada City
Electrical Workers No. 633.....	San Francisco
Lumber Clerks No. 39.....	San Francisco
Interurban Trainmen No. 532.....	San Jose

CONCLUSION.

In closing this already too lengthy report I do so with a full realization that many subjects, which deserve attention, have been omitted. Still, it is desirable and necessary to have the Officers' Reports as concise as it is possible to make them; moreover, I feel certain that all problems which may need attention as well as many of the proposed remedies will be brought before the convention by resolution and otherwise.

State Federations of Labor are organized principally for the purpose of watching legislative matters directly affecting the interests of working people. For twelve years past this task has been faithfully performed by this body. Our many victories in the legislative field, due in a great degree to careful preparation and unity of action, speak most eloquently for themselves. Watching of legislation does not mean merely to further such good measures as may have the approval of Labor but it also requires careful scrutiny of practically all bills introduced and at times very active and energetic opposition in order to defeat bad bills.

Since the adoption of the Initiative greater responsibility has been placed upon your Executive Council. Your officers are now called upon from time to time to examine various propositions and are expected to approve or disapprove anything that any genius may prepare in the shape of an Initiative measure. This has involved additional labor and will continue to put greater responsibility upon those who are entrusted with the Federation's work between conventions.

As in previous reports, I want to acknowledge the splendid assistance rendered, in all phases of the Federation's work, by men and women too numerous to mention.

President Sullivan, and the members of the Executive Council have never failed to co-operate with the Secretary's office in whatever efforts were made for the betterment of the toiling masses of our State. Brother Theodore Johnson, our Assistant Legislative Agent at the last session of the Legislature, has continued to give a great portion of his time and much valued help to the Federation's legislative work. But I will not attempt to go into details. To all who have helped I wish to hereby acknowledge my most sincere appreciation.

My earnest wish is that the Federation may continue to grow and become a more powerful factor in all things which make for better humanity, secure more and more of the good things in life for those who toil, and establish equality for the workers and the workers' children, until every man, woman and child has at least a fair opportunity in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 25, 1911, to September 28, 1912, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

Receipts.

Affiliation Fee	\$ 80.00
Per Capita Tax	7022.79
Miscellaneous	350.00
Total Receipts	\$7452.79

Disbursements.

Bakersfield Convention	\$ 882.86
Executive Council	162.50
Office Expenses	75.43
Organizing	1852.40
Postage and Mailing	175.89
Printing	230.10
Rent	150.00
Salaries	1762.50
Legislative Work	540.35
Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention.....	500.00
Miscellaneous	486.10
Total Disbursements	\$6818.13

Recapitulation.

Balance on hand September 23, 1911.....	\$2140.86
Total receipts for twelve months.....	7452.79
	\$9593.65
Total Disbursements	6818.35
	\$2775.52

Receipts in Detail.

The following is a statement in detail of receipts from affiliated unions September 25, 1911, to September 28, 1912:

Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee.

ANGEL'S CAMP.		DUNSMUIR.	
Miners' Union No. 55.....	\$ 6.75	Machinists No. 442.....	1.30
BAKERSFIELD.		EUREKA.	
Barbers No. 317.....	1.80	Barbers No. 431.....	1.56
Bartenders No. 378.....	22.62	Carpenters No. 1040.....	6.55
Carpenters No. 743.....	15.44	Cigarmakers' Union No. 338....	2.89
Cement Workers No. 130.....	1.15	Cooks & Waiters' Union No. 220	3.45
Cigarmakers No. 469.....	4.71	Federated Trades Council.....	14.00
Retail Clerks No. 137.....	8.87	Machinists No. 540.....	1.22
Labor Council	12.00	Painters No. 1034.....	1.86
Cooks & Waiters No. 550.....	19.78	Typographical No. 207.....	2.67
Electrical Workers No. 428....	3.44	FRENCH GULCH.	
Laundry Workers No. 175.....	3.60	Miners No. 141.....	3.32
Machinists No. 5.....	3.00	FRESNO.	
Musicians No. 263.....	4.45	Bakers' Union No. 43.....	5.30
Painters No. 314.....	7.88	Bartenders No. 566.....	7.44
Sheet Metal Workers No. 369..	.50	Brewery Workers No. 296.....	2.75
Steam Engineers No. 469.....	5.20	Carpenters No. 701.....	43.35
Tailors No. 339.....	1.75	Carpenters No. 1496.....	8.61
General Teamsters No. 402.....	6.35	Retail Clerks No. 170.....	7.38
Typographical No. 439.....	3.69	Retail Clerks No. 1288.....	2.87
BERKELEY.		Cooks & Waiters No. 62.....	4.20
Carpenters No. 1158.....	17.33	Labor Council.....	12.00
COALINGA.		Electrical Workers No. 100....	4.36
Cooks & Waiters No. 384.....	4.48	Electrical Workers No. 169....	6.03
CROCKETT.		Hod Carriers No. 294.....	3.10
Warehouse Workers No. 537...	4.50	United Laborers No. 14113....	3.75
		Laundry Workers No. 86.....	8.45

Machinists No. 653.....	3.85
Musicians No. 210.....	12.15
Painters No. 294.....	16.00
Plasterers No. 188.....	2.76
Plumbers No. 246.....	4.09
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	1.80
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252..	3.05
Stage Employees No. 158.....	2.80
Teamsters No. 431.....	7.85
Typographical No. 144.....	4.50

HANFORD.

Carpenters No. 1043.....	6.10
Painters No. 594.....	3.45
Plumbers No. 262.....	.45

KNOWLES.

Granite Cutters	18.15
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LODI.

Plumbers No. 330.....	.64
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LOS ANGELES.

Amal. Carpenters & Joiners....	3.60
Bakers No. 37.....	23.15
Barbers No. 295.....	38.78
Bartenders No. 284.....	61.40
Blacksmiths No. 282.....	10.00
Boilermakers No. 92.....	3.00
Bookbinders No. 63.....	7.49
Carpenters No. 426.....	9.50
Cigarmakers No. 225.....	30.65
Cooks No. 27.....	9.00
Coopers No. 152.....	4.76
Electrical Workers No. 61.....	31.74
Electrical Workers No. 82.....	1.80
Elevator Operators No. 13195..	2.75
Stationary Firemen No. 220....	4.18
Garment Workers No. 125.....	30.36
Laborers Protective No. 13149..	8.00
United Laborers No. 13097.....	1.25
Labor Council	12.00
Laundry Workers No. 52.....	15.00
Leather Workers No. 72.....	.95
Machinists No. 311.....	34.00
Marble Workers No. 63.....	2.50
Molders No. 374.....	14.25
Moving Picture Oprs. No. 150..	3.90
Musicians No. 47.....	80.80
Pattern Makers.....	3.69
Photo Engravers No. 32.....	8.55
Press Feeders No. 37.....	6.00
Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	7.59
Web Pressmen No. 18.....	10.85
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108....	13.06
Stage Employees No. 33.....	7.30
Steam Engineers No. 72.....	12.60
Stereo & Electrotypers No. 58..	1.77
Tailors No. 81.....	19.20
Teamsters No. 208.....	9.80
Trunk & Case Workers No. 9..	1.35
Typographical No. 174.....	42.90
Waiters No. 17.....	22.00

MARYSVILLE.

Carpenters No. 1570.....	3.29
Painters No. 146.....	2.33
Plumbers No. 228.....	1.43
Typographical No. 223.....	2.02

MENLO PARK.

Carpenters No. 828.....	1.74
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MILL VALLEY.

Carpenters No. 1710.....	3.16
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MODESTO.

Carpenters No. 1697.....	4.54
Painters No. 317.....	.85

NEVADA CITY.

Cigarmakers No. 453.....	1.71
Miners No. 93.....	.58

OAKLAND.

Bakers No. 119.....	23.80
Bakery Salesmen No. 102.....	10.95
Barbers No. 134.....	20.80
Bartenders No. 525.....	28.15
Boilermakers No. 233.....	4.60
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324..	6.12
Box Makers & Sawyers No. 1185	1.80
Butchers No. 120.....	9.00
Carpenters No. 36.....	36.06
Carpenters No. 1473.....	8.65
Carpenters No. 1667.....	7.90
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cigarmakers No. 253.....	7.15
Shoe Clerks No. 1129.....	9.00
Cooks & Waiters No. 31.....	19.00
Electrical Workers No. 283....	36.00
Gas Workers No. 10678.....	24.00
Horseshoers No. 45.....	2.70
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610....	2.60
Iron, Steel & Tin Workers No. 1	6.48
United Laborers No. 13018.....	8.65
Leather Workers No. 172.....	1.72
Lumber Clerks No. 38-37.....	3.50
Lumber Handlers No. 225.....	6.00
Machinists No. 284.....	60.00
Material Teamsters No. 577....	15.00
Moving Picture Oprs. No. 169..	2.15
Plumbers No. 444.....	15.50
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	10.65
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216..	6.45
Stage Employees No. 107.....	4.81
Steam Engineers No. 67.....	16.05
Steam Engineers No. 507.....	2.50
Street Carmen No. 192.....	72.00
Tailors No. 266.....	14.25
Team Drivers No. 70.....	33.75
Typographical No. 36.....	20.96

PASADENA.

Carpenters No. 769.....	15.47
Carpenters No. 1351.....	2.43
Lathers No. 81.....	.76
Painters No. 92.....	19.44
Plumbers No. 280.....	6.20
Typographical No. 583.....	4.60

PETALUMA.

Barbers No. 419.....	1.47
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 335..	4.25
Central Labor Council.....	4.00
Teamsters No. 348.....	4.05

RANDBURG.

Miners No. 44.....	5.33
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REDLANDS.

Plumbers No. 364.....	.96
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REDWOOD CITY.

Cement Workers No. 39.....	2.08
Hod Carriers No. 97.....	2.25

RICHMOND.

Barbers No. 508.....	2.19
Central Labor Council.....	10.00
Hod Carriers No. 274.....	3.00
Plumbers No. 436.....	11.62
General Teamsters No. 420.....	10.70
Typographical No. 597.....	3.16

RIVERSIDE.

Plumbers No. 358.....	2.30
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ROCKLIN.

Granite Cutters.....	8.10
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ROSEVILLE.

Machinists No. 566.....	1.32
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SACRAMENTO.

Bakers No. 85.....	4.80
Bakery Salesmen No. 97.....	2.00
Barbers No. 112.....	12.95
Boilermakers No. 94.....	2.45
Bookbinders No. 35.....	5.25
Boxmakers No. 53.....	1.20
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 118.....	1.80
Cigarmakers No. 238.....	6.00
Culinary Alliance No. 561.....	11.50
Electrical Workers No. 36.....	13.80
Electrical Workers No. 340.....	4.80
Stationary Firemen No. 149.....	3.60
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
Gas Workers No. 12369.....	11.40
Glaziers & Glass Workers 767..	2.72
Horseshoers No. 47.....	.85
House Raisers & Movers 12314..	1.58
Ice Drivers & Helpers No. 230..	4.20
Lathers No. 109.....	2.30
Machinists No. 33.....	19.00
Molders No. 199.....	8.10
Musicians No. 12.....	12.00
Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	4.90
Stage Employees No. 50.....	4.42
Steam Engineers No. 210.....	4.70
Stereo & Electrotypers No. 86..	1.32
Street Carmen No. 256.....	21.00
Teamsters No. 557.....	7.31
Teamsters & Lumber Handlers No. 803	12.60
Typographical No. 46.....	23.25

SAN BERNARDINO.

Typographical No. 84.....	3.45
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SAN DIEGO.

Barbers No. 256.....	11.25
Bartenders No. 768.....	6.00
Carpenters No. 810.....	54.40
Cigarmakers No. 332.....	7.39
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 402.....	21.22
Federated Trades & Labor Council	12.00
Gas Workers No. 13740.....	11.40
Lathers No. 260.....	4.96
Machinists No. 389.....	2.51
Musicians No. 325.....	13.75
Plumbers No. 230.....	3.35
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	4.43
Sign & Pictorial Painters 853..	1.15
Steam Engineers No. 365.....	3.45
Tailors No. 277.....	2.46
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122	3.00
Typographical No. 221.....	12.37

SAN FRANCISCO.

White Rats (Actors).....	20.00
Amal. Carpenters & Joiners (5 branches)	40.50
Alaska Fishermen.....	120.00
Baggage Messengers No. 10167..	2.40
Bakers No. 24.....	84.00
Auxiliary to Crackers Bakers No. 125.....	12.00
Bakery Salesmen No. 106.....	9.00
Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	18.00
Pie Bakers No. 274.....	72.00
Barbers No. 148.....	92.00
Bartenders No. 41.....	72.00
Bay & River Steamboatmen of California	52.00
Beer Bottlers No. 293.....	48.00
Beer Drivers No. 227.....	57.00
Bindery Women No. 125.....	33.48
Blacksmiths No. 168.....	12.00
Boilermakers No. 25.....	12.80
Boilermakers No. 205.....	12.00
Bookbinders No. 31.....	30.00
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 216..	24.00
Box Makers & Sawyers No. 1156	12.00
Brass & Chandelier Workers No. 158	9.00
Brewery Workmen No. 7.....	48.00
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 31.....	20.80
Building Material Teamsters No. 216	52.00
Butchers No. 115.....	36.00
Carpenters No. 22.....	178.10
Carpenters No. 483.....	107.90
Carpenters No. 1082.....	50.49
Carpenters No. 1640.....	11.40
Cement Workers No. 1.....	55.75
Chauffeurs No. 265.....	12.00
Cigarmakers No. 228.....	39.00
Drug Clerks' Association No. 472	3.70
Grocery Clerks' No. 648.....	15.00
Retail Clerks No. 432.....	3.60
Shoe Clerks No. 410.....	25.35
Cooks No. 44.....	99.20
Cooks' Helpers No. 110.....	69.03
Coopers No. 65.....	36.65
Dredgemen's Union No. 493....	6.00
Electrical Workers No. 6.....	48.00
Electrical Workers No. 151....	49.72
Electrical Workers No. 404.....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 633....	32.85
Elevator Constructors No. 8....	16.16
Felt & Composition Roofers No. 25	4.40
Stationary Firemen No. 86.....	5.80
Garment Workers No. 131.....	60.00
Gas Appliance & Stove Fitters No. 12432.....	3.10
Gas & Water Workers No. 9840	48.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 22....	13.50
Glove Workers No. 39.....	3.45
Granite Cutters.....	9.00
United Hatters No. 23.....	2.20
Hoisting Engineers No. 59.....	18.00
Housesmiths No. 78.....	58.90
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519....	14.57
Janitors No. 10367.....	9.00
United Laborers No. 12992....	84.00
United Laborers No. 13162....	2.20
Labor Council	12.00
Leather Workers No. 57.....	7.18

Lumber Clerks No. 39.....	7.20	General Teamsters No. 287.....	11.85
Machine Hands No. 715.....	5.40	Typographical No. 231.....	9.20
Machinists No. 68.....	120.00	SAN LEANDRO.	
Mailers No. 18.....	9.09	Musicians No. 510.....	5.14
Marble Cutters and Finishers No. 38.....	26.00	SAN MATEO.	
Marine Cooks & Stewards Ass'n. of the Pacific.....	105.00	Carpenters No. 162.....	8.92
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders of the Pacific... 120.00		Cement Workers No. 88.....	2.04
Marine Gasoline Engineers' As- sociation No. 471.....	11.70	Electrical Workers No. 617.....	1.30
Milkers No. 8861.....	18.00	Material Teamsters No. 160....	1.31
Millmen No. 423.....	54.88	Musicians No. 535.....	6.72
Millwrights No. 766.....	3.31	Sheet Metal Workers No. 272..	1.07
Molders No. 164.....	78.00	Typographical No. 624.....	2.49
Moving Picture Operators 162..	11.00	SAN LUIS OBISPO.	
Musicians No. 6.....	78.00	Carpenters No. 1632.....	5.47
Newspaper Carriers No. 12831..	7.41	Machinists No. 682.....	.65
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12766	7.00	Typographical No. 576.....	1.32
Painters No. 19.....	153.14	SAN PEDRO.	
Pattern Makers.....	27.55	Bartenders No. 591.....	6.20
Photo Engravers No. 8.....	12.00	Carpenters No. 1140.....	6.44
Pile Drivers No. 77.....	52.00	Longshoremens No. 38-18.....	15.85
Plasterers No. 66.....	54.00	SAN RAFAEL.	
Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters No. 442.....	60.00	Bartenders No. 542.....	1.88
Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	29.50	Carpenters No. 35.....	10.32
S. F. Press Assistants No. 33..	36.35	Electrical Workers No. 614....	1.60
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	28.31	Labor Council.....	11.00
Web Pressmen No. 4.....	12.00	Horseshoers No. 232.....	1.05
Sailors of the Pacific.....	240.00	Painters No. 83.....	1.55
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104..	51.00	SANTA BARBARA.	
Soda & Mineral Water Bottlers No. 10333.....	3.00	Barbers No. 560.....	1.90
Stable Employees No. 404.....	18.00	Carpenters No. 1062.....	5.92
Stage Employees No. 16.....	37.20	Painters No. 715.....	.65
Steam Engineers No. 64.....	54.00	Plumbers No. 114.....	1.11
Steam Shovel & Dredgemen No. 29.....	6.00	SANTA CRUZ.	
Steam Laundry Workers No. 26	130.00	Musicians No. 346.....	4.78
Steam & Sprinkler Fitters Help- ers No. 441.....	6.95	Painters No. 649.....	1.80
Stereo & Electrotypers No. 29..	10.40	SANTA ROSA.	
Sugar Workers No. 10519.....	10.00	Barbers No. 159.....	3.64
Tailors No. 2.....	24.00	Boot & Shoe Workers No. 446..	2.25
Teamsters No. 85.....	180.00	Carpenters No. 751.....	8.40
Typographical No. 21.....	102.00	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Upholsterers No. 28.....	16.20	Federal Labor No. 10185.....	2.55
Varnishers & Polishers No. 134	16.70	Hod Carriers No. 139.....	.42
Waiters No. 30.....	162.56	Musicians No. 292.....	5.44
Wood Carvers & Modelers No. 1	4.01	Painters No. 364.....	.70
SAN JOSE.		Paving Cutters No. 31.....	19.70
Barbers No. 252.....	9.75	Plumbers No. 251.....	.63
Bartenders No. 577.....	14.85	Steam Engineers No. 147.....	2.04
Retail Clerks No. 428.....	1.90	Team Drivers No. 417.....	1.20
Cigarmakers No. 291.....	3.60	Typographical No. 557.....	2.70
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	SKIDOO.	
Gas Workers No. 11633.....	1.80	Miners No. 211.....	5.00
United Laborers No. 14190.....	5.24	STOCKTON.	
Lathers No. 144.....	1.72	Barbers No. 312.....	2.80
Laundry Workers No. 33.....	5.62	Bartenders No. 403.....	16.27
Machinists No. 504.....	4.00	Blacksmiths No. 48.....	2.70
Musicians No. 153.....	2.40	Carpenters No. 266.....	46.65
Plumbers' Union No. 393.....	4.87	Cereal & Flour Mill Employees No. 14245.....	3.77
Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	3.90	Cooks & Waiters No. 572.....	6.55
Stage Employees No. 134.....	1.32	Delivery Wagon Drivers No. 427	12.88
Steam Engineers No. 171.....	6.00	Expressmen No. 426.....	1.25
Street Railway Employees No. 265.....	20.79	United Garment Workers No. 271.....	7.22
Tailors No. 108.....	3.60	Hod Carriers No. 73.....	1.80

Labor Council	12.00		
United Laborers No. 13116.....	3.95		
Laundry Workers No. 72.....	18.70		
Leather Workers No. 173.....	.85		
Lumber Handlers' Union No. 292	1.75		
Machinists No. 364.....	7.00		
Moving Picture Operators No. 3	1.44		
Painters No. 274.....	5.14		
Plumbers No. 492.....	6.34		
Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	3.80		
Sheet Metal Workers No. 283..	2.65		
Steam Engineers No. 200.....	.75		
Street Railway Employes No. 276	8.40		
Teamsters No. 22.....	6.30		
Theatrical Protective Union No. 90	2.28		
Typographical Union No. 56....	6.00		
			SUTTER CREEK.
		Miners No. 135.....	24.95
			UPLANDS.
		Plumbers No. 398.....	1.40
			VALLEJO.
		Barbers No. 335.....	4.90
		Boilermakers No. 148.....	4.40
		Carpenters No. 180.....	10.73
		Retail Clerks No. 373.....	7.70
		Electrical Workers No. 180....	14.58
		Federal Labor No. 11345.....	4.77
		Lathers No. 302.....	.75
		Machinists No. 252.....	20.30
		Musicians No. 367.....	7.72
		Trades & Labor Council.....	12.00
		Typographical No. 389.....	1.50
			VISTA GRANDE.
		Carpenters No. 1913.....	3.35

Disbursements in Detail.

Following is a statement in detail of the disbursements from Sept. 25, 1911, to Sept. 28, 1912:

BAKERSFIELD CONVENTION, 1911.

Chas. Oliva, services on Auditing Committee.....	\$ 3.50
Al. Condrotte, services on Auditing Committee.....	3.50
Harry Menke, services on Auditing Committee.....	3.50
F. W. Snyder, banner and sign	5.50
D. D. Sullivan, expenses, etc..	50.00
Hotel Euclid, rent of Headquarters	15.00
W. K. Galloway, Ass't. Secretary	50.00
Chas. Oliva, Sergeant-at-Arms.	17.50
Chas. Lineger, Sergeant-at-Arms	17.50
Paul Scharrenberg, expenses, etc.	84.90
James H. Barry Co., officers' reports, \$126; proceedings of 5th day, \$14.....	140.00
W. N. Brunt Co., badges, \$37.96; 1,000 clasp envelopes, \$10	47.96
Cal. Oil World, daily proceedings, roll call and ballots....	172.00
Dolly Hyams, engraving resolutions	20.00
James H. Barry Co., 750 copies proceedings	224.00
Postage on convention proceedings	28.00
Total	\$ 882.86

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXPENSE.

Expense of attending meetings:	
D. D. Sullivan.....	\$ 51.00
Tom C. Seaward.....	45.00
A. L. Jones.....	22.00
C. E. Sutphen.....	25.50
L. B. Leavitt.....	19.00
Total	\$ 162.50

OFFICE EXPENSE.

H. S. Crocker Co., stationery, etc.	\$ 19.10
O'Connell & Davis, stationery..	6.00
Postal Telegraph Co., telegrams and lettergrams.....	24.48
Irvine & Jachens, repairing, numbering machine.....	1.75
James A. Himmel, electrical supplies	1.30
L. B. Daggett, lettering on office door	1.45
Expressage	3.65
L. & M. Alexander Co., overhauling typewriter, \$7.50; 1 typewriter ribbon, 75c.....	8.25
Aetna Insurance Co., premium on fire insurance policy.....	6.60
Patrick & Co., 1 rubber stamp and ink pad	2.85
Total	\$ 75.43

ORGANIZING.

Juan Ramirez, organizer, salary, Oct. 1, 1911, to March 1, 1912, \$375; expenses (April 4),	\$ 385.00
L. B. Leavitt, (March 9-18) organizing work at Petaluma and Santa Rosa	110.35
P. Sioris, (March 28) organizing Sacramento River Fishermen.	6.15
John O. Walsh, (Sept. 14) fare and expense to Sutter Creek.	15.20
J. B. Falvey, (Sept. 14), organizing work in San Mateo.....	2.40
George W. Bell, organizer, salary, one week ending July 29	15.00
E. H. Misner, organizer, salary, seven weeks ending Sept. 28.	105.00
Contribution to Joint Committee on Migratory and Unskilled labor.....	1,200.00

Paul Scharrenberg, (Oct. 30, 1911), organizing Sacramento River Fishermen at Black Diamond, \$8.50; (Nov. 26), trip to Crockett, (Warehouse Works), \$2.40; (Feb. 28), fare for two to San Rafael, \$1.00; (Sept. 14), fare to Oakland and Crockett, \$1.40..... 13.30

Total\$1,852.40

POSTAGE AND MAILING.

Postage stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer\$ 162.40

W. N. Brunt Co., revising and printing mail list, Nov. 26, 1911, \$1.50; Dec. 28, \$1.38; Feb. 28, 1912, \$2.27; April 27, \$2.21; June 27, \$3.36; Aug. 29, \$2.77 13.49

Total\$ 175.89

PRINTING.

W. N. Brunt Co., Oct. 23, 1911, 500 envelopes, \$2.00; 3 miscellaneous receipt books, \$1.00; Nov. 26, 1000 Constitutions, \$29.00; March 28, 1912, 2,000 bill heads, \$5.00; 1500 circulars (unemployed), \$9.00; April 27, 1000 letter heads, \$5.50; 500 circulars, \$4.25; 12 receipt books, \$5.00; Aug. 29, 500 large envelopes, \$3.25....\$ 64.00

James H. Barry Co., Nov. 26, 1911, 500 application blanks, \$2.75; stationery for Executive Council, \$42.60; Dec. 28, 600 minutes Executive Council, \$12.50; Jan. 29, 1912, 3000 envelopes, \$11.25; Feb. 28, 500 circulars (Shop Employes' strike), \$5.00; March 28, 3000 envelopes, \$11.25; April 27, 600 minutes of Executive Council, \$20.00; 500 circulars, \$4.00; May 29, 250 letter heads and envelopes for L. B. Leavitt, \$4.50; June 27, mounting maps, \$1.50; July 29, 2400 credentials, \$22.50; 600 convention calls, \$9.00; Sept. 14, three lots second sheets, \$3.00; 1000 envelopes, \$4.25.. 154.10

Mitchell & Goodman, Oct. 24, 1911, 2,000 large envelopes.. 9.00

C. C. Peterson, Sacramento, Sept. 23, stationery for President, 3.00

Total\$ 230.10

RENT.

Labor Council Hall Association, rent of office in Labor Temple, Oct. 1, 1911, to Sept. 30, 1912\$ 150.00

SALARIES.

Salary of Secretary-Treasurer, 12 months, ending Sept. 30, 1912\$ 900.00

Salary of stenographer, Miss A. M. Zimmerman, 12 months, ending Sept. 30, 1912..... 862.50

Total\$1,762.50

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

Contribution to Cal. League for Home Rule in Taxation.....\$ 100.00

For Initiative Campaign to abolish "Poll Tax"; paid to solicitors, extra help for pre-cincting of completed petitions, etc., \$233.00; James H. Barry Co., printing 80 supplementary "Poll Tax" petitions, \$15.00 248.00

Theo. Johnson, (Aug. 29), assisting in Legislative work.. 15.00

Miss F. Cronin, stenographic work (questioning candidates) 42.00

Miss N. E. Moise, office work, (questioning candidates) 36.00

Postage for questioning candidates 12.00

Leonard Curry, (Aug. 29), copying list of candidates at Sacramento 7.50

M. Barkley, (July 29), multi-graphing circular letter for Humane Legislation League. 3.85

L. & M. Alexander Co., (Sept. 14), rent for typewriter 2.00

Paul Scharrenberg, (Dec. 28, 1911), two trips to Sacramento 15.50

James H. Barry Company, (Feb. 28), 800 reports on legislation (extra session), \$24.00; (July 29), 1200 copies ("Votes against Labor"), \$25.00; (Aug. 29), 1,000 question blanks, \$5.50; 500 letters to candidates, \$4.00..... 58.50

Total\$ 540.35

DELEGATE TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Andrew J. Gallagher, amount voted by last convention....\$ 500.00

Total\$ 500.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. S. Crocker, (Oct. 23, 1911), typewriting desk, chair and filing case\$ 47.10

M. Friedman & Co., (Nov. 26), two chairs and hat rack..... 11.70

Klopstock Brothers, (Nov. 26), office bench and cushion.... 20.00

S. F. Labor Council, (April 27), one-half cost of adding machine 122.50

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Donation to St. Louis Garment Workers, voted by last convention, (Oct. 4).....	100.00	University Press, one history Cal. Labor Legislation.....	4.00
McNamara Defense League, (Jan. 19), one-fifth share of expense	126.15	Paul Scharrenberg, fraternal delegate to State Building Trades Council Convention..	25.65
American Federation of Labor, tax to January, 1913.....	10.00	Frank Morrison, premium on bond for Secretary-Treasurer	9.00
American Association for Labor Legislation, membership 1912, \$5.00; publication on unemployment, \$2.00.....	7.00	Merchants' National Bank, rent of safe deposit, 12 months ending May 27, 1913.....	3.00
		Total	\$ 486.10

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

San Francisco, Cal., October 1, 1912.

To the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Greeting—We, the undersigned Finance Committee appointed by President Sullivan to audit the accounts of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending September 28, 1912, beg leave to report that we have examined the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and find them correct.

Beginning with the past fiscal year a voucher check system has been in use and your Finance Committee find it very satisfactory.

The cash balance on hand September 28, 1912, is \$2775.52.

(Signed) D. P. HAGGERTY,
DON CAMERON,
J. J. BRESLIN.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

On October 10, 1911, the People of the State of California ratified at the polls the many constitutional amendments proposed by the regular session of the 39th Legislature. On that day was written into the organic law of the State principles and policies of government for which organized labor of California had contended for years as far back as those now within its ranks can remember. For certain, it was a day of triumph for Labor, and the more encouraging and inspiring for the future as with but one exception,—that of woman suffrage which won by only a few thousand votes,—all the vital measures fought for by Labor were adopted by overwhelming majorities. Thus the new principles of direct legislation, woman suffrage, employers' liability, control of public-service corporations by the State, etc., had become the established law of the land. There remained, however, the not less arduous and difficult task to adapt existing laws to the new order. Hence the need for an extra session and the consequent call therefor by the Governor to consider 26 pressing subjects upon which the Legislature was urged to act so as to make effective the new policies adopted at the polls.

The extra session convened at Sacramento on November 27 and concluded its labors on December 24, 1911. During the 28 days of its existence 128 bills, 20 constitutional amendments and numerous resolutions were introduced. Of these about 60 bills and 2 constitutional amendments were passed.

During the first two weeks of the session the daily sittings of the two houses were short, and frequent recesses and adjournments were had; this was due to the fact that nearly all bills were in committee, and each house had to meet frequently to receive reports, order bills sent to the printer, and advance them on to the second and third reading files. While thus the body seemed to be inactive for lack of material to occupy its attention, all committees were working early and late to bring the different measures into more acceptable shape. For the last two weeks of the session when most bills had been reported out, the Legislature presented the same animated and interesting struggle as the closing weeks of a regular session.

Excepting several visits to the Capitol by the secretary of the State Federation, and by a few trade-union representatives from Sacramento and San Francisco, the only accredited representative of organized labor in attendance at the session was Theo. Johnson who for the last three weeks of the session was the legislative agent of the San Francisco Labor Council. Of the large labor lobby attending the regular session the only familiar figure on hand was Mr. Leon Yankwich of Modesto; at this session, however, he was unable to devote much time to the interests of labor, being occupied with the special concerns of his home county.

Reapportionment.

The extra session attracted a great deal of attention on the part of citizens generally on account of the many political questions that were to be settled. The reapportionment question was the most absorbing of all. The entire State felt its importance, and the Legislature worked day and night from the opening to the final adjournment in attempting to reach a result satisfactory at least to the majority of the members of the Legislature, as it was out of the question to reach any conclusion satisfactory to any one else. During the progress of this struggle, which occurs every ten years in this State, many legislative scenes are enacted that seldom are staged on other occasions. To an impartial observer, it becomes apparent that all at once every member of the Legislature becomes inflamed with an acute attack of personal undisguised selfishness. Not even the interests of his constituency has any perceptible influence upon his thoughts and action. His only concern is how to cut, patch and stitch together a legislative district that may be relied upon to elect him again to go to Sacramento. He fights his bosom political friend, makes combinations with his worst political foe, commits acts of treachery, perjury, or anything else that is considered pervert, all with the one object in view, to fix it so that he will have a cinch on his new district. If there is a single member of the extra session that did not act like one possessed of that idea, he has not been discovered, for every public and secret confab, every vote that was taken, confirms the observation that reapportionment levels progressives' and reactionaries, dulls the bright and shining lights, and marks an incident of public life that the sooner forgotten the better for all concerned.

Figures may not lie, but liars will figure, and it took adding machines to settle disputed sums in arithmetic. And reapportionment is and ought to be merely a mathematical question. But the result of the redistricting of the State was that almost any disinterested child in school could have made a better apportionment of legislative districts than was actually done by our expert legislators. By this time most citizens of the State know it, but while the Legislature was in session, not even the press of the State had an inkling of what was actually done. In the Sacramento Union of December 25, 1911, is published what purports to have been passed the

preceding days, and the districts are described to be what they have afterwards been found not to be. The bill described was never passed as an entirely different one was read at lightning speed by a relay of clerks in the two houses, passed and concurred in before even the majority of the members who voted knew what they really were voting for. For instance, some San Francisco members as the voting was in progress were of the impression that San Mateo county was joined with part of San Francisco as constituting the fifth congressional district. As an instance of legislative legerdemain this ought to be a record breaker. And a few progressive leaders such as Boynton and Thompson in the Senate and Speaker Hewitt in the Assembly were some of the prime movers to whom the laurels of generalship on this question belong.

One thing in this connection is worthy of mention. San Francisco occupied the center of the stage in this struggle. A citizens' committee from that city attempted to take a hand in it in order to district the city so that labor districts would be made very large and other districts small in population; the committee was so well prepared that it brought two sets of plans with it to Sacramento, one plan was drawn for 13 assembly districts and the other for 14; so whatever the Legislature was going to do for San Francisco, the committee thought they had fixed it fine for their side. This scheme was neatly foiled by Senator Bryant, and as a result the so-called Welch plan favorable to labor was the one nevertheless adopted. The members of the committee, it is presumed, were some of the most surprised men after the adjournment when this fact became known. And this incident casts a sidelight upon the persistent attacks of the San Francisco press upon the harbor commission and its employees, among whom Senator Bryant is now found.

Public Utilities Commission.

The new law embodies the results of years of investigation and study of the subject by the present members of the Railroad Commission, especially Mr. Thelen. It repeals the railroad commission act passed by the regular session, places all public utilities, that are not under local control, under the supervision of the new commission, and provides for the appointment of two additional members. The commission is empowered to regulate rates, standards of equipment and service, and the issue of stocks and bonds. California is the tenth State to adopt such a law, and Governor Johnson has issued a statement to the effect that the enactment of this law alone is worth more to the State for one year than the cost of the extra session, and that it is for practical purposes the most important measure passed so far under his administration. Corporation attorneys swarmed around the Capitol building offering objections and attempting to induce members of the Legislature to amend the bill; while they gained a few minor points, they made little impression, however, against the vital portions. Two sections affected labor; one of these was suitably amended, and with regard to the other, Mr. Thelen, speaking for the commission, said the interests of labor would be carefully guarded, and that within the eight years vouchsafed to the present membership of the commission such rules of practice and regulation by law would be made that there would be no occasion for complaint or distrust of the use of the great powers conferred upon the commission by this bill. Another bill was passed, also, which makes it optional for cities to retain control over their public-service corporations or to call for elections to transfer such control to the railroad commission, or to retake this power at any time. The policy of the administration will be to leave the big cities alone as much as they may desire, but to assist the smaller cities who are in greater need of expert advice and means to control the big corporations serving the public.

Presidential Preference Primary.

The presidential preference primary bill by Mr. Young provides for the election of delegates to national party conventions by a State-wide vote. Two candidates must be nominated from each congressional district by a one per cent. petition of their party, and to this number is added four candidates to be nominated at large. The State party organization is empowered to group twenty-six nominees on the ballot, under the name of the presidential candidate for whom preference is expressed, the winning group to be pledged by a State-wide vote as an undivided delegation. It is this latter provision which caused the muddled condition of the Republican delegation at the Chicago convention which nominated Mr. Taft. This thing was foreseen by the following Senators who voted for an amendment that only four delegates at large be elected by a State-wide vote, the remainder to be elected by Congressional districts: Cassidy, Curtin, Hare, Juilliard, Martinelli, Sanford, Wolfe and Wright.

Free Text Books.

Senator Shanahan's constitutional amendment providing for free text books in common schools caused many parliamentary wrangles and discussions. It passed the Assembly easily, after an amendment to extend this aid also to private schools with

similar grades had been lost by a vote of 23 ayes and 50 noes. The fight in the Senate lasted a whole week. There the resolution received its final shape. All the Senators from San Francisco were opposed to the measure in the form it was presented, most of them favoring an amendment similar to the one defeated in the Assembly. Curtin and Larkins wanted an amendment to empower the Legislature in the future to reorganize the State board of education. A poll of the Senate revealed the fact that the necessary 27 votes were to be had if Curtin's suggestion was adopted. Shanahan assented, and the resolution passed with but one vote to spare, that of Caminetti who was unavoidably absent and thus failed to vote for one of his most cherished measures for which he has fought many years. The obstructing tactics of the opposition were severely denounced on the Senate floor as an affront to Labor.

Conservation Measures.

The so-called Glavis-Pardee conservation bill, promoted by Assemblyman Clark, was defeated in the Assembly. The defeat, in which the San Francisco delegation took a part, was due mainly to the frantic appeals made by country members that the bill would hamper irrigation projects. Another bill, however, which was similar in intent but less drastic, passed the Senate; in this the period of water appropriation was fixed at fifty years, although its author, Caminetti, wanted it to be forty years. The San Francisco delegations were by resolution telegraphed from the Labor Board of Supervisors of their city informed as to the correct attitude to take on this subject, which affected the Hetch Hetchy water rights, and thereafter the San Francisco members in both houses assisted in every way to get a satisfactory measure passed. The Assembly restored the original forty-year provision, and at Clark's and Caminetti's suggestion adopted other improvements. The Senate concurred in these new amendments. During a debate in the Senate when many argued that the conservation policy, too strictly adhered to, would retard the growth of the State, Senator Boynton made a significant remark to the effect that if any one at the regular session had dared to speak in favor of corporations, ever so slightly, it would have been considered treason to the people; for his part he had had then the same convictions as those now openly expressed, and had voted his convictions, although he had refrained from expressing his sentiments otherwise than by voting. This incident ought to put the friends of conservation on their guard. They know now what the corporation view is, and that every genuine conservation measure will be fought in any way that accomplishes its defeat. The coming session will again deal with the question and it behooves Labor to see how some of the votes go.

Election and Registration Laws.

The first act passed was a law validating what was deemed illegal registration of electors, particularly of women in Los Angeles, where an election for a new city administration was then pending. Labor was not prepared to make any stand on this question although not a few were of the opinion that if this act had been opposed the Labor ticket might have fared better on that occasion.

Section 1083 of the Political Code was amended by striking out the word "male," thus making that section conform to the constitutional grant of suffrage to women.

The registration laws were among other respects amended so as to do away with the requirement that electors must state their exact age. The latter feature had been adopted prior to the use of an elector's signature as a means of identification. It could therefore now appropriately be dispensed with in order to encourage all women with scruples on that point to freely exercise their right to vote; also to suppress the reprehensible practice of the reactionary press to tabulate in offensive form and publish the ages of registered women, as was done immediately the suffrage amendment was adopted and began to be enforced.

Employers' Liability Legislation.

Three bills were introduced by Senator Roseberry on this subject.

His inter-insurance bill to encourage employers to form mutual insurance companies against pecuniary losses from accidental injuries to their employees which now have to be compensated for according to law, did not meet any opposition as it is a purely voluntary measure.

But his other two bills met with most strenuous opposition in the Assembly where, next to the reapportionment bills, they received most decided parliamentary hammering.

Senate Bill No. 11 was an act to empower the Industrial Accident Board to expend \$12,500 out of the unexpended balance of its previous appropriation for the purpose of gathering and disseminating certain statistical information regarding industrial accidents, their probable causes, and to investigate methods and devices for the prevention of accidents, and also to ascertain systems and costs of insurance against liability and compensation for personal injuries resulting from such industrial

accidents. It would seem that no progressive could seriously object to the purpose of such a bill. But small business, particularly farmers, poultry raisers, and employers of domestic servants, were said by their representatives constituting the so-called country caucus to have experienced a change of heart concerning employers' liability legislation, and to be of the firm opinion that they as a class should be exempt from all such laws. The reactionary press took the matter up and fanned it into a heated question, and what at first was but a feeble attempt to ridicule a board instituted by a progressive State administration developed into a bitter and determined assault against one of the most valuable labor laws enacted in this State. If the Governor's call had permitted it, there is no doubt whatever but what the Roseberry act itself would have received a terrific amputation at the extra session. The call, however, was too specific to admit of such work, and therefore the country caucus had to content itself to amend these small measures out of all sense and reason in order to display the temper of the would-be destroyers of legal justice for injured workingmen. The Assembly accordingly amended S. B. 11 so as to exempt farmers, poultry raisers and employers of domestic servants from reporting accidents, or giving any information concerning the facts of such to the industrial accident board. By a vote of 40 ayes to 33 noes this amendment was adopted. The following, mostly members of the country caucus, voted for this amendment, to wit: Bennink, Bishop, Bliss, Bohnett, Brown, Butler, Cattell, Chandler, Coggsell, Cronin, Crosby, Flint, Freeman, Gaylord, Griffiths, Guill, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Held, Hinkle, Hinshaw, Jasper, Jones, Judson, Kehoe, Lynch, Maher, March, McGowan, Mendenhall, Mott, Randall, Rosendale, Slater, Stevenot, Struckenbruck, Tibbits, Wilson and Wyllie. Speaker Hewitt had previously also voted no to a call of the house, which shows that he stood with the caucus although for some reason he did not vote for the amendment.

The Senate refused to concur in the amendment and the Assembly stubbornly refused to recede. The bill then went into conference, and the conferees being unable to agree, it was sent into free conference. Such free conference committee has the right to propose any amendment it pleases, even to the extent of an entirely new bill on the subject. So in this case it reported the bill back with the farmer clause stricken out and with the penalty for failure to give the required information reduced to a simple fine of ten dollars; (the original bill provided a penalty of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment). The proposed new bill satisfied neither side but had to be adopted as otherwise no law on that subject could be passed at this session.

Senate Bill No 12 was the other Labor measure in aid of employers' liability to be amputated in the Assembly. It provided that employers must keep a record of accidents suffered by their employees; it required also employers, physicians and insurance companies to report to the industrial accident board the facts concerning each industrial accident coming to their knowledge, and it fixed a penalty identical with that of original S. B. No. 11.

The majority in the Assembly, as representing the farmer or small employer, professed to be shocked at this attempt of the Senate to treat farmers like other employers of labor. To be sure, it was said, the workers in industrial centers needed this legislation badly, but it would be the height of injustice and folly to conceive that such progressive laws should apply to farmers and other small employers. It was argued seriously that so many farmers are but "ignorant foreigners," incapable of reading, writing or understanding the English language, and for certain even with the best intentions in the world unable to describe with proper words such facts concerning injured help as might be required by the accident board. Consequently the bill was amended to exempt farmers, poultry raisers and employers of domestic servants from the operation of the law. The Senate refused to concur, and the bill went through the full course of proceedings in conference and free conference without any concession from the majority in the Assembly. Although part of the purpose of the bill was nullified, it was thought best to accept the bill as thus amended, as it was hoped it would at least as to other classes of employers furnish necessary data upon which to base future proposals for accident prevention and reasonable insurance rates for the protection of all employers, including the classes escaping to supply the required data. The ultimate object to be attained is, of course, to work out a practical system of compulsory compensation for all cases of industrial accidents regardless of negligence or fault of either employer or employee, and to place the burden of such compensation upon each particular industry. On this subject it must be expected that many future legislative fights will be had before a satisfactory result will be reached.

Inspection of Weights and Measures.

Although included in the Governor's call as the fourth important subject for legislative action by the extra session, that body failed to enact any measure what-

ever giving force to the popular mandate of October 10, 1911, to have such legislation enacted by the Legislature.

Two bills were introduced for the inspection of weights and measures. One was by Senator Welch, whose measure had received the endorsement of a government official connected with the Bureau of Standards in Washington. The other bill was introduced by Assemblyman Hamilton, an ex-grocer and antagonist to any real and effective legislation on this subject. The Welch bill was subject to continuous onslaughts by its opponents until it received its final death-blow in the Assembly. In order to meet the stream of objections which confronted the bill continually, and which for the purpose of entangling the bill with continual delays with the printer were presented a few at a time, it received during its short and strenuous life no less than three to four hundred amendments. Senator Stetson gave much assistance to the author and promoters of the bill in order to meet the endless and cunning objections, and at times its best friends were tired out in writing and rewriting its multitudinous provisions. It was enough to discourage even the most willing stenographer at times. When finally brought out upon the floor of the Assembly after running the gauntlet of two separate star chamber committees of that body, the champions of the bill assumed that all trace of opposition had been eliminated. Not so; the wasps of the opposition were buzzing throughout the chamber, and it became necessary for Mr. Beatty, who had the measure in charge, to offer the olive branch to the opposition by proposing an additional set of over thirty amendments upon the third reading of the bill. Then, to the surprise of Mr. Beatty and his supporters, this set of amendments was voted down by 31 ayes to 45 noes, and immediately a set of Hamilton's amendments adopted by 49 ayes to 17 noes. The latter amendments practically substituted Hamilton's own bill in the place of Senator Welch's. Those who voted against Beatty's amendments were in some instances misled by the unfair debate and many misstatements of fact, but in the main the opposition came from the country caucus. The Senate refused to concur in the amended bill, and both the conference and free conference committees on this measure failed to agree, thus preventing any legislation to be enacted on this subject; thus, notwithstanding the support of public opinion on this question, the progressive members of the Legislature have so far ignored Labor's demand for regulation of weights and measures.

The County Caucus.

The so-called country caucus was formed during the last part of the regular session, but did not become a pledged and dominating force until the extra session convened; this new force and movement in the political life of the State aims at control of legislation in the interest of the country districts as opposed to the interests of the larger cities, particularly San Francisco, Los Angeles and Oakland. Optimists claim that by achieving its main desires through the new apportionment of legislative districts it has no longer any reason for prolonging its life; pessimists on the other hand are of the opinion that the new apportionment will accentuate its power for the control of the destinies of this State. During the final debate in the Assembly all its good and bad qualities, its origin, principles and methods, were revealed by its friends and its foes, as well as by its acknowledged members. No one is authorized to say who they are, the only criterion by which they may be found and known by outsiders is their individual votes on public questions wherein members from the country and the cities mentioned happen to be aligned in opposition to each other. One fact stands out undisputed and fully demonstrated, however, and that is that the country caucus did dominate and determine all important action of the extra session. Such being the fact, it is of utmost importance to Labor to know whether or not this new force is to become an enemy or an ally of organized labor in its struggle for proper labor legislation. The acknowledged leaders of the country caucus are all professedly progressives; they also profess to favor progressive labor legislation; but they seem to be singularly impressed with the idea that some labor legislation is not applicable and has no reason for being applied to country districts and country conditions. Employers' liability legislation is particularly obnoxious to legislators of this frame of mind, and to some degree any regulation of hours or working conditions for farm or domestic labor is not well liked by these same statesmen. It is difficult to foresee how much of this sentiment will crystallize at the next session of the Legislature, but if it were possible to eliminate at least those progressive legislators from the country caucus who are recorded voting bad on labor bills, the State of California would not lose but rather gain both as a progressive State and as a State that treats Labor fairly.

An Estimate of the Work of the Extra Session.

This session no doubt fulfilled popular expectation with regard to the enactment of progressive legislation in so far as to further increase the opportunities of the people to participate in the political affairs and the law-making of the State; it also

passed progressive legislation to bring corporate interests under closer supervision and control by the State so as to limit abuses of powers and privileges put into their hands. On purely economic questions, however, questions that touch more directly the daily wants and needs of the working people of the State, this session proved more clearly than the regular session that progressivism and the labor movement are not identical, that they in certain fields coincide, but that on the contrary in many directions they are entirely separate. If they are to be brought together, the politicians now so active in the progressive halls of legislation who at the same time oppose the modest demands of labor, must for a certainty be eliminated from their influence and control of the progressive movement; if they are not eliminated the inevitable result will be that the labor movement must place them in the same category as their so-called reactionary antagonists. It is hard, indeed, to recognize as identical with either the progressive or the labor movement such men of the last Legislature who persistently voted against every vital demand made by Labor. Therefore, it is up to Labor in the pending legislative campaign to say whether or not it will assist in returning to Sacramento men who on their records are known to be enemies of Labor although posing as great progressives.

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